

LEXINGTON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES

(Numbers correspond to maps, pp. 214, 215.

★ denotes National Register properties.)

1. Capt. Francis Degress Battery Site
2. Camp Sorghum Site
- ★ 3. Old Saluda Factory Ruins and Marker
4. Saluda Factory Overseer's House
5. Corley-Shull House
6. Graves of Gabriel Fridig and wife
7. Crockett-Arehart House
8. Green's Hill Site
9. The Conrad Senn Home
10. Old Temperance Hall
11. Leaphart-Harman House
12. Lorick Plantation House
13. Zion Lutheran Church
14. Godfrey Dreher's Home
15. George Lorick House
16. David Nunnmaker House
17. Drewy Nunnmaker House
18. Derrick Hill
19. Selwood
20. Dreher Shoals Dam and Mill Site
21. St. Michael's Lutheran Church
22. Ballentine-Cohens-Shealy-Slocum House
23. Long-Timberlake House
24. Slice's Tavern
25. Old Fort Fairchild Site
26. Site of Red Knoll School
27. Site of Wyse's Ferry Steel Bridge
28. Providence Lutheran Church
29. Roberts-Cook-Gandee House
30. The Rauch-Harmon House
31. Gross-Vassey-Wilkins House
32. Caughman House
33. Kelly-Lybrand-Roof House
34. Site of John Sharp's Tavern at the Sycamore
35. Two Notch Road-Sycamore Tree
36. Battle of Tarrar Springs Site
37. Adam Efird House
38. Simon Wingard House
39. Corley-Franklow Cemetery
40. Lawrence Corley House
41. Fort Cemetery
42. Timmerman Law Office
43. Lexington County Courthouse
44. Meetze-Harmon House
45. Laurel Falls Mill Site
46. Roof-Harman House
47. The "Jenny Lind" House
48. Hendrix-Callison House
49. Lemuel Boozer-Harmon House
50. Stewart's Corner

51. Classical and Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and Adjacent States site
- ★ 52. Hazelius-Leaphart Cottage
53. William Berly House
- ★ 54. John Fox House
55. John Meetze House
56. Harth-Harman-Gantt House
57. Weaver-Long-Smith Mill and Long House
58. Battle of Muddy Springs Site
59. Battle Site of Juniper Springs
60. Lewie House
61. Leesville Institute and Leesville College
62. Site of Cloud's Creek Massacre
63. Summerland College
64. Joel Ridgell House
65. Bond-Bates-Hartley House
66. John Bates House
67. Lee Tavern Site
68. Quattlebaum Mill, Rifle Factory Site
69. Hall Boring Works Site
70. The Steedman-Able House Site
71. Convent Baptist Church
72. Site of Rambo Mill
73. Crout House
74. The John Schofield House
75. Pelion Railway Depot
76. Tory Graveyard (Battle of Cedar Creek)
77. Old Mount Hermon Baptist Church
78. Witt Post Office
79. Ebenezer Methodist Church
80. Darling Jeffcoat Home
81. The Oliver Home
82. The Culler Home
83. The Rev. Lewis Rast Home
84. Indian Valley
85. Gantt Hotel
86. Joseph Neese Home
87. Kirkland House
88. Bethel Methodist Church
89. Site of Platt Springs Academy
90. Capt. William Geiger House
91. Gravesite of the Rev. Christian Theus
92. Mt. Tacitus Site
93. Sites of the Congaree Forts
94. The Old Arthur Cemetery
95. Site of Old Cayce House
96. Site of Granby
97. Guignard Brick Works
98. Old State Road
99. Saxe Gotha District and Township Sites

1. CAPT. FRANCIS DEGRESS BATTERY SITE - Feb. 16, 1895
 (Originally Old State Road on Mayrant Hill, now Lexington Heights-- intersection Leaphart St. and Sunset Blvd., West Columbia) On the morning of Feb. 16, Sherman's entire army concentrated itself here on the west bank of the Congaree River and sporadically bombarded the unfinished structure of the new State Capitol in Columbia. A letter written by one of the Union officers, Capt. J. H. Cummings, recorded that two 20 pound Parrott guns fired upon the capitol building from this site in an action directed at Confederate Cavalry passing the building. Bronze stars on the present capitol mark where the cannon struck. A marker designates the site. [18]

2. CAMP SORGHUM SITE - 1864 ●
 (In Saluda Gardens Area on the Saluda River in West Columbia across road from Villa Nelle Residence.) In a field 1/4 mile below the site of the Old Saluda Factory on the western bank of the Congaree, a temporary prison camp was established on October 6, 1864 to confine between 1,300 and 1,400 Union soldiers evacuated from Charleston. They remained here until moved to Camp Asylum in Columbia late in December or early January suffering great hardships from lack of shelter and inadequate food. The prisoners and their guards were issued rations of corn meal and sorghum molasses daily during the months that the camp was in existence, and the camp was named for the sorghum ration. The site was on Rising Hopes Plantation where the Three Gum Springs, used by the camp as a source of water was, also. Persistent rumors of buried treasure there--said to have been started when a son of a former prisoner in search of his father's grave recovered buried loot near the springs--resulted in frequent subsequent diggings by treasure seekers. A housing development now stands on the site. [18]

3. OLD SALUDA FACTORY RUINS AND MARKER - 1830's-50's ● □ ▲ ★
 (End of Seminole Drive on Saluda River, West Columbia.) The ruins of Old Saluda Factory by the side of the river are all that remain of a four-story granite building measuring 200 feet by 45 feet. It had smaller dependencies of granite or of wooden construction and in 1844 employed about 200 workers for whom the firm provided dwellings in a village. Some of the buildings were erected from material salvaged from the town of Granby after it was abandoned. It was occupied by Federal troops who, on February 16, 1895 removed flooring and timbers build a pontoon bridge across the river just below the burned bridge slightly below the factory. Said to be of the most modern type, this factory was the largest in South Carolina and one of the best equipped in the nation. Like those in New England, it used water power with two large water wheels. The nearby shoals in the river, called Beard's Shoals, can be forded at certain times. A marker on Sunset Blvd. commemorates the factory. [9, 18]

SALUDA FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT ●

(Bounded northeast by I-26 and CN&L Railway right of way; northwest by dirt road; southwest by Seminole Drive; south by private subdivision with miscellaneous ownership; and east by the Saluda Rivers) Included in the district in Lexington County on the west bank of the Congaree and Saluda Rivers are the ruins of the Old Saluda Factory, the Sites of Camp Sorghum and Three Gum Springs and traces of the Old State Road. Additionally, archeological sites are found within the area. In Richland County are remains of the Old Columbia Canal. Abutments of the Old Saluda Bridge, burned to halt the advance of Union forces toward Columbia in 1865, span the river between the two counties. [1, 3, 4, 9, 18, 20]

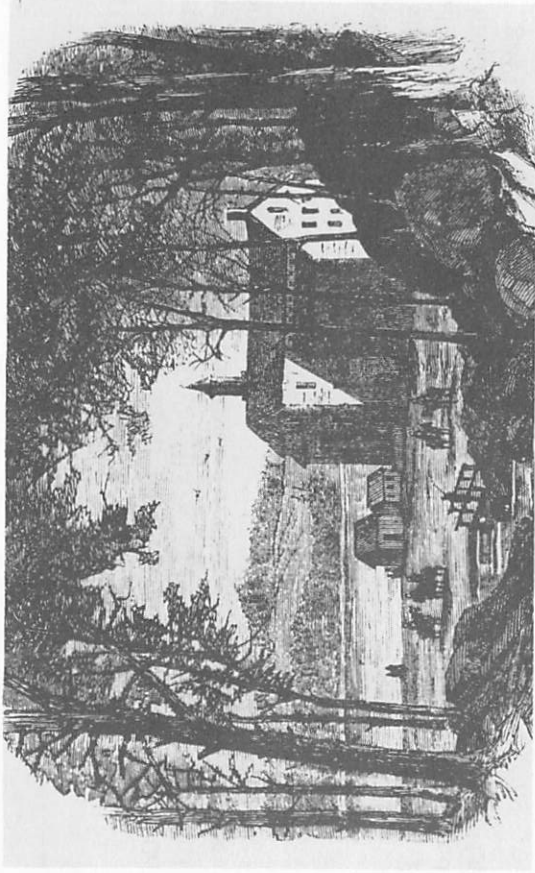
4. SALUDA FACTORY OVERSEER'S HOUSE - c.1840
(Left off Mohawk Dr. 5 blocks from U.S. 378, West Columbia) One story frame unpainted dwelling atop 6' high brick pillars, said to have been built of salvaged materials from Old Granby. Transom and side lights surround the front door. House reportedly sat amidst some 50 to 60 factory operatives' dwellings, of which none now remain. [22]

5. CORLEY-SHULL HOUSE - c.1870
(Corner Leaphart and Lexington Sts., West Columbia) Two story, with double verandas, frame dwelling built as first duplex in Lexington County as a residence for the families of Oscar Corley and Julian Shull. Hand planed interior walls and ceiling in each of the two five room apartments. [3]

