

Blythewood Historical Society

# A Blythewood Time Line

*Draft, January 26, 2011*

*Please send additions and improvements to  
Blythewoodhistorical society.com*

*Most of the information found here is from the Blythewood Scrapbook (2004 ed.), published by the Blythewood Garden Club and available for purchase for \$10 at the 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.*

Date	Event	Source
??	<i>When did the Atlantic Ocean recede from Blythewood for the last time?</i>	
	<i>Did mammoths live in the Blythewood area? When were the last ones here?</i>	
13,000 BC	The first humans entered South Carolina.	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.	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.	
??	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	Milling, 219 (McMaster, 5) Edgar, 16; Town of Blythewood

	permanent Indian settlements here. Arrowheads found at Blythewood Park are evidence of the presence of Indians in our town. Many arrowheads have been found at the site of the church on Campground Road (so named according to one source because of the Native American Campground that had been there long ago; but others say it was a place for camp meetings of the Methodist Church). Cherokee Indians also came into the area to hunt, and there is evidence that war parties of Shawnee, Tuscarora, Chicksaw and Mohawk Seneca Indians passed through Fairfield County. One source says the Congarees came through the area.	
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 U.S. 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	McMaster, 10; Sloan, 1

	County.	
1670	Charleston was settled.	McMaster, 10
Late 1600s	The 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.	Edgar
“Colonial Times”	Animals living here included bison, wapiti (elk), panther, wolves, and possibly jaguar.	Carolina Planter, 2/19/1840
1729	Proprietary government ended in South Carolina, and South Carolina became a Royal colony. The only trail used by white settlers 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 were no permanent Indian settlements in Fairfield County. <i>(But what about the Indian Campground on Campground Road?)</i>	McMaster, 10
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 Indian trade from Virginia to points north. It later	

	became the Great Wagon Road and was used by Whites to settle the Carolinas, including Blythewood.	
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 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 built log cabins. They probably traveled up from Charleston through Camden or down from the northern U.S. on the Fall Line Road (U.S. 1 through Cheraw and Camden) or	BS, ix; Osburn, 12 – 16 McMaster, 12. Edgar, 56; Sloan, 1

	<p>the Upper Road (running from Fredericksburg, VA to Charlotte) and then south toward Winnsboro (unless they went through Camden).  The Cedar Creek area may have been settled by Germans from the Saxe Gotha (Lexington, S.C.) area. 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.  <i>What did these people do for a living?</i>  <i>Why did they choose the Blythewood area, which did not have a major river or creek of any size?</i>  <i>When was U.S. 21 (the “Common Road”) created? What about Blythewood Road? Syrup Mill Road? Langford Road?</i>  <i>What trouble did the early settlers have with the Native Americans in the area?</i></p>	
	<p>Farming began in the Blythewood area.  <i>Was it turpentine production?</i>  <i>Where were the first agricultural fields in the Blythewood area?</i>  <i>How were the fields cleared?</i>  <i>When was hemp (a popular backcountry crop) first raised here?</i>  <i>How did Blythewood plantation owners get their crops and goods to market?</i>  <i>Wagons on roads? Which roads?</i>  <i>Where did they send the products of their labors? All the way to Charleston? Back up the roads going north?</i>  <i>What were the other major sources of revenue in the area?</i>  <i>How was order maintained? What country</i></p>	

	<i>stores here served them?</i>	
	<p>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?</i>  <i>Who established the first plantation here? When?</i></p>	
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
1762	“A form of purchase was made from two Sachems 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 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>	Reed
1763	The Catawba Indians signed a treaty and limited their settlements to a small area near Rock Hill.	McMaster, 17
1766 - 1771	The French and Indian War ended, and “disorderly soldiers of fortune” arrived in Fairfield County. Soon, settlers fell victim	Edgar, 212 – 213; McMaster,

	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 the area were Moses Kirkland and Thomas Woodward. The Regulators soon became a problem themselves. <i>How did the crime wave and the Regulators affect Blythewood area residents?</i>	17
1768	Sandy Level Baptist Church was formed 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?</i>	HBM 2 BS, 95
1770	Edward Hollis had a home in what is now Richland County near the community of Cedar Creek.	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	1770 Map of Fairfield County

	as the road between Winnsborough and Columbia, Highway 34 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.	
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.	HBM, 16
1771	The Backcountry was now safe from criminals and Indians for economic development. More settlers from the low country arrived in Fairfield County.	Edgar, 216 McMaster, 12
1772	There was now a branch of Congaree Church at Twenty-five Mile Creek. Note the problems with the dates, but they are all around 1770.	LT HBM 2
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 was Thomas Fletchall, who owned land in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties, far to the north of Blythewood.	Edgar, 221

