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Architectural Survey
and National Register
of Historic Places
Evaluation, Manning
Avenue Corridor
Revitalization Project,
Sumter, South
Carolina

Architectural Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Manning Avenue Corridor Revitalization Project, Sumter, South Carolina

PREPARED FOR

Sumter City-County

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Transportation

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Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effects
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCDAH	South Carolina Department of Archives and History
SCDOT	South Carolina Department of Transportation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SUATS	Sumter Urban Area Transportation Study
W&M	Wilmington & Manchester Railroad

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1. Project Summary

The Sumter City/County Planning Department, on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), to provide professional engineering support services for the proposed Manning Avenue Corridor Revitalization Project (the Project), located on the south side of the city of Sumter in Sumter County. HDR has additionally been contracted to conduct cultural resources investigations for the Project. .

The Manning Avenue Corridor survey report presents the results of a survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation of architectural resources within the area of potential effects (APE). The APE for architectural and archeological resources was developed in consultation with SHPO staff. Due to the degree of disturbance caused by residential and commercial developments, it was determined that no archaeological survey was necessary for this project.

The Project comprises Manning Avenue between Divine Street and Brent Street, south of U.S. Route 15. Manning Avenue connects downtown establishments to residential, commercial, religious, and social establishments on the south side of the city. In total, the corridor extends 1.18 miles and covers approximately 15.21 acres. The current infrastructure along the corridor is considered by the City of Sumter to be inadequate in providing a safe and efficient avenue of travel for pedestrians, bicyclists, and automobiles. The purpose of the project, when paired with the North Main Street Revitalization Project, is to revitalize and improve the entire Manning Avenue corridor via the implementation of the complete street concept. The design alternative currently being evaluated would have one 12-foot wide travel lane in each direction, a five- to seven-foot wide sidewalk on the westbound side, and a five-foot wide sidewalk on the eastbound side. On each side of the roadway, there will be a 1.5-foot wide curb and gutter and three-foot wide planted landscape buffer between the travel lane and the sidewalk. The Project may also include, but is not limited to, bicycling and pedestrian elements, crosswalks and decorative mast arms, streetscape plantings, pedestrian lighting, underground utilities, bus stops/shelters, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements.

In support of the Project, HDR architectural historians Kathryn Plimpton and Diana Garnett completed fieldwork and conducted research at local repositories November 6 to 9, 2017. HDR staff conducted archival and online research, compiled survey results, and developed NRHP eligibility evaluations to produce this report. All staff historians meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History.

HDR staff conducted a review of records on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) on November 9, 2017 to identify any previously identified historic properties within the APE. The review revealed 42 previously evaluated properties. Only one of these properties was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Emmanuel United Methodist Church (historically Immanuel Methodist Episcopal Church), built by an African American congregation in 1905 to 1906 (with a school addition

completed in 1952), was recommended as not eligible by New South Associates in 2010 (Ciomek 2010. See full citation in Bibliography); however, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) disagreed with this assessment and determined the church to be officially eligible under Criterion C. The remaining 41 properties surveyed by New South Associates were recommended not eligible, and the SHPO concurred with these recommendations. These properties were recorded in the present survey, but they were not reevaluated. No properties in the APE were previously listed in the NRHP.

The survey was conducted entirely from the public right-of-way (ROW). This report provides the results of the survey and NRHP eligibility evaluations. In total, 74 architectural resources in the APE were surveyed. Thirty-two newly recorded properties were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The majority of surveyed properties were historically residential in nature, with a large number also identified as historically and currently commercial. Religious, social, and public buildings were also surveyed. No resources within the APE are newly recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

2. Project Objectives

The objective of this investigation was to identify all architectural resources within the APE that were constructed in or before 1972 (45 years of age or older) and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility. The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the guidelines established by the SCDAH. The report follows the formatting outlined by the SCDAH.

This investigation was completed to assist SCDOT in meeting its regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. As part of its responsibilities under 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 800 – Protection of Historic Properties and the NHPA, the County of Sumter initiated the Section 106 Consultation Process for the Manning Avenue Corridor Revitalization Project located in Sumter, South Carolina.

With funding approved by Sumter Urban Area Transportation Study (SUATS) Policy Committee in November 2016, the City/County of Sumter commissioned a street concept of a 50-foot ROW that will include wider sidewalks with grassy shoulders, bike lanes, protected turn lanes, a central landscaped median, tree plantings, bus shelters, and ornamental lighting and banners affixed to existing utility poles. Federal funding will be used for construction of the project.

3. Survey Methodology

HDR staff conducted background research at South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and through the SHPO's ArchSite to establish the presence of previously identified architectural resources within the Project area. This list was then cross-referenced with historic maps, surveys, reports, and county assessor records. Research was also conducted to develop a framework for understanding the local land use history and patterns of

community and industrial development in order to establish significance standards by which to evaluate surveyed resources.

During the fieldwork phase, HDR staff inspected the APE to locate and identify any potential resources not identified through ArchSite or assessor's data. The APE is defined by 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE for architectural and archeological resources was developed in consultation with SHPO staff. Due to the degree of disturbance caused by residential and commercial developments, it was determined that no archaeological survey was necessary for this project. Comments on the APE have also been solicited from potential consulting parties in the Section 106 process.

For this Project, the APE includes the Project footprint, covering any areas that might be subject to ground-disturbing activities (e.g., construction areas, temporary staging areas, new access roads) or acquisition. The APE also includes any parcels that may be affected temporarily by the visual, noise, and vibration effects of construction operations, staging areas, closure of streets, and rerouting of traffic. The APE was accordingly defined as those parcels immediately fronting the proposed alignment (Manning Avenue); additionally, in those instances when shallow, narrow, or cleared/empty parcels allowed Project effects to extend potentially farther, the APE was expanded to include more parcels. This resulted in the APE expanding to include parcels located on Harvin and Main Streets, as well as on the following cross streets: Bee Street, Andrews Street, Fulton Street, Penn Street, Williams Street, Atlantic Street, Hoyt Street, Kelly Avenue, Newberry Avenue, and Red Bay Road.

The survey was conducted entirely from the public ROW unless verbal permission for entry was granted by the landowner in person during the survey. The survey of architectural resources included at least two exterior photographs of each primary building or structure on the parcel, as well as the notation of major additions or other alterations to the historic properties. Additional photographs were taken as appropriate from the public ROW to document outbuildings and auxiliary structures. Photographs were also taken of streetscapes to document the setting as it related to Project limits and effects. Staff took note of each building's architectural style, form, type, and use. Concerned or interested property owners were consulted when appropriate regarding the history and use of their properties. Survey results were compiled into the Master Survey Database (Access) provided by the South Carolina SHPO. The database includes an abbreviated description of each property, estimated or exact construction date, historic and current use, and an eligibility assessment.

Research was conducted during both fieldwork and reporting phases of the investigation. HDR staff conducted local repository research at the Sumter County Public Library and at the SCDAH November 8-9, 2017. Online and archival materials consulted included local and regional histories, newspaper accounts, historic city directories, and historic maps and photographs.

