Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey Beaufort County, South Carolina

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Brooker Architectural Design Consultants
Historic Beaufort Foundation
Preservation Consultants, Inc.

1998

BEAUFORT COUNTY ABOVE-GROUND
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared for:

Beaufort County, South Carolina
City of Beaufort, South Carolina
Town of Port Royal, South Carolina

Brockington and Associates, Inc.   Brooker Architectural Design Consultants
Historic Beaufort Foundation   Preservation Consultants, Inc.

April 1998

Beaufort County Above-Ground
Historic Resources Survey of
Beaufort County, South Carolina

Report Prepared for:

Beaufort County, South Carolina
City of Beaufort, South Carolina
Town of Port Royal, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Bruce G. Harvey
Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Colin Brooker
Brooker Architectural Design Consultants

David B. Schneider
Historic Beaufort Foundation

Sarah Fick
Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Brockington and Associates, Inc.   Brooker Architectural Design Consultants
Historic Beaufort Foundation   Preservation Consultants, Inc.

April 1998

Acknowledgments

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1: Introduction

Preface

Beaufort County is rich in its historical resources, and its history exists on several levels of the popular imagination. The City of Beaufort perhaps comes most readily to mind, its streets close to the harbor lined with grand two- and three-story houses, with layers of porches across two or three sides. Other images are powerful as well. The image of plantations, with their seemingly endless vistas of marshes and rice fields producing wealth almost beyond comprehension, is strong, as is perhaps the image of small houses on the remote sea islands that form Beaufort County's contact with the Atlantic Ocean.

Examples of these resources certainly exist, but they are only part of the reality behind the image. Mid-twentieth century housing construction, including a boom after World War II in both Beaufort and Port Royal, constitute a large portion of the County's historic resources, while small farm houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are scattered throughout the inland portions of the County. Schools, bridges, cotton gins, manufacturing facilities, and stores from the twentieth century, along with the grand houses, plantations, and sea islands, remain to testify to the County's patterns of development.

In the past several decades, however, the pace of development in Beaufort County has accelerated greatly, as people from around the nation have discovered its natural beauty and historical associations. As new housing subdivisions arise, new roads are built and old roads widened, and as retail shopping centers line these new and improved roads, the potential for destroying Beaufort County's valuable heritage has increased apace. Wise planning for the County's growth and development requires an understanding of the locations, types, and significance of the cultural resources that may be affected in the course of this development. This report is intended to provide a solid basis for this understanding.

Name of Survey

This project, in accordance with the Scope of Work, is titled *An Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey of Beaufort County, South Carolina.*

Boundaries of Survey Area

The survey area is the political limits of Beaufort County, and includes the City of Beaufort, the Town of Port Royal, St. Helena Island, Daufuskie Island, and the rural areas of Beaufort County and its barrier islands. The survey area does not include the Town of Bluffton, the Town of Hilton Head, and the federal land. Figure 1 shows Beaufort County with the excluded areas indicated.

Area of Survey

The total survey area is approximately 560 square miles in Beaufort County.

Surveyors

The survey has been carried out by a collaboration of four firms and organizations in Beaufort and Charleston: Bruce G. Harvey has represented Brockington and Associates, Inc., Colin Brooker has represented Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, David B. Schneider has represented Historic Beaufort Foundation, Inc., and Sarah Fick has represented Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Dates of Survey

The background research and field work phases were carried out during calendar year 1997, with follow-up work conducted during the winter of 1998. Initial planning meetings began in January 1997 and background research in Beaufort and Columbia began shortly thereafter. Fieldwork in both the rural and urban areas of Beaufort County began in February, 1997. The survey will be complete on 15 April 1998.

Objective of Survey

The objective of this survey has been to identify all above ground historic resources in the survey area of Beaufort County. These resources include a wide variety of cultural remains, including buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. The members of the team who conducted the survey also provided basic historic documentation of these resources. This research and field work has been conducted with several goals in mind. The project is designed to provide information to public officials throughout Beaufort County to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Beaufort County's cultural resources, and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. It is also hoped that this project will generate additional public awareness of the presence of cultural resources in the county, and their value to the community. The historical overview contained in Chapter 2 of this report is designed to assist in the appreciation of these resources. The results of this survey should also serve as an archival record of the county's above ground historic resources; toward this end, an inventory list containing every site recorded during the field work is a part of this report.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state, and to highlight those that are eligible for the National
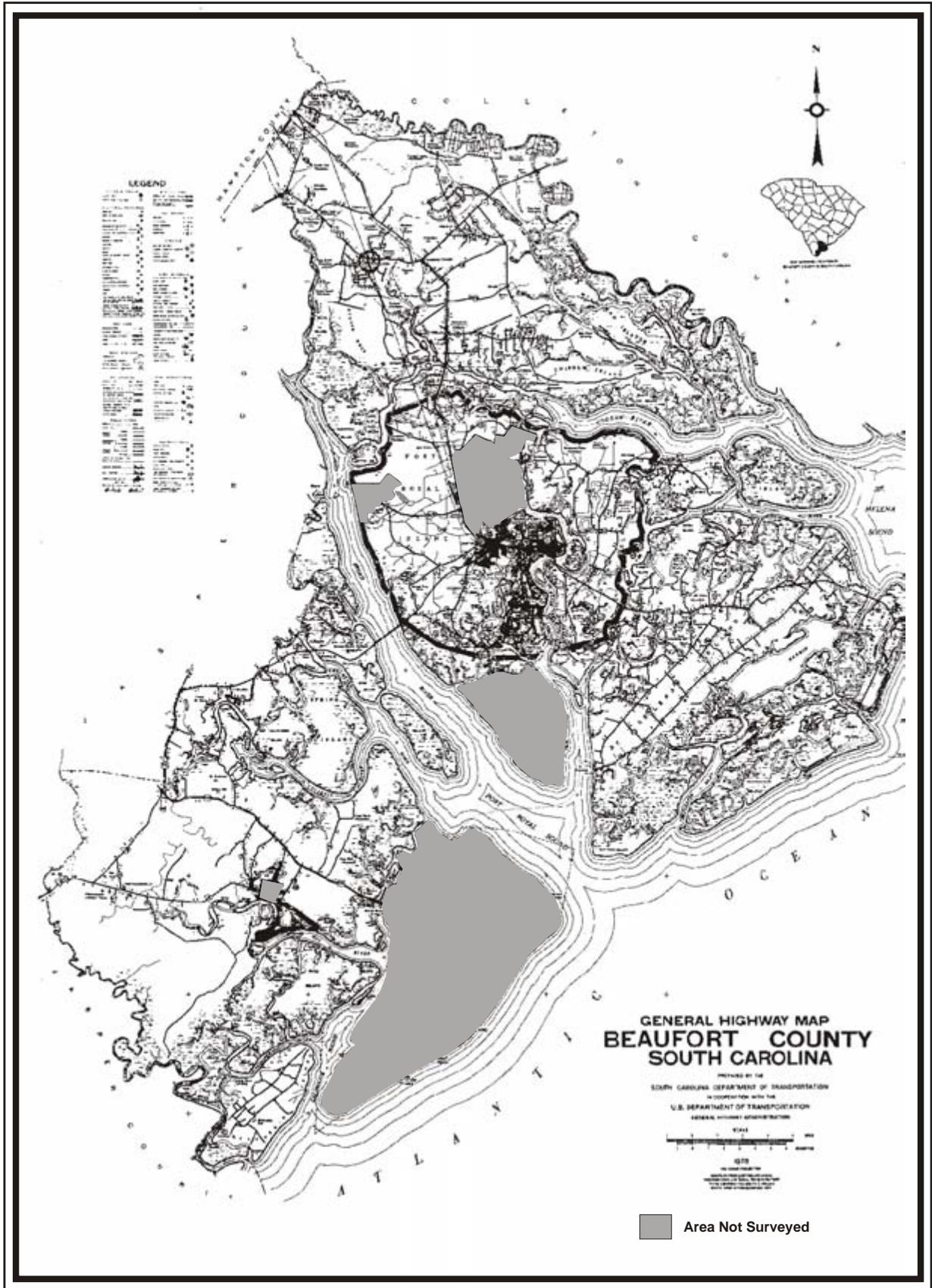
Figure 1. Map of Beaufort County showing the survey area.

Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This process of documentation is mandated by the Federal government through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. It provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with Federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey of Beaufort County gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

Methods of Survey

The methods of this survey relate directly to its goals and objectives. The survey began with background historical research for Beaufort District and Beaufort County. This research consisted of examining historic maps, plats, documents, and unpublished secondary materials at the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina (Columbia), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (Columbia), the South Carolina Historical Society (Charleston), the South Carolina Room of the Beaufort County Library (Beaufort), the Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance (Beaufort), the Charleston County Public Library (Charleston) and interviews with individuals knowledgeable about Beaufort County's history. Members of the survey team reviewed contemporary published literature such as business gazetteers and directories and local newspapers. In addition, the consultants reviewed the available secondary literature pertaining to Beaufort County and the Lowcountry of South Carolina. While a great deal of information is available for colonial and antebellum Beaufort County, relatively little has been published that illuminates Beaufort County's late nineteenth and twentieth century history. At the same time, the largest number of the surviving historic resources in Beaufort County date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Members of the survey team have therefore placed a special emphasis on providing information about modern Beaufort County.

This background research led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in Beaufort County's historical development. The overview serves two important ends. First, it will serve as an introduction to Beaufort County's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Beaufort County's above-ground historic resources; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP rests to a large extent on the relations between a historic property and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyors to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began once the draft historical overview had been developed. The objective was to locate and document all historic resources which were built before 1950. The field work was conducted on two levels simultaneously. Surveyors made determinations as to the potential NRHP status of properties which they encountered. Properties which were potentially eligible for the NRHP or which were already listed on the NRHP, along with those which possessed unique or

otherwise notable historical or architectural qualities and those which are not readily accessible to the public, were documented through the completion of an intensive statewide survey form. All other properties, those which are not potentially eligible for the NRHP, were documented on a reconnaissance survey form with basic information including location, approximate age,, condition, and integrity. All properties were photographed using black and white film, and were plotted on Beaufort County planning maps and digitized in ArcInfo by the Beaufort County Geographical Information System (GIS) Department.

Additional research on individual properties was conducted during and after the field work. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about them, while surveyors made attempts during the field work to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties. In addition, members of the survey team conducted research on selected properties in the Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance in Beaufort. This information has been used to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the Survey Forms.

Chapter II: Historic Overview of Beaufort County

Introduction

Beaufort County is a place dominated by waters. Robert Mills, writing in his *Statistics of South Carolina* in 1825, observed that "there is no district in the state, either better watered, or possessing a larger portion of rich land, than Beaufort."[1] The Atlantic Ocean extends far into Beaufort County, through a maze of sea islands. People who have seen these islands have prized them for centuries, from the Spanish settlers of the sixteenth century who used the harbors and islands for shelter, to the eighteenth and nineteenth century British and American planters who grew rich from long-staple cotton, to the modern developers catering to wishes for waterfront property with breathtakingly beautiful marsh vistas. Further inland, a network of rivers drains the inland parts of the county and provides a mix of highlands and marshes that proved ideal for rice culture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Staple crop agriculture dominated Beaufort County in the colonial and antebellum years. County residents continued to raise crops after the Civil War, but agriculture represented smaller parts of the county's economic base in the twentieth century. The ravages of the Civil War, which were intense in both the City and County of Beaufort, joined with changes in the nation's and the world's economies to make rice and sea island cotton less viable throughout the Lowcountry of South Carolina. In the years after the Civil War, residents and investors in the county sought to find new ways of earning money; shipping, seafood packing, phosphate mining, truck farming, logging, and more, each had its day. Logging activities, phosphate mining, and especially truck farming joined with re-created plantations to dominate the rural inland parts of the county by the twentieth century, while manufacturing, seafood, and commercial activities centered in the more urban areas surrounding the City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal. This mix of agriculture, timber, commerce, recreation, and light industry, along with tourism and a strong military presence, continues to support the county in the late twentieth century.

The mix of old and new is particularly strong in Beaufort County, which saw the earliest European attempts at settlement of any part of the state. Enormous social, economic, and political changes have swept over the land since the early European explorations of the Americas; these along with military invasions have had a powerful impact on the county's landscape and architecture over the past several centuries. Beaufort County is also a focus for modern development, and new landscapes are being created as this survey is being conducted. A keen awareness of historical resources is crucial for keeping the claims of the past in keeping with the demands of the present and future.

---

[1]Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston, SC: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826; reprint, Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972), 367.

The southern Lowcountry, and South Carolina in particular, has been the subject of several scholarly studies in the past decade. These studies have made the task of writing this historical overview an even more rewarding process. Lawrence Rowland, a historian teaching at the University of South Carolina at Beaufort, in his dissertation and in subsequent articles has brought to light valuable information and interpretations regarding Beaufort District in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.[2] More recently, a history of Beaufort County co-written by Rowland, Alexander Moore, and George C. Rogers, Jr., provides a base for understanding the county's history before the Civil War.[3] Peter Coclanis, a historian at the University of North Carolina, has written about the influential role of international markets on the early and continuing formation of the South Carolina Lowcountry.[4] Joyce Chaplin, a historian at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, has written a study of the development of modern thought in the southern Lowcountry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and has focused on discussions of technological improvements, intellectual currents regarding modern economic and agricultural thought, and changes in the landscape.[5] Finally, Stephanie McCurry has written a study of yeoman culture in St. Peter's Parish in the early and middle nineteenth century. McCurry, a professor of history at the University of California at San Diego, made an exhaustive examination of the sources pertaining to St. Peter's Parish, in what is now Jasper County, and has described the relations among poor white, yeoman, and planter families in the decades leading up to the Civil War.[6]

All of these works focus primarily on Beaufort's Augustan age, the years before the Civil War. Given the ravages of time and war, few architectural or historical resources survive from this period outside the City of Beaufort. The purpose of this overview is to provide a context for understanding the historical resources that still exist, and to understand why other types of historical resources no longer exist. The bulk of the historical resources in the county outside the relatively urban areas of Beaufort and Port Royal date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Information regarding this more recent period is widely scattered, and primary research is on-going. It is hoped that this report will stimulate additional research activity

---

[2]Lawrence S. Rowland, "Alone on the River: The Rise and Fall of the Savannah River Rice Plantations of St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 86 (April 1985); Rowland, "Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800" (Ph.D. diss., University of South Carolina, 1978).

[3]Lawrence S .Rowland Alexander Moore, and George C. Rogers, Jr., *The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Volume I, 1514-1861* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996).

[4]Peter A. Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country 1670-1920* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1989).

[5]Joyce E. Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit: Agricultural Innovation and Modernity in the Lower South, 1730-1815* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993).

[6]Stephanie McCurry, *Masters of Small Worlds: Yeoman Households, Gender Relations, & the Political Culture of the Antebellum South Carolina Low Country* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1995).

into Beaufort County's twentieth century history. Preliminary results are presented here, along with a general overview of Beaufort County's earlier development.

The political geography of what is now Beaufort County has changed over the years of European and American occupation, and should be kept in mind during the following historical overview. Spanish explorers established a base in what is now Beaufort County in the sixteenth century, while English settlement along the South Carolina coast began at Charleston in 1670. What is now Beaufort County was not within a political jurisdiction in 1682. At that time, it was probably administered first from Colleton County and then from Granville. There were no county seats in the area, and all official records were kept in Charleston. Between 1706, when Parliament passed the Church Act, and 1769, the coastal portions of South Carolina were subdivided into parishes, centered around Anglican churches. Parts of three parishes formed what is now Beaufort County: St. Helena, St. Lukes, and Prince Williams.

The colony of South Carolina was reorganized into circuit court districts in 1769. Beaufort District included most of what is now Beaufort, Hampton, and Jasper counties; court was held at different times through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the towns of Gillisonville, Coosawhatchie, and Beaufort. In 1878, the western parts of Beaufort County were split off to form Hampton County. Jasper County emerged in 1912 from parts of Hampton and Beaufort counties; the present shape of Beaufort County was established in the middle twentieth century.

The Protohistoric Era and Early European Context

Native American groups had occupied the area between the Combahee and Savannah rivers for ages before the arrival of Europeans in the early sixteenth century. While the Yamasee are the best known tribe as a result of a war bearing their name in the early eighteenth century, other groups had also been in the area. The most important of these was the Cusabo, a branch of the mighty Muskhogean linguistic family. They were the first group that the arriving Spanish encountered in the sixteenth century, and clearly were the dominant group in the area at the time of contact. At that time, the Yamasee were more closely associated with lands in Georgia. The Yamasee moved north of the Savannah River in 1687, and lived more or less in alliance with the British colonists in the area until the outbreak of war in 1715.[7]

Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena.[8] This was not a permanent settlement; the first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast, in 1526, was at San Miguel de Gualdape. The location

---

[7]John R. Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America; Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1952): 94-95, 103.

[8]Paul E. Hoffman, "Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84 (April 1983): 64; Rowland, "Alone on the River," 1.

of this settlement has long been in dispute, with opinions ranging from the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown, as far south as St. Catherine's Sound in Georgia.[9] The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1562, called Charlesfort. Recent archaeological evidence indicates that Charlesfort was on what is now Parris Island in Beaufort County.

The French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back, to protect their original interest. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566, building it on top of the destroyed French settlement. Local Indians, the Cusabo, were unfriendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587.[10] The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the sea islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at "St. Ellens" when the English captain William Hilton visited the area in 1663.[11] During its twenty year existence, Santa Elena served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior of the state.

English Colonial Occupation

Settlers in the Lowcountry were caught up in and were integral parts of wide-ranging disputes and rivalries among the English, French, Spanish, Indians, and African slaves. These disputes and rivalries encompassed nearly all of the Lowcountry, an area that spanned hundreds of miles from Georgetown, north of Charleston, south to St. Augustine. Spanish forces, after they had routed the French in East Florida in 1565, returned to Santa Elena in 1566. However, they abandoned their settlement at Santa Elena in the 1580s in favor of concentrating their forces at St. Augustine. This Spanish presence was a continual threat to the English settlers, particularly after the 1670s, when Spain learned of the Charles Towne settlement along the Ashley River.

King Charles II of England disregarded Spain's claim to the region, and in 1662 he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors, a group of wealthy and powerful investors. The next year, a group of Barbados planters with connections to the Lords Proprietors hired William Hilton to explore the acquisition. He spent over a month in the waters of both Port Royal and Santa Elena, leaving with a high opinion of the area's potential as a colony. Prompted by the account of tall pines and good soils, a small colony set out for Port Royal under the auspices of the Lords

---

[9]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*; see also Paul Quattlebaum, *The Land Called Chicora, the Carolinas under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1670* (Gainesville: The University of Florida Press, 1955).

[10]Eugene Lyon, "Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587," *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 193*; Rowland, "Eighteenth Century Beaufort," 25-57.

[11]James W. Covington, "Stuart's Town: The Yemassee Indians and Spanish Florida," *The Florida Anthropologist* 21 (1978):8-9; William Hilton, *A Relation of a Discovery Lately Made on the Coast of Florida* (1664; reprint ed., privately printed, 1995).

Proprietors. Tales of hostile Indians convinced them to move farther north, though, where they founded Charles Towne in 1670. One of the first orders of business for the settlers was initiating trade with the Indians as a way of ensuring both economic and physical survival.

Scottish dissenters established Stuart's Town on Port Royal Island in 1684; short-lived, it was destroyed by the Spanish in 1686. For the English settlers in Charles Towne, this cleared the Port Royal area of irksome Scots, and a series of land grants beginning in 1698 signaled a renewed English interest in settling Port Royal. A rush of settlers began to vie for the Indian trade in the Port Royal area in the first decade of the eighteenth century.[12]

The Town of Beaufort emerged during these early years, when tensions among the English, French, and Spanish were still strong. The English in the early eighteenth century, like the Spanish in the sixteenth century, discovered that Port Royal Island was a valuable defensive position for the inland waterway between Spanish St. Augustine and English Charles Town. Between 1703 and 1706, a small garrison evolved into a town where military men, cattle traders, planters, merchants, naval stores producers, and Indian traders could gather. The Lords Proprietors agreed, and the town of Beaufort was chartered in 1711. It was made a seaport, subject to the Navigation Acts which regulated British overseas commerce.[13] St. Helena Parish, which included all of Granville County, was created in 1712 to center in Beaufort, and St. Helena Parish Church was begun between 1724 and 1726.

Beaufort was a planned town, clearly in the tradition of European and early American town planning. While towns were often a focus of early colonial efforts, the grand dreams of English and European colonial administrators in the seventeenth century for cities in the wilderness were never completed.[14] By the early eighteenth century, however, town planning in the New World became a more viable option as the resources and population increased and as threats from native inhabitants decreased. These New World town plans drew upon Old World ideas that had been developing from the late medieval era, and which gained momentum during the Renaissance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. While there were variations, a general pattern had emerged by the early seventeenth century in which towns and cities were planned with rectangular boundaries and straight streets intersecting at right angles, with major and minor streets, central and subsidiary squares, and public buildings that formed the end of the axis of major streets.[15]

---

[12]Viginia Holmgren, *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle* (Hilton Head Island, SC: Hilton Head Island Publishing, 1959), 42. See also Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 80-82.

[13]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 88-92.

[14]John W. Reps, *Town Planning in Frontier America* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1969), 1-2.

[15]Ibid., 13-22.

Beaufort's creators envisioned a simple plan, one which utilized the narrow head of land in a bend of the Beaufort River. The Plan of Beaufort that appears as a side panel in an early map of North and South Carolina shows a rectangle intersected by evenly-sized streets forming a grid pattern. There are only two breaks in this tight grid. There is a clear wharf area at the southern tip of the city, where the blocks combined in large areas and where wharves extended into the water. The other break in the grid pattern is one small public square in the south-central part of the town two blocks north of the main wharf area. This square, located at the intersection of what is now Craven and Carteret Streets, remained as the site for Beaufort's public buildings into the late nineteenth century. This was a very modest and unpretentious plan, which did not seem to indicate grand plans of an important city. Town lots continued to be sold throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century.[16]

The economic development of Beaufort District outside of the new town began in the early eighteenth century with cattle ranching. The climate in South Carolina allowed for year-round grazing, and the many necks of land surrounded by rivers and creeks along the coast provided naturally bounded cowpens and allowed the cattle to range freely. Cattle ranching was also a low-capital industry, with a natural market in the West Indies sugar plantations. Cattle ranching in South Carolina began in the late seventeenth century in the Charleston area, and by the early eighteenth century it had extended into what is now Colleton County, between the Edisto and Combahee rivers. Many of the early settlers and prominent families in the Port Royal area, such as the McPhersons, Bryans, Bellingers, Brays, and Bulls, made their first money in cattle. In the Beaufort District, Richard Harris had one of the earliest cattle plantations, on Williman Island.[17]

While cattle ranching was an ideal frontier industry, it required great amounts of open land. Large purchases of land in Beaufort County and throughout the Lowcountry created problems between the white settlers and the Yamasee Indians, whose lands were steadily and rapidly encroached upon. By the time that the town of Beaufort was chartered in 1711, the Yamasee Indians had ten villages in what are now Beaufort and Jasper Counties. Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English.[18] While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed English settlement.

The town of Beaufort was initially little more than an entrepot, a gathering place for merchants and traders that had access to the coastal shipping routes. It took a number of years for it to be established as a port and market town. Settlement in the hinterland waited upon two developments. The end of the Yamassee threat in 1728 and the creation of Georgia in 1732 as

---

[16]Colin Brooker, *Architectural and Archaeological Investigation at 802 Bay Street, Beaufort, South Carolina* (Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, 1996), 6-10.

[17]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 85-88.

[18]Covington, "Stuart's Town," 12.

a buffer between the English colonies and the Spanish in Florida made movement into the rural areas inland from Beaufort safe, while the emergence of rice and indigo in the region's economy made it profitable.

The Lowcountry pattern of economic development, in which wealthy families controlled large tracts of land along river frontage, did not lend itself to the formation of towns. Eighteenth century maps show no towns or communities other than Beaufort; instead, individual family names roughly evenly spaced throughout the area characterize the landscape. Robert Johnson, the first Royal Governor of the colony in the 1730s after the overthrow of the Lords Proprietors in 1719-20, sought to change this situation by creating a series of townships throughout the back country. He encouraged settlement in these areas through an extension of the headright system, which apportioned fifty acres to every settler. Purrysburgh, founded in the 1730s, was the principal township in what became the Beaufort District; along the Savannah River, it was in what is now Jasper County. Other small settlements and communities grew up at the ferries and bridges in the District. Beaufort remained the only town of note in the entire District.

With land in Beaufort's hinterland more available, wealthy South Carolina families began moving into the area between the Combahee and Coosawhatchie rivers. This marshy area was fed by slow-moving fresh-water streams and rivers, including the Pocotaligo, Tullifinny, Coosawhatchie, and Combahee rivers, making it ideal for rice plantations. The Bulls, Bellingers, Izards, and others worked quickly in the 1730s to purchase and develop these lands for rice cultivation. They brought in great numbers of African slaves to carry out the grueling work of clearing the land and preparing the inland rice fields; during the 1730s, Beaufort District was transformed from one with a predominantly white population to one with a predominantly black population.[19]

Rice was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in South Carolina in the 1740s. Indigo became one of the colony's principal exports. While rice generally did not grow well on the sea islands, indigo was successful and provided a strong economic base for the area. Indigo was first grown in the colony in 1740, by Eliza Pinckney near Charleston. In 1744 the Pinckneys gave small quantities of the seed to many local planters and indigo soon became a common, and very profitable, crop. Some planters were able to double their capital every three to four years. The volume of exports reached its peak in 1755 when 303,531 pounds of indigo blocks were exported from Charleston. As in Charleston, indigo was the most important crop in the Beaufort County sea islands between the 1750s and the Revolutionary War. It is important to note also that indigo, unlike rice, was grown by the smaller plantation owners and the middle class farmers. Much of the indigo produced in Beaufort County was produced on farms of under 1,000 acres, and was supplemented by the sale of other small crops and livestock.[20]

---

[19]see Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, chapter 6, for an extended treatment of this pattern of settlement.

[20]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 162-171.

Indigo was processed on the plantations in relatively small operations, compared to what was required for rice. The indigo leaves were processed into blocks on the plantations, and each plantation would generally have an indigo vat, usually made of cypress but occasionally brick or tabby. The indigo was processed by letting it sit in water in one bay of the vat. When the water had absorbed the dye from the plants, it was drained into another bay where it was first agitated and then allowed to stand. When the blue sediment had settled to the bottom of the bay the water was drained off and the blue sediment gathered and dried into bricks. Most of these vats have disappeared from the landscape of Beaufort County. The vats were often made of perishable materials. One vat has been found on what was once known as Burlington Plantation on Port Royal Island, containing four bays and constructed of tabby, and largely intact (site number 290 0432) (see Figure 21).[21] It is an extremely important survivor of this crucial era in Beaufort County's history.

While cattle ranching in northern Beaufort County never fully recovered from the attacks suffered during the Yamassee War, it flourished during the middle and later eighteenth century in southern Beaufort County, especially on the sea islands. The barrier islands, especially what is now Hunting Island, were ideal cattle grazing lands in the eighteenth century, and beef and hides from sea island cattle plantations along with rice from the new plantations in Prince Williams Parish were the basis of a shipping trade between Beaufort and the West Indies sugar plantations.[22]

The production of goods, even agricultural goods, for market requires access to the markets. Roads and ferries were an important part of Beaufort County's early development. Historic maps show a network of roads in the Lowcountry by the eve of the Revolutionary War in the 1770s. The pattern of roads in what is now Beaufort County bears a strong similarity to that of the late eighteenth century. The Mouzon map of 1775 shows a single road connecting the town of Beaufort to northern Port Royal Island. Near Whale Branch Creek the road splits, the eastern branch extending across the Creek to what is now Garden's Corner, the western branch passing through what is now Seabrook to Sheldon. From Garden's Corner another road heads to the northeast toward the Combahee River; on the Mouzon map this crossing is indicated as "Combay Ferry," while on the Boss-Brailsford map, also of 1775, this crossing is shown as "Randor." A denser network of roads is shown on both maps in northern Beaufort County, above Garden's Corner, particularly in the area between the Combahee and Tullifinny rivers. Several names are indicated in this area, corresponding to the rice plantations that were emerging in this fertile land.

The town of Beaufort featured merchants and planters, several of whom also had interests in the active ship-building trade near Beaufort. Their field of activity generally was the sea islands near Beaufort. Lady's Island provides a good example of these late seventeenth and early

---

[21]See Keith Stephenson, Bruce G. Harvey, and Eric C. Poplin, *Archaeological Survey of the Burlington Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1998.

[22]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 153-154.

eighteenth century developments. Governor Joseph Blake had secured a warrant for what was then Combahee Island in 1698, and the island was later named Lady's Island in honor of his widow, Elizabeth Axtell Blake. Elizabeth Blake was the daughter of Lady Rebecca Axtell, who with her daughter owned Newington Plantation in Dorchester County (a National Register of Historic Places site) and an additional 500 acres on Lady's Island. Records for Newington Plantation indicated that the Axtells produced a significant amount of beef; it is likely that they did the same on their Lady's Island settlement.[23]

Boat building was an important aspect of Lady's Island during the eighteenth century. Records in the South Carolina Archives indicate that three large ship were built on Lady's Island in 1766.[24] The site for this boat building was Factory Creek, located on the western side of Lady's Island facing the town of Beaufort. This was one of four such boat building sites in Beaufort County, along with Spanish Point and Skull Creek on Hilton Head Island and Bloody Point on Daufuskie Island.[25] These boat works were temporary settlements that did not create towns.

Smaller boats were crucial to transportation in Beaufort, particularly the sea islands. Ferries connected one island with another and with the mainland. Lady's Island had two ferries, one between Whitehall Point on the island and the town of Beaufort, and another between it and St. Helena's Island. The ferry from Whitehall Point to Beaufort was officially vested in William Harvey in 1767, who owned land on both the Beaufort and Lady's Island sides. Residents on Lady's and St. Helena's Islands had petitioned the General Assembly for a bridge or causeway in the 1740s, as a security measure. The islands were in danger of attack from Spanish and French privateers, who "might land their boats and cut off many families before any assistance would come from neighboring companies (of militias) for want of communications between Lady's Island and St. Helena."[26] Instead of a bridge, they had to be content with a ferry.

The planters of these outlying areas also developed churches. Some of the churches remain among the county's important historic resources. Churches accompanied the increased population, particularly in Prince William Parish. The Stoney Creek congregation, with its church building on the Kings Highway along the Pocotaligo River, was comprised of dissenting, non-Anglican members beginning in the 1740s. This church no longer exists. Prince William Parish church, now known as Old Sheldon Church (site number 470 0049), was located on Tomotley Plantation lands donated by the Bellinger family (Figure 2). The Bull family, along with public funds from the colonial government, largely funded the construction of the church in the 1750s. The other outlying parish, St. Luke's, was created in 1767. Its first church was built

---

[23]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 82, 87.

[24]R. Nicholas Olsbery, ed., "Ship Registers in the South Carolina Archives, 1734-1780," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 74 (1973):189-299.

[25]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 185.

[26]Quoted in Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 151.

in 1786, also with Bull family support. The church in its early years was occasionally known as Bull Hill Church, the land for the church having been a part of John Bull's Bull Hill Plantation.[27] This church no longer remains, having been replaced in the 1820s by the present St. Luke's Church (site number 251 0045).

Religious development in the town of Beaufort during the eighteenth century focused on the Church of England. The Church of England was the established church in Beaufort County, as it was throughout South Carolina after the Church Act of 1706. The Anglican parishes in South Carolina served as political jurisdictions, and the parish church was supported by taxes. As the historian Sydney Ahlstrom has noted, "Southern Anglicanism became a dominant tradition not by force of popular vitality, but because of governmental support and the social prominence of its membership."[28] The town of Beaufort lay within St. Helena Parish after 1712, and St. Helena Parish Church was begun between 1724 and 1726.[29]

No other Christian denomination saw such a level of organization in the eighteenth century as the Church of England. The Methodist reformer John Wesley passed through in late 1737 on his way from Savannah to Charleston, but he never preached in Beaufort. Despite at least two visits from the great Methodist evangelist George Whitefield, in July 1740 and May 1754, the Methodists did not establish a church in Beaufort in the eighteenth century.[30] The Presbyterians had little more success in the eighteenth century, other than the Stoney Creek Independent Church in Prince Williams Parish. There was some Presbyterian preaching in Beaufort by 1756, but residents failed in their attempts to build a new church in 1770, and Beaufort had no Presbyterian church until 1831.[31] The Baptists had a center of activity at the Euhaws Church near Coosawhatchie (now in Jasper County), which was formed in the 1730s and grew through the 1740s and 1750s. There were no institutional offshoots of the Euhaws Church into what is now Beaufort County before the Revolutionary War.

A growing population also generated the need for political representation. St. Helena Parish had been established in 1712. Prince William Parish, between the Combahee and

---

[27]Cynthia Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry: A Regional Survey of Beaufort County, S.C., Colleton County, S.C., Hampton County, S.C., Jasper County, S.C.* (Yemassee, SC: Lowcountry Council of Governments, 1979), 72.

[28]Sydney E. Ahlstrom, *A Religious History of the American People* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1975), 254.

[29]Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, 47.

[30]Albert Deems Betts, "Historical Sketch of Methodism in Beaufort, South Carolina," *Beaufort Gazette*, 18 August 1922; in Beaufort County Library, South Carolina Room, Vertical Files.

[31]"Beaufort Church" [Presbyterian], typescript ms, Beaufort County Library, South Carolina Room, vertical files.

Figure 2.   Ruins of Prince William Parish Church, c. 1750. Site number 470 0049.

Coosawhatchie rivers, and St. Peter's Parish, hugging the eastern shore of the Savannah River, were created in 1745 and 1747, respectively. The intervening area became St. Luke's Parish in 1767. The colonial act creating St. Luke's Parish was disallowed for political reasons by the British government, and as a result, the parish was never part of the Anglican Church's establishment in South Carolina. In fact, the Baptist church at the Euhaws was the first local house of worship when organized in 1745.[32] St. Luke's Parish finally became an electoral district in 1790.

The Revolution and its Aftermath

The American colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to taxation and trade restrictions imposed by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause.[33] Military activities began the same year, when Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston. The British failed to take the fort, and the British defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December.

Two months later, in February of 1779, British troops from Savannah attacked Port Royal Island. In late January 1779 a threatened British invasion led to the American abandonment of Fort Lyttleton on Spanish Point near Beaufort, Beaufort's only real protection. A small British flotilla then sailed up Skull Creek behind Hilton Head Island, burning plantations. The forces landed at Laurel Bay on Port Royal Island in early February, and turned to Beaufort. American forces under General William Moultrie turned the British forces into a retreat, but the loss of Fort Lyttleton left Beaufort and the sea islands essentially unprotected. Americans lost to the British under General Augustine Prevost at Coosawhatchie in March 1779, and this put the Americans in a retreat all the way to Charleston. When British forces under Prevost withdrew to Savannah after attempting to take Charleston that same year, the rear guard of his army occupied Beaufort.[34]

A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island during the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches.[35] The city

---

[32]Helen Nettles, "Euhaw Baptist Church," in *A History of Savannah River Baptist Association*, ed. Michael Cresswell (Ridgeland: Savannah River Baptist Association, 1977), 55.

[33]Lawrence S. Rowland, "A Brief Overview of the History of St. Luke's Parish from 1685 to 1865," in *Bluffton Historical Preservation Society Report 1992/1993*.

[34]Rowland, "Eighteenth Century Beaufort," "A Brief Overview."

[35]Henry Lumpkin, *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), 42-46.

was captured in May after offering a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the South and forced a negotiated peace.[36] The thirteen colonies gained full independence, and the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

The Port Royal area was hard hit by the armies that passed back and forth. A minister who fled the Port Royal area during the war described the changes when he returned at the end of the war. "All was desolation," he noted. "Every field, every plantation, showd [*sic*] marks of ruin and devastation. Not a person was to be met with in the roads. All was Gloomy [*sic*]....The people that remain have been peeled, pillaged, and plundered. Poverty, want, and hardship appear in almost every countenance."[37]

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo lost its British subsidy and waned quickly as an important crop in Beaufort County, while sea island planters were beginning their experiments with long staple cotton. Rice provided a degree of economic continuity for Beaufort County after the War. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy. From 250,000 pounds in 1699, the colony exported 66,000,000 pounds in 1770.[38] With the development of new technologies, rice cultivation increased still further. The impact on the land was dramatic. The earliest rice cultivation in South Carolina took place on dry upland soil, while by the early eighteenth century planters had discovered that inland swamps would provide a valuable degree of irrigation and weed control. By mid-century, however, some planters began to experiment with another new technology which relied on the power of tides to raise river levels; this inundated crops with fresh water that would kill off the weeds. In order to do this, the process of radically altering the landscape was expanded as lands along the tidal rivers were drained, canals were built, and fields were surrounded by levees to control their access to the water.[39] This placed a high priority on geography, for only some rivers had tides strong enough to force tidal action up into the fresh water sections of the rivers. Salt water would destroy the rice, and only certain areas of certain rivers allowed for the proper balance between suitably strong tidal action and an acceptable supply of fresh water.

Duncan Clinch Heyward, the fifth generation of his family to plant rice in the Lowcountry, gave a useful description of the process and the difficulties of clearing the swamps in his 1937 memoirs:

---

[36]Ibid.

[37]quoted in Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina: A History* (Millwood, NY: KTO Press, 1983), 336.

[38]McCurry, *Masters of Small Worlds*, 32.

[39]see Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit*, 227-276.

There were many large white gum, cedar, and cypress trees, and the dark alluvial soil was so soft that one could scarcely walk any distance upon it. To avoid sinking he would have to step from one root to another, or trust his weight to some treacherous tussock. Everywhere his progress was impeded by dense undergrowth, and his clothes and flesh torn by briars....The first step in reclaiming the swamp lands was to build a bank along the edge of the river, with both ends joined to strips of highland where they approached the river's edge, and through the bank to place trunks, similar to those used in the inland swamps, for the water to pass through. When the bank had been built and the trunks installed, the digging of the canals and ditches in the swamp followed. Then the trees and undergrowth had to be removed, the greatest undertaking of all. The trees were cut down and burned, but their stumps were never completely removed.[40]

The result was a distinctive landscape, which maps from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries capture. Plats of rice plantations from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century show a series of buildings, including rice machines, slave cabins, and the main house, that seem minor features in the midst of the pattern of rice canals and dams. The buildings constructed in conjunction with rice culture in Beaufort County have apparently all disappeared, while only few of the earthworks have survived in a recognizable form.

Long staple, or sea island, cotton was introduced in the Lowcountry in the 1790s. Various planters were experimenting with different strains of cotton which produced the long staple bolls.[41] Sea island cotton provided high market returns for planters on the sea islands throughout the antebellum period, despite periodic market fluctuations.[42] The fine, long staple (1.5-2.0 inches compared to 0.75-1.0 inch for upland cotton) was used to weave the finest laces and fabrics. The crop thrived on the soils of the sea islands, where by the 1820s farmers fertilized with marsh mud, eventually even reclaiming salt marshes for cotton fields. The diking and ditching necessary for this reclamation, and also to channel away torrential rains from the fields, created a flood control system nearly as extensive as that for rice.

According to the agricultural historian Lewis Gray,

[I]t was customary to "quarter-drain" the land; that is, divide it into square plots of ¼ acre by cross ditches about 105 feet apart, commonly spoken of as a "task."
      The crop was planted on high ridges thrown up at distances of 3 to 6 feet, usually about 4 feet. In the old sea-island region the labor of throwing up the ridges and the entire work of cultivation were generally performed with the hoe until near the close of the

---

[40]Duncan Clinch Heyward, *Seed from Madagascar*. With an introduction by Peter A. Coclanis (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937; reprint, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989), 18-20.

[41]Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit*, 220-226.

[42]Ibid., 280.

period. Many planters maintained permanent ridges, sometimes alternating them with provision crops. Others continued the older practice of hauling down the ridges into the baulks, bedding on the cotton stalks and other manures. In the last two decades of the ante bellum period the plow was more generally employed.[43]

The crop required greater care in production than the shorter stapled upland cotton, and underwent a number of different operations prior to being shipped.[44] These included planting, hoeing, picking, whipping, moting, ginning (initially by hand, then by treadle gins, and by the 1850s the larger and mechanized McCarthy Gin), and packing. Bale weights averaged 300 to 350 pounds, and actually were large, round sacks of cotton - not the square, higher compression bales used for upland cotton.[45] The wealth returned to the sea island and coastal planters of St. Helena and St. Luke's parishes as a result of this crop provided an opulent lifestyle that matched what the low country rice planters enjoyed. As one northern reporter observed, Beaufort and its environs, with money from both cotton and rice, was "the exclusive home of the most exclusive few of that most exclusive aristocracy."[46]

The natural geography of Beaufort County made possible the great changes of the artificial geography. Moreover, it made the artificial geography immensely profitable. Beaufort County had numerous rivers which were ideal for the tidal cultivation of rice. At the same time, the sea islands had ideal conditions for the cultivation of long staple, or sea island, cotton. Together, these two crops provided a powerful economic base for Beaufort County. Both crops were highly labor-intensive, and confirmed South Carolina's dependence on slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Rice and cotton agriculture, in a slave-based plantation system, dominated the region until the Civil War.

Antebellum Period

The period between the close of the American Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War was characterized in South Carolina, and throughout the South, by plantation agriculture based on slave labor and the production of cotton. According to the first census of the United States, in 1790, the population of Beaufort District (encompassing modern-day Beaufort, Hampton, and Jasper Counties) was 18,753, of which 14,236 (75.9 per cent) were slaves. There

---

[43]Lewis Cecil Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington, DC: Carnegie Institute of Washington, DC, 1933), 734-735.

[44]Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit*, 224.

[45]Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States*, 735-737.

[46]quoted in Willie Lee Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964), xiv-xv.

were 4,364 whites (23.3 per cent), and 153 other free persons (0.8 per cent) in the district. With the enormous slave workforce, the agricultural output of Beaufort District was immense. In 1849 Beaufort produced more rice than any other area in North America.

Beaufort County's antebellum economy rested on the two pillars of rice and sea island cotton. Although rice remained an important crop along the major fresh water swamps and rivers of the South Carolina Lowcountry, the sea islands of Beaufort District were devoted to the cultivation of long staple cotton. The region surrounding the town of Beaufort was characterized by widely spaced plantations, some covering thousands of acres and worked by hundreds of slaves, dedicated to staple crops. In the mainland parishes of St. Peter's, St. Luke's, and Prince William, where freshwater swamps and rivers marked the land, rice reigned. Henry Middleton, for example, owned two plantations with nearly 600 slaves along the Combahee River, while Daniel Heyward's Heyward Plantation on the Pocotaligo River was worked by over 100 slaves. In St. Helena Parish, meanwhile, particularly on the sea islands, long staple cotton provided equally immense fortunes. Ebenezer Coffin, a New Englander who arrived in Beaufort District in the 1790s, established Coffin Point Plantation on St. Helena Island. Coffin's house (site number 442 0011) (Figure 3), built in 1800, still stands, though the cotton house, kitchen, and row of slave cabins have all gone. By 1850, the plantation covered 2,911 acres and was worked by approximately 300 slaves. Frogmore Plantation on St. Helena Island, meanwhile, was created by the Bull family in 1730 and was owned by absentee owners into the 1830s. William J. Grayson then purchased the plantation and turned it into the most productive sea island cotton plantation in Beaufort District with 170 slaves working 900 improved acres, producing corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and, of course, sea island cotton.[47]

Not all of the plantations were far away from the town of Beaufort. What is now Boundary Street was indeed the boundary of the town; beyond it lay several smaller farms and plantations, many of which existed until the end of the nineteenth century. Retreat Plantation house (site number 025 0621), for example, was built in approximately 1760. Pickpocket Plantation remains partially within the city limits, on the west side of Battery Creek; two houses remained on the plantation site until recently, one built in the 1890s (site number 025 0627) and another built in 1936 (site number 025 0640). Plantations even closer to Beaufort included Barnwell's Farm immediately west of the Beaufort River and bounded south by Boundary Street, and Polly's Grove, which was further west and bounded to the south also by Boundary Street.[48] Much of the land that formed Polly's Grove was appropriated for use by the Federal government for a Federal cemetery after the Civil War, while the houses along Pigeon Point have replaced Barnwell's Farm.

The town of Beaufort retained its positions as the leading and the most highly developed resort and residential town for the region's planters. The only other towns of any commercial

---

[47]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 370.

[48]Beaufort County Deed Book (BCDB) 1:12.
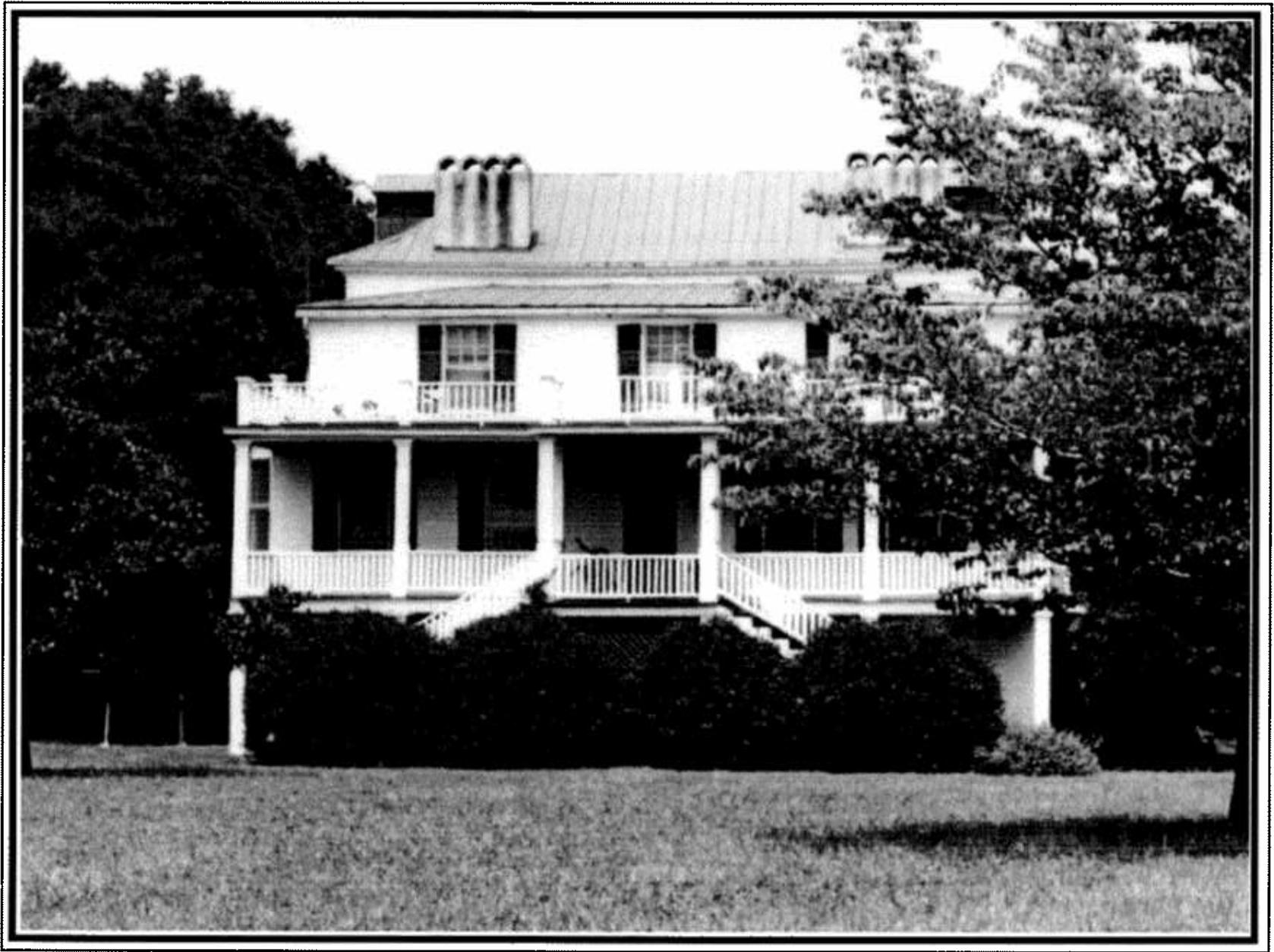
Figure 3.   Coffin Point Plantation House, c. 1800. Site number 442 0011.

consequence in Beaufort District in 1826 were Purrysburg, Robertville, and Pocotaligo; all of these are now in Jasper County. Robert Mills observed of Pocotaligo that while it "was a considerable trading place before the revolution, [it] now contains only a few houses."[49] Other, smaller, resort towns in the District included Bluffton, Grahamville, McPhersonville, Gillisonville, and Lawtonville; of these, only Beaufort and Bluffton remain in Beaufort County.

