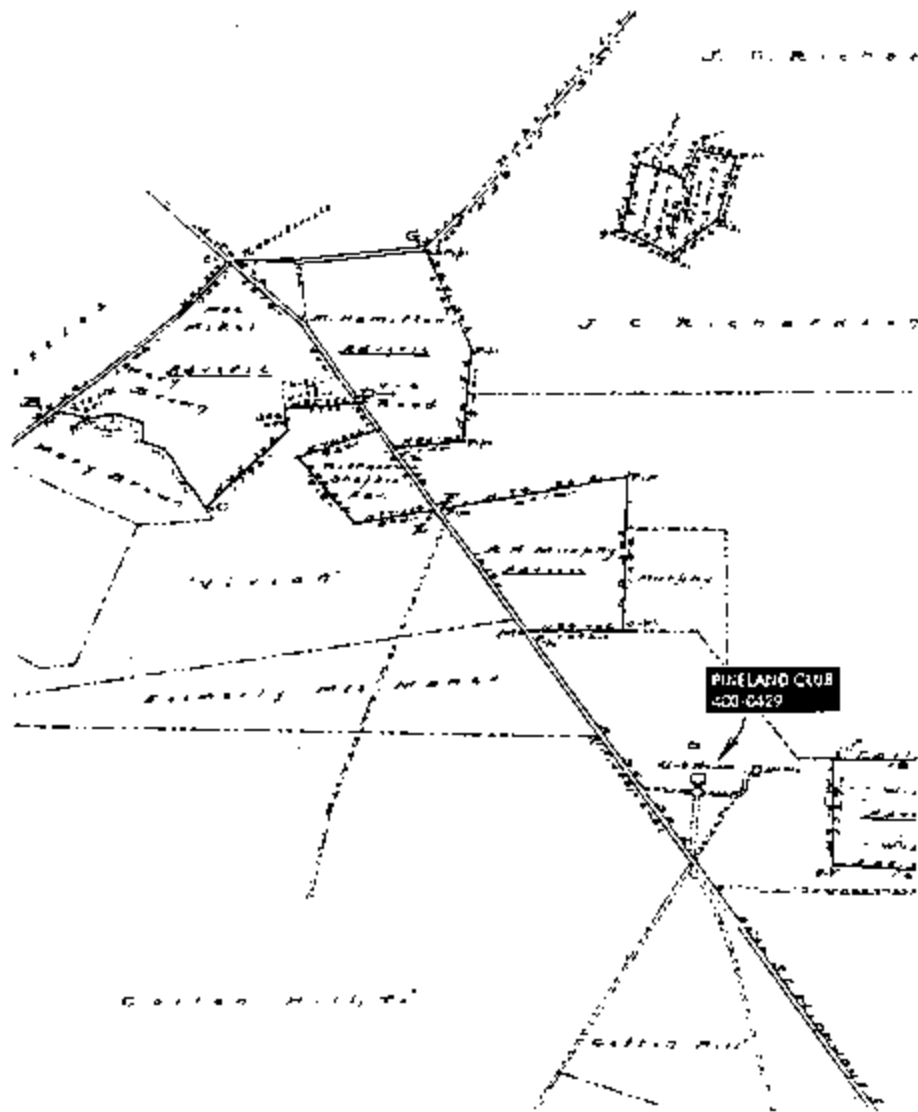


**AN ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF  
JASPER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



**BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**ATLANTA MEMPHIS CHARLESTON**  
**1996**

AN ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF  
JASPER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT

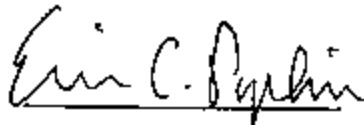
Prepared for:

Jasper County Planning Department  
Lowcountry Council of Governments

Prepared by:

Bruce G. Harvey  
Architectural Historian

Under the direction of

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eric C. Poplin". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title of the Principal Investigator.

Eric C. Poplin, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.  
Atlanta Memphis Charleston

September 1996



# Jasper County Council

P.O. DRAWER F • RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA 29936

PHONES: 803-726-7700  
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D. P. LOWTHER  
Chairman

DANNY M. MCKENZIE  
Vice Chairman

JESSIE E. CLELAND

LEROY SNEED

THOMAS E. McCLARY

HENRY P. MOSS, JR.  
Administrator

## RESOLUTION OF DEDICATION

WHEREAS, Jasper County Council has undertaken an Architectural and Historical Survey of Jasper County as a way better to understand the County's present and future, and

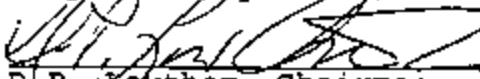
WHEREAS, Mr. Albert Edwin "D" Peterman, a life-long resident of Gillisonville and the fourth generation of his family to operate a store in that community, recently died at the age of 93, and


WHEREAS, Mr. Peterman was until his death a vital link to Jasper County's past, and provided invaluable information to said Survey, and

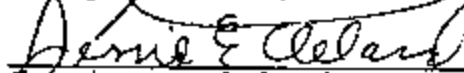
WHEREAS, the Jasper County Council does give this Resolution of Dedication, and offer the said Survey to the memory of Mr. "D" Peterman as a final token of appreciation for his contributions to the County.

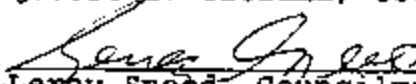
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Jasper County Council does approve this Resolution of Dedication at their regular meeting on August 5, 1996.

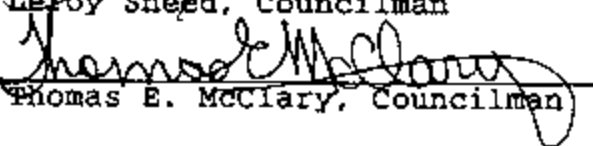
Jasper County Council

  
D.P. Lowther, Chairman

  
Danny McKenzie, Vice Chairman

  
Jessie E. Cleland, Councilman

  
Leroy Sneed, Councilman

  
Thomas E. McClary, Councilman

ATTEST:   
Gladys N. Jones, Clerk

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Large projects are great ways to build up debts of gratitude. A survey of the architecture and history of an entire county is certainly no exception. The citizens and residents of Jasper County stand first in line for thanks. County officials wisely decided to commission a survey; the timeliness of their decision has often been commented on. In addition to these officials, so many individuals in the County have offered their assistance to see that this project went off as smoothly as it did. The bibliography in this report lists those who offered me their insights, withstood my questions bravely and graciously, often on short notice, and gave me information that I could not have found in any other way. While I hesitate singling out any individual among these, I should note that I commend the County Council for dedicating this survey to the memory of one of these informants, "D" Peterman of Gillisonville. Mr. Peterman's recent passing is surely a loss to the County. To all the other individuals who can read their names in the back of this report, let me say that your assistance has been invaluable and most appreciated.

Other individuals in the County were gracious in providing assistance in so many other ways, and offered guidance to this outsider. Hal Jones in the County Building and Planning Services has gone out of his way to provide information and advice, along with friendship. Zenie Ingram, in the County Economic Development Office, likewise was gracious in providing information and advice beyond the call of duty. Bill Olendorf, with the County's Historic Preservation Commission, spurred this project and serves as an example of dedication to the County's history. He served as a trusted tour guide, a willing source of advice, and a mentor in all this pertaining to the Civil War. Ann Roberson oversaw the project for the Lowcountry Council of Governments, and was a source of help and advice. Bill Whitten, of the Jasper County *Sun*, was always helpful, often on short notice, and gave insights from his trove of knowledge of the area.

Staff members at the State Historic Preservation Office in Columbia provided invaluable advice and assistance. Mary Parramore and Jenny Dilworth with the Statewide Survey Program, Andy Chandler with the National Register Program, and Tracy Power, Staff Historian, all freely offered their help. In addition, Dr. Charles Lesser gave very valuable advice regarding research at the outset of this project.

In our Atlanta office, Scott Butler lent his expertise in giving technical advice and support. In our Charleston office, Nicole Huchet and Tracy Wilsbach entered data, Angus Sawyer organized the photographs and assisted in the survey, and David Konieczko also assisted in the survey. Carol Poplin prepared the report illustrations and produced the maps. The timely assistance of Elaine Montambeau was crucial for the completion of the final report.

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the

contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

#### Title VI and Age Discrimination

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

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In addition to the above, the consultant agrees to comply with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6101 Et. Seg. which prohibits discrimination in hiring on the basis of age.

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# JASPER COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

## Draft Survey Report

### 1. Name of Survey

Jasper County (South Carolina) Architectural and Historical Survey, 1995-1996

### 2. Boundaries of Survey Area

Within the boundary of Jasper County, South Carolina as marked on the General Highway Map of Jasper County, 1969, as revised October 1995, including all incorporated areas.

### 3. Number of Properties Surveyed

350 properties surveyed, encompassing 407 individual sites.

### 4. Area Surveyed

654 square miles, according to 1969 General Highway Map of South Carolina as revised in October 1995.

### 5. Surveyors

Principal Investigator: Eric C. Poplin  
Surveyor and Historian: Bruce G. Harvey

Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
1051 Johnnie Dodds Blvd., Suite F  
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

### 6. Dates of Survey

Survey began with organizational meeting 15 October 1995. Principal field work was conducted 1 February - 8 May 1996. Survey will be complete on 23 September 1996.

### 7. Objectives

The objective of this survey was to identify all above ground historical resources in Jasper County, including buildings, sites, objects, districts, and structures of historical or architectural significance. The project also provided documentation of these resources through historical research and fieldwork. This will allow Jasper County to set priorities for the protection and use of its cultural resources as it plans for

future development within the county. It should also serve as an archival record of the county's above ground resources. The goal therefore has been to identify resources that meet minimum criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]. These criteria include recommendations that the resource be at least fifty years of age, and that it retain its integrity. The goal has also been to identify resources that represent broad aspects of Jasper County's historical development.

The project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places being carried out by the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]. The purpose of this statewide survey is to identify cultural resources that are eligible for the NRHP, and to provide information to the SHPO as it reviews the impact of projects with federal components on NRHP properties. 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 in addition require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Jasper County Architectural and Historical Survey gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

## 8. Method of Survey

The Jasper County Architectural and Historical Survey began with background historical research for Jasper County and Beaufort District. This research consisted of examining historic maps and plats at the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina (Columbia), the South Carolina Historical Society (Charleston), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (Columbia), the Jasper County Records Office (Ridgeland), and the Georgia Historical Society (Savannah); a review of available manuscript material at the above institutions; a review of historical collections at the Jasper County Public Library (Ridgeland), and the Beaufort County Public Library (Beaufort); interviews of people knowledgeable with the history and resources of Jasper County; and a review of secondary literature pertaining to Jasper County, the low country, and South Carolina. The sources useful in conducting this research can be found in the bibliography, Item 10 in this report.

This background research led to a draft historical overview that identified important themes and patterns of historical development. This overview served two important ends. First, it provided an introduction to Jasper County's history for the general reader. Second, it demonstrated the context within which to identify and assess the significance of Jasper County's standing structures; eligibility for the NRHP rests to a large extent upon the relations between a historic property and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyor to predict and be alert to the presence of certain types of historic properties and understand their significance in the field.

The field survey of properties began once the historical overview had been developed. The Survey Manual for the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places recommends conducting a reconnaissance survey before an intensive survey when possible. Brockington and Associates, Inc., with agreement from the SHPO, conducted the reconnaissance survey concurrently with the intensive survey. The intensive survey of Jasper County involved traveling all public roads in the county. South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Forms were completed for properties which appeared to be constructed before 1945 and which appeared to have sufficient integrity and condition. These survey criteria were flexible; a determination was made in the field to survey properties which appeared to be built after 1945 or if their integrity or condition were poor if they represented important themes in the county and if those themes were poorly represented in the county. Examples of these themes included the timber industry, nineteenth century domestic and agricultural buildings, and nineteenth century earthenworks.

Much of the county's land is held in very large tracts, either by plantations or by lumber companies. Permission was required to enter these private lands, and Brockington and Associates, Inc., attempted through letters and telephone contact to secure permission to survey historic properties on these tracts. Most owners were very cooperative both in granting access to the properties and in providing historical information; the few tracts that have not been surveyed have been identified as survey gaps in Item 13 of this report and have been identified on the maps that accompany this report.

Additional background research on individual properties was conducted during and after the fieldwork. Preliminary public meetings provided a base for identifying properties, while attempts were made during the fieldwork to talk to owners or residents regarding the property. Residents of different local areas of the county were interviewed to provide further information on those areas. In addition, research was conducted for selected properties in the Jasper County Tax Assessors' Office and the Jasper County Public Records Office, both in Ridgeland. This information has been used to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the Site Forms.

## 9. Historical Background

### *Introduction*

Jasper County is a relative newcomer in South Carolina. While all places will show a balance of old and new, this mix seems particularly strong in Jasper County. Formed in 1912, it is one of the most recent of South Carolina's counties. The southern part of South Carolina, however, saw the earliest European attempts at settlement of any part of the state. Enormous social, economic, and political changes have swept over the land; these along with military invasions have had a powerful impact on the county's landscape and architecture over the past several centuries. Much of the land from the earliest eighteenth century settlements to the present has been highly concentrated, held by owners who used the land and swamps for planting, pasture, or recreation. This settlement pattern required few buildings. As much as historic buildings, one looks for modifications to the landscape, including modern roads that have early predecessors, rice works, and Civil War batteries.

Political changes have also affected the shape of Jasper County. English settlement along the South Carolina coast began at Charleston in 1670. What is now Jasper County was not within a county in 1682. At that time, it was probably administered first from Colleton County and then from Granville (Figure 1). There were no county seats in the area, and all official records were kept in Charleston. Between 1706 and 1767, the coastal portions of South Carolina were subdivided into parishes, centered around Anglican churches. Jasper County now occupies most of St. Peter's Parish, along with parts of St. Luke's and Prince William's Parishes (Figure 2).

The colony of South Carolina was reorganized into circuit court districts in 1769 (Figure 3). Jasper County was then within Beaufort District, where court was held at different times in the towns of Gillisonville, Coosawhatchie, and Beaufort. What is now Jasper County remained in Beaufort District and County from then until 1878, when parts of what are now Jasper County became part of Hampton County. Finally, Jasper County emerged in 1912 from parts of Hampton and Beaufort Counties (Figure 4). For the sake of consistency and ease of comprehension, the designation "Jasper County" will be used throughout this report to indicate the present boundaries of the county even in the eras before the county itself came into existence.

Amid all of these changes wrought by wars, politics, and environment, the county's few towns provided the most important source of continuity. New towns emerged throughout the nineteenth century, while the old ones faded and often disappeared. Small town centers, often little more than a crossroads with a store and a few other buildings and houses, continue to provide social centers for an intensely rural county much as they did in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While no eighteenth century buildings remain in the villages and hamlets in the County and only a few from the nineteenth century remain, new construction continued to focus on these centers into the twentieth century.

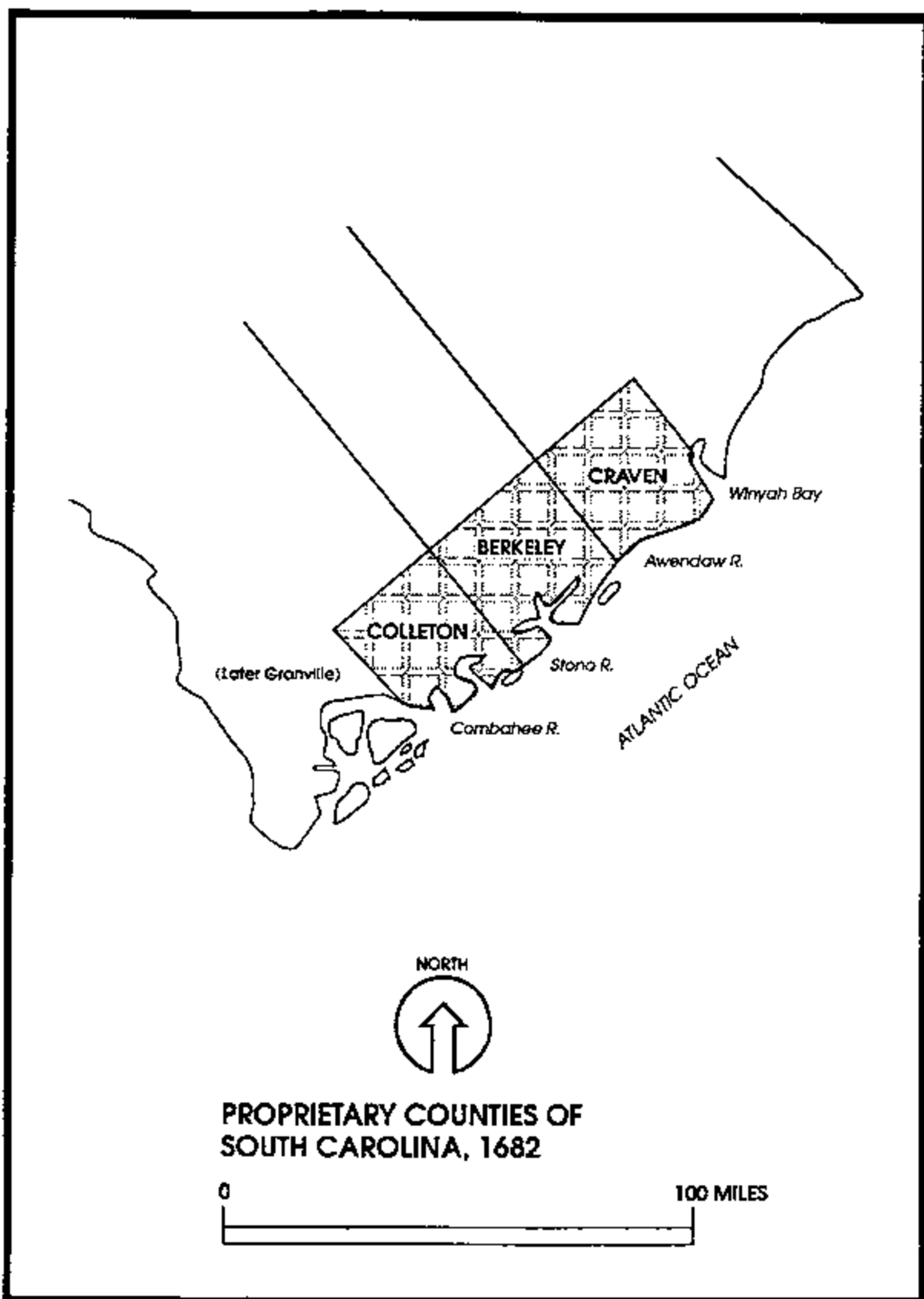


Figure 1. Proprietary Counties of South Carolina in 1682 (taken from Records of the Secretary of the Province of South Carolina 1692-1721).

