NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received MAR 9 1984
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Fair-Rutherford ~~House~~ and Rutherford Houses

and/or common Rutherford House and Palmetto Dental Services

2. Location

street & number 1326 and 1330 Gregg St~~reet~~ N/A not for publication

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr.

street & number 225 Meadow Lake Drive

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of state South Carolina 29203

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Richland County Courthouse

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date May 4, 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent*	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair**	___ unexposed		

*Rutherford House **Fair-Rutherford House

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The buildings nominated are the Fair-Rutherford House (1326 Gregg Street) and the Rutherford House (1330 Gregg Street), in Columbia, South Carolina. The Fair-Rutherford House, a one-story frame building, was constructed ca. 1850 or earlier on land owned by Dr. Samuel Fair and enlarged three times: ca. 1870, ca. 1905, and ca. 1950. Originally a single-family dwelling, the ca. 1950 alterations converted it into a duplex. William H. Rutherford purchased the building in 1905, and it has been owned by members of the family for nearly eighty years; the ca. 1905 alterations and the ca. 1950 enlargement were undertaken by William H. Rutherford and Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1), respectively. Carrie B. Rutherford resided in the house with her son Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1) from 1917 to 1924 or 1925 and conducted the family's business affairs from this location. The ca. 1950 addition retains its orginal appearance, while the earlier (ca. 1905) main block, except for the west elevation, to which the ca. 1950 addition is attached, remains largely unchanged. The Rutherford House, a two-story frame residence, was erected in 1924-25. Harry B. Rutherford, Sr., purchased the property with its earlier building in 1914, and ownership has remained with the family to the present. Carrie B. Rutherford had the present building erected, and three generations of Rutherfords have lived in it. In 1982, the current owner Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, DDS, transformed it into a professional office. The recent remodeling altered the first floor plan and the appearance of the rear (east) elevation without causing major changes to the 1924-25 exterior or second floor of the building.

Additional Information

The Fair-Rutherford House is a single-story, frame building with a rectangular plan and compound gable roof; most of the house stands on brick or concrete block piers while the most recent addition has a concrete block foundation. All roof sections are covered with composition shingles.

Constructed ca. 1850 or earlier, the original building appears to have been a rectangular, weatherboarded cottage with a two-room, double-pen plan, low gable roof, and a central chimney.[1] The three-bay facade with its centered entrance faced west. Six of the eight brick piers remain to delineate the original plan, and sash-sawn floor boards, joists, and plate fragments, as well as the use of soft brick and mortar, further corroborate the early construction date. The presence of brick infill between two piers of the west wall indicates that the building probably had a small, centered porch or portico.

An 1872 bird's-eye view of Columbia shows that the house had undergone extensive alterations.[2] In a structural analysis report written ca. 1981, Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr., notes evidence of an attic fire and roof reframing.[3] It is reasonable to assume that the fire could have occurred in February 1865, shortly before or after General William T. Sherman's forces occupied the city. Cotton bales were stacked for burning at the corner of Plain (now Hampton) and Pickens streets, approximately 2300 feet to the west, and retreating Confederate soldiers fired the Charlotte Depot, located about 2000 feet northwest of the house; a third possibility is that sparks from the conflagration of February 17-18 caused the damage.[4] William T. Walter sold the house to Josiah A. Patten in April 1870 for $300; less than three years later William M. Hayne purchased it for $700; this indicates that the improvements had more than doubled the value of the building.[5]

The ca. 1870 alterations enlarged the plan with an addition to the east elevation. The roof was raised, a brick corner fireplace added, and the original porch or portico