1775	By now, residents of the Backcountry had as many complaints with the government in Charleston as they did with the British Crown.	Edgar, 223
8/1776	Charleston residents learned of the Declaration of Independence.	Edgar, 229
1780	Winnsboro was a Backcountry village of about 20 houses.	Buchanan
10/1780	Cornwallis, who was camped near Charlotte, came down with malaria. Cornwallis put Lord Rawdon in charge of his army, and Rawdon dispatched 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. Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion may have come near here to harass or watch Cornwallis.	Bass, 92
1782	All of the South Carolina Backcountry fell into a post-war depression.	Edgar, 246
1785	Camden District was divided into seven districts, including Fairfield District and Richland District. The area that we call Blythewood was in the Fairfield District, and its inhabitants would have begun going to Winnsboro (rather than Charleston) to conduct their legal affairs.	Kirkland, 252; McMaster, 12; Edgar, 255

1787	Col. Banastre Tarleton wrote up Cornwallis'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," where possibly Syrup Mill Road crosses Big Cedar Creek.	
1788	The church in Cedar Creek 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
1790	The capital of South Carolina was moved to Columbia.	
1790	The U.S. Census found 7,623 people living in Fairfield District, of whom 1400 were Black.	McMaster, 27
1792	Thomas Hill was a slaveholder and a man of considerable property who lived 5 miles south of Winnsboro.	Gandee, 38
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> .	BS, 66

1795	Cotton started becoming a major crop with the invention of the cotton gin.	Edgar 263 and 270
1810	Cotton was a major crop throughout the Backcountry.	Edgar, 271
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?</i>	Edgar, 276
1832	Little Zion Baptist Church was formed on US 321 on property of the Entzinger family. <i>When did the Entzinger family first buy land here?</i>	BS, 92
1824 - 1850	John C. Calhoun was the undisputed political leader in SC. <i>What influence did he have in the Blythewood area?</i>	Edgar, 281
1830's	"During the 1830s a good many white South Carolinians decided it was their Christian duty to proselytize black Carolinians." <i>Sandy Level Baptist Church would have many black members by the time of the Civil War. What was church life like for African Americans at Sandy Level? How did their Baptist owners treat them at home? What opportunities, if any, did they have for self-development?</i>	Edgar, 293
1833	Daniel McLean moved to Blythewood	BS, 79

	from North Carolina. He harvested turpentine.	
1839	Christian Entzinger returned to the Blythewood area (presumably near US 321) after having lived for awhile in Orangeburg District. He began buying up old Entzinger 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.	BS, 27  Wade Dorsey pers. comment
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 is named after the Center Family.	HBM, 30
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
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 black 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	HBM, 7, 8

	Baptist,” and to Sandfield Church. <i>This needs more research, and the documents might well be available from the Caroliniana Library at USC.</i>	
1842	Killian Baptist church was organized under the name of Crane Creek Baptist Church. Its founder was W.B. Elkin, the surveyor and mapmaker. <i>When did Elkin first move here?</i>	BS, 93
10/14/1843	The church was named Sandy Level Church. The church met at Sandfield and at “Taylor’s old field.”	HBM, 9, 24 and 26
1840’s	Cotton remained a huge crop in all of SC. <i>Was much of the Blythewood area the subject of erosion?</i>	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. <i>How long did a wagon trip to Columbia</i>	BS, 2

	<i>take? How big was Columbia?</i>	
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 Edgar, 298
1850’s	Cotton, lumber, tar, pitch, mineral spirits, and turpentine were major products. <i>What were the major means of transporting these goods for sale? Where were the sawmills?</i>	BS, 2
1850	Columbia was now the largest inland town in the two Carolinas.	Edgar, 289
1/6/1851	A post office was established at what is now the intersection of SC 555 and US 21. (U.S. 21 was then known as the Common Road.) This area was called “Level.” Jeremiah W. Entzminger was the postmaster. <i>Was Level more developed than what is now the Blythewood area? What was there besides a post office?</i>	BS, 21 Sloan, 23
1852	Daniel James McLean was born in Blythewood. He would later go to work for the railroad.	BS, 79 HBM, 47
11/17/1852	The railroad between Columbia and Charlotte was completed. It passed through the area, roughly parallel to what is now US Highway 21. 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	Sloan, 9, 28; BS, 1 and 2; HBM, 36, 38, 49