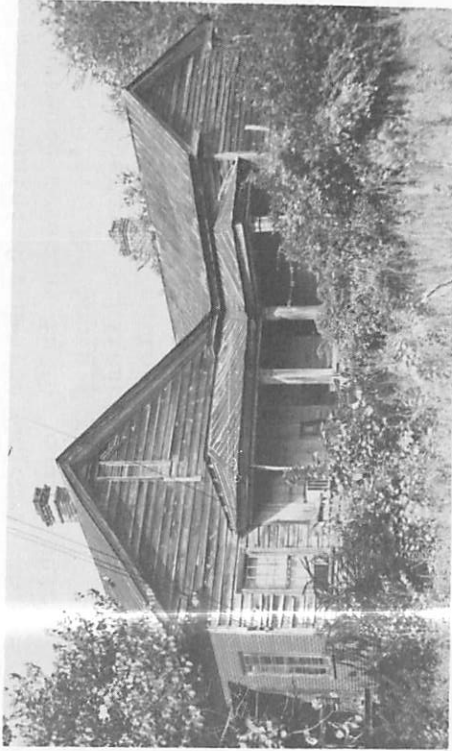
6. GRAVES OF GABRIEL FRIDIG & WIFE
(Double Branch Rd. behind Northside Baptist Church, West Columbia) Graves of Gabriel Fridig (Friday) - d.1830, and his wife, Anna Mary Kinsler Fridig (d.1838). Fridig, first sheriff of Lexington County, was born in Saxe Gotha District about 1752. He later inherited 100 acres of land from his father, and the rights to operate the ferry at Granby. As a young man, Fridig organized and equipped a company of partisan soldiers at his own expense and during the Revolutionary War under General Thomas Sumter. At the time of the capture of Fort Granby, Fridig, taking two of his own horses, lay in wait at a lonely spot by the roadside, and with a small band of men, waylaid the British soldiers and rescued from capture Col. Thomas Taylor, who owned the plantation on which Columbia was established. [22]

7. CROCKETT-AREHART HOUSE - c.1840's
(2000 Morningside Dr., W. Columbia) One and one-half story early Victorian board and batten cottage. Gable added some 50 years ago. Front porch originally a central protruding gabled portico supported by two square columns. Only known antebellum dwelling in West Columbia. [3]

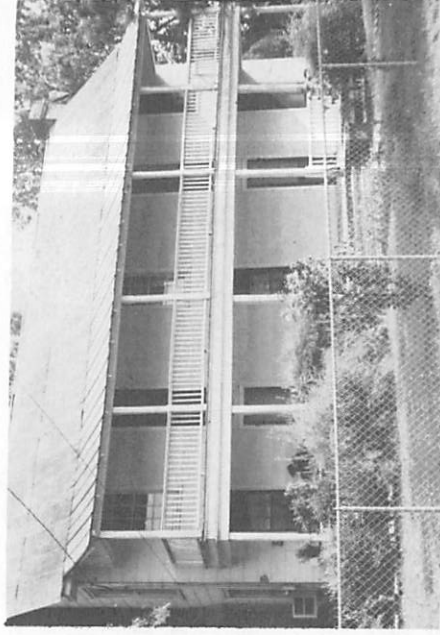
8. GREEN'S HILL SITE - 1865
(Hwy. 1 at Augusta Rd., east side of city limits of West Columbia) A battery of Union cannon situated here briefly bombarded Columbia February 16, 1865, before federal forces crossed the river to Columbia by pontoons. [18]
9. THE CONRAD SENN HOME - c.1830
(1/4 mile west of Lexington County Hospital on U.S. 378) The Rev. Conrad Senn (1811-1884) married Celina Hook (1809-1897) and built this home for her. It originally was a two-story house with one-story gallery on front but was later remodeled. [3]
10. OLD TEMPERANCE HALL - c.1835
(On Country Road 865 in West Columbia behind Mt. Hebron Church) This was the meeting place for the temperance movement in the county which seems to have been launched in the 1840's. The South Carolina Temperance Standard, official state temperance publication was first published in Lexington Village in 1854. It was edited by Simeon E. Corley, the county's first member of Congress, who served during the Reconstruction period. After 1859 the Standard was published in Columbia. Use of the hall for temperance meetings apparently began after the Civil War. [8, 14]
11. LEAPHART-HARMAN HOUSE - c.1775
(4 1/2 miles west of Lexington on U.S. Hwy. 378) A portion of this house is of log construction. A small log building in the yard was used as paymaster's station while the State Militia was stationed at Twelve Mile Creek during the Revolutionary War. The rooms in the main part of the house are done in detailed, hand carved woodwork. This house is illustrated in Carl Julien's book of fine houses, From Sandhills to Seashore. About 100 yards from the highway are the remaining timbers and dam of Leaphart's Mill, which appears on Robert Mill's Atlas map of 1825. [17]
12. LORICK PLANTATION HOUSE - 1830
(On County Road 68, 1 mile north of its intersection with U.S. 378 in Lexington County, 5 miles from West Columbia) Home of Samuel Lorick (1811-1892). His plantation home is a fine example of antebellum Lexington farm house architecture. The home has been renovated but no additions have been made. This dwelling is a plain, two-story frame farm house. A family cemetery is situated in the yard. [3]



3. SALUDA FACTORY-1834



4. SALUDA FACTORY OVERSEER 'S HOME c.1840



5. CORLEY-SHULL HOUSE c.1870



7. CROCKETT-AREHART HOUSE-1840 's



11. HARMON HOUSE c.1775



12. SAMUEL LORICK HOUSE c.1830



16. DAVID NUNNAMAKER HOUSE-18th Century



19. SELWOOD c.1840



22. BALLENTINE
-SLOCUM HOUSE
c.1800

13. ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH - Organized 1745
(7 miles from West Columbia on the Corley Mill Rd., Lexington) The first church building, near Godfrey Dreher's home on Twelve Mile Creek, was the location where several churches in the central part of South Carolina were incorporated into a body called the Corpus Evangelicum in 1787. Said to have been called Zion Organ Church because of an organ given to the congregation from King George II. The church site was moved in 1792 to a new site on the banks of the Saluda River, in sight of Younginer's Ferry. The congregation worshipped in that same frame building until 1922, when it was demolished. Sherman's troops occupied this second church building. The contents of the church were destroyed including the pulpit Bible which was chopped to pieces and thrown outside. There is a cemetery at the second location on the Saluda River. [14, 18]

14. GODFREY DREHER'S HOME - 18th Century
(Corley Mill Rd., Hwy. 68 at Twelve Mile Creek, Lexington) Home of Godfrey Dreher, Revolutionary War patriot, who it is said, in this house withstood an entire company of British regulars sent to capture him in July, 1781. According to the story, Dreher, his wife, younger brother, and sister detected the approaching British in time for Dreher to instruct his family to set up a clamor simulating the presence of armed men. Dreher singlehandedly shot and killed the British leader and wounded several others. Believing themselves to be outnumbered, the remainder fled. When Sen. Charles Sumner in 1852 questioned in the U.S. Senate, what the South had done in the struggle for independence, South Carolina's Senator A.P. Butler is said to have related this incident and declared it the bravest feat of the entire war. [17]

15. GEORGE LORICK HOUSE - 1840
(St. Anrews Rd., Irmo) According to a deed in the Lexington County Courthouse, George Thomas Lorick built the house in 1840 in the midst of 7,650 acres. Nearby are an old barn, covered well, and carriage house. The house consists of 11 rooms, with 13 foot ceilings. During General Sherman's raid on Columbia, a column of his cavalry converged on the big house and some of the soldiers proceeded to roast a lamb in one of the wide fireplaces and deliberately raked burning logs unto the floor and waited until the flooring caught fire. The replaced flooring is in evidence today. The house has been extensively remodeled. [3, 18]

16. DAVID NUNNMAKER HOUSE - 18th Century
(Opposite entrance to the Coldstream Subdivision, Irmo) Simple clapboard, two story Dutch Fork farmhouse. Full bottom story veranda, supported by four square box columns across the front; small gabled portico centered above. Two course band of white brick appears near

the top of one of the two end chimneys. Separate kitchen connected to the house by a breezeway and end wing. The house is said to have been built originally close to the Saluda River and rolled up the hill to the present site sometimes in the early 1800's. [3]

17. DREWY NUNMAKER HOUSE - 18th Century
(10 miles from Lexington on Route 60 opposite Stephenson's Nursery)
Used once for a Methodist parsonage, this simple one story frame house features an overhanging front gabled porch and recessed bannisters with a rail used as a hitching post for horses. [3]

18. DERRICK HILL - c.1840's
(1 mile west of G.E. plant on Bush River Road) Two story frame dwelling. Originally a dog trot house with two protruding front rooms and central open passageway. Of domestic carpenter design typical of the area. Builder unknown. [3]

19. SELWOOD - c.1840
(On Old Bush River Road off Rt. 60 8 miles northeast of Lexington)
Two story frame structure built by John Shuler and used as a dwelling, post office and coach stop. Original house apparently a two story four square floor plan with exterior and chimneys. Hand planed hall and ceiling planks. An early American primitive painting of animals and foliage on wall over living room fireplace is the only known early art found to date in the county. [3, 4, 7]

20. DREHER SHOALS DAM & MILL SITE - 1820's
(Approximately 4 miles north of Lexington on S.C. 6) The Dreher Shoals Canal existed until the construction of Lake Murray in 1929. During the progress of the excavations made for the present development, not only was the course of the canal with locks of hewn granite masonry discovered, but several water wheels of a design so old as to be beyond the recollection of any of the engineers. The huge wheels, having wooden shafts and roughly forged impellers were obviously the product of a local forge and were used by John Dreher in his water power-driven grist mill which was constructed in the early part of 1800. Dreher's Canal and Mill is shown on Mill's Atlas. [4, 20]

21. ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH - Organized 1814
(8 miles north of Lexington, west of Rt. 6) St. Michael's was organized by the efforts of the Rev. Godfrey Dreher. Records indicate

that the Rev. J. Y. Meetze was probably co-pastor at the same time of organization. The following laymen serving were John Wyse, John Dreher, Samuel Wingard and Thomas Shuler. "A Book of the School House Church," dated 1813, would seem to suggest that the congregation could have been organized earlier. First communion was held on the fifth Sunday of June, 1814. The congregation has used 3 buildings for church worship. The first was a one room school house about exactly where the present parsonage is located. The second, located about 10 yards to the right of present church, was constructed in 1814 and the ceiling was painted blue accounting for the fact that St. Michael is often called "The Old Blue Church." The third building, the present building of worship, was completed in 1921. Six early Lutheran pastors are buried in St. Michaels where "the Synod of S.C. and Adjacent States was organized in Jan. of 1824. The Synod met here in 1826, 1857 and 1924." [14]

22. **BALLENTINE-COHENS-SHEALEY-SLOCUM HOUSE - c.1800**
(Take Amick's Ferry Rd. from Chapin, turn right at the first road beyond Frick's store, 1/4 mile down road) This frame, pegged, story and a half structure is a log house covered with unpainted weatherboards. Typical of dwellings built by the small farmers who settled the Dutch Fork area, the house contains a huge cordwood-burning fireplace, hand planed flooring and small windows. [3]

23. **LONG-TIMBERLAKE HOUSE - c. 1805**
(Chapin, Rt. 51--Amick's Ferry Rd.--8 miles, turn right at Timberlake sign, .9 of a mile to the house) The frame house is weatherboarding on the outside and the inside is sealed with wide boards. Framing timbers are pegged. The floors are of original heart pine. The building was purchased by the J. E. Timberlakes in 1937 at which time it had been used as a fishing shack. The original roof shingles were on the house but replaced at that time. Near the house is a cotton gin house assumed to be of the same period. Built by John Long, the house--although a single-story--is very similar in construction design to the John Fox House in Lexington (c.1833). [3]

24. **SLICE'S TAVERN - 19th Century**
(East of Chapin Highway 76) Two story frame structure with recessed double full width galleries surmounted by a unique overhanging roof supported by six 20' slender, tapering pillars resting on 1' stones. Pegged Bible and cross front doors. Said to have been used as a dwelling, tavern and stage-coach stop. Original builder undetermined. Subsequent owners, Slice and Koon families. [3, 4, 20]

25. OLD FORT FAIRCHILD SITE - 1751
 (On the north bank of the Saluda River above Lake Murray Dam not far below the mouth of John's Creek. Now under water of Lake Murray.) This 18th century fort was three-sided with the fourth side being open along the river. A palisade of equal length stood on the land side some 800 feet from the water. The fort consisted of three buildings, two in each corner away from the river. The third building was midway on the river bank in front of the gates. The magazine on the river bank was provided with at least one cannon. Built by Captain Thomas Fairchild, it was intended as a protection during King George's War when the French invasion from Mobile by the Chickasaw and other French Indians, were feared. Later, during the Cherokee War, Fort Fairchild was a source of reassurance to the Dutch Fork (1760-61) area settlers. It had fallen into decay by the time of the Revolution; but expecting that it might be rebuilt and made a patriot stronghold, Tories burned the three buildings. The cannon, which was still in the magazine, half buried, was visible until the construction of Lake Murray. [1, 11]
26. SITE OF RED KNOLL SCHOOL - 1890's
 (Under waters of Lake Murray, Lexington) This school, covered by the waters of Lake Murray in 1929 was typical of the single-teacher, one room frame buildings used in rural areas after the Civil War when the state's first real public school system started. The first Red Knoll School building was burned around 1915 and was replaced. "In the school were just a few home made desks. The younger children sat on benches—4 legs in a hewn piece of timber. Water was obtained at a nearby spring. A wooden bucket and common dipper were used. Blackboard was only the painted boards on two sides. One teacher taught all grades. Other schools that I can recall similar to this one now under Lake Murray were Cherokee, Hollow Creek, Magnolia, Newberg & Macedonia—Mrs. Sara R. Boozer, 1972. [5]
27. SITE OF WYSE'S FERRY STEEL BRIDGE - 1910
 (Beneath Lake Murray at end of Wyse Ferry Rd., Lexington) Until the building of Lake Murray in 1930, this was one of two bridges crossing the Saluda River in Lexington County, although several ferries operated at various points along the river. [20]
28. PROVIDENCE LUTHERAN CHURCH - Organized 1862
 (On Wyse's Ferry or Old Chapin Rd., about 3 miles north of Lexington) The Synod has variously reported the organization of Providence as early as 1860. According to local tradition, this congregation worshiped at a brush arbor in the beginning. Also, a log school-house called Providence Schoolhouse, built early enough to be in "bad condition" in 1868 stood at this site. The present church building was erected before 1869. The church was admitted into the S.C. Lutheran Synod October 19, 1866. [3, 5, 14]

29. ROBERTS-COOK-GANDEE HOUSE - c. 1842
(3 miles north of Lexington, off Old Chapin Rd., 1/16 mile southeast of Providence Lutheran Church) Built by John Adam Roberts on land given his wife Tembora Rauch by her father in 1824. The house comprises 8 rooms; 6 are original, and two were added c.1900. In local, one-story farmhouse cottage style, frame construction, weather-boarded, with flush siding on front wall. Ceiled and sheeted inside with wide pine boards. [3]
30. THE RAUCH-HARMON HOUSE - c.1805
(2 3/4 miles north of Lexington on County Road 408 off County Road 52--Old Chapin Rd) Original house was large, four room, one-story log building, probably with separate kitchen and loft rooms. It was remodeled into a rectangular, two-story house within the last 60 years. The house is on a 1,000 acre tract granted before 1790. It was the home of the only early Rauch family outside Dutch Fork, other than those in Orangeburg who changed the name to Smoak. Uriah Rauch was instrumental in organizing a congregation of Lutherans who met first at his house, then at Providence School House, on land he had given his daughter, Tembora, and out of this congregation, the present Providence Lutheran Church came into being. Here also was born Laura Elvira Victoria Rauch McLauren, wife of Governor and U. S. Senator McLauren of Mississippi. [3]
31. GROSS-VASSEY-WILKINS HOUSE - c.1868
(1 1/4 miles north of Lexington on west side of Old Chapin Rd.) A small, one-story house, originally weatherboarded and sheeted inside with wide boards. It has been renovated and remodeled. Originally built by Simeon Gross. [3]
32. CAUGHMAN HOUSE - c.1813
(1 1/2 miles east of Lexington, U.S. Hwy. 378) This house was begun in 1812 by Christopher Caughman and completed two years later. Here one can find old boards, some 14 or 16 inches in width, and beautiful, simple mantels. Very close to the building is the Caughman family cemetery, containing sixteen marked graves, and a few unmarked ones. One interesting monument marks the grave of Capt. John T. Caughman, placed here by the Lexington Troop of Confederate Cavalry as a testimonial of regard and esteem for their beloved Commander. Another stone marks the grave of Col. West Caughman (1787-1864) and his wife Elizabeth Meetze Caughman (1793-1862), a daughter of Rev. Yost Meetze. The remaining stones belong to members of the Meetze, Gross, and Banks families. [3, 22]

33. KELLY-LYBRAND-ROOF HOUSE - Before 1860
(3 miles east of Lexington, on Hwy. 378) Before the Civil War Sam P. Roof (1830-1919) built his home and constructed a mill on the Twelve Mile Creek at a point where Mineral Springs Road now crosses the creek. Captain Roof served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The house has been extensively remodeled. [3, 18]
34. SITE OF JOHN SHARP'S TAVERN AT THE SYCAMORE - Before 1850
(8 miles west of Columbia on U.S. Hwy. 1 at the site of the old Sycamore Tree) Earliest available records show that the land originally belonged to William Kelley, Sr. who acquired the property in 1785. He gave the land to his son, William Kelley, Jr. who sold it to John Shot (or Schutz) and his wife Chloe, and they lived there until 1819 when it burned. The property was bought in 1829 by John D. Sharp who was a surveyor. To add to his income, he built a tavern where Kelley's house had stood. According to local tradition, Sharp became religious and began to quote the Scriptures, to argue doctrine, and to preach. As years passed, however, the local people began to notice that Sharp was growing prosperous, even though there were difficult times and money became scarce. The people's curiosity grew to suspicion when they began to see Sharp selling horses, jewelry, and household goods. Whispering began. Travelers were seen to enter Sharp's Tavern at nightfall, and not seen to depart. Some were positive that they had seen strangers on horses that John said he had bought in his travels. Neighbors, noticing horrible odors from the Sharp's well, began to suspect the worst. Sharp and his wife were forced to leave the community, according to local lore, and the tavern stood abandoned thereafter. [4]
35. TWO NOTCH ROAD—SYCAMORE TREE □
(S.C. secondary roads 70, 60 & 330, off U.S. 1 to Leesville) Originally a blazed Indian trail traditionally ascribed to the markings cut into the perennial Sycamore Tree at the entrance to the road off U.S. Hwy. 1. This road was widely used in colonial times as a stage coach route and trade path. Before the Revolution it connected New Windsor (Augusta) and Camden. George Washington followed it as a main thoroughfare during his journey from Augusta in 1791. Tradition has it that George Washington's Coach broke down at the Sycamore Tree and he rested beneath the tree. After the railroad was established, railroad engineers said if they could make the incline from Columbia to the Sycamore Tree, they would have no difficulty continuing on to Augusta. The present Sycamore Tree sapling is known to be the fourth tree at the same location and is a cutting from the old tree removed for highway widening in 1972. A marker was placed here in 1973. [20]