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Black History
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1905-present **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fair-Rutherford House, located at 1326 Gregg Street, and the Rutherford House, which stands on the corner of Washington and Gregg streets, in Columbia, South Carolina, are one- and two-story residences, respectively; the former was erected ca. 1850 and underwent three alterations during the following century, and the latter was built in 1924-25. Both houses are significant in Columbia Black history because of their association with the advancement of the Rutherford family from servitude to a position of prominence and respect. William H. Rutherford's business had prospered sufficiently by 1905 to permit him to acquire the Fair-Rutherford House as a rental property; his son Harry B. Rutherford, Sr., expanded the family's holdings with the purchase of the 1330 Gregg Street property in 1914. With the death of Harry B., Sr., his widow Carrie B. Rutherford relocated to 1326 Gregg Street, where she continued buying and selling real estate. By 1925 the family had built an imposing residence on the lot adjacent to the Fair-Rutherford House. Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (2), the great-grandson of William H., rehabilitated the larger family home and now practices dentistry in the building. Certain members of the family, representing three generations, participated in the education of Blacks in the city during a period of nearly ninety years and contributed significantly in this field. Foremost among these were Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1) and his wife Dr. Evaretta S. Rutherford. Both were associated with the system of segregated education that existed before and for a period after the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decisions in the Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka cases in the 1950's, which overturned the "separate but equal" ruling of Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). Although the contributions of Harry B. and Evaretta S. Rutherford were made during recent years, they held important teaching and administrative positions in Columbia's segregated schools, an institution that exists no longer. Howard School has vanished and Washington High School closed its doors nearly ten years ago; the Rutherford House, the residence of two prominent Black educators, remains as evidence of that period. William H. and Harry B. Rutherford, Sr., operated independent manufacturing businesses when most Negroes in the nation were laborers or worked in service-related occupations. The success of their cottage industry provided the necessary funds to purchase the Fair-Rutherford and Rutherford houses. Later family members concentrated their attention on the acquisition of real property and other business ventures. The extraordinary success of the family's industrial and business activities is significant.

Black History: In 1860 there were 402,406 slaves in South Carolina and only 9914 free Blacks.[11] The national census of that year lists nine heads of families or other individuals with the surname Rutherford, and none of these were Black.[12] Both William Henry and William H. Rutherford, father and son, were native born and almost certainly slaves.[13]

William H. Rutherford (1852-1910) was thirteen when the Civil War ended and he became a Freedman. A young man with this name and correct age and complexion appears in the 1870 census living in Columbia with the family of Edward Simmons, a servant to Robert Brown Elliott, Black Republican Party leader, speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and U.S. Congressman.[14] Eight years later Rutherford purchased a lot at 1337 Winn (later Gregg) Street and erected a house on the property.[15] The 1880 census lists him as a barber who

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ±.3

Quadrangle name Columbia North, SC **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References UTM-A= 1330 Gregg Street UTM-B= 1326 Gregg Street

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	497839	3762740	B	17	497860	3762710
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated properties are shown bounded by the heavy red line on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map # 36 , drawn at the scale of 1"=100' . This boundary includes only the nominated buildings and the property associated with them.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**
state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert E. Dalton Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. Paula D. Gaffney

organization Robert E. Dalton, Historic Preservation Consultant **date** June 13, 1983

street & number 2915 Felix Avenue **telephone** (901) 452-2964

city or town Memphis **state** Tennessee 38111

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 3/1/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Delores Byers **Keeper of the National Register** Entered in the ~~National Register~~ **date** 4/5/84

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

removed. DeCosta observed original (ca. 1850) lath and plaster behind the corner fireplace; this, and the absence of a ridge beam in the roof system, indicate a nineteenth-century construction date.[6] Additional evidence is found in the remains of a brick pier located under the southeast corner of the ca. 1870 building; it was constructed differently and had harder brick than the ca. 1850 piers. The addition provided a third room and a rear, corner, inset porch. The building now had a medium gable roof with a boxed cornice and returns, weatherboard siding, and probably wooden shingles on the roof.

Early in this century, possibly when William H. Rutherford purchased the house in 1905 and certainly before 1919, when the Sanborn Insurance Map shows the changes in place, the building was altered a second time by enclosing the rear porch, adding a large front porch, and constructing a narrow shed addition to the east elevation. This alteration created a new room and enlarged the ca. 1870 room. A small porch was attached to the now enclosed porch.[7]

The final alterations occurred ca. 1950, when the building was changed to a duplex by the removal of the front porch and the addition of a two-room, frame extension to the west elevation; this unit has a low gable roof, open-course, concrete block foundation, and shiplap siding.[8] Open porches with shed roofs were built on the north and south elevations and a similar double porch attached to the east wall; these sheltered the new entrances. It is likely that the brick chimney stack was stuccoed and composition shingles installed at this time, too. Most of the windows in the house have six-over-six, single-hung sashes; these were possibly salvaged from the ca. 1870 alterations.

