

Blythewood Historical Society and Museum  
100 McNulty Street  
Blythewood, SC 29016  
803-333-8133

## A Blythewood Time Line

*Draft – August 21, 2017*

*Please send additions and improvements to  
Blythewoodhistorical society.com or Bob Wood at 803-530-8921; wood@rtt-law.com*

*Much of the information found here is from the Blythewood Scrapbook (2004 ed.), published by the Blythewood Garden Club. It is available for purchase for \$10 at the Langford-Nord House, Blythewood Town Hall, and at the Blythewood Pharmacy. The information taken from that great little book, now in its third edition, is used with permission. major source is Hudnalle Bridges McLean's typewritten history of Blythewood and a videotaped oral history he gave his family. The Langford Family History has provided amazing insights as well, as have the many folks whose personal comments are noted as sources at the end of this document. This timeline is for the personal use and enjoyment of our members and the public and may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the written permission of the Board of Directors of the Society. We will need to enter information from the genealogies recently donated to the Society's library, and we need to review many more land titles.*

©2017 Blythewood Historical Society and Museum

| <b>Date</b>              | <b>Event</b>  | <b>Source</b>              |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 9 - 12 Million Years Ago | Strong southwesterly winds created the sandhills of South Carolina after the Atlantic Ocean receded from the area.  | Murphy, 8                  |
| 13,000 BC                | The first humans entered South Carolina. (The Topper Site in Allendale County.) Blythewood was in the last great Ice Age. The sea levels were 165' lower than what they are today, and a land bridge connected Siberia and Alaska.  | Edgar, 11                  |
| 8,000 – 1,500 BC         | Semi-permanent Native American camps appeared all over SC, including presumably Blythewood. The Native Americans lived on forested high ground overlooking floodplains and streams. They ate nuts, berries, wild game, and fish, and they traded with other Native Americans. | Edgar, 11                  |
| 2,500 – 1,000 BC         | Native Americans began making pottery in SC and began using bows and arrows rather than simply spears. I have been told that arrowheads found at Blythewood Park date back to this period.  | Edgar, 11 - 12             |
| 1150                     | Mississippian (Siouan) Indians arrived in SC from the Great Plains and created a major settlement near Camden, where they were known as the Waterees. Others settled closer to Rock Hill and ultimately became known as the Catawbas.   |                            |
| ??                       | SC would not be divided into districts until shortly before the Revolutionary War, and when “Fairfield District” was  | Milling, 219 (McMaster, 5) |

|      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
|      | created in 1785, what would become Doko and later Blythewood were, until 1913, in Fairfield District (later County). Fairfield County was the common hunting ground of several tribes related to the Wateree and Catawba Indians. Fairfield County has some Indian Mounds (evidencing permanent settlement) along the Broad and Wateree Rivers, but none are in the Blythewood area. Hence, historians can't say that there were any permanent Indian settlements here. Arrowheads found at Blythewood Park are evidence of the presence of Indians in our town. Cherokee Indians also came into the area to hunt, and there are reports that war parties of Shawnee, Tuscarora, Chicksaw and Mohawk Seneca Indians passed through Fairfield County. One source says the Congarees came through the area. The extent of Native American presence in the Blythewood area is poorly known and highly debatable. | Edgar, 16; Town of Blythewood ; Wade Dorsey pers. cmt. |
| 1521 | The first white explorers arrived in SC. <i>When did the first white explorers arrive in the Blythewood area? Who were they? Were any from the Spanish colony of San Miguel de Gualdape?</i>  | Edgar, 13  |
| 1540 | Hernan De Soto passed within 30 miles of Blythewood in his exploration of what is now the Southeastern US. He left in his wake an epidemic of disease among the Native Americans, wiping out about half of the Cherokees.   | Edgar, 22 - 24   |
| 1567 | Spanish captain Juan Pardo explored as  |  |

|                  |   |                             |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|                  | near as Camden, encountering Wateree Indians.   |                             |
| 3/24/1663        | Charles II of England granted the province of Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors. Our area was in Craven County.   | McMaster, 10;<br>Sloan, 1   |
| 1670             | Charlestown was settled on the banks of the Ashley River. Ten years later it was moved to its present site on the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.   | McMaster, 10                |
| Late 1600s       | Native Americans known as the Cofitachequi Indians were still a major nation in SC but were declining. White explorers traveled mainly up the rivers and nowhere near Blythewood (which lies along the ridge separating the Wateree River and Broad River watersheds).  | Edgar                       |
| “Colonial Times” | Animals living here included bison, wapiti (elk), panthers, wolves, and possibly jaguars.   | Carolina Planter, 2/19/1840 |
| 1715 – 1716      | A revolt by the Yamassees was defeated, and settlement of the interior of SC began in earnest.  | WPA, 47.                    |
| 1729             | Proprietary government ended in South Carolina, and South Carolina became a Royal colony. The only trail used by white settlers anywhere nearby was far to the east of Blythewood, along the Wateree River. This was a trail to facilitate trade between Charleston and the Catawba Indians farther to the north of here. There | McMaster, 10                |

|             |  |                  |
|-------------|--|------------------|
|             | were no permanent Native American settlements in Fairfield County.   |                  |
| 1722 - 1729 | English naturalist Mark Catesby came through what would much later become Fairfield County and described it as having cane that held their leaves during the winter, providing food for horses and cattle year-round. He found numerous herds of buffaloes in the cane thickets.   | McMaster, pg. 11 |
| 1700s       | The Great Warrior Path facilitated trade with Native Americans from Virginia to points north. It later became the Great Wagon Road and was used by Whites to settle the Carolinas. It got as close as Rock Hill to the north, where the road ran to the east of the Catawba/Wateree River to Camden. Presumably some sort of trail or road approached Blythewood from the north and ultimately became the Common Road (now US 21) or Syrup Mill Road. And there is evidence of something called the “Old Catawba Road” near Round Top. |                  |
| 1731        | Poor Protestants were offered land in South Carolina and a small bounty if they would clear and cultivate land. They were offered 100 acres for the head of the household and 50 more for each other member of the family. This initiative did not work well because the bounty was not high enough for poor Protestants to be able to afford to come over here.   | JS, 6            |
| 1730s       | As late as 1730 “There was only an occasional hunter or fur trader in the ‘back  | Jones, 59        |

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
|           | parts” of SC.   |  |
| 1740      | Thomas Nightingale, an Englishman and the first white settler in what would become Fairfield County, created a ranch or cow-pen in western Fairfield County near the headwaters of Little Cedar Creek (several miles west of Blythewood). <i>(I believe this is near Reservoir Road between Winnsboro and Jenkinsville, but I don't know.)</i>  | McMaster, 11 and 197   |
| 1740s     | Cow-pens were the first means by which settlements were established in the Backcountry. They required farmers, caretakers, superintendents, and the like. <i>I have not found any evidence of a cow-pen near Blythewood.</i>  | McMaster, 12   |
| Mid-1740s | The Upper Road passed from Charlotte to Spartanburg to Greenville. It became a major access road for Quakers and Scots-Irish coming to the Carolinas from Pennsylvania to settle their land grants.   |  |
| 1750s     | Settlers began arriving in the Blythewood area from both Charleston (English and French Huguenots) and Virginia and Pennsylvania and points north (Scots-Irish). They found the area to be covered in Longleaf Pines, and they built log cabins. They probably traveled up from Charleston through Camden or down from the northern US on the Fall Line Road (through Cheraw and Camden and now US 1) or the Upper Road (running from Fredericksburg, VA to Charlotte) and then | BS, ix; Osburn, 12 – 16 McMaster, 12 and 26 - 27. Edgar, 56; Sloan, 1; Jones, 59; Wade Dorsey pers. cmt. |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>south toward Winnsboro (unless they went through Camden). Within 25 years over 870,000 people would live in the SC backcountry.</p> <p>The Cedar Creek area may have been settled by Germans who came here from the Saxe Gotha (Lexington, SC) area following the Weberite Heresy in Saxe Gotha. Schmidt became Smith and Repsimann became Turnipseed. These folks apparently preferred not to live in any of the eleven townships the government had established for settlement. Their land grants and deeds were recorded far away in Charleston, so they are unreliable. Many who took land grants never settled on them. For the most part, these land records are available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (rather than in the Fairfield County Register of Deeds' Office). Most of these settlers were subsistence farmers who lived in log cabins. They cultivated corn with hoes (and only rarely with plows) in their stump-filled fields. Most had apple and peach trees and a horse (but no mules yet).</p> <p><i>Did any of these early backcountry settlers choose the Blythewood area, which did not have a major river or creek of any size?</i></p> <p>These settlers followed paths along the sides of valleys or ridges paralleling rivers. These paths would ultimately become wagon roads.</p> <p><i>When was the "Common Road" (now US 21) created? What about Blythewood Road? Syrup Mill Road (referred to as</i></p> |  |
|--|---|--|

|       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
|       | <p><i>“Road to Simpson’s Turnout in 1865 and only named “Syrup Mill Road in the 1970s)?</i></p> <p><i>Farrow Road (SC 555) appears to have been the main road from Columbia to Blythewood, but its course would change many times over the years, with branches now known as Longtown Road, Hardscrabble Road, and parts of US 21. What trouble did the early settlers have with the Native Americans (if any) in the area?</i></p> <p><i>When did turpentine production begin in our area?</i></p> <p><i>When was hemp (a popular backcountry crop) first raised here?</i></p> <p><i>How did Blythewood plantation owners get their crops and goods to market? Wagons on roads? Which roads? Where did they send the products of their labors? To neighbors? To Camden? To Wynnsborough? All the way to Charleston? Back up the roads going north?</i></p> <p><i>What were the other major sources of revenue in the area?</i></p> <p><i>How was order maintained? What country stores here served them?</i></p> <p><i>It is frustrating that we know so little about such an important part of the history of our area.</i></p> |        |
| 1750s | Upstate Native Americans started a 10-year uprising known as the Cherokee War. This chilled settlement of the backcountry and probably ran some settlers off.   | BS, 78 |

|                |   |                     |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1752           | Jacob B. Boney I (great grandfather of Charnel Boney) was born.   |                     |
|                | <i>I believe he was born in southern Chester County.</i>  |                     |
|                | The first African-Americans arrived in the Blythewood area, probably as slaves. <i>How widespread and important was slavery to early Blythewood? How were enslaved Africans used on the farms or plantations here? Who established the first plantation here? When?</i>                                       |                     |
| Colonial Times | Many farmers grew grapes for winemaking.  | Langford, 53        |
| 1760           | A smallpox epidemic killed 1/3 of the Cherokees, 2/3 of the Catawbas, and many Whites as well.  | Edgar, 158          |
| 1760           | The Cherokee War ended, facilitating settlement in the Backcountry.   | Sloan, 1<br>WPA, 30 |
| 1761           | England considerably increased bounties for settlers, further encouraging settlement of the backcountry.  | JS, 7               |
| 1762           | “A form of purchase was made from two Sachems (whatever that is – possibly fictitious names) by the names of “John-May-the-Fourth” and Harry-up-the-Grove,” and a log building about 16 x 30 with a dirt floor was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. John Nicholas Martin. In 1788 this church would be | Reed                |

|             |  |                                |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|
|             | incorporated by the SC legislature as “The German Protestant Church of Appii Forum, Cedar Creek.” <i>Is this Cedar Creek Methodist Church in Cedar Creek?</i>  |                                |
| 1763        | The Catawba Indians signed a treaty and limited their settlements to a small area near Rock Hill.  | McMaster, 17                   |
| 1760s       | The Entzminger family arrived in our area. <i>We need more information about this.</i>   | Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.         |
| 1766 - 1771 | The French and Indian War ended, and “disorderly soldiers of fortune” arrived in Fairfield County. Soon, settlers fell victim to organized bands of robbers and horse thieves. The only law enforcement was 150 miles away in Charleston. So settlers created bands of vigilantes known as Regulators. The Regulators effectively controlled the entire Backcountry from 1768 – 1771. Leading regulators in what is now Fairfield County were Moses Kirkland and Thomas Woodward. The Regulators soon became a problem themselves, but not as badly as in NC. <i>How did the crime wave and the Regulators affect Blythewood-area residents?</i> | Edgar, 212 – 213; McMaster, 17 |
| 1768        | Bounties were no longer paid for settlers, but they continued to flood into South Carolina. As settlers arrived, somebody had to travel to the land to survey it, conduct the survey, draw up a plat, and prepare paperwork for recording in   | JS, 7                          |

|           |  |                              |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|
|           | Charleston.  |                              |
| 1768      | Sandy Level Baptist Church was formed. It was probably at the end of Sandfield Road at the head of Twenty-five Mile Creek (east of Blythewood). It was then known as Twenty-five Mile Creek Church. Its meeting house would soon be built on a 100-acre tract that the king would soon grant to Bryan McLendon. <i>Who were its other founders? How many people attended church? What more can we learn about Bryan McLendon? Did he ever settle his land grant?</i>   | McLean 2 BS, 95              |
| 7/12/1769 | 26-year-old Alexander Kennedy of County Antrim, Ireland, received a King’s Grant for 100 acres on a branch of Cedar Creek. This was near the intersection of I-77 and Peach Road (based on the location of his family cemetery just off Mt. Hope Road). Kennedy and his partner Zachariah Kirkland would later receive a grant of 2,432 acres that included present-day Blythewood and lands surrounding Blythewood Road. In those days, settlers received 100 acres for themselves and 50 acres for each family member and servant. He came here straight from Ireland (through Charleston), and was not one of the many settlers who arrived here on the Great Wagon Road. | Rosborough 1                 |
| 1770      | Edward Hollis had a home in what is now Richland County near the Cedar Creek community.  | 1770 Map of Fairfield County |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           |  |  |
| 1770      | In the SC backcountry, 80% of the population was white and 20% black.  | Edgar, 156   |
| 1770      | A sketch of Fairfield County showing geographic features believed to have existed at the time shows Syrup Mill Road as the road between Winnsborough and Columbia, a road north of what is now SC 34 known as the “Old Road to Camden,” and a road between them as a road to Charleston. The home of Edward Hollis is shown just inside Richland County near Cedar Creek.<br>But don’t let the roads on this map fool you. “No comprehension may be had today [1946], when paved roads reach in every direction, of the difficulties of travel in Fairfield County before the 1840’s, when a railroad reached the county. If venture is now made into the most unfrequented parts of the country on unpaved roads in the winter time, some idea of what had to be endured by those living in Fairfield in the early days of its settlement.” | 1770 Map of Fairfield County; McMaster 33; Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 1/10/1771 | King George III made a land grant of 100 acres to Bryan W. McLendon. This land is near Twenty-five Mile Creek, and it appears to be near the junction of Sandfield Road and Russ Brown Road. He would later give a part of this for what would ultimately become Sandy Level Baptist Church.   | McLean, 16   |
| 1771      | The Backcountry was now safe from  | Edgar, 216   |

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
|           | criminals and Indians for economic development. More settlers from the low country arrived in Fairfield County.  | McMaster, 12  |
| 1772      | There was now a branch of Congaree Church (a “Primitive Baptist Church”) at Twenty-five Mile Creek. Note the problems with the dates, but they are all around 1770. It would become the mother church for many Baptist churches in the area.   | LT McLean 2. Historical marker at Sandy Level Baptist Church. |
| 1/21/1773 | Robert Craig of Ireland landed in Charleston with his sons James and Quinton and several daughters. Their arrival was part of program of the Royal Government of South Carolina to encourage immigrants from Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and France to settle in the South Carolina Backcountry to offset the huge number of African-American slaves living in the Low Country. Other sons would be Robert and John. | Dorsey on Craig   |
| 7/7/1773  | A “Map of the Province of South Carolina” shows a road running from King Mountain in NC down past “Distow” at Cedar Creek (present-day Syrup Mill Road), crossing the Congaree River near present-day Congaree National Park, and ultimately going to Charleston. I believe this would become known as the “Common Road.” Neither “Wynnsborough” nor “New Lands” (Ridgeway) is shown on this map.                    | Moses Distoe Colonial Plat 100 ac. vol.14 p. 410, 8/26/1765   |
| “Colonial | By statute, citizens living near roads were  | Moore, 9 –  |

|           |   |                                     |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Days”     | required to maintain them with their own labor and could be fined if they did not. This practice would continue for over a hundred more years.  | 10.                                 |
| 1774      | Alexander Kennedy (one of the men who would have the first land grants for the land including Blythewood) married Agnes Fears (sister of Nancy Jane Fears) of Ridgeway. They would have ten children.   | Rosborough 1                        |
| 1774      | Joseph Brown was born. His family would live in Blythewood for generations, and his descendant Roberta Brown ___ lives in the log cabin built there in 1931.  | Country Chronicle 6/12/2008         |
| 12/8/1774 | Quintin Craig received a land grant for 100 acres north and west of Blythewood on Big Cedar Creek.  | Dorsey on Craig.                    |
| 1775      | By now South Carolina had been divided into districts, and Blythewood was in the “District between Broad and Catawba Rivers.” This district stretched from the confluence of the Wateree and Congaree Rivers to what is now York County. Its most influential resident had been Thomas Fletchall, who owned land in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties (far to the north of Blythewood), but by now even he had moved west of the Broad River. | Edgar, 221; Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 1775      | By now, residents of the Backcountry had as many complaints with the government in Charleston as they did with the British Crown. With the start of the American  | Edgar, 223<br>Dorsey on Craig       |

|           |   |            |
|-----------|---|------------|
|           | Revolution, there was much unrest in the South Carolina Backcountry.  |            |
| 8/1776    | Charleston residents learned of the Declaration of Independence.  | Edgar, 229 |
| 1776      | Some Blythewood-area residents (including Alexander Kennedy and Quintin and James Craig) fought in the South Carolina Militia as officers for the patriots. We are checking <i>pension records to see who else here did. Since the area still was not yet referred to as either “Doko” or “Blythewood,” and creeks were the most common landmarks, this could be difficult unless someone lived near the intersection of two identifiable roads or unless I can find a plat.</i><br><br><i>Children of Robert Craig were Clinton (or Quintin), James, Robert, and John. James Craig’s first wife was ___ Bell. John Bell was her brother. (This entry is probably about 85% accurate and needs work.)</i> |            |
| 6/24/1778 | Blythewood residents enjoyed a total solar eclipse.   |            |
| 1779      | James Craig entered the South Carolina Militia and served a two-month tour (or more) under Major Ford and Captain McElroy as a horseman at Orangeburg and Charleston.   |            |



|                 |   |                 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1780            | Winnsboro was a Backcountry village of about 20 houses.   | Buchanan        |
| 4/13/1780       | James Craig fought as a private at the Battle of Moncks Corner (also known as the Battle of Biggin Church), where he lost a horse. He was taken prisoner “under the merciless Cunningham,” but later escaped.   | Craig           |
| 5/1780          | Tories began plundering homes of patriots and taking their loot to Mobley’s meetinghouse near present-day Blair in northwestern Fairfield County. We don’t know how the locals fared here.  |                 |
| 6/8/1780        | A band of patriot soldiers surprised the Tories and recovered the plundered goods. This is the only battle fought anywhere near Blythewood in the Revolutionary War. It was the beginning of hostilities in the Backcountry after the fall of Charleston three weeks earlier. |                 |
| 1780 (surmised) | James Craig’s home was burned by the British and Tories. His widow’s house in Columbia would be ransacked and many important papers destroyed during the burning of Columbia in February 1865.  | Craig           |
| 1780            | Charleston fell to the British, and a true civil war erupted in South Carolina. Large parties of British and American troops passed through our area.   | Dorsey on Craig |