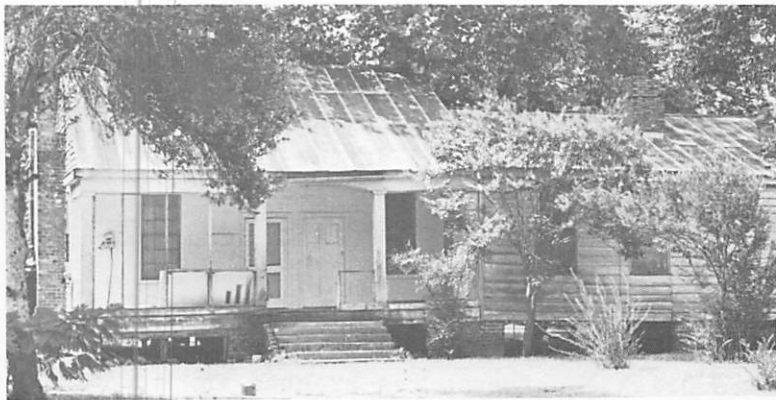
36. BATTLE OF TARRAR SPRINGS SITE - Nov. 16, 1781
(Off U.S. 1, 1 1/4 mile east of town of Lexington) A Tory band resting here was attacked by partisan pursuers, who soon dispersed the idle troops. Records of this conflict are scant but the following day the conflict continued and ended with the Cloud's Creek Massacre. Capt. James Butler was in command of the Patriots. [17]
37. ADAM EFIRD HOUSE - Early 1800's
(1 1/4 miles east of Lexington, south of U.S. 1) Builder unknown. Frame cottage structure used as dwelling and as school by Adam Efird in the late 19th century. Apparently enlarged in successive stages from one or two room house. Original hand forged hardware on some doors. [3, 5]
38. SIMON WINGARD HOUSE - c.1870
(1/8 mile east of Lexington town limits, U.S. 1) Two story frame Victorian dwelling with hipped roof and four columned centered portico. Transom and side lights surround front doors. Handsome neoclassical touches and balance. Built by Simon P. Wingard (1829-1909). District Sheriff (1856-62), Clerk of Court (1864-68), postbellum Probate Judge and State Senator. [3, 13]
39. CORLEY-FRANKLOW CEMETERY - 19th Century
(Laurel Heights Rd., Lexington) Contains graves of the Rev. Phillip Franklow, pioneer Lutheran minister in the Dutch Fork who finally settled at Lexington Court House. Along with the Franklows this cemetery contains the graves of Lawrence Corley (first settler and Revolutionary Soldier of Lexington town area) and wife Barbara (Granny Corley) who sold the lots to establish the county seat. [17, 22]
40. LAWRENCE CORLEY HOUSE - c.1804
(3 blocks off Hwy. 6 north of Lexington on Corley St.) This is a log cabin of some German Swiss-German influence. Originally constructed a hundred yards or so below where Highway 1 crosses Twelve Mile Creek. It was moved to its present site about 1806. The structure represents the typical dwelling of most small farmers in the county before 1825. A Corley family cemetery stands nearby. [3]
41. FORT CEMETERY
(Between Lexington Mill Pond and U.S. 1, 1/8 mile southeast of Lexington Court House) Drury Fort, Jr. was tax collector for Lexington District from 1817-24 and is buried in this cemetery as well as Arthur Holmes Fort, his son. The son was commonly known as



32. CAUGHMAN HOUSE c. 1813



24. SLICE'S TAVERN c.1875



37. ADAM EFIRD HOUSE—Early 1800's



38. SIMON P. WINGARD HOUSE c.1870



44. MEETZE-HARMAN HOUSE c.1860

"Squire Fort" and was the first clerk of court for Lexington County. He was appointed for life. All four sons were buried in this cemetery. [22]

42. **TIMMERMAN LAW OFFICE - c.1833**
(207 East Main St., Lexington) This cottage and one beside it are almost identical and are small simple cottages with broken roofs and end chimneys. Many country houses followed this design prior to the Civil War. The building has been used since 1912 as law offices by the late U.S. Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., and by his son, former Governor George B. Timmerman, Jr., now State Circuit Judge. John Schneider, son of German immigrant Johannes Schneider who came to Lexington Village in 1833 as a blacksmith, was born in one of these cottages in 1835. [3, 13]
43. **LEXINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE - 1820**
(Main Street, Lexington) The Act of the General Assembly in 1818 transferred the county seat from Granby to the more central location of Lexington. Anna Barbara Drafts Corley sold 2 acres to the county in 1820 for the courthouse site. Subsequently, she sold lots on streets laid out around the courthouse site, which became the nucleus of the town. A historical marker is placed at the location of the original courthouse built here in 1820-21. The first frame courthouse was supplanted by a building designed by Robert Mills and constructed of county stone in 1833 across the street from the present courthouse. This courthouse was completely burned by Sherman's Troops on February 17, 1865. The Reconstruction Government authorized the building of a third courthouse building in 1866 on the previous site. In 1884 a brick courthouse was erected in the center of the plot and was demolished in 1957. The present courthouse was dedicated January 15, 1940. [13]
44. **MEETZE-HARMON HOUSE - c.1860**
(1/2 mile S. of Lexington across from Southern Railway Depot) Two story dwelling with double central portico having cast iron railing, and bracketed eaves. Transom and side lights surround front door. Only antebellum house is county with plastered interior walls. Victorian. [3]
45. **LAUREL FALLS MILL SITE - c.1850**
(1 mile from Lexington on Gibsons Pond Rd) A small cotton factory operated at this location until it was destroyed by Union troops in February, 1865. [4, 18]



46. ROOF-HARMAN HOUSE-1880



47. "JENNY LIND" HOUSE c.1840



52. HAZELIUS-LEAPHART HOUSE c.1832



50. STEWART'S CORNER c.1845

46. ROOF-HARMAN HOUSE - 1880
(W. Main St., Lexington) Two story frame Victorian dwelling with full length double verandas and decorative millwork. Full length first floor windows. Original owner Pickens Roof, Sr. Used as funeral home 1961-66 by present owners Mr. & Mrs. Harry O. Harman, Jr. [3]
47. THE "JENNY LIND" HOUSE - c.1830
(210 West Main St., Lexington) Original portion built in the early 1800's and remodeled with vertical board walls made popular during the Jenny Lind period, 1845-50. [3]
48. HENDRIX-CALLISON HOUSE - c.1830
(107 Hendrix St., Lexington) This house was built as the home of Austin Hendrix, an early merchant in Lexington and his wife Aschah. It was used as a headquarters for Union officers during the occupation of Lexington. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was called to this house to question a local youth who had been captured wearing a Confederate uniform. This was the residence of the late Atty. General T. C. Callison. The structure has been extensively remodeled.
[18]
49. LEMUEL BOOZER-HARMON HOUSE - 1828
(320 W. Main St., Lexington) This house was built for Lemuel Boozer by the Seay Brothers, local master craftsmen. Lemuel Boozer (1809-1870) was magistrate, lawyer, Lexington County Senator 1840-48, and 1852-56, 1865-66; 1st post Civil War Lieutenant-Governor of the state, (July-October, 1868) and 1st Lexington County State Circuit Judge, 1865-70. This house is the only "Columbia Cottage" type house in Lexington. Though a Unionist, Judge Boozer was a respected leader in Lexington Village and was responsible for personally intervening to save many of the houses still standing from Federal torches. Before the Civil War Judge Boozer held meetings to warn of the danger and futility of leaving the Union. One of his sons, Baylis Earle, was ambushed after such a meeting and shot down on the street nearby by a secessionist. He was brought home and died in the Boozer house. Behind the house on Butler St. is the family cemetery. Mrs. Rice B. Harmon, widow of Judge Boozer's grandson now occupies the house.
[3, 13, 18]

50. STEWART'S CORNER - c.1845
(Intersection of Highway 1 and 378, Lexington) The Corley-Stewart-Simmons House was built about 1845 by a member of the Corley Family whose daughter inherited it at the time of her marriage to J. Stewart, Lexington's coffin maker and furniture builder during the Civil War. Its high front gable is representative of New England houses. [3]
51. CLASSICAL AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADJACENT STATES SITE - 1833-1857 □
(Area west of Fox St., and north of Columbia Ave. to Fourteen Mile Creek, Lexington) This institution, which started in Newberry County, thence to Lexington was the second oldest Lutheran Seminary in the nation and the nucleus of both Newberry College and the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia. Seminary classes in Lexington began in 1834, following its inception in 1831 in the residence of Col. John Eichelberger near Pomaria. A bid of \$5,287--plus property--to move the seminary to Lexington by the town was accepted by the state synod in 1832. A classical academy operated in conjunction with the seminary from its beginning but did not become a permanent department until 1840 when the Lexington Literary Institute was established. Property for the seminary consisting of buildings and 102 acres was deeded to the synod Dec. 29, 1832 by John Meetze, George Gross and West Caughman of Lexington. Seminary minutes indicate the buildings used by the seminary included a two-story academy building used by both seminary and classical students, a one-story lecture room, two faculty residences and several dependencies. Records reveal that some of the buildings burned in the 1840's and were replaced. According to the records, students boarded among various families in the community. Dr. Ernest L. Hazelius (1777-1853), noted historian and theologian, was president of the institution from 1832 until his death in 1853. While at the seminary, he wrote three important works contributing much to the scant religious writings in English relating to the Lutheran Church in America. These included: Discipline, Articles of Faith and Synodical Constitution (1841), History of the Christian Church from the Earliest Age to the Present Time (1842), and History of the American Lutheran Church from 1685 to 1842 (1846). The Seminary moved from Lexington to Newberry in 1857. [5, 14]
52. HAZELIUS-LEAPHART COTTAGE - c.1832 ★
(225 Columbia Ave., Lexington) This cottage dwelling was the residence of the president of the Lutheran Seminary, Dr. Ernest Hazelius. Here Dr. Hazelius, a native of Prussia, wrote three important theological works. The house has been remodeled and is in acute disrepair. Architecturally undistinguished, the house is significant because of its historical association with Hazelius. A historical marker was placed here in 1973. [14]