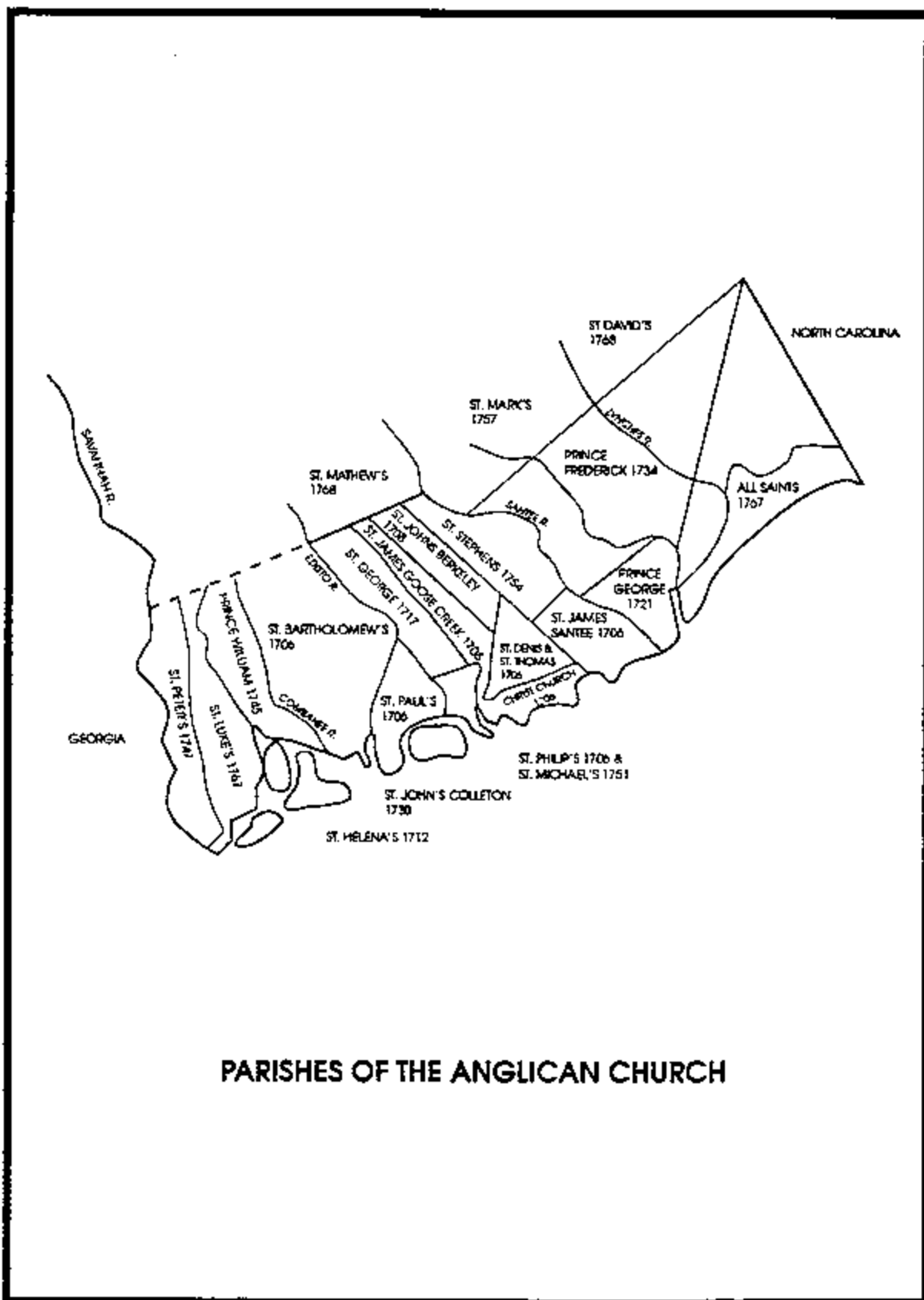


Figure 2. Coastal Parishes of South Carolina (from Stauffer 1994:7).

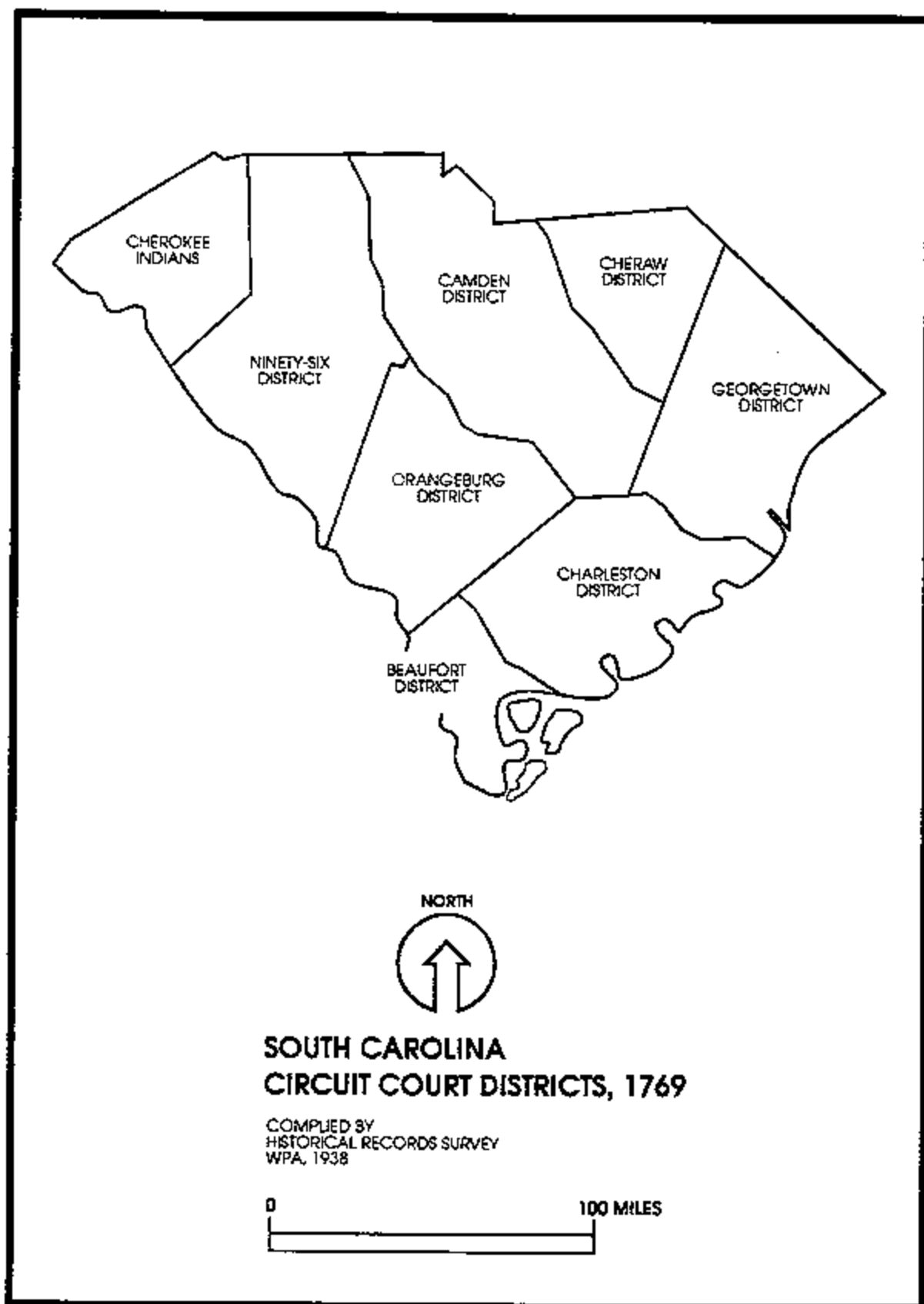


Figure 3. South Carolina Circuit Court Districts in 1769 (taken from Records of the Secretary of the Province of South Carolina 1692-1721).





Figure 4. General Highway map of Jasper County, South Carolina, 1969.

The southern low country, and South Carolina in particular, has been the subject of several scholarly studies in the past eight years, and has 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 and Jasper County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.<sup>1</sup> Peter Coclanis, a historian at the University of North Carolina, has written a powerful book about the influential role of international markets on the early and continuing formation of the South Carolina low country.<sup>2</sup> Joyce Chaplin, a historian at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, has written an extremely intelligent study on the development of modern thought in the southern low country during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. She combines technological improvements, intellectual currents regarding modern economic and agricultural thought, and changes in the land to understand the changing patterns of living and thinking in the region.<sup>3</sup> Most recently, Stephanie McCurry has written a very valuable 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 and has described the relations among poor white, yeoman, and planter families in the decades leading up to the Civil War.<sup>4</sup>

The following overview of Jasper County's history draws on these and other works to show the county's patterns of development. 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. Additional information on properties referred to in this overview by site number may be found on the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Forms that were produced for this project. These forms contain property descriptions, photographs, and additional historical information when it was available.

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<sup>1</sup>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),

<sup>2</sup>Peter A. Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country 1670-1920* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1989).

<sup>3</sup>Joyce E. Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit: Agricultural Innovation and Modernity in the Lower South, 1730-1815* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993).

<sup>4</sup>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).

## *The Protohistoric Era and Early European Settlement*

Native American groups had occupied the area between the Pocotaligo and Savannah Rivers for ages before the arrival of Europeans in the early sixteenth century. While the Yamasee are the most well-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 Muskogean 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup> From that time on, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. This was not a permanent settlement, however. The first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast, in 1526, was San Miguel de Gualdape. It appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown.<sup>7</sup> The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1562. This settlement, on Parris Island, was called Charlesfort, and was also unsuccessful.

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. Recent archaeological evidence suggests that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement. Local Indians, the Cusabo, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587.<sup>8</sup> 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

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<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Paul E. Hoffman, "Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1520-1556," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84 (April 1983): 64; Rowland, "Alone on the River," 1.

<sup>7</sup>Paul Quattlebaum, *The Land Called Chicora, the Carolinas under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1670* (Gainesville: The University of Florida Press, 1955).

<sup>8</sup>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.

William Hilton visited the area in 1663.<sup>9</sup> 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 Carolina low country were caught up in and integral parts of wide-ranging disputes and rivalries among the English, Spanish, Indians, and African slaves. These disputes and rivalries encompassed nearly all of the low country, an area that spanned hundreds of miles from Georgetown, South Carolina, to northern Florida. Jasper County's early history needs to be seen in this regional context. The Spanish had routed the French in East Florida in 1565, and established a settlement at what is now 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.

King Charles II of England disregarded Spain's claim to the region, and in 1662 he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors. The next year, a group of Barbados planters hired William Hilton to explore the acquisition. He spent over a month in the waters of both Port Royal and St. Ellens, 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. Tales of hostile Indians convinced them to move farther north, though, where they founded Charles Towne in 1670.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup>

Scottish dissenters established Stuart's Town on Port Royal Island in 1684; it was short-lived and was destroyed by the Spanish in 1686. A series of large land grants beginning in 1698 signalled a renewed interest in settling Port Royal.<sup>12</sup> When the town of Beaufort was chartered in 1711, the Yamasee had ten villages in what are now Beaufort and Jasper Counties. Angered by mistreatment from traders, the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English.<sup>13</sup> At the time, the war was blamed on Spanish influence from Florida, but a more likely cause was the English

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<sup>9</sup>James W. Covington, "Stuart's Town: The Yamasee 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).

<sup>10</sup>Virginia C. Holmgren, *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle* (Hilton Head Island: Hilton Head Island Publishing, 1959), 39.

<sup>11</sup>Covington, 9.

<sup>12</sup>Holmgren, 42.

<sup>13</sup>Covington, 12.

traders' practice of seizing Indian women and children, holding them as slaves to meet Indian debts.

These defense considerations made the residents of Jasper County eager to see the development of the Georgia colony. Twenty trustees, under the leadership of James Oglethorpe and Lord John Percival, secured a charter from King George in 1732. Savannah was settled the next year by pioneers from a number of ethnic backgrounds who were recruited by the colony's sponsors, including New Englanders, Scotsmen, and Germans, along with settlers from small English towns. The colony was initially designed to serve two ends: as a philanthropic haven for social outcasts, and as a buffer between Spanish Florida and English Carolina. While the philanthropic ends were not met, and while settlement grew slowly, Savannah continued to constitute a significant draw for other settlers. Relations between the new colony and the Carolina settlers, however, was uneven. The Savannah River was crucial to the economic survival of the colonies, and disputes simmered during the eighteenth century as to the boundary of the two colonies. At the same time, many Georgia settlers, including James Oglethorpe, purchased tracts of river land on the Carolina side. Despite Savannah's proximity, however, most of the Carolina settlers continued to look to distant Charleston for their trade connections. This trend continues to the present.

These early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the low country of South Carolina contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700.<sup>14</sup> The early economy centered around naval stores, beef and pork production, and trade with the Native American populations, particularly in deerskins. By the end of the seventeenth century, however, the colonists had begun to experiment with rice cultivation. The first attempts at growing rice in the low country were on dry upland soil. By the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, however, attention turned to the inland swamps. This new technology required constructing elaborate drainage ditches and canals, and making other vast modifications to the terrain.<sup>15</sup> Jasper County saw limited amounts of this development in the early eighteenth century, and the bulk of rice agriculture began in the mid and late eighteenth century.<sup>16</sup> The conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. Rice was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in the 1740s. Indigo became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. It died quickly as a staple crop, however, after the Revolutionary War. Rice regained its supremacy in the low country, and formed the basis of Jasper County's agricultural growth through the nineteenth century.

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<sup>14</sup>Charles F. Kovack and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape* (Boulder: Westview Press, Inc., 1987; reprint, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989), 77.

<sup>15</sup>Peter A. Coclanis, Introduction to *Seed from Madagascar*, by Duncan Clinch Heyward (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937; reprint, Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1993), xiii-xv.

<sup>16</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 123-126.

Extensive agricultural development of the Savannah River in St. Peter's Parish began in the 1750s when Robert Wright, and his sons Charles and Jermyn, began turning their 8,000 acres along the lower Savannah River into rice plantations. Henry Laurens took over 2,000 of these acres in 1768, and spent even more money and time to create rice fields. Despite Laurens' efforts, the area did not develop rapidly in the eighteenth century. Absentee owners led to mismanagement, while the Revolutionary War, particularly the fall of Savannah in 1778, various invasions of the low country in 1779, and the fall of Charleston in 1780, along with bitter partisan fighting, all stood in the way of developing the area's economy.<sup>17</sup>

This pattern of economic development, in which families with vast wealth controlled enormous tracts of land along river frontage, did not lend itself to the formation of towns. Robert Johnson, the first royal governor of the colony in the 1730s after the overthrow of the Lords Proprietors in 1719-1720, 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 Jasper County. Jean Pierre Purry, of Neufchatel, Switzerland, had recommended settling a group of poor Swiss Protestants in the 1720s. Johnson, after he assumed his duties as Royal Governor in 1730, agreed to Purry's recommendation. Purry selected his site along the Savannah River in 1731, and the settlers began arriving in late 1732 (Figure 5). The settlement never became a great success, though, nor did it gain a strong foothold as a cohesive community. The Savannah River was not easily navigable at that spot, and it was not a healthful place. Many of the settlers quickly pulled up stakes and moved to other parts of South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>18</sup> The village of Purrysburgh remained, however, well into the nineteenth century. Plats in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History from the mid-nineteenth century indicate a Main Street and various houses or settlements. Large, subterranean brick-lined wells near Purrysburgh (site 216 0422) also suggest the level of settlement in the area in the early nineteenth century.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 125-127.

<sup>18</sup>Henry A.M. Smith, *Cities and Towns of Early South Carolina*, vol. 2 (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1988), 115-147.

<sup>19</sup>No records found so far indicated the age or original purpose of these brick-lined wells. They are mentioned in Civil War letters from 1862, but how old they were at that point is unknown. They also do not show up on available plats at the SCDAH. It seems likely that they served as wells. The lack of mortar pointing or facing suggests that they may have been designed to allow groundwater seepage, rather than to serve for the storage of water collected elsewhere. One source of historical information on wells, first published in 1916, suggested that "Dry brick curb and casing utilizes all seeps. Filters out most sediment. Does not allow small animals to enter. Involves little money outlay for labor. Polluting matter enters readily, and the well is never safe near sources of contamination." Alfred Douglas Flinn, Robert Spurr Weston, and Clinton Lathrop Bogert, comps., *Waterworks Handbook of Design, Construction, and Operation* (NY: McGraw

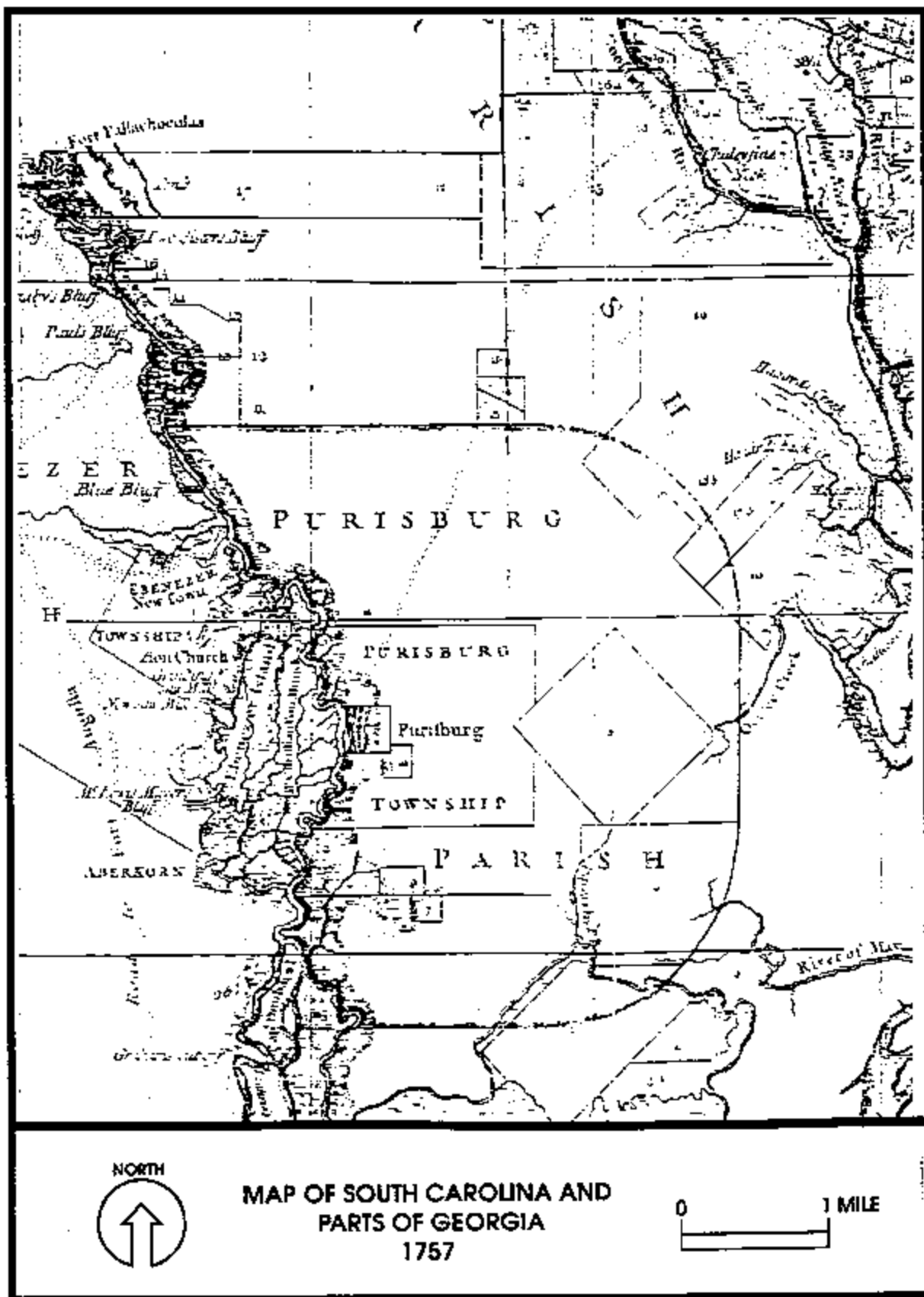


Figure 5. A Map of South Carolina and Parts of Georgia, 1757, showing the township of Purrysburg.