3.1 NRHP Evaluation Methods

Cultural resources—including buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts—were evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as defined in 36 CFR § 60.4 under the Section 106 review process (36 CFR § 800). A “building” is principally a place designed to shelter human activity such as a house, barn, hotel, store, etc. A “structure” is distinguished from a building in that its function is not primarily for human shelter but rather for other purposes. Examples of structures include roads, bridges, dams, irrigation canals, silos, tunnels, etc. An “object” differs from other construction types in that it is primarily artistic in nature, small in scale, or simply constructed. Examples of objects include monuments, mileposts, fountains, and sculpture/statuary. A “site” is the location of a significant historic event or activity where the location itself possesses value and can include battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscapes, trails, etc. A “district” is formed by a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

To be listed in, or considered eligible for the NRHP, a cultural resource must typically be 50 years or older and meet at least one of the four following criteria:

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A).
2. The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B).
3. The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C).
4. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

In order to accommodate the Project’s potential construction timeline, a 45-year benchmark was used for architectural resources.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, a cultural resource must also retain integrity that conveys the significance of the resource. Integrity is composed of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity is defined as the authenticity of a resource’s historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, a historic pattern, or a specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology. Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a resource was originally built. Design considers such elements as plan, form, and style of a resource. Setting is the physical environment of the resource. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the resource. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a resource. Feeling is the

ability of the resource to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the resource and a historically significant event or person.

Cultural resources meeting these standards (age, eligibility, and integrity) are termed “historic properties” under the NHPA. Sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are not considered individually significant may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

Certain kinds of cultural resources are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including the following:

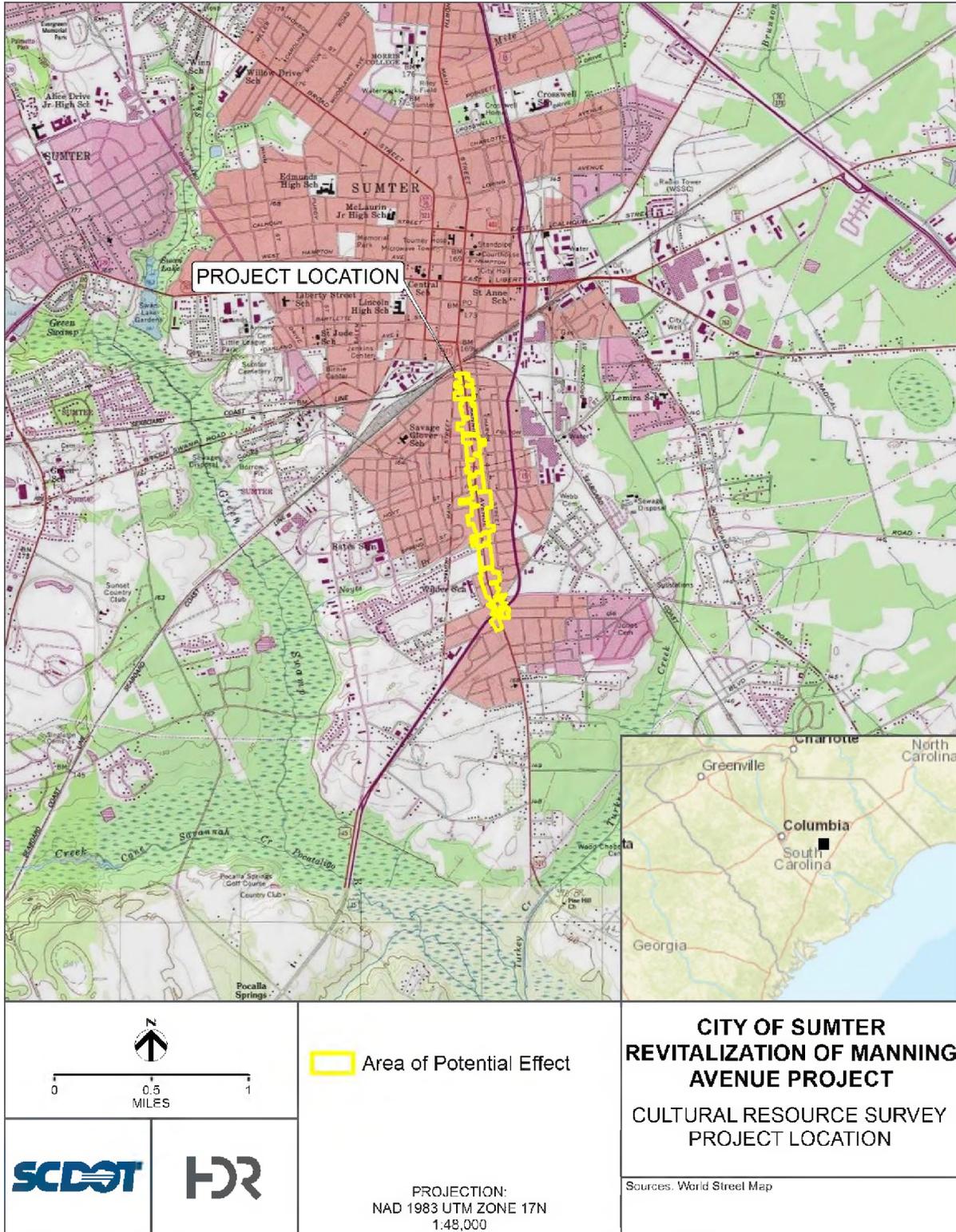
- religious properties (Criteria Consideration A)
- moved properties (Criteria Consideration B)
- birthplaces or graves (Criteria Consideration C)
- cemeteries (Criteria Consideration D)
- reconstructed properties (Criteria Consideration E)
- commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F)
- properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G).

These resources can be eligible for listing in the NRHP only if they meet special requirements, called “Criteria Considerations.” A resource must meet one or more of the four evaluation criteria (A through D) and possess integrity of materials and design before it can be considered under one or more of the various Criteria Considerations.

To evaluate cultural resources for this report, the following NRHP bulletins issued by the National Park Service were used as guides:

- *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15)*
- *How To Complete the National Register Registration Form (Bulletin 16A)*
- *Researching a Historic Property (Bulletin 39)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years (Bulletin 22).*

4. Historic Overview



PATH: J:\2017\17-107_SCDOT_MANNING_AVE_SUMTER (PJUMPTON)\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\17\PROJECT_LOCATION_85X65.MXD - USER: KLEMBERG - DATE: 12/21/2017

4.1 Setting

The setting of the Project corridor is urban, located entirely within the Sumter city limits. Sumter is located in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina, which is characterized as Outer Coastal Plain. Its geographical features include a sandy soil and mostly flat topography. The area around Sumter is crossed with waterways and is well-drained. The city and county seat of Sumter County is populated by diverse types of architectural resources that include governmental facilities (the courthouse, city hall, library, health and justice departments, and various county offices), industrial and manufacturing buildings, railroads, schools, churches, and residential properties exhibiting a range of architectural eras and styles.