54. JOHN FOX HOUSE c.1832

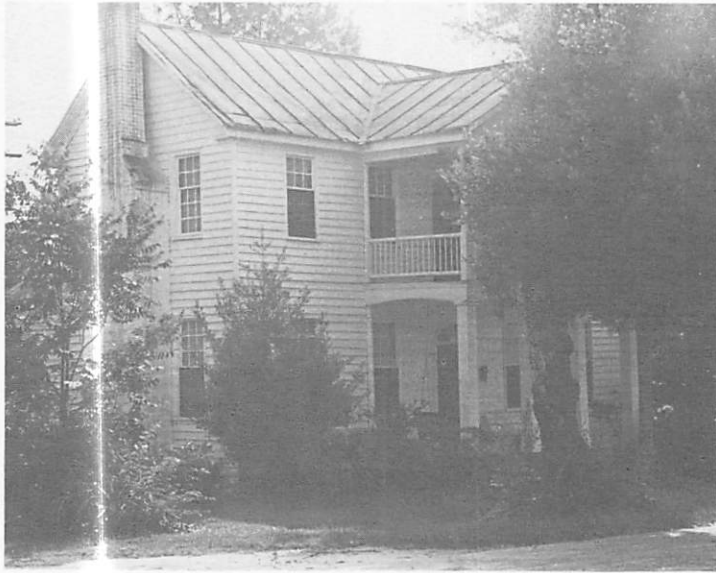


53. BERLY HOUSE c.1832

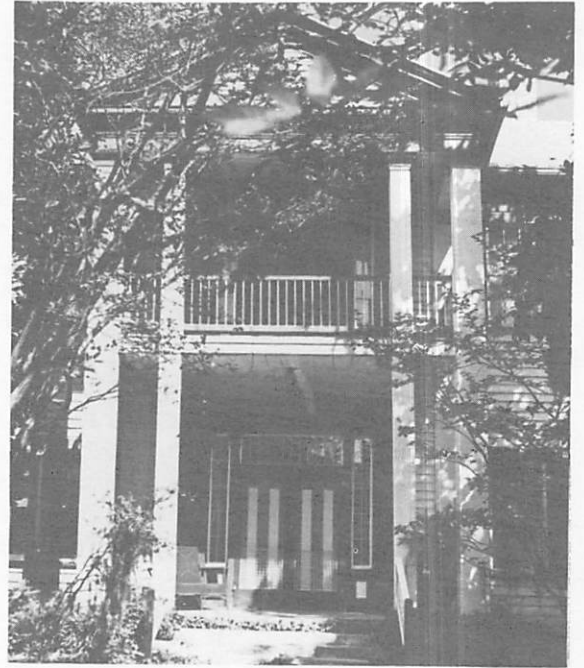


55. THE JOHN MEETZE HOUSE c.1850

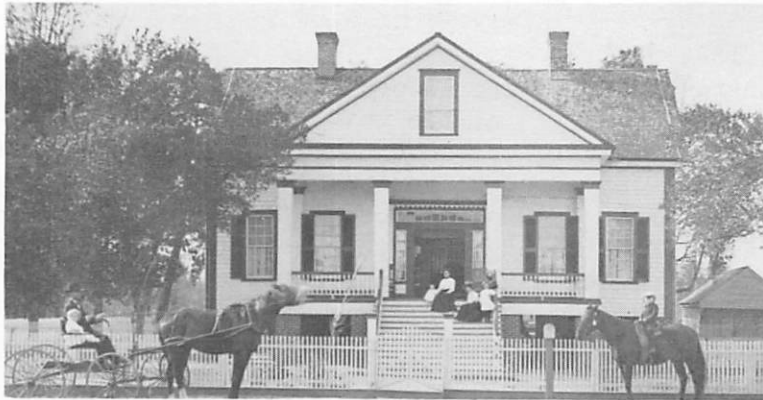
53. WILLIAM BERLY HOUSE - c.1832
(12 Berly St., Lexington) A two-story weatherboard structure with an external end chimney on the north and extended one story wing on the south. Nine over nine lights comprise the windows. Apparently constructed as a faculty residence for the South Carolina Lutheran Seminary when it was situated in Lexington (1833-1857) the house probably also lodged seminary students. Rev. William Berly (1810-1873), one of the first alumni (1838) and later theological professor and principal of the classical department of the seminary, purchased the house and the 102 original acres and other buildings of that institution in 1860. The seminary two-story frame academy, which burned in 1887, stood directly north of the house. Rev. Berly was one of the first pastors of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Lexington and organized Colony Lutheran Church in Newberry County in 1845. After the Civil War, he operated a female academy in quarters behind his residence in Lexington. [3, 5, 14]
54. JOHN FOX HOUSE - c.1832 ★▲
(230 Fox St., Lexington, S. C. Corner of Fox St. and Columbia Ave.) Now preserved as the main portion of the Lexington County Historical Museum, the house is of domestic carpenter design typical of the area and the period. A simple, two story, rectangular structure with six inch exterior weatherboarding and shiplapped interior wall sheathing and six over nine lights windows throughout, the house contains wide pine flooring, much original window glass and two notable polychrome mantels. The house was the residence of John Fox (1805-1884) and his descendents from 1843 to 1969, when it was purchased by Lexington County for a house-museum to display the artifact collection donated to the county by the late Dr. Grover L. Corley. Property records show that previous to Fox, owners were Jese Bates, 1835-43; and the Rev. John C. Hope, 1832-1835. Exact date of construction and the name of the original builder have not been established. The house-museum opened August, 1970 as the county's Tricentennial project. Fox was a prominent planter and public official, serving as Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, State Representative and County Senator. Union troops occupied the house in February, 1865. Adjacent to the house property was the Lutheran Seminary. The house was several times used for board meetings by the seminary's directors and several students boarded with the Foxes while at the seminary. A portion of John Fox's papers--an extensive manuscript collection constituting to date the greatest single source of information on the county's antebellum history and culture--is owned by the museum. In 1970 the house was admitted to the National Register of Historic Places, as the first site in the county so designated. The house-museum is the headquarters of the Lexington County Historical Society and houses the society's records, reference library and genealogical and archival documents. [3, 5, 13, 18]



56. HARTH-GANTT HOUSE c. 1830



65. BATES-BOND-HARTLEY HOUSE c.1793



70. STEADMAN HOUSE-
-18th Century



95. THE CAYCE HOUSE-1770

55. JOHN MEETZE HOUSE - c.1850
 (503 N. Lake Drive, Lexington) One of the first houses built in Lexington Village before the Civil War. It was the home of John Henry and Martha Caroline Kaminer Meetze. The oldest child, Alice, (wife of Major Butler) was born in 1853 in the home. Union soldiers set fire to the house in 1865 but the Meetze slaves begged for the house not to be burned. The only food left at the house after Union occupation of Lexington was said to be bread hidden beneath the covers of the baby lying in the crib. The structure is now the Caughman-Harman Funeral Home. [3, 18]
56. HARTH-HARMAN-GANTT HOUSE - c.1830
 (Behind the First National Bank Building, N. Lake Drive, Lexington) Two-story frame structure with central portico and fanlights over the front door and in the second story porch gable. This was the home of Mrs. Mary Harth, an early postmistress in Lexington Village. Adjoining the old Harth residence is a row of Negro tenements, one of which was the first separate post office in Lexington Village. [3, 4]
57. WEAVER-LONG-SMITH MILL AND LONG HOUSE - 1811
 (At Smith Pond, on County Road 169, about 2 1/2 miles south of its intersection with U.S. 1) It is said that after the Civil War the Long Mill was the only one of the Twelve Mile Creek left standing by Sherman's Troops. The mill was destroyed in the 1920's. About 200 yards south of the mill site stands the George Long House, a single story wooden house built by Long about 1850. It has been remodeled and painted, but the master framing is unaltered and most of the visible exterior is original. Lumber for the house came from Long's saw mill. [3, 4]
58. BATTLE OF MUDDY SPRINGS SITE - 1781
 (S.C. Highway 60, 4 miles east of Gilbert) Here at Muddy Springs in June, 1781 occurred a running battle between mounted American and Tory forces, ending at Cedar Creek near Pelion. Although the exact number taking part in this incident is unknown, it is recorded that the American lost few men inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. [17]
59. BATTLE SITE OF JUNIPER SPRINGS - June 17, 1781
 (S.C. Hwy. 60, just east of city limits of Gilbert) Also called Middleton's Defeat. At this site, American forces, under Col. Richard Hampton and Col. Charles S. Middleton, intercepted British troops enroute to Ninety-Six to relieve the besieged fort there. The Americans were severely beaten by the British but American officers at the battle later said that as a delaying tactic, the action was the most important Revolutionary strategy taking place in Lexington County next to the capture of Fort Granby. [17]