	<p>were erected.</p> <p>LeGrande Wooten 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 get a copy of this contract.)</i></p> <p>Wood-burning trains would stop here to take on water from the water tank and, we assume, products from area farmers. The town began to grow rapidly as farmers and merchants now had better ways to get their goods to markets. The railroad also built a station at "Boney" (north of town at the intersection of US 21 and Howell Roads) to take on firewood. <i>(When did the Boneys first arrive here?)</i></p> <p>The depot in town would not be built until 1870. <i>I can't tell how the railroad dealt with passengers or freight before then. The loading platform must have been sufficient.</i></p>	
1853	A letter indicates that Twenty-five Mile Creek Church was still in service at this time.	HBM, 11
Sometime before 1854	Phillip Edward Pearson wrote a manuscript entitled, "History of Fairfield County, South Carolina." <i>We need to read</i>	Referred to in "The Witches of

	<i>this and incorporate parts of it into this time line..</i>	Fairfield County," by Lee R. Gandee.
1854	Christian Entzminger gave his sister's son, Samuel Bookhart, 2000 acres in the Blythewood area and 60 slaves. Entzminger gave other lands to other relatives, too. <i>Was this nearer to US 321 or to US 21?</i>	BS, 27  Wade Dorsey, pers. comt.
1850's	Area landowners included Christian Entzminger, George Hoffman, George Hunter, Benjamin Hood, and John L. Kennedy.	BS, 1
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, the oldest house 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 House, west of town off Blythewood Road and Pine Grove Road. Hoffman was in the lumber business.	BS, 109
5/9/1856	The post office in Level was closed and moved to downtown Doko. The new postmaster was George P. Hoffman.	BS, 21
8/19/1856	C.B. and Margaret A. Williamson sold 4 acres to Sandy Level Baptist Church for	HBM, 27

	\$40.	
10/16/1856	The Cedar Creek post office closed.	HBM, 30
12/1/1856	The present sanctuary of Sandy Level Baptist Church was dedicated on the four 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.	BS, 27, 96 HBM, 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 learn more 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. <i>We need to learn more about the descendants of R.K. Hartin, A.W. McLelland, and T. Turkett.</i>	HBM, 10
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.	HBM, 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.	HBM, 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.	HBM, 11, 26
1860	Fairfield County had the third-highest per capita (white) wealth in SC. 71% of its population was black.	Edgar, 286
1860	Sam Bookhart and Asbury K. Durham started a newspaper, the <i>Confederate Baptist</i> . <i>Could we find a copy of the Confederate Baptist?</i>	BS, 28
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 to land just east of Sandy Level Baptist Church	BS, 3 and 27; McMaster, 68 - 69

	<p>on land now known as Cobblestone and formed what would become known as the Blythewood Female Institute.</p> <p>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.</p>	
1861	<p>“On the eve of the American Civil War, 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.”</p>	Edgar, 287
1861	<p>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.</p>	HBM, 11
4/12/1861	<p>The Civil War began in Charleston.</p>	Edgar, 358
3/23/1863	<p>Snow fell one foot deep. By now there were 50 students at the Seminary.</p>	BS, 4, Quoting Mattie Howell BS, 7

2/10-18/1865	<p>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 passed through Blythewood on the train.</p>	Edgar, 372 Sloan, 28
2/18/1865	<p>General Wade Hampton came to Doko and sent Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard a telegraph. <i>We need a copy of this telegraph.</i></p>	BS, 5 – 7. Specific date of the telegraph is a guess.
2/18/1865	<p>General Blair (of the Northern Army) was in Killian.</p>	HBM, 37
2/20/1865	<p>General Blair issued orders 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 south of Langford 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).</p>	BS, 7 Dorsey HBM, 36
2/21/1865	<p>Sherman’s XV Corps arrived in the Doko area after having burned Columbia. They</p>	BS, 6