Manning Avenue south of Divine Street developed primarily after World War I, and the majority of its buildings today date from the middle of the twentieth century. While the majority of buildings are also residential in character, a significant number of properties are auto service garages. The latter type has historically been a major contributor to Manning Avenue's commercial identity. Other commercial enterprises that historically and currently serve the project area include funerary businesses, churches, restaurants, and grocery and liquor stores.

4.2 Nineteenth-Century History of Sumter

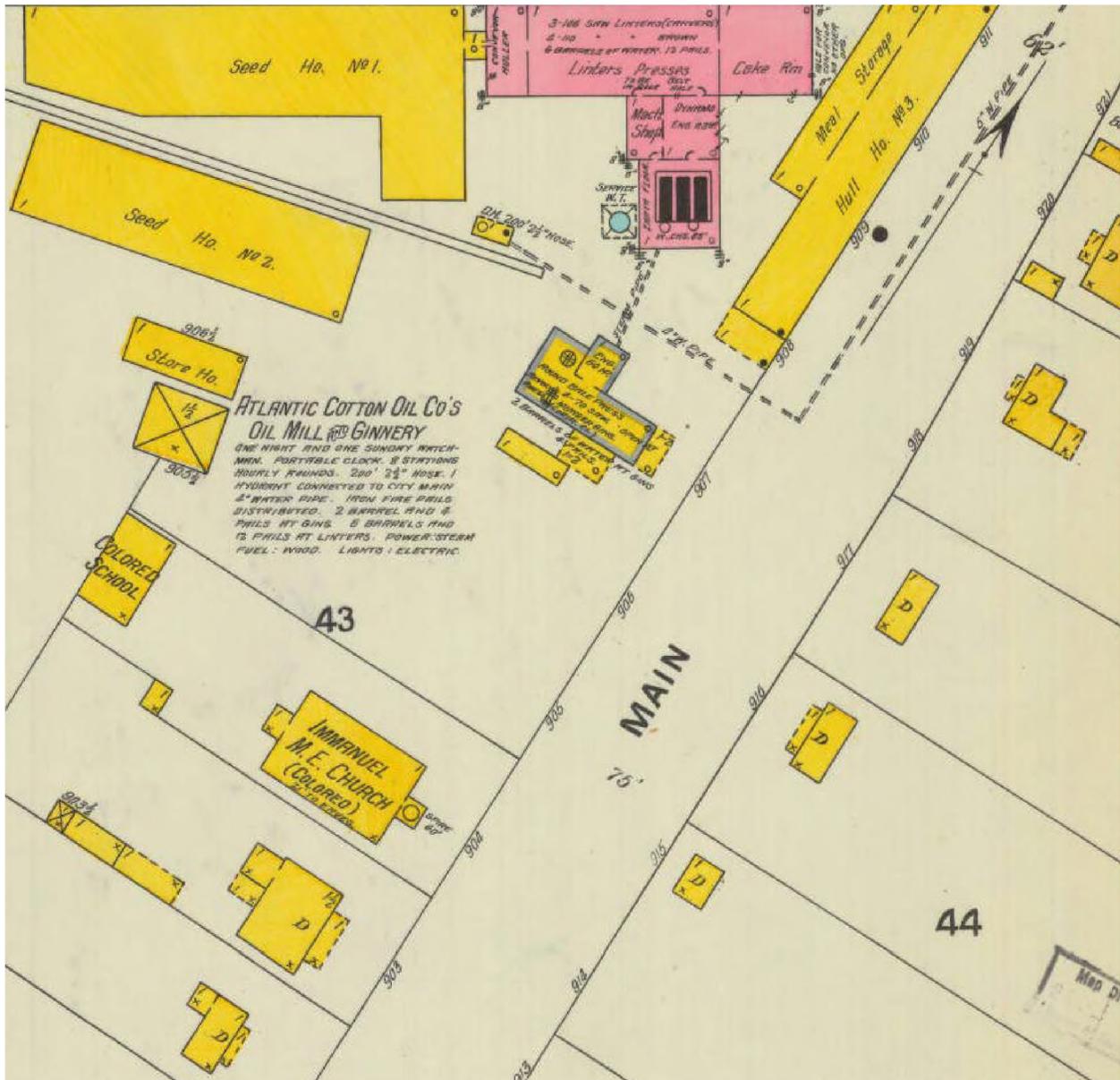
Sumter, originally called Sumterville in honor of General Thomas Sumter, was established c. 1800 as the courthouse seat and jail site for the newly created Sumter District, the formative predecessor of Sumter County. The town center of Sumterville, located near the site of John Gayle's plantation, was laid out between 1801 and 1804. Court procedures were carried out in Gayle's residence until a courthouse was completed in 1806. The location chosen for the courthouse was perplexing: the district seat was situated 15 miles from the nearest navigable water route, similarly distant from a paved highway, and in an area of land that was low-lying and poorly drained. Initial growth in Sumterville was slow and limited. Some residential and business growth had begun to occur by 1815. The district seat then claimed among its residents a state attorney, the sheriff, a doctor, surveyor, merchant, and carpenter (Harvey 1997: 8-9).

Over the course of the ensuing century, Sumterville expanded with settlers arriving from New England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Jewish immigrants from Spain and Portugal. The newcomers built up the town gradually with dwellings, churches (Baptist and Presbyterian), a synagogue, stores, and a tavern. A new brick courthouse, based on a design drawn by Robert Mills, was built in 1820. Sumterville was one of just three towns in Sumter District in the 1820s. The growth of cotton plantations in the surrounding area during this time began to fuel a gradual increase in the district seat's residential, commercial, and governmental development. In 1845, the town was incorporated. Prosperity driven by plantations also resulted in a major rise of an enslaved African American population. By 1850, the population of Sumterville was already nearly 40 percent black: 330 of the town's 840 residents were African American slaves (Ciomek et al. 2010: 17-18).

The earliest railroad in South Carolina, built in the early 1840s, connected Charleston to Columbia and bypassed Sumterville. In 1852, the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad (W&M) at last arrived to the Sumter District. The W&M connected Wilmington, North Carolina to Manchester, South Carolina, located just west of Sumterville. Shortly thereafter, Sumterville was reincorporated with a shortened name, Sumter. By the time of the Civil War, Sumter was centered on the intersection of Main and Liberty Streets. The Civil War heavily affected Sumter and the surrounding county. With many slaves dispersed, the plantation economy crumbled. In 1865, at the war's end, General Edward Potter arrived with a destructive force of Union soldiers. Potter's troops tore apart railroad tracks, bridges, and railroad cars, and set up temporary camps in the city. Later, they took with them some 1,000 former slaves, temporarily reducing Sumter's black population. African Americans soon returned to Sumter and the population continued to grow, eventually surpassing the white population during the next century (Ciomek et al. 2010: 20; Harvey 1997: 12).