Beaufort served as the principal residence for many of Beaufort District's planters. Health and comfort concerns generated a regular movement of the region's white plantation residents, as the owners fled the plantations in the spring, and settled themselves in their townhouses in Beaufort or Charleston. Beaufort, Robert Mills was to note in 1826, "has always been remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants."[50] Prominent plantation families such as the Barnwells, Cuthberts, Elliotts, Verdiers, Coffins, Fripps, and others all built large and well-furnished houses along the bay in Beaufort. One visitor in the late 1840s noted that Beaufort was "a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas….[each of which was] shaded by a verandah, surrounded by beautiful live oaks and orange trees laden with fruits."[51] It also served as a minor commercial center, with a cotton factor, a store, gins, and mills. Beaufort had no direct political role; Coosawhatchie, then Gillisonville, served as the court house sites from 1789 until after the Civil War.[52] Plantation owners continued to build their houses in the town for health and recreational purposes, not to be closer to the seat of politics in the District. By 1805, the town had a population of 656 whites, 944 blacks, and 186 students, all occupying 120 houses, thirteen stores, nine workshops, four schools, a college, a jail, an arsenal, lodging houses, and three churches.[53]

Bluffton, unlike Beaufort, was strictly a residential village, located on a bluff in a bend in the May River in St. Luke's Parish. Planters began building modest houses there in the 1820s, and the community was given its present name in 1844; it was incorporated in 1852. Residents of St. Helena Island built their own health resort, St. Helenaville, on the seaward side of the island

---

[49]Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina*, 370.

[50]quoted in Lawrence Fay Brewster, *Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1947), 14.

[51]Quoted in ibid., 15.

[52]See the petition to move the Beaufort District courthouse from Beaufort to Coosawhatchie in 1787 in Michael E. Stevens and Christine M. Allen, eds., *Journals of the House of Representatives 1787-1788* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 129-30; see the petition to move the courthouse from Coosawhatchie to Gillisonville in General Assembly Petitions (1784-1867), mss. on file at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, 04800, 00127.

[53]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 263.

during the antebellum era; by 1860, the town contained two churches and a dozen cottages along with cabins for servants.[54]

In the rural areas of Beaufort County, there were few independent commercial centers. Indeed, there were very few towns in Beaufort District before the Civil War, particularly ones that could support a store. The Mills Map of Beaufort District (1825) shows no villages in what is now Beaufort County other than Beaufort and Gardens Corner, while the Stoeber Map of Beaufort County (1873) shows only Beaufort, Port Royal, and Gardens Corner. According to one survey in 1854, Beaufort District, including what is now Beaufort, Jasper, and Hampton counties, had only twelve stores outside of Beaufort.[55] Instead of town centers, most commercial activities before the Civil War took place on individual plantations. No stores from this era survive in the rural areas of the county. In the City, two stores from before the Civil War remain, the DeSaussure Store (c. 1760, site number 025 0915) and the Captain Francis Saltus Store (c. 1796, site number 025 0979), both on Bay Street.

Evangelical religion emerged in Beaufort District during the early nineteenth century. The first signs came with the "Second Great Awakening," marked clearly by a revival at Black Swamp Baptist Church in 1803 which attracted over 1,000 faithful or curious people. Baptist churches in the Lowcountry, like those throughout the South, tended to draw from the landless whites and small landowners. The numbers of Baptists began to swell in the early years of the nineteenth century, and by the 1820s Baptists had the greatest number of churches in the District; despite their numerical advantage, however, they remained in the background in the public image behind the planter-dominated Episcopalians.[56] In 1831 Daniel Baker, a Savannah revivalist affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, conducted large revivals in Gillisonville and Grahamville. The Lowcountry became a heavily evangelical area during the next two decades, particularly among the yeomen. While many planters took part in this general revival, the majority of planters remained with the Episcopal Church; only one-third of the major planters (defined as 100 slaves or more) were among the three principal evangelical denominations: Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.[57]

---

[54]Ibid., 379-84.

[55]McCurry, *Masters of Small Worlds*, 96-97.

[56]One Catholic visitor to Beaufort argued that "All that was necessary to crown their earthly bliss was found in some accommodating type of Protestantism, promising a heavenly reward to a life of inactivity, luxury, and ease, more befitting the last days of Babylonish Empire, than a Christian people. The Church of England was preferred, both because of the absence of a radical element and its aristocratic bearing. It laid no claim to be the Church of the poor....If an apostate, who is always stung to the quick at the sight of any object capable of reminding him of his forfeited peace, wished to escape every remembrance of the Faith, no place could serve his purpose better than Beaufort." J.J. O'Connell, *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia: Leaves of its History; A.D. 1820-A.D. 1878.* (original edition, Sadler, 1879; reprint ed., Westminster, MD: ARS SACRA, 1964), 170. See also Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina*, 373.

[57]McCurry, *Masters of Small Worlds*, 165.

The evangelical impulse of the 1830s and 1840s was clearly represented in the construction of new churches in Beaufort and the surrounding areas. Baptists, for example, built two churches in the 1840s in Beaufort. Most Baptist activity in Beaufort District had been confined to what is now Jasper County during the early nineteenth century, with churches at Black Swamp, Coosawhatchie, and the Euhaws Baptist Church.[58] The Euhaws Church served as the principal source of Baptist activity in the Beaufort area, as it had mission stations at St. Helena, May River, Hilton Head, and Beaufort itself. Baptists built a small building in Beaufort in 1795 as a branch of the Euhaws Church, but a revival in the early years of the nineteenth century led to a larger congregation. The Baptist church in Beaufort became an independent congregation in 1804. The Baptist congregation grew to the point that a new church was needed, which was completed in 1844 under the leadership of the Reverend Richard Fuller (site number 025 1073).[59]

Two more Baptist churches were established during the later antebellum era. The original Euhaws Church had members on Lady's Island by the 1790s; by 1855 the congregation was great enough to justify building a new church, the Ladies Island Baptist Church (site 025 0426). In addition, planters on St. Helena Island had built the Brick Baptist Church, also in 1855 (site 182 0038.15). It was to be the site of the earliest education experiments for the newly freed slaves during the Civil War.[60]

The Presbyterians had a more tenuous presence in Beaufort during the early nineteenth century. An Independent Church of Beaufort was created in 1804; originally Congregational in nature, it was reincorporated 1813 as the Presbyterian Church of Beaufort. However, it seems to have died out by 1820. There is little evidence of Presbyterian activity between 1820 and 1860.[61]

Like the Presbyterians, the Methodist Church was not especially active in the town of Beaufort.[62] The Methodists were, however, active on the plantations on the sea islands. Beginning in the 1830s, Methodist missionaries began active work with the slave populations on the District's plantations. George Moore and John Coburn held services during the 1830s on Parris, St. Helena, Datha, Port Royal, Lady's, Hilton Head, and Daufuskie Islands. Despite these extensive missionary activities, only a few whites joined the church. Before Civil War, according

[58]Michael D. Cresswell, ed., *A History of the Savannah River Baptist Association* (Ridgeland, SC: Savannah River Baptist Association, 1977), 11-13.

[59]Mills Klinghorn, "The Baptist Church of Beaufort," in Cresswell, ed., *A History of the Savannah River Baptist Association*, 39-46; Rowland et al., *A History of Beaufort County*, 411.

[60]Ibid.; Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, 63, 64; see also Willie Lee Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1964).

[61]Joel Patrick, "The History of First Presbyterian Church; Beaufort, South Carolina; Organized May 19, 1912" (typescript ms; Beaufort County Library, South Carolina Room, vertical files, n.d.).

[62]Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina*, 373.

to one source, there were only 27 white Methodists in Beaufort District, most of them probably in the town of Beaufort. By this time, however, the Methodist mission covered 17 plantations, and had 181 members and 360 children under catechetical instruction. The planters, mostly of other denominations, contributed to the Methodist mission to the slaves.[63]

Eugene Genovese has explored the melding in the religious life of southern slaves of African cosmology and devotional life on the one hand and European-inspired evangelical Christianity on the other. Methodists and Baptists, with their acceptance of emotional appeals and their organizational flexibility, had the greatest appeal to plantation slaves. Even so, however, the reliance on formal sermons and the clear socio-political motivations of the white preachers limited the appeal of even these evangelical denominations. Instead, slaves sought to meet for their own religious services whenever possible, believing that their more spontaneous, emotional, and musical forms of praise were more meaningful. As Genovese has noted, "this pride, this self-respect, this astonishing confidence in their own spiritual quality, explain the slaves' willingness to spend so much of their day of leisure at prayer meetings. Often they would hear the white preacher or the master himself on Sunday morning, but the 'real meetin'' and the 'real preaching' came later, among themselves." These prayer meetings, often held somewhat surreptitiously at the praise houses, featured communal movement (not, they argued, dancing, which was sinful), unison singing, and ring shouting.[64]

The Catholic Church gained an increased presence in the town of Beaufort during the antebellum years. Michael O'Connor emigrated to Beaufort from Ireland in the late 1820s. Under his leadership, a small congregation built St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church (site number 025 0893) on Carteret Street in 1846.[65] A Catholic presence was rare outside Beaufort, but a nineteenth century observer noted a few Catholics in Gardens Corner, "the site of a country store," while there were others in Pocotaligo, Gillisonville, and Coosawhatchie.[66] Before the Civil War there were occasional Catholic services at the Gillisonville court house, but "this mission is very thin, and there are few Catholics west of Barnwell except the children of Mrs. Pinckney at Walterboro, and a few in Beaufort."[67]

---

[63]Rowland et al., *The History of Beaufort County*, 355-358; Albert Deems Betts, "Historical Sketch of Methodism in Beaufort, South Carolina," *Beaufort Gazette*, 18 August 1922; in Beaufort County Library, South Carolina Room, Vertical Files.

[64]Eugene D. Genovese, *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made* (NY: Random House, Inc., 1974), 233-237.

[65]O'Connell, *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia*, 168-195; Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, 57.

[66]O'Connell, *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia*, 177.

[67]Ibid, 183.

Amid such an aristocratic and agricultural setting, manufacturing and industrialization were only reluctantly granted small toe-holds. Until the 1840s, most planters were reluctant to dabble in mechanization, and the intensely rural setting of Beaufort District did not provide the concentrations of capital, labor, and market to foster manufacturing plants. The greatest antebellum symbol of industrialization was the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, first promoted in 1853. The leading planters in Beaufort District promoted and helped to fund this railroad, which was completed only on the very eve of the Civil War, in the spring of 1860.[68] The purposes for supporting this railroad, however, would have been to bolster the area's agricultural strength by allowing improved access to commercial markets.[69] This railroad skirted across the northern portion of Beaufort District, and lies outside the current Beaufort County. Beaufort County would not be connected by rail until after the Civil War.

The Civil War

Seven months after the successful Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861, Beaufort and the surrounding sea islands fell to Union forces. A Federal fleet attacked the harbor of Port Royal on 7 November 1861. Union forces made effective use of steamboat technology as their nineteen boats repeatedly steamed past Fort Walker on the northern end of Hilton Head Island in a tight elliptical formation, bombarding as they passed. While they originally stayed out of firing range for the Confederate shells, the Federal ships steamed closer to the coast with each pass. After five hours of bombardment Fort Walker surrendered. When Confederate forces learned of Fort Walker's surrender they determined the defense of the harbor impossible and ordered the retreat from Fort Beauregard on Port Royal Sound's eastern shore.[70] Sea island plantation owners fled to the mainland, leaving behind a slave populace, many of whom were convinced they would soon be free.[71]

While Union forces occupied Beaufort and the sea islands that surrounded the town, the northern part of the Beaufort District was a prize that eluded them until the end of the war. The commercial potential of the just-completed Charleston and Savannah Railroad quickly swung to military and strategic potential in the early years of the Civil War as it provided the only reasonably safe coastal communication, given the presence of the Federal fleet in the ocean. It was most vulnerable in the northeastern part of Jasper and Beaufort Counties where it came close

---

[68]Rowland et al., *History of Beaufort County*, 391-393.

[69]For insights on the relation between southern planters and commercial and industrial improvement, see Vicki Vaughn Johnson, *The Men and the Vision of the Southern Commercial Conventions* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992).

[70]Robert Carse, *The Department of the South: Hilton Head Island in the Civil War* (Columbia, SC: Columbia State Printing Company, 1961), 11; *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion [OR]* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1901), Volume I(6), 27-29.

[71]Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, 11-12.

to the Coosawhatchie, Tullifinny, and Pocotaligo rivers. Confederate engineers, under the command of Robert E. Lee who was based at Coosawhatchie and using slave labor requisitioned from nearby plantations, soon erected a series of defenses along the necks formed by these rivers. These fortifications were constructed according to engineering plans that were part of standard military training. Men such as D.H. Mahan and H. Wager Halleck produced textbooks of strategy that all cadets at West Point studied. These books outlined the methods of construction and placement of fortifications.[72] Five of these fortifications remain in Beaufort County, all of them near Yemassee and Sheldon, except one along the Combahee River (site numbers 470 0415, 470 0417, 551 0303, 569 0168, and 569 0284).

The entire Port Royal area was occupied by Federal troops in November 1861. In addition to troops, civilians from the northeast swarmed over the islands, especially St. Helena, by March 1862. The area surrounding Port Royal Sound served as the first proving ground for Reconstruction policy toward the freedmen. In the early part of the war, many policy makers and influential people in the North did not believe that the liberated slaves would labor without being forced to do so. Policies quickly changed, however, and the US Army, Department of the South, issued General Orders No. 9 in February 1862 which set up districts to oversee plantation work and provided for educational and religious instruction to the former slaves.[73] While the Civil War raged about them, northern missionaries and investors (often combined in the same people) arrived in Beaufort and the sea islands to take over the abandoned plantations and take charge of the newly freed slaves. Their goal was to prove that free laborers were more productive than slaves. In order to do this many of the "Gideonites," as they were called at the time, enforced the continued planting of sea island cotton, at a time when many of the freedmen wished to plant more subsistence and truck crops. The Boston engineer Edward Philbrick created the most visible experiment. Using Coffin Point Plantation (site 442 0011) as his base, his laborers planted generally successful cotton crops in 1862, 1863, and 1864.

The reformers also sought to provide education to the freedmen, along with opportunities for free labor. A host of northern missionary and freedmen's aid societies sent teachers to Beaufort and St. Helena Island. Of these, the most famous and well-known was Laura Towne (1825-1901) who represented the Philadelphia Port Royal Relief Committee. Towne had arrived with the first band of Gideonites, and remained on St. Helena Island through the rest of the nineteenth century. She, along with Ellen Murray (1834-1908) was instrumental in establishing a school for black children on St. Helena Island which met first at Oaks Plantation (site 182 0385) on St. Helena Island in June 1862, then at the Brick Baptist Church (site 182 0038.15). The school soon outgrew the confines of the church, and she had sent down from Philadelphia a prefabricated school building, that was erected at the present site of Penn Center in 1864. This schoolhouse,

---

[72]see D.H. Mahan, *A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification* ([NY]: Wiley & Long, 1836; reprint, Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishers, 1969); Mahan, *A Treatise on Field Fortifications* (NY: John Wiley, 1862). See also H. Wager Halleck, *Elements of Military Art and Science* (NY: D. Appleton & Company, 1846; reprint, Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishers, 1971).

[73]OR, Volume I(6), 222-223

a one-story building with a cupola for the school bell, has not survived.[74] It was, however, the first building of what became the Penn School (site 182 0038).

Hilton Head Island was another focus of activity during the Civil War, as it served as Union Army Headquarters during the early 1860s, and also affected nearby islands. A key figure in this development was the Superintendent of Building on Hilton Head Island, Duncan C. Wilson. When General Rufus Saxton ordered the resettlement of freedmen who were camped around Beaufort in 1863, Wilson oversaw the construction of 400 timber framed houses in three months, "giving accommodation to 1200 persons" on St. Helena Island.[75] None of these early standardized timber frame buildings are thought to remain, but D.C. Wilson's activities as an exporter of lumber by schooner from Beaufort to New York during the 1870s is documented as are his activities as mill owner, contractor, and railroad promoter. One artifact remains of his work, the extensions made to the John A. Cuthbert House on Bay Street in Beaufort (site number 025 1153), which Wilson probably added after he purchased the property from Rufus Saxton in 1882.

Congress passed a Direct Tax law in August 1861, and an enforcement provision in June 1862. This placed a levy on all properties held by the Confederates in the sea islands. The owners were given 60 days to pay the taxes, plus penalties, or the property would be sold. Few if any levies were paid by their owners, who had fled at the Union occupation of Port Royal. One owner is on record as remaining longer than the rest, however. In June 1863, Noah Brooks, a northern newspaperman in Beaufort, was "comfortably housed in the hospitable quarters of Ralph Trembly, an old Californian...who now occupies a fine old mansion owned by the only loyal resident of Beaufort, a Mr. Fyler, who faithful among the faithless, clung to his flag and refused to fly before 'the invaders.' He has his family in the North now...."[76] All of the land in St. Helena Parish and a portion of those in St. Luke's were confiscated. The land was advertised for sale in January 1863. The Direct Tax land auctions were a point of contention among the reformers who were working with the freedmen in Beaufort District. Many of these reformers, such as Laura Towne, were dismayed by the government's intention to sell the lands in tracts of up to 320 acres. The competition for such large tracts would almost inevitably exclude freedmen from the chance to own land, one of the tenets of the "Port Royal Experiment." As the historian Willie Lee Rose has noted, "Most missionaries felt that the freedmen were entitled to some preference in the disposition of the lands whereon they had toiled so long without recompense."[77]

The results of two proposed alternatives can be seen on the tax survey maps which were completed after the sale of lands in March 1863. Laura Towne convinced General David Hunter,

---

[74]Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, chapter 11; Carolyn A. Wallace et al., *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Penn School Papers 1862-1976* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Library, 1977), 7-8.

[75]*The Free South* (Beaufort, SC), 9/19/1863.

[76]"Occupied Beaufort, 1863: A War Correspondent's View," in *South Carolina Historical Magazine* vol. 64.

[77]Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, 211.

the Commander of the Department of the South, to make the requirement that the government reserve some of the lands for government and charitable uses; as a result, of the 76,775 acres that were sold at auction, 60,296 (or 78 percent) went to the US Government for military, educational, and charitable purposes. Many tracts labeled "School Farm" can be found on the tax survey maps, tracts that were used for educational purposes on behalf of the freedmen. Many of these tracts, however, were sold at pre-emption sales in 1864; again, little land was reserved for the freedmen. At the same time, Edward Philbrick worked to create a joint-stock company based in Boston that bought land at the auction. This company bought eleven cotton plantations and leased two others from the government, thus, as Rose has noted, "gaining possession of one-third of St. Helena Island and indirect control over nearly a thousand people who lived upon the land."[78] Several large tracts with Philbrick's name on them appear on the tax survey maps.

One result of Federal land confiscation and redistribution was that lands north and west of the town of Beaufort were opened to development. The Federal government itself led the way, appropriating twenty-nine acres located north of what was then termed Shell Road (now Boundary Street), for a military cemetery (site 025 1401) (Figure 4). According to the original survey prepared for the Direct Tax Commission, the tract was known as Polly's Grove before its sale at auction on 11 March 1863.[79] The same survey designates an area immediately west of the Cemetery as Higgensonville, a new village designed to accommodate freedmen; this village failed to materialize in any recognizable form, and part of the designated area is now occupied by Mercy Cemetery (site number 025 1398).

Another result of the Federal land confiscation and sale was the origin of the Town of Port Royal. The lands south of the town of Beaufort, where Battery Creek and the Port Royal River meet, had been private plantations before the Civil War. In 1863, however, S.W. Bennett purchased the Battery Plantation, where the Town of Port Royal now lies. In 1866 Bennett turned the land over to Henry Freeman of New York, who in turn sold the land to Daniel Appleton of New York. This land formed the bulk of what became the Town of Port Royal in 1874.[80]

Reformers hoped that the Port Royal experiment would prepare freedmen for land ownership and stimulate economic independence through agriculture. General William T. Sherman issued Special Field Order 15 in January 1864, which designated all the coastal land between Charleston and Jacksonville for thirty miles inland for exclusive freedmen's settlements. When the Civil War came to a close, however, the experiment was over, and the lenient policies of President Andrew Johnson allowed former owners to make an oath of loyalty and reclaim their land. Not all of the gains made by Beaufort County's freedmen were dashed, however. Freedmen

[78]Ibid., 215.

[79]National Archives, Record Group 58.

[80]Gerhard Spieler, "A Brief History of the Town of Port Royal, S.C.: From 1562 to Modern Times," unpublished ms., 1992.
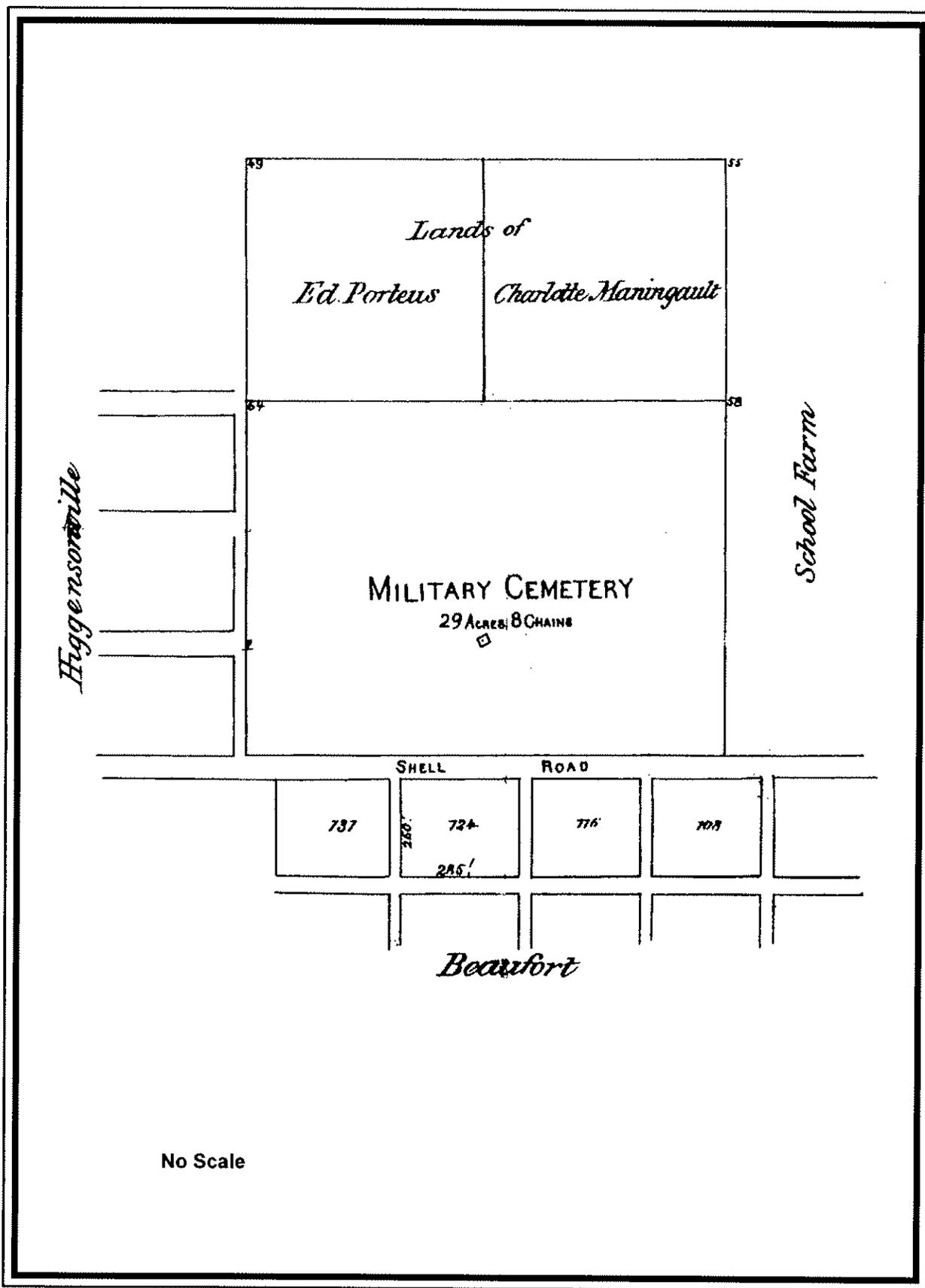
Figure 4. Portion of 1865 map of Beaufort showing the Federal Cemetery and Higgensonville.

were now able to congregate more freely than before, resulting in the creation of several new churches. The First Jericho Baptist Church (site number 025 0622), for example, was built by and for African Americans on what had been Myrtle Bush Plantation probably in the mid-1870s.[81]

Postbellum Adaptations

Beaufort District became Beaufort County in 1868, under the new state constitution which redesignated South Carolina's judicial districts. Ten years later Hampton County was created from northern and western Beaufort County. Jasper County was then created from southern Hampton County in 1912, thus containing what was, prior to 1878, western Beaufort County.

Administrative changes were among the least of the transformations experienced by Beaufort County residents in the aftermath of the Civil War. The overwhelming number of blacks in the county enjoyed more complete political participation, for a longer period of time, than African Americans elsewhere in the state; they were led by a former slave, war hero, and congressman, Robert Smalls. Nearly every southern county with a substantial black population had black local officials; in Beaufort, the mayor, police force, and magistrates were all black. Most of the county's officeholders were African Americans well into the 1880s, and the congressional district of which the county was a part elected black representatives until 1896.[82] By 1870, the population of Beaufort County consisted of 29,050 African American freedmen (84.6 percent) and 5,309 whites (15.4 percent). Beaufort County had a strong majority of African Americans, and this situation continued through to the beginning of the twentieth century; by 1910 over 75 percent of Beaufort County's population consisted of African Americans.

The Civil War effectively destroyed the plantation system in South Carolina and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes for the county both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated as a result of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply coupled with huge debt made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled, as outsiders began purchasing plots and plantations which had been abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Former slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

A variety of labor systems evolved after the Civil War. Reconstruction was an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed blacks, landless whites, and white landowners. Although many freedmen owned their own small farms, farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the

---

[81]See Gerhard Spieler, "Historic landmark still thriving church," Beaufort Gazette, 4 Feb. 1997, p. 10A.

[82]Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877* (New York: Harper & Row, 1988), 356-357; Walter Edgar, *South Carolina in the Modern Age* (Columbia: USC Press, 1992).

nineteenth century. Large tracts of Beaufort Country were purchased by investors or regained by their former owners. Foot Point Plantation, on a point of land in a bend of the Colleton River, provides a useful example of this process. Henry Seabrook of Edisto Island and Thomas Colcock of Charleston purchased 525 acres of the property in 1864 on behalf of a larger group of investors, all based in Charleston and Columbia. This larger group, which included William Gregg, William Ravenel, James Eason, and William Whaley, was incorporated as the Foot Point Land Company in 1864. By 1868, however, the Company no longer existed and Eason owned the property. In the late 1860s, however, Eason's financial difficulties led him to mortgage the plantation, along with a number of other properties, to Charles Lowndes, a Charleston merchant. Eason then sold the property to Lowndes "to avoid the expenses of foreclosure" in 1879. Shortly after, it went into the hands of outside investors. A Bostonian, John Phillips, bought the plantation in 1882; he died in 1885, and his estate turned it over to two Connecticut investors who in turn sold it to the Macon and Atlantic Railway Company in 1891. When this company went bankrupt in the early 1890s, Foot Point along with several other plantations in along the Colleton River were sold to the Hunting Island Company; by the 1920s, Henry Cram, a Philadelphia capitalist, had acquired the land.[83]

While census statistics for Beaufort County in 1890 and 1900 indicate that the average farm size was approximately 45 acres, a figure deceptively close to the "40 acres and a mule" ideal held by the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction, very little of the county outside of St. Helena Parish went to former slaves.[84] In fact, only a small portion even of the St. Helena property seized and sold by the US Government during and after the war made it to the hands of freedmen.[85] On Port Royal Island, three lots of 20 acres or less each on Salem Plantation were apparently sold to African Americans. These transactions did not occur until 1885 or after, and the property was quickly repurchased by whites.[86] Developers actively encouraged small farmers to immigrate to the, but their efforts were focused on whites.[87]

Census records for 1880 reveal a wide range in rates of farm ownership throughout Beaufort County. Table 1 shows the rates of farm ownership for the various census enumeration districts in the county. The impact of the various efforts to educate the freedmen on St. Helena, Lady's, and Port Royal Islands seems clear, both in the number of farmers and the high rate of farm ownership,

---

[83]Tina M. Rust, Bruce G. Harvey, Todd McMakin, and Eric C. Poplin, *Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Cram Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1997, 26-28.

[84]U.S. Census, 1895, 1902.

[85]Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, chapter 10.

[86]see, for example, Beaufort County Deed Book (BCDB) 18:133, 583, 589, 740, 766

[87]see, for example, Allen Maul, "Beautiful Beaufort: A Hidden Paradise," in *Beaufort County, South Carolina: A Proven District* (Beaufort, SC: Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, n.d.).

Table 1: Beaufort County farm ownership, 1880		
Enumeration District	Number of farmers	Percent owners
Beaufort	886	59.5
Bluffton	443	19.4
Coosawhatchie	300	25.3
Hilton Head	182	1.6
Rose Island	1	100
Sheldon	665	24.5
St. Helena	939	77.2
Yemassee	160	76.3

particularly when compared to the rates of ownership in such districts as Sheldon, Coosawhatchie, and especially Hilton Head Island.[88] The farms on these islands tended to be very small, generally no more than ten acres. Clearly, however, farm ownership was an attainable goal on these islands. The concentration of lands, when the small farmers were either bought or foreclosed off their land, occurred later in the nineteenth century and early in the twentieth century.

Beginning with the Civil War and continuing throughout the 1860s, northern civilians poured into Beaufort District. Some were attached to the occupying Federal government; others were missionaries, teachers, or entrepreneurs. Many probably combined several roles. Among the best known are George Gage and George Waterhouse. Ohio-born civil engineer George Gage arrived in Beaufort in 1862 or 1863 to take up his appointment as "special agent in connection with work among the contrabands [former slaves]." During the 1860s several men, led by Gage, founded a "social club, as our population then was made up largely of men from all parts of the North and West." In 1870 Gage was appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant as Beaufort's Collector of Customs; by his death in 1904 Gage was among Beaufort's respected old men and a member of St. Helena's Episcopal Church.[89] George Waterhouse became one of Beaufort's most successful businessmen. A native of Maine, he lived in Boston where he joined the Baptist Church at the age of 19; he was still a young man when he arrived in Beaufort between 1860 and 1870. He became a cotton factor and a general merchant, with warehouses and a store on Bay Street, and "grew up in the New South." Waterhouse is buried at Beaufort's Baptist Church.[90]

---

[88]U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule, Beaufort County, 1880.

[89]Obituary, George Gage, age 73, *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, SC), June 1904.

[90]Obituary, George Waterhouse, age 56, *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, SC), August 1894.

Other northerners who had settled in Beaufort before 1860 also remained in the county after the Civil War. George Holmes, born in New York, settled in Beaufort several years before the Civil War. According to his obituary, Holmes "came to Beaufort as a young man, and worked in the store of his brother-in-law John S. Fyler." Holmes' sister Elizabeth was Fyler's wife. Holmes remained in Beaufort after the departure of the Fylers, serving as mayor in the late nineteenth century. He was a member and strong supporter of Beaufort's Methodist Church.[91]

Northern influences were also tied to the emergence of the Town of Port Royal in the years after the Civil War. The town began with plans for the Port Royal Railroad Company, which was created to provide access to the Port Royal Harbor, one of the finest natural harbors on the east coast. The Railroad Company began planning and fund raising in 1869, with the intention of connecting Port Royal to Augusta, Georgia.[92] This plan was the descendant of plans earlier in the nineteenth century to use railroads as a way to siphon commerce from the hinterland of Georgia and Alabama traveling down the Savannah River; the first railroad in South Carolina in the 1830s sought to bring goods from Hamburg along the Savannah River directly to Charleston. The plan with the Port Royal Railroad was similar, using the Port Royal Harbor as the port of export.

The Town of Port Royal was chartered in 1874, the same year the Railroad began operation. By the 1880s the town contained nearly 400 inhabitants, with several churches, a school, and two boarding houses. A large railroad warehouse located twenty feet from the water contained a steam cotton press and a grain elevator. The town was designed to eclipse the antebellum town of Beaufort with new and modern shipping equipment.[93] Phosphate quickly became the principal feature of Port Royal's activities. In the 1880s, for example, the Port Royal Fertilizing Company had "extensive works" in the town, while in the early twentieth century the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the Baldwin Fertilizer Company operated plants in Port Royal.[94]

The new town of Port Royal received an additional boost in 1889 when Congress authorized a coaling dock and naval storehouse at nearby Parris Island. The U.S. Navy had been at Port Royal harbor since seizing it in the Civil War, and the harbor had been a rendevous point throughout the War and after. In the late 1870s two ships, the *New Hampshire* and the *Pawnee*, were stationed at Port Royal. The Navy built a wooden dry dock, which was then the largest dry

---

[91]Most records spell Fyler; the *Beaufort Gazette* wrote Filer. Obituary Mrs. Libbie Filer, January 1904; obituary George Holmes, age 90, *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, SC), June 1919.

[92]Spieler, "Port Royal," 3.2.

[93]Ibid., 4.1-3.

[94]*South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries* (Columbia, SC: State Board of Agriculture, 1883, 665 (quote); *South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory. Period 1905-1910*, 475; *Handbook of South Carolina*, 398.

dock built by the Federal government, designed to hold large new warships. It was not large enough, however, and when in 1898 the Navy committed to replacing all of its wooden dry docks with stone or concrete, Port Royal's facility was in danger. In 1902, Congress authorized the removal of the Naval Station to Charleston, though the Navy retained possession of Parris Island, and created the Marine Corps recruit training station there in 1915.[95]

The look of the town of Beaufort also began to change in the late nineteenth century. The blending of commercial, domestic, and manufacturing functions in one building had continued well into the nineteenth century. Towns and cities before the Civil War rarely divided these functions; fashionable houses through the middle of the nineteenth century tended to be built as close to the commercial and political center of the town and cities as was possible. Beaufort throughout the nineteenth century had two foci: the public square on Carteret Street, and the waterfront below Bay Street. Following the lead of early nineteenth century northeastern cities, however, towns and cities throughout the nation after the Civil War began marking a clearer division between home and business. Families and the hard-edged business world were designed not to collide in Victorian America, as a protective measure for the family. This process was assisted by the development of forms of mass transportation, which allowed businessmen to commute from their homes to their offices. At the same time, increasing specialization in the commercial and manufacturing realms began to call for particular forms of building. Specialized commercial architecture developed during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, clearly located at the center of town and along major thoroughfares. A similar process of division and specialization in building types marked the appearance of buildings devoted specifically to manufacturing. Through the early nineteenth century, commerce and manufacturing was largely done at the same location. In the early and middle nineteenth century, however, the manufacturing component was gradually separated from the process of selling, first to distinct spaces within the same building, and then to separate buildings.[96]

Several industries characterized Beaufort County in the late nineteenth century, some of them rising and some in decline. All of these related to the changing nature of the work force and the changing labor situation, and to the new impact of the outside world, particularly the new market and transportation forces. The county's economy became increasingly diversified in the late nineteenth century, although agriculture continued its domination. The Civil War was the beginning of the end of large-scale agriculture in the Lowcountry, both of rice and sea island

---

[95]Jim McNeil, *Charleston's Navy Yard: A Picture History* (Charleston, SC: Coker Craft Press, Inc., 1985), 38; Spieler, "Port Royal," chapter 6; Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, 62.

[96]Particularly useful sources for the developments mentioned in this paragraph include: Stuart M. Blumin, *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989); Richard Bushman, *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities* (New York: Random House, 1992); Howard N. Rabinowitz, "Continuity and Change: Southern Urban Development, 1860-1900," in Blaine A. Brownell and David R. Goldfield, eds., *The City in Southern History: The Growth of Urban Civilization in the South* (Port Washington, NY: 1977); Sam B. Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870-1900* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962); Sean Wilentz, *Chants Democratic: New York City & the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984).

cotton. Other forms of agriculture and related industries emerged to take their place, and though none provided the kind of opulent lifestyles for a small elite that rice and cotton had before the War, they allowed for the development of a strong middle class.

Rice

Rice relied on large amounts of controlled labor to be successful; in the years after the war, labor in the antebellum pattern was impossible to secure. Without the regular maintenance provided by forced labor, the elaborate networks of canals and dikes quickly deteriorated; the movement of troops during the War years hastened the physical destruction of the once-glorious rice fields. In the 1880s and 1890s, moreover, a series of vicious tropical storms and hurricanes destroyed the attempts to rebuild.[97] In the wake of the Civil War, few if any capitalists had the means to fund the restoration of these fields; what money there was could be more profitably diverted elsewhere. Some of the rice plantations continued to operate, and on a significant scale; in 1879, for example, nearly 13,000 acres of land in Beaufort County yielded over 10,500 pounds of rice.[98] A saltwater dam protecting rice fields on the Combahee River (site number 120 0285), built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, gives testimony to the continued production of rice on the Combahee River. Nieuport Plantation, for example, operated by Langdon Cheves, was growing rice as late as 1913, while Theodore Ravenel was growing rice at Laurel Spring, across the river in Colleton County, as late as 1927.[99] The end, however, was near.

Sea Island Cotton

Although sea island cotton was cultivated until the third decade of the twentieth century, it never approached its former status in price, crop yield, or quality. In the three years prior to the Civil War, Beaufort County produced 54,904 bales of the staple. A decade later (1870-1873) only 23,307 bales made it to market. By the end of the same decade, over 100,000 acres of formerly cultivated land lay fallow. Some of the decline was due to natural forces, such as the unfavorable weather in the years after the war. The altered labor force and lack of capital on the part of former owners who could no longer afford large scale operations also stymied production. Further, as Rose noted, "other land was in disuse because many northern investors had failed at cotton planting."[100] However, the cotton culture still persisted. The first wilt-free variety of sea island cotton was developed by US Department of Agriculture research on James Island in 1899. The hope produced by such advances was dashed with the arrival of the boll weevil in South Carolina in the early twentieth century. Farmers who were members of the Agricultural Society of South

---

[97]Rowland, "Alone on the River," 147-150.

[98]"Rice Statistics for 1879," *Palmetto Post* (Beaufort, SC), 23 March 1879.

[99]Robert Cuthbert, "Combahee River Plantations," *South Carolina Historical Society Carologue*, Spring 1996.

[100]Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, 381-382.

Carolina were warned of the arrival of the boll weevil in 1916. By 1919 the pest had spread throughout South Carolina, and it was particularly attracted to sea island cotton. Many planters had given up on the crop before the 1918 season.[101] The severe infestations of the pest eliminated cotton as a viable crop throughout the state.

Phosphate

A number of other industries arose as Beaufort County residents searched for paths to prosperity. Phosphate mining provided a brief ray of hope in the 1880s and 1890s. Phosphate, used in the production of agricultural fertilizers, helped to fuel the renewed cotton economy of South Carolina in the Victorian era. Robert Mills had observed beds of phosphate rock in the 1820s, though he did not know what it was: "there is a species of rock found occasionally, of a very firm texture, resembling marble, which is evidently formed of shells. At Captain Hugennin's [sic] plantation, below Coosawhatchie, I have picked up small fragments of it, and understand it is found in large masses."[102] No commercial uses of the rock were discovered until the 1860s; when phosphate was first mined along the Ashley River near Charleston in 1867, the potential profits proved enticing. Well-capitalized companies, drawing upon the resources of northern investors, established mines and processing plants near Charleston, and helped spur interest in Beaufort County. The Coosaw River Mining Company, for example, based in Charleston, began mining operations along the Coosaw and Bull Rivers in Beaufort County in the early 1870s.[103] The area of phosphate mining in Beaufort County was focused on the Whale Branch, Coosaw, and Beaufort rivers.[104] Port Royal was the center of the fertilizer industry in Beaufort County.

The phosphate boom in South Carolina did not last long; strong competition from new phosphate beds in central Florida and Tennessee, limited capital, damaging storms, and a reluctant work force kept the industry from long-lasting success. The industry did not die out entirely, however, nor was it without impact on the landscape and economy of Beaufort County. Material evidence of the phosphate boom remains. Changes to the landscape are strikingly clear to travelers along Chisolm Island, where parallel ridges ten to twenty feet tall extend for a quarter of a mile and more (site 120 0293). In addition, W.E. McLeod acquired a large shed (site 470

---

[101]Chalmers S. Murray, *This Our Land: The Story of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Carolina Art Association, 1949), 193-197.

[102]Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina*, 377.

[103]Tom W. Shick and Don H. Doyle, "The South Carolina Phosphate Boom and the Stillbirth of the New South, 1867-1920," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 86 (January 1985): 4-9.

[104]*Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of the State* (Columbia, SC: The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907), 125.

248.07), apparently built approximately 1870 for the Brotherhood Phosphate Mine on Battery Creek, and used it as a packing shed for his truck farming operation at Seabrook.[105]

Truck Farming

Truck farming became an important part of Beaufort County's economy in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This type of agriculture grew as the result of increased urban demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, and an expansion of the railroads and steamship lines that enabled rapid access to the market centers. Unlike many cotton farmers who were tied to the crop-lien or sharecropping system, truck farmers tended to be small, independent farmers who came from outside the county. The railroads fostered this type of farming in the coastal plain of South Carolina, and particularly in Georgia and Florida, where a warm climate allows a long growing season. Around the turn of the century, a promotional brochure on the Beaufort District, distributed by the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway, advertised 300 frost free days a year.[106] Railroad companies were eager to promote truck farming in the area, as it would greatly increase the traffic on their lines. The Seaboard Railroad, for example, moved into Beaufort County with the hopes of stimulating and profiting from truck farming in 1915. Lettuce was the principal crop, while cabbages, cucumbers, peas, and beans placed second, with radishes and string beans coming third in order of importance. Watermelons, cantaloupes, and Irish potatoes were among the other crops that could be grown on places like Daufuskie and Savage Island. Prominent physical facilities related to truck cropping were packing sheds and ice plants.[107]

Truck farming grew rapidly in Beaufort from the 1880s. Improvements to the waterways among the sea islands and better railroad facilities all gave the industry a boost. According to one report, "Nowhere in the State has such a marked advance in trucking been observed as in Beaufort County, which count had only 30 acres in 1890 and 934 acres in 1900." Growth continued into the twentieth century; total value of truck crops rose from $121,000 in 1904 to $237,000 in 1906.[108]

Beaufort County provided opportunities to several individuals. William Hardee McLeod, a Virginia native who went first to Georgia before arriving in Beaufort County, began acquiring land east of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad near a branch of the Whale Branch River in 1884. With his son Claudius, W.H. McLeod acquired more land during the late nineteenth and

---

[105]Claude McLeod, interview with author, 3/97; Natalie Harvey, "National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form, McLeod Farmstead, Seabrook, South Carolina."

[106]Maul, "Beautiful Beaufort."

[107]Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 49-50; see also Francis Butler Simkins and Charles Pierce Roland, *History of the South* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf), 340.

[108]*Handbook of South Carolina* 290, 301.

early twentieth centuries, and expanded his truck farming operations. In 1921, McLeod bought the Keyserling property directly across the railroad tracks to the west, and expanded out to Seabrook Point.[109] The Keyserlings had arrived in Beaufort County in 1888 from Lithuania by way of New York City. He first worked in a store and mercantile business; when the cotton and phosphate industries declined rapidly in the 1890s he purchased farm land in the Dale and Coosaw areas and began growing heavy crops such as potatoes and cabbages. Across the Whale Branch River from Seabrook, the Long-Bellamy Company operated another major truck farm operation in the early twentieth century.[110]

Truck farming also provided work to locals. The work of preparing, planting, and some of the harvesting was normally handled by local black residents, while the seasonal loads required even more workers. By the 1920s and 1930s migrant workers, often from Florida, were called upon to harvest the tomato crops, and the packing shed provided seasonal work to local blacks. The McLeods, indeed, had a separate house to accommodate migrant families.[111]

Timber Industries
The vast pine forests in the low country provided other economic opportunities. Timber had constituted an important industry in the southern coastal regions since the earliest settlements in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Colonial timber and naval stores (pitch, tar, resin) production was centered in the Carolinas, especially North Carolina. By the 1880s and 1890s the timber industry had moved south into South Carolina and Georgia, and large timber companies began buying up the former agricultural lands and exploiting the timber and turpentine. One Beaufort County plantation owner acknowledged in a letter to her son in 1889 that "I have had many offers from turpentine men for my trees—but your Father always advised me not to have my trees used for that purpose danger of fire etc. etc. & I thought I would not get much of the money." It must have been a temptation, however, as she also acknowledged in regard to the land, "No crop has it yielded since 1860."[112] The yield of timber from southern forests doubled between 1880 and 1890, and in the first three decades of the twentieth century the South's share of the nation's timber production rose from under one-third to nearly one-

---

[109]Harvey, "McLeod Farmstead."