The Rutherford House stands on the southeast corner lot, at the intersection of Washington and Gregg streets, which adjoins the Fair-Rutherford House property on the south side. The present house, constructed in 1924-25, replaced an earlier residence. The 1872 bird's-eye view of Columbia shows a two-story three-bay house that has a small shed porch, single-story shed addition on the rear, and hip roof.[9]

The Rutherford House is a two-story, weatherboarded, vernacular, frame building, built on brick piers and concrete block foundation and covered with a compound hip roof with composition shingles and a flaired, rectangular brick stack. Although the interior of the first floor was altered in 1982 to provide for offices, operatories, laboratory, waiting room, X-ray area, dark room, and equipment spaces, the hall configuration as well as the double hearth, mantels, and beveled mirrors have been retained. Except for the installation of closets and kitchen facilities and the removal of the staircase, the second floor has been changed very little. The overall plan is asymetrical and remains original; exterior changes include the removal of a one-story, shed porch from the east wall and replacement with a small corner porch and handicapped access ramp; also, one chimney, two windows, and three doors have been eliminated. Old brick infill was installed in sections of the north, east, and south elevations at this time. Shutters on the east and north elevations, which were not original, have been removed.

A one-story, hip-roofed, porch dominates the facade (west elevation) and nearly half of the north elevation. Slender square posts support the roof; these are braced, banded, bracketed, and paired, except at the corners where they are clustered into threes. Beveled drops punctuate the gracefully arched spandrels, and a simple balustrade with square-section ballisters connects the posts. The porch has narrow plank flooring. The rafters of the porch and roof are exposed and notched. Brick planters flanking the stairs delineate the entrance.

The facade is divided into a pair of two-bay sections of unequal width. A paneled door, which replaced the original glazed door, is located in the narrower, slightly recessed, left section. The distinctive architrave, with its fluted pilasters and lintel, plain bases, and boxed and denticulated cornice, has been retained. All first-story windows are single, while those on the second-story are paired; double-hung, four-over-one sashes, a pattern characteristic of 1920s residential fenestration, are found in all elevations.

An unexpected feature of the four-bay north elevation is the small, Art Deco, stained and textured glass window; this has a geometric pattern executed in blue-gray, green, amber, and clear glass and is flanked by single windows. The westernmost bay has paired windows up and down, while the remaining bays have single windows. A small, four-light window in the second bay, which duplicated the one above, was removed during the 1982 rehabilitation. The easternmost bay is the north wall of an ell.

The east elevation originally had four bays; the left three bays were in the ell. There were three doors that opened onto the porch, one of which permitted entrance to an enclosed area in the southeast corner, but when the porch was removed a single window replaced the doors. Access doors to both floors were installed in 1982 in the northernmost, recessed bay, and the new rear porch was also located here. The second floor of the ell has three windows: a single and paired group.

Except for minor repairs and painting, the south elevation has been little changed. Its configuration is straightforward: three bays with paired windows at both levels. A diminutive, stained and textured glass window is located between the center and right, first-floor window groups; this, too, has a geometric pattern in green, red, amber, and blue-gray glass. This window was rotated ninety degrees and reinstalled in 1982. A small, four-light window once separated the first-floor, center-bay sashes; this was removed and the windows pushed together during the recent rehabilitation. The open-course concrete block foundation under the left and center bays was installed before 1950.[10]

A low brick wall once followed the Gregg and Washington street property lines; this was removed prior to 1950. A modern brick and concrete block wall and chainlink fence now enclose the back yard.

could read and write.[16] From ca. 1888 to ca. 1895 he taught school; the last ten years of his life he operated two manufacturing businesses and purchased rental properties.[17] The lot on which the Fair-Rutherford House stands was purchased by him in 1905; his son Harry B. Rutherford, Sr., acquired the 1330 Gregg Street property nine years later, and members of the family have occupied one or the other of these buildings from 1917 to the present.[18]