The late 1860s and 1870s were decades of recovery for Sumter County. The former plantation system gave way to widely dispersed tenant and small farm operations. Railroads were repaired and reopened, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads acquired the passenger and freight tracks running through the city. A new road to the state capital, Columbia, was built in 1871. Reconstruction legislation supported the advancement of newly freed African Americans. Alongside of whites—though separately—they established farms, churches, businesses, homes, and even their own firefighter unit, the “Wideawake Company” (Ciomek et al. 2010: 22). It was during the immediate post-Civil War period that Sumter's African Americans organized their first Methodist church, which would eventually become Immanuel M.E. Church, and which today is known as Emmanuel United Methodist Church. Typical of post-war independent African American congregations, the parishioners initially met in a pole and brush structure called a brush arbor, located on the corner of Bee Street and present-day Main Street. By 1866, the (African) Methodist Episcopal congregation had erected a more permanent frame structure on the west side of Broad Street, later renamed Main Street. A parish school was built adjacent to the church a few years later and stood until at least the late 1970s (Wright 1976: 32). Immanuel Methodist Episcopal buildings stood on the south side of the W&M, in an area which was predominantly characterized by industrial development. Neighbors to the church during the late nineteenth century included Sumter Planing and Saw Mills, Bellemonte Cotton Manufacturing Company, and the Atlantic Cotton Oil Company's Oil Mill and Ginnery (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Sumter, 1884 to 1902). Located near the mills, refineries, and factories were workers' housing. These dwellings were usually small, wood-frame, one-story hall-parlor and shotgun plan homes. Boarding houses were also common in the area (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Immanuel M.E. Church and School as shown on the 1899 Sanborn Map for Sumter (Image courtesy South Caroliniana Library Digital Collections).



Outside of Sumter's central commercial district and the industrial areas immediately south of the railroad, urban development remained sparse. Much of the land here was still farmed, belonging to various families including the Bees, Hoyts, Ferratas, McDowells, and Colonel T.V. Walsh (Osteen 1945:36).

As the nineteenth century wore on, relations between blacks and whites increasingly soured. Feeling threatened by Reconstruction-era legislation that enfranchised blacks politically and economically, whites throughout South Carolina pushed back with Jim Crow laws intended to exclude, suppress, and ultimately disenfranchise African Americans. This trend materialized in

Sumter, as in many cities, with the removal of blacks from the commercially viable downtown area. Racial deed restrictions and boycotting techniques pushed blacks to the physical and economic fringes of the city. In Sumter, many African Americans gravitated towards the city's south end. Manning Avenue, which extended southeast off of Main Street at its juncture with Oakland (formerly Graham) Street, became the central artery for Sumter's black community in this south part of the city. The first urban development along Manning Avenue was residential, African American, and probably strongly linked to the industrial complexes massed south of the railroad tracks. Lumber and saw mills, cotton gins, and the railroad itself furnished jobs and housing for development that occurred in the Manning Avenue neighborhood during the early twentieth century.

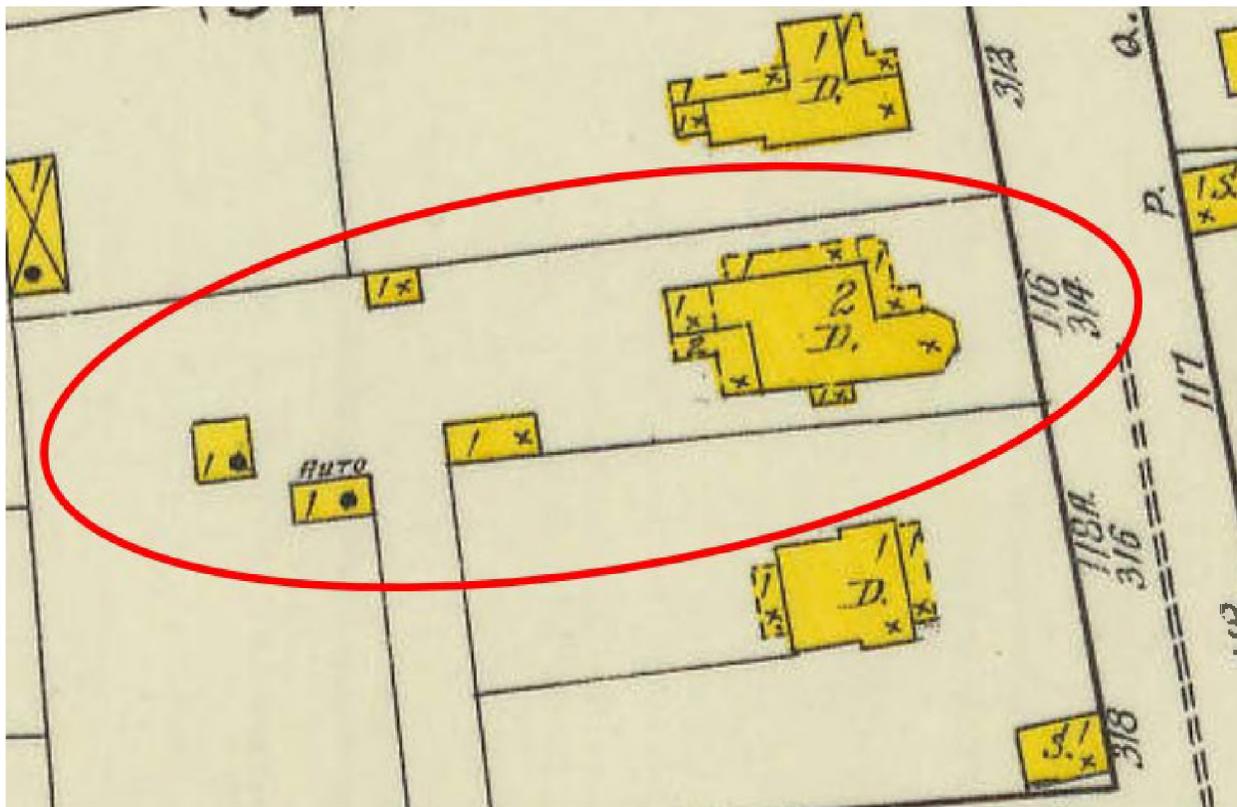
4.3 Manning Avenue: 1900 to 1940

By the early twentieth century, African Americans in Sumter County outnumbered the white population by nearly three to one. The vast majority of people in the county (77.9 percent) lived in rural areas. The remaining 20 percent lived primarily in the city of Sumter. Compared to South Carolina's other counties, Sumter County ranked high in birth rates and illiteracy, a combination that reflected the lack of prosperity characterizing the county's population, both rural and urban (Ramsey 1922: 29-33). Sumter was the county's economic stronghold during this time. The city was home to multiple lumber companies, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Sumter Gas and Power, two publishing companies, Sumter Brick Works, and Sumter Machinery Company. Additionally, it was the processing and shipping center for the county's agricultural produce. Wedgefield Peach Corporation, a creamery, canning factory, and fertilizer company were all operating in Sumter by 1920 (Ramsey 1922: 34-40).