[110]*South Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Palmetto State* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1941. Reprint, with introduction by Walter B. Edgar, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988), 322.

[111]Herbert Keyserling, personal communication, 2/20/98; Claude McLeod, personal communication, 2/20/98.

[112]Mrs. Hartstene to Henry, 17 January 1889, in Burn Family Papers, Mss on file at the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; see also James R. Hill, Elsie I. Eubanks, and Eric C. Poplin, *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Palmetto Bluff Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina*, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1994.

half.[113]   Many of the lumber companies which operated in Beaufort, Jasper, and Hampton Counties remained in business in the area for only a few decades before either going bankrupt or moving on. Several timber companies were successful in purchasing extensive tracts in Beaufort County in the late nineteenth century, including Estill and Varn along the May River on Palmetto Bluff.

Timber, phosphates, truck crops, and cotton formed the basis of Beaufort County's economy in the late nineteenth century. They also spurred the creation of a network of railroads of various sizes throughout Beaufort County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which in turn played an important part both in building up these industries in northern Beaufort County and in creating small towns and villages. The main line was the Port Royal Railroad, which extended from Yemassee, where it branched off from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, south to Port Royal, after passing through Sheldon, Seabrook, and Grays Hill.[114] By 1910, this line was a part of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad.[115] The community of Lobeco, a shortened version of the Long-Bellamy Company, served as the processing area for that company. The Keyserling family, meanwhile, named their community and railroad stop Dale after the family that Isaac Keyserling, the first immigrant, had worked for, while Seabrook served as the community for the McLeod family farm and Grays Hill was the center of the Grays family operation. Several of these communities, including Yemassee, Sheldon, Seabrook, Grays Hill, and Burton had stops along the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, which then continued on into Beaufort and Port Royal.

The more recent Seaboard Air Line included a stop at Lobeco, while Dale had a spur to the Air Line.[116] Construction of the 85-mile Charleston to Savannah route of the Seaboard Air Line was begun in the fall of 1915. This line ran south of the Atlantic Coast Line's Charleston-to-Savannah route, and was 30 miles shorter between the two cities. Its bridge across Wimbee Creek remains (site number 1200163).[117] This opened new shipping opportunities for Beaufort County vegetable farmers. This was the only main line in Beaufort County, and helped to build up the county.

---

[113]Francis Butler Simkins and Charles Pierce Roland, *A History of the South* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), 467.

[114]see E.M. Stoeber, *Beaufort County….Geological & Agricultural Map* (Columbia, SC, 1873); *Rand-McNally New Commercial Atlas Map of South Carolina* (1914).

[115]*The Rand-McNally…Pocket Map and Shippers' Guide of South Carolina* (Chicago, IL: Rand McNally & Company, [1914]).

[116]Herbert Keyserling, personal communication, 2/20/98; Claude McLeod, personal communication, 2/20/98; Thomas Fetters, *Logging Railroads of South Carolina* (Forest Park, IL: Heimburger House Publishing Company, 1990), 161.

[117]*News & Courier*, 1/1/16.

Smaller lines ran off this main road, and serviced truck farming, timber, and phosphate operations. While the tracks and rails on these smaller lines have rarely survived, many railroad beds remain throughout the central part of the county in particular. Perhaps the largest extended eastward from what is now Jasper County, across Hall Island, past Coosaw Station, crossed Huspa Creek, and continued through the Dale and Lobeco areas to Chisolm's Point. Much of this railroad remains, all along the line.

Gazetteers and business directories indicate a wide range of other businesses in Beaufort County. Cotton gins, saw mills, and grist mills were spread throughout the county, often forming the nucleus of small communities in the northern part of the county. All of these drew upon improvements in transportation, including shipping, highways, and railroads. The intricate network of creeks, rivers, and marshes made logging railroads nearly impossible; instead, the waterways themselves provided the principal transportation for timber and phosphates.[118]

The military reentered Beaufort County in the late nineteenth century, more peacefully than in the Civil War. The US Government established a coaling dock and naval storehouse on Port Royal Island in 1882. During the Spanish American War of 1898-99, the Army built Fort Fremont (site 389 0021) along the Port Royal River where it meets Broad River. This is a vast concrete fort with three large gun emplacements facing the water. It was never used in defense, however, and never fired a shot.[119]

Twentieth Century Changes

Three principal factors have come to dominate Beaufort County in the twentieth century: the military, renewed plantations, and travel and tourism. All of these factors drew upon revolutions in construction technology, including air conditioning, safe water, and inexpensive durable building materials, and had a dramatic impact on the county's built environment. The military, particularly in the years during and after World War II (WWII), brought in vast numbers of people; many were in the county only temporarily for training, but many others were permanent residents, and required new housing tracts in the immediate area. The renewed plantations brought wealthy men and women often from other states who built large new residential and agricultural complexes; many of these were sold later in the twentieth century and opened the southern part of the county for development. Beaufort's growing reputation as a tourist destination, finally, has put increased pressure on the preservation of historic buildings, and has helped to focus interest on the City of Beaufort's remarkable stock of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings in particular.

---

[118]Fetters, *Logging Railroads of South Carolina*, 160-161.

[119]Cole, *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, 65.

The United States government became the major employer and economic force in the Beaufort vicinity during World War II, with the establishment of the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruiting Depot and the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS). The MCAS was created in 1942-1943 through joint action between Beaufort County and the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Commander of the Navy authorized it as a Naval Air Station. It served as an important air training facility throughout World War II, but was declared a surplus facility in 1945. During the 1950s, the facility was revived by the Marine Corps, a distinct service within the Department of the Navy.[120]

Otherwise, the predominantly black population of St. Helena Parish remained isolated, eking a subsistence from their small farms and gardens, hunting, and fishing in the area's vast woodlands and wetlands until large scale land development began on the islands in the 1960s. However, the twentieth century has seen vast changes in the agriculture of the Lowcountry. Several factors precipitated the changes, including the rapid drop in cotton profitability, the increased temptation of cash labor opportunities in other areas of the state, soil depletion, and the increased profitability of land sales to outside investors. Peter Coclanis has argued that the devastation of the Lowcountry's economy since the demise of the rice industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was due to the very forces that propelled its economy in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The centuries-long dependence on staple crop industry using slave labor, he argues, left residents in the Lowcountry without the economic infrastructure to develop new and more complex industries. Instead, new capital in the area was invested in extractive industries such as timber products and phosphates, along with military installations and tourism.[121]

These economic and social developments were represented by wealthy northern men who invested in both recreational and agricultural lands in Beaufort and other Lowcountry counties. Outside businessmen led a second northern invasion of sorts as they acquired vast amounts of land in the South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was a different type of movement from the early lumber purchases in the late nineteenth century. Northern capitalists and industrialists arrived in Beaufort County in the early twentieth century seeking leisure and recreation in a landscape untouched by industrialization, not to build factories.

These northern sportsmen were drawn by the ideal of the Old South, with landed gentry presiding over vast plantations. This same image also helped to spark the rise of tourism to the South in the late nineteenth century. Those who owned land served as a beacon to others who wanted to be with them, or to sample the pleasures that Beaufort County afforded. A 1927 promotional pamphlet made the connection clear:

---

[120]*The Cold War in South Carolina, 1945-1991. An Inventory of Department of Defense Cold War Era Cultural and Historical Resources in the State of South Carolina. Second Interim Report.* The USC Legacy Project, Department of History, University of South Carolina. Prepared for the Legacy Resource Management Program, United States Department of Defense, 87-88, 109-110.

[121]Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream*, 154-156.

The appeal of Beaufort is yearly drawing many hundreds of wealthy northerners who, though exacting in their wants, get great delight in what they find here. And while in this appeal such fundamentals are in their minds as winter homes, recreational advantages, manly sports, natural beauty, climate, and historic background, yet there is something else of an attractive force present with some of them. The fact is that some of them buy thousands of acres of land, fence it, and put in keepers, and then turn it practically into sanctuaries where wild life of the land and water is reproduced in large amounts and whose lives are perpetuated and whose forests in which never an axe is laid, are treated in the same way. It is a beautiful kind of ownership.[122]

The growing popularity of automobiles in the early twentieth century spawned hordes of new travelers, many of whom wanted to use this modern invention for nothing more than experiencing historical and "quaint" places. New businesses emerged in Charleston and Myrtle Beach in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s to capture these tourists. Beaufort acted less quickly and aggressively to capture this tourist trade, but it has become more important in recent decades.

Not all commercial buildings in Beaufort County were stores, of course. As travel and tourism became more important to the county's economy, new industries emerged to serve this trade. In particular, the new "Coastal Highway," what is now US 17, promised a significant boost to the county's economy in the early and mid twentieth century. Articles in the *Beaufort Gazette* heralded the new road and encouraged local support. A 1925 article in particular captured the excitement of the project:

> If you have any vision as to what a miracle 300,000 automobiles moving through our coast country will bring to our very doors, get behind the construction of your joint of the road. Few of us have yet dreamed of what the hard road and the automobiles will bring to us….The cars have been bought—the filling stations dot the wayside—hotels and farm houses will feed and shelter the tourists. If you live along this highway, it is one of the opportunities of your life to awaken your neighbors as to the God-given natural advantages possible to your community, your town and your State.[123]

Other issues and developments besides tourism, military, and plantations resulted in architectural resources. Churches continued to be built into the twentieth century. Presbyterians had become more active in Beaufort as the nineteenth century wore on, for example, and created a formal congregation in 1912. After holding meetings in various houses for several years, the congregation built its church by March 1929 (site number 025 1152).[124]

---

[122]N.L. Willett, "Game Preserves and Game of Beaufort, Colleton, and Jasper Counties South Carolina: Hunters' Paradise Manly Sports," pamphlet, 1927 p. 17.

[123]Wade Stackhouse, "Development of the South Carolina Coast Country," *Beaufort Gazette*, 23 July, 1925.

[124]Patrick, "History of the Presbyterian Church in Beaufort," 6.

Catholics likewise remained little active during the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, there was a growing presence of Roman Catholics in the county, though with only St. Peter's Church in the town of Beaufort to provide instruction. Members of the Pinckney family were Catholics, however, and had settled near Guerard's Point, at what is now known as Pinckney Colony. In 1929, W.E. Pinckney offered the use of his plantation home during the summers for use as a summer camp. This would allow Catholic children to receive instructions for confirmation, during the summer months. In 1931 the Diocese of Charleston took over the direction and funding of the camp, and in 1935 bought the Wiggins tract on the north side of the Okatie River, directly across from the Pinckney plantation. Father Kavler designed, planned, and built two barracks, a kitchen, and a mess hall; this collection of buildings remains intact, and formed the basis of Camp St. Mary's (site number 251 0362).[125]

The Pinckney Colony area was the site for another, more unusual experiment. John Hamlet, a naturalist and scientist working for the US Fish and Wildlife Service, was on loan to the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis in the 1940s. After working with primates in the Philippines, Hamlet was charged with the task of establishing a Primate Center in the United States, to provide monkeys to researchers seeking a polio vaccine. He selected a remote tract in the Pinckney Colony area. Hamlet oversaw the construction of a significant compound capable of handling a laboratory and up to 5,000 monkeys at a time. Most of the "Monkey Farm" buildings remain, including several barns and outbuildings, the laboratory, and a small handful of cages.[126]

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a time of both strides and setbacks for southern blacks. According to one historian of African American history, the 1880s and 1890s represented the "nadir" of race relations in American history. The political gains that blacks had made in the immediate post-war years began to erode as the century neared its end, as northern Republicans began to lose interest in continuing their efforts to bolster black political activity. Southern state governments began revising their state constitutions in such a way as to allow for the systematic elimination of blacks from political participation.[127]

Despite the severe, and increasing, political, economic, and social restrictions during the late nineteenth century, African Americans did have educational opportunities. Independent schools and colleges such as the Hampton Normal Institute in Virginia and church-sponsored schools such as Fisk University in Nashville, both of which were created in the years after the Civil War, provided models for black schools throughout the South. In Beaufort County, the Penn School (site number 182 0038) began a new life at the beginning of the century. Laura Towne and Ellen Murray had continued to operate their school at the Brick Church site near

---

[125]Mss. on file at Archives of the Diocese of South Carolina, Charleston, SC.

[126]John N. Hamlet, *Land That I Love* (Tabor City, NC: Atlantic Publishing Company, 1980), 175-179.

[127]See Rayford W. Logan, *The Negro in American Life and Thought: The Nadir 1877-1901* (NY: The Dial Press, 1954); J. Morgan Kousser, *The Shaping of Southern Politics: Suffrage Restriction and the Establishment of the One-Party South, 1880-1910 (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1974).*

Figure 5.   Cope Building, Penn Center, c. 1905. Site number 182 0038.05.

Frogmore on St. Helena Island. In 1901, near the end of their lives, they incorporated the school as a way to make it more permanent. They turned to the Hampton Institute as a model for industrial education for blacks. Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of the Hampton Institute, served as the first chairman of the board of trustees of the new Penn School. Other trustees were from the North, many of them philanthropists, including George Peabody, concerned for the education of southern blacks. As Penn School shifted from its post-Civil War focus on academic and teacher-training education to agricultural and industrial education, in line with the Hampton model, the new money and the new focus which motivated its leaders stimulated the creation of a new campus, with buildings in the Colonial and Spanish Mission styles (Figure 5). The school maintained its activities amid difficult conditions, and gained a national and international reputation for the education of African Americans. In 1948 the trustees agreed to turn over its educational function to the South Carolina public schools, and turned its attention to community services.[128]

In addition, the late nineteenth and early twentieth century saw the creation of greater numbers of African American churches. These churches were also becoming increasingly important as social and political centers. In Beaufort, for example, the Berean Presbyterian Church (site number 025 0900) was built c. 1900, while Port Royal saw the creation of Porter's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (site number 025 0578) in c. 1925.

As in the late nineteenth century, a range of small industries boosted the economy and shaped patterns of life and building in the county in the early twentieth century. In particular, fishing and related industries came to increasing prominence. The Maggioni family played a central role in the development of the shellfish industry in Beaufort County. The family created its first oyster packing house in the 1880s, located on Factory Creek on Ladies Island, directly across from the town of Beaufort. The family later established a number of other sites, including one at the former Brotherhood Phosphate Mines location in Port Royal, and another on St. Helena Island; the remains of the docks on Club Bridge Creek on St. Helena Island remain (site number 445 0337). Parts of the Coastal Seafood processing and steaming plant likewise remain on Eddings Point on St. Helena Island (site number 182 0465). The processing of crabs also emerged as an important industry in Beaufort during the early twentieth century.

The impetus for widespread new housing developments in Beaufort came with the emergence of the Cold War. The Marine Corps Air Station north of the city served as an active training facility during World War II. The Navy declared the Beaufort air station surplus in 1945. It was disestablished in April 1946, and the Navy transferred temporary possession of the station of Beaufort County in December 1946. The county purchased part of the base from the War Assets Administration in January 1948; the airport was then deeded to the county at no cost in June 1948. The deed came with a recapture clause, however, which allowed the federal government to retake the base in the case of a national emergency.

---

[128]Wallace et al., *Guide to the…Penn School Papers*, 8-10.

The Korean conflict provided the setting for the air station to become part of the new Department of Defense (DoD), created in 1947. In June 1951 the DoD announced that it would spend $87 million to upgrade military facilities in South Carolina, and included the Beaufort Air Station on the list of bases.[129] This resulted in a significant upgrade of the facility with a large number of buildings to house the new troops. The swelling numbers of personnel at the base created a market for new housing in the area, including the large new subdivision at Laurel Bay. Beaufort County's post-war building boom, therefore, was in the 1950s.

The US Army, through its Corps of Engineers, also had more peaceable impacts on the county in the twentieth century. The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIW) has played an important part in transportation and recreation in the county. The AIW is a continuous inland waterway along the east coast of the United States. It is best known as a program of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal during the Depression of the 1930s, because it was designated and completed under his administration. The AIW was placed under the Corps of Engineers; labor for its final construction was supplied through various New Deal agencies, including the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Most of the inland waterway, following both natural waterways and artificial cuts, had been completed earlier, from the first colonial-era canals, through some of the improvements endorsed by Robert Mills in the early nineteenth century, and into the 1880s when Federal money was brought to bear. By 1913 there was a continuous channel of at least six feet at low tide from the Cape Fear River in North Carolina to the St. John's River in Florida. Sections between Charleston and Savannah, where channels were obstructed by narrow, crooked passages and shallow reaches, especially at points where tides meet, had been straightened by artificial cuts and deepened by dredging in a series of local projects.[130]

The AIW, when completed in the twentieth century, provided sufficient depth all along the project, and eliminated the final areas where open-water passage was required. The 235-mile South Carolina portion was completed between 1932 and 1940, with most of the work taking place above Georgetown. The final cut, a canal in Horry County, was opened to boat traffic in 1935. By 1940 all sections of Waterway in South Carolina were completed to its present depth, at least twelve feet at mean low tide.[131]

From the north, the AIW reaches Beaufort County through St. Helena Sound. It proceeds along the Coosaw River to a cut into Brickyard Creek, which leads into the upper Beaufort River. The AIW follows the Beaufort River to Port Royal Sound, then goes behind Hilton Head Island via Skull Creek and Calibogue Sound, then runs along Daufuskie Island through the Cooper River

---

[129]*The Cold War in South Carolina*

[130]Jamie W. Moore, *The Lowcountry Engineers: Military Missions and Economic Development in the Charleston District* (Charleston: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1981), 61.

[131]*Phase One Report: Comprehensive Survey of Maintenance Problems of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, US Army Corps of Engineers District, Charleston* (Charleston, SC: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1976).

and Ramshorn Creek to the New River, which forms the boundary with Jasper County. Most of the AIW's length in Beaufort County is along natural waterways, although some of them were deepened. One artificial cut is at Brickyard Creek, connecting the Beaufort and Coosaw rivers. This cut was first authorized as a seven-foot channel, which was completed to a width of 150 feet in 1892, realigned and widened in 1892-1893. It was widened again in 1905.[132]

Not all of the work of the Corps of Engineers was focused on the inland waterway. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Federal funding for work by the Corps responded to existing needs, supporting active waterway uses rather than providing a stimulus for new activity. The absence of industry in the county, and the limited demand for shipping access from the state's inland industries, meant little spending for harbor improvements. In 1903 a local request that the Corps dredge the Port Royal bar was turned down; commerce in the area was declining, and Port Royal already had one of the best natural entrances on the South Atlantic coast.[133] By 1943, proposals to dredge a deep-draft channel from the ocean twenty-one miles to Port Royal met a more favorable reaction; the population was increasing, truck farmers and seafood processors had been calling for harbor improvements, better rail connections to Beaufort had been established, and the Federal government had "become a prime investor in the area," particularly with the establishment of the Parris Island Marine Corps training center at the old Port Royal Naval Station. The improvements, which were not made specifically for the AIW but for later shipping needs, provided a channel 27 feet deep and 500 feet wide across the ocean bar, twenty-four feet deep and 300 feet wide in the Beaufort River and Battery Creek.[134]

The town of Beaufort has seen dramatic changes throughout the twentieth century. The early twentieth century saw considerable redevelopment along the lower (southern) portion of Carteret Street and the east end of Bay Street. A fire in 1907 resulted in the loss of many buildings in this area of the town, including two large tabby houses. One was located at the southeast corner of Carteret and Bay Streets, which had belonged to the Fuller family before 1862. The other tabby house lost to the fire was the next house on Bay Street, which had once been the residence of Stephen Elliott. This house was replaced by the William Joseph Thomas House (site number 025 0871) at 607 Bay Street in 1909, an early and important neo-classical building constructed in reinforced concrete and concrete block.

The early twentieth century also saw large planned additions to the town. The Pigeon Point area north of Boundary Street became a focus for new development and was incorporated into the town in the early 1910s. Plats drawn in the 1920s by the Christensen Realty Company show this area's northern peninsula (then called Beaufort Shores) subdivided into lots with the exception of two spaces: a small park which occupied the point itself, and an area designated

---

[132]Ibid., 16, 19.

[133]Moore, *Lowcountry Engineers*, 72.

[134]Ibid., 72-73.
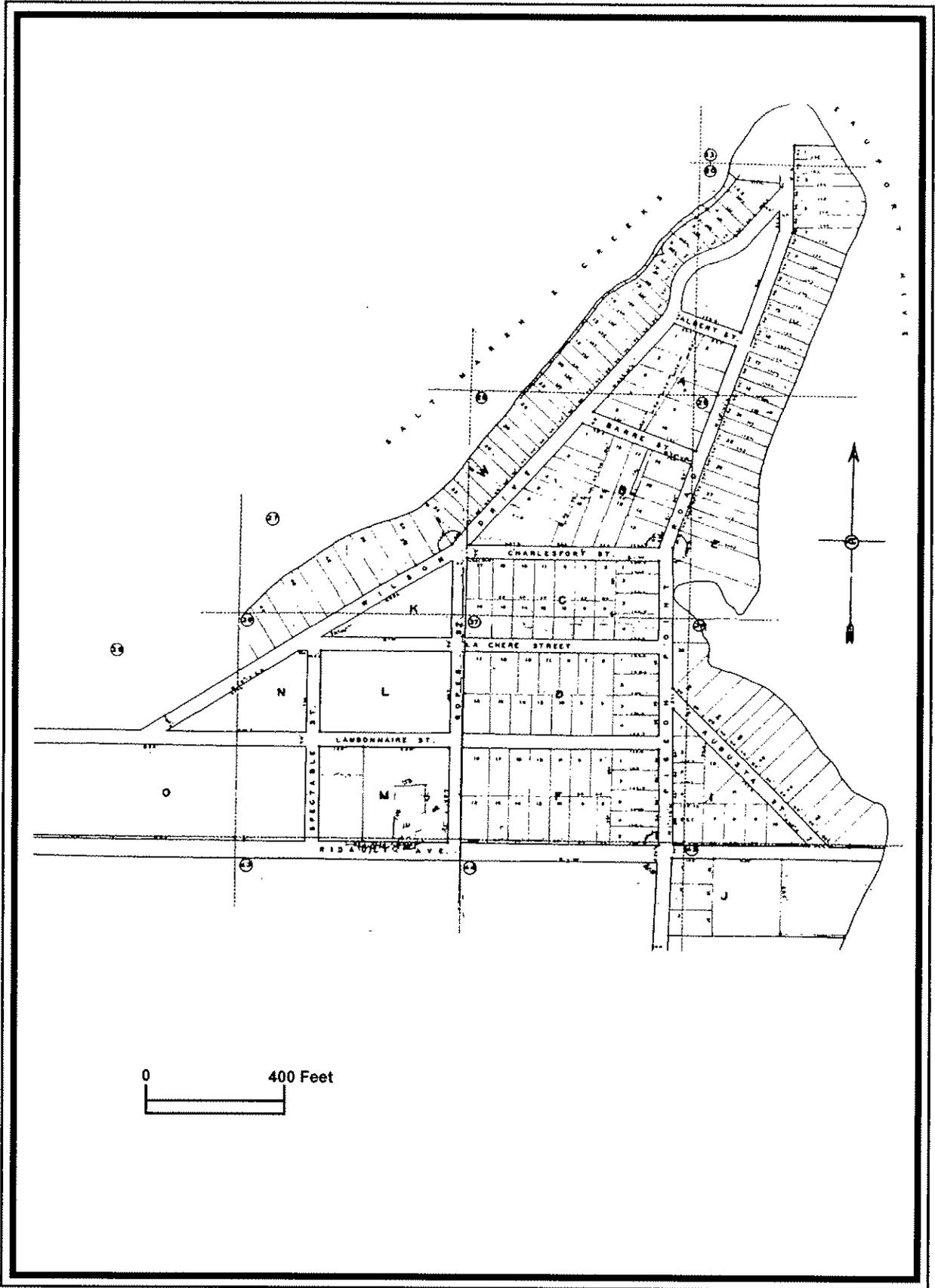
Figure 6.   Plat of Beaufort Shores Development (Pigeon Point), 1946.

"Hotel and Commercial" just to the south of the point (Figure 6).[135] New plats for this area were registered in 1946 and 1947, but neither the proposed hotel nor any other commercial investment materialized.[136] The riverside lots remained the same size as they had been shown during the 1920s, but the interior lots were enlarged in an effort to attract buyers. To the west of Beaufort Shores some areas remained under agriculture until the early 1950s, with the exception of the area between Boundary and Calhoun Streets, which was platted by 1913, and a large area between Park, Lovejoy, Sycamore, and Lafayette Streets, which was platted as early as 1929.[137]

Like the land to the north, the areas to the south and southwest of the town began to see changes in the early twentieth century, although farming and light industry continued in the area until the 1950s and 1960s. Following the death of George Waterhouse, his waterfront property, which extended along the western end of Bay Street and what is now part of Ribault Road, was the subject of a scheme designated by P.J. Berkmans Company, Landscape Architects of Augusta, Georgia. In 1915 Berkmans proposed dividing the land into a string of more or less rectangular lots open on one side to the Beaufort River.[138] Immediately north of this land, 69 acres of what was labeled as "Crofut" land in 1918, had by 1925 become a focus for the Beaufort Development Company in their proposal to extend North and Prince Streets westward beyond Ribault Road into lands then known as Sams Farm (formerly Hermitage Plantation) (Figure 7).[139] The surveyor, Arthur O. Christensen, laid out 21 new blocks on a conventional grid plan. Remarkably given the development's irregular shape, almost all lots were to have a road frontage of 40 feet. This arrangement was not reconsidered until 1938, when a revised layout showed more variation in the dimensions of individual parcels.[140]

A far more ambitious scheme was "Hundred Pines," which the Waterhouse Corporation registered in 1938.[141] Extending between Ribault Road and Battery Creek, this development was to emerge around two so-called "parkways," one named Hermitage Road after the antebellum plantation "Fuller's Hermitage" which formerly occupied the site. The other was named Fuller Parkway after the site's pre-Civil War owners. Today, Hermitage Road, with its wide tree-planted median, and Fuller Parkway do indeed evoke, albeit on a small scale, the garden city ideals of the 1920s and 1930s, although the low-density single-family housing found scattered through the development is "colonial" in character (Figure 8). Elsewhere, few subdivisions made concessions

---

[135]Beaufort County Plat Book 3:19.

[136]Ibid, 6:61, 6:67.

[137]Ibid., 3:44.

[138]Ibid., 2:27.

[139]Ibid, 2:37.

[140]Ibid., 4:46.

[141]Ibid., 14:39.

The Beaufort Development Company reserves the right to close or alter any street or lot as shown on this map. It is filed merely for convenience to identify the lots, streets, etc. shown thereon. All lots 40 ft. wide except where shown to be otherwise.

0   200 Feet

BEAUFORT DEVELOPMENT CO.
Beaufort, S.C.
Sub-division Plan

Arthur O. Christensen, Surveyor.
Nov. 1925

To Railway Station

Depot Road

School St.

Figure 7.   Plat of Beaufort Development Company, Beaufort, 1925.

Figure 8.   Plat of Hundred Pines Development, Beaufort, 1938.

to any planning ideal beyond maximum site exploitation. Woodlawn subdivision was a typical product of the 1940s with its small lots, rectilinear road system, and standardized house plans.[142]

Similar development of former Sams property located west of Beaufort continued through the 1940s and into the 1950s. An area bounded south by North Street, north by Oaklawn Avenue, east by Water Street, and west by Tidal Street, was platted in 1943; an adjacent tract was subdivided in 1952. The late 1940s also saw an expansion south toward Port Royal, though it was intermittent. The land now bounded by Reynolds, Joyner, Capers, and Elliot Streets, for example, was platted in 1948 with revisions registered in 1949.[143]

Since the middle of the century, Beaufort County's economy has headed in various new directions. After World War II, hunting and resort plantations such as Clarendon, Moorfield, and Belfair, came to be used for income producing ventures, particularly cattle. In addition, recreation and new housing have become important economic factors in Beaufort County. The county has emerged as a leading site for retirement and resort communities, and new housing developments have emerged rapidly. The sea islands of Hilton Head, Fripp, Harbor, Dataw, Callawassie and Spring Islands, and Daufuskie have been developed extensively for private residence and golf courses. The implications of this new and rapid growth in housing in the past several decades are vast, and it will affect a host of aspects of Beaufort County's quality of life, including historic preservation. Plantation owners of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had a habit of creating their building complexes on sites that were and continue to be highly desirable, with marvelous marsh views, cooled by sea breezes. This situation has focused the attention of development on those places that are particularly sensitive for their historical significance, and that merit special attention. The remaining chapters of this report address these concerns.

---

[142]Ibid, 6:21.

[143]Ibid., 8:8.

Bibliography

Abbott, Martin. *The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, 1865-1872.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967.

Ahlstrom, Sydney E. *A Religious History of the American People.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1975.

Baldwin, Agnes. *A History of Spring Island Plantation, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Privately printed, 1966; reprint, Spring Island Trust, 1996.

Barnwell, Hillary S. "African American Places of Interest [Beaufort, South Carolina]." Ms. in collection of Historic Beaufort Foundation, Beaufort, South Carolina.

"Beaufort Church." Typescript Ms, vertical files, South Carolina Room, Beaufort County Library, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Beaufort County Deed Books. Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance. Beaufort, South Carolina.

Beaufort County Plat Books. Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyance. Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Beaufort Gazette. Beaufort, South Carolina.

Betts, Albert Deems. "Historical Sketch of Methodism in Beaufort, South Carolina." *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, South Carolina). 18 August 1922.

Bishir, Catherine W., Charlotte V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury, and Ernest H. Wood, III. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Bleser, Carol K.R. *The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969.

Blumenson, John. *Identifying American Architecture.* Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

Blumin, Stuart. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Brewster, Lawrence Fay. *Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1947.

Brockington, Paul E. Jr., Michael Scardaville, Patrick H. Garrow, David Singer, Linda France, and Cheryl Holt. *Rural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor.* Atlanta, Georgia: Garrow and Associates, 1985.

Brooker, Colin. *Architectural and Archaeological Investigation at 802 Bay Street, Beaufort, South Carolina.* Beaufort, South Carolina: Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, 1996.

_____. "The John A. Cuthbert House, An Architectural Appraisal." Beaufort, South Carolina: Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, 1995.

Burn Family Papers. Mss. on file at South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Burns, Billie. *An Island Named Daufuskie.* Spartanburg, South Carolina: The Reprint Company, 1991.

Burton, E. Milby, ed. *Rice and Rice Planting in the South Carolina Low Country.* Charleston, South Carolina: The Charleston Museum, 1936.

Bushman, Richard. *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities.* New York: Random House, 1992.

Caldwell, B. Palmer, Jr., ed. *A Short History of the Early Days of Bluffton, South Carolina.* Bluffton Historical Society, 1983.

Camp St. Mary. Mss. on file at Archives of the Diocese of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina.

Carlton, David L. *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920.* Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982.

Carse, Robert. *The Department of the South: Hilton Head Island in the Civil War.* Columbia, SC: Columbia State Printing Company, 1961.

Chaplin, Joyce E. *An Anxious Pursuit: Agricultural Innovation and Modernity in the Lower S o u t h 1730-1920.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

Coclanis, Peter A. *Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina   L o w Country 1670-1920.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

The Cold War in South Carolina, 1945-1991. An Inventory of Department of Defense Cold War Era Cultural and Historical Resources in the State of South Carolina. Second Interim Report. The USC Legacy Project, Department of History, University of South Carolina. Prepared for the Legacy Resource Management Program, United States Department of Defense.

Cole, Cynthia. *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry: A Regional Survey.* Yemassee, SC: Lowcountry Council of Governments, 1979; revised edition, 1990.

Cook, James. *A Map of the Province of South Carolina.* 1773.

Covington, James W. "Stuart's Town: The Yemassee Indians and Spanish Florida." *The Florida Anthropologist*, 1978, 21.

Cuthbert, Robert. "Combahee River Plantations." *South Carolina History Carologue.* Spring 1966.

Davidson, Chalmers G. *The Last Foray, the South Carolina Planters in 1860: A Sociological Study.* Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1971.

DeBraham, William. "A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, 1757." Ms. on file at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

Dickinson, Martin F. and Lucy B. Wayne. *Archaeological Survey of the Ulmer Property, May River Golf Management, Inc. Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Gainesville, South Carolina: SouthArc, Inc., 1990.

Direct Tax Claims, South Carolina. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Record Group 58.

Edgar, Walter. *South Carolina in the Modern Age.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992.

Eubanks, Elsie, James R. Hill III, and Eric C. Poplin. *An Archaeological Survey of the Rose Hill Plantation Tract.* Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1995.

Feiss, Carl and Russell Wright. "Historic Beaufort, South Carolina: A Report on the Inventory of Historic Buildings, 1968-1969." Beaufort, South Carolina: Historic Beaufort Foundation.

Fetters, Thomas. *Logging Railroads of South Carolina.* Forest Park, Illinois: Heimburger House, 1990.

Foner, Eric. *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877.* New York: Harper and Row, 1988.

The Free South. Beaufort, South Carolina.

Genovese, Eugene D. *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made.* New York: Random House, Inc., 1974.

Gray, Lewis Cecil. *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860.* Washington, DC: Carnegie Institute of Washington, DC, 1933.

Halleck, Wager H. *Elements of Military Art and Science.* New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1864; reprint edition, Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishers, 1971.

Hamlet, John N. *Land That I Love.* Tabor City, NC: Atlantic Publishing Company, 1980.

Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of the State. Columbia, SC: The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907.

Heyward, Duncan Clinch. *Seed from Madagascar.* With an Introduction by Peter A. Coclanis. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937; reprint, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989.

Hill, James R. III, Elsie I. Eubanks, and Eric C. Poplin. *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Palmetto Bluff Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1994.

Hilton, William. *A Relation of a Discovery Lately Made on the Coast of Florida.* 1664; reprint edition, Privately printed, 1995.

Historic Beaufort Foundation, Beaufort, South Carolina. Site Files.

Holmgren, Virginia C. *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle.* Hilton Head Island: Hilton Head Island Publishing, 1959.

Hoffman, Paul E. "Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine.* April 1983.

"Hunting Clubs are Ready to Co-operate." *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, South Carolina), 9 February 1917.

John Milner Associates. *The Beaufort Preservation Manual.* West Chester, Pennsylvania: John Milner Associates, 1979.

_____. *The Beaufort Preservation Manual Supplement.* West Chester, Pennsylvania: John Milner Associates, 1990.

Johnson, Vicki Vaughn. *The Men and the Vision of the Southern Commercial Conventions.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992.

Jones-Jackson, Patricia. *When Roots Die: Endangered Traditions on the Sea Islands.* Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1987.

Kousser, J. Morgan. *The Shaping of Southern Politics: Suffrage Restriction and the Establishment of the One-Party South, 1880-1910.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1974.

Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry. *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape.* Boulder: Westview Press, Inc., 1987; reprint, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989.

Lane, Mills. *Architecture of the Old South: North Carolina.* Savannah, Georgia: The Beehive Press, 1965.

_____. *Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina.* Savannah, Georgia: The Beehive Press, 1984.

Law and Kirk. *Beaufort County, South Carolina. Revised and Corrected from Surveys of Vignoles & Ravenel* [map]. 1873.

Lears, T.J. Jackson. *No Place of Grace: Antimodernism in American Culture, 1880-1920.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1981.

Linder, Suzanne Cameron. *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of the ACE River Basin—1860.* Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1995.

Logan, Rayford W. *The Negro in American Thought and Life: The Nadir, 1880-1910.* NY: The Dial Press, 1954.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1987.

Lumpkin, Henry. *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981.

Lyon, Eugene. *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587.* South Carolina   Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series. Columbia, South Carolina, 1984.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes: National Register Bulletin 30.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, n.d.

McCurry, Stephanie. *Masters of Small Worlds: Yeoman Households, Gender Relations, & the Political Culture of the Antebellum South Carolina Low Country.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

MacKinnon, John. "Chart of Savannah River," 1825. Ms. on file at Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

_____. "Plan of a Body of Land...Belonging to John Rutledge." February 1796. Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, McCrady Plat no. 2424.

McNeil, Jim. *Charleston's Navy Yard: A Picture History.* Charleston, South Carolina: Coker Craft Press, Inc., 1985.

McTeer, J.E. *Beaufort Now & Then.* Beaufort, SC: Beaufort Book Company, Inc., 1971.

Mahan, D.H. *A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification.* New York: Wiley & Long, 1836; reprint edition, Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishers, 1969.

_____. *A Treatise on Field Fortifications.* New York: John Wiley, 1862.

"Map Showing Proposed Location of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad." Ms. on file at South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Markham, M. Virginia. "Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Belfair Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina." Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina: Brockington & Associates, Inc., 1994.

Maul, Allen. "Beautiful Beaufort: A Hidden Paradise." In *Beaufort County, South Carolina: A Proven District.* Beaufort, SC: Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, n.d.

Mills, Robert. *Atlas of the State of South Carolina.* n.p. 1825; facsimile edition, Columbia, SC: Lucy Hampton Bostick and Fant H. Thornley, 1938.

Mills, Robert. *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular.* Charleston, SC: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826; reprint, Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972.

Moore, Jamie. *The Lowcountry Engineers: Military Missions and Economic Development in the Charleston District.* Charleston, South Carolina: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1981.

Murray, Chalmers S. *This Our Land: The Story of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina.* Charleston, SC: Carolina Art Association, 1949.

Nettles, Helen. "Euhaw Baptist Church." In *A History of Savannah River Baptist Association*, ed. Michael Cresswell. Ridgeland: Savannah River Baptist Association, 1977.

News & Courier. Charleston, South Carolina.

O'Connell, J.J. *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia: Leaves of its History: A.D. 1820–A.D. 1878.* Sadler, 1879; reprint edition, Westminster, MD: ARS SACRA, 1964.

"Occupied Beaufort, 1863: A War Correspondent's View." *South Carolina Historical Magazine.* 64 (1963).

Official Records of the War of the Rebellion [OR] (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1901), Volume I(6).

Olsbery, R. Nicholas, ed. "Ship Registers in the South Carolina Archives 1734-1780." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 74 (1973).

Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King. *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties.* Department of the Interior, National Park Service, n.d.

Patrick, Joel. "The History of First Presbyterian Church; Beaufort, South Carolina; Organized May 19, 1912." Ms., vertical files, South Carolina Room, Beaufort County Library, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Phase One Report: Comprehensive Survey of Maintenance Problems of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, US Army Corps of Engineers District, Charleston. Charleston, SC: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1976.

Poplin, Eric C. et al. *The Historical Development of Dataw Island.* Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1994.

Poppeliers, John, et al. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture.* Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1983.

Quattlebaum, Paul. *The Land Called Chicora, The Carolinas under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1556.* Gainesville: The University of Florida Press, 1955.

Rabinowitz, Howard. "Continuity and Change: Souther Urban Development, 1860-1900." In Blaine A. Brownell and David R. Goldfield, eds, *The City in Southern History: The Growth of Urban Civilization in the South.* Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1977.

Rand-McNally New Commercial Atlas Map of South Carolina. Chicago, Illinois: Rand McNally & Company, 1914.

Reps, John W. *Town Planning in Frontier America.* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969.

"Rice Statistics for 1879." *Palmetto Post* (Beaufort, South Carolina). 23 March 1879.

Rose, Willie Lee. *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Rosengarten, Theodore. *Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter. With Journal of Thomas B. Chaplin (1822-1890).* New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1986.

Rowland, Lawrence S. "Alone on the River: The Rise and Fall of the Savannah River Rice Plantations of St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina." *The South Carolina Historical Magazine,* April 1985.

_____. "A Brief Overview of the History of St. Luke's Parish from 1685 to 1865." In *Bluffton Historical Preservation Society Report 1992/1993.* Bluffton, SC: Bluffton Historical Preservation Society, Inc., 1993.

_____. "Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800." Ph.D. Diss., University of South Carolina, 1978.

_____, Alexander Moore, and George C. Rogers, Jr. *A History of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Volume I: 1514-1861.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996.

Rust, Tina M., Bruce G. Harvey, Todd McMakin, and Eric C. Poplin. *Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Cram Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1997.

Salley, A.S., ed. *Minutes of the Vestry of St. Helena's Parish Church.*

Scully, Vincent F., Jr. "Introduction." In *The Architecture of the American Summer: The Flowering of the Shingle Style.* New York: The Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture, Columbia University, 1989.

Shick, Tom W. and Don H. Doyle. "The South Carolina Phosphate Boom and the Stillbirth of the New South, 1867-1920." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 86 (January 1985).

Simkins, Francis Butler, and Charles Pierce Roland. *A History of the South.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972.

Smith, Henry A.M. *The Historical Writings of Henry A.M. Smith. vol. 2, Cities and Towns of Early South Carolina.* Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1988.

South Carolina: A Handbook. Columbia, SC: Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, and Clemson College, 1927.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office. National Register of Historic Places Site Files. Beaufort County.

South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries. Columbia, SC: State Board of Agriculture, 1883.

South Carolina State Gazeteer and Business Directory for 1890-91.

South Carolina State Gazeteer and Business Directory. Period 1905-1910.

South Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Palmetto State. NY: Oxford University Press, 1941. Reprint edition, introduction by Walter B. Edgar, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988.

Spieler, Gerhard. "A Brief History of the Town of Port Royal, S.C.: From 1562 to Modern Times." Unpublished ms., 1992.

_____. "The Historical Significance of the Old Fire Station and its Surroundings." 1983.

Stackhouse, Wade. "Developments of the South Carolina Coast Country." *Beaufort Gazette* (Beaufort, South Carolina). 23 July 1925.

Stephenson, Keith, Bruce G. Harvey, and Eric C. Poplin. *Archaeological Survey of the Burlington Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1998.

Stevens, Michael E. and Christine M. Allen, eds. *Journals of the House of Representatives 1787-1788.* Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981.

Stewart, Richard H. *Taming the Devil. A History of Moss Creek Plantation.* Bluffton, South Carolina: privately printed, 1996.

Stoeber, E.M. *Beaufort County. State of South Carolina. Geological and Agricultural Map.* Columbia, SC, 1872.

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country.* Charleston, South Carolina: Carolina Art Association, 1938; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989.

Swanton, John R. *The Indian Tribes of North America. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145.* Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1952.

Tailboard, Henry. "Tailboard Genealogy." In Etta C. Foster, "Old Families of Beaufort." Beaufort, South Carolina: Beaufort Historical Society, 1947.

Tindal, George B. *South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900.* Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1952.

Todd, John R. *Plantations of Prince Williams Parish.*

Tinkly, Michael, Colin Brooker, Deb. Hacker, and David Lawrence. *The Second Phase of Archaeological Survey on Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina: Investigation of Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterns on an Isolated Sea Island.* Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1990.

United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Vlach, John Michael. *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

Wallace, Carolyn A. et al. *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Penn School Papers 1862-1976.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Library, 1977.

Warner, Sam Bass, Jr. *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870-1900.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1962.

Weir, Robert M. *Colonial South Carolina: A History.* Millwood, NY: KTO Press, 1983.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 188-1935: A Biographical Directory.* Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.* Cambridge, MA: The M.I.T. Press, 1981.

Wilentz, Sean. *Chants Democratic: New York City & the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.

Willett, N.L. "Game Preserves and Game of Beaufort, Colleton, and Jasper Counties South Carolina: Hunters' Paradise Manly Sports." Pamphlet, 19 pp. 1927.

Williamson, Joel F. *After Slavery: The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction, 1861-1877*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1975.

Wilson, Charles Reagan and William Ferris. *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Wood, Peter. *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1975.

Chapter III: Architectural Analysis

Introduction

Beaufort County is particularly rich in historic architecture. While periods of human occupation from the earliest prehistory to recent times are represented with material evidence, only the eras beginning with the early eighteenth century are represented by above-ground structures. Archaeological remains from the time before European contact are plentiful, as the reports generated from Beaufort County studies attest. The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, when French and Spanish troops and missionaries established bases in Beaufort County, are much less represented with archaeological evidence, though recent studies of the settlement of Charlesfort on Parris Island have given valuable insights into that period.

Beaufort County's extant above-ground historic resources include grand eighteenth and nineteenth century mansions, tenant houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the County's agricultural areas, military fortifications from the Civil War and Spanish American War, small houses built by yeoman, both black and white, plantation houses and barns from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, truck farming complexes, bridges, docks, railroad beds, factories, churches, cemeteries, and post-World War II housing tracts. These varied resources reveal patterns of life and work in Beaufort County. The historical overview in Chapter II demonstrates that agriculture and commerce in different forms have dominated the County since the early eighteenth century, while tourism and the military have increased sharply in importance during the middle and late twentieth century. Buildings like plantation houses, barns, churches, and townhouses associated with plantation families remain to indicate a way of life in the antebellum Lowcountry that has been relatively well documented. Sadly, the architectural remains of the other, equally influential forces that filled out the antebellum Beaufort historical picture such as yeoman farmers and laborers have rarely survived. Architectural resources from small farmers and blacks remain only from the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Meanwhile, Beaufort County's contact with the outside world of commerce and industry remains in the form of railroads, lighthouses, oyster factories, packing sheds, and canning factories.

Building Materials

Beaufort County's above-ground historic resources reflect patterns of building and building materials throughout the Lowcountry during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Local conditions gave rise to particular adaptations both in styles and in building materials. The expressions of national building styles and types will be discussed in greater detail later in this chapter. Local building materials are an element in the context that is necessary to understand these types and styles. In the colonial and early National period, for example, there were principally three types of building materials available in Beaufort County: wood, brick, and tabby. Rather than being used in isolation, these materials were often combined within the same building.

Wood was the most readily available material in the County in the earliest decades of settlement. Rather than the lighter weight "balloon-frame" houses using pre-cut 2x4 lumber which came about in the nineteenth century, early wood houses were framed with timber. These houses used substantial vertical and horizontal members joined together with a combination of cut joints and wooden pegs, and occasionally relied on substantial masonry works such as a chimney for additional support. The timber frame then provided a "cage" of sorts on which the exterior and interior walls were hung. This was the building technology that was used to create many of the early houses and other buildings in Beaufort County, as throughout the new nation, well into the nineteenth century.

Many timber frame houses and stores remain in Beaufort County, both in the rural areas and in the City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal. In Beaufort County in particular, many houses used a combination of wood and tabby. The earliest of these is the William Johnson House (c. 1776; site number 025 0858). Like many buildings of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the first floors of this building are constructed of tabby, providing strength, stability, and relative immunity from the dangers of water. The upper floors, meanwhile, were constructed of timber, which was relatively lighter and more easily placed in high places. An early example of this type of construction is the DeSaussure store (1760; site number 025 0915) on Bay Street in Beaufort.