Purrysburgh remained the only town of note in the area into the late eighteenth century, and its church remained the parish church for St. Peter's Parish through the century.<sup>20</sup> There were few other towns in St. Peter's or St. Luke's Parishes. While it served as a stopping point for coaches traveling between Charleston and Savannah, and as a hub of such commercial activity as existed, it was not a major center. Other centers of population began to arise after the Revolutionary War in the late eighteenth century. Captain John Graham led a move to create a summer resort for planters, after the War, and created Grahamville. Switzerland was comprised of former residents of Purrysburgh, while Hardeeville also housed rice planters during the summer months.<sup>21</sup>

As the population of the low country grew, though, so did the need for social and political representation. St. Helena Parish had been established in 1712. Prince William, between the Combahee and Coosawhatchie Rivers, and St. Peter's, 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.<sup>22</sup> St. Luke's Parish did become an electoral district in 1790.

Transportation was a problem in the area from the earliest years. Only a few roads crossed what is now Jasper County. The village of Coosawhatchie arose in the eighteenth century as the spot where the main stage road from Charleston to Savannah crossed the Coosawhatchie River. A 1775 map, for example, indicates the present site of Coosawhatchie only as a bridge. The Savannah River, meanwhile, proved as much a hindrance as an asset. Throughout the colonial eras, ferries remained the only way to cross the river. Purrysburgh, fifteen miles above Savannah, retained its ferry through the eighteenth century. Indeed, its ferry seemed the sole reason for its existence late in the century. A second ferry opened in 1762, the Rochester ferry, which was closer to Savannah. The King's Highway from Charleston to Savannah connected with the Rochester ferry, and effectively drove Purrysburgh out of existence; this road remains as site 216 0414, County Road [CR] 169.<sup>23</sup> The Rochester Ferry and its approach, alternatively called the Union Causeway or Screven's

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<sup>20</sup>Smith, 135.

<sup>21</sup>Grace Fox Perry, *Moving Finger of Jasper* ([Ridgeland]: Jasper County Confederate Centennial Commission, n.d.), 3-66. Ms. Perry gives very valuable information on the creation of the towns in a series of short essays. She provides little explicit documentation of her sources in her book, which is frustrating, but used cautiously it is a very valuable work and the only one which provides an overview of Jasper County.

<sup>22</sup>Helen Nettles, "Euhaw Baptist Church," in *A History of Savannah River Baptist Association*, ed. Michael Cresswell (Ridgeland: Savannah River Baptist Association, 1977), 55.

<sup>23</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 126 and 126n.



Ferry, crossed the river just below Savannah (site 301 0022.01). The Union Causeway and the Charleston Road are among the few eighteenth century survivors in Jasper County, and remain unimproved roads. A third ferry served the planters further up river, at Two Sisters which was just east of Robertville. A portion of the road from Robertville to the Two Sisters Ferry remains as site 400 0387.04.

The rice plantations in Jasper County could grow only with the advent of slavery. A 1755 magazine estimated that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723.<sup>24</sup> The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the low country. South Carolina had a slave majority by 1710, but slavery did not take a firm hold along the Savannah River in Jasper County until after the 1760s and 1770s when Charles and Jermyn Wright and Henry Laurens began developing their rice fields along the Savannah.<sup>25</sup>

### *The Revolution and its Aftermath*

The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province. The division of political sentiment in the Beaufort region was especially strong. Many residents of the town of Beaufort and St. Helena Parish were loyalists, while their neighbors in St. Luke's Parish were strong advocates of independence. This was particularly true of the population on Hilton Head Island. The divisions between loyalist and patriot were both geographical and generational. Older members of respected colonial families like the Bulls, Barnwells, and Heywards, for example, remained loyal to the king, while their sons became active rebels.<sup>26</sup>

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the 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 (February 1779), British troops attacked Port Royal

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<sup>24</sup>Peter Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1975)

<sup>25</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 125-127.

<sup>26</sup>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* (Bluffton, SC: Bluffton Historical Preservation Society, Inc., 1993).

Island and destroyed a number of plantations on Hilton Head Island en route. When British forces under Gen. Augustine Prevost withdrew to Savannah after attempting to take Charleston that same year, the rear guard of his army occupied Beaufort.<sup>27</sup>

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.<sup>28</sup> The rebel South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack from this direction. They were besieged and entirely 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 in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced a negotiated peace.<sup>29</sup> The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

The economy of the region underwent a fundamental change after the Revolution. The 1790s witnessed the introduction of Sea Island cotton and the advent of the cotton gin on the nearby Savannah River. The cultivation of cotton spread, and it became the most lucrative agriculture commodity in the region. Even so, rice culture in the area flourished during the first half of the 1800s, particularly along the Savannah River.

Rice had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the low country's economy. From 250,000 pounds in 1699, the colony exported 66,000,000 pounds in 1770.<sup>30</sup> The impact on the land was dramatic. By the late eighteenth century, rice cultivation was based on 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 levies to control their access to the water.<sup>31</sup> Duncan Clinch Heyward, the fifth generation of his family to plant rice in the low country, gave a useful description of the process of clearing the swamps in his 1937 memoirs:

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

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<sup>27</sup>Ibid.; Rowland, "Eighteenth Century Beaufort."

<sup>28</sup>Henry Lumpkin, *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), 42-46.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>McCurry, 32.

<sup>31</sup>see Chaplin, 227-276.

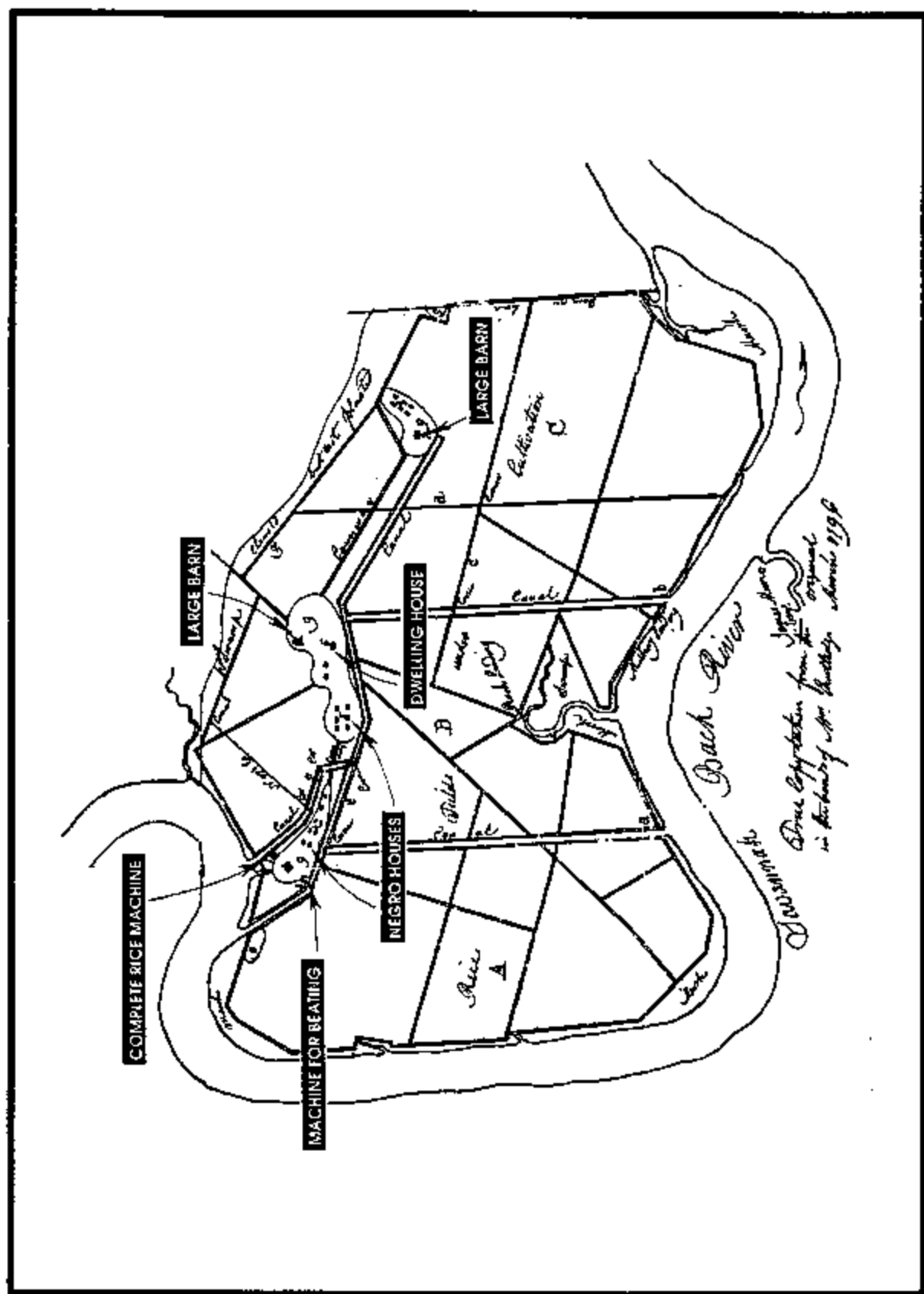


Figure 6. A 1796 plat showing the Savannah River plantation of John Rutledge.

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.<sup>32</sup>

The result was a distinctive landscape, which maps from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries capture. A 1796 plat of John Rutledge's rice plantation along the Savannah Back River, for example, shows rice fields riven by a series of interconnecting canals (Figure 6). The series of buildings, including rice machines, slave cabins, and the main house, seem minor features in the midst of this agricultural complex. The extent and durability of the impact of rice culture was shown in an 1880 coastal survey map of the lower Savannah River. At a time when rice was declining in importance, the vast regional network of canals and levees was still plainly visible.

The buildings constructed in conjunction with rice culture in Jasper County have apparently all disappeared. Many of the engineering projects, however, have remained in surprisingly intact condition. These are most often found on the twentieth century plantations where old rice fields have never been plowed under; site 428 0271 near Hazzard Creek offers the clearest example of intact upland rice fields, where approximately six fields can be discerned and where the intricate network of canals and levees are still plainly visible amid the trees. Likewise, site 216 0273 near Hardeeville retains arrow-straight rice dams extending back into the woods. Site 301 0022 contains the clearest remaining example of tidal rice fields.

Indigo agriculture declined drastically in the 1790s, with the removal of the English bounty and English markets. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony. Cotton became important after the Revolution, particularly the long staple variety on the sea islands and other coastal areas. Rice and cotton agriculture, in a slave-based plantation system, dominated the region until the Civil War.

### *The Antebellum Era*

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

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<sup>32</sup>Heyward, 18-20.

18,753, of which 14,236 (75.9 per cent) were slaves. There were 4,364 whites (23.3 per cent), and 153 other free persons (0.8 per cent) in the district.

The traditional image of the South Carolina low country focuses on the region's planters. It was an aristocratic land, according to the story, one in which a few families controlled vast plantations that were dedicated to rice and cotton, and who were reliant upon vast gangs of black slaves. Names like Rutledge, Huger, Heyward, and Guerard continue to resonate in the low country. The historian Peter Coclanis recently sought to define what distinguished this low country aristocracy. No single factor, he argued, could suffice for a definition, "not wealth or family or character or achievement." Lineage, and wealth and slaves, were important parts, but the overriding possessions of the low country aristocracy were "commanding authority" and connection to a narrow band of kinship ties. In general, he concluded, "the low-country aristocracy comprised wealthy planters of good stock with many slaves."<sup>33</sup>

The agricultural output of Beaufort District, and St. Peter's Parish in particular, was immense. By 1860, 18 major plantations lined the Savannah River in South Carolina, controlling nearly 12,000 acres of prime swamp land and high ground, worked by over 2,500 slaves.<sup>34</sup> Growth in the area continued slowly until the 1820s, when the tidal culture of rice matured. The Parish was the second most productive rice growing area in the state on the eve of the Civil War, behind only the Georgetown area, while Beaufort District in 1849 produced more rice than any other area in North America. Tremendously wealthy and powerful men owned these great rice plantations, such as Daniel Huger, John and James Screven, James Hamilton, Jr., who married into the powerful Heyward family, Langdon Cheves, and Charles Manigault (Figure 7). Close bonds of family and friendship linked many of these planters, and brought so many of them to invest in lands in St. Peter's Parish.<sup>35</sup>

The aristocratic, planter-oriented aspect of Jasper County was obvious, and clearly black slaves were an overwhelming presence. The area that is now Jasper County, however, also included a substantial yeoman element throughout the antebellum era. Indeed, at times an outright majority of the area's free residents were members of yeoman families.<sup>36</sup>

Yeomen were a surprisingly strong presence in the Parish, and influenced its development through their numbers and votes if not through social prestige or economic might. The characteristics of yeoman status as outlined by Stephanie McCurry in her recent

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<sup>33</sup>Coclanis, "Introduction," xx.

<sup>34</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 123.

<sup>35</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 130-138.

<sup>36</sup>McCurry, 54-55.

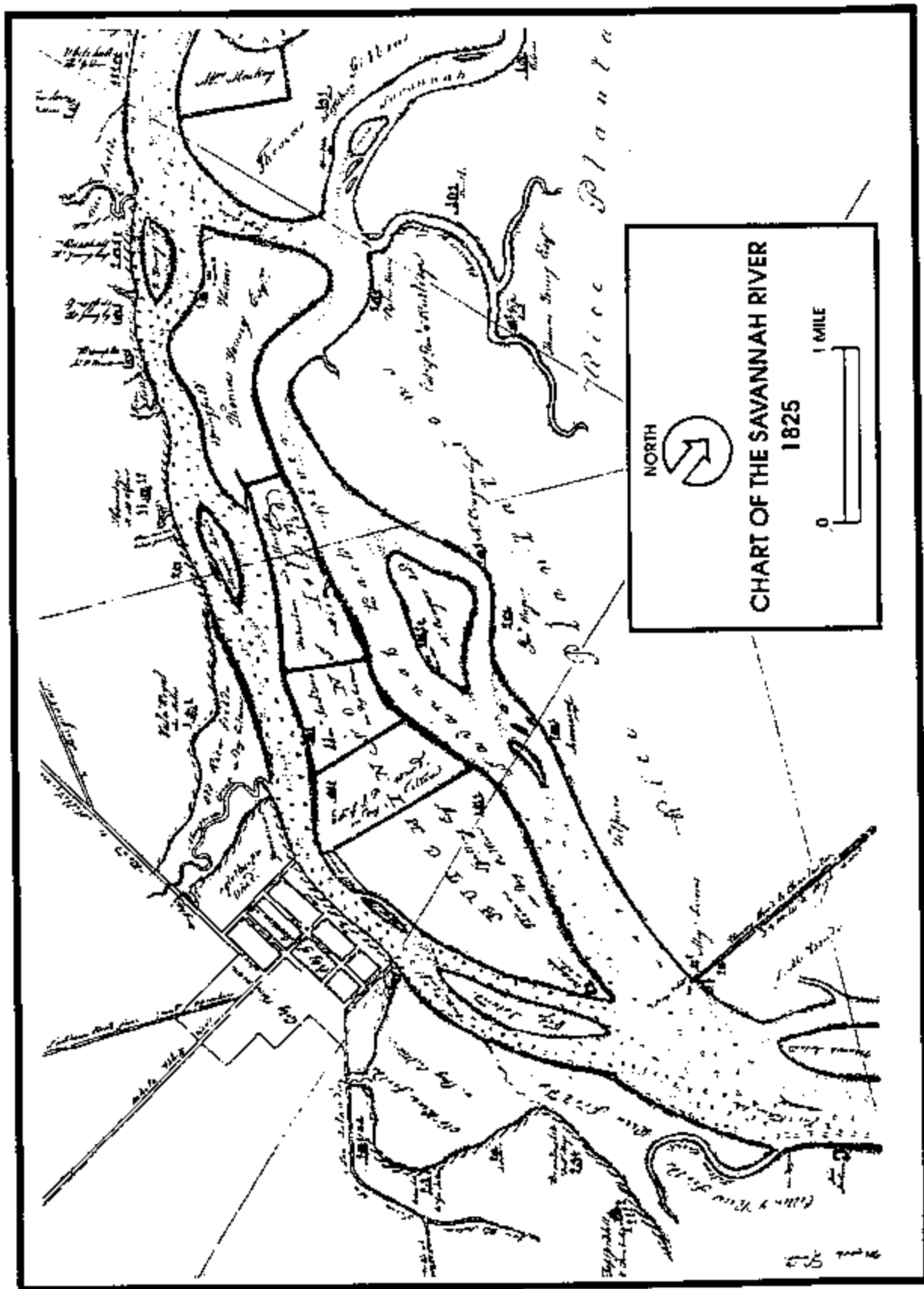


Figure 7. An 1825 chart of a portion of the Savannah River, showing rice plantations in St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina.

book give a clue to their influence. Yeomen were independent farmers who owned their own land, and who worked the land themselves with their families. The ownership of slaves, or lack thereof, apparently was not a determining factor; a farm household with as many as nine slaves would still require that family members work in the fields. Likewise, while there is no true definition of the amount of land owned by yeomen, McCurry has suggested 150 acres of improved farm land as the upper reaches of the yeomanry. In 1850, just over half of all farms in St. Peter's Parish contained fewer than 150 improved acres, while in 1860 just under half of the farms in the Parish were under 150 acres. Despite their being nearly a majority in 1850 as in 1860, however, these yeomen owned only 8.7 per cent of the slaves in the Parish.

All families in St. Peter's Parish, whether planter, yeoman, or slave, were characterized by an intense devotion to and reliance on agriculture, as fully 90 per cent of the inhabitants were tied directly to farming. Moreover, land ownership was surprisingly broad-based in this aristocratic region; 75 per cent of household heads owned their own land, while 80 per cent of farm operators owned their own land. This egalitarianism in land-ownership, however, was matched by an unequal distribution of land, as the Parish's wealthiest 10 per cent of real property owners controlled 70 per cent of the Parish's real wealth in the 1820s; this concentration tended to increase throughout the antebellum era.<sup>37</sup> The wide range of farm ownership, however, nearly institutionalized the dearth of towns in the area; one study has concluded that South Carolina had no interior towns of greater than 500 occupants before the Civil War.<sup>38</sup>

It is expected that these yeomen families would have lived in relatively simple wooden houses. Dogtrot houses, in which two rooms and an open passageway in between were covered with a single roof, were very common in the years before the Civil War; a modified form of a dogtrot has been identified at site 428 0328.02 southeast of Ridgeland. Built of logs, it retains the open passageway between two square rooms, each approximately 12 feet square. It has now had additions to the back to form cooking and dining areas, but the front section gives an idea of the scope. One story I-cottages and two story I-houses would also have been likely houses for antebellum yeomen. These were houses which had balanced facades; a central door was surrounded by either one or two rooms on each side. The house, however, was only one room deep. A later, and more elaborate I-house can still be seen in Hardeeville (site 216 0216). It is a full two stories, and has been added on to, but the proportions can still clearly be seen in the central block.