Harry Benjamin Rutherford, Sr. (1880-1916) worked briefly as a barber before joining his father's business; later he owned and operated a fleet of limousines.[19] Shortly after his death (1917) his widow, Carrie B. Rutherford, moved into the Fair-Rutherford House; it was she who had the Rutherford House built in 1924-25.[20]

Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1) (1911-80) was a prominent Columbia educator, consultant, and credit union official. His wife, Dr. Evaretta Sims Rutherford (1910-1978), held faculty and administrative positions at Benedict College and Howard University.[21]

The sons of Harry B. and Evaretta S. Rutherford, Harry Benjamin Rutherford, Jr. (2) (1939-) and William Rutherford (1941-) both graduated from Howard University. The former operates Palmetto Dental Services, with offices in the Rutherford House, and the latter has a successful medical practice in Washington, D. C.[22]

The Rutherford family progressed, in four generations, from slavery to prominence in the community. Each new generation built on the achievements of the previous one, and the children advanced further than their parents.

Education: When emancipation had become a reality, Blacks in Columbia first established churches; then they directed their attention to the need for education.[23] The first school for Freedmen opened on November 6, 1865, in the basement of a Negro church; more than 240 students enrolled.[24] Other private schools, taught by teachers of both races, soon followed, and these remained popular, according to C. A. Johnson, because many persons felt they would receive a good education only if they paid for it.[25] The South Carolina Constitution of 1868 provided for a system of universal, free public education.[26] The first Negro public educational facility, Howard School, had been established a year earlier through the efforts of the Freedman's Bureau and the New York Society.[27] Howard was the only public school for Blacks in the city for nearly fifty years; there were only seven Negro high schools in the state.[28] Booker T. Washington, the second school in Columbia, was erected in 1916 and became a high school two years later; by 1936 there were seven Black schools in the city, serving a student population of 5000.[29] Population shifts away from the downtown area resulted in the closing of Washington High School in 1974.[30]

Three generations of Rutherfords were teachers in Columbia. William H. taught school from 1885 to 1895; since he does not appear in the city directories as a member of the Howard faculty, it is probable that he was associated with one of the numerous private schools or operated one himself at his 1337 Gregg Street residence.[31] Carrie B. (Jones) Rutherford, the wife of Harry B., Sr., also taught school.[32]

Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. (1) was associated with the Black schools in Columbia from 1917 to 1964 as student, teacher, administrator, educational consultant, and

teachers' credit union officer. A native of Columbia, Dr. Rutherford attended the city's public schools and graduated from Washington High School in 1928. He received a B. S. (cum laude) degree from Johnson C. Smith University (1932) and advanced degrees from New York University (M. A., 1940) and Harvard University (Ed. D., 1965). He taught mathematics at Washington High School (1932-38) and later (1950-64) was principal of the school; other assignments included teaching principal at Carver Junior High School and Waverly Elementary School's principal. Rutherford taught education courses and served as academic dean at Benedict College in Columbia. After his retirement from Washington High School he worked for the Office of Educational Programs and Services, and while in this capacity he was selected by the National Education Association to join a group of educators who visited schools in the U.S.S.R., Poland, Denmark, Finland, and West Berlin. His publications appear in the Palmetto Education Association Journal.[33]

Dr. Rutherford was a respected teacher and innovative administrator. Before federal assistance became available for school lunches and textbook fees, he designed and implemented programs to assist underpriviledged students.[34] While stressing the importance of academic education, he also encouraged extracurricular activities; Washington High School had an Honor Society and thirty-one activities and organizations for the students. Fannie Phelps Adams, during a recent interview, said of Rutherford, "He was dedicated to the individual's worth, dignity, and potential."[35]

The Richland Teachers Council Federal Credit Union was organized in 1939 for the benefit of Columbia and Richland County Negro school teachers and the faculties of Benedict College and Allen University.[36] Dr. Rutherford was the organization's first treasurer (he was elected again in 1958), and he held the office of president from ca. 1959 to 1964, longer than any other incumbent. Together with W. J. Gilliam, he sponsored and assisted in founding other teachers' credit unions.[37] He served on the National Education Association Credit Union Committee and as chairman of the Credit Union Committee of the Palmetto Education Association.[38]

