

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Smith, Stephen Sr. House,
other names/site number Smith-Lever House; Old Dr. Lever Place

2. Location

street & number Northern terminus of Lever Road, off Kinsler Road, slightly north of not for publication
Kinsler Road's intersection with Cedar Creek Road (S-40-1682)
city or town Blythewood incity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
1		site
2		structure
		object
4		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant not in use

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Extended Hall and Parlor

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Log

Weatherboard

roof: Metal/Tin

other: Wood
Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Stephen Smith, Sr. house on Cedar Creek is located at the northern terminus of Lever Road, off Kinsler Road, slightly north of where Kinsler Road intersects Cedar Creek Road in Upper Richland County. The original log structure of this building is somewhat square in shape and its original form is easily discernable from the root cellar. It dates to circa 1772 and has had at least one major wood frame addition dating to circa 1790. With the addition, the overall form of the structure has taken the shape of the lateral-gabled extended hall and parlor design familiar in this area...being one and one half stories and rectangular in shape with single story wooden porches extending the full length of the front and rear elevations of the house. The porch roofs are tucked immediately under the eaves of the main roof. With the exception of the entry porch all others have been enclosed. The house appears to have been extended in the 1790s with mortise and tenon frame construction rather than a continuation of the timber framing seen in the original building. The entire building with the exception of the wall sheltered by the original entryway porch at the front of the house is sided in weatherboard dating from what appears to be the early 19th century. This siding appears to have been used to re-side the older portion of the house as well when the addition was made, perhaps to achieve a more uniform overall appearance.

The foundation of the main dwelling is of stone, some larger stones being more than four feet in diameter. The stones surround an excavated cellar and support timbers used in the original log framing of the oldest portion of the house, as well as the timbers that are used to support the addition. It is clear from the underside view of the house that there was originally a chimney on the west side of the original portion of the main dwelling. It was removed to make way for the addition to the house and the cellar now extends fully underneath the addition as well as underneath the original portion of the house.

The materials used in the construction of the three remaining chimneys form a timeline of damage and repair. The lowest and oldest sections of the chimney are of stone. Later repairs were made with Victorian brick and lime mortar and still later repairs were made with modern 20th century commercially fired brick with Portland cement. The roof framing of the main dwelling is visible from the attic interior and was framed for wood shingle, but now supports a 20th century sheet metal roof covering.

Southwest of the main dwelling is a stone lined open well with a gabled wooden roof structure covered in sheet metal roofing. The well itself being stone lined is similar to the stone chimneys and stone foundation of the original portion of the main dwelling. For this reason it is believed that the well is older than the late 19th to early 20th century wooden roof structure that surrounds the well...the lining of the well may have been concurrent with the construction of the original main dwelling.

To the north of the main dwelling there is a small wooden corncrib that appears to date from the late 19th-century to perhaps the early 20th century. The corncrib is approximately 100 feet to the north and slightly west of the main structure. The roof material of this structure is 20th century sheet metal and the sides are of slatted pine boards.

The late 18th and early 19th century family cemetery is on an adjoining parcel of bottomland across Cedar Creek to the east of the main dwelling. It is said to contain at least 13 graves and is now in the center of William DuBard's hay field

under a small stand of trees visible from the front porch of the main dwelling. The cemetery measures approximately 50' x 100', but is of irregular form. Only one grave is marked and is believed to be that of the wife of the second generation owner of the property, Mrs. Stephen Smith, Jr., aka Mary Eve Hamiter Smith.

The stone foundation of a small outbuilding and the remains of a collapsed kitchen building are also evident in the area to the north of the main dwelling. The kitchen was immediately adjacent to the northern rear of the addition to the main dwelling and was documented prior to its collapse in photographs by SCDAH in 1977. As of this date in 2013 the roof structure of the kitchen remains intact on the ground behind the main dwelling, but the building has collapsed.

The stone foundation corners of the former outbuilding are located directly north of the main dwelling a distance of less than 100 feet. There are fragments of wooden sills still present, but nothing else to definitively state the use of the building. There are some domesticated flowering bulbs that grow near this site that indicate that it may have been an accessory dwelling.