Brick was relatively scarce in Beaufort County through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, before bricks began to be manufactured on Ladies Island in 1840. The early use of brick seems to have been restricted to northern Beaufort County; Robert Mills noted a "neat brick courthouse" at Coosawhatchie in 1826, and the Prince William's Parish Church (c. 1750, site 470 0049) was built of brick. The County has few deposits of clay suitable for brickmaking. The survey included only one known brickyard site (site number 290 0301.08) on Port Royal Island. According to a c. 1812 deed, however, the James Robert Verdier House, or "Marshlands" (site number 025 0758) was located on an old brick making site.[1]

While brick was available in small quantities in northern Beaufort County, tabby became southern Beaufort County's alternative to stone or brick as a building material. Important tabby buildings remain from the middle of the eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century. In 1796, the duc de la Rochefaucauld Liancourt visited Beaufort and observed the preparation of tabby:

> [t]abby is a lime made from oyster shell mixed with water; a large proportion of whole oyster shells is mixed in. This mortar is poured into wooded frames the length and thickness of the wall to be constructed. These forms have no bottoms but their sides are joined at certain intervals at top and bottom by pieces of wood. The mortar is pounded in with force, and, when they are brim full left for two or three days.[2]

---

[1]Interview with Cynthia Cole Jenkins, Charleston, South Carolina, March 1998.

[2]Duc de la Rochefaucauld Liancourt, 1799, cited in Michael Trinkley et al, 1990.

Buildings and structures which were built of tabby tended to be near water, the source of the shells, as the inconvenience of hauling shells lessened their desirability in places more removed from the water. Tabby tended to replace other kinds of masonry as a way to provide support in foundations for houses and barns, as will be discussed later in this chapter.

This type of building activity at the County's plantations and in the Town of Beaufort ceased during the Civil War; indeed, the War marks a watershed in local architectural as well as social history. Before 1862 the stage was set for continued development of indigenous local building traditions dependent upon local skills and materials. After the Civil War, skilled workers dispersed, and those buildings on which they or their forebears had labored were burned or fallen into ruin. The future of rural building lay not with labor intensive craft-based technology but with standardized components and prefabricated units, in both wood and metal.

The most influential of these developments was the balloon frame system for building houses. This was a structural system developed in the mid-West in the 1830s. In this system, pre-fabricated 2x4 boards, closely spaced and held together by nails, formed the structure of a house. With new steam mills capable of producing these boards in great quantity and at low cost, and with new foundries capable of producing vast amounts of inexpensive wire nails, the materials for building a house could be had at ever-lower costs. At the same time, it was a flexible structural system which allowed for houses with wider varieties of plans. The process of experimenting with the structural possibilities of balloon frame houses culminated in the late nineteenth century, when Queen Anne and Stick style houses with their widely varying and often highly original plans, and decorated with inexpensive sawn lumber features, dominated fashionable new neighborhoods. By the early twentieth century, the possibilities for producing large quantities of houses at low cost were increasingly exploited, as small houses with either front or side gables of more or less uniform plan dotted particularly the rural landscape.

Property Types

Beaufort County's architectural and above-ground resources can be divided into a number of different property types. Residences, both grand and modest, are only one among many types of historic buildings found in Beaufort County. Within these types, variations in function, material, and style account for differing visual impacts. An examination of Beaufort County's historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the significance of the resources that remain. Relatively few buildings surveyed in this project could be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, or Italianate. Even those "folk" buildings that have no identifiable academic style, however, can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space of the building is organized.

For the houses that defy the nomenclature of style, this survey uses the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester and McAlester.[3] These types will be described in greater detail later in the chapter, and include front gable, gable front and wing, massed plan side gable, hall and parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization and categorization, and thus comparison, which is not possible with a reliance either on academic styles, in which most of these buildings would be left out, or on vernacular terminology, which would be so inclusive as to become meaningless. The principal differences among the buildings in the rural areas of the County in particular are in plan and form, not in style. The comparisons that this approach allows will make possible future inquiries in the search for meaning to these differences.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the range of above-ground historic resources that were identified in the survey of Beaufort County. It is organized by building type, or function. Within the types, the discussion is organized both chronologically and, where applicable, by style or plan.

Residences

By far the greatest number of historic sites identified were houses. Of the 1488 sites identified in the county, 1121 (77 percent) are residences. Most of these are single family or vacation houses; only 17 multiple dwellings were identified In the Town of Port Royal and the City of Beaufort, the proportion of residences was even higher; of 941 sites surveyed in these urban areas, 834 (88.6 percent) were single dwellings. Houses may be more likely to be preserved than stores or other commercial or manufacturing buildings, which go out of use as the business grows or dies. This observation, however, comes with a second observation that many older houses are left abandoned and are badly deteriorated, particularly when mobile homes and trailers are so convenient and affordable.

Approximately two-thirds (825 out of 1104) of the houses surveyed in Beaufort County could not be assigned an academic style. Of the one-third that were identified with a style, one-third (105) were identified as "Minimal Traditional," the name given by the McAlesters to a new small-house plan with severely limited ornamental detail that developed in the mid-1930s.[4] The buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing Beaufort County's uses and adaptations of national styles; the different styles represented in Beaufort County will be discussed in this section. Following the discussion of styles is a discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type.

---

[3]Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 88-101.

[4]McAlester and McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 476.

The survey includes houses that date from the middle of the eighteenth century nearly continuously through to the middle of the twentieth century. As Table 2 indicates, there are extant houses in Beaufort County for every decade since the 1760s. There are several eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses in the City of Beaufort. There was a boom in Beaufort and in the surrounding area in the post-Revolutionary era around the turn of the nineteenth century, as the large number of Federal-style houses of that era attest, and another in the late nineteenth century, as the number of houses in the Italianate style reveals.

Table 2. Construction dates of houses by decades	
Decade	Number of houses surveyed
1760-1769	2
1770-1779	2
1780-1789	6
1790-1799	4
1800-1809	12
1810-1819	7
1820-1829	7
1830-1839	4
1840-1849	8
1850-1859	19
1860-1869	4
1870-1879	25
1880-1889	55
1890-1899	48
1900-1909	97
1910-1919	117
1920-1929	172
1930-1939	196
1940-1949	259
1950-1959	59
no date determined	7
Total	1110

Houses in the City of Beaufort showed an inherent conservatism in building styles and forms throughout the nineteenth century, as the "Beaufort Style" predominated. This style was manifested in variations on the Federal style houses which emerged in the early nineteenth century. Georgian, Federal, and Greek and Gothic Revival styles dominate the county's surviving antebellum buildings, while the use of tabby for construction and the extensive two-tiered wrap-around porches add distinction to Beaufort County's examples of these national styles.

English Colonial

Two houses in the City of Beaufort, both on New Street in the Point, were built in what can be called Colonial styles. These date to c. 1760 and 1791, and relatively simple story-and-a-half side gabled houses set on raised foundations. Dormers and windows in the side gables provide light to the upper half-story. End chimneys provide a degree of symmetry, but the rest of the details of the buildings do not emphasize symmetry or balance.

Georgian

Georgian style houses came into popularity in the second third of the eighteenth century and lasted through the late nineteenth century, when the Federal style came into prominence. Georgian style houses tend to be side gable or hip roofed houses, at least two rooms deep, with "formal arrangement of parts employing a symmetrical composition enriched with classical detail."[5] Of the two houses in Beaufort that were designed in the Georgian style, the William Johnson House on New Street (site number 025 0858) and the Chisolm House on Bay Street (site number 025 1031), the William Johnson House gives the clearest example of the style. This is an important provincial Late Georgian style two story timber-framed dwelling raised on tabby basement, with a hipped roof and exterior end chimneys. Its symmetrical five-bay facade faces the street to the east; the central entrance has a three-light transom.

Federal

Both the City of Beaufort and the sea island plantation are very strong in Federal style houses. This style, often known as the Adam style after the Scottish architect Robert Adam, is characterized by restraint, delicacy of lines and details, and attenuation of vertical members. Ornament tends to be low relief and geometrical. While both the Georgian and Federal styles drew on classical imagery, the Federal style was informed by a clearer, archaeologically-derived knowledge of specific ancient prototypes. This knowledge was spread through books of drawings of ancient ceramics and buildings by Robert Adam, and James Nicholas Revett. They published the finds of archaeological excavations at Pompeii and Athens.

Local variants within this dominant, national Federal style emerged, including both high style and folk adaptations. One dominant high style type has two or more stories, and is characterized by a "T" shaped floor plan. The lower section (i.e., the stem of the "T") projected toward the street while the top section lay behind this and ran parallel to the street. Two early examples in Beaufort

---

[5]John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945* (NY: W.W. Norton & Co., 1977; second ed., 1981).

are the Barnwell Gough House on Washington Street (c. 1780; site number 025 0882) and the Tabby Manse on Bay Street (c. 1785-90; 0251155). In the rural parts of the County, Tombee Plantation on St. Helena Island (c. 1810, site number 445 0054) is another example of this plan. All three buildings incorporate two full stories over an elevated basement, constructed of tabby, and the two houses in Beaufort feature tripartite windows lighting back rooms accommodated within the top part of the "T." Inside all three houses, similar double pile floor plans are organized about a central hall, the hall in each case being approached from the front (the street in Beaufort, the marsh front at Tombee) by way of a two-story porch. In the Beaufort houses the porches feature pedimented roofs raised high on brick arches, while at Tombee a simpler shed roof is supported by square wood columns. As with most tabby structures in town, the exterior walls are stuccoed and scored to imitate stonework, while Tombee is clad in weatherboard. The hipped roof construction of each building features two parallel king post trusses running from front to back without intermediate support. The trusses receive rafters of the main roof frame which encloses rear spaces within cross gable forms. The plan has the advantage of allowing direct ventilation of rear rooms on three sides, though at the expense of long roof spans and complex roof carpentry.

Folk adaptations of the Federal style feature a two story central block with a two story gable ended or pedimented stair hall extending to the rear. Typically, one story high wings with shed roofs flank the stair hall to the right and left. These buildings are approached by way of a one or two story porch. Although structures of this kind are often designated "Beaufort Style," it should be remembered that Mills Lane has identified a group of very similar Federal period farmhouses in rural North Carolina.[6] Lane sees the influence of popular pattern books in the generation such as William Halfpenny's *Useful Architecture*, which was published in London in 1752 and numerous later editions).

While "T" shaped houses, both compact and grandiose in concept, remained popular in Beaufort until at least 1862, plantation architecture during the antebellum era displayed an occasional yet marked preference for linear planning and a gradual fragmentation of the standard "T" shaped plan into its constituent parts. It is worth stressing that the popularity of the so-called "Beaufort Style" is explained by two factors. First, the formula proved adaptable, allowing for a good deal of variation in terms of size, material, decorative mode, and cost. Second, and this was perhaps crucial, was the fact that "T" shaped or linear houses maximized cross ventilation without sacrificing any pretension to architectural distinction.

Greek Revival
This is the style that so many people associate with the splendor of antebellum plantations. In Beaufort County, only one antebellum plantation main house in the Greek Revival style survives, the Oaks Plantation house (1854; site number 182 0035) (Figure 9). The rest of the antebellum plantation houses that survive were built earlier, and many in a less well-defined style. This survey of Beaufort County identified eight houses in the Greek Revival style; with the exception of Oaks

---

[6]Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: North Carolina* (1965), 111. See also Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina* (Savannah, GA: The Beehive Press, 1984).

Plantation, all are in the City of Beaufort. Beaufort's earliest example is the first Berners Barnwell Sams house (site number 025 0865), built in 1816; its Greek Revival features, however, were not added until 1835. It was originally a two-story Federal style frame I-house, presumably with restrained decorations if any. In 1835 Sams added the porch, quoins, and parapet. In the other Greek Revival houses, facades are symmetrical with central doorways and large, two-storied porches supported by columns, generally in the Greek Doric order. Their construction varies, equally divided between frame and brick. All were the houses of wealthy families, many of whom had plantations in the area around Beaufort. Dr. William Jenkins, for example, who owned Lands End Plantation on St. Helena Island, bought the George Parson Elliot House (c. 1845; site number 025 1081) shortly before the Civil War.

Gothic Revival

Only two houses in the County showed Gothic Revival features, both built around the time of the Civil War. Rose Hill Plantation House (c. 1859, site number 487 0042) was built by the Kirk family in southern Beaufort County. Its irregular plan, wood tracery, and board-and-batten siding contribute to its Gothic Revival feel. Perhaps the best known Gothic Revival house in Beaufort County, however, is "the Castle," the Dr. Joseph Johnson House on Craven Street (site number 025 0796), which was largely completed in 1861. This is a large two story brick house set on a raised basement, built in the familiar "T" shaped plan. It derives its Gothic Revival elements primarily from the brick parapet along the roof line, which contains corbeled pendants.

Italianate

This was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century. In Beaufort County, the examples date from the early 1850s until the early twentieth century. Nationally it was a flexible style, capable of being used for both small scale cottages and larger, more formal and urban houses. In Beaufort County, however, this was principally an urban style, with eleven examples in the City of Beaufort and one in the rural area. Italianate houses are generally two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide overhanging eaves which often feature decorative brackets. The windows of Italianate houses are generally round-headed with crowns, while the roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower.

Most Italianate houses in the City of Beaufort are two-story frame dwellings with the traditional two-story tiered porch. The Italianate style generally is revealed through details. The Edgar Fripp house, for example (1853 ca., site number 025 0751) is a two-and-a-half story frame house with a cross gable roof and a two-story tiered porch. Its picturesque grouping of gable elements and a central tower originally gave it its Italianate feel. A c. 1880 house on Duke Street (site number 025 0802) features the overhanging eaves with decorative brackets which are characteristic of the Italianate style, while the George Edward Doane house (c. 1885, site number 025 0817) has Italianate details in the cornices supported on decorative timber brackets. The lone Italianate style house outside the City of Beaufort is the Fort Fremont Hospital, near Fort Fremont on St. Helena Island (c. 1906, site number 389 0022). This is a two-and-a-half story brick house,
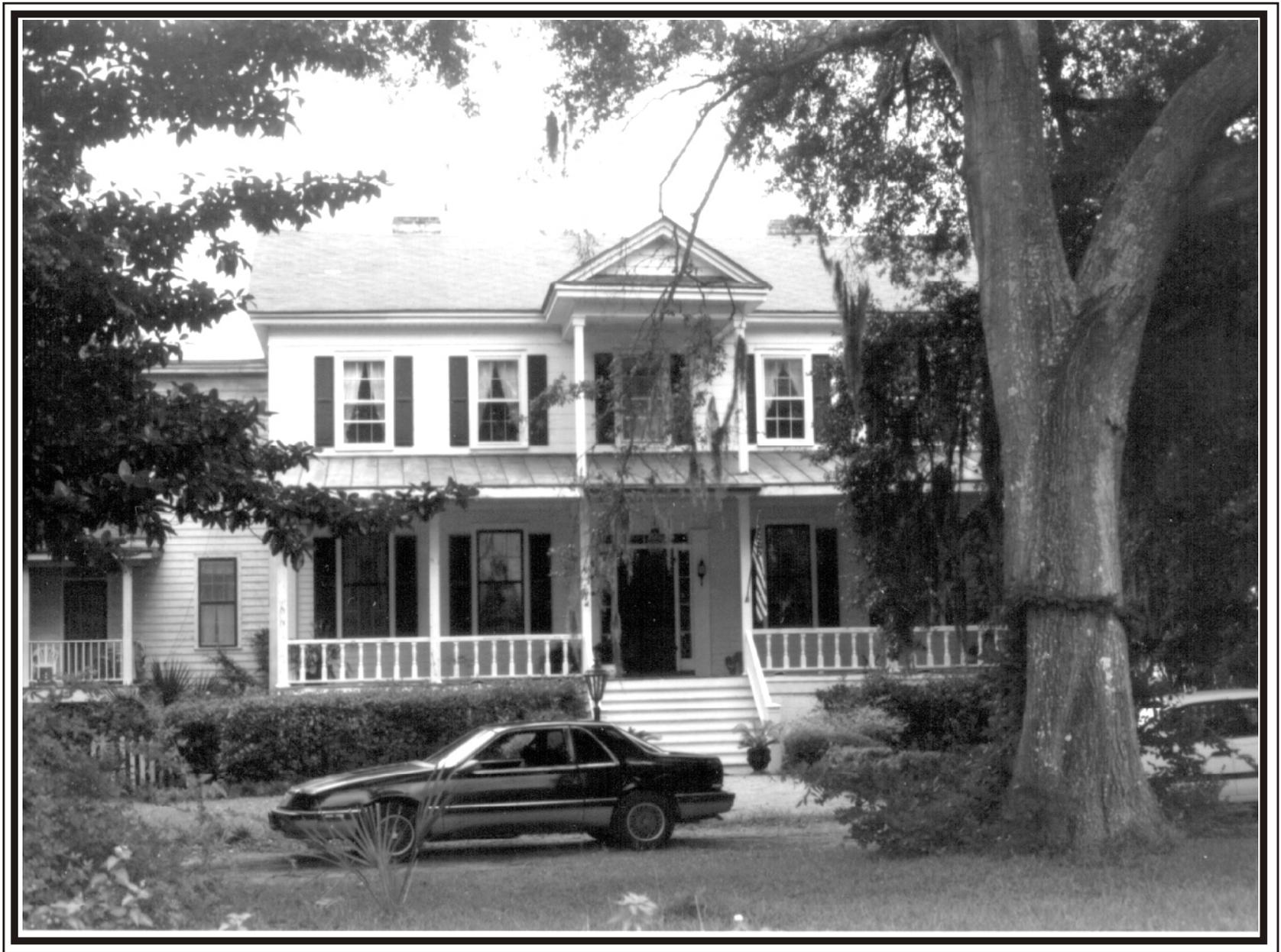
Figure 9. The Oaks Plantation, St. Helena Island, c. 1850. Site number 182 0035.

square in plan, with a hip roof and a single dormer on each side. In addition to being the only Italianate style house outside the City, it was also the last house built in that style in the County.

Queen Anne
This is the house style that many people associate with the term "Victorian." It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. The great interest of Queen Anne houses is in the details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses, and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes.

The Queen Anne style made its appearance in Beaufort County in approximately 1890, when it became popular across the nation. As with the Italianate style, houses in the Queen Anne styles tend to occur most frequently in the City of Beaufort. Of the eleven identified Queen Anne houses in the County, only three are in the rural areas; of these three, two are found on the campus of Penn Center. In the City of Beaufort, there is an important cluster of Queen Anne style houses along Craven Street (Figure 10). There are three identical two-and-a-half story houses in a high Queen Anne style; originally there had been four, all in a row (site numbers 025 0860, 025 0861, and 025 0862). The merchant E.A. Scheper built these four houses between 1892 and 1894. In each of them, the main south facade features three bays incorporating at both first and second floor levels a doorway to the right and two French doors to the left. A tall pedimented south gable has a central decorative motif flanked right and left by small windows. Each wing has chamfered corners at first floor level. Finally, each has a tiered two story porch that features spindle work, turned columns, decorative brackets, and turned balustrades.

Other, less exuberant but nonetheless identifiable Queen Anne houses can be found throughout the County. The earliest of these is the caretaker's house at Coffin Point Plantation (c. 1892, site number 442 0012), which features a short turret along with the irregular roof line typical of Queen Anne houses. There are two later Queen Anne houses at Penn Center. The Benezet House (1905, site number 182 0038.11) and the Pine Grove Cottage (c. 1921, site number 182 0038.06) feature more restrained facades and plans, but show elements of the Queen Anne style nonetheless.

Shingle
This was a style that emerged in the late nineteenth century, and was popular nationally only briefly, through the 1920s. It had clear relations with its contemporary, the Queen Anne style. Like the Queen Anne style, it often represented innovations and experimentations in plans that exploited the possibilities of balloon frame construction. Shingles became like a flexible skin that could be applied to houses of any shape and plan. While the Queen Anne style was used primarily in urban settings, or in rural settings by those with more urban pretentions, the Shingle style was through and

Figure 10.   507 Craven Street, Beaufort, c. 1885. Site number 025 0826.

through a resort style, designed for leisure. It was, as its early interpreter called it, "The Architecture of the American Summer."[7] It emerged from travels through New England's colonial seacoast towns in the late 1870s by some of America's leading architects who, in the wake of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, sought the roots of American architecture. Among the buildings they sketched were rambling houses from the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that were clad in riven shingles. Fascinated by this approach, a number of architects began applying it to the new resort houses which their clients, wealthy and prominent industrialists and financiers, commissioned. In this way the Shingle style gained its image as a style for leisure and recreation.

The earliest Shingle style house remaining in the survey area captures this image wonderfully. Melrose, on Lady's Island (site number 025 0134), was built in 1906 for R.K. Harley, a Beaufort businessman involved in the local oyster industry.[8] Secluded from the hustle and bustle of commerce in the town of Beaufort, it overlooks the Beaufort River and provides a haven. There are two other Shingle style houses in Beaufort, both dating to the 1920s which makes them late for this style. One, on Ribault Road (c. 1910, site number 025 0723), is, like Melrose, in what was then a relatively remote, removed location overlooking the bay in Beaufort. The other (1924, site number 025 0867) is a smaller house, showing the adaptation of the style to a more urban setting.

Victorian Cottage

This is a style which is applied to relatively small-scale houses built generally in the late nineteenth century. These are one and one-and-one-half story frame houses, most often built with either hip or side gable roofs, and resting on brick pier foundations. Ten Victorian Cottage residences were found in the present survey, and range in date of construction from c. 1845 until 1911. They are nearly all found in the City of Beaufort.

Colonial Revival

In a sense the Shingle style (see above) was the first Colonial Revival style in America. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, the Colonial Revival had moved from these rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher style Georgian of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These later houses are nearly all side gable houses, generally one-and-one-half or two stories in height, and generally rectangular in plan. They feature accentuated front doors with projecting pediments, pilasters, fan and side lights, and topped with cornices or segmental arches. Other, more elaborate houses may have additional details such as dormer windows, prominent cornices with dentil moldings, and quoins at the corners.

This is a ubiquitous house style that has been associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century for a variety of reasons architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement which sought

---

[7]Vincent Scully, "Introduction," in *The Architecture of the American Summer: The Flowering of the Shingle Style* (NY: The Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture, Columbia University, 1989).

[8]Interview with Robert Hartzog, grand-nephew of original owner, 9/24/97.

to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in the both sentimental and scientific study of history. Many scholars have attributed the spread of the Colonial Revival to fears by traditional elites that the changes of the new order were destroying what believed to be the core of American society, the society which gave them a privileged status.

Other factors also seem to have encouraged the use of the Colonial Revival for southern plantation homes. In the South at the turn of the century, the descriptive terms "Southern," "classical," and "colonial" were often used interchangeably. This blending of stylistic terms can perhaps be traced to attempts on the part of southern leaders in the late nineteenth to overcome the images of the Civil War. These leaders sought to create a contrasting image of the South as fully a part of the nation's political and economic life. The colonial and early national period of American history, when classically derived styles were popular both for residences and, more importantly, for civic buildings, was also the last period before tensions over slavery and relative economic development between North and South drove the sections apart. The appeal to "colonial" architecture which was classically derived emphasized the political, social, and economic unity of the nation. By the turn of the century, many northern leaders were coming to find sympathy with southerners. At the same time, the image of the antebellum plantation was appealing to the new wealthy industrial leaders of the North, who sought to recreate in the plantations the image of refined gentility, without the ugly associations of slavery.

The survey found 35 Colonial Revival houses in Beaufort County; of these, most are in the City of Beaufort. The important exceptions are the early twentieth century plantation houses in northern Beaufort County. These will be discussed in more detail below. Of the 27 urban houses, only four were less than two stories in height. Of the remaining two and two-and-one-half story houses, most had hip roofs; there were only four cross gable houses and one front gable house (Figure 11). Only two of these houses were recorded as having dormer windows.

Neoclassical Revival
This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It too was popular in the late nineteenth and especially the early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew upon eighteenth century styles, especially the Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew upon houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Eight Neoclassical style houses were identified in the survey of Beaufort County, all of them in the City of Beaufort. They date from 1900 to c. 1940. As in the Colonial Revival style, nearly all of these houses are one-and-one-half story hip roofed houses; only one house features a side gable roof. Nearly all feature frame construction; there is only one brick Neoclassical Revival style house in the survey area.

Tudor Revival
This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The historian Jackson Lears has explored the fascination that Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

Figure 11.   411 King Street, Beaufort, c. 1910. Site number 025 0793.

had with the medieval age, focusing on the desire for intense and real experiences that could pierce the perceived falsity and flabbiness of polite American culture.[9] The vogue for houses in a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half story houses with cross gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will also have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. The survey of the County found four examples of Tudor Revival style houses, all in the City of Beaufort, dating from 1935 to 1940.

Craftsman

Craftsman style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement in the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front or side gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and occasionally with decorative brackets or beams. These houses also generally have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by either side or front gabled roofs; only occasionally are there hip or cross gable roofs (Figure 12). The vogue for this style lasted from about 1900 to the early 1930s.

The Beaufort County survey revealed 40 houses that were designed in the Craftsman style. These houses were built between 1904 and the early 1940s. Of the 38 houses for which the number of stories was indicated, 30 had one story, four had one-and-a-half stories, three had two stories, and one had two-and-a-half stories. Roof types were more evenly distributed. Of the 35 houses for which a roof type was indicated, thirteen had hip roofs, ten had a front gable, nine had a side gable, while three featured a cross gable.

Minimal Traditional

Particularly in the years after WWII, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester, however, have identified a national style under which many of the new suburban houses which were built beginning in the 1930s and flourishing after WWII. Their name for this group of houses was "Minimal Traditional." These tend to be one-story houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front, and constructed of brick. Their inspiration is roughly Tudor Revival, given the roof configuration, but they lack any other identifiable visible style. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be built in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions.

Not so much an urban style as are many of the earlier national styles, Minimal Traditional houses are predominately suburban. In the years after WWII, when there was a significant boost of suburban houses, building took place primarily in the City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal;

---

[9]T.J. Jackson Lears, *No Place of Grace: Antimodernism in American Culture 1880-1920* (NY: Pantheon Books, 1981).

Figure 12.   702 Hamilton Street, Beaufort, c. 1928. Site number 025 0787.

the development of housing tracts in more rural areas did not occur until later, after the survey dates and when the Minimal Traditional had largely passed out of style. Of the 106 Minimal Traditional style houses found in the survey, 85 are in the City of Beaufort and the remaining 21 are in the Town of Port Royal.

Folk House Types

The foregoing discussion of the national styles represented in Beaufort County's historic single dwellings is very useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, only 25 percent of the houses included in the survey could be given any stylistic designation. Of the 1,108 single dwellings surveyed in this project, 282 gave evidence of a formal style. Thus three-quarters of the single dwellings in Beaufort County are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the County's historic architecture, the survey team drew upon folk housing types as elaborated by McAlester and McAlester.

Front gable houses can be one or two story houses with one to three bays across the facade. Craftsman- and bungalow-influenced houses were the most prominent twentieth century examples of this pervasive type; unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lacked any clear stylistic associations and have been included in this folk section.

Based on the survey findings, front gable houses were the most popular form of folk housing in Beaufort County. It must be born in mind, however, that the majority of the houses built during this time, and well into the twentieth century, would have been simple frame houses for tenant and other small farmers. These houses were often built quickly and inexpensively, and were scattered throughout the agricultural areas of the County. Many of these tenant houses have been abandoned and deteriorated, or were razed and removed when the agricultural fields were turned over to timber farms. Table 3 shows the distribution and date range of the historic folk:front gable houses in Beaufort County.

Gable front and wing houses feature a front gable section with a side gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip roof porch was often added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross gable sections were often built as a unit. Table 4 shows the distribution and date range of the historic folk:gable front and wing houses in Beaufort County.

Table 3. Number and distribution of folk: front gable houses		
Area	Number	Date Range
Beaufort	119	c. 1855-c. 1950
Beaufort vicinity	4	1930-c. 1950
Bluffton vicinity	3	c. 1910-c. 1945
Burton vicinity	9	c. 1925-c. 1940
Coosaw Island	1	c. 1945
Dale vicinity	5	c. 1925-c. 1930
Daufuskie	2	c. 1920-c. 1925
Gardens Corner vicinity	1	c. 1925
Grays Hill vicinity	3	c. 1900-c. 1930
Ladies Island	15	c. 1920-c. 1930
Laurel Bay vicinity	1	c. 1930
Lobeco vicinity	2	c. 1935-c. 1950
Port Royal	33	c. 1873-c. 1954
Pritchardville	2	c. 1930
Pritchardville vicinity	6	c. 1920-c. 1930
Sams Point	2	c. 1930-c. 1940
Seabrook	1	c. 1945
Seabrook vicinity	2	c. 1920-c. 1926
Sheldon vicinity	20	c. 1910-c. 1950
St. Helena Island	16	c. 1920-c. 1940
Yemassee vicinity	1	c. 1935
Total	246	c. 1855-c. 1954

Table 4. Number and distribution of folk: gable front and wing houses		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	32	1890-c. 1912
Port Royal	1	c. 1900
Sheldon vicinity	1	c. 1945
St. Helena Island	2	c. 1920
Total	36	1890-c. 1945

Hall and parlor houses are simple side gabled houses that are two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the southeast into the early twentieth century. Variations can include double-pitched roofs, ornamental front gables, and shed roof front porches, but the basic plan is readily identifiable. Table 5 shows the distribution and date range of the historic folk:hall and parlor houses in Beaufort County.

The **I-house** form was also a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, though it was more often used by moderately wealthy rural families. These side gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway, and one room deep, often with a one-story ell across the rear elevation. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew upon notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The Witsell House near Dale (c. 1890, site number 120 0297), is a good example of the comfortable and moderately formal houses built by prosperous, if not wealthy, Victorian farmer/merchants. Table 6 shows the distribution and date range of the historic folk:I-houses in Beaufort County.

Massed plan side gabled houses, at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became more popular as a folk form after the Civil War. These houses could gain such popularity in the rural areas only after "light-weight lumber made widely available by the railroads permitted still simpler methods of light roof framing" that could span houses that were more than two rooms deep.[10] These houses often incorporate a central-hall plan, which is a more sophisticated form than the hall-and-parlor, in which one room serves as the entry hall and living space combined. The McLeod home in Seabrook (site number 470 0248.00) is a good example of this form, as a two-story house with a tiered two-story porch (Figure 13). It is a side gabled house, two room deep, with a central entrance and flanking windows. Table 7 shows the distribution and date range of the historic folk:massed plan side gabled houses in Beaufort County.

---

[10]Catherine W. Bishir, Charlotte V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury, Ernest H. Wood III, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 98..

Figure 13.   William H. McLeod House, Seabrook, c. 1890. Site number 470 0248.00.

Table 5. Number and distribution of folk: hall and parlor houses		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	102	1870-c. 1950
Beaufort vicinity	6	1896-c. 1935
Bluffton vicinity	1	c. 1910
Dale vicinity	1	c. 1915
Grays Hill vicinity	1	c. 1945
Ladies Island	3	c. 1930-c. 1940
Port Royal	6	c. 1885-1940
Port Royal vicinity	1	c. 1930
Pritchardville	2	c. 1910
Seabrook	1	c. 1900
Seabrook vicinity	1	c. 1930
Sheldon vicinity	4	c. 1930
St. Helena Island	7	1911-1942
Total	136	1870-c. 1950

Table 6. Number and distribution of folk: I-house		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	21	1830-1920
Beaufort vicinity	1	1900
Port Royal	1	1891-1900
Seabrook	1	1900
St. Helena Island	1	c. 1920
Total	24	1830-c. 1920

Table 7. Number and distribution of folk: massed plan side gable houses		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	80	c. 1840-c. 1950
Beaufort vicinity	2	c. 1880-c. 1925
Bluffton vicinity	3	1919-c. 1940
Burton vicinity	3	c. 1920-c. 1940
Cat Island	1	c. 1930
Coosaw Island	1	c. 1935
Dale	1	c. 1900
Dale vicinity	5	c. 1915-c.1945
Daufuskie Island	13	c. 1910-c. 1945
Gardens Corner vicinity	5	c. 1900-c. 1945
Grays Hill vicinity	3	c. 1920-c. 1925
Ladies Island	3	c. 1910-c. 1930
Port Royal	19	c. 1887-c. 1951
Port Royal vicinity	4	1881-c. 1930
Pritchardville	4	c. 1910
Pritchardville vicinity	3	c. 1930
Sams Point	1	c. 1925
Seabrook	1	c. 1930
Seabrook vicinity	3	c. 1930-c. 1940
Sheldon vicinity	8	c. 1920-c. 1945
Yemassee vicinity	5	c. 1925-c. 1930
St. Helena Island vicinity	1	c. 1930
St. Helena Island	3	1920-c. 1945
Total	169	c. 1840-c. 1951

Finally, **pyramidal houses** were square in plan and featured four-sided hipped or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. Perhaps the best examples, and in the greatest concentrations, can be found on Daufuskie Island. Three of these, and perhaps more, were built by a local carpenter/builder, Samuel Holmes. Table 8 shows the distribution and date range of historic folk: pyramidal houses in Beaufort County.

Table 8. Number and distribution of folk: pyramidal houses		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	24	1910-1945
Beaufort vicinity	1	c. 1935
Bluffton vicinity	2	c. 1920-c. 1925
Burton vicinity	3	c. 1910-c. 1940
Daufuskie Island	11	c. 1910-c. 1921
Gardens Corners vicinity	2	c. 1900-c. 1910
Grays Hill vicinity	1	1910
Ladies Island	2	c. 1915-c. 1925
Port Royal	8	c. 1895-1941
Port Royal vicinity	3	c. 1920-c. 1930
Pritchardville	1	c. 1930
Pritchardville vicinity	2	c. 1910-c. 1920
Seabrook	1	c. 1905
Sheldon vicinity	2	c. 1925-c. 1940
St. Helena Island	6	c. 1920-c. 1930
St. Helena vicinity	1	c. 1920
Total	70	c. 1895-1945

Farm and Plantation Complexes

Many of Beaufort County's historic resources, and several of the most noteworthy residences, are parts of complexes of buildings and sites. The process of erecting complexes of buildings began with the plantations of the eighteenth century, when staple crops required the mobilization of large numbers of permanent workers. Throughout the Lowcountry, where towns

were very few, plantations were nearly self-sufficient units with main houses for the owners, smaller houses grouped together for slaves and overseers, and associated utilitarian outbuildings such as kitchens, barns, stables, smokehouses, and overseers' houses.[11]

These colonial and antebellum plantations established a pattern of spatial organization that featured distinct sets of buildings of different types and functions. This template survived the Civil War, though the functions of the post-bellum complexes often differed from their antebellum prototypes. The plantations of the late nineteenth century were likely to be designed for recreation as much as agriculture, while the new economic conditions gave rise to complexes devoted to processing the new truck crops of the early twentieth century and that were oriented to the railroads as much as to fields or waterways.

Among the surviving pre-Civil War plantation buildings, the oldest is Retreat Plantation (site number 025 0621), a single story tabby dwelling, now extensively altered, built in the 1760s. Small pre-Revolutionary tabby houses like this often served as the nucleus for larger houses built in southern Beaufort County during the early nineteenth century when sea island cotton profits began to rise sharply. Both B.B. Sams on Dataw Island (site number 182 1425) and George Edwards on Spring Island (487 0313) created new houses by adding tabby wings to the right and left of an original structure and connecting the three masses with porches. These tripartite houses were designed to capture every breeze blowing in from nearby estuaries. Both men extended their design activities into the domestic landscape. Edwards created a formal garden between his house and the Chechessee River, which included two small square tabby pavilions (one perhaps an office, the other a storehouse) with pyramidal roofs, while Sams created a large fenced yard containing a kitchen, store, and quarters for his household slaves.

Fripp (Seaside) (site number 445 0048.0) (Figure 14) and Coffin Point Plantation (site number 442 0012) (Figure 3) houses on St. Helena Island were more traditional with a rectangular rather than a tripartite plan. Coffin Point is a timber framed house over a high raised tabby basement, an arrangement that was popular in Beaufort in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Fripp Plantation, however, which preserves much fine Federal style detail, was raised high on brick pillars. Tombee Plantation (site number 445 0054) features a two-story T-shaped timber frame raised on a tabby basement. It is rare to find any plantation site on the sea islands of Beaufort County that does not have tabby structures.

Among several hundred known tabby structures, nearly all now ruined, slave dwellings are represented by small houses with tabby and tabby brick end chimneys laid out on an arc-like plan at Haig Point on Daufuskie Island (site number 046 0485), which were built in the 1820s. A two story tenement block (c. 1815) flanking the main Edwards House on Spring Island (site number 487 0313) shows a very different typology. This building, which is similar to a tabby structure at White Hall Plantation in Jasper County, contained four single room apartments, each with its own fireplace,

---

[11]See John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993).

Figure 14.   Fripp Plantation, St. Helena Island, c. 1800. Site number 445 0048.

arranged about a common central hall and access staircase. Another structure testifies to an almost forgotten tradition of temporary housing for slaves. This is the tabby foundation on Callawassie Island that defines a house measuring ten feet square with a central hearth.

Even though a great deal of evidence has been lost, what emerges from this survey of the pre-Civil War plantation architecture of Beaufort County is a dynamic picture of planters coming to terms with the area's unique environmental and geographical conditions. The lack of incombustible building materials (brick and stone) led to experimentation, such as the local florescence of tabby construction after the American Revolution, producing a series of houses of innovative form. As Samuel Gaillard Stoney remarked, "certain plantation houses with their elaborated wings, mark attempts to give with some architectural distinction more and better spaces for windows and cross ventilation so necessary for comfort in the Low Country."[12] This is not to say that traditional design found no expression. Fripp (Seaside) Plantation (site number 445 0048.00), and later the Oaks Plantation (site number 182 0035) (Figure 10) were characteristic products of the vernacular builder who, with considerable skill, found the means to integrate fashionable stylistic elements, whether Federal, Greek Revival, or Classical Revival types, into building forms with long historical antecedents. Symmetry was prized, central hallways were favored, and porches were considered essential no matter what stylistic pattern the owner may have sought to impose upon his domestic surroundings.

Few of these antebellum plantations retain their surrounding complexes. Scattered outbuildings remain, such as the tabby barn at Frogmore Plantation (site number 445 0026.01) on St. Helena Island. For intact complexes, one must instead turn to the post-bellum plantations. Unlike the antebellum plantations, most of which survive only on the sea islands, those after the Civil War can be found primarily in northern Beaufort County. The upper reaches of the Combahee and Pocotaligo Rivers were once the domain of the County's wealthy rice planters. Rice went into a steep decline after the Civil War, in the absence of forced labor to do the arduous work of maintaining the elaborate water control features of the rice fields.

Many of these northern Beaufort County plantations shared a common history after the Civil War. Prominent families in the Lowcountry had owned these properties in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, families with surnames such as Izard, Brewton, Blake, McPherson, Gregorie, and Middleton. Families indeed owned them, as the plantations tended to pass through successive generations of the same family, occasionally being diverted by marriage to another equally prominent surname; such was the case when Thomas Hanckel, the rector of St. Philips Church in Charleston, married Susanna Thomas Heyward and gained possession of Twickenham Plantation (site number 569 0482).[13] As testament to the wealth of these antebellum families, many of them were able to keep hold of their Beaufort County plantations through the Civil War. Plantations were

---

[12]Samuel Gaillard Stoney, *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country* (Charleston, SC: Carolina Art Association, 1938; reprint edition, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989), 44-45.

[13]Linder, *Historical Atlas*, 596.

rarely farmed to their antebellum capacity, however, and declining fortunes led to the sale of nearly all of them to outside buyers by the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Brewton Plantation (site number 569 1419), for example, stayed in the hands of the McPhersons and Gregories until 1899, while Williams Middleton sold what became Auldbrass Plantation (site number 569 0003) to James U. Jackson, a timber company owner from Augusta, Georgia, in 1899. Tomotley Plantation (site number 5470 0481), meanwhile, stayed in the Izard/Eustis families until a court sale in 1873; by 1907 Henry Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, owned the property.

With few exceptions, it was these later owners who built the grand plantation houses that now grace northern Beaufort County. The earliest of these is the house at Twickenham, which was built for Major John Screven, one of the few antebellum planters to keep land in the family into the twentieth century. This is a large two and a half story brick residence set on a raised foundation. This house falls in the traditions of plantation houses in the Lowcountry, featuring a symmetrical facade with a central entrance; inside, a central hallway separates two rooms on each side.

Of the twentieth century neo-plantation houses, there were two divergent patterns. One strain sought to replicate the grandeur of antebellum plantation with two-story Colonial Revival mansions. While often imposing, these houses had little to do stylistically with the antebellum houses. Willis Irvin was the prepotent designer of this type of house in the Lowcountry. Irvin, an Augusta, Georgia architect, designed several plantation houses in Jasper County and three houses that were included in the Beaufort County survey: Clarendon (1933; site number 290 0301), Castle Hill (1935; site number 569 1423), and Bray's Island (1938; site number 470 290) (Figure 15). All three of these are two story houses with painted brick exteriors. Clarendon and Bray's Island show the greatest affinities, featuring two story central blocks underneath hipped roofs, with one-story wings to each side. Castle Hill, however, is a cross gable house on a slightly smaller scale. It still has recognizable features such as a closed pediment with dentil moldings and an elaborate central entrance.

Another pattern in Beaufort County's twentieth century plantation houses can be seen in Tomotley Plantation (1910; site number 470 0481, designed by Charleston architects Todd & Benson), Brewton Plantation (1930; site number 569 1419), and Auldbrass Plantation (1940; site number 569 0003). All three of these houses emphasize horizontality, rather than sporting a tall central block. The main house at Tomotley Plantation was built in 1910 for Robert L. McCurdy, who bought the property from the Havemeyer family. McCurdy, an executive with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, was a member of the Okeetee Club in Jasper County, and purchased the property for use as a hunting retreat. The main house is a low building influenced by Craftsman or Mission styles with it tiled roof and overhanging eaves. It has been substantially altered in recent years, but the early twentieth century feel is still present. The main house at Brewton Plantation (site number 569 1419) was built by John Gregorie on the site of the original house in 1893; in the early 1930s John R. Todd, a New York engineer who had bought the plantation, added substantially to the house, making it a low, rambling house with asymmetrical rear wings. Todd also built the small barnyard complex and other outbuildings close to the main house, and planted the oak avenue.

Figure 15.   Brays Island Plantation, 1938. Site number 470 0290.00.

Auldbrass Plantation along the Combahee River near Yemassee is the latest of these horizontal houses. Frank Lloyd Wright designed the house, barn, and other outbuildings in the early 1940s. His organic approach to architecture is clearly revealed in this complex of buildings, where the low buildings arise from the level ground at the same angle as the live oaks, several degrees off a right angle. They blend in with the landscape as a result.

All of these houses are components of more or less well-defined plantation complexes. While they all maintain agricultural trappings, few make claims to being significant working farms. Instead, these were designed to be retreats, and used as country estates or hunting camps on a grand scale. There is a clear sense of spatial order among the outbuildings, and between the outbuilding complexes and the main house, at several of the plantations, including Brewton, Bray's Island, Twickenham, and Auldbrass. With the exception of Bray's Island, the outbuilding complexes at each of these is adjacent to the main houses. At Bray's Island there is a well-defined complex of stables, barns, and small houses that surrounds a small unplanted circle approximately one-half mile from the main house, which overlooks the Pocotaligo River. The drive from the main entrance enters the circle at one end, while the other is closed by a small house; the stables face each other across the circle, with paddocks behind them.

At Brewton and Twickenham, the outbuilding complexes are essentially extensions of the main house; scale, style, and function, not distance, distinguish the outbuildings from the main house. Four barns of different form are shaped into a "U" at Brewton Plantation, and create a distinct barnyard, while two small houses and a garage are in a line separating the main house from the barns. At Twickenham, the caretaker's house connects the main house with the stable complex, which includes a nicely detailed stable and several barns of varying sizes. Auldbrass Plantation, meanwhile, permits few distinctions between the main house and the agricultural complex. All of the buildings have a similar style, particularly the walls slanted at 10 degrees from vertical, and are connected with covered walkways. Unity of treatment is the dominant theme here.

The twentieth century brought not only new plantations to Beaufort County, but new industries. Of these, truck farming is one of the most important. An excellent collection of commercial and manufacturing buildings in Beaufort County can be found at Seabrook (site number 470 0248).[14] Seabrook was the truck farming complex created by William Hardee McLeod in the late nineteenth century. This district clearly shows the resources necessary to maintain a largely self-sufficient operation. The community featured two stores directly alongside either side of the tracks of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad at the point where Seabrook Road crosses the tracks. Both of these stores have two stories and a front gable, and a shed roof porch for the comfort and convenience of shoppers and to protect the store from the sun. A two-story frame cotton gin building is set back slightly from the railroad tracks behind one of the stores.

---

[14]Natalie Harvey, "National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form, McLeod Farmstead, Seabrook, South Carolina."

Commercial Buildings

The town of Beaufort was a commercial and shipping center from its earliest years in the eighteenth century, and featured the standard range of stores and other associated commercial buildings in southern coastal town such as wharves, warehouses, and gins. Merchants who had commercial interests in Beaufort, Savannah, and Charleston built houses along Bay Street and some of the cross streets extending back to Boundary. It was standard through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to have stores enclosed within or adjacent to the house of the owner of the store. Few of these pre-Revolutionary buildings remain in the town, however. 715 Bay Street (c. 1765, site number 025 0915) incorporates a store belonging to Daniel DeSaussure's establishment. DeSaussure's house survives as a tabby foundation in the now unoccupied lot to the east (site number 025 0914). Diagonally opposite, on the south side of Bay Street, stands a three story tabby house built by Captain Francis Saltus (c. 1797, site number 025 0977). The associated tabby store where Saltus conducted his mercantile and ship building business at 812 Bay Street is, after a long history of post-Civil War alteration, now known as the John Cross Tavern (1796, site number 025 0979).[15]

While most of the commercial buildings in the County are located in the City of Beaufort, as can be seen in Table 9, there were commercial buildings throughout the County. The remaining rural commercial buildings in Beaufort County date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small stores began to emerge throughout the rural areas of the County as agricultural work became less centralized through the increase in tenant farming. These turn-of-the century stores are nearly uniform in appearance, and relate to similar types of stores throughout the Lowcountry. They tend to be narrow front gable buildings, constructed with a wood frame, and generally only one room wide with a large projecting portico supported by metal posts (Figure 16). There are examples throughout the County, including Lobeco (site number 120 0155.01), Pritchardville (site number 441 0455), and Jasper Station (site number 251 0440). Another commercial form emerged in the 1930s and 1940s to serve larger needs. Two stores on Wall Street in Yemassee (site numbers 569 0152, 569 0154) (Figure 17) show this form, which includes either frame or concrete block construction, a central door between display windows, and a front gable hidden behind a sham stepped gable. The City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal have many examples of these storefront buildings.

The new Coastal Highway, what is now US 17, provided many commercial possibilities. Several entrepreneurs took advantage of these possibilities. An excellent pre-1950 example of the impact of the Coastal Highway is the Gardens Corner Motel (site number 470 0288), which was built in 1949. This building represents a clear use of architectural style to promote a commercial end; the Gardens Corner Motel was designed with reference to Mt. Vernon, George Washington's plantation in Virginia, and refers also to the resurgence of interest in the Colonial Revival after World War II.