|            |   |                                    |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1780       | Escaped from British hands, James Craig became a horseman under Captain Henry Coffey and Major Robert Crawford in the Waxhaws (Lancaster, SC) and later under Col. Henry Hampton.   | Craig                              |
| 8/6/1780   | James Craig fought in the Battle of Hanging Rock (Lancaster County) with Gen. Thomas Sumter and either Maj. Richard Winn or Maj. Williams Richardson Davie.   | Craig                              |
| 10/1780    | Cornwallis, who was camped near Charlotte, fell ill with malaria. Cornwallis put Lord Rawdon in charge of his army, and Rawdon dispatched Col. Banastre Tarleton (recently recovered from Yellow Fever) into the area between the Catawba and the Broad Rivers to find a suitable place for Cornwallis and his army to spend the winter. They selected nearby Winnsboro and indeed spent the winter of 1780 – 1781 there. This seems to be the only Revolutionary War activity near Blythewood (but I have been told something to the contrary that I need to check up on). Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion may have come near here to harass or watch Cornwallis. | Bass, 92<br>Lee Muller, pers. cmt. |
| 11/20/1780 | James Craig fought in the Battle of Blackstocks Farm in what is now Union County.   | Craig                              |
| 1781       | James Craig joined the militia under Colonel Kimball.   |                                    |

|             |   |                    |
|-------------|---|--------------------|
| 2/1781      | James Craig was promoted to a Lieutenant and served in short tours under Cols. Marshall, Hampton & Kimball near Camden, SC He was also in the wagon service for a short period. He would serve in other units in other places in South Carolina even after hostilities ceased in South Carolina later that year. He knew Gen. Richard Winn, Col. Henry Hunter (of our area), Col. Kimball (of Lancaster). | Craig              |
| 1781 - 1782 | Alexander Kennedy served in the South Carolina Militia. He was a private stationed at the Congarees (near present-day Cayce, SC). He made saddles for the Militia. He served under Cptn. James Craig. One of Craig's sons would receive a land grant for a large tract of land north and west of present-day Blythewood.  | Rosborough 1       |
| 1782        | All of the SC Backcountry fell into a post-war depression.  | Edgar, 246         |
| 1784        | The name "Round Top" first appeared on plats on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to describe an area two miles east of Blythewood down what is now Langford Road. It is a hill between the two creeks that together form "Round Top Branch." These plats refer to lands granted to Charity Richardson, James Scott, and Quentin Craig.                                       | Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 7/10/1784   | Zachariah Kirkland obtained a land grant on what is now Wildflower Road in Cedar Creek.   | Turkett            |

|           |   |                             |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
|           |   |                             |
| 1785      | Camden District was divided into seven counties, including Fairfield and Richland. The area we call Blythewood was in Fairfield, and its inhabitants would have begun going to Winnsboro (rather than Charleston) to conduct their legal affairs. Plats and deeds were now recorded in Winnsboro and were presumably more accurate than before.<br><br><i>These old land records are available at the SC Department of Archives and History, and we need to get copies of some of them.</i> | McMaster, 12; Edgar, 255    |
| 1785      | Jacob B. Boney II (Charnel Boney's grandfather) was born in Fairfield County.   |                             |
| 7/27/1785 | John Taylor was appointed to maintain a section of the "Ridge Road" to Charleston from Winnsboro. His section was "from Cedar Creek to Round Top or County Line." Newly cut roads were made 30' wide.   | Holcomb, 2                  |
| 1787      | Tarleton wrote up Conwallis's campaigns in the Carolinas in 1780 and 1781. Included in his book is a map. It shows 25 Miles Creek, Spears Creek, the Road between Camden and Wynnborough, and the home of "Distow," possibly where Syrup Mill Road crosses Big Cedar Creek.   |                             |
| 1788      | The Old Muller Place on Muller Road may have been built this year by Buckner Hagood. It was later owned by Buckner's  | Country Chronicle 7/26/2007 |

|                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           | son, John Calhoun Hagood and later by John's daughter Eugenia. Later owners were Dr. John J. Robertson, Osmond Moore, and Lee Muller (1908). It is said to have 13 graves in the front yard.  |  |
| 1788                      | The church in the Cedar Creek community west of what is now Blythewood became incorporated as "The German Protestant Church of Appii Forum, Cedar Creek." It would soon become known as "DuBard's Presbyterian Church on Cedar Creek."  | Reed   |
| Late 1700s                | Roads remained deplorable.  |  |
| Late 1700s or early 1800s | Zion Methodist Church was founded in the Bear Creek area east of Blythewood. Its sanctuary was made of logs.  | Jim McLean pers. cmt.                                  |
| 1790                      | The capital of South Carolina was moved to Columbia. Issues between the Upstate and the Lowcountry would never end in South Carolina, though.   |  |
| 1790                      | The US Census found 7,623 people living in Fairfield District, of whom 1400 were African American.  | McMaster, 27   |
| 5/20/1792                 | Quintin Craig had a survey performed of his 4,450 acre-tract on the eastern side of what is now Blythewood. The plat shows the "Road to Charleston," the "Road to Wilson's Mill," Rice Creek, and the "Old Catawba Road." Adjoining landowners are James Kelley and James Simons. | Plat available at the Historical Society headquarters. |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1792      | Thomas Hill was a slaveholder and a man of considerable property who lived 5 miles south of Winnsboro.   | Gandee, 38   |
| 9/20/1793 | Zachariah Kirkland and Alexander Kennedy had a survey performed of their 2,432-acre tract of land encompassing what is now Blythewood. Adjoining landowners were Quintain Craig, James Simons, Andrew Domine, Alexander Kennedy, Charles Leflowers, William Kirkland, Minor Winn, and James Kelley. The plat shows the "Road to Charleston."                             | Plat available at the Historical Society headquarters. |
| 1794      | By now Quintain Craig owned a large tract of land that included the southeastern portions of present day Blythewood and many more acres. He was a relative of Alexander Kennedy, who owned the western portion of Blythewood and lands surrounding Blythewood Road. Craig's brother (Cptn. James Craig) fought in the American Revolution and was married to Jenny Bell. | Land Grant to Zachariah Kirkland and Alex. Kennedy     |
| 1794      | By now James Kelley owned a large tract of land that included the northern portions of present-day Blythewood.   | Land Grant to Zachariah Kirkland and Alex. Kennedy     |
| 7/26/1794 | Zachariah Kirkland and Alexander Kennedy received a land grant to 2,432 acres. This included much of present-day Blythewood and hundreds of acres of land surrounding Blythewood Road. Kennedy lived near what is now the intersection of  | Zachariah Kirkland and Alex. Kennedy<br><br>Rosborough |

|             |  |                   |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
|             | I-77 and Peach Roads (north of town in Fairfield County). Kennedy apparently used a portion of his 2,100 pounds 15 shillings and 5 pence payment for his military service (received in 1790) to buy this land. This plat shows the “Road to Charleston” passing to the southeast. We think that present-day Syrup Mill Road might have been part of this road.   | 1                 |
| 4/5/1795    | Turner Turkett was born in Richland County. He would become a prominent member of the Cedar Creek Community.   | Turkett           |
| Late 1700’s | The Fulmer family’s great grandfather came to the Blythewood area from Germany and bought 900 – 1000 acres along what is now Fulmer Road. They became cotton farmers. Raising cotton had to have been difficult. The crop came in just as the winter rains began and the few roads became muddy. Fulmer is the first Blythewood resident named in <i>Blythewood Scrapbook</i> .<br><i>We need more detail on the Fulmer Family in Blythewood and the Fulmers who came here from Lexington County in the 1880s.</i> | BS, 66            |
| 1795        | Cotton started becoming a major crop with the invention of the cotton gin. Some say the cotton gin was invented in Fairfield County west of Winnsboro.   | Edgar 263 and 270 |
| Late 1790s  | Francis Asbury traveled through Cedar Creek and converted the Appii Forum to Methodism.  |                   |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
|             |   |  |
| 1/1797      | Jacob Boney died in Fairfield County, leaving a wife (Sarah) and a son (Jacob Jr.). Witnesses were Joseph Woodward, John Chappell, and Peter Cugler.  | Will of Jacob Boney, filed with the Fairfield County Probate Court |
| 1800        | By now prominent family names in the Blythewood area were Boney, Brown, Craig, Duke, Fulmer, Hagood, Haithcock (or Hathcock), Harmon, Howell, Hogan, Kelly, Kennedy, Price, Raines, Rimer, Sharp, Simmons, Swygert, Turnipseed, Wilson, and Wooten. |  |
| 1800        | Counties became known as Districts.   |  |
| 1804        | Jacob B. Boney, II was born in Fairfield County. He would become the father of Charnel Boney.   |  |
| 1808        | Districts became known as Counties again.   |  |
| 1810        | Cotton was now a major crop throughout the Backcountry.   | Edgar, 271   |
| Early 1800s | Joseph Brown moved to Blythewood from Virginia. His first wife was Margaret Tompkins. They had two children, Alexander “Alec” Russell Brown and Frank Brown.  | Terrar, 7  |

|           |  |                     |
|-----------|--|---------------------|
| 1815      | Many South Carolinians (Black and White) began leaving the state to move to Alabama and other states farther out West with more fertile land for growing cotton. <i>Did this out-migration affect the Blythewood area? Who left?</i>                                 | Edgar, 276          |
| 1820      | “Round Top” can be seen on a Mills Atlas map as the area near the junction of the old Charleston Road and Mickle’s Ferry Road. Quentin Craig ran a store just north of the junction.   |                     |
| 3/13/1821 | A post office was established at Taylor’s Store near in the Round Top community southeast of Blythewood. John H. Taylor was its first postmaster. It would remain open until 1844.   | Teal and Stets, 75. |
| 1826      | James Kennedy died, and his daughter (Mary Kennedy Craig) and her husband (Robert W. Craig) came into possession of the Kennedy homestead. I believe this still included the large tract of land that included Blythewood and the lands surrounding Blythewood Road. |                     |
| 1826      | Turner Turkett and his wife, Delilah Strickland Turkett of Cape Fear, NC and the daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier, established a home somewhere in Blythewood.  | Turkett             |
| 1826      | Cotton suddenly dropped in price from 25 cents/pound to 8 cents/pound, causing considerable strife in the state.   |                     |

|      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 1828 | “Dartmouth graduate Rev. Rufus W. Brailey and associate H.L. Dana opened Richland School” (more commonly referred to as Rice Creek Academy) “in Rice Creek Springs, fifteen miles northeast of Columbia and near present-day Long Creek Plantation. The village of Rice Creek Springs boasted a public house, a cluster of summer cottages, postal service, and bi-weekly stage connections to Columbia.” Ten-year-old Wade Hampton was one of its first students. “The school was styled after a European gymnasium and had departments of elementary, classical, belles lettres, scientific, commercial., agricultural, military, and physical education.” | Cisco   |
| 1829 | Benjamin Hood appeared in a census of the free white inhabitants of Fairfield District. Hood would own land (if he did not already) in what is now the center of Blythewood.   |   |
| 1830 | Twenty-five Mile Creek Baptist Church (on Sandfield Road) was renamed Sandfield Church.  | Historical marker at Sandy Level Baptist Church |
| 1830 | By now Richland School in Rice Creek Springs had 80 students, most of whom were from South Carolina, but others came from Georgia, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania.  | Cisco   |

|             |  |                           |
|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1832        | <p>Little Zion Baptist Church was formed on the Old Winnsboro Highway (US 321) just south of Blythewood Road on property of the Entzminger family. The church might have been known as Mount Zion Baptist Church. The first meetings of the worshippers were held under a brush arbor and later in a log cabin. <i>We need more information on this church because before the Civil War, African-Americans generally attended white churches.</i></p> <p>The church would split in 1872, leading to creation of Mount Zion Baptist Church on Abney Hill Road, although there seems to be disagreement over which of the two is the original church. Many members of this church today are named Entzminger.</p> <p><i>When did the Entzminger family first buy land on 321 south of Blythewood Road?</i></p> | <p>BS, 92</p> <p>LZBC</p> |
| 1824 - 1850 | <p>John C. Calhoun was the undisputed political leader in SC.</p> <p><i>What influence did he have in the Blythewood area?</i></p>   | Edgar, 281                |

|           |   |                |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| 1830's    | <p>“During the 1830s a good many white South Carolinians decided it was their Christian duty to proselytize black Carolinians.” Sandy Level Baptist Church would have many black members by the time of the Civil War.</p> <p><i>What was church life like for African Americans at Sandy Level?</i></p> <p><i>How did their Baptist owners treat them at home?</i></p> <p><i>What opportunities, if any, did they have for self-improvement?</i></p> | Edgar, 293     |
| 2/1832    | Large numbers of South Carolinians were reported to be moving out West in large caravans of wagons.   | Petty, 141     |
| 1833      | Daniel McLean moved to Blythewood from NC. He harvested turpentine.   | BS, 79         |
| 1833      | Alec Brown married Elizabeth Raines.  | Terrar, 7      |
| 8/20/1838 | Turner Turkett bought 252½ acres on what is now Wildflower Road in the Cedar Creek Community. He would soon build a house that would remain standing for over 150 years. The house is described in detail in Lifestyle of Tuner Turkett, Sr., available at the Historical Society headquarters. Despite living several miles away, Turner and Delilah Turkett remained active members of Sandy Level Baptist Church.                                  | Turkett        |
| 1839      | Christian Entzminger returned to the Blythewood area (presumably near US 321) after having lived for awhile in  | BS, 27<br>Wade |

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
|           | Orangeburg District. He began buying up old Entzminger Family lands and other lands. He would later serve as a trustee of Furman College, and he gave money to churches and causes. He took care of his sister's son, Samuel W. Bookhart, ultimately sending him to college. Entzminger would ultimately hold vast acreage, including land between Big Cedar Creek and US 321 on Broome Mill Road, land along Locklier Road (south and west of the Community Center), and more. | Dorsey pers. cmt.<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| 1839      | A post office was established in Cedar Creek. Its postmaster was Timothy Center. It would remain there until 10/16/1856. I believe Center Creek Road (in southern Fairfield County off Syrup Mill and Cook Roads, just north of Richland County) is named after the Center Family.  | McLean, 30<br><br>Teal and Stets, 37             |
| 2/19/1840 | The <i>Carolina Planter</i> reported these facts: Usual pace of walking mules: 6 or 7 mph. They live an average 65 – 70 years. Horses lived only about 30 years. The price of ginned cotton was 9½ cents/lb. delivered to Charleston. The planter would average making \$61 for 100 bales.  | Carolina Planter                                 |
| 1840      | A church first appeared on a map of Round Top, just east of Mickle's Ferry Road. This is at or near the present location of Round Top Baptist Church.   | Dorsey pers. cmt.                                |

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| 6/1840     | Pastor Bell of Twenty-five Mile Church declared non-fellowship with the Baptist Association, but his church voted to remain with the Association. He and four members soon moved out to form their own new independent church. Twenty-seven or so members remained and called as their new pastor John Ross.   | Turkett                                 |
| 10/17/1840 | A list of the members of Twenty-five Mile Creek Church (the parent church of Sandy Level Baptist Church) shows it had 50 white members and 5 African-American members. Asa Bell was the pastor. Apparently preaching took place at the church only monthly. This McLean source refers to the Church of the Primitives, to the "Primitive Baptist," and to Sandfield Church.<br><i>This needs more research, and the documents might well be available from the Caroliniana Library at USC.</i> | McLean, 7, 8                            |
| 1842       | Killian Baptist church was organized under the name of Crane Creek Baptist Church. Its founder was W.B. Elkin, the surveyor, mapmaker, Baptist minister, and timber man from Fairfield County. Elkin's first wife was a Kennedy, and his second a Bookhart. Elkin played a prominent role in this part of our area's history.<br><i>When did Elkin first move here?</i>  | BS, 93                                  |
| 10/14/1843 | Sandfield Baptist Church on Sandfield Road was named Sandy Level Baptist Church. The church met at Sandfield and at "Taylor's old field."  | McLean, 9, 24 and 26.<br><br>Historical |

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
|        |   | marker in front of Sandy Level Baptist Church |
| 1840's | Cotton remained a huge crop in all of SC. The red-clay areas of Blythewood would be the subject of a great deal of erosion.   | Edgar, 275                                    |
| 1844   | The <i>News and Herald</i> was established in Winnsboro.  | Sloan, 14                                     |
| 1846   | Edward Gendron Palmer (pronounced Pal-mer rather than Palm-er), a major cotton farmer in Ridgeway, convinced the SC and NC legislatures to pass laws authorizing the construction of a railroad between Columbia and Charlotte. He convinced those in power that the railroad should pass through New Lands (Ridgeway) along the "Ridge Route." His company was known as the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. | Sloan, 9                                      |
| 1850's | Roads were poor. People traveled by horse and ox-drawn vehicles.<br><i>How long did a wagon trip to Columbia take? How big was Columbia?</i>  | BS, 2   |
| 1850's | The area was home to scattered plantations, farms, and forests of Longleaf Pines. Education was almost non-existent, even for white children.   | BS, 1<br>Edgar, 298                           |
| 1850's | Cotton, lumber, tar, pitch, mineral spirits, and turpentine were major products.  | BS, 2   |

|          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
|          | <i>What were the major means of transporting these goods for sale? Where were the sawmills before George Langford would arrive in the 1870's?</i>  |   |
| 1850     | Columbia was now the largest inland town in the two Carolinas.   | Edgar, 289  |
| 1850     | <i>I suspect that what is now Blythewood was even less developed now than were the Cedar Creek Community (to the west) or the Twenty-five Mile Creek Community (to the east), but I don't know. I don't think the area even had an informal name.</i>  |   |
| 1/6/1851 | A post office was established near what is now the intersection of SC 555 and US 21. (US 21 was then known as the Common Road.) This area was called "Level" and was comprised of two plantations owned by Entzminger brothers. Jeremiah W. Entzminger was the postmaster. This might have been the head of the railroad for some time.<br><br><i>Was Level more developed than what is now the Blythewood area? What was there besides a post office and two plantations?</i> | BS, 21<br>Sloan, 23<br>Teal and Stets, 41                             |
| 1850s    | Jordan Beard was convicted of manslaughter after being accused of murdering 70-year-old Matthew Wooten, the patriarch of the Wooten family.  | Need to see Fairfield County General Sessions Records to verify this. |



|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
|            |   |   |
| 1852       | Daniel James McLean was born in Blythewood. He would later go to work for the railroad.   | BS, 79<br>McLean, 47  |
| 11/17/1852 | <p>The railroad between Columbia and Charlotte was completed. It was made of light “stringer rails,” which I have been told were made of lumber capped by steel. The railroad roughly paralleled what later became named SC Hwy. 555 (Farrow Road) and US Hwy. 21 (Main Street).</p> <p>90 miles south of Charlotte, just beyond the east end of McNulty Street (on the east side of the tracks), a water tank and loading platform were erected near the track, about a mile east of Sandy Level Baptist Church.</p> <p>LeGrande Wooten may have had the first contract to operate the pump at the spring at what is now St. Mark’s Lutheran Church, driving an ox or oxen around a revolving turnstile to pump water from the spring to the tank. Because of this, the area became known as “Bull Power” to many railroad employees. The oxen were later replaced by an old mule named Dixie. The Wooten family still has the contract Mr. Wooten had with the railroad. <i>(I need to ask the Wooten family for a copy of this contract.)</i></p> <p>Wood-burning trains would stop here to take on water from the water tank and, I assume, products from area farmers.</p> | <p>Sloan, 9, 28</p> <p>BS, 1 and 2</p> <p>McLean, 36, 38, 49</p> <p>Harold Boney pers. cmt.</p> <p>McMaster, 81</p> |