Though the city had not expanded very far south of the railroad tracks as of 1900, Manning Avenue was already occupied exclusively by African Americans in its northernmost blocks (north of present-day Fulton Street, at the time called End Street). Sumter's City Directory from 1905 to 1906 offers a sketch of the demographic of Manning Avenue around the turn-of-the-century. At least three of Manning Avenue's residents on these northern blocks in 1905 were ministers, presumably assigned to the nearby Emmanuel M.E. Church. Other residents worked a mix of skilled and unskilled jobs: several were identified generically as laborers, and likely worked at one of the city's major manufactories, possibly the cotton or saw mills; and others were grocers, or worked in the building industry. A tailor and a female nurse also lived on Manning Avenue. Perhaps the neighborhood's most prominent occupant at this time was William T. Andrews, an attorney-at-law and editor of *The Defender*, an African American newspaper established in 1903. Andrews was formerly principal of the Lincoln School, and additionally worked as an insurance agent on Liberty Street (*The Watchman and Southron*, 28 Oct. 1903: 5; *Walsh's Directory of the City of Sumter, S.C. 1905-1906*). In 1905-1906, Andrews lived at 116 Manning Avenue. The addresses along Manning Avenue were renumbered c. 1915, and Andrews' home was replaced by a Craftsman-style bungalow at 314 Manning Avenue. The bungalow, demolished within the last year (2017, according to Google satellite imagery) was built between 1915 and 1923 according to historic Sanborn maps. Andrews certainly occupied

the house that preceded this bungalow—a two-story L-plan house, likely Victorian in character (Figure 2). The lot now sits vacant.

Figure 2. The property where William Andrews lived, shown on a 1915 Sanborn map. Note the outbuildings, including an automobile garage (Sanborn Map courtesy of South Caroliniana Library Digital Collections).



Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Sumter from 1912 to 1923 show that houses along Manning Avenue during this time were larger than those on the parallel side streets of Harvin, Main, Brand, and Sumter. By 1923, parcels along Manning and the parallel streets were consistently developed as far south as Hoyt Street, with additional but sparser development between Hoyt and Lawrence (present-day Laurel) Streets. The great majority of buildings in this area were residential. Dwellings on Manning Street were wood-frame, L-plan or gable-and-wing, and rectangular or square. Most were one-story and many had porches and rear additions.

In contrast, the dwellings on nearby side streets were invariably one-story in height, with footprints resembling hall-parlor and shotgun plans. The uniform dimensions and arrangements of many of these smaller dwellings suggest worker housing. The three dwellings at 308, 310, and 312 Harvin Street are exemplary of this formulaic building program, though recent alterations have negatively affected their historic integrity. The houses on the 300 block of Harvin Street were built at least as early as 1915, and likely housed laborers from the nearby Penn-Sumter or Avery Lumber Companies, located catty-corner on Divine Street south of the railroad tracks (Figure 3 - Figure 4). The racial demographic of these properties is indicated by

two neighboring African American establishments, the Sumter Presbyterian Church and the associated Kendell Institute. The latter was founded in 1891 and was one of the first schools for African Americans in Sumter (Stroud 2010). The dormitories and school buildings are gone now, but the church, now non-denominational, still stands.

Figure 3. Workers' housing at 308, 310, and 312 Harvin (circled in red) as shown on the Sanborn map from 1915. Note the proximity of the lumber company, Presbyterian Church, and Kendall Institute (Image courtesy South Caroliniana Library Digital Collections).



Figure 4. The hall-parlor workers' housing at 312, 310, and 308 Harvin Street still stand today, though alterations have compromised their historic integrity.



A substantial commercial presence also existed on Manning Avenue during the early twentieth century. This was concentrated north of Watkins Street, which appears to have been the early commercial nucleus for Sumter south of the railroad tracks. Over a dozen businesses lining this northernmost stretch of Manning Avenue included restaurants, grocery stores, a filling station, a barber shop, offices, and a movie theater. The area was presumably sustained by the laborers who lived and worked at the surrounding plants: Southern Cotton Oil Company, Phillips & Company Warehouse, Ryttenberg & Company Wholesale Grocers, Penn Lumber Company, Avery Lumber Company, Sumter Lighting Company, Standard Oil, and the Sumter Hardwood Company. These companies were all situated near the railroads, which served as an effective divide between northern and central Sumter (mostly white), and south Sumter (black).

South of Watkins Street, the Manning Avenue neighborhood was entirely residential, the one exception being black Protestant churches. One source of refuge and empowerment for the African American community was the church. Immanuel M.E. Church was one of several black churches that split off from their white denominational counterparts following the Civil War. These included Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and later (in the 1930s), Catholics (Wright 1976: 1; Darby 2000: 218-220). In 1906, Immanuel M.E. Church built a new, neo-Gothic brick edifice across the street from the original frame structure (around this time, the spelling changed to “Emmanuel”). The enlarged church, which still stands today at 421 S. Main Street, included rear space for the school. The former church and school were converted briefly

to use as a mattress factory before giving way to new residential development by 1915. The same year at least three more churches had joined the African American Presbyterian and Emmanuel churches in south Sumter. These were the Clinton Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, located at the southeast corner of Penn and Harvin Streets; the Baptist Church, located a block south at the southeast corner of Harvin and Royal Streets; and a Baptist chapel at 14 Brand Street.

In 1923, Sanborn maps show that a sixth church stood in this south Sumter neighborhood, the St. James M.E. Church (Figure 5). Historic topographic maps show that a church with a similar footprint and orientation stood here from the 1920s through the present, though it is unlikely that the present church at 710 Manning Avenue is the same building as the one depicted on the 1923 Sanborn map. The one-story, wood-frame church stood on the west side of Manning Street across from Lawrence (now Laurel) Street, where the current Word International Ministry church stands. Though the Sumter County Assessor identifies the current church as having been constructed in 1960, the form and style of the building suggest a construction date closer to c. 1925 - 1930. St. James M.E. was founded as a bush arbor church in Sumter in 1866; after the first frame church (built in 1867) burned in 1919, a new wood-frame church was built the next year. This is likely the church indicated on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was described as a “rude frame building, 42 x 60 [feet], tower on each side of front with entrances through them” (Boykin 1937: 3). Sometime before 1936, the St. James M.E. Church relocated to Broad Street (US 76) northwest of the city. The existing church at 710 Manning Avenue was likely rebuilt on a similar footprint and orientation, resulting in the concrete block-frame church with a brick veneer and multi-level towers that stands on the site today (Figure 6 - Figure 7). By 1956, the church changed hands to Union Station A.M.E Church, which occupied 710 Manning until 2000, after which time the church was acquired by a series of inter- or non-denominational congregations.

Figure 6. The church at 710 Manning Street today (HDR 2017).



Figure 7. A section of brick removed from the church facade reveals a concrete block substructure (HDR 2017).



4.4 Manning Avenue: 1940 to 1975

The south side of Sumter underwent a major transformation beginning in the 1940s. The Depression-era years had resulted in the closure or serious decline of several large manufacturing plants in Sumter, causing a substantial loss of jobs and homes. The working neighborhoods around Manning Avenue suffered as a result, with businesses and houses falling into disuse and disrepair. The establishment of Shaw Air Field (later renamed Shaw Air Force Base) northwest of the city on the eve of World War II was generally a boon to Sumter economically, but also caused a shift in residential development to the south Sumter neighborhood. Residential and commercial development flooded the open acreage northwest of Sumter over the next two decades. As homes and neighborhood businesses on Manning Avenue closed, became vacant, or were demolished following the relocation of residents, large empty lots were acquired by new businesses. Responding to the ever-increasing use of the automobile in daily, middle class life, new entrepreneurs established a number of auto service garages, shops, and filling stations along Manning Avenue.