---

[15]Colin Brooker, *Architectural and Archaeological Investigation at 802 Bay Street, Beaufort, South Carolina* (Beaufort, SC: Brooker Architectural Design, 1996).

Figure 16.   337 May River Road, c. 1910. Site number 411 0455.

Figure 17.   Hughes General Store, Yemassee, c. 1930. Site number 569 0154.

It is similar to another Mt. Vernon-inspired post-World War II motel in Ridgeland (Jasper County), also on US 17.

Table 9. Number and distribution of commercial buildings		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	50	1760-c. 1950
Beaufort vicinity	2	c. 1920-c. 1935
Gardens Corner	1	1949
Lobeco	1	c. 1945
Port Royal	9	c. 1870-1950
Pritchardville vicinity	2	c. 1910-c. 1920
Seabrook	2	c. 1875-c. 1880
St. Helena Island	2	c. 1877-c. 1945
Yemassee	3	c. 1930
Total	72	1760-c. 1950

Religious Buildings

Religious buildings as a property type can be broken into three principal subsets: churches, synagogues, and praise houses. Churches are clearly the most numerous examples of religious architecture in Beaufort County. The City of Beaufort has the greatest number of historic churches in Beaufort County, though there are important surviving examples of nineteenth and twentieth century churches throughout the rural areas. Table 10 shows the number of religious buildings in the different areas of the County.

The Anglican Church was the established church in colonial South Carolina. Each parish in Beaufort County had its own established church: St. Helena, St. Lukes, and Prince William's. These churches show a changing sense of style. In Beaufort County as throughout early America, churches tended to follow the English example: a rectangular floor plan oriented principally east-west, with a galleried interior and a chancel/apse at the west end. In style, these buildings were typically Georgian through the eighteenth century, to be replaced with variations on the Greek Revival in the nineteenth century. St. Helena Episcopal Church (site number 025 1105) on Church Street in Beaufort clearly reflected the Georgian architecture, particularly after being substantially rebuilt in 1817 and 1842. Prince William's Parish Church, or Old Sheldon Church (site number 470 0049) (Figure 1), built between 1745 and 1755, was also an influential building, as a very early example of the Greek Revival form in America. St. Lukes Church (251 0045) followed this example

but in a more restrained and modified form of the Greek Revival with a central entrance under a front gable, and a lower entrance portico.

Table 10: Number and distribution of religious buildings		
Area	Number	Date
Beaufort	14	1817-c. 1940
Beaufort vicinity	2	1844-c. 1875
Bluffton vicinity	3	1935-1940
Dale vicinity	1	c. 1920
Daufuskie Island	3	c. 1918-1940
Lady's Island	3	c. 1855-1900
Port Royal	3	1878-c. 1925
Priesters vicinity	1	c. 1945
Pritchardville vicinity	1	1824
Sheldon vicinity	1	c. 1750
St. Helena Island	6	c. 1750-1855
Total	38	c. 1750-c. 1940

The temple-front Greek Revival church was the most dominant form in antebellum American churches, regardless of the denomination. Beaufort County has a number of examples of this style, both in its academic and its vernacular forms. The Baptist Church of Beaufort on Charles Street (site number 025 1073), built in 1844, provides the finest example of a high style Greek Revival church. It is in a temple form with a front gable. The entrance is set within a recessed portico, behind two large columns in the Doric order. The steeple, however, the upper stages of which were constructed in the 1960s, is a reference to the Georgian pattern of the eighteenth century in having a series of clearly articulated stages beneath a peaked top, rising from the front of the building above the portico.

The Lady's Island Baptist Church (site number 025 0426), meanwhile, is an example of rural adaptations of the Greek Revival temple front church (Figure 18). Built in approximately 1855, this church features two separate front doors underneath a projecting portico. The portico has returned eaves, and is supported by four monumental columns. Unlike the Baptist Church of Beaufort, the Lady's Island Baptist Church has two clearly defined stories, while it has no steeple. The St. Helena Baptist Church (Brick Church) (site number 182 0038.15), meanwhile, features a more restrained

Figure 18.   Lady's Island Baptist Church, c. 1855. Site number 025 0426.
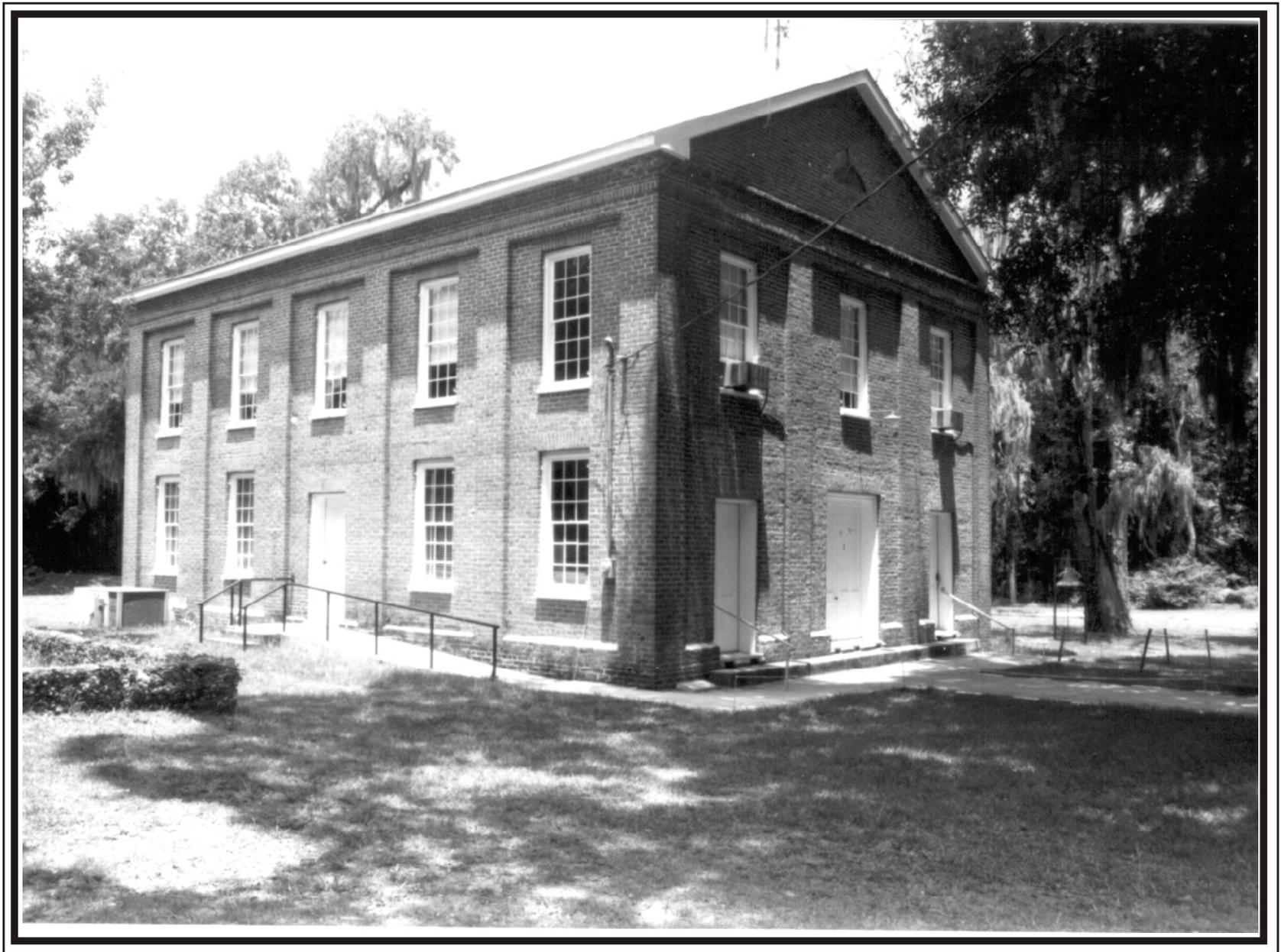
Figure 19.   St. Helena Baptist Church (Brick Church), 1855. Site number 182 0038.15.

exterior without a projecting portico (Figure 19). Its lone embellishments are the series of two-story brick pilasters along all four sides, which give clear articulations to the bays of the church.

Other twentieth century churches were built throughout the County in a wide mix of styles. In Beaufort, the Carteret Street United Methodist Church (site number 025 0904) was built in 1922 in a neoclassical style with a temple front style porch screened by six masonry Ionic columns. The Berean Presbyterian Church (site number 025 0900), first used by African Americans, was built in 1900 in a folk Victorian style, but still showing a small pedimented porch with turned columns. The First Presbyterian Church (site number 025 1152) in Beaufort, built in 1929, was in a more formal Colonial Revival style. Other twentieth century churches outside Beaufort show more of a Greek Revival influence. The Broomfield United Methodist Church on Lady's Island (1900, site number 025 0410), for example, features a projecting pediment over a recessed entrance, while two remaining churches on Daufuskie Island (site numbers 046 0489 and 176 0325.00), built in 1941 and 1918 respectively, show similar Greek Revival features including recessed entrances under a projecting pediment and short spires above front entrances. Finally, three other modern churches returned to very simple, meeting house styles, with a rectangular, basilica plan without a steeple or portico. These churches, all near Dale and Lobeco in northern Beaufort County (site numbers 120 0140, 120 0181, 120 0197), were built between the 1920s and 1940s.

Only one synagogue was included in the survey of Beaufort County's architecture. This is the Beth Israel Synagogue (site number 025 0907) on Scott Street in Beaufort. It is a timber frame building in the Gothic Style, and was constructed in 1907.

A distinctive aspect of Beaufort County's religious life can be seen in the few "Praise Houses" which remain on St. Helena and Daufuskie Islands. These buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and continue to serve both as places of worship and as focal points for the surrounding communities. The buildings bear the names of the plantations which once surrounded them: Coffin Point Praise House (site number 442 0480), Eddings Point Praise House (site number 182 0018), Croft Praise House (site number 182 0015), and Jenkins Praise House (site number 182 0031) (Figure 20) on St. Helena Island. On Daufuskie Island, the one remaining praise house is the Union African Baptist Praise House (site number 176 0325.01) These praise houses are all nearly uniform in appearance and construction: simple frame buildings with a front gable and set on brick or concrete block pilings. Most have been modified slightly by the addition of a room on the rear of the building, but are otherwise distinctive forms.

Manufacturing

Beaufort, like Charleston and Savannah, was primarily a commercial city and not a manufacturing city; the rural areas of the County focused on agriculture and, later, timber and recreation. This is not to say that no manufacturing or processing took place in the City or the County. It was, however, primarily on a small scale, and focused on extractive industries or the immediate processing of farm or plantation products.

Figure 20.   Jenkins Praise House, St. Helena Island, c. 1900. Site number 182 0031.

Figure 21.   Burlington Plantation Indigo Vats, c. 1750. Site number 290 0432.

Three early industrial or processing sites remain in the County. One is an indigo vat (c. 1750, site number 290 0432) located near the Broad River on Port Royal Island (Figure 21). This is a tabby structure with four bays; the two northern bays measure approximately 12x13 feet, while the two southern bays measure approximately 10x12 feet. Each vat is approximately two to three feet deep, and the tabby walls are approximately 19 inches thick. The bays are connected by drains, to allow water to flow from the upper cells into the lower.

The second early manufacturing site is a brickyard located on Port Royal Island (site number 290 0301.08). Close to an arm of Whale Branch, it is located in a rare area where clay is found close to the surface. The brickyard was established before 1750 by Henry Talbird (Talbot), an Irish immigrant who established himself on what became Whale Branch Plantation (part of the modern Clarendon Plantation). According to family history, Talbird, a prosperous planter, "opened a brickyard, which grew to be quite profitable...and had several of his men [slaves] instructed in the trade of brick making." Talbot is also said to have had the royal contract for building lighthouses in South Carolina and Georgia.[16]

In 1753 the Trustees of Willtown Presbyterian Church (on the South Edisto River in Charleston County, convenient to Whale Branch through the Coosaw River and St. Helena Sound) contracted with Talbert

> for as many bricks as shall be wanted for the Parsonage houses, and not to give above 5£ per 1000; and to agree with him for all the Brick Work and Plastering on the said Houses and to split the Laths for Plastering....He will make, burn and deliver 100,000 brick, to be paid 5£ per 1000....cutting the wood and delivering it at the said kiln for burning the said bricks.[17]

Henry Talbird was also involved with the construction of St. Helena's Church in Beaufort. In 1769 he laid 175,250 bricks for the new building and plastered the interior; in 1772 he plastered the steps and portico. His son, Col. Thomas Talbird, was also a planter and builder who specialized in tabby construction. He built Beaufort's original Arsenal (1795-1798), made tabby improvements to St. Helena's Church and grounds, and constructed several Beaufort residences. A third Talbird builder was Franklin, the son of Colonel Thomas Talbird, who built several well-known brick buildings, notably The Oaks plantation and the Brick Church on St. Helena Island. Franklin Talbird does not seem to have used the Talbird kiln on Whale Branch, which may have been inactive after the death of Henry Talbird before 1800.[18]

---

[16]Henry Talbird, "Talbird Pedigree," (1888, in Etta C. Foster, "Old Families of Beaufort," Beaufort Historical Society, 1947).

[17]"Records of the Willtown Presbyterian, 1738-1841," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* vol. 62

[18]A.S. Salley, ed., *Minutes of the Vestry of St. Helena's Parish Church.* See also "Additional Talbird Genealogy" in Foster, "Old Families of Beaufort." Interview, Cynthia Cole Jenkins, Charleston, South Carolina, March 1998.

SUGAR MILL
ISOMETRIC VIEW

0   10   20 feet

CURING SHED

BOILING HOUSE

furnace

flue

flue

MILL BASE
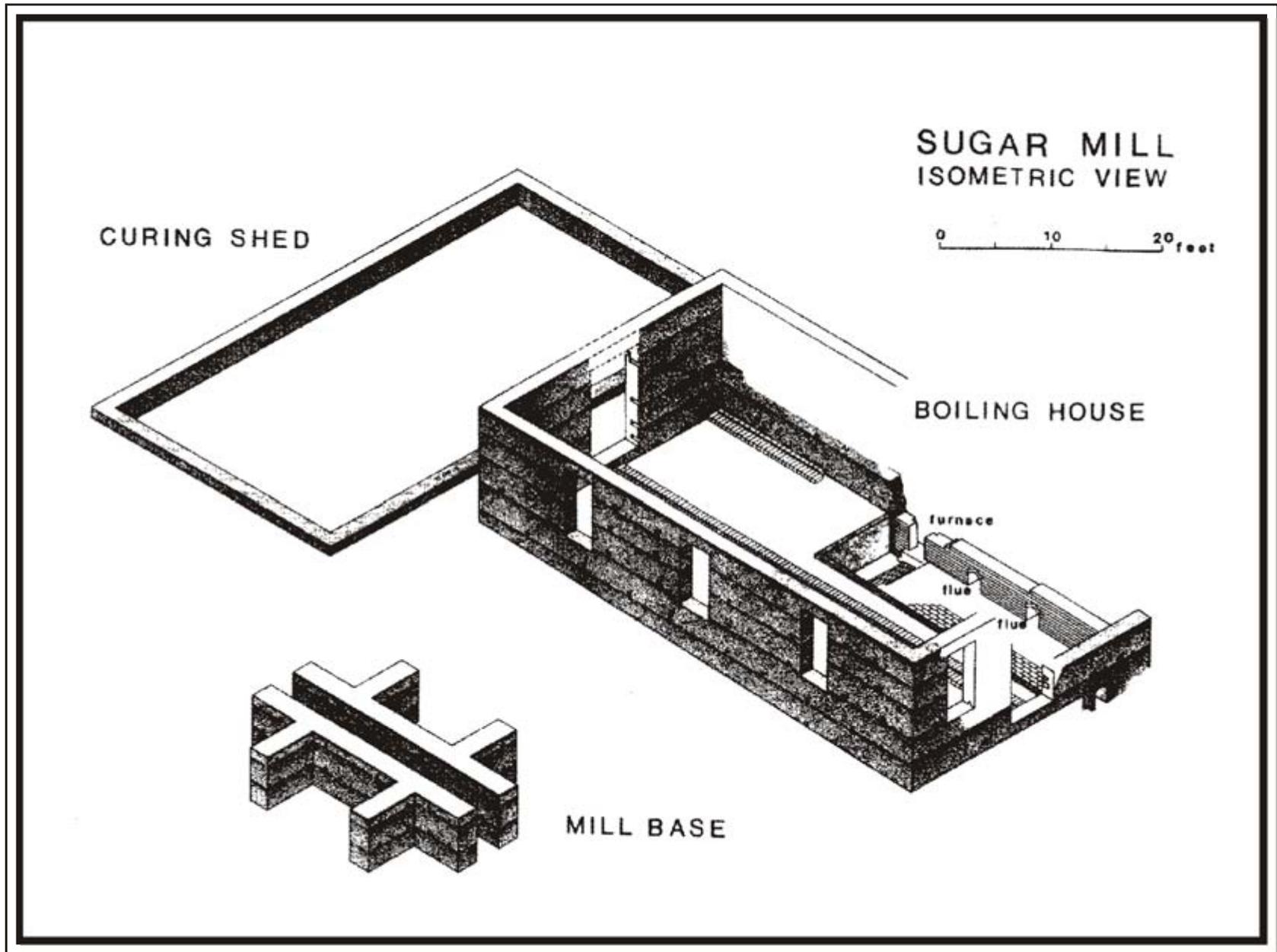
Figure 22.   Isometric view of Callawassie Island sugar mill ruins. Site number 487 0313.

The third of Beaufort County's early manufacturing sites is the ruins of a sugar mill located on the northeast side of Callawassie Island (site number 487 0311). This was a complex comprised of three buildings: a curing shed, a boiling house, and a mill (Figure 22); it was part of a larger complex of buildings which included slave houses, outbuildings, and perhaps a large house; the remains of these later buildings survive as archaeological evidence only.

Among the more noteworthy manufacturing enterprises in Beaufort County were the phosphate and fertilizer industries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These were very important in helping to stimulate Beaufort County's economy in the years after the Civil War. An important example of a phosphate packing shed can be found near Seabrook (site number 470 0248.07). The packing shed was built for the Brotherhood Phosphate Mining Company in Port Royal in the late nineteenth century. It was purchased by W.H. McLeod in the early twentieth century, who moved it to his truck farming operation at Seabrook. Other than this packing shed, there are few above-ground resources which can be associated with the phosphate industry in Beaufort County. The most dramatic of these is the range of phosphate mining refuse piles near the Coosaw River on Chisolms Island (site number 120 0293). These ridges are approximately ten to fifteen feet high, and run in roughly parallel lines.

The most interesting twentieth century manufacturing site in the County, curiously, never served as a manufacturing plant. The Seacoast Packing Plant (site number 025 0659) was originally conceived as a community economic development project, and was designed principally to provide local farmers with an opportunity to raise cattle as an alternative to the failure of cotton and other crops. The concept was to build the factory through public subscriptions; this was the plan used by many cotton mills in upstate South Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.[19] Not only did this bring a local community together in an enterprise for the common good, but it also helped to overcome the lack of capital which plagued the southern economy in the years after the Civil War. Construction on the factory building began in 1920, and the Brooks Engineering Company of Moultrie, Georgia, served as the general contractor. The building was constructed using some of the most modern building techniques available at the time. The walls were built of concrete reinforced with steel framing, and its exterior walls featured hollow tile terra cotta blocks. The Southern States Packing and Provision Company was to operate the facility, but funding ran out just prior to completion. The building sat vacant until 1925 and has been used only sporadically since.[20]

The other principal industrial concern in Beaufort County in the twentieth century has been seafood. Beaufort County's waters have proved a rich source of oysters, clams, shrimp, and other types of seafood. The sea islands, particularly Lady's Island and St. Helena Island, were important areas of seafood processing in the twentieth century. Few early sites remain from this important industry, as storms and tides have damaged seafood and dock buildings, while outdated equipment

[19]See David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985), for a very valuable description of this process.

[20]Articles from the Beaufort Gazette, 1920-1922; interview with Mills Kinghorn, former owner.

has been sold, replaced, or recycled. Two sites were identified during the survey on St. Helena Island; the buildings are no longer extant, but the docks remain along Doe Point (site number 182 0465) and Club Bridge Creek (site number 445 0377). In addition, the factory site on Lady's Island remains, on Oyster Factory Road; however, no standing structures remain at this site.

Earthworks and Landscape Features

Beaufort County has long been an intensely agricultural county, and it is a land that has seen an extensive military presence. These two forces have combined to yield a rich variety of historic cultural landscapes and earthwork constructions. Rice was an extremely important crop in Beaufort County throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and as explained in Chapter II, required vast changes to the tidal marshes and rivers. Slaves worked extensively to create and maintain the dams, dikes, canals, and levees that would protect the rice crops and provide for their irrigation. Few of these extensive earthwork projects have survived, however, due to a number of factors. These are inherently fragile constructions, particularly given the constant presence of moving water. Moreover, maintaining them is very expensive and time consuming. Many rice plantations survived the Civil War, but rice has not proved profitable on a large scale since the 1870s. Affordable labor was not available to keep the earthworks intact in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and many have deteriorated extensively. Others have been removed or converted to other purposes such as wildlife conservation areas.

Integrity is therefore an important consideration in assessing the significance of the extant rice fields in Beaufort County, and a moderately wide latitude was given in this survey. Field patterns are crucial, but not to the extent that completely replaced dikes maintaining the field patterns can be considered as a loss of integrity. Because no other resources directly related to the rice industry remain in Beaufort County, it is important that the extant rice fields be documented. This survey of the County's above ground historic resources identified four fields which retain at least fair integrity. Three of these are on the Combahee River (site numbers 551 0183.02, 551 0289.01, and 551 0291.01), and one is near the Pocotaligo River (site number 470 0481.09). In all four of these fields, the field patterns remain largely intact and the canals and dikes remain clear and only moderately altered. Traces of rice fields can be seen in other parts of the County; only in these four, however, could the sense of the original fields be felt.

The other principal landscape feature associated with the plantations was the avenue of live oak trees. These avenues provided a for a formal entrance drive to the plantation. Live oak avenues generally require regular maintenance, however, and when the plantations no longer exist the avenues of live oaks tend to fall into disrepair. Perhaps as a result, many of the extant live oak avenues in Beaufort County are associated with more recent plantations. Six of them are associated with known plantations, at Tomotley (site number 470 0481.10), Belfair (site number 487 0261), Brewton (site number 569 1419.07), Spring Island (site number 487 0313), Clarendon (site number 290 0301), and Coffin Point (site number 442 0351). One lies to the north of US 17 west of Sheldon and has not yet been associated with a plantation (site number 470 0232).

Beaufort County was a crucial area in the Confederate defense in South Carolina and Georgia during the Civil War. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad had only recently been completed when the War broke out, and it was a vital line between the two cities. Union forces made a number of attempts to capture and destroy the railroad as a way to shut off communication and to make more difficult the passage of supplies along the South Carolina coast. Confederate forces, and especially conscripted slaves from nearby plantations, under the leadership of Robert E. Lee, constructed a line of earthwork batteries between Savannah and Charleston. These batteries were positioned between the upper reaches of the tidal rivers and the railroad, out of firing range from boats coming up the rivers. Invading troops would therefore have to come ashore and head over land to approach the railroad from the water side. The batteries were generally constructed in a crescent shape, with the convex side facing the water and the approaching troops.

Five of these batteries remain in Beaufort County, in varying degrees of preservation. There are well defined examples near Stoney Creek (site number 569 0284), Pocotaligo (site number 569 0168), and the Combahee River (site number 551 0303), in which the crescent shape and the moat in front can be easily discerned. Two others near the Whale Branch River (site numbers 470 0415 and 470 0417) have deteriorated to a greater degree, but are still clearly visible as earthenworks.

Cemeteries

Several kinds of cemeteries were surveyed in Beaufort County. Cemeteries or burying grounds are landscape features that can include a variety of planned or unplanned landscape features such as fencing, walkways, drives, and vegetation, along with the obvious above-ground elements of markers, tombs, and vaults. When a cemetery retains little evidence in the way of markers or even depressions, it may still be significant as a traditional cultural property or a potential archaeological site.

Churchyard cemeteries are adjacent to a church building, usually to the rear and one or both sides. The material, type, and design quality indicates something about the disposable wealth of the congregants; inscriptions are valuable to genealogists; and epitaphs and design motifs provide insight into changing modes of religious and artistic thought. Good examples of churchyard cemeteries are at St. Helena's Church (site number 025 1104), a wealthy urban churchyard in continuous use since the eighteenth century; Prince William's (Old Sheldon) Church (site number 470 0049), a burial site for wealthy early planters that is no longer used; and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church (site number 120 0140), a freedmen's church established c. 1885. Although Mt. Carmel Baptist Church has been rebuilt, the cemetery remains in use, and the increasing size and quality of newer markers testifies to the development of disposable income among rural families.

For two reasons, impressive markers and personal prominence, the knowledge of the locations of plantation or family cemeteries has most often been preserved when the remains are of the planter class. Several planters' cemeteries were surveyed, including the McPherson Cemetery on Brewton Plantation (site number 569 1419.06), which is enclosed within a brick wall, and the

Talbird-Rhodes Cemetery on Clarendon Plantation (site number 290 0301), which was historically unfenced. Both have a mix of above-ground brick vaults with tabletop slabs, upright markers, and obelisk markers. Many of the stones are signed by Charleston carvers such as White or Walker.

Every working plantation had a slave population, many of whom were buried on the property. Much less information is available about their burial sites than about the cemeteries of the planter class. At least two cemeteries still in use on the present Clarendon Plantation are thought to have begun as slave cemeteries. Both are characterized by number depressions and very few purchased markers. Hand made markers of wood or cement may date as late as the 1930s.

Farm Buildings

Historic farm buildings are not common in Beaufort County. They have remained intact largely as parts of plantation complexes. Indeed, of the twelve barns identified in this survey, only two, both dating to the 1930s, have not been connected to independent plantations. Most of the barns identified in this survey have been frame buildings with weatherboard siding, and with a gable roof; no gambrel roof barns were discovered. The most striking barn was found at Frogmore Manor (site number 445 0026.01). This building, which was constructed in approximately 1835, features a tabby foundation and walls covered in weatherboard siding. Its plan includes a central aisle with four stalls on one side. This makes for a good contrast to the plan of a barn near Sheldon (site number 470 0234), which was built in the 1930s. This frame barn has a side gable roof covering a dog-trot plan, in which two pens are separated by a central passageway. This passageway is less an aisle than an opening separating two distinct units.

Other turn of the century frame barns have been identified at the Seabrook truck farming community, Tomotley Plantation, Brays Island Plantation, and Twickenham Plantation. Other farm buildings have included sheds, silos, and pump houses.

Miscellaneous Resources

This survey has identified a wide range of above-ground historic resources in addition to the principal types described above. Most of these resources resist categorization. These include resources such as historic roadways and causeways, office buildings, and a warehouse. It is possible to discern one category, however, which can include a number of these miscellaneous resources. Improved roads and forms of communication and transportation have given an increased prominence in recent decades on the principal towns of the County, including the City of Beaufort, the Town of Port Royal, and the Town of Bluffton. Through the early years of the twentieth century, however, perhaps as late as WWII, Beaufort County was characterized by a wide scattering of small yet vital communities. Place names such as Sheldon, Dale, Lobeco, Gardens Corner, Seabrook, Burton, Pritchardville, and others have been relegated to secondary status as most commercial, social, and political activities have gone to the larger communities. Many buildings and other resources remain

to remind the passerby of these once-thriving communities. The combined store and post office in Dale (site number 120 0144), the Knights of the Wise Men Lodge Hall in St. Helena Island's Corner Community (site number 182 0470), the picnic area and dance hall on St. Helena Island (site number 182 0468), the post office in Pritchardville (411 0452.01), the School at Lobeco (c. 1925; site number 120 0159), and countless cemeteries scattered throughout the County tell of communities and social gathering places which live on but in vastly altered form.

Chapter IV: Inventory of Above-Ground Historic Resources

The following inventory list is the result of the survey of above-ground historic resources conducted for this report between February 1997 and February 1998. This list is sorted by USGS quadrangle maps, and provides information on the site number, address or location, historic name, property type, and construction date. More detailed information can be found on the survey cards which have been completed for each site. These cards are on file at the State Historic Preservation Office in Columbia and at the Beaufort County Preservation Planning Office in Beaufort.

Data Gaps

Every reasonable effort was made to gain access to private lands and plantations. This included correspondence by letter and telephone. Most landowners and managers were quite generous in permitting access. In rare occasions the consultants were not able to secure access. The following properties were not surveyed, and are considered as data gaps: Bindon Plantation, Bonny Hall, Cotton Hall Plantation, Coosaw Plantation, Hobonny Plantation, Nieuport Plantation, and Wimbee Creek Farm.

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 1258	025	Adventure St. , 509	Beaufort		hospital	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0228 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1262	025	Adventure St. , 608	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 003 000 0218 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1260	025	Adventure St. , 710	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 003 000 0161 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 705	025	Allison Rd. , 2312	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 005 000 0234 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1359	025	Audusta Place , 800	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 002 000 0245 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1270	025	Bagett St. , 1918	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0052 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 707	025	Battery Creek Dr. , 300	Beaufort		single dwelling	1949	R120 005 000 0283 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 706	025	Battery Creek Dr. , 302	Beaufort		single dwelling	1949	R120 005 000 0284 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 870	025	Bay St. , 601	Beaufort	Lewis Reeve Sams House	single dwelling	1852 ca.	R120 004 000 0960 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 871	025	Bay St. , 607	Beaufort	William Joseph Thomas House	single dwelling	1909	R120 004 000 0957 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 872	025	Bay St. , 611	Beaufort	Wallace House	single dwelling	1907 ca.	R120 004 000 0956 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 913	025	Bay St. , 701	Beaufort		commercial	1907 ca.; 1950	R120 004 000 0947 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 914	025	Bay St. , 713	Beaufort	DeSaussure House	single family house	1770 ca.	R120 004 000 0940 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 915	025	Bay St. , 715	Beaufort	DeSaussure Store	commercial	1760; 1908	R120 004 000 942A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 917	025	Bay St. , 720- 724	Beaufort	Charles E. Danner and Co.	commercial	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0948 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 916	025	Bay St. , 723	Beaufort		commercial	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0941 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 970	025	Bay St. , 801	Beaufort	John Mark Verdier House	single dwelling	1801 ca.	R120 004 000 929A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 977	025	Bay St. , 802	Beaufort	Captain Francis Saltus House	single dwelling	1796 ca.	R120 004 000 0938 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1111	025	Bay St. , 805	Beaufort		store	1915 ca.	R120 004 000 0929 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 971	025	Bay St. , 807 - 813	Beaufort	Keyserling Building	commercial	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0928 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 972	025	Bay St. , 807 811	Beaufort	Fripp House? Garden Wall	garden wall	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0928 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 978	025	Bay St. , 808	Beaufort		commercial	1890 ca.?	R120 004 000 0937 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 979	025	Bay St. , 812	Beaufort	Captain Francis Saltus Store	commercial	1796	R120 004 000 0934 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 980	025	Bay St. , 818	Beaufort	Marscher Building	commercial	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0933 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 973	025	Bay St. , 819- 821	Beaufort		commercial	1910. ca.	R120 004 000 0924 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 981	025	Bay St. , 820 - 822	Beaufort		commercial	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0932 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 974	025	Bay St. , 825	Beaufort	Lipsitz Building	commercial	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0923 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1030	025	Bay St. , 901	Beaufort		commercial	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 915A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1037	025	Bay St. , 902	Beaufort		commercial	1874 ca.	R120 004 000 0922 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1144	025	Bay St. , 903	Beaufort		store	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0914 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1038	025	Bay St. , 904	Beaufort		commercial	1875 ca.	R120 004 000 0921 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1031	025	Bay St. , 905- 907	Beaufort	Chisholm House	single dwelling	1770 ?	R120 004 000 0914 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1039	025	Bay St. , 910	Beaufort	Luther's Pharmacy	commercial	1884	R120 004 000 0920 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1032	025	Bay St. , 913	Beaufort		commercial	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0912 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1033	025	Bay St. , 915	Beaufort	Schein Building	commercial	1898 ca.	R120 004 000 0912 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13-1034.01	025	Bay St. , 917	Beaufort	Edwards Building	commercial	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0911 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 1040	025	Bay St. , 920	Beaufort	Abraham Cockcroft House	single dwelling	1857 ca.	R120 004 000 0918 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1041	025	Bay St. , 928	Beaufort	Beaufort Bank	commercial	1916 ca.	R120 004 000 0917 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1401	025	Bay St. , 930	Beaufort		shop	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0916 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1081	025	Bay St. , 1001	Beaufort	George Parsons Elliot House	single dwelling	1845 ca.	R120 004 000 849A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1112	025	Bay St. , 1103	Beaufort	William Elliot House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0845 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1153	025	Bay St. , 1203	Beaufort	John A. Cuthbert House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 771A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1154	025	Bay St. , 1207	Beaufort	Robert Means House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0771 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1155	025	Bay St. , 1211	Beaufort	Thomas Fuller House	single dwelling	1786 ca.	R120 004 000 0770 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1190	025	Bay St. , 1301	Beaufort	Charles Edward Leverett House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0769 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1191	025	Bay St. , 1305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0767 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1192	025	Bay St. , 1307	Beaufort	William Ritchie House	single dwelling	1883 ca.	R120 004 000 0766 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1223	025	Bay St. , 1405	Beaufort	Edward Barnwell House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0764 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1224	025	Bay St. , 1411	Beaufort	E.A.Scheper House	single dwelling	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 0763 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1245	025	Bay St. , 1501	Beaufort	Beaufort County Courthouse	civic	1883 / 1936	R120 004 000 0762 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1255	025	Bay St. , 1605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca	R120 003 000 0232 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1256	025	Bay St. , 1609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 003 000 0231 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1257	025	Bay St. , 1613	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 0773 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1264	025	Bay St. , 1701	Beaufort	Capt. John O'Brien House	single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 003 000 0234 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1265	025	Bay St. , 1703	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 003 000 235A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1266	025	Bay St. , 1705	Beaufort	William Keyserling House	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 235B 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 1267	025	Bay St. , 1707	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca. ?	R120 003 000 0239 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1315	025	Bay St. , 2003	Beaufort		single dwelling	1938	R120 003 000 0244 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1318	025	Bay St. , 2009	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0246 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1317	025	Bay St. , 2203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0564 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1316	025	Bay St. , 2207	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0562 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 737	025	Bay St. , 2212	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0591 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1082	025	Bay St., S side, W of , Charles St.	Beaufort		open space		R120 004 000 0973 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 759	025	Bayard St. , 317	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0439 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 781	025	Bayard St. , 410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1927-28	R120 004 000 0561 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 780	025	Bayard St. , 411	Beaufort	Rev. Thomas Ledbetter House	single dwelling	1840 ca.	R120 004 000 0438 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1252	025	Bladen St. , 604	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 003 000 0216 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1251	025	Bladen St. , 702	Beaufort		commercial - store/shop	1900	R120 003 000 0153 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1234	025	Bladen St. , 807	Beaufort	Proctor, Robert, House	single dwelling	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 329A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1235	025	Bladen St. , 809	Beaufort		single dwelling	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 0328 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1236	025	Bladen St. , 813	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0323 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1227	025	Bladen St. , 901	Beaufort		single dwelling	19th c., early	R120 004 000 0231 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1228	025	Bladen St. , 903	Beaufort		commercial	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0230 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1229	025	Bladen St. , 909	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0225 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1247	025	Bladen St. btwn. Greene , & Washington	Beaufort	Beth Israel Cemetery	cemetery	1945	R120 003 000 0036 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1246	025	Bladen St, SW cor. , Boundary St.	Beaufort	Evergreen Cemetery	cemetery	1945	R120 003 000 0035 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1403	025	Bouindary St., 1600 block	Beaufort	Beaufort National Cemetery	cemetery	1863	R120 001 000 0239 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 645	025	Boundary St.,	Beaufort	Sixteen Gate Cemetery	cemetery	1888	R120 001 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 874	025	Boundary St., 710	Beaufort		commercial	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 110A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 983	025	Boundary St., 902	Beaufort		commercial	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0086 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1114	025	Boundary St., 1204	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0055 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1399	025	Boundary St., 1205	Beaufort		commercial	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0011 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1113	025	Boundary St., 1212	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0053 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1400	025	Boundary St., 1215	Beaufort	J. A. Sheppard House	single dwelling	1921	R120 004 000 008A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 646	025	Boundary St., 2000 block	Beaufort	Mercy Cemetery	cemetery	1910 ca.	R120 001 000 0008 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 644	025	Boundary St., 2226 -2228	Beaufort	Battery Saxton	fortification	1862	R120 026 00A 102A 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 643	025	Boundary St., 2239 east	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 026 000 125F 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 641	025	Boundary St., 2243	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 026 000 000 0125 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 642	025	Boundary St., 2243 east	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 026 000 0125 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1398	025	Boundary St. W of, National Cemetery	Beaufort	Mercy Cemetery	cemetery	1880 ca.	R120 003 000 0008 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 662	025	Bull St., 2712	Beaufort		warehouse	1900 ca.	R120 003 000 0443 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 912	025	Carteret St., 208	Beaufort		commercial	1925, ca.	R120 004 000 0944 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 911	025	Carteret St., 302	Beaufort	Post Office and Custom House	civic	1917	R120 004 000 0880 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 863	025	Carteret St., 305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0884 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 864	025	Carteret St., 311	Beaufort	Morrall House	single dwelling	1916 ca.	R120 004 000 0882 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 854	025	Carteret St., 407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1850 ca. ?	R120 004 000 0979 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 904	025	Carteret St. , 408	Beaufort	Carteret Street United Methodist Church	church	1922 ca.	R120 004 000 0814 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 855	025	Carteret St. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1840 ca; 1880	R120 004 000 0820 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 851	025	Carteret St. , 503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1901 ca.	R120 004 000 0730 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 852	025	Carteret St. , 509	Beaufort	von Harten Bros.	commercial	1921	R120 004 000 0734 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 903	025	Carteret St. , 510	Beaufort		commercial	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0722 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 900	025	Carteret St. , 602	Beaufort	Berean Presbyterian Church	church	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0632 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 848	025	Carteret St. , 605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0637 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 899	025	Carteret St. , 606	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0628 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 849	025	Carteret St. , 609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0634 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 898	025	Carteret St. , 612	Beaufort		commercial	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0626 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 842	025	Carteret St. , 705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0548 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 894	025	Carteret St. , 706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0543 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 893	025	Carteret St. , 710	Beaufort	St.Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Ch.	church	1846	R120 004 000 0539 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 889	025	Carteret St. , 802	Beaufort		single dwelling	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0432 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 841	025	Carteret St. , 803	Beaufort	Beaufort College	civic	1852	R120 004 000 0433 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 840	025	Carteret St. , 901	Beaufort	Beaufort Elementary School	civic	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0320 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 839	025	Carteret St. , 1001	Beaufort	Horne Building	civic	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0222 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 879	025	Carteret St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0217 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 875	025	Carteret St. , 1106	Beaufort	John Conant House	single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0110 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1402	025	Carteret St, S of Bay St. ,	Beaufort	Lady's Island Bridge	bridge	1959	N/A	Intensive Level-Site

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 873	025	Carteret St., SE corner , Bay St.	Beaufort		pier head		99999	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 1080	025	Charles St. , 308	Beaufort		single dwelling	1865 ca.	R120 004 000 848A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1079	025	Charles St. , 314	Beaufort	Sarah Gibbes Barnwell House	single dwelling	1855 ca.	R120 004 000 847B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1074	025	Charles St. , 502	Beaufort	Grace Bethel AME Church	church	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0692 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1073	025	Charles St. , 600	Beaufort	Baptist Church of Beaufort	church	1844	R120 004 000 0608 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1011	025	Charles St. , 705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0527 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1070	025	Charles St. , 706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0516 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1012	025	Charles St. , 709	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0521 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1069	025	Charles St. , 710	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0511 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1068	025	Charles St. , 712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880	R120 004 000 0511 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1013	025	Charles St. , 713	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.?	R120 004 000 0519 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1067	025	Charles St. , 714	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0510 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1058	025	Charles St. , 806	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0396 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1003	025	Charles St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0404 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1004	025	Charles St. , 809	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0399 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1057	025	Charles St. , 814	Beaufort	Washington, Richard, Jr. House	single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0391 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 996	025	Charles St. , 905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0301 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 997	025	Charles St. , 911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.?	R120 004 000 0293 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1055	025	Charles St. , 914	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0290 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 987	025	Charles St. , 1001	Beaufort		commercial	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0201 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 989	025	Charles St. , 1003	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 201A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1048	025	Charles St. , 1008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0186 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1047	025	Charles St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0184 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1046	025	Charles St. , 1012	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0184 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1042	025	Charles St. , 1110	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0074 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1351	025	Charles St. , 1306	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 002 000 332K 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1352	025	Charles St. , 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 002 000 332G 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13-1110.02	025	Church St. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0773 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1105	025	Church St. , 501	Beaufort	St. Helena Episcopal Church	church	1817; 1842 etc.	R120 004 000 0685 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1138	025	Church St. , 706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0493 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1133	025	Church St. , 906	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0272 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1124	025	Church St. , 1002	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0160 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1123	025	Church St. , 1006	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0159 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1122	025	Church St. , 1008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0158 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1121	025	Church St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 158A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 876	025	Congress St. , 701- 703	Beaufort	Davidson Apartment Building	multiple dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0986 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 878	025	Congress St. , 712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0216 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 918	025	Congress St. , 803	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0107 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 919	025	Congress St. , 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0106 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 920	025	Congress St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.?	R120 004 000 0105 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 923	025	Congress St. , 810- 812	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 207A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 921	025	Congress St. , 811	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0104 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 991	025	Congress St. , 906	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0196 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 990	025	Congress St. , 908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca. ?	R120 004 000 0195 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1043	025	Congress St. , 1003	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0080 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1045	025	Congress St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0184 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1044	025	Congress St. , 1012	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0183 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1083	025	Congress St. , 1106	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0169 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1115	025	Congress St. , 1201	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0067 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1116	025	Congress St. , 1203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0066 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1117	025	Congress St. , 1205	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 062A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1119	025	Congress St. , 1206	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0157 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1120	025	Congress St. , 1210	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0156 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1118	025	Congress St. , 1211	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0064 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1157	025	Congress St. , 1301	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0051 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1161	025	Congress St. , 1304	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0144 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1160	025	Congress St , 1310	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0141 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1158	025	Congress St. , 1313	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870	R120 004 000 0047 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1225	025	Congress St. , 1510	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0114 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 796	025	Craven St. , 411	Beaufort	Dr. Joseph Johnson House	single dwelling	1861	R120 004 000 0839 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 824	025	Craven St. , 501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1886 ca.	R120 004 000 0837 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 832	025	Craven St. , 502	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0838 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 825	025	Craven St. , 503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1886 ca.	R120 004 000 0836 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 831	025	Craven St. , 504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0893 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 830	025	Craven St. , 506	Beaufort		single dwelling	1885 ca.'	R120 004 000 0892 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 826	025	Craven St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0834 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 829	025	Craven St. , 508	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0891 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 827	025	Craven St. , 509	Beaufort	Adam Davis Hare House	single dwelling	1924 ca.	R120 004 000 0833 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 828	025	Craven St. , 510	Beaufort		single dwelling	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0890 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 860	025	Craven St. , 601	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0830 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 861	025	Craven St. , 603	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0829 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 862	025	Craven St. , 609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0828 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 905	025	Craven St. , 701	Beaufort	Carnegie Library	library	1917	R120 004 000 0819 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 910	025	Craven St. , 702	Beaufort	Beaufort City Hall	commercial	1912 ca.	R120 004 000 0978 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 909	025	Craven St. , 704	Beaufort	Beaufort Library	civic	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0874 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 908	025	Craven St. , 706	Beaufort	Beaufort Municipal Meat Market	commercial	1912 ca.	R120 004 000 0982 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 906	025	Craven St. , 713	Beaufort	Beaufort Arsenal	fraternal/patriotic/political	1795 and later	R120 004 000 819A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 956	025	Craven St. , 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0810 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 957	025	Craven St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.?	R120 004 000 0808 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1024	025	Craven St. , 901	Beaufort	W.J.Jenkins House; Saxton House	single dwelling	1845 ca.	R120 004 000 0800 0000	Intensive Level-Building

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1025	025	Craven St. , 907	Beaufort		single dwelling	1884 ca.	R120 004 000 0796 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1026	025	Craven St. , 911	Beaufort	Tabernacle Baptist Church	church	1840; 1893 ca.	R120 004 000 0796 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1027	025	Craven St. , 915	Beaufort		single dwelling	1860 ca.	R120 004 000 0796 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1029	025	Craven St. , 918	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.?	R120 004 000 0850 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1075	025	Craven St. , 1005	Beaufort		single dwelling	1904 ca.	R120 004 000 0784 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1076	025	Craven St. , 1009	Beaufort	Rhett House	single dwelling	1820 ca.	R120 004 000 0783 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1108	025	Craven St. , 1103	Beaufort		single dwelling	1917 ca.	R120 004 000 0777 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1109	025	Craven St. , 1109	Beaufort	William Fickling House	single dwelling	1820?	R120 004 000 0775 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13-1110.01	025	Craven St. , 1113	Beaufort	Milton Maxcy House	single dwelling	1815 ca.	R120 004 000 0774 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1389	025	Craven St., SE cor. , Carteret St.	Beaufort		public square	18th c.	R120 004 000 0881 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 688	025	Depot Rd. , 2305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0520 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 687	025	Depot Rd. , 2307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0519 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 686	025	Depot Rd. , 2309	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0518 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 685	025	Depot Rd. , 2311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0517 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 684	025	Depot Rd. , 2313	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0515 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 652	025	Depot Rd. , 2739	Beaufort	Texas Co. Bulk Plant	warehouse	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0714 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1411	025	Depot Rd. , 2751	Beaufort	Charles E. Danner Co. Warehouse #3	warehouse	1915 ca.	R120 003 000 0648 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 651	025	Depot Rd. , 2821	Beaufort	Gulf Oil Co. Warehouse	warehouse	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 687A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1410	025	Depot Rd. , 2822	Beaufort	Municipal Electric Light Co.	power plant	1910	R120 003 000 0444 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 802	025	Duke St. , 501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0437 0000	Intensive Level-Building