Few if any of these houses remain in unchanged form from the antebellum era. The main house at site 068 0253 near Gillisonville, for example, has an antebellum core, but the exterior was extensively altered and enlarged in the twentieth century. Other houses suffered from the continual movement of yeomen farmers to more fertile agricultural lands

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<sup>37</sup>McCurry, 74-75.

<sup>38</sup>Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream*, 146.

in the western states such as Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Their houses, left behind, soon deteriorated in the damp climate of the Carolina low country. Other houses were destroyed in the wake of General Sherman's army in 1865, while still others were abandoned in the changing patterns of land ownership in the late nineteenth century. Finally, the new large landowners of the twentieth century, the timber companies and plantation owners, often removed the old buildings after acquiring the land in the early twentieth century, either to make way for tree plantings or to eradicate unsightly, abandoned, and deteriorating houses.

Both planters and yeomen were affected by local, regional, and even international market forces. For most residents of St. Peter's and St. Luke's parishes, the market was most directly represented by the few stores in the area. These stores were places where the informal trade networks centered. The store owners were also purveyors of relatively low amounts of agricultural credit; the small crops of cotton which yeomen farmers tended to grow often went to securing credit for the coming year. Stores were also the principal social outlet for the male heads of the yeoman households; they were the site of political culture for the area, and served as the local taverns along with sites for militia musters. For reasons similar to those mentioned above regarding houses, these stores tended not to survive into the present.

The Mills Atlas of 1825 indicates only one store in the area (Figure 8). Hazzard's Store was approximately 3 miles southeast of Grahamville; the approximate modern location is the intersection of US 278 and CR 174. Two taverns and a mill are identified on the map as well. Hogg's Tavern was located approximately on US 278 south of Old House, near the Whig Swamp, while an unnamed tavern was on the King's Highway (site 216 0414), now CR 169, southwest of the Great Swamp bridge. Porcher's Mill may have been on what is now US 321, near Tillman. Hazzard's store apparently existed in 1873 when another county map was drawn, though it had moved north of the road from Grahamville; none of the others were indicated on the map. None of these buildings survives today.

The rise of evangelical religion in St. Peter's Parish served as a social as well as a political outlet. The "Second Great Awakening" of the early nineteenth century first appeared in St. Peter's Parish in 1803, when a revival at Black Swamp Baptist Church attracted over 1,000 faithful or curious people. The Parish was relatively quiet for the next several decades, until Daniel Baker, a Savannah revivalist, conducted large revivals in Gillisonville and Grahamville in 1831. The low country became a heavily evangelical area during the 1830s and 1840s, 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.<sup>39</sup> The Episcopal

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<sup>39</sup>McCurry, 165.



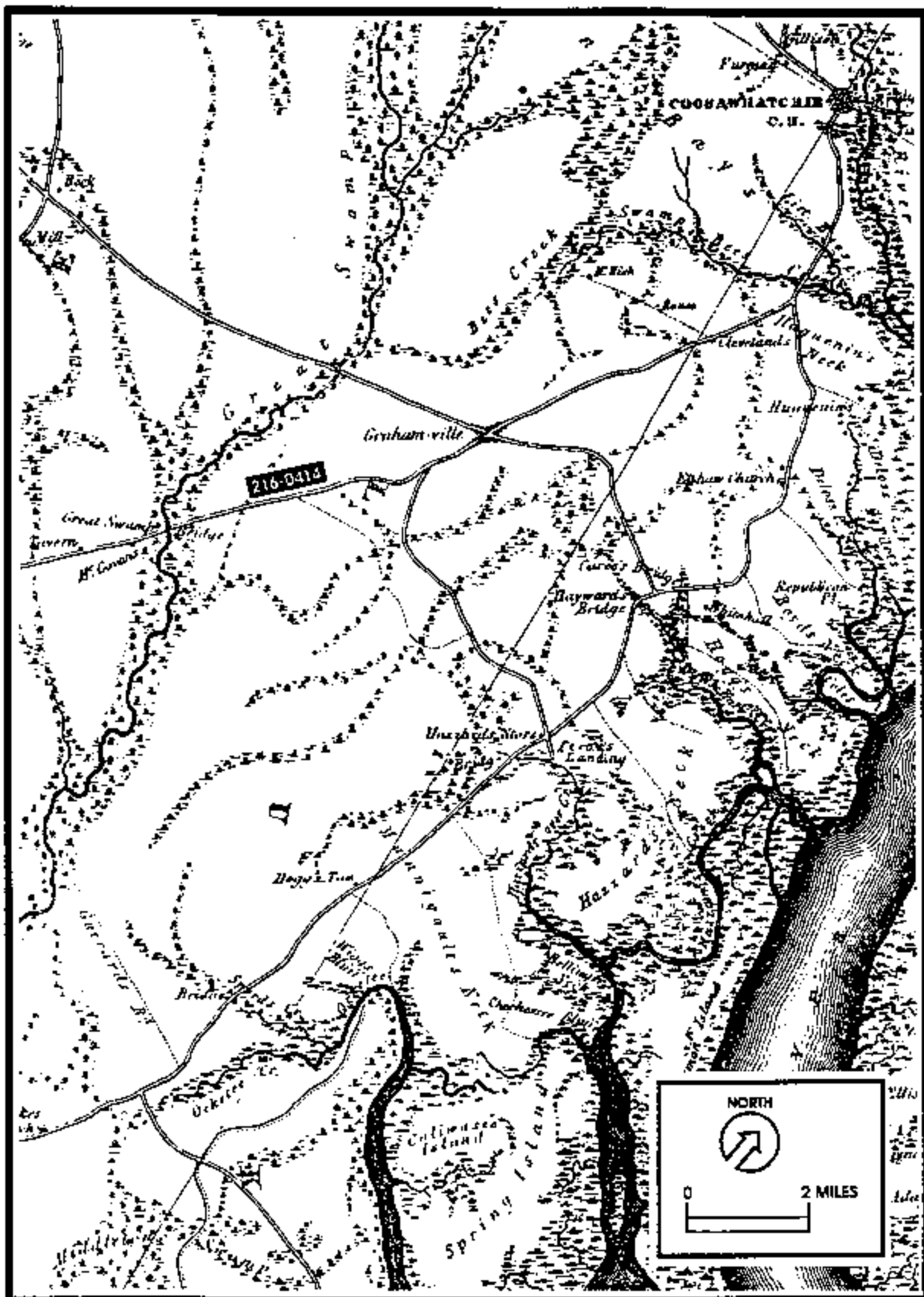


Figure 8. A portion of the Mills Atlas (1825) showing Beaufort District.

Church of the Holy Trinity in Grahamville (site 428 0425), for example, was built in the 1850s when that town served as a haven for plantation owners.<sup>40</sup>

Several churches in what is now Jasper County came into being during the antebellum years. Few have survived intact. Gillisonville Baptist Church (site 109 0001) is one that has. Built in 1845, it is a Greek Revival Church with oversized columns. It, like Holy Trinity Church in Grahamville, survived the Civil War as a Federally-occupied building.<sup>41</sup> The Robertville Baptist Church (site 400 0002) was built in 1848, though it was moved from Gillisonville in 1871.<sup>42</sup> Other prominent churches of the time included Beech Branch Baptist Church in Gillisonville, and Black Swamp Church in Robertville.<sup>43</sup>

What is now Jasper County was the geographical as well as political center of Beaufort District. The town of Beaufort was located at a great distance from many of the residents of the District, and the difficulty in getting to the courthouse generated unrest. The petitioners succeeded in having the Beaufort District's courthouse removed from Beaufort to Coosawhatchie in 1788, and the South Carolina House of Representatives provided for building a courthouse and jail near the Coosawhatchie bridge. In 1790, the District court finally met in its new setting.<sup>44</sup> James Louis Pettigru, the famous Unionist from South Carolina, began his law career in Coosawhatchie in 1813, where he stayed until he returned to Charleston in 1819.<sup>45</sup>

Coosawhatchie proved to be a disastrous choice as county seat; it apparently was as disease-ridden a place as the nineteenth century low country had to offer. Citizens began to petition the General Assembly for a new county seat in 1836. Coosawhatchie, the petitioners claimed, "is so fatally sickly that not a single white person resides there in the summer season except the post master of the place and his deputy." As a result, they claimed, officers were unable to attend their offices, public records went unprotected during the summer, prisoners were left in jail, effectively to die, and justices were tempted to give lighter sentences than the crimes deserved, knowing that the jail was so unhealthy. In the

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<sup>40</sup>see National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for Church of the Holy Trinity, completed by John Wells and Suzanne Pickens, entered on the NRHP 25 March 1982, on file at SCDAH.

<sup>41</sup>see National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for Gillisonville Baptist Church, completed by Norman McCorkle and listed on the NRHP 14 May 1971, on file at the SCDAH.

<sup>42</sup>see the National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for Robertville Baptist Church, completed by Norman McCorkle and entered on the NRHP 23 February 1972, on file at SCDAH.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., 166; Perry, 77-119.

<sup>44</sup>Frederick Holmes Christensen, "Coosawhatchie: A paper read before the Beaufort County Historical Society," ms. on file at Beaufort County Public Library, Beaufort, South Carolina, 1944, pages 12-13.

<sup>45</sup>James Pettigru Carson, *Life, Letters and Speeches of James Louis Pettigru* (Washington: W.H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1920), 50.

place of Coosawhatchie, the petitioners recommended Gillisonville, which was already "a summer retreat, the health of which has been fully tested."<sup>46</sup> After a number of delays, the courthouse was finally established in Gillisonville in 1840, where it stayed until 1868 when Beaufort again became the District's seat. Coosawhatchie's antebellum undesirability left a final legacy; the General Assembly had to pass an additional appropriation in 1839 to cover the shortfall when the courthouse building in Coosawhatchie brought only \$2,000 when sold, "owing to the almost general desertion of the Village...after the removal of the seat of justice."<sup>47</sup> The Gillisonville courthouse burned in the late 1860s, and the county seat removed to Beaufort. The courthouse square remains, and continues to be a center for the hamlet (site 068 0013).

Transportation remained a problem in the area. Residents in St. Peter's and St. Luke's parishes continued to call for state-sponsored internal improvements throughout the antebellum era in their hope to make transportation easier. In the 1810s, petitioners, "deeply impressed with the utility of opening any source of internal navigation for which the situation of this state is so well calculated," requested that the Legislature devise a plan to open the Coosawhatchie and Salkehatchie Rivers.<sup>48</sup> In the 1850s, other petitioners asked the Governor to hire an engineer to survey the Coosawhatchie Swamp to make it navigable for rafts.<sup>49</sup> Local petitioners recommended many other projects during the antebellum era, including connecting Beaufort and Augusta by water and a public road across the Coosawhatchie Swamp.<sup>50</sup>

Maps from the eighteenth and nineteenth century show a growing, though still slender, network of roads through the area. The principal developments from the mid-eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century relate clearly to the arrival of small interior towns in St. Peter's and St. Luke's Parish. In particular, both Coosawhatchie and Grahamville served as focal points for two new roads: one from Coosawhatchie through Grahamville to Purrysburgh, and the other from the Two Sister's Ferry through Grahamville to Heyward's Bridge, south of Coosawhatchie. Several of these roads remain in relatively unimproved condition.

In addition to stage roads, however, railroads also had a minor impact on antebellum Beaufort District. Charleston merchants from the 1830s until the Civil War sought to forge commercial ties to various coastal and inland cities through railroads. Construction on the

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<sup>46</sup>General Assembly Petitions (1784-1867), mss. on file at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, 04800.

<sup>47</sup>Ibid., 00127.

<sup>48</sup>Ibid., 01481.

<sup>49</sup>Ibid., 00020.

<sup>50</sup>Ibid., 00065, 00013.

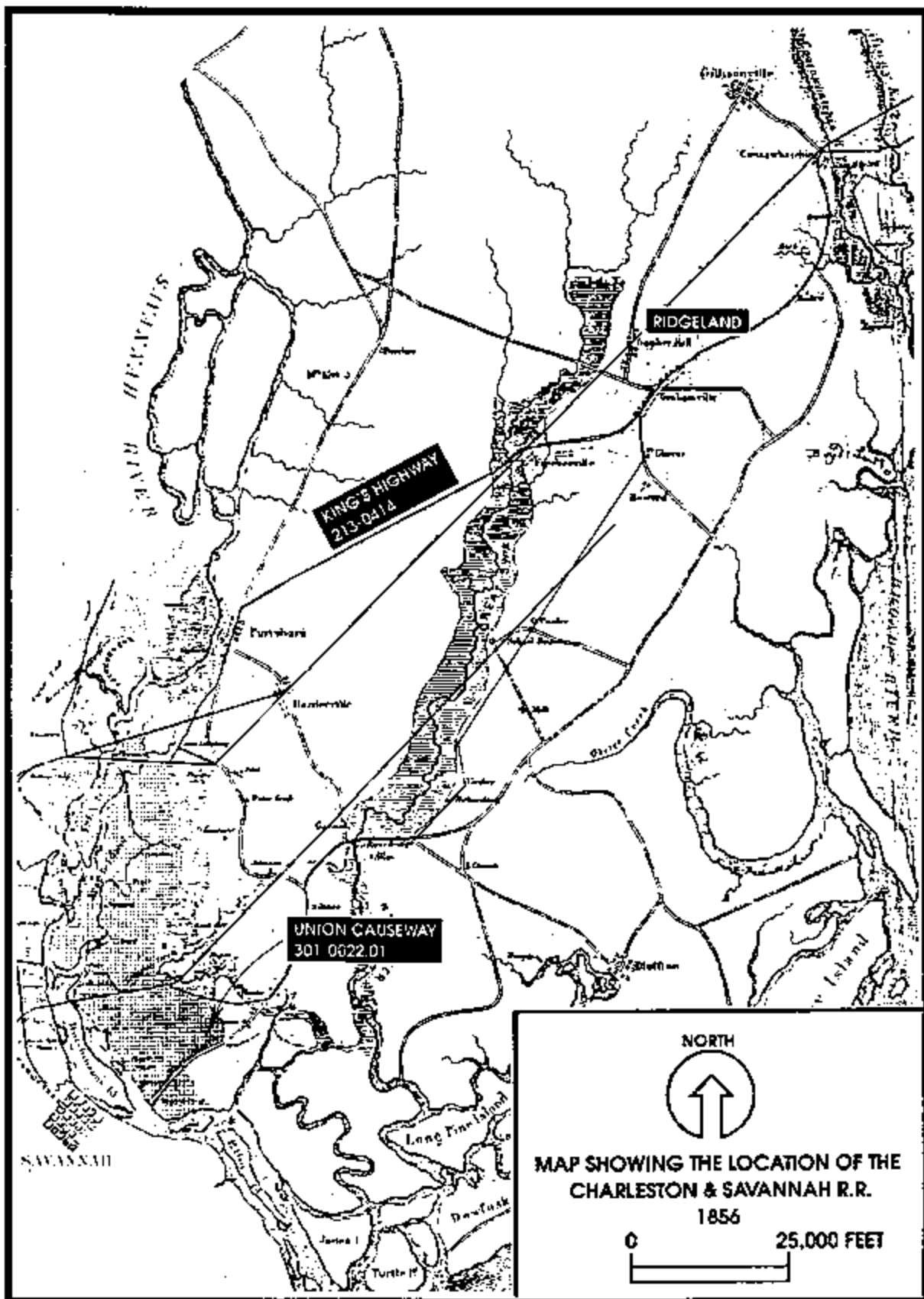


Figure 9. Map showing the proposed location of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, 1856; note the locations of Gopher Hill and Grahamville.

Charleston and Savannah Railway began in the 1850s, and was completed in 1860. Jasper County's political future was foretold at this time. The residents of Grahamville, a planter's summer retreat, saw the noisy and dirty railroad as a threat. They refused to allow a depot. Instead, the railroad company placed a depot at the nearby hamlet of Gopher Hill; the power of the railroad was such that Gopher Hill blossomed into the county seat of Ridgeland (Figure 9).<sup>51</sup>

### *The Civil War*

Jasper County felt the impact of the Civil War in a very direct way, and its legacy was mixed. The early efforts of the War in Jasper County were focused on the newly-completed Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It provided a vital supply link for the Confederate army, and the Confederates worked successfully to keep it running. Near the end of the War, however, troops under the command of General W.T. Sherman marched through the western section of the county after crossing over the Savannah River. The devastation was extensive, and memories linger to the present.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad was developed during the 1850s for commercial purposes. Commercial potential, however, quickly swung to military and strategic potential in the early years of the Civil War. It was most vulnerable in the northeastern part of Jasper County where it came close to the Coosawhatchie, Tullifinny, and Pocotaligo rivers. Confederate engineers, under the command of Robert E. Lee who was based at Coosawhatchie, soon erected a series of defenses along the necks formed by these rivers.

These fortifications were constructed according to military engineering plans that were part of standard military training. Men such as D.H. Mahan and H. Wager Halleck produced textbooks of military strategy that all cadets at West Point studied. These books outlined the methods of construction and placement of fortifications.<sup>52</sup> Their strategies regarding the use of field fortifications, however, differed. Halleck, for example, stressed the need for defensive fortifications to which commanders could fall back. These fortifications would allow the troops to treat the wounded, regroup scattered forces, and repair materials. "When supported by forts," he noted, "they can select their opportunity for

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<sup>51</sup>Kovacik and Winberry, 95-98.

<sup>52</sup>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).

fighting, and offer or refuse battle according to the probability of success; and having a safe place of retreat, they are far less influenced by fear in the actual conflict."<sup>53</sup>

Mahan took the opposite position in this war of strategies in a later work, published during the Civil War. Fortifications, he argued, should be "defended to the last extremity." Not to do so weakens the strategic use of a fortification. His method rejected, he noted, the strategy "of advanced works thrown up in front of the principal intrenchments; and to all dispositions of works in several lines, where the object is retreat, successively, from one to the other." Such a system, he argued would make for more confusion on the field of battle and would weaken the morale of those who were in continual retreat.<sup>54</sup>

Confederate forces in Jasper County took up Halleck's earlier strategy of having successive forts to fall back upon. The strategy proved particularly effective during the October 1862 Federal raid up Mackey's Point. A Union force of 4,500 troops in two parallel arms steamed up the Broad River. Disembarking on the Point, they engaged Confederate troops in three successive engagements. In each case Confederate soldiers, relying on the series of fortifications, attacked the oncoming Federals then retreated to the next fortification to the north. The first was at site 470 0416, which consists of a large round battery with a cannon ramp in the center, while lines of gun emplacements ran out from the battery. This encounter was at mid-morning. The second engagement, and the most deadly for the Union troops, was at Frampton's Creek, site 470 0415 (Figure 10). The Confederates then pulled back across the Pocotaligo River, burning the bridge after they had crossed; here, according to Col. T.H. Good of the 47th Pennsylvania, "the enemy had thrown up rifle pits all along the edge."<sup>55</sup> The strategy worked, and the railroad remained relatively unscathed.