During the post-World War II period, Manning Avenue became increasingly commercialized. African Americans still heavily populated this south corridor of Sumter, but lived more commonly on the side streets off of Manning Avenue, and on the parallel Harvin and Main Streets. About one-third to one-half of Manning Avenue was occupied by commercial buildings during the 1940s through the 1960s, with each block containing both residential and commercial properties. The most common business type was grocery and liquor stores, followed by auto garages or service stations, then beauty parlors and barber shops, tourist (motel) cabins and cafes, laundry and cleaner facilities, and shoe repair shops. Some recreational properties existed, too: the YWCA stood at 326 Manning Avenue, and Mack's Pool Room at 411 Manning Avenue. Later in the 1950s, several funeral homes and home maintenance businesses such as plumbing and refrigeration repair were established on Manning Avenue. At least two manufacturing companies operated on Manning Avenue as well. One produced aluminum awnings at 345 Manning Avenue, and one was an ice manufactory at 610 Manning Avenue. Almost none of these commercial buildings remain extant today, and the few that do serve different purposes or are vacant. One exception is Manning Avenue Automotive at 929 Manning Avenue. Historically (as early as 1949) operated as Griffin's Body Shop, the c. 1930 building is a rare example of a mid-century garage still functioning in its historic use (Baldwin Directory Company Inc. 1949-1950: 526; Hill Directory Company 1956).

The type of businesses present on Manning Avenue stayed mostly consistent through the 1960s and 1970s, even if the businesses themselves changed. Neighborhood grocery stores, laundries, barber and beauty shops, and auto garages dominated the commercial storefronts. The late 1960s saw the arrival of the Jehovah Missionary Baptist Church to Manning Avenue; over the next three decades, that congregation would grow to take over several entire blocks. Residential properties remained along Manning Avenue, as well. A few families and individuals remained in the same house between the late 1940s and early 1970s, but they were a minority. These families included the Montgomerys at 200, Alfred Glover at 316, the Carpenters at 327,

and Julius Tindal at 643. Garner's School of Beauty and Pigott Studio both stood at their respective locations at 204 and 403 Manning Avenue for at least three decades. None of these homes or businesses remain today. By 1972, a considerable number of properties along Manning Avenue were vacant. Challenged by growth at the opposite end of the city, as well as the closure of many of Sumter's historic manufacturing plants, the Manning Avenue corridor struggled economically through the rest of the twentieth century.

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6. Evaluation of Survey Data

One property was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO in 2010. Emmanuel United Methodist Church (historically Immanuel M.E. Church), at 421 S. Main Street (Site number 428-1274) was constructed by its African American congregation in 1905 to 1906. The property is significant under Criterion C for architecture as an exceptionally intact example of an African American M.E. church in an urban setting.

Forty-one other properties within the APE were previously surveyed. None of these were determined eligible for NRHP listing. The SCDAH site forms for these properties were incomplete so these previously surveyed properties were recorded and photographed during the current survey but were not reevaluated. Thirty-two additional historic properties were newly recorded and evaluated for their NRHP-eligibility. Several examples of property types and styles located within the APE are discussed below. Site forms for all recorded properties are located in Appendix A.

Due this part of south Sumter's relatively consistent, historic occupancy by African Americans beginning with the neighborhood's first urban development in the early twentieth century, consideration was given to historic district potential. The railroad tracks constituted an effective racial barrier between Sumter's white population, who lived and worked primarily north of the tracks, and the city's black population, who congregated around the fringes of the city center and south of the tracks. However, despite this fairly clear geographical divide historically present in Sumter, the existing built environment in the south part of Sumter does not adequately express this settlement pattern. Historic commercial businesses, residences, and churches on S. Manning Avenue that supported Sumter's African American community in the early and mid-twentieth century have been substantially altered, abandoned, or in many cases demolished and replaced with modern infill or vacant, paved lots. Streetscapes and neighborhood blocks are no longer historically intact. The area lacks overall integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and setting. It is therefore recommended that there exists no historic district potential for the surveyed portion of S. Manning Avenue.

Figure 8. NRHP-eligible Site 428-1274, 421 S. Main Street, view to east (HDR 2017).



Figure 9. Project APE, map 1/4.



Figure 10. Project Area, map 2/4.



Figure 11. Project Area, map 3/4.



Figure 12. Project Area, map 4/4.



6.1 Site 498-2483, 337 Manning Avenue

337 Manning Avenue is a former Piggly Wiggly store that is now home to the South Sumter Resource Center. The building currently serves as a multi-use community center that includes a branch of the Sumter County Library, after-school and adult education programs, housing and community development groups, and the HIV/AIDS Prevention Coalition. Constructed in 1968, the building is one story with a combination low pitch gable and flat roof and deep eaves. Historically open in plan, multiple additions to the interior have taken place since original construction. The building is constructed of concrete blocks with a brick veneer on the north, south, and west elevations. Rear additions with flat roofs were constructed at unknown dates. Windows include fixed and sliding aluminum frame with tinted glass. Parking lots are located to the south and north.

Figure 13. 337 Manning Avenue, view to northeast (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal the former grocery store at 337 Manning Avenue to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period commercial styles, types and methods of construction which would give it significance under Criterion C. Furthermore, multiple additions on the rear elevation have affected the building's integrity of design. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 337 Manning Avenue is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.2 Site 498-2487, 356-358 Manning Avenue

356-358 Manning Avenue is a 1970 commercial building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof with deep overhangs. Clad in brick veneer, the building has two metal-frame, single-leaf doors at the center of the south elevation (façade). A secondary entrance is located at the southeast corner of the façade and in-filled windows and an entrance are located on the east elevation. The property is set back from Manning Avenue and a gravel parking lot surrounds the building on its east and south sides. Since its original construction the property has served as a liquor store, first Boney's Liquor and now Boney's ABC. Prior to its location in this building, a liquor store operated by J. Boney, and formerly called Schwartz Liquors, was located at the property adjacent on the south, 360 Manning Ave (Site 498-1388). This former liquor store is now vacant.

Figure 14. 356-358 Manning Avenue, view to northwest (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal 356-358 Manning Avenue to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period commercial styles, types and methods of construction which would give it significance under Criterion C. Furthermore, infilled fenestration has affected the building's integrity of design and materials. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 356-358 Manning Avenue is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3 Site 498-2498, 809 Manning Avenue

809 Manning Avenue is a one-story, L-shaped residence with a cross-gabled roof covered by asphalt shingles. The building, constructed c.1940, is wood frame and clad in weatherboard siding. The foundation is not visible. The entrance is centered on the west elevation (façade) and flanked by two single window openings that have been boarded over. The front gable porch is supported by metal columns and has vertical wood siding in the gable end. Wood frames on the porch indicate that it was at one time partially screened in. A lean-to carport on the north (side) elevation has a corrugated fiberglass shed roof. The east (rear) and south elevations were not visible from the ROW and heavy vegetation obscured much the north elevation. The property is currently vacant.