Dr. Evaretta Sims Rutherford, the spouse of Harry B., Jr., received degrees from Howard University (A. B., 1931), New York University (M. A., 1948), and Harvard University (Ed. D., 1962). She taught English, Latin, French, and typing at Washington High School. Later she chaired the Division of Education at Benedict College (1948-62) and served as professor, director of student teaching for secondary schools, and chairman of the Department of Education (later Department of Curriculum and Instruction) at Howard University. Among her many awards and honors were two Fulbright lectureships in Madras, India, and Botswana, Swaziland. She wrote, coauthored, or edited six books in the field of African studies.[39]

Industry/business: One area of business that failed to attract many Black South Carolinians during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was manufacturing. Few individuals had the requisite capital, business training to organize or operate a corporation, or the confidence and cooperation of potential Black investors to succeed in manufacturing.[40] The 1910 census reveals that of the more than 450,000 Black workers in the state fewer than 10,000 were independent manufacturers.[41] A number of these small entrepreneurs

operated their businesses in their homes.

William H. Rutherford began producing lodge regalia and supplies in his residence at 1337 Gregg Street as early as 1900 and continued until his death in 1910. Harry B. Rutherford, Sr., was a partner in the business, styled W. H. Rutherford & Son, the only regalia maker found in the city directories for the period.[42] A number of lodges, fraternal organizations, and secret societies required their members to wear distinctive uniforms and employed special paraphernalia in their activities; this combined with the large memberships, because the groups often functioned as burial societies, caused the Rutherford business to prosper.

Both father and son were themselves active in fraternal organizations. William H. was grand secretary of the State Grand Lodge No. 4 of the Independent Order of Good Shepherds and Order of Samaritans from 1880 to 1910. Harry B., Sr., served as state grand secretary of the Samaritans and held office in the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.[43]

William H. Rutherford diversified his business interests briefly in 1904-05 when he operated a cigar making factory in partnership with William Frasia (Frasia & Rutherford) at 1112 Washington Street.[44] In 1905 William H. purchased the 1326 Gregg Street property and other parcels of real estate; his son Harry B. acquired the 1330 Gregg Street property in 1914.[45] Later generations of Rutherfords have been successful businessmen and businesswomen who invested in securities and real estate.[46]

Footnotes

[1]Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr., Structural and Historical Analysis of No. 1328 /sic/ Gregg Street., n. p., n. d.

[2]C. Drie, Bird's-eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina, published by the artist, 1872.

[3]DeCosta, op. cit.

[4]Marion Brunson Lucas, Sherman and the Burning of Columbia, College Station, TX: Texas A & M Press, c. 1976, pp. 67-69, 71, and maps following p. 96.

[5]John J. Earle. Abstract of Title of Mrs. Emily Boeschell /1326 Gregg Street/, Columbia, S. C., October 24, 1905.

[6]DeCosta, op. cit.

[7]Hunter A. Gibbes, Abstract of Title of Henry Boeschell /1326 Gregg Street/, Columbia, S. C., November 17, 1905; Insurance Maps of South Carolina, New York: Sanborn Map Co., c. 1919, sheet 50.

[8]Photograph of 1326 Gregg Street property, owned by Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., dated May 21, 1950, on reverse side.

[9]Drie, op. cit.

[10]Photograph of 1330 Gregg Street property, owned by Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., dated May 21, 1950, on reverse side.

[11]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Negro Population, 1790-1915, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1918, p. 57.

[12]Index for the 1860 South Carolina Census.

[13]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of the United States, 1900, Richland County, South Carolina, p. 10, line 82.

[14]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of the United States, 1870, Richland County, South Carolina, p. 26, line 37.

[15]Deed, Nathaniel B. Barnwell to W. H. Rutherford, October 23, 1878, Richland County, S. C.; William J. Simmons, Men of Mark: Eminent, Progressive and Rising, New York: Arno Press & The New York Times, 1968 (orig. pub. 1887).

[16]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of the United States, 1880, Richland County, South Carolina, p. 8, line 6.