The primary parcel containing the main house, well, corn crib and foundations of the small outbuilding and kitchen remains, contains ____ acres and comprises the highest ground in the northernmost portion of the S-curve formed by Cedar Creek on this property. The drop off to Cedar Creek is about 30 feet to the east of the house and is approximately 100 feet straight down. Prior to relocation in the 1930's, the Old Cedar Creek Road ran just to the east of the Stephen Smith, Sr. House, between the main house and the drop off to big Cedar Creek. The road continued in a northerly direction past the house to a point directly north of the house opposite the confluence of Little Cedar Creek with Big Cedar Creek. This roadbed is still very visible today and with a little effort can be followed all the way to the edge of the creek. Once Cedar Creek Road was relocated to its present location and the WPA bridge was built in the 1930's the Stephen Smith, Sr. House and property became very isolated.

Narrative Description

This nomination is comprised of the circa 1772 Stephen Smith, Sr. House (aka Smith-Lever House, Old Dr. Lever Place), two outbuildings which include an 18th-century stone lined well and its 19th century wood frame roof structure and a late 19th-century wooden corn crib and the family cemetery which is on an adjacent parcel. At least two additional structures on the property have been demolished or have collapsed and rotted away. One of those structures is a 19th century balloon-framed wooden kitchen building that was located immediately adjacent to the northwest rear door of the main house. The metal clad roof structure of that building is still intact over the rubble of the collapsed walls of the approximately 10' X10' building. A photo associated with the SCDAH 1977 inventory of this property (Site Number 361) shows the kitchen still standing in February of 1977. By 1995 it had collapsed.

The original portion of the main dwelling is of log construction with V or Steeple notching at the corners. The full size logs were typically squared with an adze and broad axe. It does not appear that any chinking material was used in the construction of the walls of this home. No evidence of chinking material being present, weatherboard appears to have been installed over the log structure at the time of original construction. Beaded weatherboard still exists under the roof structure of the entryway porch and indicates that the original structure would have been sheathed in this material rather than the later non-beaded weatherboard which now sheath the entire structure and its porch enclosures.

The main dwelling is one and one half stories in height and shows ample evidence of at least one major addition requiring the removal of an original chimney on the western side of the original structure, as evidenced by ghost lines and cuts in the foundation sill which still exist under the main house on the western side of the original portion of the building. This area is easily accessible through the cellar door by the western chimney.

The interior of the Smith-Lever House is remarkable for its minimal alteration over time. Additions were made, but little of the structure was removed. The home has never had electricity or indoor plumbing. The walls in the original portion of the home are of the same beaded clapboard as the under-porch wall of the one remaining open porch. The interior wallboards in the original portion of the main house are wide clapboards approximately 14" in width, like the ones found on the open front porch, but which were installed vertically rather than horizontally. The beads of the interior wall boards in the original portion of the house have been smoothed for the application of wallpaper in what appears to be a muslin and plaster material. Early iron strap hinges and door hardware are still in use.

The ca. 1790 western addition to the Stephen Smith, Sr. House is of balloon-framed mortise and tenon structure which doubled the size of the original home. It likewise is one and one half stories in height with clapboard siding. The north and south elevations of the now-elongated rectangular main house had shed structures running the full length of the house which appear to have been porches which were later enclosed as the family grew. The only porch remaining open presently is the southeast porch at the main entrance. The interior walls of the addition appear to have been stained with a bright red stain. There is also a "dutch" door separating the old portion of the house from the new which would have kept children and/or animals quarantined in one section of the house while allowing for ventilation through the top portion of the opened door.

There are two remaining chimneys on the west side of the house and there are remains of a single chimney on the eastern gable end of the home near a pile of brick and stone that apparently was used for the chimney's construction, but which later collapsed. The bases and lower portions of the two remaining chimneys on the west side are of stone apparently gathered in nearby Cedar Creek. Upper level repairs have been made with 19th and 20th century fired brick. The earlier brick was not fired all the way through and has suffered some deterioration.

A small cemetery in the hay field across Cedar Creek to the east of the house is included in this nomination. Only one grave is marked; that one being marked by a bluish river rock the size of a small cantaloupe bearing the initials "M.S. 1840 age 60 y." with a small daisy-like flower etched into the stone. This is the final resting place of the earliest members of the Smith and Lever families in Richland County. There are approximately thirteen graves in this cemetery that are still evident, but it is overgrown with Greenbrier and underbrush as of this writing. This would be one of the earliest cemeteries for families of European origin in Richland County.