	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. They consumed or destroyed most available food in the area. <i>Where was the Allen House? Who was Mr. Allen?</i>	
1865	One-third of South Carolina's young white men had died in the Civil War. More were disabled.	Edgar, 375
By 1865	The following members of Sandy Level Church died in the Civil War: S.Y. Hood                      D.T. Blizzard J.T. Boney                      Benjamin Hays Joseph Douglass              James J. Douglass Henry Robertson              W.P. Wyrick	HBM, 13 Sandy Level Minutes
1865	After the war, the majority of the black members left Sandy Level Church.	HBM, 11
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.	HBM, 38
Post-Civil War	With the railroad destroyed and 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 and some cotton production.	BS, 7

1865	Sam Bookhart was able to hold onto his 2000 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. <i>Where exactly was his plantation south of town?</i>	BS, 28
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. These are just two of possibly many gravesites in the Blythewood area we need to investigate.	Bill Hopkins photo and written description
1867	The Blythewood Institute was reopened (at the site of the Blythewood Seminary) 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
1868	By now, only 20 blacks remained on the membership roll of Sandy Level. They are now listed by first and last names.	HBM, 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 of land at what is now the 1500 block of	BS, 81

	Blythewood Road. He raised cotton.	
1870	The railroad depot was built just north of the water tank and on the west side of the track. It would remain open until 1968. "Doko" was written on the inside wall of the depot. It brought telegraph service to an area that would not have telephone service for many decades. <i>Was it used for passengers from the beginning?"</i> Apparently by now a well was dug for the water 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 coal storage bin. In the pump house were an upright steam boiler, water pumps, and miscellaneous equipment.	HBM, 41
1870 (approx.)	Daniel James McLean went to work for the railroad.	BS, 79
1871	President Ulysses S Grant declared Fairfield County to be in rebellion because of activities of the Ku Klux Kan. <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	Wade Dorsey,

	Durham Bookhart.	pers. comt.
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
1873	The last Black members left Sandy Level Baptist Church.	HBM, 26
1874	J.N. Entzminger was serving as pastor of Killian Baptist Church.	BS, 94
11/24/1875	W.B. Elkin 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. Blythewood Road was shown as Bookhart Street.	Elkin Plat
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) when the name of the post office changed. George P. Hoffman was the postmaster.	BS, 21 HBM, 30
7/20/1877	James L. Wardflow became postmaster.	BS, 21 HBM, 30

1877	John Meade Hawley moved to South Carolina and settled in Blythewood, buying several thousand acres of land and renting it out. The land still had many beautiful stands of original long leaf pines. He built a sawmill and gristmill in Blythewood. <i>We need to learn more about Mr. Hawley from his descendant, Blythewood resident Dallas Schmidt.</i>	BS, 77 HBM, 38
12/24/1879	The Town of Blythewood was incorporated. The Town boundaries were ¼ mile around the depot. <i>Whose names are on the charter? Were John Meade Hawley, George Hoffman, Jacob Monts, Mary McNulty involved? We need to get a copy of the charter and any paperwork related to it.</i> Area residents included ___Bookhart, ___ Cloud, ___ Elkin, ___ Hogan, ___ Hoffman, Mary D. McNulty, Starnes, and ___ Young. Mary McNulty owned 15 acres in the center of town. She was related to the Bookharts.	HBM, 37; BS 2
1880	Cotton production began to flourish again throughout the state.	Edgar, 428
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.	Wade Dorsey, pers. cmt.
1/11/1882	Richard W. Taylor became postmaster.	BS, 21

		HBM, 30
1880's	William Arnold Gaines served as pastor of Sandy Level Baptist Church.	BS, 28
?	Charnel Boney moved to Blythewood and bought several thousand acres between US 21 and Center Creek Road (north of town). He became a prosperous cotton farmer. He built a house on Boney Road just south of Howell Road, where he had his own steam-powered cotton gin. He built the railroad siding at U.S. 21 and Howell Roads. <i>Note that he was not the first Boney family member here. Who has those records?</i>	BS, 68
1883	Blythewood had two stores. Ridgeway had ten, and Winnsboro had 49.	McMaster, 38
5/23/1885	Lucy H. Douglas sold to Sandy Level Church for \$1 one hundred acres on Persimmon Fork Branch Creek at the bottom of a hill forth of the old Muller House.	HBM, 25
7/22/1885	Charles G. Hoffman became postmaster.	BS, 21 HBM, 30
1884	Bethel Baptist Church was formed, but it did not have a building.	BS, 89
1888	The railroad's name was changed to the Richmond and Danville Railroad.	BS, 9
6/20/1888	James M. Ramis became postmaster.	HBM, 30