60. LEWIE HOUSE - c.1820
 (On County Road 236, 3/4 mile from its intersection with U.S. 378, about 8 miles west of Lexington) This house, now vacant and in disrepair, is marked by its low second story and by two unique "double-jug" chimneys at either end of the house. That type of chimney is rarely seen outside the state of Virginia. A Lewie cemetery lies perhaps 100 yards in front of the house, surrounded by a thicket. A rusty iron fence surrounds an elaborate marble family monument which stands about ten feet high. Many of the families slaves are also buried in the vicinity of the monument. [3]
61. LEESVILLE INSTITUTE AND LEESVILLE COLLEGE - 1880
 (North end of Main St., Leesville) Founded in 1880's by Dr. Emory Olin Watson who was succeeded in 1890 by Prof. Lawson Beford Haynes. Presently occupied by the Leesville Elementary School. This was an accredited college under the direction of Haynes for 25 years. The old building with its dome and third floor which was enclosed in a mansard roof has been remodeled; the dome removed. It is used as an auditorium at present. [3, 5]
62. SITE OF CLOUD'S CREEK MASSACRE - Nov. 17, 1781 □
 (On property of James Barr, 2 miles from Hwy. 1 on Hwy. 391 to Prosperity) Captain James Butler moved to the vicinity of Ninety-Six from Virginia a few years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War and served in 2 expeditions against the Indians soon after moving to S.C. In 1779 he was imprisoned for 18 months for refusing to sign a proclamation of loyalty to the crown. Shortly after his release and return home, he was persuaded by about 30 Whigs to accompany them as advisor in pursuit of a band of Loyalists who had raided a nearby area carrying off booty and livestock. The Loyalists were overtaken, dispersed and the livestock recaptured. The next morning, having been informed of the Whigs (Butler's men) location at a tavern on Lick Creek (branch of Cloud's Creek) by the tavern keeper's daughter, the Loyalists (about 300), commanded by "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, surprised the Whigs who began negotiations for surrender. James Butler, Jr. picked up a pitchfork to defend himself only to have his hand cut off. The Whigs surrendered unconditionally. All but 2 members of the party, who managed to escape, were cut down by the swords of the Tories and their mangled bodies left unburied. It was only through the efforts of women relatives of the dead that a common grave was later dug and all the bodies except the two Butlers interred together. The two Butlers were interred together and a marker placed there. This marker, erected in 1782, may be the first Revolutionary marker placed in the nation. The DAR placed a marker at the mass grave site in 1951. [17]

63. SUMMERLAND COLLEGE SITE - 1912
(S.C. 391, north of Batesburg & Leesville where Summerland Ave. joins Mitchell Ave.) About 1912 the Lutheran Synod founded Summerland College for Women. It was later incorporated into Newberry College. The building was later used as a school for missionaries' children, and still later for the Catholic St. Euphrasia Girls School. This school closed in early 1969; the property was purchased by the Batesburg-Leesville School District 3 and remodeled in 1970 to become a middle school. The original building on this site was wooden, had four floors and a promenade on top. It was built by J. William Mitchell for a resort hotel called "Summerland" about 1910. Near this hotel site are the Gray Rock Springs, once frequented by Indians and for generations a favorite local picnic spot. For a short while J. W. Mitchell bottled ginger ale using the spring's waters for his Gray Rock Bottling Company. This property was destroyed by fire March, 1974. [5, 14]
64. JOEL RIDGELL HOUSE - 1870's □
(Batesburg north of U.S. Hwy. 1 between Peachtree and Oak Sts.) The present house is of masonry walls nearly two feet thick and was built about 1870. An earlier house, constructed c.1820, burned. Out-buildings built in 1820's still stand and include an old kitchen, log smoke house, the "necessary" house and a small log play house. [3, 4]
65. BOND-BATES-HARTLEY HOUSE - c.1793
(Batesburg, northwest side of Hwy. 1 at head of Charleston Ave.) In 1768 a royal grant was given to John F. Fairchild, an Indian agent, for part of the land which is now Batesburg. The large frame dwelling built in 1773 by J. P. Bond, who married Abigail Fairchild, was the first Masonic Hall in Batesburg, the meeting place for the Red Shirts and, for a short while, the mail was deposited daily in what is now a bookcase when the house served as the stage coach stop during the occupancy of John Bates. The house was remodeled and enlarged in the 1820's. It was marked by the county Historical Society in 1970. The Fairchild-Bond-Bates cemetery is directly in front of this house across the highway. [3, 4]
66. JOHN BATES HOUSE - Antebellum
(At the head of Mitchell St., south of U.S. 1 between Batesburg and Leesville) Much remodeled, the house has been moved twice from its original site. It was sold by John Bates to William Corey Mitchell in 1826. Mitchell married Sara Lee, daughter of Andrew Lee who operated a ferry just below the junction of the Little and Big Saluda Rivers. Sara Lee's brother operated the Lee Tavern (Mill's Atlas) where George Washington had breakfast in 1791. The house and grounds were occupied by Union troops in 1865. When departing, a Union soldier set fire to the house under the parlor room. [18]

67. LEE TAVERN SITE - 18th Century □
(North of U.S. 1 in Leesville, west of Shealy Ave. and Hendrix St.)
The tavern was said to have been a two story frame building with white columns and a promenade on top. The property originally belonged to John Williams who held a royal grant for extensive lands. Tradition has it that John Lee built an inn which stood across from today's Southern Methodist Church. Behind the church is the Lee family cemetery. The tavern is shown on Mill's Atlas of 1820-25, and was a stage stop for many, many years. According to his diary, George Washington breakfasted here May 22, 1791 on his way to Columbia. The site is designated with a historical marker. [13]
68. QUATTLEBAUM MILL, RIFLE FACTORY SITE - 1810
(Two Notch Road at S.C. 47) The old John Quattlebaum house is still standing, but was rolled back from original site. The Mill he built has collapsed. John moved here in 1810 from his father's place 2 miles north of Leesville and operated lumber and flour mills along with his farming. He served as Captain during War of 1812. He also began manufacturing the exquisite firearms which became known as the Quattlebaum Rifles. These weapons became so popular that, as time passed, he devoted more of his efforts to rifle making and training other men in gunsmithing, notably, Michael Barr, his cousin, and his son Paul. Paul Quattlebaum was born in 1812 and after distinguished military service in the Seminole War, joined his father in managing the family interests and manufacturing rifles. He also manufactured cotton gins and installed the first water turbine in the state. At first the Quattlebaum Rifles were of the flintlock type. At the time when the nullification controversy threatened to bring S.C. to secession, President Jackson, hearing that General Paul Quattlebaum was in Washington, and knowing his influence in S.C., arranged for him to be shown the superior percussion-cap rifles then being adopted by the U.S. Army. The President wanted to convince Gen. Quattlebaum that in case of war, the South would face troops armed with better weapons than any its own militia could secure. Gen. Quattlebaum began at once to equip his own rifles with percussion cap mechanisms. For 16 years Paul Quattlebaum was a member of the State Legislature and signed the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. He died at his home "Pinearea" in 1890. [4, 18]
69. HALL BORING WORKS SITE - 1846
(About 6 1/2 miles south of Batesburg and Leesville on U.S. Hwy. 178)
For a hundred years Elijah Hall and his sons, Lemuel, Wade, Irvin, Elbert and Franklin manufactured rifles, pistols, and guns at the "Boring Works" and also devised plans for pond, dams, water wheels, turbines, and various kinds of machinery that were used in that day. [4]

70. THE STEEDMAN-ABLE HOUSE SITE - 18th Century
(On U.S. Hwy. 178, near Steadman, 10 miles south of Batesburg) This fine old house was built in the late 1700's by Reuben Steadman and was occupied by Steadmans until the late 1800's when Glover Able bought the house and the acreage surrounding it. It is said that the brick pillars supporting the house had built-in metal rings that were once used for chaining recalcitrant slaves. Miss Grace Able, who grew up there, says that carriages were driven under the house when she lived there. The house was destroyed by fire in 1973. [3]
71. CONVENT BAPTIST CHURCH - 1836
(15 1/2 miles south of Batesburg and Leesville, off U.S. Hwy. 178 on the south side--1 1/2 miles from highway) Convent Baptist Church, as it now stands, was founded in 1836 by the Rev. Carson Howell, who was the father of Mrs. Glover Able. This church was said to be made up of two or three smaller churches. In the cemetery at Convent, the oldest grave with a legible inscription is dated 1842. [3, 14]
72. SITE OF RAMBO MILL - c. 1790
(On Black Creek, Fairview Community, Lexington County, between Pelion and Leesville) About 1790, Lawrence Rambo bought a large tract of land on Black Creek, where the name Rambo's Bridge remains as clue to the location. He resided there temporarily operating a lumber mill which brought several Dutch Fork and Newberry families--the Rikards, Hallmans, Johnsons, and others to Black Creek. The lumbering of the North Edisto watershed was in full swing shortly after 1795, and brought in many lumbermen who were little interested in the land itself. Quick profit tended to encourage speculations, and by 1805, Lawrence Rambo, deeply in debt and harassed by creditors, moved to Milledgeville, Ga. This historic site is listed on Mill's Atlas. [4]
73. CROUT HOUSE - Antebellum
(Off County Road 278 just north of its intersection with County Road 243 about 6 miles southwest of Red Bank) A converted log cabin--remodeled c. 1900 with siding over logs. The detached kitchen has been moved up to the house itself. The house has a large flagstone fireplace and 14 inch floor and ceiling boards. [3]