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 803	025	Duke St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0436 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 807	025	Duke St. , 508	Beaufort		other house/cottage	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 555A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 892	025	Duke St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0538 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 884	025	Duke St. , 711	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0427 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 891	025	Duke St. , 712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0537 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 936	025	Duke St. , 801	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0422 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 937	025	Duke St. , 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 0421 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 938	025	Duke St. , 809	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0419 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1008	025	Duke St. , 905	Beaufort		commercial	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 409A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1009	025	Duke St. , 907	Beaufort		commercial	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0408 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1016	025	Duke St. , 908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.?	R120 004 000 0524 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1015	025	Duke St. , 910	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.?	R120 004 000 0523 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1010	025	Duke St. , 911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0406 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1014	025	Duke St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0522 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1066	025	Duke St. , 1004	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0509 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1065	025	Duke St. , 1006	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0508 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1059	025	Duke St. , 1007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0394 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1064	025	Duke St. , 1008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0507 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1063	025	Duke St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0506 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1060	025	Duke St. , 1013	Beaufort		single dwelling	1830	R120 004 000 0393 0000	Intensive Level-Building

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1097	025	Duke St. , 1103	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0385 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1100	025	Duke St. , 1106	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0498 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1099	025	Duke St. , 1108	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 004 000 0498 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1098	025	Duke St. , 1109	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0381 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1174	025	Duke St. , 1303	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0358 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1175	025	Duke St. , 1305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0357 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1178	025	Duke St. , 1308	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0471 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1176	025	Duke St. , 1309	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0355 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1177	025	Duke St. , 1312	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0469 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1179	025	Duke St. , 1314	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0468 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1205	025	Duke St. , 1401	Beaufort		commercial - store/shop	1910	R120 004 000 0347 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1210	025	Duke St. , 1402	Beaufort		church	1940	R120 004 000 0461 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1206	025	Duke St. , 1405	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0345 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1209	025	Duke St. , 1406	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0461 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1207	025	Duke St. , 1407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870	R120 004 000 0344 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1208	025	Duke St. , 1411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0343 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1233	025	Duke St. , 1501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0336 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1238	025	Duke St. , 1504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0446 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1237	025	Duke St. , 1506	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0444 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1248	025	Duke St. , 1603	Beaufort		commercial - store/shop	1900	R120 003 000 0146 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1249	025	Duke St. , 1607	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 003 000 0147 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1250	025	Duke St. , 1609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 003 000 0148 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1346	025	Duke St. , 1703	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 003 000 0132 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1293	025	Duke St. , 1811	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 0123 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1292	025	Duke St. , 1813	Beaufort	New Bethel R. M. U. E. Church	church	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0122 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1291	025	Duke St. , 1909	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 0118 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1290	025	Duke St. , 1911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0117 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1289	025	Duke St. , 1913	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 0116 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1287	025	Duke St. , 1915	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 115A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1286	025	Duke St. , 1917	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 003 000 0114 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1285	025	Duke St. , 1919	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0113 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1288	025	Duke St. , 1920	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0182 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1284	025	Duke St. (SE cor. Ribaut , 1900 block Rd.)	Beaufort		pump station	1945 ca.	R120 003 000 0192 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 833	025	East St. , 306	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0897 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 823	025	East St. , 406	Beaufort		single dwelling	1886 ca.	R120 004 000 0838 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 788	025	East St. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca. (?)	R120 004 000 0567 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 822	025	East St. , 412	Beaufort	Henry Farmer House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0832 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 789	025	East St. , 611	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0646 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 811	025	East St. , 702	Beaufort		single dwelling	1928 ca.	R120 004 000 0560 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 810	025	East St. , 704	Beaufort		single dwelling	1928 ca.	R120 004 000 0559 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 809	025	East St. , 706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0558 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 784	025	East St. , 707	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1825 ca.	R120 004 000 0565 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 808	025	East St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875 ca.	R120 004 000 555B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1409	025	East St. , 712	Beaufort		single dwelling	19th c.	R120 004 000 0555 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 797	025	East St. (aka 400 Craven , 311	Beaufort	Lambeth House	single dwelling	1820 ca.	R120 004 000 0901 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1243	025	Elton Ln. , 1509	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	r120 004 000 0590 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1242	025	Elton Ln. , 1511	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0599 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1313	025	Euhaw St. , 408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0554 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1312	025	Euhaw St. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0568 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1314	025	Euhaw St. , 410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0552 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 778	025	Federal St. , 302	Beaufort	William Fripp House	single dwelling	1830 ca.	R120 004 000 0843 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 776	025	Federal St. , 303	Beaufort	James Rhett House	single dwelling	1884 ca.	R120 004 000 0758 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 775	025	Federal St. , 309	Beaufort	Burns House	single dwelling	1902 ca.	R120 004 000 0753 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 779	025	Federal St. , 310	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0841 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 774	025	Federal St. , 315	Beaufort		single dwelling	1840 ca;1893	R120 004 000 0752 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 795	025	Federal St. , 409	Beaufort	Joseph Hazel House	single dwelling	1840 ca.	R120 004 000 0746 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 794	025	Federal St., NW corner , Hamilton St.	Beaufort	Tidal basin	mill pond		R120 004 000 0747 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 699	025	Fuller Pkwy. , 158	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0628 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 700	025	Fuller Pkwy. , 160	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 003 000 0629 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 659	025	Grayson St. , 100	Beaufort	Seacoast Packing Co.	packing plant	1920	R120 005 000 0028 0000	Intensive Level-Building

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 660	025	Grayson St. , 102	Beaufort	Seacoast Packing Co. Office	office	1920	R120 005 000 0028 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 880	025	Greene St. , 701	Beaufort		single dwelling	1785 ca.	R120 004 000 0220 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 881	025	Greene St. , 705	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1892 ca.	R120 004 000 0219 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 883	025	Greene St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0317 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 926	025	Greene St. , 801	Beaufort		single dwelling	1893	R120 004 000 0215 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 927	025	Greene St. , 803	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 004 000 0213 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1407	025	Greene St. , 806	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 309A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 928	025	Greene St. , 809	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0211 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 993	025	Greene St. , 907	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0204 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 999	025	Greene St. , 910	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0296 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 994	025	Greene St. , 911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca. ?	R120 004 000 0203 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 998	025	Greene St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0295 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 995	025	Greene St. , 915	Beaufort		church	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0202 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1049	025	Greene St. , 1001	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0192 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1050	025	Greene St. , 1003	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0191 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1051	025	Greene St. , 1007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0190 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1053	025	Greene St. , 1011	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0187 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1086	025	Greene St. , 1103	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880	R120 004 000 0178 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1090	025	Greene St. , 1104	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0278 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1087	025	Greene St. , 1109	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0175 0000	Reconnaissance Level

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1052	025	Greene St. , 1109	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0188 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1089	025	Greene St. , 1110	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0277 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1088	025	Greene St. , 1114	Beaufort	Ed Pruitt's Grocery Store	commercial - store/shop	1905 ca.	R120 004 000 0274 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1132	025	Greene St. , 1202	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0271 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1125	025	Greene St. , 1205	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0152 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1126	025	Greene St. , 1207	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0161 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1127	025	Greene St. , 1211	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0154 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1131	025	Greene St. , 1212	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0267 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1162	025	Greene St. , 1301	Beaufort	Watkins Hse.	single dwelling	1948	R120 004 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1165	025	Greene St. , 1302	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0256 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1163	025	Greene St. , 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0147 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1164	025	Greene St. , 1311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 145A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1197	025	Greene St. , 1407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 004 000 0135 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1199	025	Greene St. , 1408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870	R120 004 000 0240 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1198	025	Greene St. , 1410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0238 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1196	025	Greene St. , 1411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0133 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1282	025	Greene St. , 1806	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0092 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1281	025	Greene St. , 1810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0091 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1280	025	Greene St. , 1819 rear	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 045A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1279	025	Greene St. , 1901	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0046 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1278	025	Greene St. , 1903	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 0047 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1276	025	Greene St. , 1906	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 083A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1277	025	Greene St. , 1907	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 0048 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1275	025	Greene St. , 1909	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 048A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1274	025	Greene St. , 2001	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 0069 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1273	025	Greene St. , 2004	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0076 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1272	025	Greene St. , 2008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0075 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1271	025	Greene St. , 2010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0073 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1268	025	Hamar St. , 511	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 003 000 0237 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1072	025	Hamar St. , 511	Beaufort		commercial	1925 ca.	R120 003 000 0237 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1259	025	Hamer St. @ Boundary ,	Beaufort	Citizens Cemetery	cemetery	1900	R120 003 000 0034 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 773	025	Hamilton St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0751 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 772	025	Hamilton St. , 509	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0748 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 791	025	Hamilton St. , 608	Beaufort		single dwelling	1928 ca.	R120 004 000 0648 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 763	025	Hamilton St. , 701	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 571C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 787	025	Hamilton St. , 702	Beaufort	Esther Foy Jenkins House	single dwelling	1928 ca.	R120 004 000 0568 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 786	025	Hamilton St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0566 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 754	025	Hancock St. , 203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1924 ca.	R120 004 000 0581 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 753	025	Hancock St. , 207	Beaufort	Hext-Sams House	single dwelling	1780 ca.	R120 004 000 0580 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 766	025	Hancock St. , 308	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875 ca	R120 004 000 0574 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 765	025	Hancock St. , 310	Beaufort		commercial	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0573 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 761	025	Hancock St. , 313	Beaufort	Talbird-Sams House	single dwelling	1780 ca.	R120 004 000 0569 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 764	025	Hancock St. , 314	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 571A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 783	025	Hancock St. , 403	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0564 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 785	025	Hancock St. , 406	Beaufort		other house/cottage	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0565 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 782	025	Hancock St. , 409	Beaufort	Talbird House	single dwelling	1843 ca.	R120 004 000 0563 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 762	025	Hancock, SW corner , Hamilton St.	Beaufort	Talbird House	single dwelling	1820 ca.	R120 004 000 569A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1193	025	Harrington St. , 408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0768 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1151	025	Harrington St. , 509	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1860 ca.	R120 004 000 0678 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1146	025	Harrington St. , 607	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 600B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1143	025	Harrington St. , 705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0483 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1173	025	Harrington St. , 800	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0359 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1137	025	Harrington St. , 803	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0366 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1172	025	Harrington St. , 810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0353 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1136	025	Harrington St. , 905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 272A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1166	025	Harrington St. , 908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0257 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1128	025	Harrington St. , 1005	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0152 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1129	025	Harrington St. , 1007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0151 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1130	025	Harrington St. , 1009	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 004 000 0150 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1156	025	Harrington St. , 1106	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0046 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 702	025	Hermitage Ave. , 2306	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 005 000 0079 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 649.00	025	Hermitage Rd. , 95 N.	Beaufort	Marscher, John, Farmstead	single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0685 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 649.01	025	Hermitage Rd. , 95 N.	Beaufort	Marscher, John, House	single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0685 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 649.02	025	Hermitage Rd. , 95 N.	Beaufort	Marscher, John, Barn	barn	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0685 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 650	025	Hermitage Rd. , 108 N.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 686O 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 657	025	Hermitage Rd. , 109 S.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 005 000 0005 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 658	025	Hermitage Rd. , 114 S.	Beaufort	Pruitt House	single dwelling	1939	R120 005 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 653	025	Hermitage Rd. , 123 N.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 698 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 654	025	Hermitage Rd. , 131 N.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 003 000 0699 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 655	025	Hermitage Rd. , 133 N.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941 ca.	R120 003 000 0701 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 656	025	Hermitage Rd. , 137 N.	Beaufort	Dr. Winfield Scott Smith House	single dwelling	1936	R120 005 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1405	025	Hermitage Rd. , 2422 rear	Beaufort	Fuller Hermitage Plantation	unknown	19th c., early	R120 003 000 0444 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 661	025	Hermitage Rd. , 2507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 005 000 0058 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 689	025	Heyward St. , 402	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0514 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 690	025	Heyward St. , 406	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0502 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 691	025	Heyward St. , 408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0512 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 697	025	Heyward St. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 525A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 692	025	Heyward St. , 410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0511 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 696	025	Heyward St. , 411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0526 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 693	025	Heyward St. , 414	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0509 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 695	025	Heyward St. , 415	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0527 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 694	025	Heyward St. , 606	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0290 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 777	025	King St. , 302	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0755 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 771	025	King St. , 313	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0653 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 770	025	King St. , 321	Beaufort		single dwelling	1800 ca. (?)	R120 004 000 0651 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 792	025	King St. , 401	Beaufort		single dwelling	1856 ca.	R120 004 000 0650 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 793	025	King St. , 411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca,	R120 004 000 0649 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 818	025	King St. , 501	Beaufort	William Wigg Barnwell House	single dwelling	1815 ca.	R120 004 000 0645 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 902	025	King St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0720 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 901	025	King St. , 709	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0629 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 948	025	King St. , 810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0989 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 943	025	King St. , 811	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0619 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 944	025	King St. , 813	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0618 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1147	025	King St. , 1201	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0606 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1148	025	King St. , 1214	Beaufort		single dwelling	1860 ca.?	R120 004 000 0677 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1149	025	King St. , 1214	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0677 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1214	025	King St. , 1409	Beaufort	Beaufort County Jail	jail	1938	R120 004 000 0598 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1241	025	King St. , 1507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0595 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1253	025	King St. , 1609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 003 000 0214 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1254	025	King St. , 1611	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925	R120 003 000 0213 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1347	025	King St. , 1705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 003 000 0220 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1269	025	King St. , 1706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0235 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1263	025	King St. , 1711	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 003 000 0224 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1298	025	King St. , 2005	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 258A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1297	025	King St. , 2007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0258 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1296	025	King St. , 2101	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 003 000 0262 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1104	025	King St., NE cor. Church ,	Beaufort	St. Helena's Episcopal Ch.	cemetery	1960 ca.	R120 004 000 0607 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1378	025	Lafayette St. , 911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0131 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1377	025	Lafayette St. , 915	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0130 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1376	025	Lafayette St. , 919	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0129 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1375	025	Lafayette St. , 923	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0123 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1374	025	Lafayette St. , 1105	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 120A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1373	025	Lafayette St. , 1109	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0118 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1372	025	Lafayette St. , 1113	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0117 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1371	025	Lafayette St. , 1115	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115J 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1370	025	Lafayette St. , 1119	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115M 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1369	025	Lafayette St. , 1205	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115E 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1368	025	Lafayette St. , 1207	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115D 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1367	025	Lafayette St. , 1213	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1366	025	Lafayette St. , 1301	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1365	025	Lafayette St. , 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 115A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1364	025	Lafayette St. , 1315	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0375 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1380	025	Laudonniere St. , 918	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0125 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1381	025	Laudonniere St. , 922	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0124 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1382	025	Laudonniere St. , 926	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0121 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1383	025	Laudonniere St. , 1110	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0116 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1384	025	Laudonniere St. , 1212	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0382 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1385	025	Laudonniere St. , 1306	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0380 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1386	025	Laudonniere St. , 1312	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0379 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1362	025	Laudonniere St. , 1314	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0378 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 751	025	Laurens St. , 1	Beaufort	Edgar Fripp House	single dwelling	1853 ca.	R120 004 000 0586 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 752	025	Laurens St. , 100	Beaufort	Paul Hamilton House 100 Laurens Street	single family	1855 ca.	R120 004 000 0656 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1406	025	Laurens St. , 107	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0585 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 755	025	Laurens St. , 201	Beaufort	Berners Barnwell Sams House (#2)	single dwelling	1852 ca.	R120 004 000 0583 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 756	025	Laurens St. , 207	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875. ca.	R120 004 000 0582 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 767	025	Laurens St. , 301	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0579 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 768	025	Laurens St. , 311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.?	R120 004 000 0576 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1414	025	Laurens St. , 313	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 004 000 0572 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 790	025	Laurens St. , 406	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0647 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 757	025	Laurens St, SE corner , Pinckney St.	Beaufort		open space, campground		R120 004 000 655A 0000	

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1395	025	Lovejoy St. , 1913	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 001 000 0179 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1394	025	Lovejoy St. , 1915	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 001 000 0178 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1393	025	Lovejoy St. , 1917	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 001 000 0162 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1396	025	Lovejoy St., NW corner , Palmetto St.	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 001 000 0170 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1387	025	Magnolia St. , 2200	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1952	R120 001 000 0238 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 666	025	Meritta Ave. , 404	Beaufort		single dwelling	1932	R120 003 000 0477 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 667	025	Meritta Ave. , 406	Beaufort		single dwelling	1946	R120 003 000 0476 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 668	025	Meritta Ave. , 408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1944	R120 003 000 0475 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 677	025	Meritta Ave. , 409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0480 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 669	025	Meritta Ave. , 410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0474 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 676	025	Meritta Ave. , 411	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0481 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 675	025	Meritta Ave. , 419	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0486 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 674	025	Meritta Ave. , 421	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0487 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 670	025	Meritta Ave. , 424	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0469 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 671	025	Meritta Ave. , 426	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0468 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 672	025	Meritta Ave. , 428	Beaufort		single dwelling	1939	R120 003 000 0467 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 665	025	Meritta Ave. , 602	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0302 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1220	025	Monson St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0662 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1221	025	Monson St. , 509	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0661 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1232	025	Monson St. , 810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 004 000 0327 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1231	025	Monson St. , 814	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0326 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1204	025	Monson St. , 911	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0237 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1345	025	Monson St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 0229 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1226	025	Monson St. , 914	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0228 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 712	025	Mossy Oaks Rd. , 2613	Beaufort	John W. Hookstra Farmhouse	single dwelling	1934 ca.	R120 006 000 0079 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1388	025	National St. , 1808	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 001 000 0141 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 869	025	New St. , 212	Beaufort	William Waterhouse House	single dwelling	1907	R120 004 000 0959 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 868	025	New St. , 214	Beaufort		single dwelling	1760 ca.	R120 004 000 0958 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 865	025	New St. , 310	Beaufort	Sams, Berners Barnwell, House	single dwelling	1816	R120 004 000 0883 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 859	025	New St. , 404	Beaufort		single dwelling	1850 ca.	R120 004 000 0826 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 821	025	New St. , 411	Beaufort	Lauretta Chaplin Cunningham House	single dwelling	1886 ca.	R120 004 000 0831 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 858	025	New St. , 414	Beaufort	William Johnson House	single dwelling	1776 ca.	R120 004 000 0823 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 814	025	New St. , 601	Beaufort	First African Baptist Church	church	1865 ca.	R120 004 000 0644 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 815	025	New St. , 611	Beaufort	E. M. Washington Library	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0641 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 844	025	New St. , 708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1878 ca.	R120 004 000 0551 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 843	025	New St. , 712	Beaufort	Chaplin House	single dwelling	1791 ca.	R120 004 000 0547 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 806	025	New St. , 715	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0554 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 804	025	New St. , 801	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0435 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 805	025	New St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 435A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1107	025	Newcastle St. , 412	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0777 0000	Reconnaissance Level

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1077	025	Newcastle St., 415	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0779 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1106	025	Newcastle St., 416	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0776 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1102	025	Newcastle St., 706	Beaufort	Grand Army of the Republic Meeting Hall	fraternal/patriotic/political	1896 ca.	R120 004 000 0504 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1071	025	Newcastle St., 707	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0512 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1101	025	Newcastle St., 712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 004 000 0499 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1061	025	Newcastle St., 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0393 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1096	025	Newcastle St., 808	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0378 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1095	025	Newcastle St., 810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0376 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1062	025	Newcastle St., 811	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 004 000 0387 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1054	025	Newcastle St., 1005	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0185 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1085	025	Newcastle St., 1008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 178A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1084	025	Newcastle St., 1012	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0172 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 820	025	North St., 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875 ca.	R120 004 000 0739 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 819	025	North St., 509	Beaufort	Thomas Hazel House	single dwelling	1850 ca.	R120 004 000 0738 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 857	025	North St., 606	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.?	R120 004 000 0822 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 853	025	North St., 607	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0733 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 856	025	North St., 608	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0821 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 954	025	North St., 804	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0803 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 952	025	North St., 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1850 ca.?	R120 004 000 0715 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1408	025	North St., 811	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0714 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1022	025	North St. , 900	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875 ca.	R120 004 000 0795 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1021	025	North St. , 902	Beaufort	Blythewood House	single dwelling	1897	R120 004 000 0794 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1020	025	North St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0791 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1078	025	North St. , 1014	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0780 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1152	025	North St. , 1201	Beaufort	First Presbyterian Church	church	1929	R120 004 000 0772 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1150	025	North St. , 1217	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0680 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1185	025	North St. , 1301	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0676 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1186	025	North St. , 1303	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0675 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1187	025	North St. , 1305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0674 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1188	025	North St. , 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 004 000 0673 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1189	025	North St. , 1311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 0 04 000 0671 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1216	025	North St. , 1401	Beaufort		single dwelling	1902 ca.	R120 004 000 667A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1217	025	North St. , 1405	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0666 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1218	025	North St. , 1407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0664 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1219	025	North St. , 1411	Beaufort	Emil E. Lengnick House	single dwelling	1907 ca.	R120 004 000 0663 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1244	025	North St. , 1501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1879	R120 004 000 0660 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1299	025	North St. , 1905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 003 000 0241 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1300	025	North St. , 2003	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 003 000 0251 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1301	025	North St. , 2007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 0250 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1302	025	North St. , 2008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0249 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1303	025	North St. , 2101	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0578 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1304	025	North St. , 2102	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0574 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1305	025	North St. , 2105	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0268 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1307	025	North St. , 2106	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0572 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1306	025	North St. , 2107	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0266 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1308	025	North St. , 2201	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0276 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1310	025	North St. , 2202	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0551 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1309	025	North St. , 2203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0277 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 678	025	North St. , 2508	Beaufort		single dwelling	1939	R120 105 030 0489 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 664	025	North St. , 2601	Beaufort		single dwelling	1939	R120 003 000 0305 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 673	025	North St. , 2602	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0466 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 663	025	North St. , 2605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1938	R120 003 000 0306 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.27	025	North St. , 2610	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 413A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.28	025	North St. , 2700	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0413 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.11	025	North St. , 2701	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943	R120 003 000 0317 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.29	025	North St. , 2702	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 412A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.10	025	North St. , 2703	Beaufort		single dwelling	1944	R120 003 000 0320 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.30	025	North St. , 2704	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0412 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.09	025	North St. , 2705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0323 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.31	025	North St. , 2706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 411A 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 648.08	025	North St. , 2707	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0326 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.32	025	North St. , 2708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0411 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.07	025	North St. , 2709	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0329 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.33	025	North St. , 2710	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 410B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.06	025	North St. , 2711	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0332 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.34	025	North St. , 2712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 410A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.05	025	North St. , 2713	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0335 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.04	025	North St. , 2715	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0338 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.03	025	North St. , 2717	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0341 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.02	025	North St. , 2719	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0344 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.35	025	North St. , 2720	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0408 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.01	025	North St. , 2721	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0347 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.36	025	North St. , 2722	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0407 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.37	025	North St. , 2724	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0406 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.38	025	North St. , 2726	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0405 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.39	025	North St. , 2728	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0404 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.00	025	North St., Bounded by , 2700 block Tidal & Water Sts.	Beaufort	Wood-Lawn Subdivision	single dwelling	1943 ca.	Multiple	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 710	025	Oak Haven St. , 2410	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 005 000 0256 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 709	025	Oak Haven St. , 2413	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 005 000 0276 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 708	025	Oak Haven St. , 2417	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 005 000 0274 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 648.51	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2701	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0314 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.50	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2703	Beaufort		single dwelling	1944	R120 003 000 0318 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.14	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2704	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0319 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.49	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1944	R120 003 000 0321 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.15	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0322 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.48	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2707	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0324 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.16	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2708	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0325 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.47	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2709	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 327 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.17	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2710	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0328 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.46	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2711	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0330 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.18	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2712	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0331 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.45	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2713	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0333 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.19	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2714	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0334 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.44	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2715	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0336 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.20	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2716	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0337 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.43	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2717	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0339 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.21	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2718	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0340 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.42	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2719	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0342 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.22	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2720	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0343 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.41	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2721	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0345 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 648.23	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2722	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0346 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 648.24	025	Oaklawn Ave. , 2724	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0350 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1397	025	Palmetto St. , 1408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 001 000 153A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 640	025	Pickpocket Plantation Dr. , 1119	Beaufort	Neil Trask House	single dwelling	1936	R120 029 000 0004 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1348	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1204	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0024 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1349	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1302	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 002 000 0350 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1350	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1304	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 002 000 0349 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1354	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1405	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 002 000 0370 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1355	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1413	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 002 000 0367 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1356	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1419	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 002 000 0365 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1357	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0361 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1358	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1509	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 002 000 0358 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1353	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1512	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0331 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1361	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1750	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0213 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1360	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 002 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1379	025	Pigeon Point Rd. , 1908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0128 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1311	025	Pilot St. , 610	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0261 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 758	025	Pinckney St. , 501	Beaufort	James Robert Verdier House	single dwelling	1814 ca.	R120 004 000 0760 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 769	025	Pinckney St. , 604	Beaufort	Edward Means House	single dwelling	1853 ca.	R120 004 000 0654 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 760	025	Pinckney St. , 804	Beaufort	Dr. John A. Johnson House	single dwelling	1850 ca.	R120 004 000 570B 0000	Intensive Level-Building

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 711	025	Pinehaven St. , 2417	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 005 000 0250 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 838	025	Port Republic St. , 500	Beaufort	Dr. George Moss Stoney House	single dwelling	1825 ca.	R120 004 000 0963 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 834	025	Port Republic St. , 501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0900 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 835	025	Port Republic St. , 503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0899 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 836	025	Port Republic St. , 505	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0989 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 837	025	Port Republic St. , 508	Beaufort		single dwelling	1825 ca. ?	R120 004 000 962A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 866	025	Port Republic St. , 601	Beaufort		single dwelling	1850 ca. ?	R120 004 000 0889 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 867	025	Port Republic St. , 605	Beaufort	Runnette House	single dwelling	1924 ca.	R120 004 000 0888 0000	
U -13- 963	025	Port Republic St. , 805 803	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0871 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 964	025	Port Republic St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0870 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 965	025	Port Republic St. , 809	Beaufort		commercial	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 0868 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1035	025	Port Republic St. , 904	Beaufort		commercial	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0914 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1034.02	025	Port Republic St. , 912 - 914	Beaufort	Edwards Building	commercial	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0911 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1028	025	Port Republic St. , 915	Beaufort	Lucius Cuthbert House	single dwelling	1820 ca; 1875	R120 004 000 0857 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 817	025	Prince St. , 502	Beaufort	George Edward Doane House	single dwelling	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0643 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 816	025	Prince St. , 504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 004 000 0642 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 812	025	Prince St. , 505	Beaufort		single dwelling	1928 ca.	R120 004 000 0557 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 813	025	Prince St. , 511	Beaufort	Henry McKee House	single dwelling	1834 ca.	R120 004 000 0556 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 845	025	Prince St. , 601	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0553 0000	
U -13- 850	025	Prince St. , 602	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0635 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 846	025	Prince St., 605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1850 ca.?	R120 004 000 0552 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 847	025	Prince St., 609	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0550 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 897	025	Prince St., 704	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0625 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 895	025	Prince St., 705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0542 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 896	025	Prince St., 707	Beaufort		single dwelling	1845 ca.	R120 004 000 0541 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 890	025	Prince St., 711	Beaufort	Daniel Bythewood House	single dwelling	1790 ca.	R120 004 000 0540 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 941	025	Prince St., 801	Beaufort	Miles Brewton Sams House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 536B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1017	025	Prince St., 901	Beaufort	Frederick Fraser House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R120 004 000 0526 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1018	025	Prince St., 903	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0525 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1019	025	Prince St., 905	Beaufort		commercial	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0529 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1103	025	Prince St., 1115	Beaufort	Central Baptist Church	church	1900	R120 004 000 0500 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1139	025	Prince St., 1203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0494 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1140	025	Prince St., 1205	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0492 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1141	025	Prince St., 1207	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0491 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1145	025	Prince St., 1214	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 600B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1142	025	Prince St., 1215	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0489 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1180	025	Prince St., 1301	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0482 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1181	025	Prince St., 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0478 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1182	025	Prince St., 1311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0477 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1183	025	Prince St., 1313	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0476 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1184	025	Prince St. , 1315	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0475 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1211	025	Prince St. , 1403	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0466 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1212	025	Prince St. , 1405	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0465 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1213	025	Prince St. , 1407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915	R120 004 000 0464 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1240	025	Prince St. , 1504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880	R120 004 000 0592 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1239	025	Prince St. , 1507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0453 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1261	025	Prince St. , 1703	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 003 000 0162 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1294	025	Prince St. , 1805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0167 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1295	025	Prince St. , 1807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 003 000 0168 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1333	025	Ribaut Rd. , 121	Beaufort		single dwelling	1931	R120 003 000 107C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1334	025	Ribaut Rd. , 300	Beaufort		single dwelling	1939	R120 003 000 0280 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1335	025	Ribaut Rd. , 304	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0281 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1332	025	Ribaut Rd. , 305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0272 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1336	025	Ribaut Rd. , 310	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0282 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1331	025	Ribaut Rd. , 311	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0273 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1330	025	Ribaut Rd. , 315	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 003 000 0271 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1337	025	Ribaut Rd. , 400	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0285 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1329	025	Ribaut Rd. , 401	Beaufort		single dwelling	1939	R120 003 000 0275 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1338	025	Ribaut Rd. , 404	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0286 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1339	025	Ribaut Rd. , 500	Beaufort	Hubbard/Affleck House	single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0534 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1328	025	Ribaut Rd. , 505	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0541 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1340	025	Ribaut Rd. , 510	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 003 000 535A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1327	025	Ribaut Rd. , 511	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 003 000 0543 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1326	025	Ribaut Rd. , 513	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0544 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1341	025	Ribaut Rd. , 520	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0536 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1325	025	Ribaut Rd. , 521	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0547 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1342	025	Ribaut Rd. , 522 -524	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0538 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1324	025	Ribaut Rd. , 525	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 003 000 0548 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1343	025	Ribaut Rd. , 530	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 525A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 738	025	Ribaut Rd. , 704	Beaufort		single dwelling	1923	R120 003 000 0609 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 736	025	Ribaut Rd. , 717	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 596A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 739	025	Ribaut Rd. , 720	Beaufort	Logan, James Wallace, Sr. House	single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 003 000 0611 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 735	025	Ribaut Rd. , 721	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0596 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 740	025	Ribaut Rd. , 724	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 612A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 741	025	Ribaut Rd. , 730	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 0612 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 734	025	Ribaut Rd. , 731	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0598 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 742	025	Ribaut Rd. , 734	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 003 000 0613 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 743	025	Ribaut Rd. , 740	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 003 000 0614 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 744	025	Ribaut Rd. , 744	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0620 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 745	025	Ribaut Rd. , 754	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 003 000 0622 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 746	025	Ribaut Rd. , 760	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 003 000 0623 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 733	025	Ribaut Rd. , 761	Beaufort		single dwelling	1931	R120 003 000 0603 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 732	025	Ribaut Rd. , 771	Beaufort		single dwelling	1928	R120 003 000 0605 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 747	025	Ribaut Rd. , 774	Beaufort		single dwelling	1941	R120 003 000 0625 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 731	025	Ribaut Rd. , 781	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 003 000 0606 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 730	025	Ribaut Rd. , 791	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935	R120 005 000 0144 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 729	025	Ribaut Rd. , 795	Beaufort		single dwelling	1904	R120 005 000 0145 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 748	025	Ribaut Rd. , 800 - 802	Beaufort		multiple dwelling	1940	R120 005 000 077A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 728	025	Ribaut Rd. , 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1895	R120 005 000 0147 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 727	025	Ribaut Rd. , 815	Beaufort		single dwelling	1949	R120 005 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 749	025	Ribaut Rd. , 820	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930	R120 005 000 0142 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 750	025	Ribaut Rd. , 830	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 005 000 0141 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1319	025	Ribaut Rd. , 834	Beaufort		single dwelling	1949	R120 005 000 0140 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 726	025	Ribaut Rd. , 841	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 005 000 0152 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1320	025	Ribaut Rd. , 844	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 005 000 0138 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 725	025	Ribaut Rd. , 845	Beaufort		single dwelling	1942	R120 005 000 0153 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1321	025	Ribaut Rd. , 860	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 005 000 0135 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1322	025	Ribaut Rd. , 864	Beaufort		single dwelling	1949	R120 005 000 0134 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1323	025	Ribaut Rd. , 870	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 005 000 0133 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 724	025	Ribaut Rd. , 873	Beaufort		single dwelling	1929	R120 005 000 0157 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 723	025	Ribaut Rd. , 877	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 005 000 0159 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 722	025	Ribaut Rd. , 879	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 005 000 0159 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 721	025	Ribaut Rd. , 921	Beaufort	Sales House (Mather School)	office	1939	R120 005 000 0190 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 720	025	Ribaut Rd. , 935	Beaufort	Mather School Gymtorium	gymnasium	1961	R120 005 000 0190 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 703	025	Ribaut Rd. , 944	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 005 000 0166 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 704	025	Ribaut Rd. , 986	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 005 000 0174 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 716	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1251	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 007 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 647	025	Ribaut Rd. , 2045	Beaufort		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R120 001 000 0009 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1363	025	Rodgers St. , 1905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 002 000 0376 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 969	025	Scott's St. , 210	Beaufort		commercial	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0927 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 968	025	Scott's St. , 214	Beaufort	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	commercial	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0926 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 962	025	Scott's St. , 304	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0869 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 961	025	Scott's St. , 306	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 865A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 960	025	Scott's St. , 308	Beaufort		single dwelling	1895 ca.	R120 004 000 0865 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 959	025	Scott's St. , 310	Beaufort		single dwelling	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0862 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 907	025	Scott's St. , 403	Beaufort	Congregation Beth Israel	synagogue	1907	R120 004 000 0816 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 955	025	Scott's St. , 414	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0804 000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 951	025	Scott's St. , 502	Beaufort		single dwelling	1875 ca.	R120 004 000 0718 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 950	025	Scott's St. , 504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 717B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 949	025	Scott's St. , 508	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0717 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 885	025	Scott's St. , 803	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0427 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 886	025	Scott's St. , 807	Beaufort		single dwelling	1885 ca.	R120 004 000 0425 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 887	025	Scott's St. , 809	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0424 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 931	025	Scott's St. , 908	Beaufort	von Harten House	single dwelling	1898	R120 004 000 0313 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 930	025	Scott's St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0309 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 925	025	Scott's St. , 1004	Beaufort		single dwelling	1896	R120 004 000 0214 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 877	025	Scott's St. , 1007	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca	R120 004 000 0218 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 924	025	Scott's St. , 1008	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0209 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 698	025	Simms St. , 2302	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 521A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 715	025	Southside Blvd. , 2407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 006 000 0191 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1404	025	Spanish Point Dr. , 136	Beaufort	Fort Lyttleton	fortification	1763	R120 007 000 0354 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 701	025	Stuart St. , 2305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R120 003 000 0615 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.26	025	Tidal St. , 501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0352 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.25	025	Tidal St. , 503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0351 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.40	025	Tidal St. , 504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0356 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 718	025	Waddell Rd. , 2705	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R210 008 000 0017 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 717	025	Waddell Rd. , 2801	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915 ca.	R120 008 000 0020 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 679	025	Waight St. , 504	Beaufort	Floyd House	single dwelling	1915 ca.	R120 003 000 0301 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 683	025	Waight St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0297 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 682	025	Waight St. , 603	Beaufort		single dwelling	1946	R120 003 000 0292 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 680	025	Waight St. , 604	Beaufort		single dwelling	1947	R120 003 000 0299 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 681	025	Waight St. , 605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1948	R120 003 000 0293 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 801	025	Washington St. , 500	Beaufort	William Henry Trescot House	single dwelling	1858 ca.	R120 004 000 434A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 800	025	Washington St. , 502	Beaufort	Kinghorn House	single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0434 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 799	025	Washington St. , 505	Beaufort		single dwelling	1855 ca.	R120 004 000 0322 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 798	025	Washington St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1810 ca.	R120 004 000 321A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 882	025	Washington St. , 705	Beaufort	Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House	single dwelling	1780 ca.	R120 004 000 0319 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 888	025	Washington St. , 706	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0423 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 932	025	Washington St. , 801	Beaufort		single dwelling	before 1912	R120 004 000 0316 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 935	025	Washington St. , 804	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0414 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 934	025	Washington St. , 806	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0413 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 933	025	Washington St. , 808	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890 ca.	R120 004 000 0412 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1006	025	Washington St. , 908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0401 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1005	025	Washington St. , 912	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0400 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1056	025	Washington St. , 1001	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0292 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1091	025	Washington St. , 1105	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0284 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1092	025	Washington St. , 1107	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0283 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1094	025	Washington St. , 1108	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0373 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1093	025	Washington St. , 1111	Beaufort		commercial - store/shop	1920	R120 004 000 0282 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1134	025	Washington St. , 1203	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940	R120 004 000 273B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 1135	025	Washington St. , 1205	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 004 000 273A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1167	025	Washington St. , 1303	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0263 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1168	025	Washington St. , 1305	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0260 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1169	025	Washington St. , 1307	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920	R120 004 000 0259 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1344	025	Washington St. , 1310	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0349 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1201	025	Washington St. , 1407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0248 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1202	025	Washington St. , 1409	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0247 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1203	025	Washington St. , 1411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0246 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1230	025	Washington St. , 1508	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0324 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1283	025	Washington St. , 1810	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 003 000 122A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.56	025	Water St. , 501	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0311 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.55	025	Water St. , 503	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0310 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.12	025	Water St. , 504	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0316 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.54	025	Water St. , 505	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0309 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.13	025	Water St. , 506	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0315 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.53	025	Water St. , 507	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0308 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 648.52	025	Water St. , 509	Beaufort		single dwelling	1943 ca.	R120 003 000 0307 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 982	025	West St. , 101	Beaufort		commercial	1902 ca.	R120 004 000 0931 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 975	025	West St. , 205	Beaufort		commercial	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0923 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 976	025	West St. , 207	Beaufort		commercial	1912	R120 004 000 0923 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 1036	025	West St. , 208	Beaufort		commercial	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0915 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 967	025	West St. , 209	Beaufort		commercial	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0923 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 966	025	West St. , 301	Beaufort		commercial	1910 ca.	R120 004 000 0867 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 958	025	West St. , 315	Beaufort	Fisher House	single dwelling	1911	R120 004 000 0860 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 953	025	West St. , 407	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0710 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1023	025	West St. , 408	Beaufort		single dwelling	1915 ca.	R120 004 000 0798 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 988	025	West St. , 411	Beaufort		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R120 004 000 0802 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 947	025	West St. , 507	Beaufort	Benjamin Deveaux House	single dwelling	1880 ca.	R120 004 000 0713 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 945	025	West St. , 605	Beaufort		single dwelling	1880 ca.?	R120 004 000 0617 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 946	025	West St. , 607	Beaufort	Sons of Beaufort Lodge	fraternal/patriotic/political	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0616 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 942	025	West St. , 701	Beaufort	Wesley United Methodist Church	church	1849 ca.	R120 004 000 0535 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1007	025	West St. , 804	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0410 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 939	025	West St. , 805	Beaufort		single dwelling	1870 ca.	R120 004 000 0416 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 940	025	West St. , 810	Beaufort		single dwelling and dance	various	R120 004 000 0533 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1002	025	West St. , 905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.?	R120 004 000 0305 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1001	025	West St. , 908	Beaufort		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R120 004 000 0300 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1000	025	West St. , 910	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 299A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 929	025	West St. , 1005	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 207C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 992	025	West St. , 1010	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0199 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 986	025	West St. , 1102	Beaufort		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R120 004 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

CITY OF BEAUFORT

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 985	025	West St. , 1106	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 922	025	West St. , 1107	Beaufort		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R120 004 000 0100 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 984	025	West St. , 1108	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R120 004 000 0087 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1222	025	Wilmington St. , 400	Beaufort	John Joyner Smith House	single dwelling	1815 ca.	R120 004 000 0765 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1215	025	Wilmington St. , 512	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.?	R120 004 000 0665 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1170	025	Wilmington St. , 903	Beaufort		single dwelling	1900	R120 004 000 0258 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1171	025	Wilmington St. , 905	Beaufort		single dwelling	1945	R120 004 000 0258 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1200	025	Wilmington St. , 910	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0242 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1194	025	Wilmington St. , 1000 block	Beaufort		single dwelling	1890	R120 004 000 0131 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1195	025	Wilmington St. , 1002	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910	R120 004 000 0137 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1159	025	Wilmington St. , 1109	Beaufort		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R120 004 000 0045 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 719	025	Wrenhaven Ln. , 1509 rear	Beaufort		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R120 009 000 009A 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 530	025	10th St. , 906	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0039 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 529	025	10th St. , 908	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 039A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 546	025	11th St. , 806	Port Royal		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R110 011 000 0092 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 545	025	11th St. , 816	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 0091 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 533	025	11th St. , 909	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920	R110 011 000 0032 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 532	025	11th St. , 911	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0035 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 539	025	11th St. , 1004	Port Royal	Union Church	church	1878	R110 010 000 0168 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 536	025	11th St. , 1102	Port Royal		single dwelling	1895 ca.	R110 010 000 0091 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 526	025	11th St. , 1103	Port Royal		single dwelling	1937	R110 010 000 0083 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 535	025	11th St. , 1108	Port Royal		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R110 010 000 0090 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 549	025	11th St. , 1110	Port Royal	Battery Plantation Outbuilding	unknown	19th c., early	R110 010 000 0095 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 543	025	12th St. , 915	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R110 010 000 0026 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 544	025	12th St. , 917	Port Royal		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R110 011 000 0025 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 541	025	12th St. , 1005	Port Royal		fraternal/patriotic/political	1952	R110 010 000 0161 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 551	025	12th St. , 1006	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940	R110 010 000 0158 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 542	025	12th St. , 1007	Port Royal		single dwelling	1945	R110 010 000 0162 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 550	025	12th St. , 1102	Port Royal		single dwelling	1948	R110 010 000 0092 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 537	025	12th St. , 1113	Port Royal		single dwelling	1885 ca.	R110 010 000 0085 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 548	025	12th St. , 1114	Port Royal	Campbell House	single dwelling	1887 ca.	R110 010 000 0097 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 538	025	12th St. , 1115	Port Royal	Homer Kent House	single dwelling	1946	R110 010 000 0084 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 555	025	12th St. , 1214	Port Royal	Port Royal School	school	1911	R110 011 000 0024 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 562	025	13th St. , 1016	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 559	025	13th St. , 1106	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0101 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 558	025	13th St. , 1108	Port Royal		single dwelling	1941	R110 010 000 0100 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 557	025	13th St. , 1138	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 010 000 0099 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 570	025	14th St. , 920	Port Royal		multiple dwelling	1940	R110 011 000 021A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 568	025	14th St. , 1010	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 010 000 145A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 565	025	14th St. , 1011	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0148 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 566	025	14th St. , 1013	Port Royal		single dwelling	1946	R110 010 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 560	025	14th St. , 1109	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0106 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 561	025	14th St. , 1115	Port Royal		single dwelling	1910	R110 010 000 0107 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 574	025	15th St. , 906	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940	R110 011 000 0009 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 573	025	15th St. , 908	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940	R110 011 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 569	025	15th St. , 1005	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 010 000 0138 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 590	025	16th St. , 710	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 0122 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 589	025	16th St. , 712	Port Royal		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R110 011 000 0121 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 575	025	16th St. , 911	Port Royal		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R110 011 000 006A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 576	025	16th St. , 913	Port Royal		single dwelling	1945	R110 011 000 0006 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 588	025	17th St. , 804	Port Royal		single dwelling	1941	R110 011 000 0172 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 591	025	18th St. , E end	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 0125 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 502	025	7th St. , 901	Port Royal		single dwelling	1926	R110 011 000 0082 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 507	389	7th St. , 902	Port Royal	Paul, James Leith, House	single dwelling	1909	R110 011 000 0071 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 506	025	7th St. , 910	Port Royal		single dwelling	1922	R110 011 000 0072 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 501	025	7th St. , 911	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900	R110 011 000 0261 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 515	025	8th St. , 904	Port Royal	Scheper, F. W., House	single dwelling	1885 ca.	R110 011 000 060A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 514	025	8th St. , 906	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 060B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 513	025	8th St. , 908	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920	R110 011 000 0061 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 508	025	8th St. , 909	Port Royal		single dwelling	1948	R110 011 000 0069 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 512	025	8th St. , 910	Port Royal		single dwelling	1926	R110 011 000 0063 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 509	025	8th St. , 911	Port Royal		single dwelling	1948	R110 011 000 0068 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 511	025	8th St. , 914	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0055 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 510	389	8th St. , 918	Port Royal	Scheper, F. W., Store	commercial	1885 ca.	R110 011 000 0065 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 523	025	9th St. , 904	Port Royal		single dwelling	1915 ca.	R110 011 000 0048 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 522	025	9th St. , 906	Port Royal		single dwelling	1915 ca.	R110 011 000 0049 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 521	025	9th St. , 910	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0050 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 516	025	9th St. , 915	Port Royal	Scheper, E. A.	single dwelling	1885 ca.	R110 011 000 0058 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 517	025	9th St. , 923	Port Royal		single dwelling	1873 ca.	R110 011 000 0057 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 520	025	9th St. , 924 - 926	Port Royal		multiple dwelling	1930	R110 011 000 0279 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 518	025	9th St. , 931	Port Royal	Eichberg House	single dwelling	1891	R110 011 000 0054 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 579	025	Berkley Ct. , 2100	Port Royal	Field, Commander F. P., House	single dwelling	1940	R110 010 000 0020 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 607	025	Casablanca Cir. , 2411	Port Royal		single dwelling	1945	R110 009 000 0094 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 581	025	Columbia Ave. , 1603	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0058 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 582	025	Columbia Ave. , 1613	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0048 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 583	025	Columbia Ave. , 1615	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0046 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 592	025	Dawson Pl. , 21	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940	R110 011 000 0187 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 586	025	Edinburgh Ave. , 1610	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0051 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 585	025	Edinburgh Ave. , 1612	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0049 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 584	025	Edinburgh Ave. , 1614	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0047 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 580	025	Edinburgh Ave. , 1617	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 010 000 0036 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 611	025	Fort Frederick Boat ,	Port Royal	Fort Frederick	Fortification	1735 / 1758	R110 009 000 0079 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 614	025	H. E. Smalls Ct. , 8	Port Royal		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R110 009 000 023B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 606	025	Hillside Ct. , 2327	Port Royal		single dwelling	1946	R110 009 000 0087 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 605	025	Hillside Ct. , 2329	Port Royal		single dwelling	1946	R110 009 000 0088 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1413	025	Hillside Ct. (adjacent to , 2333	Port Royal		cemetery	19th c., late	R110 009 000 0090 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 618	025	Johnny Morrall Cir. , 49	Port Royal		single dwelling	1951 ca.	R110 007 000 0107 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 617	025	Johnny Morrall Cir. , 69	Port Royal		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R110 007 000 0114 0000	Reconnaissance Level