The remaining structure is the foundation of a small building having dimensions of approximately 30' X 40' which was located directly north of the main house. Its white foundation cornerstones are still visible, but its wood structure is now gone. Its former use is no longer known, but it could have been a slave dwelling, as it is known that there were slaves on this property and on adjoining properties. Mr. Richard N. Burnside, present owner of the adjoining Kinsler land grant tract, described a small slave cemetery on the Smith-Lever side of Big Cedar Creek, to the south and west of the Smith-Lever House, near the waters of Cedar Creek. It is opposite a large Kinsler slave cemetery across Cedar Creek on Burnside's property which he has marked and maintains. We searched for this cemetery on the Smith-Lever side of Cedar Creek in 1998, but could not locate it.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |

- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | removed from its original location. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | a birthplace or grave. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | D | a cemetery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E | a reconstructed building, object, or structure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F | a commemorative property. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G | less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years. |

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architectural

Period of Significance

1770 - 1790

Significant Dates

Circa 1772 original construction

Circa 1790 later addition

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Smith, Stephen Sr.

Period of Significance (justification)

1770-1790 estimated date of original construction and early additions.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Stephen Smith house is representative of the vernacular "Hall and Parlor" architectural style which was typical of Upper Richland County during this period and was easily modifiable as a family's needs changed over time. The Stephen Smith, Sr. House demonstrates the evolution of construction techniques and styles that allowed the builder to shift from the original heavy timber framing to the more refined and efficient mortise and tenon balloon framing seen in the later addition. It is significant also as a rare survivor of the natural elements that have caused the loss of so many buildings and structures in this area.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Architecture

The Stephen Smith House reflects a pattern of log building tradition that began in North America with the arrival of Scandinavian settlers in the Delaware River Valley. "Through most of the colonial period, beginning in the 1630s, North America received immigrants from northern Europe, especially Sweden. The principal focal point of settlement was the Delaware Valley, where the colony of New Sweden was established in 1638."¹

While there have been many attempts to assign ethnic associations to the design elements of log buildings according to specific building techniques, The Stephen Smith House is more of an amalgamation of known log construction techniques borrowed from several different sources. As Jordan states, "From the 16th century to the 20th, backcountry Finns have borne the brunt of forest colonization, both in Finland and Sweden and they were likely the principal agents of diffusion in introducing the Fenno-Scandian form elements [of log construction] that survived in Midland America. Indeed, the Finns who came to New Sweden constituted the only immigrant group to arrive in colonial America already in possession of a tested and successful Woodland pioneering culture, as they had few adjustments to make to the new environment, they were free to demonstrate their considerable skill as backwoodsmen."²

Later immigrants entering Midland America by way of Philadelphia had to run a gauntlet of Finnish and Swedish log buildings and pioneer farms lining both banks of the Delaware. The Fenno-Scandian carpentry techniques and architectural styles were simple and well suited to the frontier conditions, easily learned and adopted by the English, Welsh, and Scots Irish who had no previous log carpentry experience. The large majority of the Germans who came to Pennsylvania were unfamiliar with log construction and were, therefore, as likely as the British to adopt the expedient Fenno-Scandian construction techniques. In this manner Fenno-Scandian methods penetrated the German-speaking population perhaps a decade or more before the first Teutonic log carpenters arrive from Alps of black forest about 1710. Upon arrival, the German log craftsmen thus encountered a primitive log carpentry tradition among their ethnic kin, a tradition they modified and refined but did not eliminate.”³

The Cedar Creek area of Richland County was populated by German and Swiss settlers as well as Scots Irish in the late 18th Century when the Stephen Smith House was originally constructed. Stephen Smith was believed to have been of English descent and records at the South Carolina Division of Archives and Records reflect that he arrived in South Carolina in 1765 and received several land grants in the area between 1765 and 1792. Not having a strong log building tradition, settlers to the area from England at this time would have been dependent upon the demonstrated building skills of other groups who had come to the area before.