The next major engagement in Jasper County was at Honey Hill in late November 1864 (site 428 0419). Federal troops landed at Boyd's Neck and advanced through Grahamville in the early morning hours. Confederate forces had created a battery atop a ridge northeast of Grahamville, which they fortified with seven guns. The Federal forces were unable to dislodge the Confederates, and they were forced to retreat. Instead, they sent troops up Gregorie Neck between the Coosawhatchie and Tullifinny rivers. They encountered Confederate forces along the road between the two rivers, and secured a position with access to the railroad.<sup>56</sup> The Honey Hill fortification remains, though like the

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<sup>53</sup>Halleck, 64-65.

<sup>54</sup>Mahan, *A Treatise on Field Fortifications*, 10; see also page 75 for a reiteration of the point.

<sup>55</sup>OR Series I, vol. 14, p. 162.

<sup>56</sup>Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U.S. Army, December 7, 1864, *Official Records Series I*, vol. 44, 420-421.

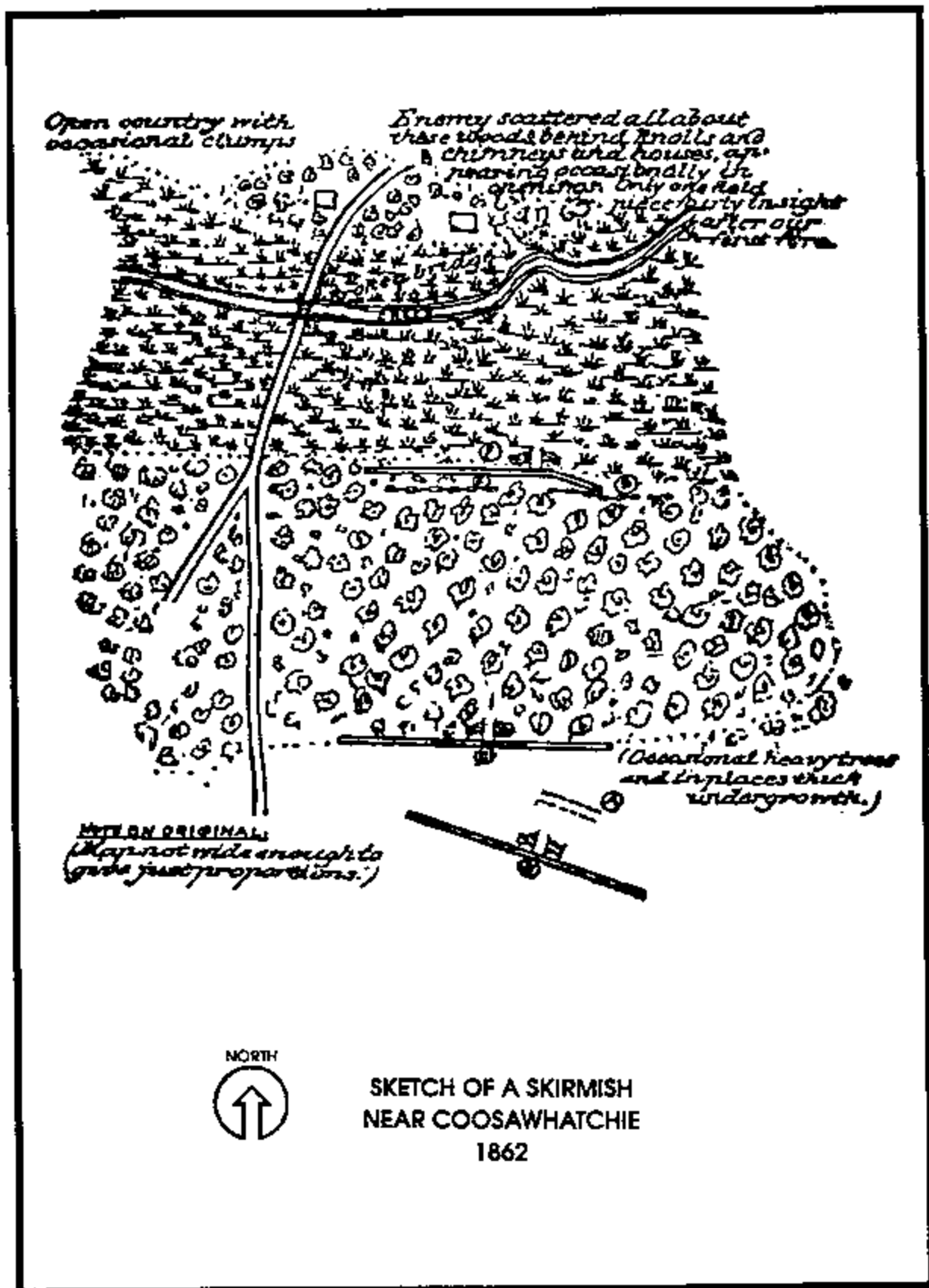


Figure 10. Sketch of an 1862 skirmish near Coosawhatchie (source: *Official Records*, series I, vol. 6, p. 171).

other batteries is overgrown with trees. Nothing remains of the battle on Gregorie Neck, however; indeed, Interstate 95 now runs over a large part of the battlefield.

The Confederate strategy of maintaining a series of earthenwork fortifications proved successful in the early years of the War. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad remained open through the conflict, and no successful invasions were mounted through the county. The area was not so fortunate in 1865, however, as St. Peter's and St. Luke's parishes were directly in the line of Sherman's march from Savannah to Columbia. The areas small communities suffered heavily as a result. Grace Fox Perry tells graphic stories of destroyed towns, citing Robertville, where "it is said that nothing left standing in the village but a brick well curb;" Gillisonville, where "the fires of Sherman's army leveled the village square" along with the hotel and several other buildings; and Grahamville which, with "everything along the Euhaws road of any value disappeared in a holocaust of Northern vengeance."<sup>57</sup> Apparently, churches were nearly alone in remaining standing, though it seems likely that a number of smaller houses survived as well. The march of time and of economic developments, however, took care of most of what Sherman's march failed to destroy.

### *Postbellum Adaptations*

The Civil War brought an end to official slavery in South Carolina, though the outlines of the plantation system remained. The relatively abrupt disintegration of the antebellum economic system resulted in a period of freed African American migration, reshuffled land ownership, a variety of experimental labor systems for freedmen and whites, and an era of redefinition of the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and the white land owners.

Census data (1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910) details the postbellum population for Beaufort County. By 1870, the population of Beaufort County consisted of 29,050 African American freedmen (84.6 per cent) and 5,309 whites (15.4 per cent). The dominant African American population of Beaufort County continued through to the beginning of the early twentieth century; by 1910 over 75 per cent of Beaufort County's population consisted of African Americans.

At the end of the nineteenth century, a small farmer in Beaufort County could either own and crop his own land, enter into a rent contract with a large land owner, or squat on unused and unattended property. Farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the nineteenth century in South Carolina, and presented itself in two basic forms:

Sharecropping was a system whereby the landowner provided all that the renter might need to tend and cultivate the land (i.e., draft animals, farming

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<sup>57</sup>Perry, 20-38 *passim*.



implements/tools, seed, and fertilizer). A variety of methods of payment by the renter could be arranged. However, usually an agreed portion of the crop (i.e., a share), would be surrendered to the landowner. Sharecropping was appropriate when tenants could not afford the capital outlay necessary to purchase seed, animals, and tools.

Cash renting on the other hand, generally represented arrangements where an agreed sum of money was paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer. In these instances, the farmer was more independent and further removed from the landowner, and would provide his own animals, feed, seed, and equipment. This system generally allowed small farmers to accrue larger sums of money, and was the preferred arrangement for tenant farmers, as it was regarded as a profitable operation which would eventually help the tenants to acquire their own property. Cash renting was desirable to the land-lord because it removed him from the uncertainties of market prices, removed the capital burden of supplying essential commodities (e.g., seed, fertilizer, and equipment), and assured a steady cash income.<sup>58</sup>

The tenancy tenure system had become such a dominant land management force by the end of the nineteenth century that the 1890 census, for the first time, detailed the many forms of tenancy. 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 the former slaves. In fact, only a small portion of the St. Helena property seized and sold by the U. S. Government during and after the war made it to the hands of freedmen.<sup>59</sup> For instance, on the Salem Plantation of Port Royal Island, only three lots of 20 acres or less each were apparently sold to free African Americans. These transactions did not occur until 1885 or after, and the property was quickly repurchased by whites.<sup>60</sup> Developers actively encouraged small farmers to immigrate to the area to break the pattern of large landholding, but their efforts were focused on whites. Beaufort County's population remained largely rural and agricultural. Cattle and swine were the preferred livestock, and an annual crop of corn and cotton provided needed income.

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<sup>58</sup>Paul E. Brockington, 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* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Transportation, 1985).

<sup>59</sup>Willie Lee Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1964); Theodore Rosengarten, *Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter: With Journal of Thomas B. Chaplin (1822-1890)* (NY: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1986).

<sup>60</sup>Beaufort County Deed Book 18: 133, 583, 589, 740, 766.

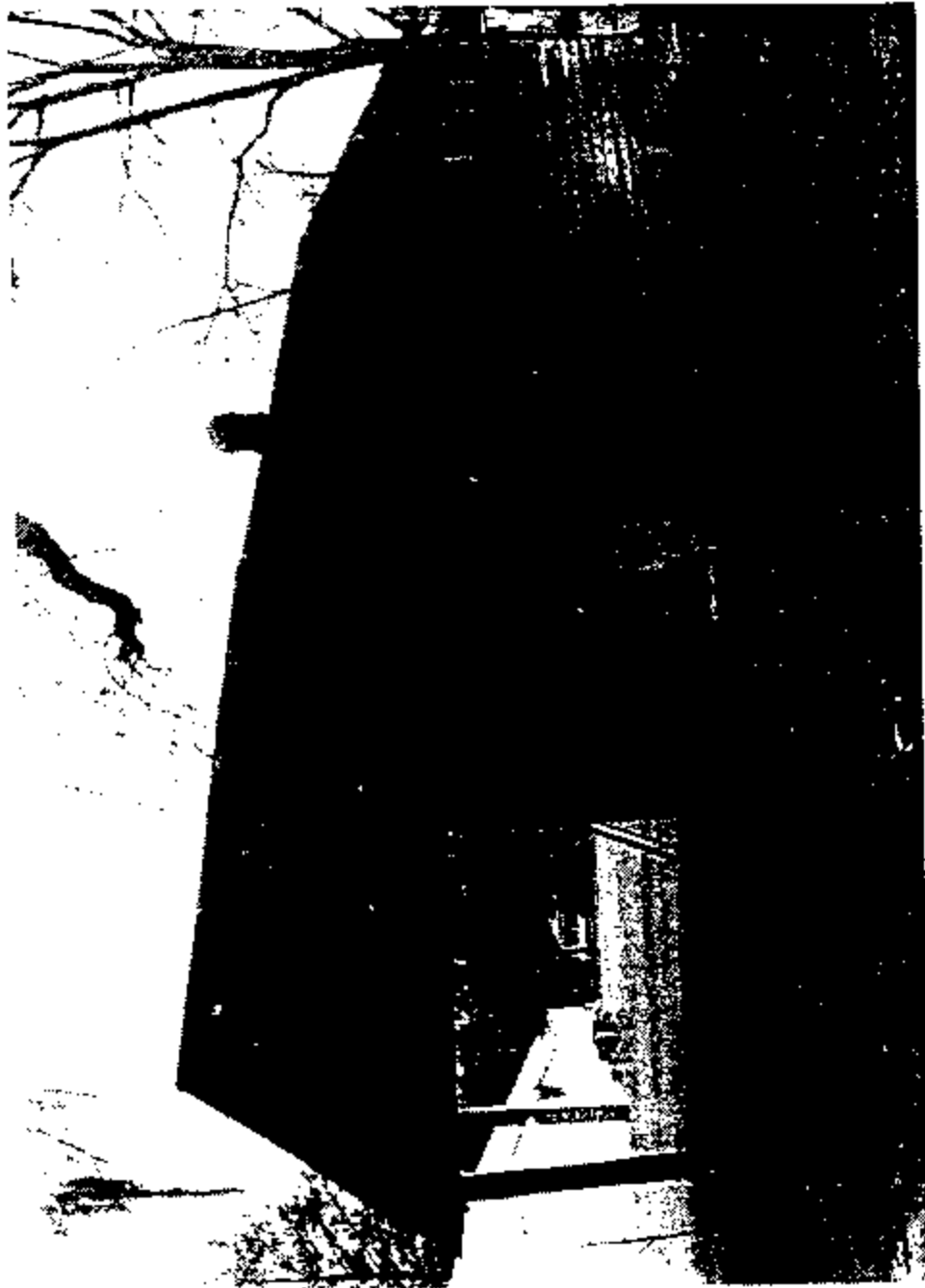


Figure 11. The Lee Smith Store in Grays, site 203 0383, c. 1910.

The small communities which survive in Jasper County such as Tillman, Tarboro, Gillisonville, and Grays were commercial centers at the time, particularly when cotton agriculture was becoming even more dominant. Farmers from as far as ten miles away would bring their one or two bales of cotton to be ginned, or perhaps their several bushels of rice to be milled, and purchase goods and socialize. Grays, for example, had as many as five stores at the crossroads through the early twentieth century; of these, one remains in operation, though in a more recent building, while two others remain as empty shells (203 0383 and 203 0384) (Figure 11).

The Civil War was the beginning of the end of large-scale rice agriculture along the Savannah River.<sup>61</sup> The close presence of Union forces in Port Royal and Hilton Head inspired many slaves to run away. Later efforts to replace the slaves with hired workers proved unsuccessful. Without the regular maintenance of forced labor, the elaborate networks of canals and dikes quickly deteriorated; the invading forces 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 few attempts to rebuild.<sup>62</sup> In the wake of the Civil War, few if any capitalists had the vast 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.<sup>63</sup> The end, however, was near.

Much of the land that comprised these plantations was broken up into parcels. This was one result of the increasing strength of the tenure system. Small farmers, even some African Americans, often acquired small plots from tracts that once were large plantations. It is likely that most of such lots would have had small or medium sized vernacular farm houses. Several possible examples of these houses have been found, some with more recognized styles. Three one-story central passageway houses on raised foundations show the upper end of these farm buildings, site 109 0015 near Coosawhatchie (see Figure 12), 203 0394 northwest of Gillisonville, and 203 0379 west of Grays. Smaller, unaltered versions are more difficult to locate, but possible examples can be found, such as site 109 0014 near Coosawhatchie and particularly site 216 0260 north of Hardeeville.

These small lots became more difficult to maintain in the late nineteenth century. While the late 1860s and 1870s had seen the dissolution of all or part of many former

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<sup>61</sup>Rowland, "Alone on the River," 147-150.

<sup>62</sup>*ibid.*, 149.

<sup>63</sup>"Rice Statistics for 1879," *Palmetto Post* (Beaufort, South Carolina), 23 March 1879.



Figure 12. The Wade House near Coosawhatchie, site 109 0015, c. 1900.

plantations, new men of money arrived from the outside to reconsolidate them later in the century. Some of these monied outsiders sought recreation and sport. The two most notable examples were the Pineland Club, perhaps South Carolina's first hunt club when formed in the mid 1870s (site 400 0429), and the Okeetee Club, formed a decade later. The Pineland Club begun as a hunting club in 1877 by a group of New York men who held the property as a tontine, the title residing with the surviving members. The last members were gone by the late 1940s, and it passed into various private hands. The Okeetee Club, meanwhile, has remained as a hunt club since its founding in 1893. The bulk of its property still lies northwest of Hardeeville.<sup>64</sup>

An even more powerful force arrived at the same time. In the 1880s and 1890s, large timber companies began buying up the former agricultural lands and exploiting the timber. This represents a dominant theme in the development of Jasper County and the surrounding areas, as well as throughout the South. 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-half.<sup>65</sup> These early timber industries were exploitative in the worst sense, symbolized most graphically by the turpentine industry, which bled the trees of their vitality and left the hulks to deteriorate and in danger from fire. Many of these lumber companies remained in business in the area for only a few decades before either going bankrupt or moving on. One low country plantation owner, Mrs. Hartstene, acknowledged in a letter to her son Henry 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."<sup>66</sup>

Several timber companies purchased extensive tracts in Beaufort County in the late nineteenth century, some of them in what is now Jasper County. Estill and Varn were just across the May River on Palmetto Bluff, while the Export Lumber Company of Boston purchased several tracts in northern Jasper County in 1913 and 1914. The Savannah River Lumber Company, the New River Lumber Company, and the Pierpont Company all operated in Jasper County as well.

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<sup>64</sup>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, South Carolina: Lowcountry Council of Governments, 1979; revised edition, 1990), 177.

<sup>65</sup>Francis Butler Simkins and Charles Pierce Roland, *A History of the South* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), 467.

<sup>66</sup>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.

## *Twentieth Century Changes*

The Victorian era process of recombining the earlier plantations continued into the twentieth century. The impact on the county's physical resources was dramatic. Neither lumber nor hunting required the small farm houses that dotted the county, and many fell into desuetude. In trying to understand the paucity of nineteenth century buildings in Jasper County, one must also take demographics into account. Jasper County, as late as 1929, still had by far the lowest population of any county in the state, with under 10,000 residents.<sup>67</sup>

The twentieth century saw vast changes in the agriculture of the low country. 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. Truck farming came to replace rice and cotton farming as the area's agricultural mainstay. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also witnessed the expansion of the timber industry throughout the southern portions of South Carolina. As farm lands and rice plantations were abandoned, pine forests covered the formerly cleared land. Jasper County's landscape is clearly far different than what it had been a century ago.

The Argent Lumber Company, based in Hardeeville, arose in the early twentieth century. It was the most important of several lumber companies that operated in the County. H.W. Philips of Suffolk, Virginia secured logging rights to the timber on the Okeetee Club west of Hardeeville, and contracted with the Garysburg Manufacturing Company of Garysburg, North Carolina to mill the lumber in 1916.<sup>68</sup> The Argent Lumber Company had a planing mill, dry kiln, and storage shed along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in Hardeeville at its junction with the Southern Railway. At the same time, Argent created a network of railroads throughout the county to ring the lumber from remote tracts. These railroads went north from Hardeeville toward Switzerland, then east toward Jasper where Argent cut timber in the Great Swamp.<sup>69</sup> At least two remnants of these lumber railroads remain in the county. One is a road bed on a plantation near Robertville (site 400 0387.03), while the other is a row of abandoned pilings crossing a remote lake along the Savannah River (site 431 0431). These railroad lines used narrow-gauge engines to haul the platforms; Argent's Engine Number 7 remains on permanent display at the Hardeeville Town Hall, site 216 0227. Several Argent mill houses remain in the county, moved away when Union Paper-Camp Bag Company (now Union-Camp Corporation) purchased the

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<sup>67</sup>*15th Census of the United States*, 1930 vol. 3, Manufactures, 484.