74. THE JOHN SCHOFIELD HOUSE - 1878
 (3 miles northwest of Pelion off U.S. Hwy. 378) This frame, two-story house is distinguished by its high pitched roof, balanced porch columns and simple cottage design. [3]
75. PELION RAILWAY DEPOT - 1900
 (On property of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James F. Rast near Pelion) One story frame structure representative of the small town railroad stations until recently prominent in almost all South Carolina villages. It has been moved from its original site for use as a guest house. The depot was constructed by the Southern Railway Company when it completed a line from Jacksonville, Florida to points north. [20]
76. TORY GRAVEYARD (BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK) - 1781
 (In SE quadrant formed by intersection of Highways S. C. 215 and U.S. 178, about 4/5 mile south of Pelion on property of James F. Rast) The "Tory Graveyard" is a small, low mound of earth about 25 feet square, a few yards south of the trace of the colonial wagon road between Orangeburg and Ninety-Six. Located by Army Map Service and other maps of the area, and well established in local legend, it is reasonably certain that the mound is a mass grave for Tory dead from a Revolutionary skirmish that took place in late May or early June, 1781. Information about the site is found in the letters of local citizens to the historian Lyman Draper in the 1870's on microfilm in the South Caroliniance Library. Accounts of the skirmish vary. The best theory, and the one accepted by Draper, is that the burial resulted from a surprise assault by patriots under Colonel Richard Hampton upon a lolling force of Tory militia led by a Captain Livingston. In his report to Nathaniel Greene from the vicinity of the present-day Columbia, dated June 7, 1781, Thomas Sumter said in part: "...I gave Col. Richard Hampton a command of the Disaffected Orangeburghers-- with them he has made an extensive tour to the Southward & has done something every chance, He surprised & kild a Capt. Livingston with several of his party, made some prisoners took a number of Negroes & Thirty fine horses..." Circumstantial evidence points to several incidents and skirmishes taking place here where the Old Charleston Road crossed Cedar Creek at the "Cedar Ponds." According to Sumter's reports, Lord Rawdon's force here spent the night of June 16, 1781, on its way to relieve the siege of Ninety-Six. However, the weight of the legendary sources points to Livingston's men being the victims buried here. [17]
77. OLD MOUNT HERMON BAPTIST CHURCH - Organized 1800
 (Just off Hwy. 215 near North Edisto River near Pelion) Old Mount Hermon's first building, built c.1800, was constructed of logs. After

being used for many years, the log building burned. The present edifice was erected in 1930. The church cemetery holds the remains of a soldier from each of four wars, beginning with William Gardner, a Revolutionary soldier; J. N. Baggott, who lost his life at Secessionville in 1862; one soldier who died in World War I; Linton Rawls, who died in World War II. Gravestones mark the resting places of Baggotts, Barrs, Williamses, Williamsons, Browns, and Pooles, to name a few families whose members are in well-marked family plots. [14, 22]

78. WITT POST OFFICE - c.1884

(On U.S. Hwy. 178, about 1/4 mile from the intersection of Hwy. 178 and Hwy. 3, about 8 miles from Swansea) The first contract to carry the mail from this post office was to Darling Lovett Jeffcoat in 1884. At that time the mail was carried in a two-wheel post cart from North, S. C. to Witt's Post Office and to Orangeburg, picking up mail also at the Raymond Post Office in Orangeburg County. Local residents recall that because the adjoining mercantile store sold whiskey, both store and post office were off limits to ladies in the community. Now abandoned, the structure is unpainted pine. [4]

79. EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH - Organized c.1790

(At the crossroads of Hwy. 3 and 178, approximately 8 miles from Swansea) According to tradition, Ebenezer Methodist Church was founded by Samuel Jeffcoat and his family, who settled in the area before 1790. Three of Samuel Jeffcoat's sons, Jacob, John, and Elijah, became Methodist ministers. The church was called Jeffcoat's Meeting House until 1845 when it was deeded to the Methodist Church by Urbane E. Jeffcoat, great-grandson of Samuel Jeffcoat. It is said that Bishop Francis Asbury preached here on one of his trip through the back country on horseback. Jeffcoat's Meeting House was also used as a school for the children of the early settlers. The second church structure on this site was a long frame building, unpainted, with one door in the center and steps extending across the front. The wide floor boards were hand-dressed. Sherman's soldiers fired upon this church as they made their way from Orangeburg to Columbia. It is said that the Yankee soldiers were angered by shots from ambush by elderly men, too old to serve in the Confederate Army. The church was set on fire by the shelling. The blaze was discovered by an elderly member of the church who was passing by and extinguished it. In 1900 another church was erected. It was also a long frame building, with two doors in front and long steps across the front. [14, 18]

80. DARLING JEFFCOAT HOME - 1840

(2 2/3 miles west of Swansea on County Road 665, which intersects with Hwy. 3) The house was built of heart pine. Now having an added ell,

the original house is distinguished by large, hand hewn pegged sills, wide 13 inch floor boards and 7 foot high doors. Hinges on the doors appear to be wrought iron. [3]

81. THE OLIVER HOME - 18th Century.

(On S.C. 6 about 6 miles east of Swansea, just west of the Calhoun County line in Lexington County) Built by Revolutionary War soldier, Peter Oliver, the house is two stories, with a high gable roof, small front porch and 3 chimneys. Now in a state of disrepair, the house is constructed of hand hewn framing and wide, hand planed interior floors and walls. [3]

82. THE CULLER HOME - c.1840

(9 miles east of Swansea off Hwy. 6) Typical of the unpainted frame two story plantation houses in the area for this period. The house has an added rear wing and has clapboard siding; 3 chimneys (one on each end and one on the rear wing); side lights on front foor with later stained glass panels in door. Wooden peg construction and hand hewn lumber are evident throughout. The house is said to have been built by Daniel Culler. [3]

83. THE REV. LEWIS RAST HOME - 1840

(On S.C. 6 three miles east of Swansea across from Sardis Church) Built for his bride by the Rev. Lewis W. Rast, the house is two stories with a front first floor porch, rear wing extension, clapboard siding, and 3 chimneys (one on each end and one on rear wing). The house is built with hand hewn lumber and held together with wooden pegs. [3]

84. INDIAN VALLEY

(2 miles east of Swansea off Hwy. 6) This site is said to have been an Indian campsite. A cave used by Confederates to store gunpowder during the Civil War also is here. Old guns, muzzles and pieces of harness have been found near the cave. Many pieces of Indian pottery, arrows and tomahawks have been found in the valley. Now used as the Indian Valley Boys' Camp. An Indian mound marked by rocks 4 to 5 feet high can be seen. Near the mound pottery has been found but the mound has not been distrubed. Entrance to the "powder cave" is now obstructed with undergrowth and trees. [1, 18]

85. GANTT HOTEL - 1893
 (Across the railroad, diagonally across from the railway station, on a road or street off of Hwy. 6, Swansea) Lewis Gantt and his wife, Mary Jane Hartly Gantt, operated the hotel. The Gantts often furnished transportation by means of horse and buggy to nearby towns for their guests, most of whom were traveling salesmen, called generally "Drummers." The building has two stories with ten rooms. There are two staircases, one leading from the center hall, the other on the outside, leading from the front to a small balcony extending from the second floor. The structure has long been abandoned and is in very poor condition. [4]
86. JOSEPH NEESE HOME - c.1849
 (2 miles west of Swansea on Rt. 2 on Martin-Neese Rd.) The house, built by Joseph Neese (1812-1881), consists of four main rooms and a front shed room. A handmade door, held together with wooden pegs; opens onto the porch. All rooms and the front porch are floored with 15 inch boards. In the parlor is a large fireplace above which is a handmade mantel. The walls are ceiled with boards measuring 11 1/4 inches. In the other rooms the wall boards measure some 11 1/4 and some 9 1/4. The large blocks and sills supporting the house are hand hewn and of heart pine. The chimneys are built of sandstone. On one of the 4 large cedar trees in the yard, said to have been planted by the house's first owner, there still can be seen a hook, as the tree was used as a hitching post. [3]
87. KIRKLAND HOUSE - 1889
 (Rt. 2 Swansea, 6 miles southeast of Pelion and 8 miles southwest of Swansea) A one story cottage. The house was owned by Molino Cortez Kirkland, who installed and owned the first rural telephone connecting Swansea, North, and this southern tip of Lexington County. The switchboard was in the hallway of the Kirkland home and the family operated it. Kirkland also owned the first suction fed gin in this area, the first reaper and binder for harvesting and the first white face bull in this section. [2, 3, 4]
88. BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH - Organized 1852
 (5 miles northwest of Swansea, off Hwy. 6, in Edmund community) The church was built in the year 1852. The first deed to land for the church was a gift from George H. Hunt because his wife had regularly worshipped in old log school house that stood earlier on the site. The deed was made to Henry Arthur, John D. Sharp, Francis Sharp, Jabez Walters and Henry Baughman, Trustees. The first part of the present building was built in 1852, consisting of a large room 28 by 40 feet. This was a long straight building, with the pulpit in the southeast corner. In 1957 the old church was demolished and work was begun on the present structure. [14]