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 598	025	Lenora Dr. , 1906	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 008 000 0198 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 597	025	Lenora Dr. , 1908	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 008 000 0199 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 596	025	Lenora Dr. , 1910	Port Royal		single dwelling	1949	R110 008 000 0200 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 524	025	London Ave. , 903	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0046 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 525	025	London Ave. , 909	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 046A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 531	025	London Ave. , 1003	Port Royal	H. L. Krouse House	single dwelling	1895 ca.	R110 011 000 0038 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 554	025	Madrid Ave. , 1210	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R110 010 000 0155 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 572	025	Madrid Ave. , 1510	Port Royal		single dwelling	1948	R110 010 000 0132 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 602	025	Mercury Ln. , 2	Port Royal		commercial	1910 ca.	R110 009 000 0106 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1412	025	Old Shell Rd. , 1508	Port Royal	Port Royal Freight Depot	railroad depot	1875 ca.	R110 011 000 105A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 578	025	Old Shell Rd. , 1515	Port Royal	Porter's Chapel A.M.E. Church	church	1925 ca.	R110 011 000 110A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 594	025	Old Shell Rd. , 1612	Port Royal		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 118A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 593	025	Old Shell Rd. , 1708	Port Royal	Union Baptist Church	church	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 0144 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 503	025	Paris Ave. , 70	Port Royal		commercial	1880 ca.	R110 010 000 0181 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 500	025	Paris Ave. , 610	Port Royal	Customs House	commercial	1900 ca.	R110 011 000 0078 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 505	025	Paris Ave. , 703	Port Royal		commercial	1870 ca.	R110 010 000 0181 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 504	025	Paris Ave. , 707	Port Royal		commercial	1935 ca.	R110 010 000 0181 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 527	025	Paris Ave. , 1003	Port Royal		commercial	1946 ca.	R110 010 000 0170 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 528	025	Paris Ave. , 1004	Port Royal		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R110 011 000 0041 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 519	025	Paris Ave. , 1013	Port Royal		commercial	1880 ca.	R110 010 000 0251 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 540	025	Paris Ave. , 1103	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 010 000 0169 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 552	025	Paris Ave. , 1203	Port Royal	Jernigan House	single dwelling	1887 ca.	R110 010 000 0159 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 553	025	Paris Ave. , 1215	Port Royal		single dwelling	1909 ca.	R110 010 000 0152 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 563	025	Paris Ave. , 1305	Port Royal		single dwelling	1941	R110 010 000 0146 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 564	025	Paris Ave. , 1305 rear	Port Royal		single dwelling	1941 ca.	R110 010 000 0146 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 571	025	Paris Ave. , 1503	Port Royal		single dwelling	1948	R110 010 000 136B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 577	025	Paris Ave. , 1508	Port Royal		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R110 011 000 0005 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 595	025	Paris Ave. , 1629	Port Royal		single dwelling	1944	R110 010 000 0127 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 587	025	Paris Ave. , 1713	Port Royal		single dwelling	1935	R110 010 000 0120 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 615	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1401	Port Royal		single dwelling	1937 ca.	R110 009 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 616	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1405	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R110 009 000 0004 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 612	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1414	Port Royal	First African Baptist Ch. Cemetery	cemetery	1935 ca.	R110 009 000 0011 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 613	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1415 rear	Port Royal		single dwelling	1954 ca.	R110 009 000 0016 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 608	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1570	Port Royal		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R110 009 000 0080 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 604	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1614	Port Royal		single dwelling	1947	R110 009 000 0112 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 603	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1630	Port Royal		motel	1935 / 1947	R110 009 000 0114 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 601	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1680 rear	Port Royal		single dwelling	19th c., late	R110 009 000 0105 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 600	025	Ribaut Rd. , 1700	Port Royal		commercial	1950	R110 009 000 0103 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 547	025	Richmond Ave. , 1102	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940	R110 011 000 0104 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 556	025	Richmond Ave. , 1202	Port Royal		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R110 011 000 0103 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

TOWN OF PORT ROYAL

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 567	025	Richmond Ave. , 1304 rear	Port Royal		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R110 011 000 0102 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 599	025	Royal Pines Ext., N end, , E side	Port Royal	Port Royal Cemetery	cemetery	1900 ca.	R110 008 000 0034 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 534	025	Tenth St. , 806	Port Royal		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R110 011 000 087C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 609	025	Waddell Rd. , 2208	Port Royal		single dwelling	1946	R110 009 000 0059 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 610	025	Waddell Rd. , 2314	Port Royal	Lodge 18 / O E S 20	fraternal/patriotic/political	1950 ca.	R110 009 000 057A 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

025 BEAUFORT QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site		Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13-	133	025	Sams Point Road ,	Beaufort vic.	Melrose	Single dwelling	1906	R200 015 000 0732 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13-	250	025	Sea Gull Villa Lane , 7	Port Royal vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 031 000 0095 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	252	025	Ricket Place , 9	Port Royal vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 031 000 0078 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	254	025	Parris Island Gateway , 856	Port Royal vic.		Single dwelling	1900 ca.	R100 031 000 094A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	256	025	Castle Rock Road , 286	Port Royal vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.		Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	300	025	Poppy Hill Road , 95	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 020 000 101A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	302	025	Poppy Hill Circle , 44	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 020 000 0083 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	304	025	Jonesfield Road , 23	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 020 000 0212 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	306	025	Jonesfield Road , 14	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R100 020 000 024D 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	308	025	Alston Field Drive ,	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 020 000 0016 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	310	025	Poppy Hill Road , 3	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 020 000 0077 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	312	025	Shanklin Road , 150	Dale vic.		warehouse	1940 ca.	R100 025 000 0059 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	314	025	Shanklin Road , 145	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R100 025 000 0232 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	316	025	Roseida Road Extension , 70	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R100 025 000 022G 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	318	025	County Shed Road , 268	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 025 00A 0165 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-	320	025	Mamie Frazier Lane , 17	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 025 000 034B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Beaufort Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 322	025	Broad River Road , 268	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 028 000 0029 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 324	025	Goethe Hill Road , 85	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 028 000 0151 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 326	025	Broad River Road , 80	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 029 000 0030 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 328	025	Broad River Road , 126	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 029 000 0046 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 332	025	Broad River Road , 157	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 029 000 0044 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 334	025	Broad River Road , 173	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 029 000 039B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 336	025	Broad River Road , 177	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 028 000 0165 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 338	025	Broad River Road , 183	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 028 000 0164 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 340	025	Broad River Road , 195	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 028 000 0162 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 342	025	Ramsay Road , 7	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 028 000 0018 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 344	025	County Shed Road , 150	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 025 000 0118 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 346	025	County Shed Road , 141	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 025 000 027B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 348	025	Parris Island Gateway , 344	Port Royal vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 028 000 0158 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 350	025	Providence Road , 39	Port Royal vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 028 000 0154 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 352	025	Providence Road , 30	Port Royal vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 028 000 0154 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 354	025	Parris Island Gateway , 350	Beaufort vic.	Goings House	single dwelling	1900	R100 028 000 156A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 356	025	Meridian Road , 113	Lady's Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 018 000 0270 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 358	025	Meridian Road , 113	Lady's Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 018 000 0269 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 360	025	Meridian Road , 181	Lady's Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 018 000 0023 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 372	025	Rue de Bois and F&B ,	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 018 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Beaufort Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 374	025	Club Road , 50	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 018 000 0033 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 376	025	Inlet Road , 2	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 015 000 0192 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 378	025	Dow Road , 7	Lady's Island	Inlet Cemetery	Cemetery	1950 ca.	R200 018 000 0051 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 380	025	Thomas Atkins Road , 48	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 019 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 382	025	Thomas Atkins Road , 37	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1925 ca.	R200 018 000 0006 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 384	025	Thomas Atkins Road , 28	Lady's Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 019 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 386	025	Fred Walker Road , 32	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 019 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 388	025	Israelite Church Road , 29	Lady's Island	Israelite Church	Church	1900	R200 010 000 0044 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 390	025	Sea Island Parkway , 70	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 015 000 0151 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 392	025	Sea Island Parkway , 56	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 015 000 0150 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 396	025	Islands Causeway , 1	Lady's Island		Shed	1940 ca.	R200 018 000 0076 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 398	025	Gumwood , 45	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 015 000 0005 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 400	025	Gumwood , 53	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1910 ca.	R200 015 000 001A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 402	025	Shorts Landing Road , 402	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 015 000 042B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 404	025	Blythewood , 29	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1915 ca.	R200 015 000 0383 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 406	025	Little Capers Road , 35	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 015 000 0032 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 408	025	Devaux Road , 13	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1915 ca.	R200 005 000 0014 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 410	025	Devaux Road , 19	Lady's Island	Broomfield United Methodist Church	Church	1900	R200 005 000 0015 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 412	025	Johnson Landing Road , 141	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1940 ca.	R200 004 000 005C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 414	025	Brickyard Point Road , 298	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 004 000 017B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Beaufort   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 416	025	Central Drive , 31	Lady's Island		Cemetery	1900 ca.	R200 004 000 0099 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 418	025	Brickyard Point Road , 257	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 004 000 034A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 420	025	Pleasant Point Road , 78	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 004 000 0060 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 422	025	Pleasant Point Road , 50	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 004 000 0052 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 423	025	Sams Point Road , 132	Beaufort vic.		Single dwelling	1925 ca.	R200 015 000 0046 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 424	025	Pleasant Point Road , 88	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 004 000 064B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 425	025	Sams Point Road , 148	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1925 ca.	R200 015 000 049A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 426	025	Brickyard Point Road , 111	Lady's Island	Lady's Island Baptist Church	Church	1855 ca.	R200 010 000 0039 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 428	025	Brickyard Point Road , 260	Lady's Island		Single dwelling	1950 ca.	R200 010 000 007C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 619	025	Belleview Bluff , 2	Beaufort vic.	Jericho Cemetery	cemetery	1940 ca.	R100 034 000 0009 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 620	025	Oak View Drive , 1952	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 032 000 008A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 621	025	Pinckney Retreat Rd. , 130	Beaufort vic.	Retreat Plantation	single dwelling	1760 ca.	R100 032 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 622	025	Parris Island Gateway , 385	Beaufort vic.	First Jericho Baptist Church	church	1875 ca.	R100 028 000 0157 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 623	025	Old Jericho Rd. , 116	Beaufort vic.	Myrtle Bush Plantation	single dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 029 000 0110 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 624	025	Old Salem Rd. , 33	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R100 029 000 116E 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 625	025	Salem Farm Rd. , 95	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R100 029 000 105C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 626	025	Trask Farm Rd. , 12	Beaufort vic.		warehouse	1940 ca.	R100 029 000 0004 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 627	025	Trask Farm Rd. ,	Beaufort vic.	Pickpocket Plantation House	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R100 029 000 0004 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 628	025	Old Jericho Rd. , 28	Beaufort vic.		multiple dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 029 000 0058 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 629	025	Horton Dr. , 55	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 029 000 100B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Beaufort   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 630	025	Horton Dr. , 45	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 029 000 0096 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 631	025	Coinbow Loop , 12	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R100 028 00A 0399 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 632	025	Broad River Blvd. , 65	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R100 028 00A 0385 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 633	025	Icehouse Rd. , 32	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 029 000 010B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 634	025	Icehouse Rd. , 19	Beaufort vic.	Lee, Peter, Farmhouse	single dwelling	1890 ca.	R100 029 000 0153 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 635	025	Salt Creek Dr., E , 33	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 026 00A 0226 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 636	025	Salt Creek Dr., E , 25	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 026 00A 0225 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 637	025	Salt Creek Dr., E , 19	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 026 00A 0234 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 638	025	Boundary St. , 3675	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R100 026 000 0149 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 639	025	Boundary St. , 2614	Beaufort vic.		commercial	1920 ca.	R100 029 000 005D 0000	Reconnaissance Level
R -13- 713	025	Broome Ln. , 840 vic.	Beaufort vic.		cemetery	1940 ca.	R100 006 000 034A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
R -13- 714	025	Broome Ln. , 2851	Beaufort vic.	Knauth Property	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 006 000 039B 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 1390	025	Pleasant Point Dr. , 335	Beaufort vic.	Pleasant Point Manor House	single dwelling	1929 - 1930	R200 009 00A 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1391	025	Pleasant Point Dr. , 335 adj.	Beaufort vic.	Pleasant Point Manor Pumpouse	pumphouse	1929 - 1930	R200 009 00A 0078 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1392	025	Sussex Ct. , 6	Beaufort vic.		single dwelling	1850 ca.	R200 009 00A 0170 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1428	025	,	Beaufort vic.	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	waterway	1935 ca.	R300 022 000 0050 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

046 BLUFFTON QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 225	046	Stock Farm Rd. , 58	Bluffton vic.	Stock Farm Chimney	chimney	unk	R600 039 000 0324 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 227	046	Stock Farm Rd. , 45	Bluffton vic.	Secession Oak	tree	n/a	R600 039 000 0031 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 229	046	Stock Farm Rd. , 62	Bluffton vic.		single dwelling	1920c	R600 039 000 0030 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 231	046	Burnt Church Rd. , 171F	Bluffton vic.		vacation house	1940c	R600 039 000 0056 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 233	046	Myrtle Island Rd. , 29	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto		vacation house	1950c	R800 022 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 235	046	Crystal Beach Dr. , 25	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto		vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0064 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 237	046	Crystal Beach Cir. , 7	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto		vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0065 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 239	046	Oyster St. , 14	Bluffton vic. (Brighton		vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0104 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 241	046	Oyster St. , 31	Bluffton vic. (Brighton	Lightsey Cottage	vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0126 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 243	046	Oyster St. , 35	Bluffton vic. (Brighton	Cash-Inn	vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0128 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 245	046	Alljoy Rd. , 259	Bluffton vic. (Brighton		vacation house	1945c	R600 039 00C 0210 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 247	046	Alljoy Rd. , 276	Bluffton vic. (Brighton		vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0176 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 249	046	Whiting Rd. , 5	Bluffton vic. (Brighton	Peeple's Choice	vacation house	1940c	R600 039 00C 0165 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 251	046	Alljoy Rd. , 290	Bluffton vic. (Brighton	Three Oaks	vacation house	1945c	R600 039 00C 0166 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 253	046	Ulmer Rd. , 189	Bluffton vic.	Ulmer House, Hunting Island	single dwelling	1927	R600 048 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 255	046	Ulmer Rd. , 189	Bluffton vic.	Ulmer Tenant House	single dwelling	1920c	R600 048 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Bluffton   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 257	046	Ulmer Rd. , 211	Bluffton vic.	Ulmer House	single dwelling	1919c	R600 048 000 0089 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 259	046	Ulmer Rd. , 200	Bluffton vic.	Ulmer House	single dwelling	1940c	R600 048 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 275	046	Moss Creek Plt. ,	Bluffton vic.	Hog's Bluff Pecan Orchard	pecan orchard	1920c	R600 000 000 0000 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 299	046	Castle Point Rd. , 22	Bluffton vic.	Martin House	single dwelling	1925c	R600 039 00B 013A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 370.00	046	Potato Island ,	Bluffton vic.	Chapel	church	1940	R600 047 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 370.01	046	Potato Island ,	Bluffton vic.	Refectory	church	1940	R600 047 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 484.00	046	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Haig's Point Lighthouse	lighthouse/SFR	1873	R800 022 000 0031 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 484.01	046	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Haig's Point Light, Oil House	utility building	1892	R800 022 000 0031 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 485	046	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Haig's Point Tabby Ruins	slave dwellings	1860c	R800 022 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 486	046	Haig Point Rd. , 1257	Daufuskie Island	Strachan House	vacation house	1910	R800 022 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 487	046	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Haig's Point Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R800 000 000 0000 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 489	046	Old Haig Rd. , 48	Daufuskie Island	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	church	1941	R800 025 000 006B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 490	046	Old Haig Rd. , 24	Daufuskie Island	Hamilton, Jane, School	school	1940	R800 025 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 491	046	Old Haig Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Hamilton, Johnnie, House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 025 000 007B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 493	046	Cooper River Landing , 82	Daufuskie Island	Simmons, Plummie, House	single dwelling	1920c	R800 025 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 494	046	Cooper River Landing , 128	Daufuskie Island	Stafford House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 0007 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 495	046	Carvin Rd. , 94	Daufuskie Island	Steven's Club	nightclub; picnic ground	1950c	R800 022 000 0032 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 496	046	Melrose Landing Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Cooper River Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R800 022 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 497	046	Conroy Rd. , 38	Daufuskie Island	Smith, Susie, House	single dwelling	1915c	R800 024 000 0008 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 498	046	Conroy Rd. , 32	Daufuskie Island	Washington, Flossie, House	single dwelling	1920c	R800 024 000 0009 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

120 DALE QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 138	120	Morgan Rd. , 312	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1950c	R700 037 000 0044 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 139	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 267	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1915c	R700 028 000 0062 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 140.00	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 367	Dale vic.	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	church	1920c	R700 038 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 140.01	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 367	Dale vic.	Mt. Carmel Baptist Ch. Cem.	cemetery	1885c	R700 038 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 141	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 430	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1930c	R700 038 000 041B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 142	120	Cloverdale Dr. , 41	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1935c	R700 038 000 046B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 143	120	Mt. Pisgah Church Rd. , 25	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1930c	R700 038 000 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 144	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 529	Dale	Keyserling's Store/Dale Post	store/post office	1920c	R700 038 000 0157 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 145	120	Keans Neck Rd. , 522	Dale		single dwelling	1900c	R700 038 000 0058 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 146	120	Kinloch Dr. , 929	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1920c	R700 029 000 0053 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 147	120	Cubby Ln. , 29	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1925c	R700 039 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 148	120	Cubby Ln. , 20	Dale vic.	Simmons House	single dwelling	1930c	R700 039 000 0008 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 149	120	Cubby Ln. , 26	Dale vic.	Simmons House	single dwelling	1930c	R700 039 000 007A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 150	120	Spann Circ. , 177	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1930c	R700 039 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 151	120	Lightsey Rd. , 34	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1940c	R700 039 000 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 153	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1942	Lobeco		single dwelling	1910c	R700 037 000 009C 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Dale   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 155.00	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1890	Lobeco	Blanchard House	single dwelling	1945c	R700 037 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 155.01	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1890	Lobeco	Blanchard Grocery	commercial	1945c	R700 037 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 157	120	Fertile Rd. ,	Lobeco	Lobeco Packing Sheds	packing sheds	1940c	R700 037 000 0057 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 159.00	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1860	Lobeco vic.	Lobeco School	school	1925c	R700 037 000 0005 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 159.01	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1866	Lobeco vic.	Lobeco School or Gym	school or gym	1937c	R700 037 000 0005 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 161	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1850	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1935c	R700 037 000 0004 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 163	120	Wimbee Landing Rd. , end	Dale vic.	Seaboard Air Line Railway Bridge,	railroad bridge	1915c	R700 000 000 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 165	120	Kinloch Rd. , 253	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1945 c	R700 010 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 167	120	Kinloch Rd. , 261	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1945 c	R700 010 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 169	120	Jenkins Rd. , 67	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1915c	R700 015 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 171	120	Kinloch Rd. , 612	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1925c	R700 022 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 173	120	Kinloch Rd. , 693	Dale vic.		single dwelling	1915c	R700 029 000 002A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 175	120	Old Dawson Acres , 51	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1930c	R700 027 000 0016 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 177	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1780	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1935c	R700 028 000 018A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 179	120	Branford Circle , 106	Lobeco vic.		single dwelling	1935c		Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 181	120	African Baptist Rd. , 90	Priesters vic.	First African Baptist Church	church	1945c	R700 015 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 189	120	Wimbee Creek, between , under Keans Neck & Williman	Dale vic.	Williman Island Causeway	causeway	1800s	R700 000 000 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 193	120	Charleston Hiway , 339	Priesters		store/single dwelling	1940c	R700 015 000 0066 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 195	120	Trask Pkwy. , 1849	Lobeco vic.	Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery	cemetery	1900c	R700 037 000 0014 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 197	120	Stuart Point Rd. , 195	Lobeco vic.	Friendship Holiness Baptist Church	church	1940c	R100 016 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Dale   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 199	120	Stuart Point Rd. , 350	Lobeco vic.	Second Gethsemane Baptist Church	church	1950	R100 016 000 0054 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 285	120	Combahee River, 2 mi. S , of Highway 17		Combahee River Salt Dam	dam/levee	1892	R700 010 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 293	120	Witsell Rd. ,	Dale vic.	Phosphate Mine Refuse Mounds	mine (phosphate)	1880c	R700 041 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 307	120	Coakley Dr. , 82	Dale vic.	Wimbee Creek Farm	single dwelling	1925c	R700 038 000 0092 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 309	120	Coosaw Plt. Drive , 136	Chisolm vic.	Coosaw Plantation House	single dwelling	1937c	R700 039 000 0020 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

176 FORT PULASKI QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 238	176	Bloody Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Bloody Point Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R800 027 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 258	176	Martinangele Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Dunn, Mary, Cemetery	cemetery	1790c	R800 026 000 024A 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 260	176	Martinangele Rd. , 27	Daufuskie Island	Blake House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 027 000 0011 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 262	176	School Rd. , 52	Daufuskie Island	Graves House	single dwelling	1915c	R800 027 000 015A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 264	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 14	Daufuskie Island	Wiley House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 026 000 0005 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 266	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 111	Daufuskie Island	Simmons House	single dwelling	1915c	R800 026 000 0004 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 268	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 168	Daufuskie Island	Bryan House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 026 000 0007 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 270	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 104	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1910c	R800 026 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 272	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 97	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1920c	R800 026 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 274	176	Jake Washington Rd. , 13	Daufuskie Island	Daufuskie Island School	school	1913	R800 024 000 0129 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 276	176	Jake Washington Rd. , 7	Daufuskie Island	Graves House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 0048 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 315	176	Jake Washington Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Bryan, Andrew Lee, House	single dwelling	1915c	R800 024 000 0057 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 317	176	Jake Washington Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 0064 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 319	176	Jake Washington Rd. , 126	Daufuskie Island	Bryan House	single dwelling	1920c	R800 024 000 075A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 321	176	Jake Washington Rd. , 136	Daufuskie Island	Robinson House	single dwelling	1915c	R800 024 000 0075 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 323	176	Church Rd. , 66	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1920c	R800 024 000 093A 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Fort Pulaski   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 325.00	176	School Rd. , 259	Daufuskie Island	1st Union African Baptist Ch.	church	1918c	R800 024 000 0089 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 325.01	176	School Rd. , 259	Daufuskie Island	Union Baptist Praise House	Praise House	1885c	R800 024 000 0089 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 327	176	School Rd. , 201	Daufuskie Island	Mary Fields Elementary School	school	1933	R800 024 000 0124 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 329	176	School Rd. , 88	Daufuskie Island	Jones House	single dwelling	1925c	R800 027 000 0006 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 330	176	Church Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Simmons, Lillie, House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 0079 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 353	176	Haig Point Rd. , 232	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1920c	R800 024 000 0081 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 365	176	Haig Point Rd. , 231	Daufuskie Island	Stevens House	single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 018C 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 405	176	Haig Point Rd. , 205	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1915c	R800 024 000 019B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 444	176	Haig Point Rd. , 186	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1945c	R800 024 000 0067 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 462	176	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1910c	R800 024 000 0031 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 463	176	Benjies Point Rd. , 23	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1915c	R800 024 000 042E 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 467	176	Haig Point Rd. , 15	Daufuskie Island		single dwelling	1920c	R800 024 000 0033 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 472	176	Rodeo Dr. , near	Daufuskie Island	Maryfield Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R800 000 000 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 476	176	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Webb Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R800 024 000 0110 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 482	176	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Oyster Union Hall	lodge hall	1890c	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

181 FRIPPS INLET QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- **345**	181	Hunting Island State Park ,	St. Helena Island vic.	CCC Bachelor Officers' Quarters	multiple dwelling	1938 ca.	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

182 FROGMORE QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 0001	182	Dulamo Road , 75	St. Helena Island	Emanuel Alston House	single dwelling	1915 ca.	R300 017 000 0025 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 004	182	Sea Island Parkway , 889	St. Helena Island	Dr. York W. Bailey House	single dwelling	1915 ca.	R300 016 000 0127 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 0013	182	Sea Island Parkway , 875	St. Helena Island	Corner Packing Shed	commercial	1930 ca.	R300 016 000 0130 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 14	182	Sea Island Parkway , 853	St. Helena Island	Corner Store and Office	single dwelling	1877 ca.	R300 016 000 0130 0000	
U-13- 15	182	Eddings Point Road ,	St. Helena Island	Croft Praise House	Praise House	1900 ca.	R300 006 000 030A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 18	182	Eddings Point Road , 219	St. Helena Island	Eddings Point Community Praise	Praise House	1900 ca.	R300 010 000 0046 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 24	182	Lands End Road , 17	St. Helena Island	Edgar Fripp Mausoleum	cemetery	1860 ca.	R300 023 000 0097 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 0027	182	Lands End Road at Sea , Island Parkway	St. Helena Island	The Green			R300 016 000 0056 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 31	182	Eddings Point Road , 355	St. Helena Island	Mary Jenkins Community Praise	Praise House	1900 ca.	R300 011 000 0030 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 35	182	Godley Road , 66	St. Helena Island	Oaks Plantation	single dwelling	1854	R300 015 000 036A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.00	182	Penn Center Circle , 10	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	school	1931	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.01	182	Penn Center Circle , 16	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	school	1922	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13-38.02a&	182	Penn Center Circle , 18	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	silos	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.03	182	Penn Center Circle , 24	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	meeting hall	1882	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.04	182	Penn Center Circle , 38	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	barn	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.05	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 110	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	school	1912 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Frogmore   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 38.06	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 32	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1921 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.07	182	Penn Center Drive , 13	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1920	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.08	182	Penn Center Drive , 26	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1911	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.09	182	Penn Center Drive , 23	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.10	182	Penn Center Road , 21	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1937	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.11	182	Penn Center Road , 13	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1905	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.12	182	Penn Center Drive , 6	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1903	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.13	182	Penn Center Road , 7	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	water tower	1935	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.14	182	Penn Center Road , 11	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1942	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.15	182	M.L. King Blvd. ,	St. Helena Island	St. Helena Baptist Church/Brick Church	church	1855	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.16	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 85	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	single dwelling	1915 ca.	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 38.17	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 92	St. Helena Island	Penn Center Historic District	office	1925	R300 016 000 0094 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 43	182	Lands End Road , 17	St. Helena Island	St. Helena's Church Chapel of Ease	church	1750 ca.	R300 023 000 0096 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 0046	182	,	St. Helena Island vic.	B.B. Sams House	single dwelling	1783 ca./1826	R300 023 000 0025 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 201	182	Fen Ln. ,	Coosaw Island	Coosaw Island Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R200 007 000 0050 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 203	182	Friendship Rd. , 36	Coosaw Island	Samaritan Baptist Church Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R200 007 000 007A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 205	182	Sherman Rd. , 20	Coosaw Island		single dwelling	1945c	R200 007 000 0039 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 207	182	Dolly Ln. , 24	Coosaw Island		single dwelling	1935c	R200 007 000 0018 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 209	182	Gannett Point Rd. , 80	Coosaw Island		single dwelling	1945c	R200 007 000 0011 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 211	182	Alston Rd. , 168	Sams Point		single dwelling	1940c	R200 006 000 0064 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Frogmore   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 213	182	Alston Rd. , 145	Sams Point		single dwelling	1925c	R200 006 000 0033 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 215	182	Alston Rd. , 203	Sams Point		single dwelling	1930c	R200 006 000 0034 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 217	182	Laurel Hill Ln. , end	Sams Point vic.	Laurel Hill Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R200 006 000 0178 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 263	182	Sea Island Pkwy. , 397			single dwelling	1910c	R200 019 000 0014 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 337	182	Tomm Fripp Road , 45	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0155 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 339	182	Shiney Road , 58	St. Helena Island	Shiney Simmons House	single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 023 000 0081 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 347	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 127	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 357	182	M.L. King Blvd. , 165	St. Helena Island	The Parsonage	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R300 016 000 0092 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 359	182	M.L. King Boulevard , 159	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 016 000 086B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 361	182	Polwanna Road , 123	St. Helena Island	Oaklawn Cemetery	cemetery	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 020C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 363	182	Sea Island Parkway , 571	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 015 000 0077 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 367	182	Warsaw Island Road , 98	St. Helena Island vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 015 000 024A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 369	182	Warsaw Island Road , 105	St. Helena Island vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 015 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 413	182	Lands End Road , 245	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1925 ca.	N/A	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 461	182	Eddings Point Road , 17	St. Helena Island	Indian Hill Cemetery	Cemetery		R300 016 000 0170 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 464	182	Coastal Seafood Road , 16	St. Helena Island	Croft-Jenkins Cemetery	cemetery	1900 ca.	R300 011 000 0237 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 465	182	Coastal Seafood , 58 Road/Doe Point	St. Helena Island	Coastal Seafood Company	manufacturing	1935 ca.	R300 010 000 0022 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 466	182	Eddings Point Road , 409	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 011 000 0036 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 468	182	Eddings Point Road at , 735 Morgan River	St. Helena Island	Eddings Point Recreation Center	picnic area/park	1945 ca.	R300 006 000 008A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 469	182	Susie Lane, behind Penn , Center	St. Helena Island	Corner Community Cemetery	cemetery	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0080 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Frogmore   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 470	182	M.L. King Jr. Blvd. , 14	Frogmore	Knights of the Wise Men Lodge Hall	fraternal/patriotic/political	1930 ca.	R300 016 000 0058 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 471	182	M.L. King Jr. Blvd. and , 870 Sea Island Pkwy	St. Helena Island	Store	commercial	1940 ca.	R300 016 000 0113 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 473	182	Sea Island Parkway , 885	St. Helena Island	Dr. York W. Bailey Office	single dwelling	1925 ca.	R300 016 000 127B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 475	182	Tangerine Lane , 10	Frogmore		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 016 000 0146 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 478	182	Folly Road , 63	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 017 000 0154 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 479	182	Seaside Road , 487	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 017 000 0262 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1424	182	Harbor Breeze Drive , 497	St. Helena Island	Eustis Cemetery	cemetery		R300 025 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1430	182	US 21 , 409	St. Helena Island vic.	Barnwell House	single dwelling	1920 ca.	R200 019 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1434	182	Sea Island Parkway , 877	St. Helena Island	Elsie's Store	commercial		R300 016 000 0128 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

251 JASPER QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 45.00	251	Okatie Highway , 3080	Pritchardville vic.	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Church	1824	R600 029 000 0007 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 45.01	251	Okatie Highway , 3080	Pritchardville	St. Luke's Church Cemetery	Cemetery	1880 ca.	R600 029 000 0007 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 362.00	251	Camp St. Mary's Road ,	Bluffton vic.	Camp St. Mary's	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R600 009 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 362.01	251	Camp St. Mary's Road ,	Bluffton vic.	Camp St. Mary's	church	1935	R600 009 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 362.02	251	Camp St. Mary's, off , Okatie Road	Bluffton vic.	Camp St. Mary's	multiple dwelling	1935	R600 009 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 364	251	Calhoun Plantation Road , 73	Bluffton vic.	Pinckney House	single dwelling	1900/1918	R600 014 000 0007 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 366	251	Ole Bent Oak Road , 20	Bluffton vic.	Martin House	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R600 014 000 0005 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 368	251	Shady Lane , 73	Bluffton vic.	Cotesworth Pinckney House	single dwelling	1919	R600 013 000 0047 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 427.00	251	Logan Road , 110	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm	Research Facility	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.01	251	Logan Road , 130	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm	barn	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.02	251	Logan Road , 130	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm	barn	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.03	251	Logan Road , 110	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm	Storage	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.04	251	Logan Road , 110	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm	Storage	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.05	251	Logan Road , 110	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm/Receiving	barn	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 427.06	251	Logan Road , 110	Bluffton vic.	Monkey Farm/Laboratory	Office	1945 ca.	R600 013 000 0045 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 429	251	Calhoun Plantation Road , 70	Bluffton vic.	Pinckney Family Cemetery	Cemetery	1925	R600 014 000 007D 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Jasper   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 431	251	Pinckney Colony Road , 209	Bluffton vic.		barn	1935 ca.	R600 022 000 0021 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 433	251	Pinckney Colony Road , 20	Bluffton vic.		Cemetery	1917 ca.	R600 022 000 0027 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 434	251	Old Bailey's Road , 277	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 009 000 016A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 436	251	Old Bailey's Road , 241	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 009 000 0019 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 438	251	Old Bailey's Road ,	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 009 000 031A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 440	251	SC Hwy 170 , 1891	Pritchardville vic.		commercial	1920 ca.	R600 013 000 0008 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 442	251	SC Hwy 170 , 1727	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1910 ca.	R600 013 000 009B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 443	251	Okatie Highway , 2066	Bluffton vic.	Barrell Landing School	education	1920 ca.	R600 021 000 0014 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

290 LAUREL BAY QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 219	290	Bay Pines Rd. , 134	Laurel Bay vic.		single dwelling	1940c	R100 025 000 0060 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 221	290	Murrall Rd. ,	Laurel Bay vic.	Laurel Bay Cemetery	cemetery	unk	9999	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 223	290	Joe Frazier Rd. , 46	Laurel Bay vic.		single dwelling	1930c	R100 028 000 0086 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 265	290	Gruber Hill Rd. , 153			single dwelling	1945c	R100 031 000 0074 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 267	290	Gruber Hill Rd. , 145			single dwelling	1935c	R100 031 000 0079 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 269	290	Ricket Pl. , 1			single dwelling	1945c	R100 031 000 0077 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 271	290	Broad River Blvd. , 853			single dwelling	1935c	R100 031 000 0059 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 273	290	Robert Smalls Pkwy. , 858	Burton vic.		single dwelling	1940c	R100 030 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 301.00	290	Clarendon Rd. , 42	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon Plantation House	vacation house	1934	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 301.01	290	Clarendon Rd. , 42	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon House Garden	landscape	1934	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 301.02	290	Clarendon Rd. , 42	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon Oak Avenue	oak avenue	1925c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 301.03	290	Clarendon Rd. , 80	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon Dairy	dairy	1950c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 301.04	290	Clarendon Rd. , 80	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon Managers House	single dwelling	1925c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 301.05	290	Clarendon Rd. ,	Grays Hill vic.	Hatcher Cemetery	cemetery	1767c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 301.06	290	Clarendon Rd. ,	Grays Hill vic.	Capers Tract Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 301.07	290	Clarendon Rd. ,	Grays Hill vic.	Talbird Cemetery	cemetery	1814c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Intensive Level-Site

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Laurel Bay   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 301.08	290	Clarendon Rd. ,	Grays Hill vic.	Talbird Brickyard	brickyard	unk	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 301.09	290	Clarendon Rd. ,	Grays Hill vic.		silo	1950c	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 421	290	Cavu Lane ,	Port Royal vic.	Benton/Fripp Plantation	Single dwelling	1881	R100 027 000 034A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 430	290	off Joe Frazier Road ,		Burlington Plantation	Multiple dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 024 000 0042 0000	Intensive Level-Building
R-13- 432	290	off Joe Frazier Road ,	Beaufort vic.	Burlington Plantation	Indigo vat	1750 ca.	R100 024 000 0042 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

389 PARRIS ISLAND QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 0021	389	Fort Fremont Road ,	St. Helena Island	Fort Fremont Battery	military	1900 ca.	R300 035 00A 0318 000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 22	389	Fort Fremont Road , 55	St. Helena Island	Fort Fremont Hospital	single dwelling	1906 ca.	R300 035 00A 0332 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 393	389	Seaside Road , 1950	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R300 035 000 012B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 394	389	Indigo Lane , 22	Cat Island		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R200 020 00A 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 395	389	Seaside Road , 1972	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R300 035 000 0009 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 397	389	Bay Point Road , 53	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 000 000 0000 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 399	389	Bay Point Road , 19	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 041 000 0032 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 401	389	Bay Point Road , 90	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 035 000 068C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 403	389	Lands End Road nr. , 1006 Seaside Road	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 035 000 0134 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 407	389	Lands End Road , 918	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 035 000 084A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 507	389	7th St. , 902	Port Royal	Paul, James Leith, House	single dwelling	1909	R110 011 000 0071 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 510	389	8th St. , 918	Port Royal	Scheper, F. W., Store	commercial	1885 ca.	R110 011 000 0065 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

411 PRITCHARDVILLE QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 435	411	Buck Island Road , 337	Bluffton vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 039 000 0014 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 437	411	Buck Island Road , 353	Bluffton vic.		Single dwelling	1925 ca.	R600 039 000 0017 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 439	411	May River Road , 1166	Bluffton vic.	Bluffton Cemetery	Cemetery	1900 ca.	R600 039 000 0026 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 441	411	May River Road , 1154	Bluffton vic.	Bluffton Cemetery	Cemetery	1900 ca.	R600 039 000 0025 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 445	411	May River Road , 1119	Bluffton vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 039 000 0018 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 446	411	Gibbet Road , 92	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 0006 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 447	411	May River Road , 1085	Bluffton vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 039 000 003B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 448	411	Gibbet Road , 96	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 006A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 449	411	May River Road , 459	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 037 000 0093 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 450	411	Gibbet Road , 50	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 0085 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 451	411	May River Road , 419	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 037 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 452.00	411	SC Hwy 46 , 137	Pritchardville		Single dwelling	1910 ca.	R600 036 000 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 452.01	411	SC Hwy 46 , 139	Pritchardville	Pritchardville Post Office	Post Office	1910 ca.	R600 036 000 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 453	411	Palmetto Bluff Road , 103	Pritchardville vic.		Single dwelling	1920 ca.	R600 037 000 028A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 454	411	SC Hwy 46 , 177	Pritchardville		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 0035 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 455	411	May River Road , 377	Pritchardville vic.		commercial	1910 ca.	R600 037 000 0035 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Pritchardville   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- **456**	411	SC Hwy 46 , 173	Pritchardville		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 0033 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- **457**	411	May River Road , 350	Pritchardville		Single dwelling	1930 ca.	R600 037 000 0034 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- **458**	411	May River Road , 309	Pritchardville		Single dwelling	1910 ca.	R600 037 000 001E 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- **459**	411	SC Hwy 46 , 193	Pritchardville	Pritchardville Cannery	manufacturing	1930 ca.	R600 036 000 0039 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

442 ST HELENA SOUND QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 0011	442	McTeer Drive at Avenue of Oaks	St. Helena Island	Coffin Point Plantation	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R300 013 000 0001i 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 0012	442	McTeer Drive , 61	St. Helena Island	Coffin Point Plantation	single dwelling	1892 ca.	R300 013 000 0203 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 29.00	442	Hunting Island State Park ,	St. Helena Island vic.	Hunting Island Lighthouse Complex	Lighthouse	1875/1889	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 29.01	442	Hunting Island State Park ,	St. Helena Island vic.	Hunting Island Lighthouse Complex	storage	1889 ca.	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 29.02	442	Hunting Island State Park ,	St. Helena Island vic.	Hunting Island Lighthouse Complex	storage	1889 ca.	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 29.03	442	Hunting Island State Park ,	St. Helena Island vic.	Hunting Island Lighthouse Complex	storage	1889 ca.	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 341	442	Fripp Point Road , 229	St. Helena Island	Gay Fish Company Dock House	dock house	1940 ca.	R300 012 000 0082 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 343	442	Shed Road , 2555	Hunting Island	CCC Mess Hall	dining hall	1938 ca.	R300 011 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 349	442	Seaside Road , 1770	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 012 000 0116 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 351	442	Avenue of Oaks ,	St. Helena Island	Coffin Point Plantation	oak avenue		R300 013 000 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 355	442	Avenue of Oaks , 44	St. Helena Island	Coffin Point Cemetery	cemetery		R300 013 000 222F 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 409	442	Lands End Road , 570	St. Helena Island		commercial	1945 ca.	R300 029 000 0023 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 411	442	Lands End Road , 31	St. Helena Island	Chaplin House	single dwelling	1940 ca,	R300 023 000 0097 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 480	442	Coffin Point Road , 61	St. Helena Island	Coffin Point Praise House	Praise House	1900 ca.	R300 012 000 0055	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

445 SAINT PHILLIPS ISLAND QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 26.00	445	Sassafras Road , 59	St. Helena Island	Frogmore Plantation	single dwelling	1835 ca.	R300 023 000 0231 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 26.01	445	Sassafrass Drive , 59	St. Helena Island	Frogmore Plantation	barn	1835 ca.	R300 023 000 0231 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 26.02	445	Sassafras Drive , 59	St. Helena Island	Frogmore Plantation	storage	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 0231 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 26.03	445	Sassafras Drive , 59	St. Helena Island	Frogmore Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 0231 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 0036	445	,	St. Helena Island	Orange Grove Plantation	single dwelling	1928	R300 022 000 074A 000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 48.00	445	Seaside Road , 1109	St. Helena Island	Seaside Plantation/Fripp	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R300 023 000 136D 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 48.01	445	Seaside Road , 1109	St. Helena Island	Seaside Plantation/Fripp	barn	1920 ca.	R300 023 000 136D 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 48.02	445	Seaside Plantation , 1109	St. Helena Island	Seaside Plantation/Fripp	silo	1920 ca.	R300 023 000 136D 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 54	445	Whooping Crane Lane ,	St. Helena Island	Tombee Plantation	single dwelling	1800 ca.	R300 036 000 0052 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 371	445	Seaside Road , 946	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 132A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 373	445	Seaside Road , 972	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 023 000 124A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 375	445	Seaside Road , 982	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 023 000 0131 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 377	445	Seaside Road at Club , 1019 Bridge Creek	St. Helena Island	Maggioni Oyster Factory	manufacturing	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 0126 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 379	445	Seaside Road , 1188	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 030 000 0143 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 381	445	Seaside Road , 1398	St. Helena Island		cemetery		R300 029 000 042C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 383	445	Seaside Road , 1238	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930ca.	R300 030 000 0018 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Saint Phillips Island   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 385	445	Cuffy Dr. , 183	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R300 029 000 0059 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 387	445	Station Creek Drive , 36	St. Helena Island		unknown	1920 ca.	R300 036 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 389	445	Seaside Road , 1645	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1935 ca.	R300 036 000 0000 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 391	445	Tombee Road , 120	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R300 036 000 0035 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 460	445	Sam Doyle Road , 24	St. Helena Island	Sam Doyle House	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R300 023 000 0234 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1425	445	Sam Doyle Road, west ,	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 0025 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1429	445	Sam Doyle Road, west ,	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 023 000 0027 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1431	445	Storyteller Road , 128	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 022 000 047A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1432	445	Storyteller Road , 110	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 022 000 0049 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 1433	445	Storyteller Road , 89	St. Helena Island		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 022 000 0050 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

470 SHELDON QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers*: U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address*: The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date*: Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 49	470	Old Sheldon Church , 919	Sheldon vic.	Prince Williams Parish Church	church	1750 ca.	R700 019 000 0130 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 172	470	Trask Parkway , 1314	Gardens Corner vic.	Albergotti House	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R700 020 000 0036 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 174	470	Horace Dawson Lane , 2	Gardens Corner vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 020 000 0034 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 176	470	Horace Dawson Lane , 1	Gardens Corner vic.		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 020 000 0034 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 178	470	Nix Road , 1	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 019 000 0157 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 180	470	Nix Road , 9	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 019 000 0079 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 182	470	Bailey Road , 159	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 019 000 0060 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 184	470	Bailey Road , 95	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 019 000 098A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 186	470	William A. Campbell , 75	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 018 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 188	470	George Williams Lane , 77	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R700 019 000 0164 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 190	470	William A. Campbell , 151	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 018 000 005A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 192	470	Horse Pen Circle , 11	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1940 vic.	R700 026 000 004J 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 194	470	Horse Pen Circle , 31	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 026 000 0052 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 196	470	Horse Pen Circle , 76	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca,	R700 026 000 0012 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 198	470	Paige Point Road , 90	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 019 000 0052 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 200	470	Paige Point Road , 87	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 019 000 053C 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

Sheldon   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 202	470	Sheldon Baptist Church , 41 Drive	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 019 000 109A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 204	470	Cuthbert Farm Road , 73	Sheldon vic.	Pinckney House	single dwelling	1950 ca.	R700 019 000 0031 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 206	470	Paige Point Road , 15	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R700 019 000 0115 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 208	470	Paige Point Road , 129	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 019 000 0179 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 210	470	Paige Point Road , 168	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 026 000 021C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 212	470	Frazier Landing Road , 13	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 026 000 0037 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 214	470	Frazier Landing Road , 31	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 026 000 002C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 216	470	Paige Point Road , 423	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 026 000 0040 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 218	470	Paige Point Road , 501	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 027 000 0024 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 220	470	Priester Road , 73	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 036 000 012C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 222	470	Mitchell Road , 48	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 035 000 003A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 224	470	Scriven Road , 158	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 013 000 0004 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 226	470	Scriven Road , 29	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1950 ca.	R700 013 000 020A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 228	470	Old Sheldon Church , 844	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 013 000 027A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 232	470	Trask Parkway , 907	Sheldon vic.		oak avenue	1850 ca.	R700 019 000 0154 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 234	470	Huspa Drive , 57	Sheldon vic.		barn	1930 ca.	R700 019 000 0114 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 240	470	Flora Drive , 23	Gardens Corner vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 020 000 0058 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 242	470	Dean Hall Road , 92	Gardens Corner vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 027 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 244	470	River Oaks Road , 138	Gardens Corner vic.	Butler Home	single dwelling	1900 ca.	R700 027 000 0031 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 246	470	Huspa Creek Drive , 33	Gardens Corner vic.		single dwelling	1900 ca.	R700 036 000 0021 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Sheldon   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 248.00	470	Seabrook Drive , 210	Seabrook	McLeod House	single dwelling	1900	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.01	470	Seabrook Road , 195	Seabrook		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 012 000 010D 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 248.02	470	Seabrook Dr. , 207	Seabrook	William McLeod House	single dwelling	1905 ca.	R100 012 000 010A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.03	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	McLeod General Store	commercial	1875 ca.	R100 012 000 010A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.04	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	McLeod Barn	barn	1885 ca.	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.05	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	Keyserling General Store	commercial	1880 ca.	R100 012 000 010A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.06	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	Keyserling Barn	storage barn	1910 ca.	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.07	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	McLeod Packing Shed	packing shed	1870 ca./1893 ca.	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.08	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	McLeod Scale House	scale house	1900 ca.	R100 012 000 010A 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.09	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	Supervisor's Home and Office	single dwelling	1945 ca.	R100 012 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.10	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	Farmer's Quarters	single dwelling	1900 ca.	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.11	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook		shed	1945 ca.	R100 012 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.12	470	Seabrook Drive at , railroad tracks	Seabrook	Keyserling Gin	cotton gin	1880 ca.	R100 012 000 010B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.13	470	Schley Street , 6	Seabrook		barn	1900 ca.	R100 014 00A 0080 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 248.14	470	Seabrook Point ,	Seabrook	Stagecoach Road	road	1850 ca	R100 012 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 278	470	Seabrook Center Road at , Shadow Lane	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 015 000 0264 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 280	470	Martin Lane at Detour ,	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R100 015 000 0231 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 282	470	Trask Parkway , 2194	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R100 015 000 0020 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 286	470	Trask Parkway , 940	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1910 ca.	R700 019 000 0131 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 288	470	Trask Parkway , 6	Gardens Corner	Gardens Corner Motel	commercial	1949	R700 020 000 009B 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