<sup>68</sup>Thomas Feters, *Logging Railroads of South Carolina* (Forest Park, IL: Heimburger House, 1990), 163.

<sup>69</sup>*Ibid.*, 163-164.

Argent properties in the late 1950s. Sites 400 0320 near Robertville and 216 0267 in Hardeeville are examples.<sup>70</sup>

The Ritter Lumber Company of Ohio was also important, particularly in the northern part of the county. The ruins of the boiler and drying kiln for the Ritter Company still survive in "Hardwood," a community south of Tillman (site 513 0294).<sup>71</sup> A house from the Ritter mill town survives as site 400 0387.02. Lumber processed at Gilmania, near Coosawhatchie, provided building materials for many local houses, including Spring Hill Plantation near Ridgeland in 1914 (site 109 0196).<sup>72</sup>

Peter Coclanis has argued that the devastation of the low country'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 the low country's economy in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The centuries-long dependence on staple crop industry, he argues, left residents in the low country 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 phosphate mining, limited manufacturing enterprises, military installations, and tourism.<sup>73</sup>

These forces were often conjoined in the persons of wealthy northern men who invested in both recreational and agricultural lands in Beaufort, Jasper, and Hampton Counties. Northern businessmen led a "second northern invasion" of sorts as they acquired vast amounts of land in the South in the early twentieth century.<sup>74</sup> It was a different type of movement from the early lumber and hunt club purchases in the late nineteenth century. Indeed, many of the families that formed the new plantations were introduced to the area by hunt clubs. Paradoxically, many of these northern investors were drawn thither by the ideal of the Old South, with landed gentry presiding over vast plantations. This testified to the lure of the Lost Cause throughout the nation, and the vogue of Confederate Reunions. This same image also helped to spark the rise of tourism to the South in the late nineteenth century.

These new landowners continued the process of reconsolidating the historic plantations that the lumber companies had begun in the late nineteenth century. The new owners began acquiring individual plots surrounding their lands in the early twentieth

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<sup>70</sup>Vicky Edenfield, personal communication, 9 April 1996.

<sup>71</sup>Fetters, 163.

<sup>72</sup>Jocelyn Clark, personal communication, 8 February 1996.

<sup>73</sup>Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream*, 154-156.

<sup>74</sup>see George C. Rogers, Jr., *The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), chapter 21, for the first and clearest interpretation of this process.

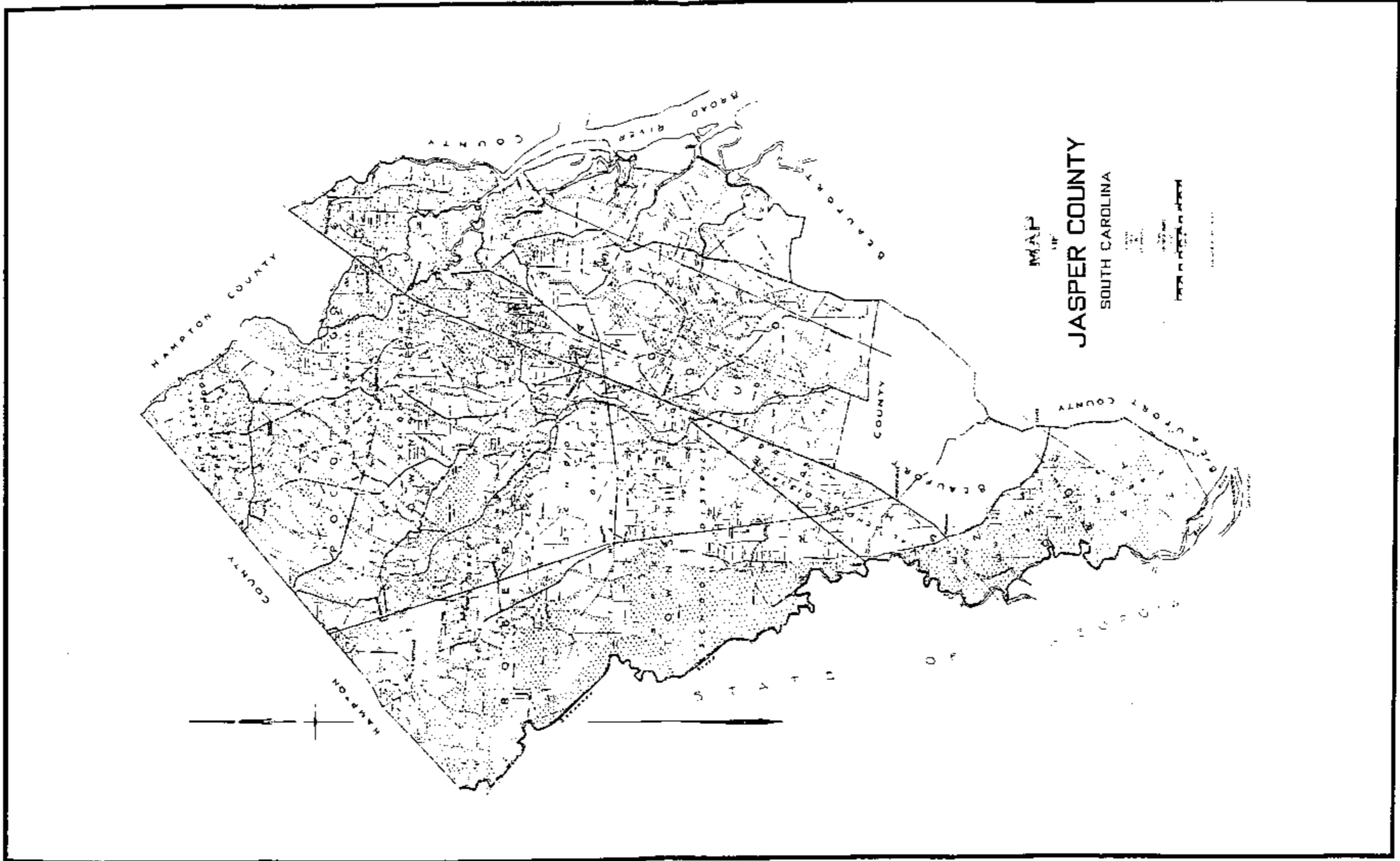


Figure 13. A 1923 map of Jasper County by J.F. Charlton for the Georgia-Carolina Map Company, Savannah, showing individual plots of land.



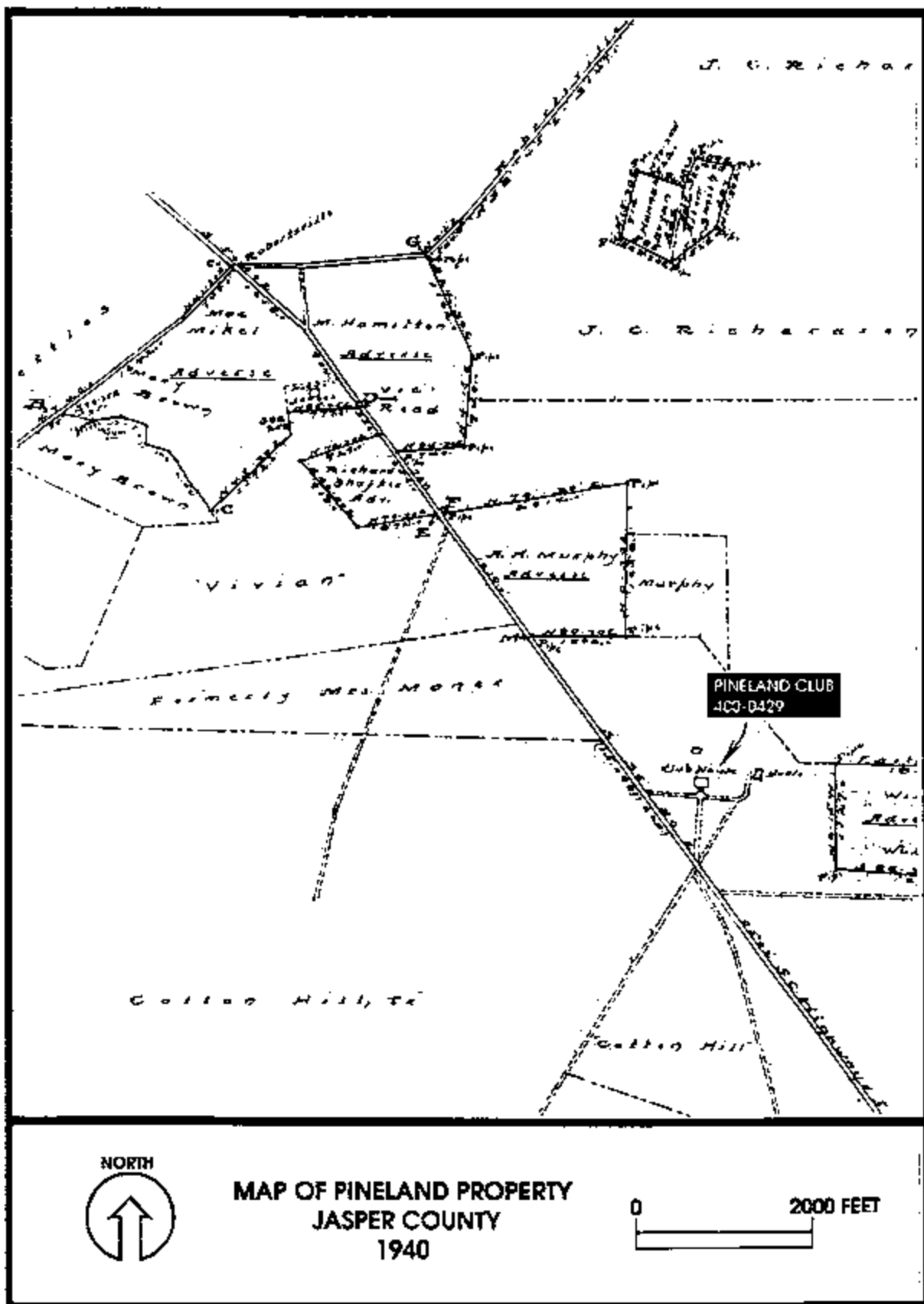


Figure 14. 1940 Map of the Pineland Club property, showing the locations of the club house and outbuildings. Note also the isolated plots of independently held land.

century. A 1923 map shows the patchwork of property owners throughout the county (Figure 13); the Pineland Club still faced islands of small property owners within its boundaries in 1940 (Figure 14).

The seat of the once-powerful Huguenin family, for example, 25,000 acres in two plantations, was broken up and sold several times in the late nineteenth century. Julian Clark purchased 4,000 acres in 1914, named it Spring Hill Plantation, and built a "Southern Colonial" home (site 109 0196).<sup>75</sup> Good Hope Plantation, formerly lands belonging to the mighty Heyward family, was purchased and resold several times from the 1890s until Herbert L. Pratt, a Standard Oil executive from New York, purchased it in 1910 for use as a hunting lodge. While the main lodge at Good Hope burned in the late 1930s, with a replacement in 1944, other buildings remain from the earlier era (site 428 0328).<sup>76</sup> Davant Plantation, meanwhile, near Gillisonville, was purchased in the 1930s by the Berolzheimer family of New York, who created a new "colonial" house around an older nineteenth century one (068 0253).<sup>77</sup>

These new plantations were more than simple recreational facilities, however. Most of the new owners saw them as investments, and sought to turn them into working plantations, though with different crops or animals. In addition, owners of the county's hunting clubs, under local pressure, agreed to cooperate in drainage projects, good roads movements, and school improvement schemes, in addition to not opposing a pending bill in the state legislature to require those who hold more than 5,000 acres in game preserves to pay an annual licensing fee which would benefit the local area.<sup>78</sup> Interestingly, however, amid all of these changes in ownership, the continuities were powerful. In nearly every case, the dominant rice plantations of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century had absentee owners, families living in local cities or in the North who had local managers and overseers running the farm operations. This model rarely changed with the new owners of the twentieth century. Nearly all of the new plantation owners hired local managers and crews to carry out the various agricultural operations.

Jeremiah Millbank provided the most complete description of this process in his reminiscences, *Turkey Hill Plantation*.<sup>79</sup> This book offers a useful case study for the process of turning these antebellum plantations into modern, hopefully more efficient agricultural complexes in the twentieth century. Millbank, a friend of Mrs. Bayard Dominick who lived

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<sup>75</sup>Perry, 142-144.

<sup>76</sup>Jane Powell, personal communication, 11 March 1996.

<sup>77</sup>Perry, 144-145; Rutledge Moore, personal communication, 12 February 1996; see also the 1939 plat of the Berolzheimer's plantation in the Jasper County Plat Book 3, page 37, 1939.

<sup>78</sup>"Hunting Clubs are Ready to Co-operate," *Beaufort Gazette*, 9 February 1917.

<sup>79</sup>Jeremiah Millbank, with Grace Fox Perry, *Turkey Hill Plantation* (privately printed, 1966).

at Gregorie Neck Plantation, purchased nearly 20,000 acres of land in northeastern Jasper County in 1940 from the Savannah River Lumber Company. This massive tract included several antebellum plantations, and Millbank named the new entity, Turkey Hill Plantation, after one of them. He built a new house, designed by Willis Irvin, of Aiken, South Carolina, again in the "southern colonial" style.<sup>80</sup> Millbank spent several years in the early 1940s building thirteen canals on the estate, draining the lands into the Great Swamp. With this newly reclaimed land, Millbank first experimented with truck crops, none of which proved successful. Grains, however, did well, particularly corn, oats, and hay. Along with these, he experimented with hybrid cattle. By 1950 he had also turned to raising turkeys, though they fell victim to a form of malaria which spread throughout the County. While managing 10,000 acres for recreation purposes, he used the plantation as a demonstration project for mechanization and fertilization products, and for diversified agricultural activities.

Jasper County was created in 1912. Ridgeland, emerging in the 1880s from the hamlet of Gopher Hill, served as the source for the petitions for a new county. Attempts to form a new county out of the vast expanse of Beaufort County were nothing new; Hampton County, the northern section of Beaufort County, came into existence in 1878, while there was talk in 1901 about forming a Heyward County.<sup>81</sup> A group of men in Ridgeland began new discussions in 1910, and canvassed the area to develop support. An election of those in the proposed county, to be named after the Revolutionary War hero William Jasper, was held in July 1911. The voters in Gillisonville, Grahamville, Grays, Ridgeland, Coosawhatchie, Tillman, and other towns in Hampton and Beaufort County approved the new county overwhelmingly, 283 to 24.<sup>82</sup> C.E. Perry, one of the original supporters of the new county, donated the land for the new courthouse in Ridgeland, which was designed by William Augustus Edwards (site 428 0003); Perry's colonial revival house remains close to the courthouse on Adams Street (site 428 0158).<sup>83</sup> The outlines of the new county were surveyed in 1912 by Theodore Hamby and R.C. Nixson, and the General Assembly approved the new county in 1912.<sup>84</sup>

Ridgeland grew as the new county seat, but not quickly. The railroad provided both the basis for growth as well as the growing town's orientation. The railroad, and its depot, formed the center of town, much as US Highway 17 does now. The range of commercial buildings which remain along Green and Railroad Streets testify to the centrality of the

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<sup>80</sup>The style would be more accurately described as a mix of French eclectic and Tidewater plantation.

<sup>81</sup>"The New County," *Palmetto Post*, 12 September 1901.

<sup>82</sup>"Bright New Star in County Constellation," *Beaufort Gazette*, 21 July 1911.

<sup>83</sup>see the National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Jasper County Courthouse, entered on the NRHP 30 October 1981, on file at SCDAH.

<sup>84</sup>Jasper County Miscellaneous Deed Book, pages 133-134; *Acts and Joint Resolutions...of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina 1912*, 827-841.

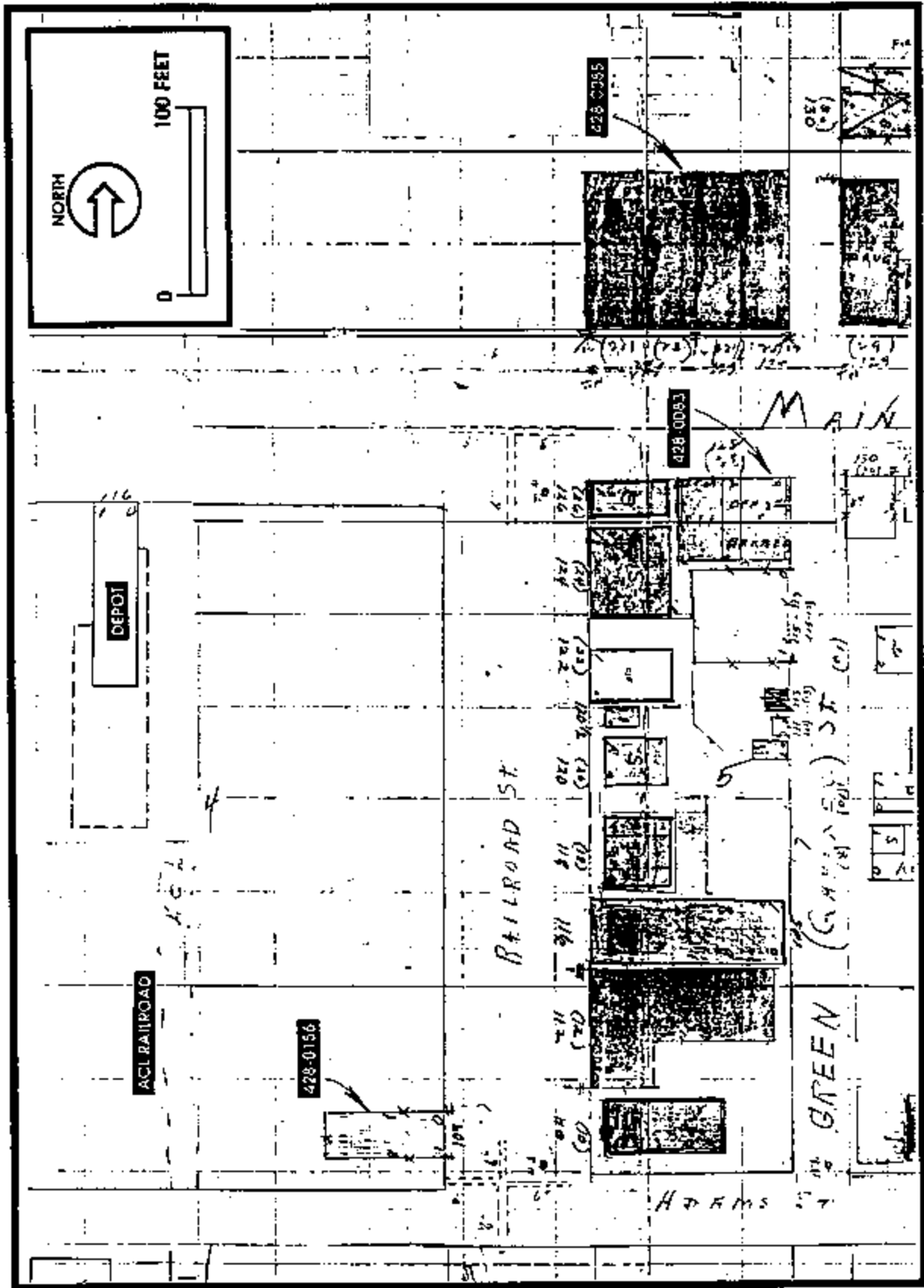


Figure 15. A portion of an unpublished Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Ridgeland, 1940, showing commercial buildings along the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