1889	Sarah Stanley lost the lot at McNulty and Wilson Roads to a sheriff's sale. Robertson, Taylor & Williams, land speculators from Charleston, bought it.	Wade Dorsey, pers. comt.
1890's	Mr. Davis operated a blacksmith shop and general merchandise store on the east side of the railroad tracks near Langford Road. People traveled by wagon and mule and by horse and buggy. <i>Are there any artifacts left from the blacksmith's shop?</i>	BS, 29
1890's	Doko native Gordon Coogler became a successful poet while working in Columbia.	BS, 39
12/15/1894	Furman E. Hood became postmaster.	BS, 22 HBM, 30
1894	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was formed in Blythewood. It was met with violent resistance. <i>We need to learn a lot more about this.</i>	BS, 91
1898	John G. Mobley gave Sandy Level Baptist Church a pulpit Bible.	HBM, 26
1900	The railroad was bought by Southern Railway Co.	BS, 9
1901	Daniel James McLean built the old McLean homestead off U.S. 21, near McLean Road.	BS, 79
1902	George Peter Hoffman (builder of the Hoffman House) died.	BS, 109

1903	Charlie Wilson came to downtown Blythewood from the Bear Creek area. He was a rural mail carrier and member of the school board.	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 County.	BS, 70
1904 (Approx.)	William Archibald McLean moved his family here from Prosperity, and his wife gave birth to Hudnalle B. McLean, Sr. He would become the town's unofficial historian. He would serve as the railroad depot manager for 46 years.	BS, 79-80
1/1900	The Blythewood Post Office was a small wooden building on the east side of the road near the present junction of U.S. 21 and Blythewood Roads. Furman Hood was the postmaster.	HBM, 28
Early 1900's	Bethel Baptist Church donated land for a school for black children. Rev. W.R. Bowman and his wife were the teachers there.	BS, 17
1905	Luther Langford built the house at the corner of McNulty Street and Wilson Boulevard.	Wade Dorsey, pers. comt.
1906	Emily Bookhart's father built the house at 193 Langford Road for her when she came to teach at Blythewood School.	BS, 67

9/1908	A record book containing minutes of Twenty-five Mile Church and Sandy Level Church from 1817 – 1908 was completed, apparently by a Bookhart. It was carried to Elloree, where HB McLean, Sr. would find it in 1937 and give it to the Caroliniana Library.	HBM, 24
1908	Jones, Requarth & Kelsey 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); 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. <i>Where did Durham Boney live?</i> It is also said that John Mede Hawley built and donated the high school of the Tenth District in the northern section of Richland County, which was to become the old Blythewood Elementary School.	BS, 70
Early 1900’s	I found a reference to Cooper School. <i>Where was it? Who attended it?</i>	BS, 30
1909	H.B. McLean, Sr. attended first grade at Blythewood School this year. The school was a one-room wooden building on what would become the campus of Blythewood High School and is now the campus of Blythewood Academy. The school had two large rooms. “A set of folding doors across the middle dividing [did he mean divided?] the two rooms.” The folding doors were opened on special occasions. Each room had a wood burning stove. 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	BS, 15 HBM, 34

	was rung at the beginning of school, recess, when school was over for the day, etc. Some distance behind the school were two toilets, one for girls and one for boys. Most students walked to school, but a few arrived on horse and buggy. Most students brought their lunch to school, some in gallon molasses pails. 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.	HBM, 25
1910	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.	HBM, 38
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.	HBM, 34
1911	A soil map shows (but does not name)	1911 Soils

	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.	Map
3/2/1911	Frances A. Powell became postmaster. She married and served as Frances A. Langford until 1919	BS, 22 HBM, 30
1913	Blythewood and much surrounding land became part of Richland County. This area had 1,500 residents. <i>What were the politics of this? Who was the moving force behind this? Hawley? Wilson?</i>	BS, 2; HBM, 36; McMaster, 39
1914	The Langford Brothers Store was built. It would later be run as Wilson's Grocery.	BS 38
1914	Logan Kelly operated Kelly Mill.	BS, 70
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 get a new wing on Sandy Level Baptist Church square. He lived on a small farm. He was the father of Harold	BS, 71