The Scandinavian building tradition can be plainly seen in the Stephen Smith House as well as adaptations of other design elements of the log house form associated with Germans, British and Scots Irish. This is not to say that Scandinavians or other groups brought the traditions to South Carolina, but that the tradition was brought with the migrations of all kinds of settlers to the area from the Delaware River Valley and adjoining areas such as Pennsylvania where these traditions had developed over a period of more than two hundred years.

Specific design elements do give us a hint as to the possible origins of some of these building traditions. Weslager states that “Although some of the log dwellings in Germany were built with chimneys attached to the exterior, it was not common practice either in Germany or Scandinavia. Thus the popularization of the exterior, protuberant chimney on the American log cabin may be due in part to Scots Irish influence.”⁴

The Stephen Smith House at all times has had at least one exterior stone/brick chimney in the center of a gable wall. The western addition contained two such protuberant chimneys, one in the center of the gable and one forward of that at the end of the enclosed front porch extension. “Placement of chimneys and fireplaces centrally in exterior gable walls in a variety of house plan is without question a British influence, one that modified, in particular, several Fenno-Scandian dwelling types. The rafter roof also has deep British roots paralleling a Rhenish or Palatine German practice. Sawn planking, board gables, and the practice of covering houses with horizontal siding, very likely also revealed British influence. Even so the English and Scots Irish shaped Midland American architecture to a lesser degree than their numbers and status as the host culture would lead one to expect. Perhaps they arrived too late on the scene or maybe cultural pre-adaptation worked against them.”⁵

“Whereas the skilled German and Swedish cabin builder was capable of hewing logs with two or four flat surfaces and interlocking them with carefully executed notches to produce tight square even corners, Scots Irish builders first did not possess the sophistication and both their round and hewn log cabins were crudely notched having wide gaps between the logs to be chinked with mud, moss, wood and stones just as they had caulked the stone walls of their lowland shanties.”⁶

Swedish influence is also seen in the chinkless four-sided hewn log construction of the original Stephen Smith House and in its V notching and tight, square even corners. This was a technique that is said to have vanished by the Civil War period.⁷

While we assume Stephen Smith was English, a group not known for any log building tradition, it is apparent that Smith or someone in his family group either knew or learned heavy carpentry and log building design skills from others settlers who had come before, embellishing those designs with more sophisticated elements that came with each successive group.

In the end we see what Jordan described in his study of log building construction, “A Finnish culture and technology, held in contempt by 17th-century Swedish rulers, a culture of forest destroyers and cabin builders who were condemned, branded, and exiled to the Delaware, proved to be the ideal technology for the occupiers of the forests of Midland America. Midland American log construction, then, is a reflection of a simplified, syncretic, uninventive, and pre-adapted culture. Northern, central, and western European in unequal measure shaped it.”⁸ These were the building traditions that Stephen Smith would have found in the back country of South Carolina just prior to the American Revolution and obviously influenced the design of his home.

In the latter years of the 18th century, a balloon framed addition was made to the Stephen Smith House essentially doubling its size. It is not structurally well-knit into the existing structure. It is essentially built next to the original structure and wrapped with new weatherboard in its entirety. In this addition we see the logical evolution of the structure as the Smith family grew and their house became an intergenerational home. This is totally consistent with what Edna Scofield describes when she states “that the life history of an individual house often illustrates the series of developmental steps that characterize the general evolutionary process of all houses. For example there are specific examples where one-room log dwelling was enlarged to a double pen stage, and later became a two-story structure to which various wings, lean-tos and porches were added at different times and often of different materials.”⁹ Houses, according to Scofield, have undergone a process of development and modification from simple to more complicated structures, just as a species of plant or animal organisms evolved from a simpler form.¹⁰

¹ Terry G. Jordan, An Old World Heritage: American Log Buildings (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina press) 1985. 41.

² Jordan, 148.

³ Jordan , 148.

⁴ Weslager, C. A. The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present. (New Brunswick New Jersey: Rutgers University press) 1968. 231.

⁵ Jordan, 153.

⁶ Weslager, 213.

⁷ Weslager, 113.

⁸ Jordan, 155.

⁹ Edna Scofield, "The Evolution and Development of Tennessee Houses," *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Sciences*, XI, number four, October 1936, 229-240.