Figure 15. 809 Manning Avenue, view to southeast (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal 809 Manning Avenue to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period residential styles, types and methods of construction which would give it significance under Criterion C. Furthermore, abandonment of the property has affected the building's integrity of feeling and association. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 809 Manning Avenue is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.4 Site 498-2501, 914 Manning Avenue

914 Manning Avenue is a c.1950 commercial property, historically an auto service shop owned by the Richland Oil Company. The square, hipped roof building faces east and has two large additions on the north and south (side) elevations. The building is constructed of concrete block with the original core of the building clad in a brick veneer. The façade contains a central door flanked by two window openings. The windows have been removed and are boarded from the inside and covered by exterior metal bars. The entry door, though not visible, is also covered with metal bars. The rear elevation was not visible from the ROW. The property is set back from Manning Avenue, and dirt lots used for vehicle parking are located on the north, east, and south sides of the building. The property may still be used as auto services shop, but is also identified in Sumter County assessor data as a nightclub and bar.

Figure 16. 914 Manning Avenue, view to northwest (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal 914 Manning Avenue to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period commercial styles, types and methods of construction which would give it significance under Criterion C. Furthermore, large additions to the north and south elevations and removal of the windows have affected the building's integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The property is not likely to yield information important to

historical study (Criterion D). The property at 914 Manning Avenue is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.5 Site 498-2507 and 498-2507.001, 929 Manning Avenue

Two buildings are associated with 929 Manning Avenue. Both are commercial, with one dating to c. 1930 and the other a c.1950 addition (2507.001). The c. 1930 building faces south. It has a pyramidal roof with deep eaves supported by curved wooden brackets. The building is small and rectangular in plan with a stucco and brick exterior and a symmetrical facade. A single-leaf centered door has an infilled transom and soldier brick lintel. The door is obscured by a modern metal grate door. The entrance is flanked by two infilled storefront windows with soldier brick lintels and brick and concrete sills. Windows were likely historically large storefront-style lights, but have been infilled with smaller, modern fixed windows and plywood. The west (side) elevation has a secondary entrance and a boarded-over window in the same style, and the east elevation has a single boarded-over window. The rear elevation was obscured by the c. 1960 garage building. This building sits on a concrete slab foundation and faces west. It is constructed of concrete blocks, and has a front gabled roof with a stepped parapet on the façade. One doublewide sliding garage door is located on the façade. The south and north (side) elevations each have a 16-light, fixed steel-frame window. The east (rear) elevation has a doublewide sliding garage door. A steel-frame gabled carport is located immediately north of the c. 1950 building.

Figure 17. 929 Manning Avenue, view to northeast (HDR 2017).



Figure 18. 929 Manning Ave, view to the northwest. The large 1960s addition is visible at right (HDR 2017).



Figure 19. 929 Manning Ave, view to the east; the historic c. 1930 building is visible at right (HDR 2017).



Research indicated that Griffin’s Body Shop operated at this location since as early as 1949, and possibly since its construction c. 1930. For a large portion of its history—46 years—the operation was owned by James Buddie Griffin, a native of Sumter. Unlike most of his neighbors along S. Manning Avenue, Griffin was Caucasian (Findagrave.com 2018; U.S. Government 1940). He was likely responsible for the construction of the c. 1950 addition. Today, Manning Avenue Automotive uses the north (c. 1950) building to service automobiles. Though operating in its historic use, the property is not particularly representative or typical of the historic commercial character of S. Manning Avenue, which was primarily distinguished by African American ownership and occupancy. Research does not reveal the auto garage to be significant under Criteria A or B. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property historically exhibited architectural features characteristic of the period during which it was built, including large storefront windows, a symmetrical façade, deep eaves, and brackets. However, though possibly significant under Criterion C, Manning Avenue Automotive no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey this significance. The replacement of the storefront windows and primary entrance with non-compatible materials and design, as well as the construction of a second garage building immediately adjacent and larger than the original block, has substantially changed the building’s historic appearance, resulting in

a loss of its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Furthermore, vacant lots, abandoned homes, and late-twentieth-century infill currently surround 929 Manning Ave. The loss or severe deterioration of the residential and commercial buildings that historically constituted the neighborhood context of the auto garage has negatively impacted the property's integrity of setting. Due to an overall loss of integrity, the property at 929 Manning Avenue is recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.6 Site 498-2493, 7 E. Newberry Avenue

7 E. Newberry Avenue is a regular plan residence with a pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is located off-center on the south elevation (façade). A single 2/2 wood sash window is located east of the door, and a three-part, infilled (with vinyl sash) picture window is located adjacent to the door on the west. The replacement sash window is flanked by narrow 4/4 wood sash windows. The west (side) elevation has two 2/2 wood sash windows. The east elevation has a shed roof, one-room addition. The rear elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Figure 20. 7 E. Newberry Avenue, view to northeast (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal 7 E. Newberry Avenue to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period residential styles, types and methods of

construction which would make give it significance under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 7 E. Newberry Avenue is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP

6.7 Site 498-2510, 104 E. Bee Street

104 E. Bee Street is a one-story commercial property constructed of concrete blocks. It has a flat roof with a low, stepped parapet wall. Built in 1942, the property was likely used originally as a garage but now serves as the clubhouse for the Thunderguards Motorcycle Club. The entrance is centered on the north elevation (façade) and is enclosed by a shed roof vestibule. A covered patio on the west (side) elevation was added at a later date. Several secondary entrances are located on this elevation. The east elevation has infilled window openings. Steel I-beams supported by concrete block columns project through the east and west elevations near the roofline. The rear elevation was not visible from the ROW.

Figure 21. 104 E. Bee Street, view to south (HDR 2017).



Research did not reveal 104 E. Bee Street to be associated with any events, themes, or person significant in local, state, or national history (Criteria A and B). The building lacks distinctive, typical, or original characteristics of period commercial styles, types and methods of construction which would give it significance under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 104 E. Bee Street is, therefore, recommended as Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7. Recommendations

Seventy-four historic aged resources are located within the Project APE. Forty-two were previously surveyed and 32 were recorded and evaluated during this survey. Only one property, the previously recorded Emmanuel United Methodist Church (Site 428-1274), is eligible for listing in the NRHP. The church is located at 421 S. Main Street, on the western edge of the APE, and faces west, away from the improvement activities. All other properties fronting Manning Avenue and cross streets where the revitalization project work will be concentrated are recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8. Compiled Inventory