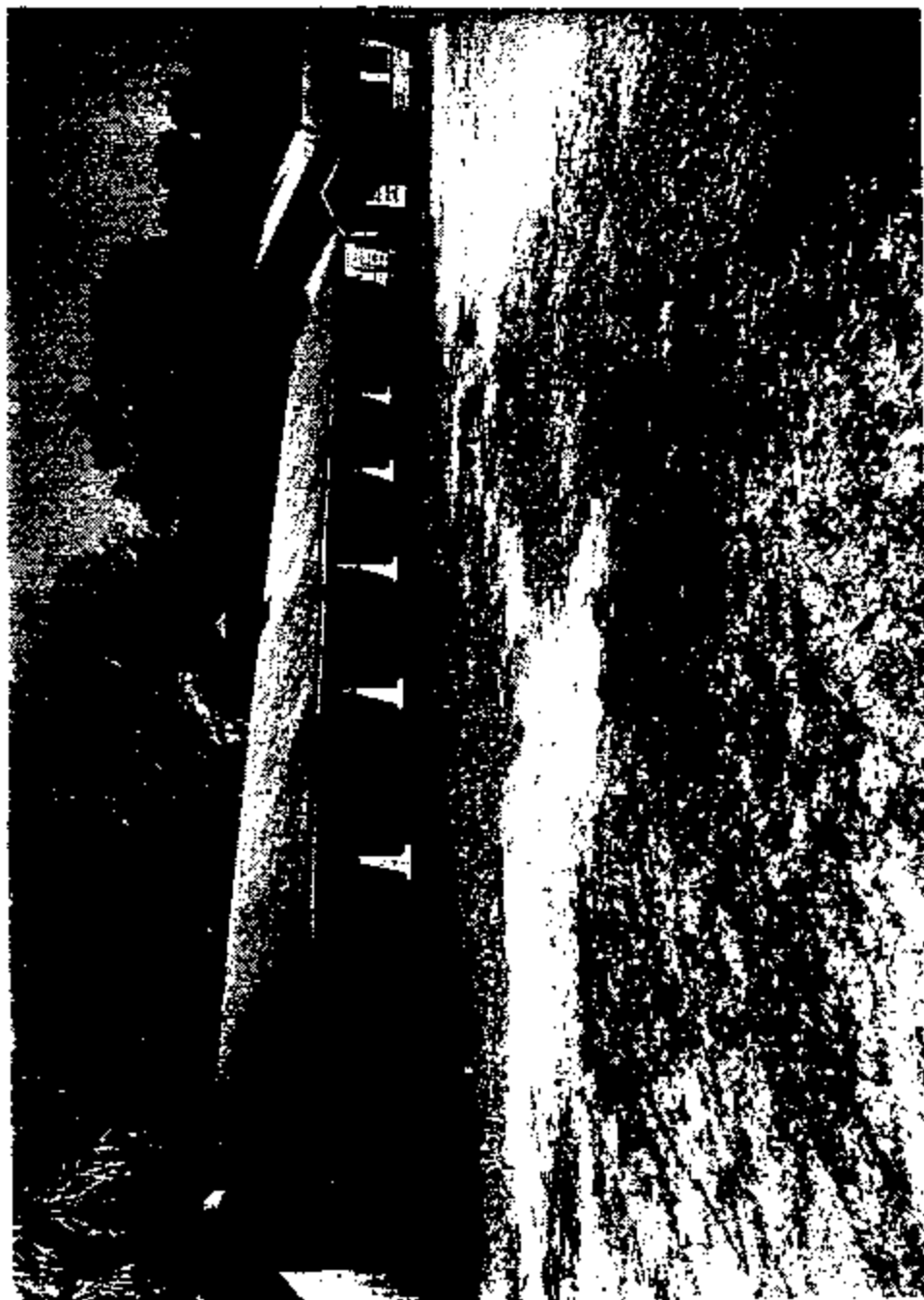


Figure 16. The Ridgeland Motel, c. 1930, facing U.S. Highway 17.

railroad (see Figure 15). Businesses faced the tracks where the travelers would depart, while other stores, such as those in the Perry block (site 428 0085) lined Main Street which extended away from the tracks.

This spatial organization changed in the late 1920s when the new "Coastal Highway" passed through Ridgeland. This national road, now Smart Boulevard in Ridgeland, provided a new focus for commercial activities, and reoriented the village; east and west sections of the village now relied on the Highway for their standards rather than the railroad. 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 out 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.<sup>85</sup>

Several entrepreneurs took advantage of these possibilities. A service station in a Mediterranean style standing at the corner of Main Street and Smart Boulevard (site 428 0024) beckoned the automobilists, while the developers of the Ridgeland Motel (site 428 0033; see Figure 16) in the early 1930s drew upon images of Mt. Vernon to attract weary travelers.

Houses in the town reflect this quiet and steady growth, as modest bungalows from the 1920s and 1930s prevail. The area west of US 17, the "Coastal Highway," gives the best evidence of these houses, particularly along Green Street (see, for example, sites 428 0093, 428 0169, and 428 0128) (Figure 17). A strong presence of Craftsman style homes, also popular in the early twentieth century, is also clear, particularly at the corner of Russell Street and First Avenue (see sites 428 0147, 428 0148, and 428 0149) (Figure 18). Another variation on the Craftsman style, which drew upon Japanese influences, can be seen across US 17 on East Main Street (site 428 0042), while the best example of the ever-popular Colonial Revival style is the Ryan House, also on East Main Street (site 428 0043), built in 1905.

Hardeeville, once a fashionable resort for antebellum planters, was nearly destroyed during the Civil War. It reemerged in the twentieth century with the arrival of the railroad and especially after 1916 when it served as the headquarters for the Argent Lumber

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<sup>85</sup>Wade Stackhouse, "Development of the South Carolina Coast Country," *Beaufort Gazette*, 23 July, 1925. Charlton's 1923 *Map of Jasper County* also refers to a "Proposed State Highway" between Hardeeville and Ridgeland.

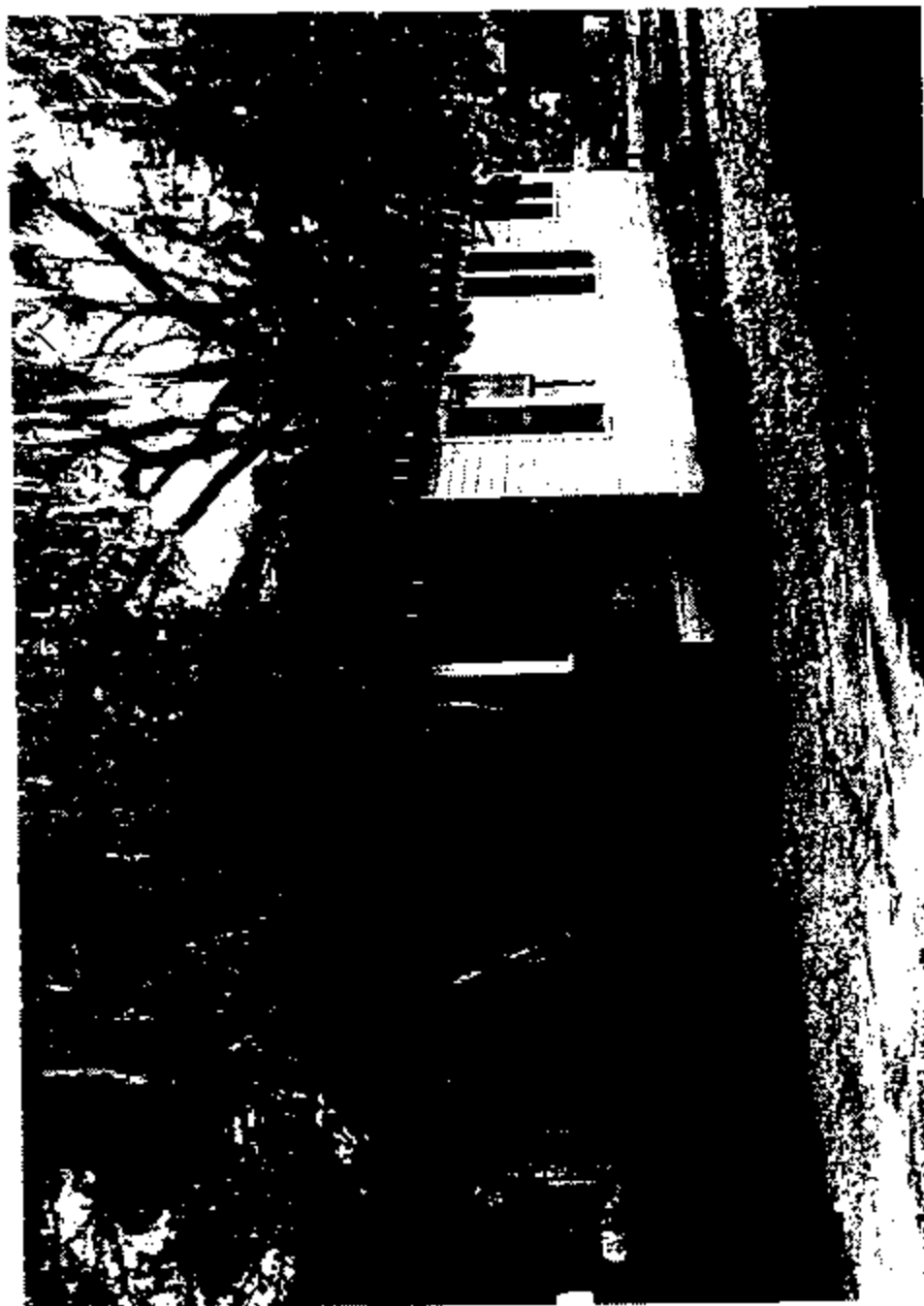


Figure 17. 404 Second Avenue in Ridgeland, site 428 0128, c. 1930.



Figure 18. The Zahlor House, 107 Russell Street in Ridgeland, site 428 0149, c. 1910.





Figure 19. The Coburn House, 306 Main Street in Hardeeville, site 216 0212, c. 1925.

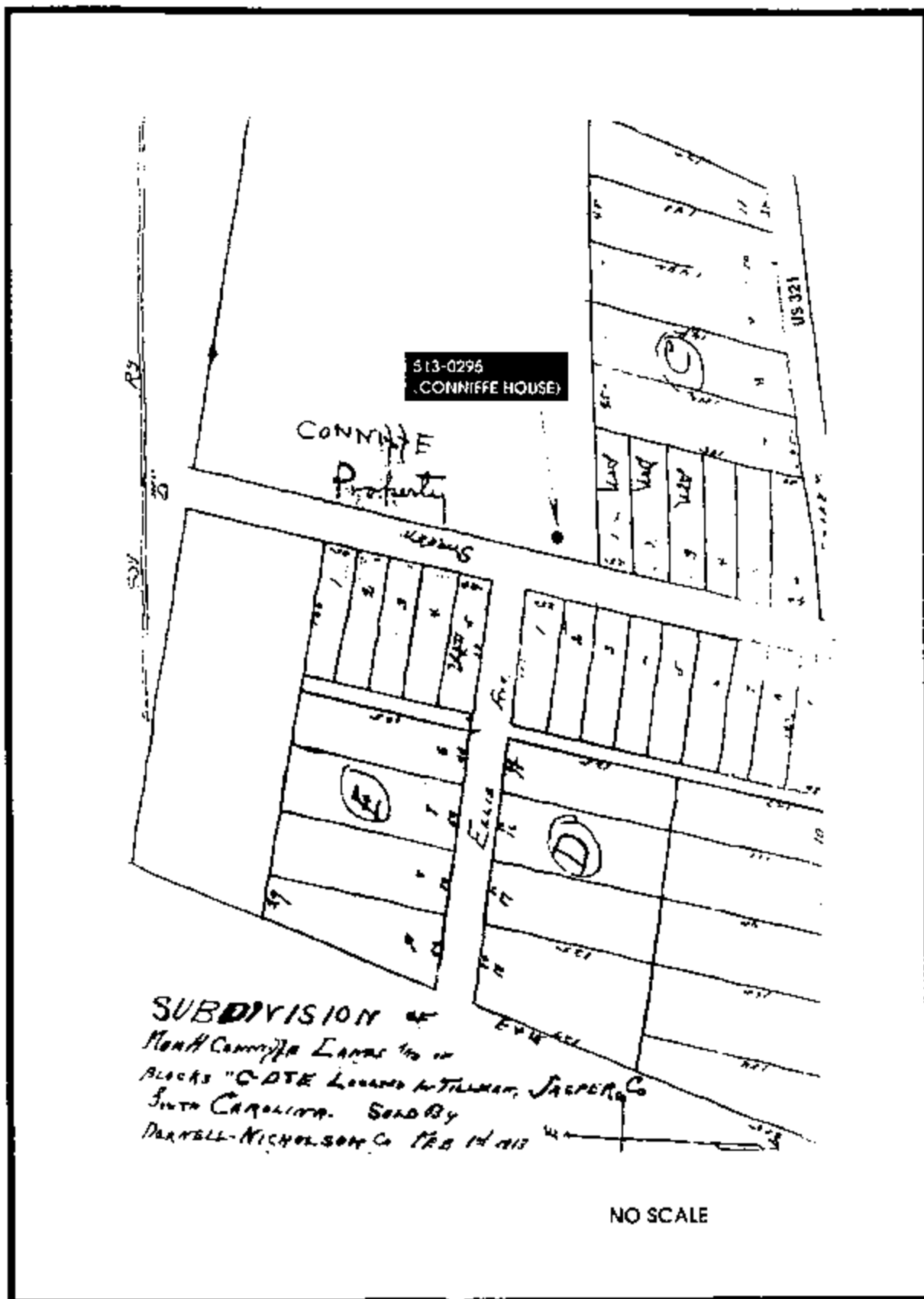


Figure 20. A 1913 plat showing a proposed subdivision of lands in Tillman. Note the presence of the Southern Railway and the Depot. Conniffe was the Depot Master for Tillman at the time.

Company. Hardeeville was divided between Jasper and Beaufort Counties when Jasper County was created; it did not enter Jasper County fully until after World War II. Several homes give testimony to the town's rising fortunes, and show the presence of several powerful families such as the McTeers, Coburns, and Hutsons (sites 216 0212, 216 0222, and 216 0238) (Figure 19).

Other towns in the county remained small, albeit vital centers for local trade and milling. Grays was a thriving center into the early twentieth century, as was Gillisonville despite the loss of the courthouse in the 1860s. Five stores, including one run by African Americans, two blacksmiths, a turpentine still, grists and saw mills, a cotton gin, and a post office testified to Gillisonville's activity.<sup>66</sup> Tillman, which was known as Hennie's Crossroads through the 1870s, gained a post office through the support of Congressman George Tillman along with a railroad depot.<sup>67</sup> It, like the other villages in the county, became a collection of houses, stores, mills, and a doctor's office (site 513 0347) by the 1920s.

According to the 1937 General Highway Map of Jasper County, Ridgeland was clearly the county's center of population with 715 residents. Tillman (population 398), Pocatoligo (population 317), Switzerland (population 200), and Coosawhatchie (population 160) were also significant centers. Other towns such as Grays, Pineland, Robertville, and Gillisonville had fewer than 100 residents each. In this heavily rural county, railroads spurred the only dreams of development. Tillman provides the most graphic example of railroad-inspired dreams of urban development. M. Conniffe, the town's depot master, attempted to form a subdivision along the railroad (Figure 18). The lots were very small, and the intended population did not materialize; the subdivision failed, a 1929 map shows a pattern of houses very similar to today (Figure 20). As the county grew institutionally, schools came to play an important part. The prevailing pattern for education was to have many small one- or two-room frame schoolhouses spaced widely throughout the county. Raised up on brick or wood piers, these were probably little different in appearance from the surrounding houses. The new county began attempting to bring these together in the 1920s with regional consolidated schools. The county built four large brick schools, largely Colonial Revival style but with significant stylistic additions, in Grays (site 203 0398), Hardeeville (site 216 0211), Ridgeland (site 0428 0035), and Tillman (site 513 0021). All four of these schools survive, though none is used as a school.

Few of Jasper County's historic resources are clearly visible to the passing visitor. Old houses in the small villages and in the countryside are far from the interstate which now bisects the County, while the plantations remain hidden, veiled subtly behind screens of pines and avenues of live oaks. Buildings and structures spread throughout the County, however, speak quietly of the County's history to those willing to look and reflect. Change has been slow while continuities remain strong. Concentration of land exists side-by-side

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<sup>66</sup>D. Peterman, personal communication, 6/1/96.

<sup>67</sup>Perry, *Moving Finger of Jasper*

with small farms, from the plantation owners and yeoman farmers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the timber companies and local residents of the twentieth century. The County's process of growth shows in the buildings that remain; guardians of Jasper County's future will do well to look to them and to the patterns which they represent.

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## 11. National Register Properties in Jasper County

Four properties have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] in Jasper County to date:

Name	Location	Date Listed
Gilisonville Baptist Church	US 278, Gilisonville	5/14/71
Robertville Baptist Church	Junction US 321 and SR 26, Robertville	2/23/72
Jasper County Courthouse	Russell Street, Ridgeland	10/20/81
Church of the Holy Trinity	Junction CR 13 and CR 29, near Ridgeland	3/25/82

## 12. Evaluation

Evaluations of significance, in terms of eligibility for the NRHP, must be based on several criteria. Age, integrity, and condition are significant baseline factors in determining the eligibility of a historic resource for the NRHP. These factors must be balanced, however, against the historic context within which these resources exist. The historical overview presented in item 9 of this report identifies general patterns of development in Jasper County, and serves as a foundation for understanding the historical context. Several themes derived from this historical overview guided the recommendations for potential NRHP eligibility.