[17]C. M. Douglas, comp., City Directory of Columbia, S. C., for 1888, Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., Printer, 1888, p. 88; The Columbia City Directory, 1895. . . , Columbia: C. M. Douglas, 1895, p. 157; Walsh's Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory for 1903. . . , Charleston, S. C.: The W. H. Walsh Directory Co., 1903, p. 457; Walsh's Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory for 1904-05, Charleston, S. C.: The W. H. Walsh Directory Co., 1904, p. 519; Walsh's Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory for 1910, Charleston, S. C.: The W. H. Walsh Directory Co., 1910, p. 422; personal communication

with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, May 4, 1983.

[18]Hunter A. Gibbes, op. cit.; Abstract of W. B. Burney /1330 Gregg Street/, Columbia, S. C., February 1914.

[19]U. S. Census, 1900, op. cit.; Columbia City Directory, 1903 and 1910, op. cit.; personal communication with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., May 4, 1983.

[20]Walsh's Columbia, South Carolina, City Directory for 1917, Charleston, S. C.: The Walsh Directory Co., 1917, p. 501; personal communication with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., May 4, 1983.

[21]Harry B. Rutherford, resumes, ca. 1965 and ca. 1967; Evaretta S. Rutherford, resume, ca. 1976.

[22]Personal communication with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., May 4, 1983.

[23]C. A. Johnson, "Negroes," in Helen Kohn Hennig, ed., Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, Columbia: The Columbia Sesqui-Centennial Commission, 1936, p. 310.

[24]Asa H. Gordon, Sketches of Negro Life and History in South Carolina, 2nd. ed., Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971 (orig. pub. 1929), p. 93.

[25]Johnson, op. cit., p. 311.

[26]Orin F. Crow, "Public Schools," in Hennig, op. cit., p. 116.

[27]Gordon, op. cit., p. 93.

[28]Johnson, op. cit., p. 311; Franklin Lincoln Mather, Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent, Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1976 (orig. pub. 1915), vol. I, pp. xxiv-xxv.

[29]Johnson, op. cit., p. 311.

[30]"Booker T.--A Symbol," The State /Columbia, S. C./, March 4, 1974.

[31]Columbia City Directory, 1888 and 1895, op. cit.

[32]Personal communication with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., May 4, 1983.

[33]Harry B. Rutherford, resumes, op. cit.

[34]Paula D. Gaffney, notes on interview with Mrs. Frankie B. Outten, July 22, 1981.

[35]Ibid.; Paula D. Gaffney, notes on interview with Fannie Phelps Adams, August 23, 1981.

[36]Farm Credit Administration, Richland Teachers Council Federal Credit Union Organization Certificate, November 9, 1936.

[37]Anonymous, untitled history of the Richland Teachers Council Federal Credit Union, n. d., p. 3.

[38]Harry B. Rutherford, resume, ca. 1965, op. cit.

[39]Evaretta S. Rutherford, resume, op. cit.

[40]Gordon, op. cit., pp. 143, 152.

[41]U. S. Department of Commerce, Negro Population, op. cit., pp. 520, 522.

[42]U. S. Census, 1900, op. cit.; Columbia City Directory, 1904-05, op. cit.

[43]William H. Rutherford tombstone, Randolph Cemetery, Columbia, South Carolina; Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., personal history statement in Institute of International Education Application for Scholarship for Undergraduate Study Abroad, March 20, 1930.

[44]Columbia City Directory, 1904-05, op. cit.

[45]Gibbes, op. cit.; Earle, op. cit.

[46]Personal communication with Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr., May 4, 1983.

Anonymous. Untitled history of the Richland Teachers Council Federal Credit Union. N. d.

The Columbia City Directory, 1895. . . . Columbia, S. C.: C. M. Douglas, 1895.

DeCosta, Herbert A., Jr. Structural and Historical Analysis of No. 1328 /sic/ Gregg St. N. p., n. d.

Deed, Nathaniel Barnwell to W. H. Rutherford, Richland County, S. C., Oct. 23, 1878.

Douglas, C. M., comp. City Directory of Columbia, S. C. for 1888. Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., Printer, 1888.

Drie, C. Bird's-eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina. Published by the artist, 1872.

Earle, John J. Abstract of Title of Mrs. Emily Boeschell, Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

Gaffney, Paula D. Notes on interview with Mrs. Frankie B. Outten, July 22, 1981.

_____. Notes on interview with Fannie Phelps Adams, Aug. 23, 1981.

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