Site number	Previously surveyed	Historic name	Current name	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
498-0282	Yes	Residence	Residence	7 Andrews St	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-0284	Yes	Residence	Residence	12 Andrews St	single dwelling	1931	Not Eligible
498-0867	Yes	Residence	Residence	8 E. Fulton St	single dwelling	c. 1930	Not Eligible
498-0868	Yes	Residence	Residence	12 E. Fulton St	single dwelling	c. 1945	Not Eligible
498-0939	Yes	Residence	Residence	308 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	c. 1920	Not Eligible
498-0940	Yes	Residence	Residence	310 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	c. 1920	Not Eligible
498-0941	Yes	Residence	Residence	312 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	c. 1920	Not Eligible
498-0973	Yes	Residence	Residence	619 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-0984	Yes	Residence	Residence	802 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	1962	Not Eligible
498-1273	Yes	Residence	Residence	415 S. Main St	single dwelling	1964	Not Eligible
498-1274	Yes	Immanuel Methodist Episcopal Church	Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church	421 S. Main St	religious facility	1901-1905	Eligible
498-1369	Yes	Self Service Laundry/Overhead Bridge Washerette	Johnson's Heating and Air, LLC	215-217-219 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-1370	Yes	Community Drugstore/Dentist (Dr. Booker T. Williams)	Carolina Barber & Beauty Salon	224 Manning Ave	business	1956	Not Eligible
498-1371	Yes	Residence	Vacant	237 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1930	Not Eligible
498-1372	Yes	Hudley's Variety and Shoe Shop	Sumter County Free Art Studio	241 Manning Ave	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-1373	Yes	Fraley's Superette/Chance's Grocery	Divine Design Florist	301 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible

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Site number	Previously surveyed	Historic name	Current name	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
498-1374	Yes	Manning Avenue Bargain House/Jehovah's Witnesses	South Sumter Seafood, LLC Restaurant & Market	303 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-1375	Yes	Residence	Residence	307 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1925	Not Eligible
498-1376	Yes	Susanna's Laundry	Residence	307 1/2 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1948	Not Eligible
498-1377	Yes	Willie Lee's Florist	Residence	309 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1935	Not Eligible
498-1379	Yes	Residence	Residence	311 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1955	Not Eligible
498-1380	Yes	Residence	Residence	312 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-1382	Yes	Residence	Residence	319 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1925	Not Eligible
498-1383	Yes	Sumter/McClains Café & Service Station	Word of Faith Ministries	341 Manning Ave (345)	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-1385	Yes	Residence	Residence	351 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1945	Not Eligible
498-1387	Yes	Residence	Residence	354 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1946	Not Eligible
498-1388	Yes	Boney/Schwartz Liquor Store	Vacant	360 Manning Ave	business	c. 1955	Not Eligible
498-1389	Yes	Joe's Paint & Body Shop	Unknown	363 Manning Ave	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-1390	Yes	Barrett Oil Co. Gas Station/B&G Welding Shop	Vacant	379 Manning Ave	business	1945	Not Eligible
498-1391	Yes	Carolina Marine Distributing Company/Sumter Truck Stop/Service Station/Avenue Autoparts	Vacant	609 Manning Ave/830 S. Harvin St	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-1394	Yes	Residence	Vacant	617 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-1396	Yes	Williams Residence	Sumter Funeral Service	623 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1954	Not Eligible
498-1397	Yes	Hollywood Grocery	Canty Center	627 Manning Ave	business	c. 1955	Not Eligible

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Site number	Previously surveyed	Historic name	Current name	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
498-1399	Yes	Britton's Garage	Supernatural Divine Guidance Ministries	640 Manning Ave (646)	business	1955	Not Eligible
498-1400	Yes	Residence	Residence	701 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-1402	Yes	Residence	Residence	703 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1953	Not Eligible
498-1403	Yes	Poplin Refrigeration Service	International Free & Accepted Modern Masons Lodge	705 Manning Ave (surveyed in 2009 as 709 Manning)	business	1946	Not Eligible
498-1404	Yes	Union Station AME Church/St. James ME	Word International Ministries COSC	710 Manning Ave	religious facility	c. 1920	Not Eligible
498-1669	Yes	Residence	Residence	3 Penn St	single dwelling	1940	Not Eligible
498-2065	Yes	Residence	Residence	17 E. Williams St (19)	multiple dwelling		Not Eligible
498-2477	No	Unknown	Unknown	7 Kelly Ave	warehouse	1899; 1947	Not Eligible
498-2478	No	Residence	Residence	2 Green Lane	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2479	No	Residence	Residence	3 W. Red Bay Rd	single dwelling	c. 1945	Not Eligible
498-2480	No	Unknown	Unknown	30 Atlantic St	unknown	1964	Not Eligible
498-2481	No	Avenue Realty	Vacant	304 Manning Ave	business	1964	Not Eligible
498-2482	No	Barber/Beauty Shop	Vacant	308 Manning Ave	business	1960	Not Eligible
498-2483	No	Piggly Wiggly Store	South Sumter Resource Center	337 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-2484	No	Garage	Auto Service Garage	336 Manning Ave	business	1971	Not Eligible
498-2485	No	Snack House	Vacant	346 Manning Ave	restaurant	c. 1955	Not Eligible
498-2486	No	Community Funeral Home	Unknown	353-355 Manning Ave	mortuary	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2487	No	Boney's Liquor Store	Boney's ABC	356-358 Manning Ave	business	1970	Not Eligible

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Site number	Previously surveyed	Historic name	Current name	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
498-2488	No	Residence	Residence	814 Harvin St	single dwelling	1962	Not Eligible
498-2489	No	Unknown	Unknown	1 E. Red Bay Rd	warehouse	1970	Not Eligible
498-2490	No	Dickerson's/Stone's Grocery	Unknown	1001 Manning Rd	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2491	No	Young's Supermarket	Unknown	620 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-2492	No	Fix-Rite Cleaners	Sumter Funeral Service	625 Manning Ave	mortuary	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2493	No	Residence	Residence	7 E. Newberry Ave	single dwelling	1959	Not Eligible
498-2494	No	Residence	Residence	12 Kelly Ave	single dwelling	c. 1953	Not Eligible
498-2495	No	Residence	Residence	809 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2496	No	Residence	Residence	817 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1943	Not Eligible
498-2497	No	Residence	Residence	821 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2498	No	Residence	Residence	825 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2499	No	Residence	Residence	827 Manning Ave	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2500	No	Southern Welding and Body Works	Unknown	901 Manning Ave	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-2501	No	Richland Oil Company	Unknown	914 Manning Ave	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2502	No	Durant Club	A&T Auto Sales	915 Manning Ave (909)	business	c. 1960	Not Eligible
498-2503	No	Residence	Residence	916 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1945	Not Eligible
498-2504	No	Residence	Four Seasons Appliances	920 Manning Ave	single dwelling	1945	Not Eligible
498-2505	No	Garner's Grocery and Service Station/Alsbrook's Grocery	Honey Chicken Thai and Chinese Restaurant	921 Manning Ave	business	c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2506	No	Residence	Residence	925 Manning Ave (927)	single dwelling	c. 1925	Not Eligible

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Site number	Previously surveyed	Historic name	Current name	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
498-2507 498-2507.001	No	Griffin's Body Shop	Manning Avenue Automotive	929 Manning Ave	business	c. 1930, c. 1950	Not Eligible
498-2508	No	Residence	Residence	617 S. Harvin St	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2509	No	Residence	Residence	6 E. Fulton St	single dwelling	c. 1940	Not Eligible
498-2510	No	Unknown	Thunderguards Clubhouse	104 E. Bee St	business	1942	Not Eligible

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