Sheldon   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 290.00	470	Brays Island Drive , 28	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	single dwelling	1938	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.01	470	Brays Island Drive , 221	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.02	470	Brays Island Drive , 223	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.03	470	Brays Island Drive , 225	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	stables	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.04	470	Brays Island Drive , 51	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	shed	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.05	470	Brays Island Drive ,	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	single dwelling	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.06	470	Brays Island Drive , 231	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	stables	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.07	470	Brays Island Drive , 227	Sheldon	Brays Island	stables	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.08	470	Brays Island Drive , 229	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	stables	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 290.09	470	Brays Island Drive , 108	Sheldon vic.	Brays Island	barn	1945 ca.	R700 025 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 292	470	Chisolm Hill Road , 111	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 015 000 0055 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 294	470	Detour Road , 55	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R100 015 000 036A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 296	470	Garrett Smalls Road , 34	Seabrook vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R100 015 000 0042 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 298	470	Ihly Road , 15	Grays Hill vic.		single dwelling	1910	R100 020 000 0053 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 301.10	470	Clarendon Rd. , 7596	Grays Hill vic.	Jonesfield Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R100 014 000 0013 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 301.11	470	Clarendon Rd. , 7595	Grays Hill vic.	Clarendon Earthen Mounds	unk	unk	R100 013 000 0014 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 331	470	off Paige Point Road, , north of Smalls Drive	Sheldon vic.	Paige Point Cemetery	cemetery		R700 036 000 019A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 333	470	off Bailey Road, north of , Bailey Circle	Sheldon vic.	Bailey Cemetery	cemetery		R700 019 000 080C 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 335	470	between Huspa Court , South and Frazier	Sheldon vic.	Bradshaw Cemetery	cemetery	1890 ca.	R700 026 000 0039 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 415	470	Paige Point Bluff ,	Sheldon vic.	Unnamed Battery	Military	1863 ca.	R700 036 000 013H 0000	Intensive Level-Site

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY -- 1997

Sheldon   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13- 417	470	Coosaw Station Lane , 24	Sheldon vic.	Unnamed battery	Military	1880	R700 036 000 012E 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 419	470	near Paige's Point ,	Sheldon vic.	Railroad Bed	rail line	1900 ca.	R700 036 000 0028 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 481.00	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	single dwelling	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.01	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	barn	1870 ca.	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.02	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	storage	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.03	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	single dwelling	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.04	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	shed	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.05	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	barn	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.06	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	shed	1910	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.07	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	single dwelling	1910 ca.	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.08	470	off Old Sheldon Road ,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	single dwelling	1870 ca.	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 481.09	470	,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	rice fields	1800 ca.	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 481.10	470	,	Gardens Corner vic.	Tomotley Plantation	oak avenue	1830 ca.	R700 013 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U-13- 483	470	William A. Campbell ,	Sheldon vic.	Myrtle Grove Plantation	single dwelling	1922	R700 018 000 0010 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13- 1420	470	Trask Parkway ,	Sheldon	Sheldon Fire Tower	fire tower	1930 ca.	R700 019 000 0137 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1421	470	Over Whale Branch, near , US21	Sheldon vic.	SAL Railroad Bridge	bridge	1910 ca.	N/A	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1422	470	Bull Point Development ,	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	9999	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

487 SPRING ISLAND QUADRANGLE

INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 42	487	Plantation House Dr. , 1	Bluffton vic.	Rose Hill Plantation House	single dwelling	1859c	R600 023 00A 0191 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 57	487	Belfair Oaks Blvd. ,	Bluffton vic.	Belfair Manager's House	single dwelling	1927c	R600 023 00B 0048 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 58	487	Belfair Plantation ,	Bluffton vic.	Belfair Silo	silo	1960c	R600 023 00B 0048 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 185	487	Highway 790 ,	Callawassie vic.	Low Bottom Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R600 010 00A 0085 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 187	487	Vaux Rd. ,	Burton vic.	Fripp Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R100 027 00A 0103 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 261	487	Belfair Oaks Blvd. ,	Bluffton vic.	Belfair Plantation Oak Avenue	oak avenue	1927c	R600 023 00B 0051 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 283	487	Sawmill Creek Road ,	Bluffton vic.		cemetery	unk	R600 025 000 002B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 311	487	Sugar Mill Dr. ,	Callawassie Island	Callawassie Island Sugar Works	sugar mill	1815c	R600 015 00B 0033 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 313	487	Tabby Point Ln. ,	Callawassie Island	Hamilton House	single dwelling	1815c	R600 015 00A 0004 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1415.00	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Edwards House	single dwelling	1790c	R600 016 000 0041 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1415.01	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Edwards House , South Pavilion	office	1810c	R600 016 000 0041 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1415.02	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Edwards House , North Pavilion	storage	1810c	R600 016 000 0041 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1415.03	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Edwards House , Service Building	slave dwelling	1810c	R600 016 000 0041 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1415.04	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Edwards House Oak Avenue	oak avenue	1790c	R600 016 000 0041 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 1416	487	Old House Rd. ,	Spring Island	Old House Graveyard	cemetery	1800s	R600 016 000 0076 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 1417	487	Spring Island Dr. ,	Spring Island	Copp Cabin	tenant house	1920c	R600 016 000 0031 0000	Intensive Level-Building

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Spring Island   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 1418	487	Mobley Oaks Rd. ,	Spring Island	Copp Cabin	tenant house	1920c	R600 010 000 0104 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 1435	487	,	Bluffton vic.	Cram House; Foot Point	single dwelling	unk	R600 025 000 002B 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

523 TYBEE ISLAND NORTH QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- **488**	523	Haig Point Rd. , 364	Daufuskie Island	Holmes, Christopher, House	single dwelling	1921	R800 024 000 001B 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **492**	523	Haig Point Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island		unk	1800s	R800 024 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **499.00**	523	Island Beach Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Bloody Point Lighthouse	lighthouse/SFR	1882	R800 027 000 008F 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **499.01**	523	Island Beach Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Bloody Point Light, Oil House	utility building	1882c	R800 027 000 008F 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **499.02**	523	Island Beach Rd. ,	Daufuskie Island	Bloody Point Light, Storage Building	utility building	1900c	R800 027 000 008F 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

551 WHITEHALL QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 183	551	River Rd. , 1317	Priesters vic.	Bonny Hall Plantation House	vacation house	1897c	R700 009 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 191	551	River Rd. , 1649	Priesters vic.	Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R700 016 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 277	551	River Rd. , 1440	Priesters	Bonny Hall Cemetery	cemetery	unk	R700 009 000 004C	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 279	551	River Rd. , 1451	Priesters vic.	Bonny Hall Guest Cottage; Maugham	vacation house	1935c	R700 009 000 0005	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 281	551	River Rd. , 1121	Priesters vic.	Hobonny Plantation	unk	unk	R700 008 000 0002	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 287	551	Charleston Hiway ,	Priesters vic.	Combahee River Drawbridge, SC	bridge	1927c	R700 000 000 0000 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 289	551	Nemours Plt. Rd. ,	Priesters vic.	Green Point Plantation Ricefields	ricefields	1800s	R700 016 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 291	551	Highway 17, N side, .3 mi , W of Combahee River	Priesters vic.	Nieuport Plantation Residence	vacation house	1930c	R700 010 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- 291.01	551	Highway 17, N side, .3 mi , W of Combahee River	Priesters vic.	Nieuport Plantation Ricefields	ricefields	1800s	R700 010 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
R -13- 303	551	Highway 17, S side, on , Nemours Plt.	Priesters vic.	Clay Hall Civil War Fortification	fortification	1862c		Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 305	551	Highway 17, S side, on , Nemours Plt.	Priesters vic.	Clay Hall Cemetery	cemetery	unk		Intensive Level-Site

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

555 WIGGINS QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- 295	555	Witsell Rd. , SE	Dale vic.	Phosphate Mine Tram Railroad Bed	rail line	1885c	R700 040 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 297	555	Witsell Rd. , 1542	Chisolm	Witsell House	single dwelling	1890c	R700 040 000 0003 0000	Intensive Level-Building

569 YEMASSEE QUADRANGLE
INVENTORY LIST

Note: *Site numbers:* U/R refers to whether or not information about the site is Restricted or Unrestricted from public access; 13 is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) code for Beaufort County; and the Site number is a unique numerical reference to the particular site. *Topo Quad* refers to the SHPO codes for U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The SHPO organizes its site files by these maps. *Address:* The survey utilizes addresses provided by Beaufort County through its 911 emergency management system. *Date:* Construction dates are approximate and based solely on field observation unless otherwise indicated on the site's inventory form.

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U -13- **003.00**	569	River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Auldbrass Plantation	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 002 000 001C 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **003.01**	569	River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Auldbrass	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 002 000 001C 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **003.02**	569	River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Auldbrass	single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 002 000 001C 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **0003.03**	569	River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Auldbrass Plantation	barn/garage	1940 ca.	R700 002 000 001C 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- **152**	569	Wall St. , 2	Yemassee		commercial	1930 ca.	R710 001 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **154**	569	Wall Street , 10	Yemassee		commercial	1930 ca.	R710 001 000 0005 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **156**	569	Wall Street , 16	Yemassee	Hampton Bank	commercial	1930 ca.	R710 001 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **158**	569	Buckfield Road , 9	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 012 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **160**	569	Buckfield Road , 9	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 012 000 0010 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **162**	569	Deveaux Hill Road , 14	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 012 000 030B 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **164**	569	Trask Parkway , 179	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 012 000 0029 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **166**	569	Trask Parkway , 76	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1940 ca.	R700 011 000 0006 0000	Reconnaissance Level
R -13- **168**	569	Castle Hall Road ,	Sheldon vic.	Battery	military	1862	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- **170**	569	River Road , 719	Yemassee vic.		single dwelling	1925 ca.	R700 002 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **230**	569	Twickenham , 158	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	R700 013 000 0003 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13- **236**	569	Newberry Circle , 75	Sheldon vic.		single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 014 000 0007 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Yemassee   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
R -13- 284	569	401 Trask Parkway ,	Sheldon vic.	Stoney Creek Battery	military	1863 ca.	R700 012 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13- 482.00	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	single dwelling	1878	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.01	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.02	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	shed	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.03	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	shed	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.04	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	stables	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.05	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	barn	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.06	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	shed	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13- 482.07	569	off River Road ,	Yemassee vic.	Twickenham Plantation	shed	1930 ca.	R800 024 000 0121 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13-1419.00	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	single dwelling	1893; 1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U -13-1419.01	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.02	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.03	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.04	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	garage	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.05	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	pump house	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.06	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	cemetery	1800 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.07	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	oak avenue	1933	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Intensive Level-Site
U -13-1419.08	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	barn	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.09	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	storage	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U -13-1419.10	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	barn	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level

BEAUFORT COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY – 1997

Yemassee   Quadrangle

Site Number U/R Co. Site	Topo Quad	Address	City/Town	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	TMS No.	Documentation
U-13-1419.11	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	barn	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1419.12	569	Old Sheldon Church , 379	Yemassee vic.	Brewton Plantation	kennel	1930 ca.	R700 006 000 0002 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.00	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	single dwelling	1935	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Intensive Level-Building
U-13-1423.01	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	single dwelling	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.02	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	garage	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.03	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	tenant house	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.04	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	barn	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.05	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	barn	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13-1423.06	569	US 17-A, .75 miles north , of US 21	Yemassee vic.	Castle Hill Plantation	barn	1935 ca.	R700 006 000 0001 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1426	569	,	Sheldon vic.	Bindon Plantation	single dwelling		R300 022 000 047A 0000	Reconnaissance Level
U-13- 1427	569	,	Yemassee vic.	Cotton Hall Plantation	single dwelling	1930 ca.	R300 022 000 0049 0000	Intensive Level-Building

Chapter V: Evaluations

This survey of above-ground historic resources in Beaufort County has identified 1468 sites. Of these, the majority (61 percent) were surveyed at a reconnaissance level. These properties were located on county tax maps, assigned a discrete site number, photographed with black and white film, and had information regarding estimated date of construction, and general condition and integrity recorded for them. This is the extent of the documentation that these properties will receive.

The remaining properties were surveyed at an intensive level. In addition to the basic information gathered at the reconnaissance level, a statewide architectural survey form was completed for these properties. This involves a higher level of description as well as some historical information. The surveyors made recommendations for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) from among these properties. These recommendations were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for consideration. SHPO staff then made determinations of eligibility regarding these properties. Their determinations are included later in this chapter.

Properties Listed on the NRHP in Beaufort County

Beaufort County already has many properties listed on the NRHP, both as individual properties and as districts. Table 11 lists these properties and the dates they were entered on the NRHP.

Table 11. Properties Listed on the NRHP in Beaufort County

Property Name	Date Listed
Beaufort Historic District (NHL)	12/17/69; NHL 11/7/73
Hunting Island State Park Lighthouse	6/5/70
Chester Field	10/15/70
Sea Pines	10/15/70
Sheldon Church Ruins	10/22/70
Skull Creek	11/10/70
William Barnwell House	3/24/71
Tabby Manse (Thomas Fuller House)	5/14/71
John Mark Verdier House	8/19/71
The Anchorage (William Elliott House	11/23/71
John A. Cuthbert House	6/13/72
Barnwell-Gough House (Old Barnwell House)	11/15/72
Hasell Point Site	8/14/73
Little Barnwell Island	8/14/73
Indian Hill Site	3/22/74

Table 11. Properties Listed on the NRHP in Beaufort County

Property Name	Date Listed
Marshlands (James Ross Verdier House) (NHL)	11/7/73
Robert Smalls House (NHL)	5/30/74
Green's Shell Enclosure	8/7/74
Charles Forte	8/7/74
Penn Center Historic District (NHL)	9/9/74; NHL 12/2/74
Fort Frederick	12/31/74
Church of the Cross	5/29/75
Coffin Point Plantation	8/28/75
Tombee Plantation	9/18/75
Auldbrass	6/3/76
Parris Island Drydock & Commanding General's House	11/21/78
Seaside Plantation (Edgar Fripp Plantation)	7/16/79
Fort Lyttleton Site	9/13/79
Daufuskie Island Historic District	6/2/82
Rose Hill Plantation House	5/19/83
Rear Lighthouse of Hilton Head Range Light Station	12/12/85
St. Luke's Church	11/10/87
Fish Haul Archaeological Site	6/30/88
Emanuel Alston House (St. Helena Island Multiple Property Submission [MPS])	10/6/88
Dr. York Bailey House (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
The Corner Packing Shed (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
The Corner Store and Office (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Edgar Fripp Mausoleum (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Isaac Fripp House Ruins (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
The Green (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Lands End Road Tabby Ruins (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
The Oaks (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Riverside Plantation Tabby Ruins (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Robert Simmons House (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
St. Helena Parish Chapel of Ease Ruins (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
St. Helenaville Archaeological Site (St. Helena Island MPS)	10/6/88
Eddings Point Community Praise House (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/19/89
Mary Jenkins Community Praise House (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/19/89
Coffin Point Plantation Caretaker's House (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/26/89
Fort Fremont Hospital (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/26/89
Frogmore Plantation Complex (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/26/89
Orange Grove Plantation (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/26/89
Pine Island Plantation Complex (St. Helena Island MPS)	5/26/89
Altamaha Town	1/21/94
Pocosabo Town	1/21/94

Table 11. Properties Listed on the NRHP in Beaufort County

Property Name	Date Listed
Stoney-Baynard Plantation	2/23/94
Camp Saxton Site	2/2/95
McLeod Farmstead Historic District	1997
S.S. Lawrence Shipwreck	1998

The remainder of this chapter is comprised of the report of the SHPO regarding determinations of eligibility for properties surveyed during this project.

Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Beaufort County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet, with the exception of those found worthy of further investigation, the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the Beaufort County Survey. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Specialist confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete. The SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Specialist to properties that may have been omitted during this evaluation.

Initial National Register determinations of eligibility were made on October 7, 1997, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Mary R. Parramore, in consultation with Beaufort County planning staff person Ian Hill; City of Beaufort planning staff person Lena Cofresi; Bruce Harvey and Eric Poplin of Brockington and Associates, Inc.; David Schneider, Director of Historic Beaufort Foundation; Colin Brooker of Brooker Architectural Design; and Sarah Fick of Preservation Consultants, Inc. Final determinations were made during and following a field visit to Beaufort County on March 3, 1998, by Andrew W. Chandler and Mary R. Parramore, in consultation with Ian Hill, Bruce Harvey, and David Schneider, and based partially upon the findings and recommendations of both Lena Cofresi and Sarah Fick.

Properties Eligible for Individual Listing in the National Register

The SHPO considers the following properties to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Beaufort County Survey site number and the historic or common name, if known, are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation

(Criterion A, B, C, or D) and/or Criteria Considerations/Exceptions (indicated with lower case letters "a - g" and providing property type) under which the property qualifies.

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
025-0426	Lady's Island Baptist Church	C - Architecture cc - a [religious property]
025-0621	Retreat Plantation [boundaries include main house and view shed along marsh and creek, using property line, marsh, and Pinckney Retreat Road]	C - Architecture
025-0622	First Jericho Baptist Church [determined eligible by SHPO 4/21/97]	C - Architecture cc - a [religious property]
025-0623	Myrtle Bush Plantation [boundaries include current parcel comprised of main house, as well as Old Jericho Road along edge of property]	A - Agriculture C - Architecture
025-0627	Pickpocket Plantation [boundaries include main house and complete parcel]	A - Agriculture
025-0659	Seacoast Packing Company	A - Industry
046-0241	Lightsey Cottage	C - Architecture
120-0159	Lobeco School & Gymnatorium	C - Architecture
182-0468	Eddings Point Community Center [boundaries include community building, ball field, and beach]	A - Ethnic Heritage: Black; Recreation
251-0427	Monkey Farm [boundaries based on site plan; main house and caretaker's house are noncontributing]	A - Science and Technology; Health and Medicine
290-0301.00 thru .03	Clarendon Plantation [boundaries include main house, formal garden, oak avenue, and dairy]	A -Entertainment/ Recreation; C - Architecture

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
290-0421	Benton-Fripp Plantation	C-Architecture
290-0432	Burlington Plantation Indigo Vats	A - Agriculture D - Archaeology
389-0510	F. W. Scheper Store, Port Royal [see entry below about multiple property submission for Port Royal]	A - Commerce C - Architecture
470-0290	Brays Island [boundaries include house to waterfront, stable complex, and connecting road]	C - Architecture
470-0481	Tomotley Plantation Site [boundaries include oak allee, rice fields, barns. Potential for archaeological remains - explore Criterion D. House is noncontributing to the complex.]	A - Agriculture C - Engineering, Landscape Architecture
487-0311	Callawassie Island Sugar Works	A - Agriculture, Industry
487-1415	Edwards House Complex, Spring Island [at least in part determined eligible 9/1990; boundaries include tabby ruins of main house, south and north pavilions, and service building, as well as oak avenue]	C - Architecture D - Archaeology
569-0482	Twickenham [boundaries include main house (ca. 1878), an early 20th century garage and stable and possibly other resources associated with hunting plantation]	A - Recreation C - Architecture
569-1423.00 thru .06	Castle Hill Plantation [boundaries include main house, a small frame dwelling, a garage, three barns, and a tenant house]	A - Recreation C - Architecture

Addendum to Existing National Register Listings

441-0351   Coffin Point Plantation Oak Allee to Coffin Point Plantation listing

Multiple Property Submissions

The following properties may be grouped in a thematic nomination of Civil War Fortifications in the Beaufort vicinity; each would be nominated individually but with a developed context:

Site #	Name of Property
025-0644	Battery Saxton
551-0303	Clay Hall Battery
569-0168	Unnamed Battery
569-0284	Stoney Creek Battery [determined eligible by SHPO in 1993]

The following properties may be nominated individually as part of a multiple property submission for Port Royal, South Carolina:

Site #	Name of Property
025-0536	Kirkland's Boarding House - 1102 11th Street, corner of Madrid Street
025-0539	Union Church [Port Royal Playhouse] - 1004 11th Street, between Paris Ave. and Madrid Street
025-0557	Frame Residence - 1138 13th Street, corner of Columbia Ave.
389-0507	James Leith Paul House, 902 7th Street, corner of London Ave.
389-0510	F.W. Scheper Store - 918 8th Street, corner of Paris Ave. [see above]

Others may qualify for nomination if found to be intact and possessing significance upon completion of a historic context for Port Royal.

Because there is such a prevalence of tabby-constructed resources (both intact and in ruins) in Beaufort County, a multiple property submission (thematic) for tabby is recommended. This nomination would include all properties containing significant tabby elements that are either already listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties Worthy of Further Investigation

The following list includes historic properties that are worthy of further investigation. Additional information about these properties may qualify or disqualify them for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We encourage property owners or interested citizens to contact the National Register staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with additional information that may be helpful in making determinations.

Site #	Name of Property
025-0579	Commander F. P. Field House - context needs development; is asbestos shingle siding original?
025-0648	Wood-Lawn Subdivision - Upon making site visit on March 3, 1998, integrity seems good; however, connection between it and significance of World War II build-up in Beaufort and the development of the suburb needs to be made.
470-0288	Gardens Corner Motel - Association with the development of the Coastal Highway (U.S. Hwy. 17) needs to be developed thoroughly. Presently less than fifty years old, but likely to be eligible for National Register when old enough under Criterion A for Transportation and Recreation.
569-1419.06 and 1419.07	McPherson-Izard Cemetery, and Oak Avenue, Brewton Plantation - Condition and significance of cemetery and 1933 oak avenue needs to be established.

Other Properties in Beaufort County Previously Determined Eligible and Not Necessarily Included in above Determinations:

Site #   **Name of Property**

025-133   Melrose Plantation, Lady's Island, by SHPO, 4/2/91

182-15   Croft Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, by Keeper due to owner
                                                objection, 5/26/89

025-1403   Beaufort National Cemetery - determined eligible by the Keeper through 106 Review and Compliance Process, as early as 1978; listed on October 10,1997.

182-0046   Sams Tabby Complex, Datha Island, by the Keeper due to owner objection, 10/6/88

389-21   Fort Fremont Battery, St. Helena Island, by Keeper due to owner objection, 5/26/89

442-480   Coffin Point Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, by the Keeper due to owner objection, 5/26/89

Chapter VI: Recommendations

Beaufort County has already seen extensive development, especially in the southern areas closer to the ocean. The sea islands have been a particular focus for development. These areas have been favorites to build upon from the earliest settlement of the area before it was Beaufort County. Their continuing allure has captivated untold thousands of people wishing to live by the sea. This lure of the sea islands is based deep in history; it cannot nor should it necessarily be turned around in its entirety. However, wise development draws upon a full awareness of all of the resources of a community or an area. Environmental, above-ground historical, and archaeological resources should all be brought into consideration when developments are proposed.

There are development pressures throughout the County, to varying degrees and coming from a variety of quarters. Housing developments on the way or proposed in the central and northern parts of the County, for example, will have an impact on cultural resources which needs to be taken into consideration. They will also increase traffic, and new or newly widened roads have a great potential to have an adverse effect on cultural resources. Again, these developments are not necessarily to be stopped. Officials in Beaufort County and the towns and cities in the County, however, should be aware of the cultural resources under their care, the potential threats to these resources, and their value to the County and the region as a whole. Preservation and development, when carefully balanced, are potential partners with a shared goal.

Threats to cultural resources do not come from development alone. This survey identified many buildings that were either abandoned and deteriorated or had been altered so extensively as no longer to be eligible for survey. Individual owners of historic properties need to be aware of the value of these historic buildings. There are times when it is not economically feasible or responsible to pay for the maintenance or repair of a historic building. This is an unfortunate fact which must be taken into account when planning for historic preservation. When funds are available for maintenance or restoration, however, property owners should be aware that there are ways of carrying out this work in a way which is sensitive to the historic fabric and appearance of the building. A variety of agencies and individuals are capable of advising on the proper methods of treatment for historic properties, including the Beaufort County Preservation Planning Office, the Historic Beaufort Foundation, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Guidelines and methods for preservation are of particular pertinence to the guardians of the County's historic properties. Many properties have already been listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and there are NRHP historic districts on St. Helena and Daufuskie islands and the Town of Bluffton, and National Historic Landmark (NHL) districts in the City of Beaufort and at Penn Center on St. Helena Island. This survey also evaluated other areas in the Town of Port Royal, the City of Beaufort, and Beaufort County's rural areas for potential districts and individual properties for their eligibility for the NRHP or for local designation. The individual properties that have been determined eligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) have been included in Chapter V.

In addition to recommendations for NRHP eligibility, which are detailed in Chapter V above,, the consultants developed a broader set of recommendations. These are both planning recommendations and suggestions for further research and documentation.

Recommendation 1: Local Landmark and Historic District Designation

In the course of the survey the consultants identified many buildings and districts which are important for their local associations. While important in the context of the County, these buildings and districts lack either the integrity or the significance to be eligible for the NRHP. They are worthy of being preserved, even though they fall outside the purview of the NRHP.

The consultants therefore recommend that Beaufort County should develop a system of designating local historic districts and landmarks. Designated landmarks should include properties already listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP, and also communities, districts, and individual properties that are not eligible for the NRHP but which are significant within the context of Beaufort County's local history.

In addition to the list of properties listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP given in Chapter V, the following buildings and districts are recommended as candidates for local landmark designation in the rural areas of the County.

Individual Sites

*Belfair Plantation Oak Avenue (site number 487 0261)
*Secession Oak (site number 046 0227)
*The Combahee River
*Barrel Landing School (site number 251 0443)
*Combahee River Salt Dam (site number 120 0285)
*Dale Post Office (site number 120 0144)

Districts

*The Corners Community on St. Helena Island
*Old Sheldon Church Road
*River Road (SC 33) from the Town of Yemassee to the bend at Bonny Hall
*Witsell Road, the entire length on Chisolm Island
*Bluffton's beach communities
*Potato Island Monastery (site number 046 0370)
*Camp St. Mary's (site number 251 0362)

Areas in the urban portions of the county require separate consideration, and are detailed below.

Town of Port Royal

The Town of Port Royal retains a concentration of historic buildings dating primarily from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. As one of Port Royal Island's two urban centers, along with the City of Beaufort, the Town of Port Royal has a rich history which is reflected in its built environment. Despite this, the town, as it developed after the Civil War, was never densely settled or built. The result, as seen on early twentieth century Sanborn maps, was a loose and somewhat sparse development pattern that had a small core of commercial and residential buildings at its southern end. This pattern remains in evidence today and many of the buildings shown on the early Sanborn Maps remain. Unfortunately, modern development has filled in many of the formerly empty areas of the town, compromising its overall integrity and National Register potential. In addition, a number of resources have been insensitively rehabilitated, further eroding the town's overall historic character.

City of Beaufort

The consultants evaluated three primary areas in the City of Beaufort for possible local historic designation: l) the area between the existing National Historic Landmark District and Ribault Road, 2) the Ribault Road corridor, 3) neighborhoods to the west of Ribault Road, and 4) Woods Memorial Bridge.

The area between the existing NHL district and Ribault Road retains a number of typically small scale residences constructed in the early to mid twentieth century. The Bay Street thoroughfare is lined with more substantial dwellings built between circa 1930 and 1960. North Street retains the highest concentration of intact resources. While its character is certainly similar and contributing to the adjacent district, the consultants determined that its linear boundary would not be justifiable as a possible expansion of the district. The streets to the north of North Street have much less integrity and a greater degree of noncontributing infill.

The Ribault Road corridor retains a notable concentration of pre-1950 resources. The surveyed properties on the east side of the street, south of Bay Street, tend to face the Beaufort bay and retain medium scale dwellings, dating from the late 1800s to 1950. Most are placed close to the water with deep landscaped yards extending to Ribault Road. The properties on the west side of the road and those on the east side north of Bay Street typically retain smaller scale dwellings dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries surrounded by mature landscaping. Ribault Road, while a major four-lane artery, retains a substantial live oak canopy and, when coupled with the heavily landscaped properties to either side, presents a significant scenic corridor.

The areas to the west of Ribault Road contain numerous resources constructed in the 1940 to 1950 period. Many of these houses were built as housing during World War II to accommodate Beaufort's increased population resulting from activity at local military installations. Among the most notable of these is the Wood-Lawn Subdivision (site number 025-0648). The development

known as Wood-Land Subdivision was platted in May 1943 by the Beaufort Housing Corp. and contains 507 small cottages built between 1943 and 1945.

The present Lady's Island, or Woods Memorial, Bridge (site number 025 1402) was constructed in 1959 to replace an earlier, and similar, swing bridge that had been erected in 1925-1926. A swing span, Pratt through-truss type with rigid joints, it spans 248 feet. It was erected by the Diamond Construction Co. One of only six documented swing bridges across the Intracoastal Waterway in South Carolina, the Lady's Island Bridge contributes to the visual association of the Beaufort Historic District as a waterfront community. While the bridge is outside the period of significance of the NHL district, it is a recognizable local landmark and it is considered locally important. It is therefore recommended as a candidate for local designation.

Recommendation 2: Organizational Advocacy and Education

While county, state, and Federal ordinances and regulations will help protect Beaufort County's extant historic resources, many resources are damaged by means which are not subject to these ordinances and regulations. Private landowners need to be made aware of the value of historic properties to the County. Threats to historic properties come as much from neglect, demolition, and insensitive rehabilitation by individual owners as from public road and construction projects. Public education is thus an important tool in encouraging prudent and informed decisions regarding cultural resources in the County.

A number of historical societies and preservation or conservation organizations are active in Beaufort County. These include the Beaufort County Open Land Trust, the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society, Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island, Historic Beaufort Foundation, Historic Port Royal Foundation, and Penn Center. While all of these organizations take an interest in historic preservation in rural Beaufort County, each is sometimes limited by its particular geographic area of interest. While the Historic Beaufort Foundation acts on a county-wide basis, it would be helpful to begin a consortium of existing groups, on the lines of the state Confederation of Local Historical Societies. The consultants recommend that the County government consider staffing or coordinating the organization for a startup period, no more than two years.

A county-wide preservation organization could provide effective responses to broad issues. Essentially independent from county and town governments, it would be the appropriate body to manage the placement of historic markers, the designation of local landmarks, the nomination of properties to the NRHP, and the publication of survey products. It could also enhance the efforts of local historical societies by serving as a coordinating or umbrella organization.

Recommendation 3: Pigeon Point Review

The Pigeon Point area, including Pigeon Point itself and the unnamed neighborhood directly to the west, presented a difficult survey challenge given the cutoff date of 1950. Much of this neighborhood, which is roughly bounded by Boundary Street to the south, Sycamore Street to the west, and the Beaufort River to the north and east, was intensively developed between about 1947 and 1955. This necessitated site-specific research on many properties to determine whether each house was completed before or after 1950. Both deed records and property tax records were consulted, as was a 1951 aerial photograph showing the neighborhood. The results of the research were inconclusive for many of the properties in the neighborhood. In addition, many of the houses were relatively plain houses typical of the post-war period and a majority of them had suffered from some degree of alteration. As a result, the field survey for this project generally included all resources which were documented as being constructed before 1950s and that retained sufficient integrity to warrant documentation. In addition, a representative sample of the character of the overall neighborhood was documented through sites 025 1362 through 025 1386, which appear to represent a single subdivision constructed in the 1947 to 1955 period.

It is recommended that a more comprehensive inventory and evaluation of the Pigeon Point area be conducted in the near future. Such a study should extend the date cutoff to perhaps 1955 or 1960. While the results will not immediately suggest an area eligible for National Register or local designation, it will document an important part of the history of the post-World War II development of the City of Beaufort. The city could subsequently take steps to promote the character of the neighborhood and to encourage sensitive rehabilitation of its resources. If such efforts were successful, evaluation of the neighborhood ten or twenty years from now might indicate its eligibility for further designation.

Recommendation 4: Port Royal Thematic Nomination

A potential local historic district has been identified that incorporates most of the surviving historic resources in the core area of the Town of Port Royal. It is recommended that the Town of Port Royal, the Historic Port Royal Foundation, and the Historic Beaufort Foundation work cooperatively to explore the possibility of some form of local designation or recognition for this district.

Recommendation 5: Reevaluation of the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District

One of the important observations gained from this survey regarding the Beaufort National Historic Landmark (NHL) district is the need to reevaluate the history and significance of the district in light of two underlying issues: 1) the level of documentation upon which the designation was originally based and 2) the degree to which the district has changed since the first survey was completed in 1968 (upon which the original National Register district was based, as was the NHL

designation). The comments that follow should not minimize the substantial efforts made by the city, volunteers, and Historic Beaufort Foundation in the preparation of the original 1968 survey, the National Register nomination, and subsequent activities. Rather, what is presented here is based upon a professional review of what has previously occurred and the conditions that now exist.

The concerns about the level and quality of documentation are described more fully below. It is essential to recognize that the National Register program has evolved during the past thirty years. The level of documentation required at the time of the creation of the Beaufort Historic District was less thorough than that required today. Further, the National Register has more fully developed methodologies for including less tangible aspects of the cultural significance of historic resources. The National Park Service's acceptance of "traditional cultural properties" for inclusion onto the National Register is an example of this that may have applicability to the Beaufort historic district.[1]

The latter point becomes apparent when one compares the present survey to those done in 1968 and 1979. The earlier surveys covered approximately 165 and 298 of the sites covered by this survey (respectively). It is useful to note that the present inventory of 437 contributing resources represents approximately one-half of the total number of buildings within the district. Of the resources documented in the 1968 and 1979 surveys, more than fifty have been lost and a number of additional resources have been altered to a degree that they no longer contribute to the district. These numbers primarily reflect conditions primarily outside the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, which was largely ignored in the earlier surveys. Comparison of maps in the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood suggests that as many as one-third of the buildings shown in 1968 are gone. While we have little information about the nature of those buildings, we can be sure that at least some of them contributed to the district.

The available information remains inadequate. One of the issues to be raised by this survey concerns the level and accuracy of the existing historical record of Beaufort's architectural development. Through the process of gathering information for individual site forms, shortcomings in many of the previously-published histories of Beaufort's buildings became apparent. In several cases, detailed published accounts were refuted by documentary evidence. Therefore, the consultants were particularly conservative in their use of these sources. As a general rule, the site forms for this project include information for which there was primary source documentation. In cases where previously published information was used, an attempt was made to indicate on the site form that the information was unverified, but information was used where it seemed reasonable given other evidence.

The assessment of the significance of a historic resource or district cannot be made without documented historic research. Yet this is precisely the problem much of Beaufort's NHL district faces. Appropriately documented research is available for only a very small percentage of buildings

---

[1]Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King, *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (Department of the Interior, National Park Service, n.d.).

in the district. It is essential that professional site-specific research be conducted for Beaufort's historic resources. Priority should be given to principal character-defining structures and those that are representative of significant historical or architectural trends. This is in addition to the overall historical context documentation previously described.

To summarize, the district has witnessed sufficient change to warrant a fresh evaluation. The consultants fully believe that the district as it now exists remains eligible for its National Historic Landmark designation. Still, it is essential that a more fully developed understanding of the district's history and significance be a major priority for community preservation planning priority. This information should be placed at an appropriate public repository, such as the Beaufort County Public Library or the Beaufort County Preservation Planning Office.

Recommendation 6: Documentation of Beaufort's African-American Community

One of the principal character-defining aspects of the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District is the role its African-American population has played in the historical development of the community. Prior to the Civil War, the majority of the county's blacks were slaves. In this capacity, they were directly involved in the economic development of the area and provided much of the construction labor. A free-black population is known to have existed, but its size and contributions are undocumented. Due to its early occupation by Union forces during the Civil War, Beaufort was unique among southern cities. The refugee population of former sea island slaves undoubtedly grew within the city and the circumstances of the community's free-black population may have changed. The extent to which either of these occurred has not been documented. After the war, African-Americans dominated Beaufort's population numerically and may well have been responsible for the construction of the majority of buildings built in the 1865 to 1900 period. This is certainly true within the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, where the vast majority of the buildings were built by and for African-Americans.

Despite the overwhelming importance of African-Americans to Beaufort's historical development, very little documentation about their contribution to the Beaufort NHL district is available. The consultants gathered as much as possible for inclusion onto individual site forms.

Recommendation 7: Tabby Resources

Tabby is a building material that was used extensively along the coastal areas of the southern United States from the early 1700s through circa 1860. Tabby foundations, ruins, fortifications, and standing buildings are scattered throughout Beaufort County. The material has significance as a historic cultural artifact on the local, regional, and national level. As a primary focus for tabby's development after the American Revolution, Beaufort County retains the most extensive, diverse, and significant collection of tabby resources in the United States.

The documentation of tabby resources in Beaufort County has been relatively minimal. While several individual sites have been professionally documented, and many more have been identified, the full scope of the county's surviving tabby is unknown. During this survey, at least three previously undocumented tabby resources were identified. Two of these were simple foundations, yet the third, an intact indigo vat, represents one of the most significant cultural resource "finds" in recent years. The consultants therefore recommend the systematic identification, documentation, and conservation of Beaufort County's tabby in preparation of a multiple properties submission for the NRHP.

Recommendation 8: Publications

Historical societies in Beaufort and Bluffton have a tradition of publishing works of local history and architecture. A variety of publications have treated historic sites in the County, notably the antebellum plantations. The only comprehensive architectural study for the County as a whole is Cynthia Cole's *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*, published by the Lowcountry Council of Governments. While this is an excellent work, the study and the photos on which it was first based are now more than twenty years old, and a great deal has happened to historic buildings and sites in Beaufort County in the last twenty years. The present survey information and photographs should encourage an updated publication about Beaufort County's architectural and community heritage after the completion of more documentary research.

Recommendation 9: Mid-20th Century Buildings

Historic preservation efforts in Beaufort have concentrated primarily on the county's antebellum and Reconstruction-era resources. While the period of significance for Beaufort district,'s National Historic Landmark district has been formally expanded to 1935, little attention has been focused on post-1900 resources. Furthermore, research for this project indicates that the build-up of local military facilities for World War II and the subsequent retirement of former military personnel to Beaufort County were important trends in the county's historical development and are worthy of further investigation. Physical resources from the period from 1935 through 1955 that illustrate these later historical patterns include residential subdivisions (such as Wood-Lawn), apartments, and commercial buildings.

One frustrating experience of the survey has been the recognition that buildings from the period of 1935 through 1955 have been largely disregarded and many have already been lost to demolition or alteration. It is essential that steps be taken to document and evaluate the significance and contribution that surviving resources from this period make to the County's historic character.

Recommendation 10: Archaeological Resources

The Beaufort County Planning Department reviews proposed developments for impacts to cultural resources. This review currently focuses primarily on archaeological resources. A large number of archaeological surveys and data recovery projects have been conducted throughout the County, and this information provides a valuable database that can be used in reviewing proposed developments. The current survey provides the first comprehensive review of above-ground resources in Beaufort County. The results of this survey are being integrated into the county's Geographic Information System (GIS) which will allow for the precise location and identification of historic sites. The inventory of historic sites compiled for this report should be consulted in conjunction with the Beaufort County GIS to determine the location and significance of historic sites which will be potentially impacted by proposed development activities.

While archaeological resources are specifically protected by this countywide regulation, this protection does not extend to the City of Beaufort, the Town of Port Royal, the Town of Hilton Head Island, or the Town of Bluffton. Because of the long history of human activity within the urbanized areas of the county, it should be recognized that every parcel potentially retains archaeological resources. These resources should be respected to the greatest extent possible in any activity that might disturb their integrity. The City of Beaufort, Town of Port Royal, Town of Bluffton, Historic Beaufort Foundation, and Historic Port Royal Foundation should aggressively promote professional archeological investigation of properties within their jurisdictions that are subject to pending development. These entities should assist in the identification and funding of potential projects, facilitate their implementation, and promote their results to the public. The City of Beaufort, Town of Port Royal, and Town of Bluffton should consider the adoption of an archaeological preservation ordinance similar to that of Beaufort County.

PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Beaufort County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet, with the exception of those found worthy of further investigation, the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the Beaufort County Survey. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Specialist confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete. The SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Specialist to properties that may have been omitted during this evaluation.

Initial National Register determinations of eligibility were made on October 7, 1997, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Mary R. Parramore, in consultation with Beaufort County planning staff person Ian Hill; City of Beaufort planning staff person Lena Cofresi; Bruce Harvey and Eric Poplin of Brockington and Associates, Inc.; David Schneider, Director of Historic Beaufort Foundation; Colin Brooker of Brooker Architectural Design; and Sarah Fick of Preservation Consultants, Inc. Final determinations were made during and following a field visit to Beaufort County on March 3, 1998, by Andrew W. Chandler and Mary R. Parramore, in consultation with Ian Hill, Bruce Harvey, and David Schneider, and based partially upon the findings and recommendations of both Lena Cofresi and Sarah Fick.

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following properties to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Beaufort County Survey site number and the historic or common name, if known, are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, C, or D) and/or Criteria Considerations/Exceptions (indicated with lower case letters "a - g" and providing property type) under which the property qualifies.

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
025-0426	Lady's Island Baptist Church	C - Architecture cc - a [religious property]

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Criteria/Area of Signif.</u>

025-0621	Retreat Plantation
	[boundaries include main house and view shed
	  along marsh and creek, using property line,
	  marsh, and Pinckney Retreat Road]
		C - Architecture

025-0622	First Jericho Baptist Church [determined eligible by SHPO 4/21/97]	C - Architecture cc - a [religious property]

025-0623	Myrtle Bush Plantation
	[boundaries include current parcel comprised
	  of main house, as well as Old Jericho Road
	  along edge of property]
		A - Agriculture
		C - Architecture

025-0627	Pickpocket Plantation [boundaries include main house and complete parcel]	A - Agriculture
025-0659	Seacoast Packing Company	A - Industry
046-0241	Lightsey Cottage	C - Architecture
120-0159	Lobeco School & Gymnatorium	C - Architecture

182-0468	Eddings Point Community Center
	[boundaries include community building,
	ball field, and beach]
		A - Ethnic Heritage:
		  Black;
		  Recreation

251-0427	Monkey Farm
	[boundaries based on site plan; main house and
	caretaker's house are noncontributing]
		A - Science and
		  Technology; Health
		  and Medicine

290-0301.00
  thru .03
	Clarendon Plantation
	[boundaries include main house, formal garden,
	  oak avenue, and dairy]
		A -Entertainment/
		  Recreation;
		C - Architecture

290-0421	Benton-Fripp Plantation	C - Architecture

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
290-0432	Burlington Plantation Indigo Vats	A - Agriculture D - Archaeology
389-0510	F. W. Scheper Store, Port Royal [see entry below about multiple property submission for Port Royal]	A - Commerce C - Architecture
470-0290	Brays Island [boundaries include house to waterfront, stable complex, and connecting road]	C - Architecture
470-0481	Tomotley Plantation Site [boundaries include oak allee, rice fields, barns. Potential for archaeological remains - explore Criterion D. House is noncontributing to the complex.]	A - Agriculture C - Engineering, Landscape Architecture
487-0311	Callawassie Island Sugar Works	A - Agriculture, Industry
487-1415	Edwards House Complex, Spring Island [at least in part determined eligible 9/1990; boundaries include tabby ruins of main house, south and north pavilions, and service building, as well as oak avenue]	C - Architecture D - Archaeology
569-0482	Twickenham [boundaries include main house (ca. 1878), an early 20th century garage and stable and possibly other resources associated with hunting plantation]	A - Recreation C - Architecture
569-1423.00 thru .06	Castle Hill Plantation [boundaries include main house, a small frame dwelling, a garage, three barns, and a tenant house]	A - Recreation C - Architecture

ADDENDUM TO EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

441-0351   Coffin Point Plantation Oak Allee to Coffin Point Plantation listing

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

The following properties may be grouped in a thematic nomination of Civil War Fortifications in the Beaufort vicinity; each would be nominated individually but with a developed context:

Site #	Name of Property
025-0644	Battery Saxton
551-0303	Clay Hall Battery
569-0168	Unnamed Battery
569-0284	Stoney Creek Battery [determined eligible by SHPO in 1993]

The following properties may be nominated individually as part of a multiple property submission for Port Royal, South Carolina:

Site #	Name of Property
025-0536	Kirkland's Boarding House - 1102 11th Street, corner of Madrid Street
025-0539	Union Church [Port Royal Playhouse] - 1004 11th Street, between Paris Ave. and Madrid Street
025-0557	Frame Residence - 1138 13th Street, corner of Columbia Ave.
389-0507	James Leith Paul House, 902 7th Street, corner of London Ave.
389-0510	F.W. Scheper Store - 918 8th Street, corner of Paris Ave. [see above]

Others may qualify for nomination if found to be intact and possessing significance upon completion of a historic context for Port Royal.

Because there is such a prevalence of tabby-constructed resources (both intact and in ruins) in Beaufort County, a multiple property submission (thematic) for tabby is recommended. This nomination would include all properties containing significant tabby elements that are either already listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

--

PROPERTIES WORTHY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

The following list includes historic properties that are worthy of further investigation. Additional information about these properties may qualify or disqualify them for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We encourage property owners or interested citizens to
contact the National Register staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with additional information that may be helpful in making determinations.

Site #	Name of Property
025-0579	Commander F. P. Field House - context needs development; is asbestos shingle siding original?
025-0648	Wood-Lawn Subdivision - Upon making site visit on March 3, 1998, integrity seems good; however, connection between and significance of World War II build-up in Beaufort and the development of the suburb needs to be made.
470-0288	Gardens Corner Motel - Association with the development of the Coastal Highway (U.S. Hwy. 17) needs to be developed thoroughly. Presently less than fifty years old, but likely to be eligible for National Register when old enough under Criterion A for Transportation and Recreation.
569-1419.06 and 1419.07	McPherson-Izard Cemetery, and Oak Avenue, Brewton Plantation - Condition and significance of cemetery and 1933 oak avenue needs to be established.

OTHER PROPERTIES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE AND NOT NECESSARILY INCLUDED IN ABOVE DETERMINATIONS:

Site #	Name of Property
025-133	Melrose Plantation, Lady's Island, by SHPO, 4/2/91
182-15	Croft Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, by Keeper due to owner objection, 5/26/89

--

Site #	Name of Property

025-1403   Beaufort National Cemetery - determined eligible by the Keeper through
                106 Review and Compliance Process, as early as 1978; listed on October 10,
                1997.

182-0046   Sams Tabby Complex, Datha Island, by the Keeper due to owner objection,
                10/6/88

389-21   Fort Fremont Battery, St. Helena Island, by Keeper due to owner objection,
                5/26/89

442-480   Coffin Point Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, by the Keeper due
                to objection, 5/26/89

AWC - 3/17/98