89. SITE OF PLATT SPRINGS ACADEMY - 1812
 (9 miles out on Platt Springs Rd., West Columbia) Among many references to the academy are those by E. J. Scott in Random Recollections of a Long Life. Mill's Atlas shows Platt Springs Academy located on Platt Springs Plantation at the Congaree Creek. Mill's Statistics of 1826 describes the school: "A first rate institution for the education of youth, preparatory to entering college. It owes its foundation and present eminence, to the liberality and idifatigable care of Abraham Geiger, Esq. who for several years supported it. This academy is now one of the most flourishing in the state. The institution has a small but well selected library attached to it. The average number of students is from 60 to 70; the present year there are upwards of 80. The price of tuition is very moderate, also boarding (there being several respectable private houses for this purpose.)" After the closing of the Platt Springs Academy, the library was moved to the Lutheran Seminary in Lexington. [5]
90. CAPT. WILLIAM GEIGER HOUSE - c.1830
 (8 miles south of Cayce on U.S. Hwy. 176 at Silver Lake) Home of Capt. Geiger (1773-1855) who served in the War of 1812. A large, two story frame dwelling with high ceilings. Silver Lake once provided the power for Capt. Geiger's mill on the property. The house stands on lands belonging in the 18th century to Llewellyn Threewitts, Jr., husband of Emily Geiger. Near the house is the Threewitts cemetery, at which a DAR marker to Emily Geiger was placed in 1926. [3, 17]
91. GRAVESITE OF THE REV. CHRISTIAN THEUS - 1717-1789 □
 (On left of Old State Rd. near the Lexington-Calhoun County lines, presently on property of Carolina Eastman Company) Gravesite of Lexington County's (Saxe Gotha) first schoolmaster, organizer of its first churches and for 50 years (1739-89) its spiritual leader. Rev. Theus preached from the Savannah River to Salisbury, N.C., and founded early churches at the Congarees (St. John's) and also Zion, Pomaria, Bethlehem at Irmo and Appii Forum Church of Cedar Creek, now Methodist. Rev. Theus, A German Reformed (Calvinist minister) preached also to the Swiss Lutheran along the frontier. His brother Jeremiah became a famous Charleston portraitist. [14]
92. MT. TACITUS SITE - 18th Century
 (Near the site of Old Congaree Fort at the mouth of Congaree Creek) Mt. Tacitus was the plantation home of Charles Pinckney (1757-1824). Built as his residence while he was governor (1789-92, 1796-98, 1806-1808). Pinckney served four terms as the state's chief executive, more than any other governor. He was one of the authors of the U.S. Constitution, and was a member of the Continental Congress and a minister to Spain. Land records of adjoining tracts indicate the presence of his Lexington County plantation, which was abandoned and in a state of "great dilapidation" by 1854 according to 19th century accounts. [13]

93. SITES OF THE CONGAREE FORTS - 1718-1750's □
 (At the junction of the Congaree River and Congaree Creek below Cayce)
 In 1716, Col. James Moore, representing the Charles Towne government, met with Charity Hayge, the Conjurer of Tugaloo (the "Wise Man of the Cherokee Tribe") and set up trade agreement between the Charles Towne merchants and the Cherokee-Indians. A principal fortified military garrison was built here in 1718. The garrison, a palisade wooden fort manned by 12 men and an officer, was built by Cherokee labor. In 1748 a second garrison was established 2 1/2 miles north at the Congarees after attacks upon settlers in the late 1740's by Iroquis warriors from the Ohio Valley. In 1754 the fort's commander, Lt. Peter Mercier, who had married the widow of prominent trader George Haig, led the garrison to Virginia, where they joined George Washington's expedition to build a fort on the Ohio. In 1733 the first large trading post or factory in central South Carolina was built near the Old Congaree Fort site by Thomas Brown, a North Irishman who operated the post for the next 20 years. The post was a center of exchange with the Indians between Charles Towne and tribes as far west as the Mississippi River. The Congaree posts spurred expansion of upper South Carolina and culminated in the selection and founding of Columbia, east of the river, as the state's capital city in 1785.
 [1, 4, 11]
94. THE OLD ARTHUR CEMETERY - 18th Century
 (Old Granby Road, Cayce) The Arthurs were prominent in early affairs of Granby, Saxe Gotha and in the Revolutionary War in S.C. William Arthur (1720-1785) was a member of the 1st Provincial Congress for Saxe Gotha in 1775, and the Senator 1781-84. He came to S.C. from Virginia about 1730. [22]
95. SITE OF OLD CAYCE HOUSE - 1770
 (Near Old Granby on the Old State Road, leading from Columbia to Charleston, and just south of present town of Cayce) The 17 room, two storied frame house with double verandas was constructed in 1770 by Chestnut and Kershaw, Camden merchants, who occupied the house as a trading post and dwelling. The British seized this building, threw up earthworks and dug trenches about it, built a powder magazine and otherwise equipped it as one of their fortified posts during the Revolution. This was officially styled by them "Post at Granby", "Fort Granby" and "the post of the Congarees." On February 10, 1781, General Thomas Sumter appeared before this post and laid siege there-to. On the 21st Lord Rawdon's army appeared on the opposite bank of the Congaree, having marched from Camden to the relief of the post. In the face of those superior numbers, Gen. Sumter had to abandon the siege, but not before he had blown up the magazine and destroyed a quantity of provisions in sight of Rawdon's army. On the 15th of May, the post was surrendered to Lt. Col. (Light-Horse) Harry Lee. The garrison consisted of 19 officers and 329 men, commanded by Maj. Maxwell of the Prince Wales Regiment. On July 1, 1781, Lord Rawdon,

returning from the relief of Ninety-Six, re-occupied the post. On July 4, 1781, Gen. Greene, on his way from Winnsborough to overtake Rawdon, captured the post. It was never regained by the British. A cannon ball passed into the building from the American guns during the final capture by Greene. The house was demolished in 1936. [3, 4, 17]

96. SITE OF GRANBY - Founded c.1754 □
(On the Old Granby Rd., just south of the Western-Brooker Quarry on the west bank of the Congaree River, Cayce) When road was opened between Camden and Augusta in 1754, the Friday Family began to operate a ferry over the Congaree River and the village of Granby was established. It was apparently named after the Earl of Granby, popular British Nobleman, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. By 1760 the Congaree Valley had a population between 800 and 900 people. Granby immediately became one of the most important commercial towns east of the Mississippi River, second only to Camden. By 1807 Granby with almost 200 houses was larger than Columbia. But as Columbia-in a better, more healthful location across the river-grew, Granby declined and by 1837 was practically deserted. The first post office in Lexington County, the first large stores, first hotel (operated by Henry Voss), and first warehouses were located in Granby. It became the county seat on March 24, 1785 and county court was then established. In 1779-1780 John Hopton served as the first senator from Saxe Gotha. He was a Loyalist from Charleston. After the Revolutionary War, he was banished from the county and returned to England. William Arthur from Granby was senator from 1782-1784. Richard Hampton served four terms until 1791. [4, 13, 20]
97. GUIGNARD BRICK WORKS - 19th Century
(Knox Abbott Dr., west bank of Congaree River, Cayce) More than 150 years ago when Columbia was in its infancy, James Sanders Guignard was manufacturing brick on the banks of the Congaree River. His product was used in almost every substantial building constructed in the early history of the town. The brickyard is thought to be the oldest continuously operating brick manufacturing concern in the county. [9]
98. OLD STATE ROAD - Established 1747 □
(Extended from the Calhoun County Line to the Old Saluda Factory site and from there through the Dutch Fork in Lexington County) The Old State Road is the most historic and one of the most important roads in the development of the central part of South Carolina. In opening the frontiers in the upper part of our state. As far back as January

19, 1734, the Commons House of Assembly received a petition from the inhabitants of Saxe Gotha for a public road to be established between the township of Orangeburg and Saxe Gotha. In 1746 another petition asked also the building of a bridge over the Congaree Creek. One Saxe Gothan declared: "that bridges were unnecessary in Saxe Gotha-- that any properly made man could wade any stream he needed to cross, as he did." In 1747 it was ordered that commissioners be appointed from the Township of Saxe Gotha, for building bridges over Congaree, Savanna Hunt, Sandy Run and Beaver Creek in the Saxe Gotha Township. Later that year an Act was passed in the General Assembly, establishing the Old Cherokee Path as a public road and path. The inhabitants were charged with its upkeep. In 1748 the Cherokee Path above the Congarees was spoken of as the "main road", evidently meaning that the trees had been cut back along the route to allow the passage of wagons. By 1759 the road to the Cherokees was opened for wagons almost to Fort Prince George. In 1820, the newly established Board of Public Works laid out the Old State Road from Charleston to Columbia and on to the mountains, perpetuating one of the oldest and most travelled routes in the development of South Carolina and the back country. At this time the road was widened to 30 feet. Sections of the Old State Road are still used as public roads and remains of the old road bed are still visible in some places. A marker for the road stands before the Brookland-Cayce School. [20]

99. SAXE GOTHA DISTRICT AND TOWNSHIP - 1733

(Encompassed generally what is now Lexington County, with the exception of that section on the north side of the Saluda River and the western third of the present county) In 1730 Congaree District was laid out as one of 11 districts in the central portion of the state to provide protection for Charles Towne against hostile Indians. Because of its location, Congaree District (renamed Saxe Gotha in 1733) served as the principal inland buffer from raids from the vast Cherokee nation to the northwest and from other marauding bands from as far away as New York State. The district was renamed Saxe Gotha in an attempt to lure for the frontier settlement hardy German immigrants apparently in honor of the marriage of the British Prince of Wales to Princess Augusta of the German State of Saxe Gotha. Saxe Gotha District was roughly 34 miles long and 30 miles wide and contained 625,000 acres. The township by the same name, platted in 1809, lay along the eastern side of the district along the Congaree River, covered 919 acres and was divided into 686 lots. Space in the township was set aside for a town square, a commons and a glebe, (an area reserved for religious purposes). From 1740 to 1770, settlers were entitled to receive one half acre town lots in addition to grants of vacant land in the district. Few grantees confirmed their titles and in 1770, Job Marion was granted almost the entire township in a block. The town never really developed and by that time, the village of Granby, adjacent to the area, had become the center of the district commercially. Prior to the establishment of the district-townships, the area had been divided into the old colonial counties laid out in 1680. Territory south of the Saluda River lay in Berkeley County. Land above the River was in Craven County. [13]