	Branham (the artist) and Ellen Cooper (of Cooper Nursery).	
1915	The Ku Klux Klan was revitalized in South Carolina. <i>How active was it in the Blythewood area?</i>	Edgar, 484
1917	Portia McKnight Lebchenco came to Blythewood after getting a medical degree in Charlotte. She opened a medical practice in Blythewood, mainly doing obstetrics. She visited patients on horseback. Margaret DuBard has a book about her. <i>We need to incorporate information from that book into this time line.</i>	BS, 36
1918	The Martins moved into the house at 193 Langford Road (the house built by Bookhart).	BS, 67
1918	Richland County School District provided two horse wagons to transport students to Blythewood School.	BS, 15
1918	People traveling to Columbia on U.S. 21 had to ford the creek at what is now Lake Elizabeth because there was no bridge.	BS, 31
1918	Durham Boney ran a country store in Blythewood. <i>Is this the brick building that used to be on U.S. 21 at the end of McNulty Street?</i>	BS, 31
1918	A flu epidemic killed thousands of South Carolinians.	

	<i>Did the flu epidemic affect Blythewood?</i>	
2/26/1919	Pattie E. Frick became postmaster.	HBM, 30
1920s	Buddy Langford and his 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.	BS, 37
2/16/1920	Humphrey A. Brown became postmaster.	HBM, 30
1920	Two rooms were added to the one-room schoolhouse.	BS, 15
1920	One of the three buildings at the Blythewood Institute burned.	HBM, 38
1920s?	John Meade Hawley became a wholesale distributor for Gulf Oil. He was active on the school board. His house on Main Street had electricity provided by a gas-powered generator.	BS, 77 The date is a wild guess.
1921	Dr. Michael Langford was a local physician. He owned the first automobile in Blythewood. He would later turn his practice over to Portia McKnight Lebchenco. Buddy Langford was Dr. Langford's nephew.	BS, 29
1921	U.S. 21 between Columbia and Blythewood was paved.	BS, 29 HBM, 36
1922 – 1924	The boll weevil ruined the state's cotton crop and, presumably, Blythewood's. Large numbers of people left South	BS, 8 Edgar, 485

	Carolina during the 1920s.	
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.	BS, 73
1920s	Times were so bad that the Monts household at 1500 Blythewood Road held numerous relatives.	BS, 81
1925	Another building at the Blythewood Institute burned.	HBM, 38
1926	Tatiana Yartzeff moved to Syrup Mill Road from Russia.	BS, 73
6/30/1926	Daniel J. McLean died at age 74	HBM, 47
1927	W.E. Boney and Sam Wooten organized a Sunday School at what is now Pine View Church Road (north of town off U.S. 21).	BS, 94
1929	Walter Ballentine built a farm house on Blythewood Road.	BS (1994 ed.), 28
1930	Because the boll weevil had devastated Blythewood's economy, Dr. Portia McKnight Lebchenco left Blythewood and moved to Colorado.	BS, 36
1930 (about)	The Sandy Level parsonage (built in 1858) was torn down due to its bad	HBM, 10

	condition.	
1931	Richland County began providing Bookmobile library service at the corner of U.S. 21 and McNulty Roads.	
1932	John Meade Hawley died, ending something of an era.	BS, 78
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
7/21/33	Hudnalle B. McLean, Sr. became postmaster. He would serve 36 years.	BS, 22 HBM, 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.	Edgar, 485 SC Dep't of Archives & History, Insurance Photos

1/8/36	Rev. A.L. Willis was the pastor of Sandy Level Baptist Church.	HBM, 24
1936	Annie Elizabeth Garrick (later Hanberry) became principal of Bethel School. Curtistine Harrison also taught there.	BS, 17
1936	A fire tower was built on land donated by Tom Black. Louise Cook served as the "Tower Lady" for 17 years.	BS (1994 ed.), 32
1936	Frank Boney ran a Sinclair gas station at the corner of Blythewood Road and U.S. 21. It had a pool hall out back. Frank would later move to Columbia and then move back to Blythewood in 1987.	BS, 50
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	HBM 2.
1938	Asbury Baptist Church changed its name to Pine View Baptist Church.	BS, 94
1939	The original wood-frame Blythewood School was razed and a gymnasium built on its site.	BS, 15
1939	Roger Wilson bought the Langford Brothers' store at 300 Main St. Buddy Langford would work there as Wilson's employee for 43 years.	BS, 38
1939	Fairfield Electric Cooperative was started.	Sloan, 13