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
|                      | <p>The town began to grow rapidly as farmers and merchants now had better ways to get their goods to markets, and citizens could travel by train to Columbia to shop.</p> <p>Sometime before the Civil War a depot would be built in town, but I can’t tell when it was built, what it looked like, or exactly where it was.</p> <p>The combination of a thriving Sandy Level Baptist Church and a loading platform and water tank seem to have helped Doko become a recognizable community of sorts, outperforming nearby Level (to the south) and Boney (to the north).</p> |   |
| 1853                 | A letter indicates that Twenty-five Mile Creek Church was still in service at this time.  | McLean, 11  |
| 1853                 | Congress passed a law awarding pensions to widows of Revolutionary War veterans. Many women had to submit affidavits (called “depositions”) swearing to their later husband’s service. Those records provide great insight for us today.  |   |
| Sometime before 1854 | <p>Phillip Edward Pearson wrote a manuscript entitled, “History of Fairfield County, South Carolina.”</p> <p><i>I need to read this and incorporate parts of it into this time line..</i></p>   | Referred to in “The Witches of Fairfield County,” by Lee R. Gandee. |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
|             |  |   |
| 1854        | Christian Entzminger gave his sister's son, Samuel Bookhart, a 2,000-acre tract running southwest from the railroad to Fulmer Road and 60 slaves. Entzminger gave other lands to other relatives, too.               | BS, 27<br><br>Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt.           |
| 1854        | Arthur Kennedy Craig, grandson of Alexander Kennedy (one of the first owners of land in present-day Blythewood), became an agent of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad. He lived in Ridgeway.                       | Rosborough 2                                    |
| 1854 - 1855 | A telegraph line was run near Blythewood, but it was strung from tree to tree and vandalized by children, so it was of little use.   | McMaster, 81                                    |
| 1850's      | Area landowners included Christian Entzminger, George Hoffman, George Hunter, Benjamin Hood, and John L. Kennedy.  | BS, 1   |
| Mid-1800s   | The Brown family cemetery on Langford Road was started.  |   |
| 1855        | Christian Entzminger died, and his nephew, Sam Bookhart, took up farming the 2,000 acres his uncle had recently given him.   | BS, 3   |
| 1855        | George Peter Hoffman built the Hoffman House, one of the two oldest houses in Blythewood. ( <i>Sandy Level Church would not be built until the next year.</i> ) His wife, Jane Ruff, had been reared in the Old Ruff | BS, 109<br><br>Historical marker at the Hoffman |

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
|      | House, west of town off Blythewood Road and Pine Grove Road. Hoffman was in the lumber business and ran a sawmill. The land records for this lot, however, show that it was owned by Cptn. John L. Kennedy until 1864 (when he was killed at Petersburg, Va.). We know the house was built by 1855 because it appears on a plat dated that year.  | House<br><br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.   |
| 1855 | In these days US 21 was a dirt road that lay just to the east of the current US 21. It went by the Wooten house, behind where the Hobart plant is now, and just in front of the Hoffman House. This is why the Hoffman House is not squared up with the current location of US 21. There is some question about the roads in this area, as they were dirt and could be moved without too much effort.   | Harold Boney, pers. cmt.  |
| 1855 | Charnel Brooks Boney, one of 8 children of Jacob B. (Ezekiel) Boney, III and Elizabeth Elsie (Betsy) Wooten, was born. His brothers and sisters (all but one of whom remained in the Blythewood area) were John (who died in the Civil War), Martha, Frances Rachel, Jemimiah, Mary, Lavinia, and Osborne. Charnel and wife Eveline Abigail Rimer Boney would have 12 children, most of whom would remain in the Blythewood area and marry many local residents. Their children were John Thomas, Durham, Fletcher, Brooks, Lula Mae, Jesse, Carrie Jane, Ernest, Edward, Earl, Tallie, Clara, and Annie. He ultimately bought several thousand acres | Various.<br><br>Sandy Level Cemetery<br><br>BS, 68<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
|            | between US 21 and Center Creek Road (north of town). He became a prosperous cotton farmer. He lived in (built?) a frame house on Boney Road just south of Howell Road. He had a steam-powered cotton gin on the western side of Boney Road just north of Boney Creek. He built a railroad siding at US 21 and Howell Roads. At least one map refers to the area around this siding as "Boney." |   |
| 1855       | The Clinkscale House was built around now. It is on the lot just north of the teacherage next to Blythewood School.  | Emma Reeves pers. cmt.  |
| 5/9/1856   | The post office in Level was closed and moved to downtown Doko. The new postmaster was George P. Hoffman. At this point, Blythewood (known as Doko) consisted of a railway platform, a store or two, sawmills, and cotton gins.  | BS, 21<br><br>Dorsey, pers. cmt.  |
| 8/19/1856  | While Rev. A.K. Durham was the pastor. C.B. and Margaret A. Williamson sold 4 acres to Sandy Level Baptist Church for \$40. John L. Kennedy also signed a deed for 4 acres, perhaps because the title was disputed. Sandy Level Baptist Church built a sanctuary and moved to its present location on Blythewood Road.   | McLean, 27<br><br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.<br><br>Historical marker at Sandy Level Baptist Church |
| 10/16/1856 | The Cedar Creek post office closed.  | McLean, 30  |
| 12/1/1856  | The present sanctuary of Sandy Level Baptist Church was dedicated on the four  | BS, 27, 96  |

|            |   |                       |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
|            | acres bought from the Williamsons. The church was built for \$2,300, \$700 of which was contributed by Samuel W. Bookhart. Dr. Bookhart also gave the church a pulpit Bible.                            | McLean, 9, 11, and 27 |
| 1850's (?) | The Abney Family owned property on what is now Abney Hill Road, off Blythewood Road west of town. <i>We need to interview Jeanette Smith about the Abney Family.</i>                                    | BS, 60                |
| 1850's (?) | The Swygerts owned hundreds of acres of land and built a barn on their property. The barn is still standing. <i>We need to learn more about the Swygerts.</i>   | BS, 60                |
| 1850's     | "The development of a railroad network brought economic benefits to towns across the state, just as the promoters had hoped they would."  | Edgar, 283            |
| 1850's     | The town became known by names such as Doko and Hood's Pump, all related to the water tank.   |                       |
| 1850's     | "Land butchery increased as more land was planted in cotton. From all sections of the state out-migration continued apace." It would seem, though, that Doko prospered due to its new railroad station. | Edgar, 284            |
| 1857       | Sandy Level Church members R.K. Hartin, A.W. McLelland, and T. Turkett were appointed to a committee to find a pastor for the upcoming year.  | McLean, 10            |

|           |  |                                       |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|
|           | <i>We need to learn more about the descendants of R.K. Hartin, A.W. McLelland, and T. Turkett.</i>   |                                       |
| 5/15/1858 | S.W. Bookhart completed the construction of a parsonage near Sandy Level Church. It would remain standing until 1930, when it was torn down due to being in bad condition.   | McLean, 10                            |
| 8/10/1858 | A slave named Blunt (who belonged to S.W. Bookhart) was appointed Watchman over the African-American members of Sandy Level Church.  | McLean, 10                            |
| 6/1859    | Pastor Elder J.T. Zealy, his wife Susan, and their servant girl "Rose" were received into the fellowship of Sandy Level Baptist Church.  | McLean, 11, 26                        |
| 1859      | The Boney/Hykil House was built at 162 Langford Road (across Langford Road from the Hoffman House). Today it houses an Allstate insurance agency.  | Jim McLean pers. cmt.                 |
| 1859      | Dr. Joseph Quattlebaum of Orangeburg County, SC opened a medical practice in Doko at the behest of Sam Bookhart, who was leaving his medical practice to focus on his farm. Dr. Quattlebaum also taught at the Female Institute. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, it was said of him, "He was a good man, gentle and warm-hearted, and a Christian. He was a loyal friend, steadfast and true, chivalrous, hospitable and generous." | Chapman, 250;<br>Quattlebaum, 14 - 15 |

|          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
|          |   |  |
| 1860     | Fairfield County had the third-highest per capita (white) wealth in SC. 71% of its population was black.  | Edgar, 286   |
| 1860     | Dr. Samuel W. Bookhart and Rev. John T. Zealy bought the Belle Haven Institute in Columbia (apparently a finishing school for young women) and moved it next door (east) of Sandy Level Baptist Church to land now known as Cobblestone and formed what would become known as the Blythewood Female Institute. It was first known as the Fairfield Female Academy.<br><br>The Blythewood Female Institute was named. The name would catch on, and Doko would become known as Blythewood. The school ultimately had three buildings and 75 students. An advertisement reads: Blythewood Female Institute, Dr. S.W. Bookhart, principal, Doko, S.C. Board including fuel and lights, \$65; English classes \$25; Music \$25; Painting, French, etc. \$25; contingent fee \$5. <i>But see the 1864 entry for Camilla Jordan.</i> | BS, 3 and 27<br>McMaster, 68 – 69<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.    |
| 7/6/1860 | A deed from Benjamin Hood to William Elkin refers to Hood's Pump, believed to be the name of the pump that pumped water into the water tank at the train station.   | Deed from Hood to Elkin, Bk VV p. 605, Fairfield County Deeds. |
| 1861     | "On the eve of the American Civil War,  | Edgar, 287   |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
|             | South Carolinians continued the economic pattern established more than 150 years earlier: An agricultural economy based upon staple crops produced for world markets by enslaved black labor.”                        |  |
| 1860        | On the eve of the Civil War, Cedar Creek resident Turner Turkett was quite wealthy, owning over 30 slaves and having 10 children. Their children were well educated and supported work on the farm.                   | Turkett                                |
| 1861        | There were 55 blacks on the membership roll of Sandy Level and 151 whites. The blacks were the property of 14 members who owned one or more of them. The church roll gives their names and the names of their owners. | McLean, 11                             |
| 4/12/1861   | The Civil War began in Charleston.  | Edgar, 358                             |
| Civil War   | Capt. John L. Kennedy owned the Hoffman House during the Civil War.   | Historical marker at the Hoffman House |
| Early 1860s | The Confederate government improved the telegraph system.   | McMaster, 81                           |
| 10/1862 –   | Sam Bookhart and Asbury K. Durham started a newspaper, the <i>Confederate Baptist</i> . We need to get a copy of some issues from the <i>South Caroliniana Library</i> .  | BS, 28<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.       |
| 3/23/1863   | Snow fell one foot deep. By now 50 students attended the Seminary.  | BS, 4,<br>Quoting                      |

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
|              |  | Mattie Howell<br>BS, 7   |
| 1864         | Camilla Jordan moved to Blythewood from the Low Country of South Carolina to teach at the Female Academy. Some say she was the one to name our town Blythewood.  |  |
| 2/10-18/1865 | Thousands of people fled Columbia in advance of Sherman’s advance on Columbia. They passed through on foot, on wagons, and in hundreds of railway coaches.   | Edgar, 372<br>Sloan, 28  |
| 2/17/1865    | Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard passed through Doko via Farrow Road on his way to Ridgeway.   | Dorsey per. cmt.   |
| 2/18/1865    | General Wade Hampton came to Doko and sent Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard a telegraph explaining possible strategy for delaying Sherman’s advance: He would attack one of Sherman’s two corps, since they were several miles apart. He would then attack the other. (The strategy was not accepted.) Wade Dorsey has a copy of this telegraph. | BS, 5 – 7.<br>Specific date of the telegraph is a guess.<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt. |
| 2/18/1865    | General Blair (of the Northern Army) was in Killian for two nights, tearing up railroad tracks.  | McLean, 37<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.   |
| 2/20/1865    | General Blair arrived in Blythewood (very likely with Sherman himself) and   | BS, 7  |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           | completely devastated the area. He issued orders from Doko or from Level (three miles south of town) and moved his XVII Corps north. He burned Dr. S.W. Bookhart's plantation south of town and ransacked James Bookhart's house off what is now Locklier Road. They entered Doko and destroyed the railroad in the area. They ransacked the Hoffman House and turned west down Blythewood Road. There they burned the homes of Dr. Quattlebaum and Rev. R.R. Vann near Sandy Level Baptist Church. Students and faculty at the Blythewood Female Seminary put out fires there. Gen. Blair's troops turned up Syrup Mill Road towards Winnsboro and camped between Blythewood Road and what is now SC 34 (Simpson's Turnout).          | Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt.<br><br>McLean, 36<br><br>McMaster, 154 |
| 2/21/1865 | Sherman's XV Corps arrived in the Doko area after having burned Columbia. They went up Mullis Road and Grover Wilson Road (east of town), but troops probably covered all roads in the area. Federal troops burned the Allen House east of town. They consumed or destroyed most available food in the area.<br><i>Where was the Allen House? Mr. Allen was the father of Hiram Allen.</i><br>These same troops spared the Browns' house on US 21 north of town near Gunter Circle because he was a mason.<br><i>It is said that this is the oldest house still standing in the Blythewood area, but I don't know when it was built. Others say the Hoffman House (built in 1855) is the oldest house in the area.</i> Other buildings | BS, 6<br><br>Harold Boney, pers. cmt.                          |

|             |  |                                       |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|             | and homes spared were Sandy Level Baptist Church, the Hoffman House, the Abney House, the Muller House, and the house across US 21 from Emma Reeves' house.  |                                       |
| 2/1865      | Turner Turkett's farm and house on what is now Wildflower Road were ransacked by Sherman's troops. All food and livestock were taken, but the main house was left standing.  | Turkett                               |
| 1865        | One-third of South Carolina's young white men had died in the Civil War. More were disabled.   | Edgar, 375                            |
| 1861 - 1865 | Members of the Cedar Creek Rifle Company had last names of Brazwell, Beckham, Broom, Bryant, Cotton, Deloney, Dinkle, Dunning, Douglass, Dunlap, Dorning, Entzminger, Farmer, Freeman, Finley, Harrison, Hatcher, Hays, Hendrix, Hinnant, Hollis, Hoffman, Hood, Huffsletter, Kennedy, Miller, Neeley, Paul, Richardson, Robinson, Rosborough, Rose, Simpson, Smart, Smith, Tidwell, Tone, Vaughan, Veronee, Wyrick, Williamson, and Wilson. | McMaster, 126                         |
| By 1865     | Many members of Sandy Level Church died in the Civil War, including:<br>S.Y. Hood                      D.T. Blizzard<br>J.T. Boney                      Benjamin Hays<br>Joseph Douglass              James J. Douglass<br>Henry Robertson              W.P. Wyrick  | McLean, 13<br><br>Sandy Level Minutes |

|                |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1865           | After the war, most of the African-American members left Sandy Level Church.   | McLean, 11                             |
| 1865           | Capt. John L. Kennedy's widow (Judith) owned the Hoffman House after the Civil War.  | Historical marker at the Hoffman House |
| 8/1865         | Thirty or so young women from the Blythewood Institute joined Sandy Level Baptist Church. They came from places as diverse as Marion, Kingstree, Wedgefield, Hopkins, and Ridgeway and from Kentucky and Rome, Georgia.  | McLean, 38                             |
| Post-Civil War | Post-war recovery was slow. With the railroad destroyed, no longer any free labor, and most farming equipment and livestock gone, people living in the Blythewood area were poor and engaged in subsistence farming. Cotton was the only cash crop. Small farmers could borrow money on the crops they were raising by giving mortgages or liens on them in a system known as "sharecropping." The landowner furnished land, seed, mules or horses, and fertilizer, and the sharecropper grew the crop and shared the profits in some ratio with the landowner. Under this system many of the plantations were broken up into small farms, some of which would ultimately be bought by the sharecroppers. Because the contracts were for only a year, the farmer did not have any incentive to improve the land in ways that | BS, 7<br>WPA 58 – 59                   |

|              |   |         |
|--------------|---|---------|
|              | lasted more than a year (fertilizing with leaves, straw, and manure). Instead, he used commercial fertilizers that lasted only a year, leaving the land the next year no better than he had found it. This exacerbated soil erosion and discouraged long-term investment in infrastructure (such as housing). Within 50 years, much of the land in the Blythewood area would be worn out. Longleaf pines remained abundant, so timber and lumber products were widely produced. |         |
| 1865 or 1866 | A lynching occurred in Blythewood. <i>I am waiting on permission from the family to describe it in greater detail.</i>  |         |
| 1865         | Sam Bookhart was able to hold onto his 2,000 acres and started tenant-farming out his plantation south of town. He also got into the fertilizer business, a booming business because of how cotton had used up the soil.<br><i>Where exactly was his plantation south of town? Was it in the general proximity of Locklier Road (east of Ashley Oaks) or farther south than that?</i>   | BS, 28  |
| 1865         | After the Civil War, the education of Blacks in Blythewood was spearheaded by our local churches. But farming came first.   | B-H 25  |
| 1865         | After the Civil War, many of Turner Turkett's slaves remained loyal to him and continued to live in their homes on the farm in Cedar Creek. The Turketts  | Turkett |

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
|            | rebuilt their farm.  |  |
| 12/16/1865 | JW Smith, age 48, died and was buried in what is now the Lake Ashley development north of town off of Boney Road. Martha Smith (presumably his wife) would die 2½ years later (April 16, 1868) and be buried next to him. <i>These are just two of possibly many gravesites in the Blythewood area we need to investigate. Frances Jolly is leading this effort.</i> | Bill Hopkins photo and written description |
| 1867       | The Blythewood Institute was reopened (at the site of the Blythewood Seminary) possibly as a co-ed school. It would remain open for 15 years. <i>We need to straighten out when it was a seminary and when it was a finishing school and how long it remained open.</i>  | BS, 28                                     |
| 1867       | The railroad through Blythewood was reconstructed and the water tank rebuilt. The footings of a replacement tank built just after the Civil War are visible today.   | Jim McLean pers. cmt.                      |
| 1868       | By now, only 20 African-Americans remained on the membership roll of Sandy Level. They are now listed by first and last names.   | McLean, 11                                 |
| 1868       | The South Carolina Constitution of 1868 was adopted, and Districts became known as Counties.   | Sloan, 5                                   |
| 1869       | Jacob Monts moved to Blythewood from the Saluda River area of Lexington County. He bought several hundred acres  | BS, 81                                     |

|                |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
|                | of land at what is now the 1500 block of Blythewood Road. He raised cotton.  |  |
| 1870           | Land records for Fairfield County in and after this year are available at the Fairfield County Register of Deeds' office. Blythewood would not become part of Richland County until 1913.  |  |
| 1870 (approx.) | Daniel James McLean went to work for the railroad, rebuilding track. He was Hudnalle B. McLean's grandfather. He lived on 40 acres east of town in the Bear Creek Area. He raised corn and cotton and, I presume, other things as well.  | BS, 79<br>McLean O.H.                                      |
| 1870           | Rail service resumed in Doko.  | Jim McLean pers. cmt., citing "records."                   |
| 1870 (approx.) | The Boney family built a 2-car-length loading platform at "Boney" (north of town at the intersection of US 21 and Howell Roads) to load trains with firewood.  |  |
| 1870           | As part of the reconstruction of the railroad after the Civil War, a depot was built just north of the water tank and on the west side of the track, just east of where McNulty Street dead-ends into US 21. It would remain open until 1903, when it was replaced by a building that would remain open until 1968. "Doko" was written on the inside wall of the depot. It brought telegraph service to an area that | McLean, 41<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.<br><i>The State.</i> |



|        |   |                         |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
|        | would not have telephone service for many decades.<br><i>Was it used for passengers from the beginning?"</i><br>By now a well had been dug for the water tank. It was a few feet north of the tank. It was 12 x 15' and 6' – 8' deep. It was cased with heavy timbers to about 2' above ground level. The top had a wooden cover and a small opening on one end. Between the well and the water tank was a pump house and a large coal storage bin. In the pump house were an upright steam boiler, water pumps, and miscellaneous equipment. |                         |
| 1871   | President Ulysses S Grant declared Fairfield County to be in rebellion because of activities of the Ku Klux Kan.<br><i>How active was the KKK in Blythewood?</i>  | Edgar, 400              |
| 1872   | Mount Zion Baptist Church was formed on Abney Hill Road.  | BS, 93                  |
| 1870s  | Sam Bookhart put most of his land in the name of his wife, Cynthia Elizabeth Durham Bookhart.   | Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 1870's | What is now Blythewood Road was known as Bookhart Street.   | BS, 2                   |
| 1870's | Doko had named streets, mostly on the west side of the railroad tracks.   | Elkin Plat              |
| 1872   | Fannie Powell was born in Cedar Creek. She would become George Y. Langford's second wife in about 1917.   | Langford, 50            |