¹⁰ Weslager, 74

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

The backcountry of South Carolina during the late Provincial Period was quite rural and far removed from the seat of government in Charleston. This area's development was achieved by the introduction of many German and Swiss families who were encouraged to settle the area. A significant number of Scot-Irish families also migrated to this area from Pennsylvania and other more highly developed areas to the north where land was no longer as plentiful and available as it was in South Carolina. Hunting, trapping and subsistence farming were the norm.

According to family tradition, during the very late 18th and early 19th century this house was home to Stephen Smith's son, Stephen Jr., and his wife Mary Eve Hamiter. In 1796, Jacob Lever, a descendant of the immigrant of the same name, and his wife Mary Souter, both died within a very short span of time leaving two small orphans, Samuel and John (then only one week old). Stephen Smith, Jr. and his wife, Mary Eve Hamiter Smith, raised the two boys with their other children. Both boys later married daughters of Stephen and Mary Eve Hamiter Smith. Samuel married Mollie Smith and John married Nancy Smith. John and Nancy Smith Lever lived in the Smith house for many years after her parents' deaths. The house eventually passed to their son, Dr. John Daniel Fletcher Lever, one of the few formally educated doctors in the area. Dr. Lever was married to Nannie Ruff.

On February 2, 1886, the Smith house came to house the Lever Post Office, with John D. Lever as its first Postmaster. The application for establishing the Lever Post Office clearly shows that the name "DuBards" had been considered, but was stricken from the document. The DuBard family has been associated with this section of Richland County since the eighteenth century and the present owner, William L. DuBard, is a descendant of this family as well as the Smith and Lever families. Michael DuBard, owner of the cemetery parcel, is the son of William and Margaret DuBard.

Dr. J.D.F. Lever was born June 10, 1834 and died June 7, 1910 attempting to help his daughter, Katie Edwards, cross the swollen ford at the confluence of little Cedar Creek and Big Cedar Creek directly behind the Smith house during a particularly bad storm. Dr. Lever was then 75 years old and still suffering from an injury inflicted upon him during the Civil War. He became entangled in the harness and was overpowered by the force of the water against his carriage and was drowned. His widow continued to live in the Smith House until her death in 1929.

The house was eventually purchased in 1947 by Dr. Lever's grandnephew, Clyde Jefferson Lever, who kept a good metal roof on the house during the many decades that followed his "Aunt Nan's" death. The house remained mostly uninhabited after 1947. Clyde Lever died February 15, 1996 at the age of 90, leaving the Smith house to his daughter Helen Priscilla Lever Compton. She in turn sold it to her cousin, William L. DuBard and his wife Margaret C. DuBard in 2003. Mr. DuBard is a direct descendant of the builder and original owner of the home and property, Stephen Smith, Sr.

Many of the earliest members of this family are buried in the graveyard across Cedar Creek from this house in the center of what is now Mr. Michael DuBard's 11.98 acres hay field. There are approximately 13 graves there. Only one grave is marked bearing the letters M.S. 1840 age 80 with a small daisy like flower etched into a river rock. It is thought that this

stone marks the grave of Mary Eve Hamiter Smith who is known to have been born in 1760. The cemetery is also a part of this nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Jordan, Terry G. An Old World Heritage: American Log Buildings (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina press) 1985.

Scofield, Edna. "The Evolution and Development of Tennessee Houses," Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Sciences, XI, number four, October 1936.

Weslager, C. A. The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present. (New Brunswick New Jersey: Rutgers University press) 1968.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Primary parcel	35.8 acres
Cemetery parcel	11.98 acres
Total acreage	47.78 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Richland County SC TMS #R06900-05-22 (Primary parcel)
Richland County, SC TMS #R06900-55-17 (Cemetery parcel)

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Historic boundaries follow the line of Big Cedar Creek in an “S” formation. Primary parcel is within one loop of the “S”. Cemetery parcel is adjacent in the other loop of the “S”.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Charles W. Smith	date	November 30, 2013
organization			
street & number	339 Cabell Street		843-813-0352
city or town	Charleston	state	SC 29407
e-mail	<u>csmith@csarealestate.com</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

sd fsdf

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.