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.	BS, 20
1943	Ruby Brown became librarian and would serve until 1953.	
1944	There was still no bus service for black children attending Bethel High School.	BS, 34
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 3 boys, Frank, Harold, and Tom. Earl ran a filling station ( <i>which one?</i> ) 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) was dug and sold. Dorothy Martin (now Blume) played there with her cousins, "the Boney Boys," Dan Stevens, Harry Wilson, and Beth and Hudnalle McLean, Jr.	BS, 67
1940's	The Blythewood railroad siding remained	BS, 67

	busy, loading pulpwood, livestock, and other products onto rail cars.	
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.	BS, 17
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). Miss Annie Rorer began teaching English and French in high school.	BS, 43
1945 (approx.)	James A. "Jim" Brown bought the Hoffman House from Bunk Wooten.	BS, 29 and 110
1949	A stone building was built at Bethel School to serve as the high school.	BS, 17
1949	The first class of Blythewood High School to graduate from the 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade graduated. 12 students are shown in a photo of the graduating class, one of whom is Lellan Smith.	BS (1994 ed.), 11
1940s or 1950s	Automatic block signals were installed on the train tracks, and 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.	HBM, 42

1951	A one-story brick building was added to the campus of Blythewood School. It is still there today	BS, 15
1953	The Blythewood Garden Club was formed.	BS, ii
1953	The Educational Addition Rear of the Sandy Level Sanctuary was completed.	HBM, 21
1953	Clara Boney Martin became librarian.	BS, 20
1950s	Gap Tayler opened a barber shop on Fire Tower Road south of town.	BS, 46
7/28/54	Thomas Derieux gave Sandy Level Baptist Church 1.5 acres on Blythewood Road for a parsonage.	HBM, 27
1950's	James A. Creech (?) bought a service station from _____. It was across the street from Blythewood School.	BS, 45
1950's	Clara Boney Martin opened Mrs. Clara's Sandwich Shop in the center of town. 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. (We need to review all of the old annuals and year books.)	Paul Beatty, Jr. pers. comt.
About 1955	The Blythewood water tank was removed now that diesel electric locomotives had replaced steam locomotives.	HBM, 42

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 near Trinity United Methodist Church.	HBM, 23
11/1/1955	The Blythewood Community Association was chartered, thanks largely to the efforts of Monts 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
1956	The present building at Bethel-Hanberry School was built.	BS, 17
??	Howard Wilson built Wilson's Motel on US 21 south of town. He was also a rural mail carrier.	BS, 87
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.	
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 H.P. LeGrand                      Earl Van Patten Horace Shealy                      R.B. Davis H.J. Ballentine                      J.L. Frick H.B. McLean, Sr.                      Charles A. Starnes B.S. Boney                              P.A. Daniels Robert W. Loner                      M.B. Swindler James C. Davis                      W.H. Turnipseed H.R. Norton                              T.W. Sharpe, Jr. H.W. Stricklin                              E.B. Cooper	HBM, 35
5/24/60	James R. Creech donated 4.3 acres of land on Blythewood Road for the Masonic Lodge.	HBM, 36
1960's	Trinity Methodist Church built a new sanctuary on its campus.	BS, 44
1964	African American students began attending Blythewood schools. (We need to learn a lot more about this and document it with annuals or year	Paul Beatty, Jr. pers. comt.

	books.) Ms. Leaphart taught first grade.	
9/64	Jimmy and Sybil Jennings, owners of J.J. Ranch at the corner of Oakhurst and U.S. 21) died in a plane crash. ( <i>We need to find out when this opened. It was a big attraction in Blythewood. Vivian Huggins wrote this up for the Scrapbook.</i> )	BS, ___.
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
6/30/68	The railroad depot was closed.	BS, 10
10/1968	The depot was demolished.	HBM, 46
3/1/1969	Gladys H. McLean became postmaster.	HBM, 30
1969	The Blythewood Post Office was moved to a brick building on McNulty Avenue one lot west of U.S. 21.	HBM, 28
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 HBM, 30
11/71	The volunteer fire department was	BS, 22

	opened, thanks largely to the efforts of Becky Johnson, Charlie Proctor, Jim Brown, and Edmond Montieth. Freeman Sharpe was the first fire chief.	
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.	HBM, 25
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
2/15/74	The Town Charter was revived when residents became dissatisfied with their representation at the county level. Harold Boney was the new mayor (elected in April).	BS, 11 HBM, 36
1975	Bob Humphries (Chief of the Blythewood Fire Department), Ken Lannigan (president of the Community Center), and Tom Boney named all unnamed roads in Blythewood.	BS, 59; Ken Lannigan pers. comt.
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 restrictions and square-footage requirements.	Tootsie Kline, pers. comt.