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
|            |  |   |
| 1873       | The last African-American members left Sandy Level Baptist Church to join Bethel Baptist Church.   | McLean, 26                              |
| 1873       | The depot was rebuilt.   | Cornerstone of the depot.               |
| 1874       | J.N. Entzminger was serving as pastor of Killian Baptist Church.   | BS, 94                                  |
| 1875       | By now George Hoffman was a section master on the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad and owned the Hoffman House (which he had built) once again.   | Historical marker at the Hoffman House. |
| 11/24/1875 | Rev. William B. Elkin (surveyor, Baptist minister, and timber man) completed a plat of Doko for Dr. Samuel W. Bookhart. Landowners include S.W. Bookhart, W.B. Elkin, Cloud, Hogan, Hoffman, Mary D. McNulty (owner of 15 acres in the center of town), Starnes, and Young. It shows a platform near where the depot would be built. | Elkin Plat                              |
| 1876       | Rev. William B. Elkin completed a map of Fairfield County.   |   |
| 4/11/1877  | President Grant ordered federal troops out of South Carolina. The Republican Party of the Reconstruction Era left office, and Wade Hampton's party took control of the state house.  | Edgar, 406                              |
| 6/3/1877   | The town somewhat officially became known as Blythewood (after the Institute)  | The News and Herald                     |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           | when the name of the post office changed. George P. Hoffman was the postmaster. The article reads: The citizens of Doko held a meeting recently and resolved to change the name of the place to Blythewood. The postmaster general of the United States has changed the name of the post-office, and the Railroad Company has altered, or will alter, the name of the station. The sonorous dissyllable "Doko" will no more be heard. The euphonious name "Blythewood" takes its place. It is well. Goodbye, Doko. How are you, Blythewood?"   | (Winnsboro, SC),<br>7/19/1877<br><br>BS, 21<br><br>McLean, 30                      |
| 7/20/1877 | James L. Wardlaw became postmaster.  | BS, 21<br>McLean, 30   |
| 1877      | John Mead Hawley (born 1854) moved to South Carolina from Wheeling, West Virginia, because he was told South Carolina would be better for his asthma than his home state. He was an engineer who worked for Southern Railroad. While here looking for land, he met William Warren Entzminger and toured the 4,000-acre Rice Creek Plantation. Hawley also met Entzminger's daughter, Emma (born 9/11/1861). Hawley either bought Rice Creek from William Warren Entzminger or Christian Entzminger gave the plantation to Hawley when Hawley married Emma. (The deed would be executed a few years later.) The marriage of a West Virginia Hawley to a Blythewood Entzminger was huge for our little town. A small portion of Rice Creek | BS, 77<br><br>McLean, 38<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.<br><br>Hawley Family Bible |

|            |  |                         |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
|            | Plantation would later become Columbia Country Club. The Rice Creek Plantation House predated the Civil War and had in it a piano that Sherman's soldiers were said to have danced on in 1865. This was on what is now the 11th tee. Hawley was never a farmer. Instead he rented his land out to for others to farm. The land still had many beautiful stands of original long leaf pines. Hawley built a sawmill and gristmill in Blythewood. It is said that he would later donate lands and money to help establish a school near what is now Columbia Country Club, to establish Blythewood School, and to establish Furman University. |                         |
| 1878       | St. Andrews Lutheran Church was founded, originally east of town on what would become Langford Road.   | Langford, 86a           |
| 9/1879     | William James Johnson moved to Blythewood from Ridgeway and opened a "mercantile establishment" (probably a grocery store). He would live here for ten years before returning to Ridgeway. He was the son of the wealthiest farmer in Fairfield County and the product of the generation that lost everything in the Civil War yet recovered from it.  | Hemphill, 157; H-S, 834 |
| 12/24/1879 | The Town of Blythewood was incorporated. The Town boundaries were ¼ mile around the depot. No names are listed on the charter. The Town was to have the same rights and responsibilities as the Town of Ninety-Six. <i>Were George</i>   | McLean, 37;<br>BS 2     |

|       |  |                         |
|-------|--|-------------------------|
|       | <i>Hoffman, Jacob Monts, Mary McNulty involved? We need to get a copy of the charter and any paperwork related to it.</i><br>Area residents included Dr. Samuel W. Bookhart, Daniel Myers Cloud, William B. Elkin, John Meade Hawley, Hogan, Hoffman, Mary D. McNulty, Starnes, and Young. Mary McNulty (a Durham who was S.W. Bookhart's wife's sister) owned 15 acres in the center of town and lived two doors east of what is now the Langford-Nord House. Blythewood would remain a village until the 1980s, when I-77 was built just west of town. |                         |
| 1880  | Cotton production began to flourish again throughout the state.  | Edgar, 428              |
| 1880  | Dr. Joseph Quattlebaum closed his practice in Blythewood and retired to Edgefield, SC, where he practiced as a dentist. Blythewood would be left without a physician for over 15 years.  | Quattlebaum, 14-15      |
| 1880  | Indoor plumbing became available.  | McMaster, 85            |
| 1880? | Cynthia Durham Bookhart sold the lot at the corner of McNulty and Wilson Roads to Sarah Stanley. In about 20 years, what would become the Langford-Nord House would be built on this lot.<br><i>We need a copy of this deed.</i>   | Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 1880  | George Yarborough Langford and wife Alvina Langford moved their family to Cedar Creek <i>(or possibly Twenty-five Mile</i>   | Langford, 49            |

|           |  |                                       |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|
|           | <i>Creek</i> ) from Oconee County (having lived in Lexington County before then). He was a Civil War veteran who had been wounded 5 times. They brought a portable sawmill (presumably steam-powered) and a team of mules his parents had given them in 1866. He also brought children Michael, Mary (later Mrs. James F. Brown), Clark (who would marry Kizzie Timms), and Luther (who would marry Caroline "Carrie" Brown, mother of Carolyn Dangler and a later owner of the Langford-Nord House). He was "one of the more successful farmers" in lower Fairfield and upper Richland Counties. He would ultimately buy 2,301 acres, but he never had that much at one time. His holdings included land in the Cedar Creek area and east of Blythewood at Langford Crossroads.<br><i>Was his a "woodpecker mill," operated by 5 or fewer people?</i> |                                       |
| 1880      | George Langford bought 777 acres from Owen Smith on 25 Mile Creek.   | Langford, 52                          |
| 8/29/1881 | James Hawley of Wheeling, W. Va. took title to the 3100-acre Rice Creek Plantation tract from John and Mary Lorick. James' brother, John Meade Hawley, had moved here three years before.  | Richland County Deed Book N, Page 501 |
| 1/11/1882 | Richard W. Taylor became postmaster.   | BS, 21 McLean, 30                     |

|             |   |                                  |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1882        | William James Johnson was elected a warden of the Town of Blythewood.   | Hemphill, 157; H-S, 934          |
| Early 1880s | Until now, lands were not fenced, and cattle farmers had the legal right to let their livestock forage on neighbors' lands.   |                                  |
| 1880's      | George Y. Langford became an early advocate of the rural mail route and was active in promoting and developing the three rural mail routes that radiated from Blythewood. He also served on an equalization board pertaining to tax assessments for the Cedar Creek area. He was buying up land around this time. | Langford, 50                     |
| Early 1880s | Walking in high-heel shoes to the depot was difficult for the students of Blythewood Female Academy, so someone built a boardwalk between the school and the depot. Remnants of the boardwalk and of the hedges that grew up around it remained visible for years.  | Harold Boney pers. cmt.          |
| Early 1880s | Dr. Samuel Bookhart and daughter Minnie opened a school in Ellore and split time between their two schools.   | BS, 28                           |
| 1880's      | William Arnold Gaines served as pastor of Sandy Level Baptist Church. He was married to Emma Missouri Bookhart, who was the daughter of James A. Bookhart. She and Rev. Gaines had a son, Francis Pendleton Gaines, who served as president of Washington and Lee University.                                     | BS, 28<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt. |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           |  |  |
| 1883      | Blythewood had two stores. Ridgeway had ten, and Winnsboro had 49.   | McMaster, 38                               |
| 1883      | George Langford bought two tracts (285 acres and 317 acres) in the Bear Creek area from Judith McClenaghan. He would clear his tracts, saw the wood, and sell the tracts as farms.   | Langford, 52                               |
| 1883      | Young Michael Langford left home to attend private school (the Busby School) in Leesville, SC. He would later attend Vanderbilt Medical School before opening a practice in Chapin. He would not return to Blythewood until the 1890s.   | Langford, 53                               |
| 1884      | Bethel Baptist Church was founded by African-American members of nearby Sandy Level Baptist Church seeking to organize a separate congregation. They first met in a brush arbor. Its leader was Rev. Byrd. <i>(But see the 1873 entry, which has Bethel being founded 11 or more years earlier.)</i> | Historical marker at Bethel Baptist Church |
| 1884      | Bethel Baptist Church was formed, but it did not have a building. (Another source says its building was built in 1884.)  | BS, 89<br>IHS                              |
| 1884      | William James Johnson was elected to serve as the "intendent" (mayor) of Blythewood. He would serve until 1888.  | H-S, 834.                                  |
| 5/23/1885 | Lucy H. Douglas sold to Sandy Level Church for \$1 one hundred acres on Persimmon Fork Branch Creek at the   | McLean, 25                                 |

|           |   |                      |
|-----------|---|----------------------|
|           | bottom of a hill forth of the old Muller House.   |                      |
| 1885      | St. Mark Lutheran Church was founded in a white frame building three miles west of town on Blythewood Road. (Its cemetery is still there.) This would become the church of George Y. Langford.  | Langford, 86a        |
| 7/22/1885 | Charles G. Hoffman became postmaster.   | BS, 21<br>McLean, 30 |
| 1885      | James L. "Jim" Hawley was born. He was the first of several children born to John and Emma Entzminger Hawley. The children are Jim, Warren (died young), Elizabeth "Bess" Gasque Van Exum (South Carolina's first Congresswoman), Edwin "Meade"), T. Wood, Pat, Ruth, Quitman "Marshall," and Kathleen. |                      |
| 1886      | Huge amounts of land across South Carolina were taken for unpaid taxes. <i>We need to see how much land was forfeited in the Blythewood area this year and what effect that had on the local population.</i>  | WPA 61               |
| 1886      | Members of Little Zion Baptist Church were able to buy three acres of land on US 321 just south of Blythewood Road and build a wood-frame structure. The land cost \$30.  | LZBC                 |
| 1887      | Rev. A. Chandler became pastor of Little Zion Baptist Church. He would serve for 50 years. Services were held only once a   | LZBC                 |

|                |  |                         |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|
|                | month.   |                         |
| 1888           | The railroad's name was changed to the Richmond and Danville Railroad.   | BS, 9                   |
| 6/20/1888      | James M. Ramis became postmaster.  | McLean, 30              |
| 1889           | William James Johnson left Blythewood and returned to Ridgeway. Within three years the Charleston News and Courier would describe him as "one of the wealthiest young men in [Fairfield] County, and [one of the] ablest financiers in the State." He would later enter politics and become a right powerful member of the state House of Representatives and then the Senate. | Hemphill, 158; H-S 834  |
| 1889           | Sarah Stanley, wife of railroad clerk William K. Stanley of North Carolina, had owned the lot at 100 McNulty Street for a year, but lost the lot through foreclosure long after they had moved away (if they ever lived here at all). Robertson, Taylor & Williams, land speculators from Charleston, bought the lot.  | Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt. |
| 1890           | George Langford bought 767 acres on Big and Little Cedar Creeks. <i>Is this when he moved to Cedar Creek?</i> He would ultimately sell off the land except for 200 acres, which he gave to his sons Sidney and Bachman in about 1904.  |                         |
| 1890 (approx.) | The Winnsboro Cotton Mill opened south of Winnsboro, drawing poor farmers off their farms.   |                         |

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
|              |  |  |
| 1890 or 1891 | The Blythewood Institute was closed. We are not certain of its name at the time.   | Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.                     |
| 1890s        | Langford Road may have been created during this period.  | Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.                     |
| 1892         | Bethel Baptist Church built a frame sanctuary at its present site.   | Historical marker at Bethel Baptist Church |
| 1/1894       | The South Carolina General Assembly enacted a new form of county government that established the post of county supervisor. He had general jurisdiction over highways, roads, and bridges. The same statute allowed the use of chain gangs to work on roads.<br><i>Did chain gangs operate in the Blythewood area this early?</i>  | Moore, 33                                  |
| 1894         | E.C. Davis's father operated a blacksmith shop and general merchandise store on McNulty Street one lot west of US 21. People traveled by wagon and mule and by horse and buggy in those days, so he presumably stayed busy. <i>Are there any artifacts left from the blacksmith's shop? Roland Watts would be the last to operate this shop, but I don't know when that was.</i> | BS, 29<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.          |
| 1890's       | Blythewood native Gordon Coogler became a successful poet while working  | BS, 39                                     |

|                         |  |                      |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
|                         | in Columbia.   |                      |
| 1893 or soon thereafter | Dr. Michael Langford returned to Blythewood and opened a medical practice he would keep for over 35 years. He would be a major figure in town (being a partner in Langford Brothers) until his death in 1930. He visited patients on horseback and later in a horse and buggy. | Langford, 53         |
| 12/15/1894              | Furman E. Hood became postmaster.  | BS, 22<br>McLean, 30 |
| 1894                    | The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was formed in Blythewood. It was met with violent resistance.<br><i>We need to learn a lot more about this.</i>  | BS, 91               |
| 1894                    | E.C. Davis's father was operating a blacksmith's shop and a general merchandise store on the east side of the railroad tracks near Langford Road.  | BS, 29               |
| 1895                    | The Jubilee Choir was formed at Little Zion Baptist Church.  | LZBC                 |
| 1895                    | Bicycle travel was popularized in South Carolina by the invention of the chain-driven bicycle.   | Moore, 24            |

|            |   |                              |
|------------|---|------------------------------|
| 5/19/1896  | David Hagler was born in Blythewood. He was the only son of Rance and Lizzie (Kennedy). He married Bessie Mae Hagler. He worked for 44 years for Southern Railway as a track laborer (when most work was done by hand). | Country Chronicle, 8/28/2008 |
| 11/28/1897 | Dr. Michael Langford married Emma Faustina Brown at Sandy Level Church. Emme became Dr. Langford's assistant.   | Langford 53                  |
| 1898       | John G. Mobley gave Sandy Level Baptist Church a pulpit Bible.  | McLean, 26                   |
| 1899       | Henry Davis was a teacher at Bear Creek School (off Grover Wilson Road). He lived with the Wilson family there and worshipped at Zion Methodist Church.   | Jim McLean pers. cmt.        |
| 1/1900     | The Blythewood Post Office was a small wooden building on the east side of the road near the present junction of US 21 and Blythewood Roads. Furman Hood was the postmaster.  | McLean, 28                   |
| 1900       | The railroad was bought by Southern Railway Co. Travel within South Carolina was dominated by the railroads.  | BS, 9<br>Moore, 149 (photo)  |

|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1900 (approx.) | Margaret Elizabeth ("Lizzie" or "Aunt Shug") Hogan of Blythewood married Robert Rainey Jeffares (pronounced "Jeffers") of the Shelton/Feasterville section of northwestern Fairfield County, and they established a farm and home about 5 miles east of Blythewood. They would have five children: Coleman Jeffares, Virginia Jeffares (who would marry Tally Boney), Frances Jeffares (who would marry J. R. Creech), John Henry Jeffares, and Hazel (who would die as a child). | Margaret Creech DuBard pers. cmt.                 |
| 5/28/1900      | Blythewood enjoyed a total solar eclipse.   |   |
| 1901           | Daniel James McLean built the old McLean homestead off US 21, near McLean Road.   | BS, 79  |
| 1902           | George Peter Hoffman (builder of the Hoffman House) died.   | BS, 109   |
| Early 1900s    | Bethel Baptist Church donated land for a one-room school (Bethel School) for African-American children. Rev. W.R. Bowman and his wife were the teachers there. <i>We can't find this deed.</i> This one-room cabin was the forerunner of Bethel-Hanberry School. Parents of school children provided and cut the wood to heat the school.   | BS, 17<br>Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.<br>HIS<br>B-H 25 |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| Early 1900s | George Y. Langford opened George Y. Langford & Sons. This was a large-scale mercantile, cotton buying, farming, and trading company. They owned a gin in front of and to the left of the Jeffares House.   | Langford, 53<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| Early 1900s | I found a reference to Cooper School. <i>Where was it? Who attended it?</i>  | BS, 30                                  |
| Early 1900s | The “Progressive Era” began in South Carolina. People began to care about public health, child labor, education, sanitation, working conditions, and so forth. Others resented this, feeling that the role of government should not include doing for families what they could do for themselves. This was a time of prosperity in Blythewood. |   |
| Early 1900s | Dr. Benny Team had a medical practice in Ridgeway and Blythewood. He would stay here until the fall of 1918, when he was drafted into the Army, never to return. He is buried in Asheville, NC or Camden, SC.  | Petteys, 264                            |
| 1903        | Charlie Wilson came to downtown Blythewood from the Bear Creek area. He was a rural mail carrier and member of the school board. Grover and Elton were his brothers.   | BS, 87                                  |
| 1903        | David Wylie and Rebecca Branham bought 76 acres at 801 Clamp Road from Agnes Blanton and moved to Blythewood from the Centerville section of Fairfield   | BS, 70                                  |