1976	Larry Sharpe bought the Exxon station across from Blythewood Elementary School and named his company Blythewood Oil Co.	BS, 44
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 Adelaide "Tootsie" Brantley bought the Hoffman House. Ms. Brantley (now Kline) operated an antique shop and Blythewood Realty there.	BS, 110
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	Wilson's Grocery closed. <i>(Elsewhere I am told it was closed in 1984.)</i>	BS, 20 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	BS, 95

	Baptist Church.	
1/1984	Mel Jenkins became mayor. <i>I think the Town Hall was next to the old Blythewood High School, in the old principal's residence.</i>	BS, 11
1984	Sandy Level's new educational building was competed., and its outdoor baptismal pool was restored.	HBM, 22
1980's	Farewell Farms was developed by Joyce Brown Hampton.	BS, 49
1985	Donna Johnson opened Camp Discovery.	BS, 58
198_?	The IGA opened behind the Sharpe's Exxon.	
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.	
1990	The U.S. 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.	HBM, 28
1991	The Blythewood School Reunion Directory was published. (We need to get a copy.)	BS (1994 ed.), 8
2/28/92	Richland County opened a fire department at the corner of U.S. 21 and Oakhurst Street. Bob Ellison, Jr. is the chief of volunteers.	BS, 23
8/10/92	H.B. McLean, Sr. wrote a 6-page history of Blythewood.	HBM, 12
9/21/92	Richland County Public Library opened its Blythewood branch on McNulty Road.	BS, 20
10/1/93	The fire tower was 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.), <i>iv</i>

12/95	Billy and Carolyn Raines started the Blythewood Christmas Parade. It still runs today.	BS, 85
8/96	Students at Bethel Hanberry Middle School were moved to Blythewood Middle School (opened this year near the Summit subdivision in the Richland Northeast area.)	BS, 18
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.	
1999	Gene Brantley sold the Hoffman House to the Town of Blythewood, which used it as its Town Hall.	BS, 13
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.	
12/99	Barbara Ball started publishing the Country Chronicle.	BS, 25
5/2000	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 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
2004	Blythewood Scrapbook was edited by Jeanette Smith, Mittie McLean, and Jean Chesno.	BS, viii
9/2005	Blythewood High School opened just south of town on Wilson Blvd.	BS, 19
??	Keith Bailey became mayor.	
2010	The Blythewood Historical Society was formed. Founding members were Frankie McLean, Margaret DuBard, Karen Kuehner, Kem Smith, Wade Dorsey, Bob Wood, and Gayle Bell.	

## Sources

Act of the General Assembly	On file with the Town of Blythewood
Artifacts	Held by Jim Smoak, the Town of Blythewood,
Bass	Robert D. Bass, <i>Gamecock: The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter</i> . Sandlapper Publishing Co. 1961.
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 Town Hall and at Blythewood Pharmacy.
Carolina Planter	Carolina Planter: Excerpt available from the Fairfield County Museum.
Chesno	Jean Chesno, Historian, Blythewood Garden Club. Dennis Lane, Blythewood
Dorsey	Wade Dorsey, S.C. Archives and History and great great grandson of James Bookhart.
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.
HBM	Town of Blythewood, S.C.: <i>A Little Information I have</i>

	<i>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. James B. McLean has one of the first copies of this booklet. We believe that Tom McLean has one, too.
Pearson	Pearson, Phillip Edward. "History of Fairfield County, South Carolina." (Manuscript). Pre-1854.
Kirkland	Kirkland, Thomas J. <i>Historic Camden</i> . We need detail on this. I only have a copy of two pages.
King	<i>History of Back Country Churches</i>
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 HBM.)
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> .
Mullis	Mullis, Ann Joye.
Osburn	Osburn, Frances. <i>Migration Trails of Early America</i> , <i>Columbia Chronicle</i> . Oct- Dec. 2003.

Reed	Reed, Brenda Helen Keck
Sloan	Sloan, Kathleen Lewis. Introduction to Fairfield Sketchbook by Julian Stevenson Bolick. Fairfield County Historical Society. Winnsboro, SC. 2000.
1770 Map of Fairfield County	1770 Map of Fairfield County obtained from the Fairfield County Museum.
1911 Soils Map	Available at the Fairfield County Museum.
TB	Town of Blythewood