|             |   |                       |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
|             | County.   |                       |
| 1903        | The depot was replaced with a new one. <i>We need a copy of this article.</i>   | <i>The State.</i>     |
| 1903        | George Langford bought from Ellen Bookhart 155 acres close to Blythewood on Langford Road. His children Michael, Clark, and Mary would establish homes on this property.  | Langford, 52          |
| Early 1900s | Dr. Michael Langford built a house on Langford Road at Sandfield Road. The house served as his home and office for a number of years. It would later serve as the home and Boney’s Funeral Home (when owned by Tallie and Virginia Boney). The house has been razed, but some original outbuildings remain on the lot.                          | Jim McLean pers. cmt. |
| Early 1900s | Richland County began experimenting with roads surfaced with a mixture of sand and clay. Fairfield County apparently did not, and this could be one of the reasons for Blythewood-area residents’ dissatisfaction with Fairfield County. Most of Blythewood’s roads were made of sand, but the sand could become too deep and loose to be used. | Moore, 35             |
| 10/22/1903  | Hudnalle Bridges McLean was born while his parents (William Archibald McLean and Charlice Viola Hair McLean) were living in Prosperity.   | McLean O.H.           |
| 1904        | By now George Langford had bought   | Langford,             |



|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
|                | 2,301 acres of land in northern Richland and southern Fairfield Counties.   | 52  |
| 1904 (Approx.) | William Archie McLean (a track foreman for Southern Railroad) moved his wife and young son to Blythewood. They lived in a house built in 1900 or 1901 near Blythewood School, apparently on the same side of US 21. Son Hudnalle would ultimately have 7 siblings and become the town's unofficial historian. He would serve as the railroad depot manager for 46 years and assistant postmaster for ten years.   | BS, 79-80<br><br>McLean O.H.<br><br>Obituary                  |
| 1904           | Luther Langford built a house and large barn at the corner of McNulty Street and Wilson Boulevard. He was married to (or would soon marry) Caroline Brown. The house was white with a gray tin roof. The house had a long porch across the front (the eastern side) facing US 21 and W.E. Boney's store. It was lined with rocking chairs. The house did not have indoor plumbing (they had an outhouse), and "Miss Carrie" cooked on a wood stove. They had a pump on the open porch off the kitchen (on the north side of the house). | Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt.<br><br>Ashworth                       |
| 1905           | Judge John Wooten died. Judge Wooten was the father of three girls who married three Boney boys.<br><u>Husband</u> <u>Wife</u><br>Ernest          Beulah<br>Brooks         Minnie<br>Durham         Allie   | SC Writers Project Interview of Ernest Boney, 1938.<br>Harold |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
|             |  | Boney, pers. cmt.   |
| 1906        | Emily Bookhart's father built the house at 193 Langford Road for her when she began teaching at Blythewood School. She would later serve as principal.   | BS, 67  |
| 1906        | Bill Phillips ran Durham Boney's store for Durham, while Durham ran a sawmill and a gin. Ernest Boney helped. Ernest recalled years later: "Times were good, and we sold everything imaginable. We would have to buy fertilizer and feed by the [railroad] carload. We'd take cross ties and cotton in as payment on accounts, and we had to handle all that. Most of the folks in the Blythewood section bought everything they used right there in the store. You certainly got a varied experience in a general store like that. We would even have to sell shoes to women. Goodness knows how many bolts of cloth we sold for dresses and things like that. Durham Boney's store was a long, rectangular building that paralleled the train tracks just behind where the twin brick buildings would be built. Phillips had a mill for making pinewood roofing shakes. It was in front of the southern end of the shingle mill. Just south of this was a sandpit that would not be filled in until the 1980s. | SC Writers Project Interview of Ernest Boney, 1938.<br><br>Harold Boney, pers. cmt. |
| Early 1900s | Automobiles were registered in each county.  | Moore, 30   |

|                       |  |                           |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Between 1907 and 1911 | While Martin F. Ansel was serving as governor of South Carolina, an election on annexing Blythewood and surrounding areas was passed “by a good majority,” but the legislature never acted on the related bill. The area would have to wait until 1913 before it would become part of Richland County.   | Columbia Record, 1/6/1913 |
| 9/1908                | A record book containing minutes of Twenty-five Mile Church and Sandy Level Church from 1817 – 1908 was completed by T. B. Bookhart, son of S. W. Bookhart. It was carried to Elloree, where HB McLean, Sr. would find it in 1937 and give it to the South Caroliniana Library.  | McLean, 24                |
| 1908                  | Jones, Requarth & Kelsey completed a map of Fairfield County. This shows a “Col’d School” at the intersection of ___ and Boney Roads; a gin on the south side of Langford Road (just before C.D. Wilson’s house on the north side of the road); Dr. S.W. Bookhart’s home on the north side of Blythewood Road across from the Community Center (which is not shown) (this is the site of the old Blythewood Institute); Sandy Level Baptist Church just to the west of Bookhart. West of the western end of Howell Road it shows C.B. Boney and his gin and grist mill. It does not show Sandfield Road. On Muller Road it shows J.A. Hagood and Lee Muller. It shows Piney Grove A.M.E. Church near the intersection of Persimmon Fork Road and |                           |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | Syrup Mill Road, but it does not show Persimmon Fork Road itself. Other names on the map are Mrs. C.D. Trapp, J. Phillips (across U.S. 21 from her), J. Quarterlbaum (on Locklier Road); R. J. Entzminger (on lands today owned by Fairfield Electric Cooperative), A. Broom along Big Cedar Creek near Center Creek Road (which is not shown), Ruth Wooten (west of Boney Road), B.B. Boney (southwest of the intersection of Howell Road and U.S. 21), P. Howell and L. Wooten on Langford Road, and J. Trapp and J.A. Brown farther east on Langford Road. In the Twenty-five Mile Creek area it shows Round Top Col’d Baptist Church (southeast of the intersection of Langford Road and Hardscrabble Road), Taylor School, W. Bris Hogan, and a “Col’d school” just west of his house, Zion M.E. Church, Duke School, Flat Branch Col’d Baptist Church, Bear Creek School, R. Bradley School, and more. |   |
| ? | Durham Boney gave the land for the original Blythewood School. He lived on Oakhurst Plantation, which was just west of the school, on Oakhurst Street. His place had a large windmill and a 2-story white-frame house. The deed to the school calls for the land to revert back to Durham Boney’s heirs if the land ceases to be used as a school.<br>It is also said that John Meade Hawley built and donated the school to the Tenth District in the northern section of Richland County, which was to become the old Blythewood Elementary School.  | BS, 70<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.<br><i>I need to see the deed.</i> |

|      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
|      | <i>There are many deeds for schools in our area, and we need to get them.</i>  |   |
| 1908 | Lee Muller of Calhoun County bought the Old Muller Place (on Muller Road) from Osmond Moore. The Mullers reared 9 of their 10 children in this house, and they reared 17 foster children here. Over the next 20 years they would add several rooms to the house. The Old Muller Place later passed to Muller's son, George Frederick Muller.   | Country Chronicle<br>7/26/2007              |
| 1909 | H.B. McLean, Sr. attended first grade at Blythewood School this year. The school was a 30' x 60' wooden building running parallel with US 21 on what would become the campus of Blythewood High School (on the north side of town) and is now the campus of Blythewood Academy. The school had two large rooms. A set of folding doors across the middle divided the two rooms. The folding doors were opened on special occasions. Each room had a large wood-burning stove. There was a wood shed behind the building. The room on the north side had a stage. A rope hung from a school bell on top the building down to the stage area. The bell was rung at the beginning of school, recess, when school was over for the day, etc. Some distance behind the school near a branch were two outdoor toilets, one for girls and one for boys. Most students (including McLean) walked to school and went home for lunch, but a few arrived on horse and buggy or on a mule or other | BS, 15<br><br>McLean, 34<br><br>McLean O.H. |

|           |   |                        |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
|           | animal. Most students brought their lunch to school (some in gallon molasses pails) and ate under the trees. Students were taught algebra, Latin, geometry, etc. Tenth grade was the last grade in school, but higher education was available elsewhere.  |                        |
| 9/21/1909 | Sandy Level Church sold its 100 acres on Persimmon Fork Road to W.S. Sharp for \$500. The proceeds were held in trust but would be lost when the bank failed in the 1920s.  | McLean, 25             |
| 1910      | The Hawley plantation house at Rice Creek burned. The piano, family Bible, a chifferobe, and a ring were saved. John Hawley would later build and move into an ornate yellow frame house facing Main Street on a large lot bounded by Blythewood Road on the south and McNulty Street on the north. Two of the rooms in the house were round. | Emma Reeves pers. cmt. |
| 1910      | Black Blythewood students had to attend high school in Ridgeway. A father took children to school in a wagon he had built. Residents would take wagons to Columbia for supplies.  | BS, 29-30              |
| 1910s     | Schools in the area were Blythewood, Holly Grove, Bellview, Level, Shady Grove, Duke, Bear Creek, and Brown's.  | McLean, 34             |
| 1910s     | By about now Mike and Emma Brown Langford had 5 girls: Hannah (later Outen) (same age as Hudnalle McLean), Esther (later Southerlin), Margaret (later   | Ashworth               |

|          |  |                                      |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|
|          | Gibson), Rosa (later Evins), and Rachael. Luther and “Miss Carrie” Langford had 4 girls: Hilda (later Ashworth), Lucy, Maxine (later Dale), and Jon Carolyn (later Dangler). The 9 girls were practically raised together (in both Mike’s and Luther’s houses). Hilda attended boarding school at age 14, <i>as I imagine they all did (but I need to confirm that)</i> . All 9 girls would attend Chicora College and become teachers. Only Carolyn, Hilda, and ___ would remain in Blythewood after college.   |                                      |
| 1911     | A soil map shows (but does not name) U.S. 21, Langford Road, Blythewood Road, Boney Road, Syrup Mill Road, Muller Road, Bethel Church, Sandfield Baptist Church, Round Top Church, and Buffalo Church. It shows a road going from roughly where the I-77/Blythewood Road overpass would be sited to Boney Road. It shows several houses down Langford Road but only a few structures along Blythewood Road inside the town limits. It does not show Sandfield Road or the curve around Bethel-Hanberry School. In fact, none of the roads in South Carolina would be numbered until the 1920s, forcing people to ask for directions or to rely on directions printed by private companies. | 1911 Soils Map<br><br>Moore, 29      |
| 3/2/1911 | Frances A. “Fannie” Powell became postmaster. She married George Y. Langford and served as Frances A. Langford until 1919.   | BS, 22<br>McLean, 30<br>Langford, 50 |

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
|           |   |   |
| 1911      | By now “good roads” committees were operating in all counties in South Carolina. Did Blythewood-area residents have disagreements with Fairfield County on improvements to be made to our roads?  | Moore, 37                                       |
| Fall 1911 | Hudnalle McLean fell ill with Whooping Cough so badly he had to miss a year of school. He would recover quite well and graduate from high school as the valedictorian.  | McLean O.H.                                     |
| 9/1911    | A special train promoting good roads likely stopped in Blythewood. Railroads viewed roads as feeders for their passenger service.   | Moore, 151 (photo)                              |
| 1912      | Dr. Michael Langford was elected magistrate and would be re-elected every two years until his death. Pete Brown served as his constable.  | Langford, 53.<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.        |
| 1912      | The building that would one day house Wilson’s Five and Dime was built by Miss Frances A. Powell, who used it as a post office until 1919. She had a greenhouse behind it from which she sold flowers. This small building would also serve as a library and a grocery store. | Country Chronicle 3/31/2011                     |
| 1913      | Blythewood and about 10 square miles of the surrounding land became part of Richland County. This area had 1,500 residents. Dr. Michael Langford was part of this movement, based on bad roads and  | BS, 2;<br>McLean, 36<br><br>McMaster, 28 and 39 |

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
|        | bad schools. (The construction and maintenance of roads were the responsibility of counties, and Fairfield was much poorer than Richland.)<br><i>What were the politics of this? Who else were involved? Hawley? Wilson? An oral history taken from an unnamed man says the line was moved at "high noon" on Saturday, August 23, 1912.</i> | Blythewood Historical Society Oral History Collection<br><br>Columbia Record<br>1/6/1913 |
| 1914   | The Langford Brothers built their brick store. It would serve as a general store, post office, barber shop, doctor's office, Wilson's Grocery, and now a church.  | BS 38  |
| 1914   | Logan Kelly operated Kelly Mill. It was a grist mill with an "undershot" (flat) wheel.  | BS, 70<br>Fritz Jolly,<br>pers. cmt.   |
| 1914   | Linder Branham began work on his house on Clamp Road.   | BS, 71   |
| 1914   | Linder Branham (known as "Mr. Linder") built homes, barns, and buildings and helped square up the new wing on Sandy Level Baptist Church. He lived on a small farm. He was the grandfather of Harold Branham (the artist) and Ellen Cooper (of Cooper Nursery).   | BS, 71   |
| 7/1914 | Robert Rainey Jeffares died of heat exhaustion while working on his farm. He left a young widow and four children.  | B.S. 110   |
| 1915   | Walter Boyle of Greeleyville, Frances Jeffares' half brother, designed and had  | Country Chronicle  |

|            |  |                         |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
|            | built for Frances and her four children the house at 113 Main Street, on the south end of town. The house was designed after the style of home popular in Greeleyville. He built this house so that Frances could earn a living using the house as a boarding house and home for her family. Frances would rear her children and run the house as a boarding house until 1943. The house was such a popular eating establishment that, it is said, travelers would plan their trips so they would be in Blythewood at meal time. Frequent boarders were teachers, railroad employees, businessmen, and a few newlyweds, including Hudnalle and Helen Allen McLean. | 3/31/2011<br><br>BS 110 |
| 1915       | The Ku Klux Klan was revitalized in South Carolina.<br><i>How active was it in the Blythewood area?</i>  | Edgar, 484              |
| About 1916 | Sidney Langford (son of George Y.) returned to Blythewood and worked at Langford Brothers Store.   | Langford, 80            |
| 1916       | Willie Boney built a large brick building on Main Street across from its intersection with McNulty Street. He would operate it as Boney's Store for many years. A sycamore tree in the front would become a town landmark. The building was razed in 2006 or 2008, while the Blythewood Town Council was considering a historical structures ordinance.  |                         |

|        |  |                  |
|--------|--|------------------|
| 1910's | Hudnalle McLean described Blythewood this way in his Oral History, but did not give a date (except to imply he was still in school living with his parents):<br>Sandy Level Baptist was the largest church in town. He walked to church on a sidewalk beside Blythewood Road. Longleaf Pines covered the road (and presumably the sidewalk). Many houses were near the school (on US 21, on the northern side of town). Most folks in town owned a milk cow or two, chickens (for meat and eggs), a hog or two, a corn patch (to have ground into grits or cornmeal by Langford Brothers or John Hawley), and a vegetable garden. A hog would be slaughtered in November (or whenever it got cold) and the salted down. The fat would be boiled for shortening and lye soap. | McLean O.H.      |
| 3/1917 | The South Carolina Highway Department was created, beginning the movement of the maintenance of roads to the state and away from the county.   | Moore, 50        |
| 1917   | George Shealy Langford (son of Clark and Kizzie Timms Langford and born in 1901) graduated from Blythewood School. He would later attend Clemson and become an entymologist, publishing over 100 scientific articles on insect research. He would retire as the Maryland State Entymologist.   | Langford 63 - 64 |
| 1917   | Portia McKnight Lubchenco came to Blythewood after becoming the first  | BS, 36           |

|      |  |                       |
|------|--|-----------------------|
|      | female graduate of the North Carolina Medical School. She opened a medical practice here, mainly doing obstetrics. She visited patients on horseback and then in a rubber-tired, horse-drawn buggy. Her incredible story is told in, <i>Doctor Portia, Her First Fifth Years in Medicine</i> . | Petteys               |
| 1917 | Harold Boney's parents married and lived in the house on Boney Road just north of Boney Creek.   |                       |
| 1917 | Dr. Tom Bookhart moved from the area to Elloree, SC, taking with him the records from the Blythewood Institute. His son is William Bookhart. These are relatives of Wade Dorsey, a Blythewood resident who would help form the Blythewood Historical Society.                                  | McLean, 38            |
| 1918 | A new brick building was built at Blythewood School. It would not be razed until 1960.<br><i>Was the 2-room school building torn down?</i>   | McLean O.H.           |
| 1918 | The Martins moved into the house at 193 Langford Road (the house built by Bookhart).   | BS, 67                |
| 1918 | By now Dr. Langford had the first car in town, a Brush. Jim A. Brown, Emma Brown Langford's cousin, drove him around. Will Cloud owned the second car in town, a Dodge. Durham Boney owned the third car, a "Dorth." Willie Boney soon owned a car, an "American" made in                      | BS, 29<br>McLean O.H. |

|           |   |              |
|-----------|---|--------------|
|           | Rock Hill, SC.  |              |
| 1918      | Richland County School District provided two horse wagons to transport students to Blythewood School.   | BS, 15       |
| 1918      | George Frances Langford (later Mrs. Elton Wilson) was born in Cedar Creek, daughter of Civil War veteran George Y. Langford. She would graduate from Blythewood School in 1935 and serve on the Blythewood Town Council in the 1980's or '90's.   | Langford, 50 |
| 1918      | People traveling to Columbia on US 21 had to ford the creek at what is now Lake Elizabeth because there was no bridge.  | BS, 31       |
| 1918      | Durham Boney's country store was still open in Blythewood.  | BS, 31       |
| 1918      | J.A. "Jim" Brown could be seen driving Dr. Michael Langford around Blythewood.  | BS, 29       |
| 1918      | The Spanish Flu struck Blythewood and the rest of South Carolina. "I had never before realized how dark the nights can be in South Carolina, nor how afraid I could be," Dr. Portia would later recall. This from a woman who had fled the Russian Revolution on the Trans-Siberian Railroad to return to South Carolina. | Petteys, 265 |
| 2/26/1919 | Pattie E. Frick became postmaster.  | McLean, 30   |
| 1919      | Congress authorized the distribution of   | Moore, 54    |

|             |   |                                       |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|             | surplus World War I equipment to state highway departments for use in building maintaining roads.   |                                       |
| Spring 1919 | Hudnalle B. McLean graduated from Blythewood High School as its valedictorian. The only other graduates that year were Gordon Duke and Bessie Brown.  | McLean O.H.                           |
| 1919        | Dr. Portia retired her horse "Maude" and bought a used Ford automobile for making house calls.  | Petteys, 277                          |
| 1920s       | Buddy Langford's brothers were successful farmers, owning farms, a cotton gin, and a sizeable general store and were lumber dealers. One of their farms was north of Blythewood on Broom Mill Road on the western side of Big Cedar Creek. Buddy himself was a barber and later worked at Wilson's Grocery. | BS, 37<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| 2/16/1920   | Humphrey A. Brown became postmaster.  | McLean, 30                            |
| 1920        | Two rooms were added to the one-room Blythewood schoolhouse.  | BS, 15                                |
| 1920        | One of the three buildings at the Blythewood Institute burned.<br><i>Was the building vacant?</i>   | McLean, 38<br>BS, 28                  |
| Spring 1920 | The only three graduates of Blythewood High School were Charlotte Brown (sister of Bessie Brown, who graduated the previous year) and Hugh Cannon.  | McLean O.H.                           |

|           |  |                                     |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 7/20/20   | Emma Taswell Hawley was born. A direct descendant of John M. Hawley, she has provided much information for this timeline. Three of her four children live within the Blythewood zip code today.  |                                     |
| 1920      | The twin brick buildings at the southeastern intersection of Main Street and Langford Road were built. I would venture that no one living in Blythewood today remembers those lots without the twin brick buildings.   |                                     |
| 1920      | Alexis and Portia Lubchenco built their brick house near US Hwy. 21 on what is now Portia Road. It is one of the oldest brick homes in the area. She designed it with an examining room and a waiting with an outside entrance. The walls of the examining room were filled with large jars of medications. She also appears to have had a telephone that was on a party line. | Petteys, 281                        |
| Late 1920 | South Carolina crop prices collapsed.  | Moore, 57                           |
| 1920s?    | John Meade Hawley (born 1892 to John and Emma Hawley) became a wholesale distributor for Gulf Oil. He was active on the school board. His house in the center of town electricity provided by a gas-powered generator.   | BS, 77<br>The date is a wild guess. |
| 1921      | Dr. Michael Langford was a local physician. He owned the first automobile in Blythewood (and later gave himself a ticket when his constable pointed out to   | BS, 29                              |

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
|      | him that one of his tail lights was missing). He would later turn his practice over to Portia McKnight Lubchenco. Buddy Langford is Dr. Langford's nephew.  |   |
| 1921 | US 21 between Columbia and Blythewood was paved. It was an 18' strip of concrete. Hudnalle McLean drove a truck for this project for a year. Jim Brown worked on the road. The remnants of a concrete mixing station in the northeast corner of SC 555 and US 21 could be seen for years. Years later a 3' asphalt strip would be added to each side. Paving US 21 meant moving (straightening) the road in some places. It would be years, though, before all of U.S. 21 between Columbia and Charlotte was paved. | BS, 29<br><br>McLean, 36<br>McLean O.H.<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.<br><br>Moore |
| 1922 | Hudnalle McLean went to work for the railroad as a telegraph operator. McLean described life in Blythewood in those days this way: Everybody had a hog or two that were slaughtered when it got cold in November. The families boiled the fat for shortening and lye soap. Everybody also had chickens (for meat and eggs). Everybody had a milk cow or two. These cows were allowed to roam through town and therefore had to be "minded."   | McLean O.H.   |
| 1922 | Ernest Boney opened a general merchandise business in Blythewood  | SC Writers Project<br>Interview of Ernest   |



|             |   |                                |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
|             |   | Boney, 1938                    |
| 1922 – 1924 | The boll weevil ruined the state's cotton crop, including Blythewood's. Large numbers of people left South Carolina during the 1920s. Others went into logging and pulpwood while others moved to Columbia.   | BS, 8<br>Edgar, 485<br>WPA, 43 |
| 1920's      | A 2-story brick building and an auditorium were added to the Blythewood School campus.  | BS, 15                         |
| 1920's?     | Vladimir and Parascovia Gniessen moved to Syrup Mill Road from Russia after he learned the area while studying cotton and pecans for the Russian Government. They grew acres of asparagus.  | BS, 73                         |
| 1920s       | Jim McLean has a 2-engine, 4-car G Scale model of the <i>Crescent</i> , a Southern Railroad passenger train that passed through Blythewood in the 1920s and 1930s.  | Jim McLean<br>pers. cmt/       |
| 1920s       | Times were so bad that the Monts household at 1500 Blythewood Road held numerous relatives.   | BS, 81                         |
| 1923?       | Clark Henry Langford (son of Clark the mail carrier) graduated from Blythewood School. He had worked at Langford Brothers Store on Saturdays and would become the Federal Supervisor and Director of Grading and Inspections – Fresh Fruits and Vegetable | Langford 71                    |

|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
|              | Standardization for the State of South Carolina.   |  |
| 1923 or 1924 | Hudnalle McLean bought a used motorcycle from Marshall Hawley.   | McLean O.H.  |
| 1924         | 21 students graduated from Blythewood School's 11 <sup>th</sup> grade.   | 1991 Reunion Directory                             |
| Spring 1924  | Dr. Mike Langford's third daughter Margaret (later Gibson) graduated from Blythewood School. Hannah (later Outen) had gone off to the Women's College Academy in Due West before college. I think her other older sister Esther (later Southerlin) graduated from Blythewood, but I can't tell for sure. All five girls would become highly educated teachers. | 1991 Reunion Directory<br><br>Langford 54-58       |
| 1924         | Ernest Boney's general merchandise store burned.   | SC Writers Project Interview of Ernest Boney, 1938 |
| 1925         | Another building at the Blythewood Institute burned.   | McLean, 38   |
| 1925         | The Wooten-Proctor House was built at 175 Langford Road in the Craftsman style. It is one of the earliest brick houses built in Blythewood's town center.  | Jim McLean<br>pers. cmt.                           |

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| 1926       | Tatiana Yartzeff moved to Syrup Mill Road from Russia.  | BS, 73                                 |
| 6/30/1926  | Daniel J. McLean died at age 74.  | McLean, 47                             |
|            | Frances Jeffares began operating a boarding house in the house at 113 Main Street (on the southern side of town just north of St. Mark's Lutheran Church).  |  |
| 1927       | W.E. Boney and Sam Wooten organized a Sunday School at Old Asbury Church (now known as Pine View Church) (north of town off US 21). W.E. Boney had donated the land for the church, but I don't know when. <i>We need to learn more about this.</i> | BS, 94<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.      |
| Late 1920s | An auditorium was built at Blythewood School.   | Country Chronicle 11/21/2007           |
| 1929       | Walter Ballentine built a farm house on Blythewood Road.  | BS (1994 ed.), 28                      |
| 1930       | John Meade Hawley died. Shortly before his death he inherited millions of dollars (yes, during the Great Depression) that he was able to pass along to his children.  | BS, 78                                 |
| 1930       | Buddy Langford graduated from Blythewood School. He would study barbering but would spend most of his life working for Langford Brothers Store and then Wilson's Community Store.   | 1991 Reunion Directory<br>Langford, 82 |

|              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| 3/3/1930     | Dr. Michael Langford died, having practiced medicine until his death. All of the school children at Blythewood School marched from Blythewood School to St. Mark's Lutheran Church for the funeral. It is estimated that Dr. Mike had delivered half of those children. | Langford, 53<br>Emma Reeves pers. cmt. |
| 1930         | Because the boll weevil had devastated Blythewood's economy, Dr. Portia McKnight Lebchenco left Blythewood and moved to Haxum, Colorado. <i>Had she been taking care of Dr. Michael Langford?</i>   | BS, 36                                 |
| 1930         | The US Census this year showed 1627 people living in the Blythewood School District. It mistakenly said Blythewood was unincorporated.  | 1930 US Census                         |
| 6/1930       | Hudnalle McLean married Tom Allen's daughter, Helen. They lived in 2 rooms in the Jeffares house just south of town.  | McLean O.H.                            |
| 1930 (about) | The Sandy Level parsonage (built in 1858) was torn down due to its bad condition.   | McLean, 10                             |
| 1930         | Hudnalle and Helen McLean built their house on Main Street, near the school. Linder Branham was the contractor (working for \$3/day), and John Allen helped. The house had no electricity or indoor plumbing.   | McLean O.H.                            |

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1930        | We have a photograph of Zion Methodist Church taken this year by Henry Davis.  | Jim McLean photo                           |
| 1930        | By now some residents had electricity in their homes, provided by Delco systems.   | McLean O.H.                                |
| 1930        | St. Mark Lutheran Church burned and was relocated to US 21, just south of town on property that possibly belonged to Dr. Mike and Luther Langford. Dr. Mike is buried here. Its unique stained-glass windows are the oldest in the area. The memorial windows are dedicated to individuals and families important in the life of the church. Until I-77 was built, it marked the southern end of town as travelers came north from Columbia. | Langford, 86a<br><br>Jim McLean pers. cmt. |
| 10/1/1930   | South Carolinians 12 and over could obtain a driver's license for 50 cents by filling out a form.  | Moore, 143                                 |
| 1931        | Richland County began providing Bookmobile library service at the corner of US 21 and McNulty Roads.   |  |
| 1931        | Many highway patrolmen patrolled our roads in motorcycles.   | Moore, 149 (photo)                         |
| 1931 - 1932 | Frank Brown and his eight brothers built the log home on Langford Road Frank inherited from his father, James A. Brown. Frank was an engineer for Southern Railway. Frank and his wife, Jesse Alice, would live here the rest of their lives. The family cemetery is behind the house.   | Country Chronicle 6/12/2008                |

|                |  |                          |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
|                |  |                          |
| 1930           | John Meade Hawley died, ending something of an era.  |                          |
| 1932           | What is now Pine View Baptist Church was known as Asbury Baptist Church. Its pastor was Rev. V. McK Marlowe, who would serve until 1951.   | BS, 94                   |
| 1932           | Albert Eugene Loner, Sr. moved his family to Blythewood. Robert W. Loner, Sr. is one of his children.  | BS, 78 - 79              |
| 1930's         | Felix H. Rimer, Sr. opened his pond on Rimer Pond Road to the public for swimming. It had a bathhouse and pavilion for music and dancing. It would remain open into the 1940's.                            | BS, 60                   |
| Spring 1933    | Only 4 students graduated from Blythewood School this year. 30 would graduate the following year. <i>What happened?</i>  | 1991 Reunion Directory   |
| 7/21/33        | Hudnalle B. McLean, Sr. became postmaster. He was paid \$74 - \$80/month (depending on stamp cancellations), and from that he had to pay rent on the building and other expenses. He would serve 36 years. | BS, 22<br><br>McLean, 30 |
| 1934 (Approx.) | Tatiana Yartzeff married Joe DuBard and moved to Cedar Creek.  | BS, 73                   |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1934      | 8 million of the State's 19 million acres were declared "destroyed" due to bad cotton farming practices. A photo of the teacherage at Blythewood School shows just how devastated Blythewood was. Some would say the land in our area wasn't worth anything except to hold the world together. | Edgar, 485<br><br>SC Dep't of Archives & History, Insurance Photos<br><br>Margaret DuBard pers. cmt. |
| Mid-1930s | Fannie Langford had a florist shop and small greenhouse at the intersection of McNulty Street and US 21.   | Harold Boney pers. cmt.  |
| 1930s     | Alex Brown died, and his son (Frank) moved Frank's son and his family (including Frances) to the family cabin on Langford Road. Frank worked for Southern Railroad. Roberta Brown Jeffers would live on the property for years.  | BS, 33   |
| 1935      | Ten students started the first grade at Blythewood School.   | Blythe-Spirit of 1952  |
| 1935      | A change occurred in railroad shipping rates for vegetables, encouraging vegetables to be shipped by truck. US 21 thereby became more heavily traveled.  | WPA 63   |
| 1/8/36    | Rev. A.L. Willis was the pastor of Sandy Level Baptist Church.   | McLean, 24   |
| 1936      | Annie Elizabeth Garrick (later Hanberry) of Columbia and Jessie Lee Herrin began   | BS, 17   |

|       |  |                            |
|-------|--|----------------------------|
|       | teaching at the two-room Bethel School. Ms. Hanberry would become the principal. She soon brought Rosa Lee Champion to the school, and Curtistine Harrison also taught there. These women changed the entire attitude of the community toward education and the school and the school flourished.        |                            |
| 1936  | A fire tower was built on land donated by Tom Black (a grandson of S. W. Bookhart). Black lived in Asheville – and never in Blythewood. Louise Cook (wife of Pete Cook, who ran Cook's Grocery in the twin brick buildings on US 21 at Langford Road) would serve as the "Tower Lady" for 17 years.      | BS (1994 ed.), 32          |
| 1930s | Blythewood School graduate Roger Wilson (Class of 1928) operated a store somewhere in town and later at the W.E. Boney store.  |                            |
| 1930s | The first telephone service was provided to Blythewood by the "Eagle Line," on US 321. This was a party line system built by local residents using poles donated by Boyd Eagle.  | McLean O.H.                |
| 1930s | James R. Creech moved to Blythewood to work for Southern Railroad as the stationmaster of a station near what is now the intersection of Farrow Road and Fontana Road (closer to Columbia than Blythewood). He soon rented Felix Rimer's tiny Gulf station on the southeastern corner of Blythewood Road | Margaret DuBard pers. cmt. |

|            |   |                                       |
|------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|            | and Main Street. Frank Boney (son of Earl and Lizzie and brother of Elizabeth, Tom, Harold, and Charnel) ran the station at night.<br>Elizabeth became a Southern Railroad stewardess and earned a nursing degree. J.R. worked fulltime as stationmaster but supervised the operations of his gas station.  |                                       |
| 1937       | Paysinger Oil Co. bought from Marshall Hawley the lot at the northwest corner of Blythewood Road and US 21 and had a large Sinclair gas station built on it. It had large columns and living quarters in the back. John Allen did a lot of the carpentry work. Mr. Harvey was the first operator of the station, and then Mr. Foster ran it.<br><i>I am told that Edward Cooper has photos of this.</i> | BS, 50<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| 1937       | We have a list of the graduates of the Class of 1937 of Blythewood High School.   |                                       |
| 1937       | Jacob C. Spann, Jr. became pastor of Little Zion Baptist Church. He would serve for 16 years.   | LZBC                                  |
| 12/17/1937 | H.B. McLean, Clerk of Sandy Level Baptist Church, delivered minutes of Sandy Level Baptist Church (1817 – 1908) to the Caroliniana Committee of the University of South Carolina and retained a copy for the church. This was part of the South Carolina Historical Project   | McLean 2.                             |

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
| 1938       | Asbury Baptist Church changed its name to Pine View Baptist Church.  | BS, 94   |
| 9/13/38    | Elizabeth Hawley Gasque (daughter of John Hawley, a graduate of Furman University and now married and living in Florence), was elected to Congress. Her victory was by the greatest margin in South Carolina for a contested election. She was the first South Carolina Congresswoman. <i>Her life is well worth an extensive article. She epitomizes how a small-town girl could run with national and international people powerful in government.</i> | Biographical Directory of the United States Congress |
| 1938       | Ernest Boney's entire cotton crop was lost due to the boll weevil.   | SC Writers Project Interview of Ernest Boney, 1938   |
| 12/22/1938 | Ernest Boney gave an interview to John P. Farmer, a writer for the South Carolina Writers Project. His home was about a mile north of Blythewood on Gunter Road. He complained that many laborers stopped working since they knew they could collect from the WPA. He referred to "Old Asbury Church" (now Pineview Baptist Church).   |  |
| Late 1930s | Langford Brothers Store closed and was sold at a foreclosure sale to the Swygerts.   | Harold Boney pers. cmt. <i>I need to see this</i>    |

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
|        |   | <i>deed to verify this.</i>   |
| 1938   | Hudnalle McLean began serving on the Blythewood School Board.   | McLean O.H.   |
| 1939   | The original wood-frame Blythewood School was razed and a gymnasium built (as part of a Works Progress Administration project, with the help of John Allen) on its site.  | BS, 15<br>1991 Reunion Directory<br><br>Dorothy Martin Blume pers. cmt. |
| 2/7/39 | School District #23 authorized the purchase of 6 acres to expand Bethel School to become a 4-room school that would go through the eighth grade.  | B-H 25  |
| 1939   | Gladys Harris moved from Belton, SC, to Blythewood to teach second grade at Blythewood School. She taught Hudnalle McLean's second-grade daughter. After the death of Hudnalle's wife Helen, Hudnalle married her, and she lived the rest of her life here. | McLean O.H.   |
| 1939   | Langford Brothers Store closed.   | Country Chronicle 10/25/2007  |
| 1939   | Roger Wilson bought the Langford Brothers' store at 300 Main St. from Swygert. Buddy Langford would work  | BS, 38  |

|                |  |   |
|----------------|--|---|
|                | there as Wilson's employee for 43 years.   |   |
| 1939           | Fairfield Electric Cooperative was started, and residents began wiring their homes for electricity.<br><i>I need to ask Fairfield Electric Coop if this is when regular electric service came to Blythewood.</i>   | Sloan, 13   |
| 1940 (approx.) | David and Lizzie Hagler opened a small retail store near what would become the northbound off-ramp from I-77 onto Blythewood Road. Their son Ulice was a key leader of Bethel Baptist Church for 60 years.   | Article in Country Chronicle 8/28/2008, by David L. Brice             |
| 1940           | Rev. George W. Robertson, the son of former slaves, bought a house and 96 acres on Sandfield Road. He raised cotton and other crops. He would later become the custodian at Blythewood Elementary School and Blythewood High School.                           | BS, 43  |
| 1940           | The old post office at what was later Roger Wilson's grocery store was converted into a library. Another source says a "[book] deposit collection was placed in the old post office, which became Wilson's 5 and 10." Elton Wilson operated Wilson's 5 and 10. | BS, 20<br>Richland County Public Library<br><br>Jim McLean pers. cmt. |
| 1940           | The 1940 US Census showed that 1622 people lived in the Blythewood School District.  | 1940 US Census  |

|              |   |                                   |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1940 or 1941 | Blythewood Road and Langford Road were paved, Blythewood Road with small gravel in the asphalt and Langford Road with larger stones. They used different sizes of gravel experimentally.  | Harold Boney, pers. cmt.          |
| 1941         | James R. Creech married Frances Jeffares and moved into her house on the south side of town. They would rear three daughters in the house: Linda (now Peak), Bonnie (now Martin), and Margaret (now DuBard).  |                                   |
| 1940s        | The last remaining building at the Blythewood Institute (long since closed) burned.   | Wade Dorsey pers. cmt.            |
| 1940's (?)   | Julius "Earl" Boney and Corrie "Lizzie" Boney lived "just over from the southwest corner of Blythewood Road and U.S. 21" and raised 4 boys, Frank, Harold, Tom, and Charnel. Earl ran the Sinclair station and bought and sold cattle. Lizzie was an avid gardener. He and E.T. Bowen owned a cotton gin where Trinity United Methodist Church now stands. There was a baseball field there, too. | BS, 69                            |
| 1940's (?)   | Sand from a pit in the heart of town (on the east side of Main Street a hair south of the twin brick buildings) was dug and sold for use as a filler in 200 lb. bags of fertilizer that were loaded onto the train. Dorothy Martin (now Blume) played there with her cousins, "the Boney Boys," Dan Stevens, Harry Wilson, and Beth and Hudnalle McLean, Jr.                                      | BS, 67<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |

|                |  |                                    |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|
|                |  |                                    |
| 1940's         | The Blythewood railroad siding remained busy, loading pulpwood, livestock, and other products onto rail cars. The depot still took passengers. It had separate waiting rooms for whites and African-Americans.   | BS, 67<br>Harold Boney, pers. cmt. |
| 1942           | A larger four-room school house was built on the site of Bethel School. It was a long, gray building with lots of windows. It accommodated 8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> -Grade students.  | BS, 17<br>B-H 25                   |
| 1942 (?)       | William Rorer became principal of Blythewood School and would serve in that position until 1970 (when Blythewood High School closed and its students began attending Spring Valley High School). He replaced Mr. Hamilton as Superintendent. Miss Annie Rorer ( <i>his sister?</i> ) began teaching English and French in high school. | BS, 43                             |
| 1943           | Ruby Brown became librarian and would serve until 1953.  |                                    |
| 1944           | There was still no bus service for African-American children attending Bethel School.  | BS, 34                             |
| 1945 (approx.) | James A. "Jim" Brown bought the Hoffman House from Bunk Wooten.  | BS, 29 and 110                     |

|            |   |                                |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1945       | J. R. Creech bought the Gulf station on the north side of town and closed his tiny station at Blythewood Road and Main Street. George Edward Seay ran the station for Creech. Creech, still a stationmaster, would open the station at 6 AM and then go to work at his railroad station. Creech would use his lunch break to operate the gas station while Seay had lunch. Then Creech would return to the gas station for the remainder of the afternoon. Seay married Rebecca Raines and lived in a new home on Sandfield Road. Their daughter, Sylvia, would marry Woody Wilson. |                                |
| 05/31/2046 | Margaret Kelly (Griffin) received her diploma for graduating from Bethel High School. This casts doubt on the 1949 entry below.   | B-H 25                         |
| 1946       | J.L. Hoseback, Sr. was serving as foreman of the local Southern Railway maintenance crew in Blythewood.   | Country Chronicle<br>6/19/2008 |
| 1946       | Thanks to the initiative of Annie Hanberry, Bethel School was authorized to take students to the 11 <sup>th</sup> grade. Those finishing the eleventh grade were awarded diplomas. Students desiring a twelfth-grade education were allowed to attend Booker T. Washington or C.A. Johnson High School in Columbia. Several students did this and went on to college.   | B-H 25                         |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Spring 1948 | There was no Blythewood School Class of 1948 as students were now required to complete 12 <sup>th</sup> grade. Anne Joye Allen was one of those in this class.  | Handwritten note in 1991 Reunion Directory  |
| 1948        | McNulty Street was paved.   | Carolyn Ashworth pers. cmt.                 |
| 1948        | The freshman class at Blythewood High School had 18 pupils.   | Blythe-Spirit of 1952                       |
| 1949        | A stone building was built at Bethel School to serve as the high school, and students from Shady Grove and Round Top now attended Bethel School instead. A concrete ramp connected the high school to the elementary school. Annie Hanberry was named the principal of the elementary school and the high school. These were the first Bethel students to graduate from the 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade. Esther Kelly was the valedictorian, and Mattie Lois Robertson (Squirewell) was the salutatorian. Other graduates were Juanita Camp, Thelma Kelly, Janie Bell Robertson, David Kelly, Mary Roberson, Della Whitaker, Margret Kelly (Griffin), Whilemena Kelly, and Elizabeth Griffin (Hagler). | BS, 17<br><br>B-H 25                        |
| 1949        | The first class of Blythewood High School to graduate from the 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade graduated. 11 students are shown in a photo of the graduating class, with teacher Lellan Smith. <i>I am told, however, that</i>   | BS (1994 ed.), 11<br><br>Harold Boney pers. |



|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
|                | <i>there was another 12-grade even before this.</i>   | cmt.   |
| 1940s or 1950s | Automatic block signals were installed on the train tracks. Because steam locomotives had been discontinued, the water well, pump house and coal storage bin were removed from the depot area. A new water supply for the depot was installed, running from a water supply about ¼ mile south from the tank, across from St. Mark's Lutheran church. <i>(I am told by two sources this is all wrong.)</i> | McLean, 42<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt.<br>Jim McLean pers. cmt. |
| 1950           | Bethel High School graduate Nathaniel Canzater won a scholarship to South Carolina State College.   | B-H 25   |
| 1950           | Sandy Level Baptist Church added a large addition to its sanctuary for use as a baptistery and Sunday School space.   | Sandy Level Website.   |
| 1951           | A one-story brick building was added to the campus of Blythewood School. It is still there today.   | BS, 15   |
| 1951           | Bethel High School published the first volume of its yearbook, <i>The Tiger</i> . The school paper was <i>The Bethel Bee</i> . The library had 650 books. Local advertisers were Wilson's Variety Store, Creech's Service Station, and Kelly and Howard Garage.   | B-H 25   |
| 1951           | Bethel High School had 11 seniors this year. Marion "Jim" Haigler was the class president, Horack Watts was the vice-   | B-H 25   |

|            |   |                                  |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
|            | president, Gladys Kelly was the secretary, and Louise Cantey was the class treasurer.   |                                  |
| 07-01-1951 | The State Department of Education took over the busses at Bethel School. It had 5 drivers. They were 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12-grade students.  |                                  |
| 1950s      | The state took over the training of school bus drivers.   | Moore, 151 (photo)               |
| 1952       | This year's Blythe-Spirit was dedicated to C.D. Wilson, a member of the Richland County Board of Education.<br><br>High School faculty were Lellan J. Smith, Anne Rorer, Elizabeth Lanter, Sarah K. Zeagler, Lula Lee Hinnant, H.M. Wilson, Clara Robinson, and R.W. Harrell. The principal was Mrs. Estelle Hinnant. William C. Rorer was the superintendent. The Grammar School faculty were Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Player, Carolyn Dangler, Mrs. Hagood, Mrs. Riley, and Mrs. Garner. George Jones, Jr. was president of his class, and H.B. McLean, Jr. was vice president. Ruth Frick was treasurer, and Jackie Riley was secretary. | Blythe-Spirit of 1952            |
| 1951 or so | James R. Creech bought the service station across the street from Blythewood School from R. L. Raines. Dan Stevens was its first operator. Creech was the town's informal real estate broker and owned a great deal of real estate. He smoked a big cigar. Creech was well  | BS 45<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
|             | respected in the community and was known for giving candy and chewing gum to children as their parents' cars were filled with gas. Bosie Palmer also worked at the station.   |  |
| 1952        | Local businesses included Sharpe's Sinclair Service Station, Wilson's Community Store, the Jim-Ann Store (in one of the twin buildings at the corner of Main Street and Langford Road), Lomas' Dairy (well south of Blythewood on U.S. 21), J.R. Creech Gulf Service Station (30' north of the Boney house at the southwestern corner of Blythewood Road and US 21 – owned by Felix Rimer but operated by JR Creech), and Wilson's 5-10-25 ¢ Store. | Blythe-Spirit of 1952<br><br>B-H 25        |
| Early 1950s | A one-story building was built at the southwestern intersection of Blythewood Road and Main Street. It served as a doctor's office, real estate office, and Dr. Robert Buchanan's first dental office.  | Jim McLean pers. cmt.                      |
| 1952        | Bethel Baptist Church covered its frame sanctuary with a granite veneer.  | Historical marker at Bethel Baptist Church |
| 1952        | Clara Boney Martin opened Clara's Sandwich Shop on the north side of Willie Boney's Store on Main Street. It would remain there until 1967. It was 12' x 18'.   | Country Chronicle 12/6/2007                |
| 1952        | The old post office became Wilson's 5   | Richland                                   |

|             |   |                       |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
|             | and 10 (operated by Elton and George Frances Wilson), and the bookmobile service ended.   | County Public Library |
| 1953        | The Blythewood Garden Club was formed.  | BS, ii                |
| 1953        | The Educational Addition Rear of the Sandy Level Sanctuary was completed.   | McLean, 21            |
| 1953        | Clara Boney Martin became librarian.  | BS, 20                |
| 1953        | The graduates of Bethel School were first awarded state diplomas.   | B-H 25                |
| 1950s       | Gap Tayler opened a barber shop on Fire Tower Road south of town.   | BS, 46                |
| Early 1950s | Pete Cook and his sister Sadie Cook Kelly opened Cook's Grocery in the twin brick buildings on US 21 just south of Langford Road. The grocery store had a butcher shop. They used the north building for feed and seed. They sold a lot on credit, keeping up with charges in personal booklets. Credit was settled up weekly or monthly. Their business was similar to Wilson's Community Store (across Langford), but the two businesses were friendly and had different customers. | Gail Corn, pers. cmt. |
| 1954        | Rev. Clarence Eugene Harrell became pastor of Little Zion Baptist Church, holding services twice a month. He would serve for 18 years, watching the civil rights movement. Under his leadership the sanctuary was remodeled from a board-   | LZBC                  |

|            |  |                             |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|
|            | side into a brick structure, and education building with inside plumbing was added, central heating was added, and the church's first organ was bought.  |                             |
| 7/28/54    | Thomas Derieux (a grandson of S.W. Bookhart) gave Sandy Level Baptist Church 1.5 acres on Blythewood Road for a parsonage.   | McLean, 27                  |
| 1950's     | Clara Boney Martin opened Mrs. Clara's Sandwich Shop in the center of town beside the southern of the twin brick buildings. Her daughter, Dorothy Blume, would move it to Langford Road in the 1970's, where it is still in her back yard. | BS, 51                      |
| 1950s      | Paul Beatty coached at Blythewood High School and would continue to coach until the early 1960s. <i>(We need to review all of the old annuals and year books.)</i>   | Paul Beatty, Jr. pers. cmt. |
| About 1955 | The Blythewood water tank was removed now that diesel electric locomotives had replaced steam locomotives.   | McLean, 42                  |
| 1950's     | Passenger service ended at the depot.  |                             |
| 4/20/1955  | The Blythewood Garden Club presented its first flower show at the Blythewood School Gym. Hundreds attended. <i>This was an annual event until ____.</i>  | BS, ii Chesno               |
| 1955       | Sandy Level's brick parsonage was built on Blythewood Road across Boney Road from Trinity United Methodist Church.   | McLean, 23                  |

|                |  |                                       |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1950s          | A cotton gin just south of the BP station on US 21 was torn down.  | Harold Boney pers. cmt.               |
| 11/1/1955      | The Blythewood Community Association was chartered, thanks largely to the efforts of Allie Hagood, H.B. McLean, Sr., Linder Branham, H.W. Boozer, and Frances Creech. Original Directors were H.B. McLean, Linder Branham, Harold W. Boozer, H.P. LeGrand, and Mrs. Frances Creech. The Association lasted 43 years. | BS, 24<br><br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| 1956           | The present building at Bethel-Hanberry School was built.  | BS, 17                                |
| 1956 (approx.) | The first of several modern brick homes was built on the south side of Blythewood Road near Main Street.   | Margaret DuBard pers. cmt.            |
| ??             | Howard Wilson built Wilson's Motel on US 21 south of town. He was also a rural mail carrier.   | BS, 87                                |
| 12/1956        | After three days of evaluation by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools, Bethel High School was approved as only the twelfth black school to become a fully accredited member.   | B-H 25                                |
| 1957           | The new building at Bethel High School opened. McLean's Esso Service helped sponsor Bethel High School's yearbook <i>The Tiger</i> . The senior class had 29 students.   | B-H 25                                |

|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| Spring 1957    | Kay Wilson (now Lydon), daughter of Blythewood natives George Frances Langford Wilson and Elton Wilson, graduated from Blythewood School. I believe she has lived here all of her life.   | 1991 Reunion Directory<br><br>Langford, 85                   |
| 1957           | J. R. Creech hired Myron Price to build the first home in Blythewood with central air conditioning.   | Margaret DuBard pers. cmt.                                   |
| 1957           | The Blythewood Community Center was built on land obtained from the J.R. Creech family on Blythewood Road across from what is now the Food Lion. Richland County provided \$3,000 toward the construction project. It provided space for horse shows, square dances, and other social events. The Boy Scouts met there for years under the leadership of Danny Hanna. The Cub Scouts met there, too (until 1991), as did, from time to time, Woodmen of the World and the Lions Club. The building was available for rental. The Association itself met monthly September - May, usually for dinner and some sort of program. The building is now owned by the Town of Blythewood and is still being used by the community. |  |
| 1958 (approx.) | "Uncle Jimmy" and Sybil Jennings built the 27-acre JJ Ranch at the corner of Oakhurst and U.S. 21. They provided trail rides, rodeo events and riding lessons and sold western wear. It was a big attraction in Blythewood, and many horse lovers moved to the Blythewood area as a result.   | BS, ___<br>Fritz Jolly pers. cmt.<br><br>Richland County Tax |

|        |  |                              |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
|        | Their stable was on the north side of a pond near the tennis courts. The pond has now been filled in. He led three overnight trail rides each summer and catered especially to at-risk children <i>Vivian Huggins wrote this up for the Scrapbook, and I need to talk to her.</i>  | Map                          |
| 1958   | The two-story building in the middle of Blythewood School was razed.   | Country Chronicle 11/21/2007 |
| 6/1958 | Wilson's Five & Dime moved a few feet to the north, and the old store was moved to the backyard of Elton and George Frances Wilson's home on McNulty Street.   | Jim McLean pers. cmt.        |
| 10/58  | Anniebelle Addison was working as the official greeter at Wilson's Store, long before Wal-Mart started using greeters.   | Jim McLean pers. cmt.        |
| 1960   | I am told that SC 555 (Farrow Road) was still dirt this late and that many families had their own syrup mills and grew sugar cane.   | Fritz Jolly, pers. cmt.      |
| 1960   | I am told by a variety of sources that the Ku Klux Klan was "huge" in the Blythewood area and held a free barbecue about a mile down Langford Road on the left. All my sources have asked for anonymity. Yet I am told that Hanberry School and Blythewood High School frequently scrimmaged each other in football (Hanberry always won easily) and that there was mostly racial harmony in |                              |

|            |   |                       |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
|            | town.   |                       |
| 1/13/60    | The Blythewood Masonic Lodge (“Blythewood Lodge No. 395 A.F.M.”) held its first meeting in the Blythewood Community Center. Thirty-five members attended. Most (28) of the members had previously belonged to the Ridgeway Lodge. Founding members included<br>H.P. LeGrand            Earl Van Patten<br>Horace Shealy            R.B. Davis<br>H.J. Ballentine            J.L. Frick<br>H.B. McLean, Sr.        Charles A. Starnes<br>B.S. Boney                P.A. Daniels<br>Robert W. Loner        M.B. Swindler<br>James C. Davis         W.H. Turnipseed<br>H.R. Norton               T.W. Sharpe, Jr.<br>H.W. Stricklin            E.B. Cooper | McLean, 35            |
| 5/24/60    | James R. Creech donated 4.3 acres of land on Blythewood Road for the Masonic Lodge.   | McLean, 36            |
| About 1960 | Creech’s Gulf on Wilson Blvd. burned due to an electrical fire. It was replaced by a BP station at the same location.   |                       |
| 1960’s     | Trinity Methodist Church built a new sanctuary on its campus.   | BS, 44                |
| 1961       | This edition of Blythe-Spirit was dedicated to Paul W. Beatty, assistant principal and coach.   | Blythe Spirit of 1961 |

|          |   |                                |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1963     | Columbia Country Club moved to Long Creek Plantation (east of town) from the Eau Claire area.   | BS, 9                          |
| 1964     | African-American students began attending Blythewood schools.<br><i>(We need to learn a lot more about this and document it with annuals, year books, or Griff Griffin’s new book.)</i> Ms. Leaphart taught first grade.  | Paul Beatty, Jr. pers. cmt.    |
| 9/6/1964 | Jimmy and Sybil Jennings (owners of J.J. Ranch) died in a plane crash.  | The State, 10/11/64            |
| 1965     | Bookmobile service resumed in Blythewood.   | Richland County Public Library |
| 1960s    | One day two young men had car trouble as they passed through Blythewood on a Sunday afternoon. They stepped into Creech’s Gulf station and asked for help, although they had no money. Creech repaired their car and created a card showing the amount due. When the young men returned to town a few days later, George Edward Seay was running the station and could not find the card showing how much they owed. Creech had not put it in their names. He had simply written on the card, “Two boys in a green card.” | Margaret DuBard pers. cmt.     |
| 1966     | The largest still ever blown up in Richland County was destroyed off Pine Grove Road near Horse Creek.  | Two anonymous sources          |

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
|            |   |  |
| 1967       | The high school at Bethel School was named Annie E. Hanberry High School, but its students would be transferred to Spring Valley High School three years later.   | BS, 17<br><br>Columbia Record, 8/17/1967 |
| 1967       | Clara's Sandwich Shop was closed.   | Country Chronicle 12/6/2007              |
| 6/30/68    | The railroad depot was closed.  | BS, 10                                   |
| 10/1968    | The depot was demolished.   | McLean, 46                               |
| Late 1960s | John and Karen Dixon bought Cook's Grocery from Pete Cook and Sadie Kelly and called it De Sto. De Sto quickly became a landmark in Blythewood. It was more of a convenience store than a grocery store, and it no longer had a butcher shop. | Gail Corn, pers. cmt.                    |
| 3/1/1969   | Hudnalle McLean retired as postmaster, and Gladys H. McLean (his wife) replaced him.  | McLean, 30                               |
| 1969       | The Blythewood Post Office was moved to a brick building on McNulty Avenue one lot west of US 21.   | McLean, 28                               |
| 1970       | Robert W. Buchanon had a dentist's office at the southwestern corner of Main Street and Blythewood Road, and there was a Phillips 66 station across Blythewood Road.  | Photograph by Hudnalle McLean Sr.        |

|                |   |                             |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1970 (approx.) | J. R. Creech sold his Gulf station across from Blythewood School to the Hagoods.  | Margaret DuBard pers. cmt.  |
| 1970           | The last classes at Blythewood High School and Annie E. Hanberry High School graduated. Until 1996, high school students would attend Spring Valley High School. Elementary school students remained at Blythewood School until 1991. | BS, 16                      |
| 5/15/71        | James L. "Jim" Jeffcoat became postmaster. He would serve for 28 years.   | BS, 22<br>McLean, 30        |
| 11/71          | The volunteer fire department was opened, thanks largely to the efforts of Becky Johnson, Charlie Proctor, Jim Brown, and Edmond Montieth. Freeman Sharpe was the first fire chief.   | BS, 22                      |
| Early 1970's   | Buddy Langford served as the unofficial mayor of Blythewood.  | BS, 38                      |
| 3/27/72        | Bessie Hawley Van-Exum gave a \$1,000 endowment as a memorial to her six brothers (children of John M. Hawley and Emma Entzminger Hawley).  | McLean, 25                  |
| 1972           | Rev. Willie Starks became pastor of Little Zion Baptist Church. He would serve 16 years.  | LZBC                        |
| 1972           | George Frederick Muller sold the Old Muller Place to Jerry and Daphne Leese.  | Country Chronicle 7/26/2007 |

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| 1972       | J. R. Creech sold his gas station.  |   |
| Mid 1970's | Peggy Jeffcoat began collecting daylilies seriously.  | B S, 55   |
| 1973       | Cliff and Marie Hill moved to Abney Hill road, off Blythewood Road.   | BS, 60  |
| 1973       | Johnny Stokes found the original Blythewood Town charter and showed it to Harold Boney. They went to work to have the charter revived.  | Harold Boney, pers. cmt.                                      |
| 2/15/74    | The Town Charter was revived when residents became dissatisfied with their representation at the county level. The Governor ordered an election, and Harold Boney was elected the new mayor (on March 26). The other council members were Tom Boney, Jerry Wayne Clark, Mel Mauer, and Elton Wilson. <i>We need a copy of the Governor's order.</i> | BS, 11<br>McLean, 36  |
| 1975       | Bob Humphries (Chief of the Blythewood Fire Department), Ken Lannigan (president of the Community Center), Pete Swygert, Jim Mullis, and Harold Boney (and perhaps others) met at the fire department with a county map and named all unnamed roads in Blythewood.  | BS, 59.<br>Ken Lannigan pers. cmt.<br>Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| Mid-1970s  | The Camarie Farms community was built around Dennis Lane off of Syrup Mill Road. It is one of the first modern subdivisions in Blythewood, with lot size  | Tootsie Kline, pers. cmt.                                     |

|           |   |                         |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
|           | restrictions and square-footage requirements. This appears to be the beginning of Blythewood becoming a bedroom community for Columbia.   |                         |
| Mid-1970s | Tom Sharpe, Ray Berry, and David Holler (general partners), and Harold Boney and other limited partners developed Birch Springs, an upscale subdivision off of Muller Road (west of town). Boney was the real estate agent who sold most of the lots. He enforced the restrictions. | Harold Boney pers. cmt. |
| 1976      | Larry Sharpe bought the Exxon station across from Blythewood Elementary School and named his company Blythewood Oil Co.   | BS, 44                  |
| 1976      | Thomas and Neysa Rimer opened Blythewood Hardware in the old W.E. Boney General Merchandise Grocery Store building.   |                         |
| 1970's    | Clara's Sandwich Shop was moved to Dorothy Blume's yard at 193 Langford Road.   | BS, 53                  |
| 2/1977    | Mel Mauer became mayor.   | BS, 11                  |
| 1978      | Gene and Tootsie Brantley bought the Hoffman House. Ms. Brantley (now Kline) operated an antique shop there. She, Gene, and Harold Branham owned and operated Blythewood Realty from the house.   | BS, 110                 |
| 1978      | By now Christopher Biser was practicing   |                         |

|              |  |                        |
|--------------|--|------------------------|
|              | medicine in Blythewood, but he was only part-time.   |                        |
| 1978 or so   | Dr. Janis “Jan” Montgomery opened the first pharmacy in Blythewood, Montgomery Drugs. It was in what is now the consignment shop just north of town center. It was owned or financed by McKesson Pharmaceutical.   |                        |
| 10/5/1979    | Blythewood celebrated its centennial with a parade down Main Street and a program at the Hoffman House.  | The State<br>10/5/1979 |
| 1980 or 1981 | The Blythewood Road exit off of I-77 opened.   |                        |
| 1980         | Larry Sharpe built the Exxon station at Blythewood Road and I-77. It was in the building that is now Carolina Wings.   | BS, 45                 |
| 1980 or so   | The Lake Ashley development was built north of town off of Boney Road. It brought many new families to the Blythewood area.  |                        |
| 1981         | Montgomery Drugs closed.   | Ross pers.<br>cmt.     |
| 9/1981       | Michael Ross, a pharmacist formerly practicing in Columbia, opened Blythewood Pharmacy in the former Montgomery Drugs space (just north of the old Langford Brothers Store building). Recognizing that more and more residents had jobs in Columbia, he extended his hours until 7 PM. Betty Boney Price was | Ross pers.<br>cmt.     |

|         |  |  |
|---------|--|--|
|         | his first employee, and he offered a delivery service. Most of his prescriptions were written by physicians practicing in Winnsboro or Columbia. |  |
| 1981    | Wilson’s Grocery closed.<br><i>(Elsewhere I am told it was closed in 1984.)</i>  | BS, 20<br><br>BS, 38                     |
| 11/1982 | Reginald U. “Rabbit” Smith became mayor. Smith was an official with the SC Tax Commission.   | BS, 11                                   |
| 1982    | Jack Younts became pastor of Pine View Baptist Church.   | BS, 95                                   |
| 3/1983  | Rev. Eddie W. Davis became pastor of Little Zion Baptist Church.   | LZBC                                     |
| 1/1984  | Mel Jenkins became mayor. The Town Hall was next to the old Blythewood High School, in the old principal’s residence/teacherage.                 | BS, 11                                   |
| 1984    | Sandy Level Baptist Church’s new educational building was completed., and its outdoor baptismal pool was restored.                               | McLean, 22                               |
| 1980’s  | Farewell Farms was developed by Joyce Brown Hampton. Elizabeth Boney Nicholson (now Kinard) had owned this 110-acre tract.                       | BS, 49.<br>Harold<br>Boney pers.<br>cmt. |
| 1985    | Donna Johnson opened Camp Discovery on property formerly owned by Claude Bundrick.   | BS, 58                                   |



|                   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1986_(?)          | The IGA opened behind the Sharpe's Exxon on Blythewood Road, just east of I-77.   |                 |
| 1986              | Mike Ross bought a small building near the old IGA (on the north side of Blythewood Road, not far from its present location). He wanted his new pharmacy to have a soda fountain and grill, but regulations required him to have a grease trap, which was prohibitively expensive. His pharmacy remained there for about 30 years before moving recently to the Food Lion Shopping Center on the west side of I-77. |                 |
| 7/1987            | Linda Creech Cork, now Peake, became mayor.   | BS, 11          |
| 1987              | The Exxon station moved to a larger building next door.   | BS, 45          |
|                   | Town Hall was moved to 509 Langford Road.   |                 |
| Mid-to-late 1980s | White feral turkeys (escaped from the old turkey farm off Turkey Farm Road) could still be seen and hunted.   | ___ persl. cmt. |
| 1988              | Cindy Nord bought the house at the northwestern corner of Main and McNulty Streets from Carolyn Langford Dangler. Mrs. Nord's daughter, Katie Peterson, opened a tack shop in the house.  |                 |
| 11/23/1989        | The McDonald's at Blythewood Road and I-77 had its grand opening.   |                 |

|         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
| 1990    | The US Census showed that 69 people lived in the town limits.  | BS, 13  |
| 6/1990  | Roland Ballow became mayor.  | BS, 11  |
| 1991    | Blythewood Elementary School was closed and its students were moved to Bethel Hanberry Elementary School.                          | BS, 16  |
| 1991    | Larry Sharpe built what is now the BP station across from the Exxon station. (It was originally a Citgo.)                          | BS, 45  |
| 1991    | The Blythewood Post Office opened at the southwest corner of Boney Road and McNulty Ave.   | McLean, 28  |
| 1991    | The Blythewood School Reunion Directory was published.   | BS (1994 ed.), 8<br>Available from the Historical Society |
| 2/28/92 | Richland County opened a fire department at the corner of US 21 and Oakhurst Street. Bob Ellison, Jr. was the chief of volunteers. | BS, 23  |
| 8/10/92 | H.B. McLean, Sr. wrote a 6-page history of Blythewood.   | McLean, 12  |
| 9/21/92 | Richland County Public Library opened its Blythewood branch on McNulty Road, and bookmobile service ended.                         | BS, 20<br>Richland County Public                          |

|             |   |                             |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
|             |   | Library                     |
| Early 1990s | Cindy Nord converted the house at the northwestern corner of Main and McNulty Streets into a lady's dress shop known as Focus on Women.   |                             |
| 1993        | Jerry and Daphne Leese sold the Old Muller Place to Diane DuBose.   | Country Chronicle 7/26/2007 |
| 10/1/93     | The fire tower ceased operations. Roy Jackson was the last to serve this tower.   | BS (1994 ed.), 32           |
| 1994        | Members of the Blythewood Garden Club were Mildred McLean, Jean Chesno, Earline Boney, Grace Jones (Mrs. Woodrow), Carolyn Boney, Frances Clark, Tania DuBard (Mrs. Joseph), Peggy Jeffcoat, Madaline Lever (Mrs. Clyde), Mittie McLean, Judi Poore, Barbara Sauer, Barbara Shives, Jeanette Smith, Alberta Swygert, Jane Wingo, and Tara Fetherling. | BS (1994 ed.), iv           |
| 1994        | The Town of Blythewood formed its first Planning Commission.  | BS, 11                      |
| 8/94        | Blythewood Academy opened in the former Blythewood Elementary building.   | BS, 17                      |
| 1995        | Little Zion Baptist Church opened the doors to its new sanctuary, with seating for 500.   | LZBC                        |
| 12/1995     | Billy and Carolyn Raines started the Blythewood Christmas Parade. It still runs   | BS, 85                      |

|             |   |                             |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
|             | today.  |                             |
| 1996        | Sewer came to Blythewood, allowing major new development, including a Wendy's and a Bojangles, and doubling the size of the IGA grocery store.          |                             |
| 8/1996      | Students at Bethel Hanberry Middle School were moved to Summit Parkway Middle School.   | BS, 18                      |
| 12/15/1996  | Billy and Carolyn Raines organized Blythewood's first Christmas parade. It emphasized horses, mules, wagons, and old tractors and cars.                 | The State, 11/21/96         |
| 3/1997      | Town Council approved plans for University Club (now Cobblestone), with 140 units.  | Country Chronicle 3/13/1997 |
| Late 1990's | The IGA moved to its present location across Blythewood Road from Trinity United Methodist Church, and Elliott Palmer bought the old IGA building.      |                             |
| 1/14/1999   | The Blythewood Community Association voted to donate the Community Center to the Town of Blythewood. The deed was presented to the Town the next month. |                             |
| 1999        | People started moving into new houses in the University Club (now Cobblestone Park).  |                             |
| 1999        | Gene Brantley sold the Hoffman House to the Town of Blythewood, which used it as its Town Hall.   | BS, 13                      |

|           |   |                             |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
|           |   |                             |
| 1999      | Water came to Blythewood from Winnsboro.  | BS, 12                      |
| 12/99     | Barbara Ball started publishing the <i>Country Chronicle</i> .  | BS, 25                      |
| 4/2000    | The <i>Country Chronicle</i> was published on newsprint.  | BS, 25                      |
| 5/2000    | Unofficial Town Historian Hudnalle B. McLean, Sr. died.   | BS, 79                      |
| 5/25/2000 | Blythewood Park opened on Boney Road.   | BS, 24                      |
| 2003      | Peggy Jeffcoat's collection of daylilies would later lead to an international daylily event at her home, Singing Oaks Garden. | BS, 55                      |
| 9/2003    | Round Top Elementary School was opened.   | BS, 18                      |
| 11/2003   | The new sanctuary at Bethel Baptist Church was completed.   | BS, 89                      |
| 11/03     | The Times of Blythewood started publication under the ownership of Janet McKenzie Wilson.                                     | BS, 26                      |
| 2004      | Pete Amoth became mayor.  | BS, 11                      |
| 9/19/2004 | The University of South Carolina Equestrian Team hosted its first event at its new home at One Wood Farm on Syrup Mill Road.  | Country Chronicle 9/23/2004 |
| 2004      | <i>Blythewood Scrapbook</i> was edited by   | BS, viii                    |

|             |  |        |
|-------------|--|--------|
|             | Jeanette Smith, Mittie McLean, and Jean Chesno.  |        |
| 2005        | Little Zion Baptist Church elected its first female trustees, Sis. Linda Finklin, Sis. Jeanette Straiter, and Sis. Maxine Goodwin.                                     | LZBC   |
| 9/2005      | Blythewood High School opened just south of town on Wilson Blvd.   | BS, 19 |
| 1/2008      | Keith Bailey became mayor.   |        |
| 2010        | The Blythewood Historical Society was founded. Founding members were Frankie McLean, Margaret DuBard, Karen Kuehner, Kem Smith, Wade Dorsey, Bob Wood, and Gayle Bell. |        |
| 2011        | The Town began developing Blythewood Park. Larry Sharpe signed a contract to buy the Blythewood Community Center from the Town.  |        |
| 5/20/2011   | Cindy Nord donated the house at the northwestern corner of Main and McNulty Streets to the Blythewood Historical Society, and it was renamed the Langford-Nord House.  |        |
| 1/2012      | Michael Ross became mayor.   |        |
| Spring 2012 | The Blythewood Visitors' Center was opened in the Langford-Nord House.   |        |
| Fall 2012   | Westwood High School opened off Turkey Farm Road.  |        |

|            |   |        |
|------------|---|--------|
|            |   |        |
| 2014       | The milk shed and Clara's Sandwich Shop were moved to the grounds of the Langford-Nord House.   |        |
| 10/10/2014 | The Bethel Hanberry High School 25 Year Super Classes Reunion was held at Doko Manor, where a Special Edition Yearbook was presented. It forms a major source for this Time Line. Larry Griffin was the moving force behind the reunion. Attendees were encouraged to worship at Bethel Baptist Church (the original donor of the land for Bethel-Hanberry High School) two days later. | B-H 25 |
| 8/21/2017  | Hundreds of people enjoyed a total solar eclipse at Doko Meadows and along the eclipse's path from Clemson to Columbia to Charleston. The weather was beautiful in Blythewood but rainy in Charleston.  |        |

### Sources

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1991 Reunion Directory      | 1991 Blythewood School Directory (1909 – 1991)  |
| Act of the General Assembly | On file with the Town of Blythewood   |
| Artifacts                   | Held by Jim Smoak and the Town of Blythewood.   |
| Ashworth                    | Carolyn Ashworth, “Blythewood Recollections.” Private letter held by the Blythewood Historical Society. June 2011.  |
| Bass                        | Robert D. Bass, <i>Gamecock: The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter</i> . Sandlapper Publishing Co. 1961.  |
| B-H 25                      | Bethel-Hanberry High School 25 Year History Super Classes Reunion Yearbook Special Edition, Vol. 1. Available from Bethel-Hanberry Athletic Alumni Association, <a href="mailto:lgemms@aol.com">lgemms@aol.com</a> . A copy is also available at the Blythewood Historical Society. |
| Blythe-Spirit               | Blythewood High School Annual, various years.   |
| Buchanan                    | John Buchanan, <i>The Road to Guilford Courthouse: The American Revolution in the Carolinas</i> . John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1997  |
| BS                          | Blythewood Scrapbook, <i>An Informational History of Blythewood and Cedar Creek</i> , 2004, Blythewood Garden Club. 131 pages. Available for \$10 at the Langford-Nord House, Town Hall, and Blythewood Pharmacy.   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Carolina Planter | Carolina Planter: Excerpt available from the Fairfield County Museum.  |
| Chapman          | Chapman. <i>History of Edgefield County</i> .  |
| Chesno           | Jean Chesno, Historian, Blythewood Garden Club. Dennis Lane, Blythewood.   |
| Cisco            | Walter Brian Cisco. <i>Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman</i> . Potomac Books, Inc. 2004  |
| Craig            | Pension Application of Margaret Miles Based on the Revolutionary War Service of James Craig.   |
| Dorsey           | Wade Dorsey, S.C. Archives and History; Blythewood Historical Society Historian; and great great grandson of James Bookhart.   |
| Dorsey on Craig  | Dorsey, Wade. Story of Quinton Craig and his Family. Country Chronicle. 9/9/2004.  |
| Elkin Plat       | W.B. Elkin plat of Doko for Dr. S.W. Bookhart. 11/24/1875.   |
| Gandee           | Gandee, Lee R., “The Witches of Fairfield, S.C.” Available at the Fairfield County Museum.   |
| Hemphill         | Hemphill, J.C., <i>Men of Mark in South Carolina, Ideals of American Life – a Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State</i> . Vol. IV. Men of Mark Publishing Co., Washington D.C. 1909. |
| Holcomb          | Holcomb, Brent H. <i>Fairfield County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court</i> . 1785 – 1799.   |
| H-S              | Hines-Singleton, <i>Biographical Directory of the South</i>  |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
|             | Carolina Senate, 1776 – 1985, Vol. II (Bailey <i>et al.</i> , eds.), University of South Carolina Press, 1986).  |
| IHS         | <i>Inventory of Historic Structures</i> , Blythewood Architectural Review Board.   |
| Jones       | Jones, Lewis P. <i>South Carolina: A Synoptic History for Laymen</i> . Sandlapper Press, Inc. Columbia, SC. 1971.  |
| JS          | Stephenson, Jean. Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772 (Rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers). Ishi Press, International (1971) (Sam Sloan edition, 2013).   |
| McLean      | Town of Blythewood, S.C.: <i>A Little Information I have Gathered on Several Areas in Blythewood, Past and Present, That I had the Privilege of Being Involved to a Minor Degree</i> . Aug. 22, 1992. Page numbers refer to a Bates-stamped copy of this booklet maintained by this Society. |
| McLean O.H. | McLean, Hudnalle Bridges. Oral History, taken by Tom McLean.   |
| Pearson     | Pearson, Phillip Edward. “History of Fairfield County, South Carolina.” (Manuscript). Pre-1854.  |
| Petty       | Petty, Julian J. Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina. South Carolina State Planning Board, July 1943.  |
| Kirkland    | Kirkland, Thomas J., and Robert M. Kennedy. The State Printing Co. 1905.   |
| King        | History of Back Country Churches.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Land Grant to Zachariah Kirkland and Alex. Kennedy | Available at the SC Department of Archives and History. 1794.   |
| Langford   | Langford, George Shealy, <i>Langfords in America</i> , 1977. Used with permission.  |
| Leitner  | Leitner, Claude C. “Cedar Creek Methodist Episcopal Church South.” <i>Southern Advocate</i> . 5/24/1934.  |
| LT   | Leah Townsend. <i>South Carolina Baptists 1670 – 1805</i> . (No better publication information. Referred to in McLean.)   |
| McMaster   | McMaster, Fitz Hugh. <i>History of Fairfield County, South Carolina, From ‘ Before the White Man Came ’ to 1942</i> . The Reprint Company Publishers. Spartanburg, SC. 2007. Originally published by the State Commercial Printing Co., Columbia, SC. 1946. |
| Milling  | Chapman Milling, Jr. <i>Red Carolinians</i> , quoted verbatim in McMaster, <i>History of Fairfield County South Carolina</i> .  |
| Moore  | Moore, John Hammond. <i>SC Highway Department 1917 – 1987</i> . University of South Carolina Press. 1987.   |
| Mullis   | Mullis, Ann Joye.   |
| Murphy, Carolyn Hanna                              | <i>Carolina Rocks! The Geology of South Carolina</i> . Sandlapper Publishing Co. 1995.  |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Osburn               | Osburn, Frances. "Migration Trails of Early America," <i>Columbia Chronicle</i> . Oct- Dec. 2003.   |
| Petteys              | Petteys, Anna C. <i>Doctor Portia: Her First Fifty Years in Medicine</i> . Golden Bell Press. 1964. Available at the Blythewood Historical Society and Museum.  |
| Quattlebaum          | Quattlebaum, Paul. "A Palatine Family in South Carolina, South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 48, No. 2 (Apr. 1947).   |
| Reed                 | Reed, Brenda Helen Keck.  |
| Rosborough           | E. Marie Rosborough, Ph.D. "Background of Craig-Kennedy Cemetery." 2002. Available at the SC Department of Archives and History.  |
| Sandy Level Cemetery | Records from Sandy Level Baptist Church, 408 Blythewood Road, Blythewood, SC 29016.   |
| Sloan                | Sloan, Kathleen Lewis. Introduction to Fairfield Sketchbook by Julian Stevenson Bolick. Fairfield County Historical Society. Winnsboro, SC. 2000.   |
| Teal and Stets       | Teal, Harvey S. and Robert J. Stets. <i>South Carolina Postal History and Illustrate Catalog of Postmarks, 1760 – 1860</i> . Raven Press. 1989.   |
| Terrar               | Terrar and Family, Genealogical Information About the Brown and Related Gibson, Raines, Tompkins, Mann Families in Blythewood (Richland/Fairfield Co.), South Carolina. 2/18/1992. c/o Edward Terrar, 15405 Short Ridge Court, Silver Spring, MD 20906 (available at Camden (SC) Archives). |

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1770 Map of Fairfield County | 1770 Map of Fairfield County obtained from the Fairfield County Museum.   |
| Lownes, Lawlins              | 1773 Map of the Province of South Carolina. H. Parker in Cornhill. Available at South Carolina State Museum.  |
| 1911 Soils Map               | Available at the Fairfield County Museum.   |
| TB                           | Town of Blythewood  |
| Turkett                      | Turkett, Curtis and Marjorie. "Lifestyle of Turner Turkett, Sr." This meticulously researched 5-page history of the Turkett family is available at the Historical Society headquarters. |
| WPA                          | Works Projects Administration Guide to the Palmetto State. University of South Carolina Press. 1941. Reprinted 1988.  |
| LZBC                         | History of Little Zion Baptist Church.  |