1) Agriculture is the prepotent historical fact in Jasper County's history, particularly in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Farming, both large- and small-scale, formed the basis of the County's economy as well as its social relations. The impact on the landscape and on the built environment has been profound. The extensive modifications to the areas along the Savannah River for rice cultivation are the most dramatic example, but other manifestations include farm buildings and complexes, field patterns, and sharecroppers'/tenant houses. Given the tendency to recombine old plantation lands that had devolved into small landholdings, the existing stock of late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm buildings is small. Six examples of both large and small scale houses and sites have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

2) Lumbering has been one of the most important sub-categories of agriculture in Jasper County. Its role in shaping the County's landscape and influencing its economic and social patterns in the twentieth century has been profound. As with agriculture generally, the physical remains are few. Brockington and Associates, Inc., has placed special emphasis

on identifying houses, structures, and objects that can help to document this important aspect of Jasper County's history. One site has been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

3) Conservation/Recreation is a theme which closely coincides with agriculture, and that comes to dominate by the twentieth century. By the late nineteenth century many of the former plantations were acquired first by companies from both northern and southern states and operated and managed as timber lands. In the early twentieth century most of these former plantations, and some of the timber lands, began passing into the hands of wealthy northern investors for use as hunting clubs, seasonal retreats, and agricultural demonstration projects. This often involved further extensive modifications to the landscape as well as erecting new residential and agricultural structures. Over two-thirds of the County's land is held in these large units, along with remaining tracts of timber lands. They now constitute the dominant land-use pattern in the County. Many of the buildings on these plantations are relatively recent, dating to the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. Given their importance in documenting a significant trend in Jasper County's development, eight plantations and clubs have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

4) Settlement patterns guided much of Jasper County's political landscape. The Swiss Purrysburgh settlement, though not long-lasting, was the first important urban settlement in what is now Jasper County. The pattern of towns that now exists, other than Purrysburgh and Coosawhatchie, is largely a nineteenth century creation, from antebellum towns like Gillisonville and Hardeeville to the more modern Ridgeland and Tillman. Buildings in these incorporated villages clearly reflect this period of significance. Many of the once-thriving town centers have lost much of their vitality, however, in the advent of more extensive paved roads and larger, more centralized commercial centers. Brockington and Associates, Inc., made an attempt to identify what remains of these town centers such as Grays, Tillman, Tarboro, Coosawhatchie, Robertville, and Gillisonville, in addition to the larger village of Hardeeville. The consolidated schools of the 1920s were important features of several of these towns. Three of the schools, along with four houses and one doctor's office have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

In particular, Ridgeland benefited from its selection as the seat of the new county in 1912. It received an added boost when US Highway 17, the "Coastal Highway" went through the village. One building which reflects this development has been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

5) Commercial activities have been the focus, if not the reason for the existence, of the County's small villages from the eighteenth century into the early twentieth century. Given their role in defining their communities and providing crucial social networks, this survey has paid particular attention to the County's stores, from the general stores of the late nineteenth century to the chain stores and tourist-oriented facilities of the twentieth. Two such buildings have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

6) Transportation patterns closely parallel those of the towns, as towns naturally arose along the few roads and at river crossings in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Coosawhatchie is the principal eighteenth century example. This process continued in a different form in the nineteenth century, as Ridgeland was primarily a creation of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Meanwhile, roads were developed to link important settlements and points of access to water transportation. This pattern of inland roads has had a much greater role in influencing the historic resources that remain in Jasper County than the Savannah River, which played so great role in the eighteenth century. An attempt has been made to identify historic roadways. Two historic roads on plantations and one public road have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

7) Churches have been places for socialization as well as devotion throughout Jasper County's history. From at least the 1830s, most of the County's residents, particularly but not exclusively the yeomen, were strongly evangelical, and had a series of churches to fulfill their devotional needs. Jasper County's churches are one of the principal sets of resources which remain from the antebellum era. The three most noteworthy churches in Jasper County, Gillisonville Baptist Church, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Grahamville, and Robertville Baptist Church, have already been listed on the NRHP. Two other churches have been recommended eligible for the NRHP.

8) Military activities, particularly during the Civil War, had profound impacts on Jasper County. The Civil War left a destructive legacy in the County, as a large number of the standing structures were destroyed in a short time in 1865. This situation suggests that late nineteenth and twentieth century buildings will dominate the survey; clearly, buildings which survived the Civil War will be given an important consideration. At the same time, the Civil War had a more positive legacy on Jasper County's architectural and engineering history. The remains of military fortifications, such as the breastworks that were erected during the Civil War, are scattered throughout the county, and represent significant resources. It is recommended that a thematic historic district including these military fortifications be defined and recommended eligible for the NRHP.



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### JASPER COUNTY SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

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

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Jasper 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 Jasper 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.

National Register field evaluations were conducted by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Jenny Dilworth, in conjunction with consultant Bruce G. Harvey of Brockington & Associates, on July 31 and August 1, 1996.

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#### 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 Jasper 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, or C) and/or Criteria Considerations (abbreviated "CC") under which the property qualifies.

0680013	Gillisonville Square	A: Politics
2030379	Cope House	C: Architecture
2030385	Cleland House	A: Social History; C: Architecture
2030394	Langford House	C: Architecture
2030398	Grays Consolidated School	A: Education; C: Architecture

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2160211	Hardeeville Consolidated School	A: Education; C: Architecture
2160216	Heyward House	C: Architecture
2160217	Hardeeville United Methodist Church	C: Architecture; CC a: Religious Property
2160222	McTeer House, Hardeeville	A: Social History; C: Architecture
2160414	Charleston and Savannah Highway	A: Transportation
2160427	Hagood's Service Station	A: Commerce
3010375	White's Grocery and Gas	A: Commerce
3290402	David Thomas Freeman House	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
4000356	Warnock House	C: Architecture
4280033	Ridgeland Motel	A: Commerce; C: Architecture
4280223	Whitehall (Tabby Ruins)	B: Thomas Heyward; C: Architecture
4280250	Euhaw Baptist Church	A: Religion; C: Architecture; CC a: Religious Property
4280435	Thomas Heyward, Jr., Grave [Old House Plantation Site]	A: Social History; B: Thomas Heyward, Jr.; CC d: Cemetery
5130021	Tillman Consolidated School	A: Education; C: Architecture
5130294	Ritter Lumber Company Drying Kiln Ruins	A: Industry; Social History
5130304	Fleming House	A: Social History; C: Architecture
5130347	Tillman Doctor's Office	A: Social History; C: Architecture



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COMPLEXES ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following complexes, or collections of historically or physically related properties, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The historic or common name, if known, and Jasper County Survey site number are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, or C) and/or Criteria Considerations (abbreviated "CC") under which the property qualifies.

Davant Plantation

0680253.00 Main House  
.01 Slave Kitchen  
.02 Slave Cabin  
.03 Tenant House  
.04 Tenant House  
.05 Rental House  
.06 Hay Barn  
.07 Dog Kennel  
.08 Stable

A: Social History;  
C: Architecture

Turkey Hill Plantation

1090430.00 Main House  
.01 Savannah River Lumber Company Office

A: Social History;  
C: Architecture

Maureen Plantation

2160273.00 Main House  
.01 Manager's House  
.02 Barn  
.03 Shed  
.04 Equipment Shed  
.05 Corn Crib  
.06 Worker's Houses  
.07 Smokehouse  
.08 Garage

A: Social History;  
C: Architecture

Delta Plantation

3010022.00 Main House  
.01 Union Causeway/Screven Ferry/  
Rochester Ferry  
.02 Hardee Cemetery  
.03 Civil War Fortification  
.04 House [probably tenant]  
.05 Tenant Quarters  
.06 Barn Complex  
.07 Manager's House

A: Social History;  
Transportation;  
Military;  
C: Architecture

Jasper County Survey Evaluations, page 4

Cypress Creek Plantation

- 4000387.00 Jesse Ives House [Main House]
- .01 Old Augusta Road
- .02 Ritter Mill House [moved]
- .03 Railroad Bed
- .04 Three Sisters Ferry Road

A: Social History;  
Transportation;  
C: Architecture

Pineland Club

- 4000429.00 Main House [Bormes House] and  
Oak Allees [landscape]
- .01 Cabin #1
- .02 Cabin #2

A: Social History;  
C: Architecture

Red Bluff Plantation

- 4110082.00 Barn
- .01 Civil War Battery
- .02 House Ruins
- .03 Caretaker's Cottage
- .04 Tractor Shed
- .05 Grain House
- .06 Caretaker's Cottage

A: Social History;  
Military;  
C: Architecture

Chelsea Plantation

- 4280257.00 Main House
- .01 Garage [Farm]
- .02 Barn
- .03 Equipment Shed
- .04 Shed
- .05 House
- .06 House
- .07 Pump House
- .08 Small House
- .09 Tenant House
- .10 Small House
- .11 Small House
- .12 Small House
- .13 Garage [for Main House]

A: Social History;  
C: Architecture

Good Hope Plantation

- 4280328.00 Main House  
 .01 Dining Guests House  
 .02 Manager's House  
 .03 Dog Trainer's House  
 .04 Guests Residence  
 .05 Dog Kennels  
 .06 Stables  
 .07 Garage  
 .08 Shed  
 .09 Shed

A: Social History;  
 C: Architecture

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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. We encourage property owners or interested citizens to contact the National Register staff at the S.C. Department of Archives and History with additional information that may be helpful in making this determination.

- 0680341 186 Sardis Road - good, intact example of a type; history unknown  
 1090015 Wade House - good, intact example of a type; history prior to 1936 unknown  
 2030380 Oak Grove Baptist Church - appears to have good integrity; history unknown; need early photographs  
 2030383 Lee Smith Store - good example of rural commercial type; disappearing resource; history unknown  
 2030384 Cope's Store - good example; history unknown; was porte cochere added? If so, when?  
 2030397 Peeples House - date of construction? Was it always a residence? Is front porch an addition?  
 2160025 Purrysburgh Road/Savannah Road - integrity? Could more be included?  
 2160212 Coburn House - tourist home? built by same people who built McTeer House?  
 2160238 D.C. Hutson House - intact and interesting vernacular form; history unknown  
 2160422 Jug Wells - Origin? How many are there? Integrity?  
 3010373 Lassiter Store - date of construction for 2nd story porch and other alterations; history unknown  
 4000357 Unidentified Robertville House - good, intact example of farm house; outbuildings?; history unknown  
 4280007 Masonic Hall/Home Furnishing Company - date of construction? Was 2nd story added later?  
 4280011 Small Masonry Building - early telephone/electric exchange building?

- 4280042 J.M. Woods House, 124 East Main Street, Ridgeland - good, excellent, intact example of type; history unknown  
4280058 Wise House - large and significant in Ridgeland; however, alterations remain a question  
4280159 B.J. Perry House - intact example; history unknown

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INACCESSIBLE PROPERTIES

The following historic properties could not be accessed in July/August 1996, because of vegetation overgrowth; however, they will be visited in the winter of 1996-1997 when visibility will not be impaired.

- 1090418 Civil War Battery, Bees Creek  
3010372 Civil War Battery, New River  
4280271 Upland Rice Fields, R & M Plantation  
4700416 Civil War Battery, Mackay Point Plantation

8-22-1996/AWC

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### 13. Data Gaps

Every reasonable effort was made to gain access to the historic sites in Jasper County during the fieldwork for this survey. As mentioned in section 8 above, much of Jasper County's land is held in large private holdings. Permission was required to survey properties within these private holdings, and was secured for most. Several plantations remain unsurveyed, including Bird Hope, Mackay Point, Okeetee Club, Hoover, Tarboro, Roseland, Gregorie Neck, and Sherwood. Areas which were not accessible for this survey are indicated on the maps that accompany this report. In addition, Federal holdings in the Savannah River National Wildlife Refuge were not surveyed during this fieldwork.

### 14. Inventory of Historic Properties in Jasper County

#### Brighon Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
056 0353	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Robertville	CR 119, 0.9 miles Northwest of SR 119

#### Calpen Bay Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
068 0013	Gillisonville Square	c. 1840	M	Gillisonville	Jct. US 278 and SC 462
068 0253.00	Davant Plantation, Main House	c. 1870	D	Gillisonville	Off SC 462
068 0253.01	Slave kitchen	c. 1850	D	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.02	Slave cabin	c. 1850	D	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.03	Tenant house	c. 1939	D	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.04	Tenant house	c. 1939	D	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.05	Rental house	c. 1910	D	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.06	Hay barn	c. 1930	M	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.07	Dog kennel	c. 1939	M	Gillisonville	see above
068 0253.08	Stable	c. 1939	M	Gillisonville	see above
068 0311	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	Tarboro Road, CR 22, 1.5 mi. from eastern end of pavement
068 0340	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 39 (187 Old Dam Rd.)
068 0341	Unnamed House	c. 1890	D	Ridgeland	CR 149 (186 Sardis Rd.), northern end of pavement

068 0395	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Gillisonville	CR 75, 0.4 miles West of Gillisonville Square
068 0408	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Gillisonville	CR 359, 0.2 miles South of SC 462

Coosawhatchie Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
109 0001	Gillisonville Baptist Church	1838	R	Gillisonville	SC 462, 0.2 miles southeast of Gillisonville Square
109 0014	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, c. 2 miles West of Coosawhatchie
109 0015	Wade House	c. 1900	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, c. 2 miles West of Coosawhatchie
109 0196	Spring Hill Plantation	1915	D	Ridgeland	CR 426, 0.5 miles North of CR 19
109 0293	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	CR 381 (Roseland Road), 0.5 miles from SC 462
109 0327	Rice - canal/ditch	pre-1850 (?)	M	Ridgeland	CR 13, 0.8 miles North of Rice Shire Road
109 0329	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, 0.3 miles South of intersection in Coosawhatchie
109 0330	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, corner in Coosawhatchie behind Palmetto Coach
109 0331	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, behind Palmetto Coach
109 0332	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, adjacent to Palmetto Coach
109 0333	Palmetto Coach	c. 1930	C	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, main intersection
109 0334	Coosawhatchie Post Office	c. 1930	M	Coosawhatchie	SC 462, main intersection
109 0335	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Coosawhatchie	CR 424, 0.1 miles South of Gilmanis Road
109 0336	Mount Olive Baptist Church	c. 1925	R	Coosawhatchie	CR 424, corner of Gilmanis Road
109 0338	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Coosawhatchie	CR 39, West side, 0.9 miles South of SC 462
109 0339	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Coosawhatchie	CR 39 (Log Hall Road), East side, 0.9 miles South of SC 462
109 0344	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278, 0.9 miles South of CR 39
109 0345	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Ridgeland	US 278, near CR 313
0109 0411	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278, c. 1.4 miles North of Ridgeland town line
109 0412	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 19, 0.3 miles East of I-95
109 0418	Battery	1862	M		SC 462, near Bees Creek

109 0430.00	Turkey Hill Plantation--Main House	c. 1940	D	Coosawhatchie	Off CR 39, c. 1.5 miles south of SC 462
109 0430.01	Savannah River Lumber Company Office	c. 1900	C	Coosawhatchie	Off CR 39, c. 2.5 miles south of SC 462

#### Furman Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
183 0395	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Pineland	CR 17, North side, 0.3 miles East of CR 363

#### Grays Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
203 0377	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Grays	CR 15 (Pineland Road), c. 0.5 miles Northeast of CR 41
203 0378	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Grays	SC 3, 0.3 miles West of junction CR 15
203 0379	Cope House	c. 1895	D	Grays	SC 3, 0.8 miles Northwest of CR 15
203 380	Oak Grove Baptist Church	c. 1900	R	Grays	CR 17, 0.2 miles West of CR 41
203 0381	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Grays	CR 17, 0.5 miles West of CR 41
203 0382	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Grays	CR 409, 0.2 miles Northeast of CR 17
203 0383	Lee Smith Store	c. 1910	C	Grays	Northwest corner US 278 and SC 3
203 0384	Cope's Store	c. 1930	C	Grays	Southeast corner of US 278 and SC 3
203 0385	Cleland House	c. 1915	D	Grays	Southwest corner of US 278 and SC 3
203 0386	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Grays	US 278, 0.1 mi south of SC 3
203 0394	Langford House	c. 1920	D	Gillisonville	CR 75, Southeast corner of CR 87
203 0396	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Grays	US 278, 1.1 mi south of SC 3
203 0397	Peeples House	c. 1920	D	Grays	US 278, 0.6 mi south of SC 3
203 0398	Grays Consolidated High School	1927	M	Grays	US 278, 0.1 mi north of SC 3
203 0399	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Grays	US 278 0.8 miles North of SC 3
203 0400	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Grays	CR 108, 0.25 mi north of CR 113
203 0404	Unnamed House	C. 1868	D	Grays	CR 168, 0.3 miles South of CR 38
203 0405	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Grays	CR 38, 0.2 mi east of CR 138
203 0406	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Grays	CR 38, 0.1 mile West of CR 138

203 0409	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Grays	CR 111, West side, 0.4 miles North of CR 112
203 0410	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Grays	CR 111, West side, 0.7 miles North of CR 112
203 0420	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Grays	CR 41 (Beaver Dam Road), 0.1 mile southeast of Beaver Dam Creek
203 0426	Smith House	c. 1866	D	Grays	US 278, corner of CR 138

#### Hardeeville Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
216 0025	Purrysburgh Road/Savannah Road CR 34	c. 1740	M	Hardeeville	c. 2.7 miles between CSX tracks and Purrysburgh
216 0211	Hardeeville Consolidated School Hardeeville Chamber Center	1928	E	Hardeeville	Main Street
216 0212	Coburn House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	306 Main Street
216 0216	Heyward House	c. 1890	D	Hardeeville	110 Main Street
216 0217	United Methodist Church	c. 1860	R	Hardeeville	106 Main Street
216 0218	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Hardeeville	0109 Main Street
216 0221	Forrester House	c. 1890	D	Hardeeville	behind 22 Main Street
216 0222	McTeer House/Altrida's Antiques	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	Main Street, second building east of intersection with US17
216 0225	T.W. Burrows Realty (formerly)	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	705 Highway 17
216 0226	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	104 Boyd Street
216 0227	Argent Lumber Company, Engine no. 7	c. 1920	I	Hardeeville	Lawn of Hardeeville Town Hall, Main Street
216 0229	Old Jail	c. 1910	M	Hardeeville	Davis Lane, set back from Northeast corner of US 17 and SR 46
216 0231	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	behind 127 Sunset Drive
216 0232	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Coburn Street - Third house on left from Boyd Street
216 0233	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Coburn Ave., Second house on Left from Boyd Street
216 0234	Darnell House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	612 Eugenia Street
216 0236	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Main Street, corner of Columbia Street
216 0237	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	Main Street, between Columbia Street and 195.



216 0238	D.C. Hutson House/Walsh's Cash and Carry	c. 1915	D	Hardeeville	Highway 46, c. 1/4 mile in from town limit.
216 0258	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	1st Street, corner
216 0259	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	1st Street
216 0260	Unnamed House	c. 1890	D	Hardeeville	CR 104, 0.1 miles north of CR 413
216 0261	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	CR 104, 0.3 miles south of CR 413
216 0262	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	CR 104, 0.3 miles north of SC 46
216 0263	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Main Street, corner of RR tracks.
216 0264	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Main Street, one up from RR tracks
216 0265	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	US 321, 1/4 mile North of SC 46
216 0266	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	Church Street, corner of US 321.
216 0267	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	Church Street, second house on left from US 321.
216 0269	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	Church Street, fourth house on left from US 321.
216 0272	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	SR 141, John Smith Road, corner of SR 88
216 0273.00	Maureen Plantation, Main House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Off of SR 46, c. 1.7 miles East of the Hardeeville town line.
216 0273.01	Manager's House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.02	Barn	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.03	Shed	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.04	Equipment Shed	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.05	Corn Crib	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.06	Worker's Houses	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.07	Smokehouse	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0273.08	Garage	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
216 0371	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	Jenkins Avenue, Southwest side, across from 833 Jenkins Avenue.
216 0372	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	833 Jenkins Avenue
216 0388	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	Underneath US 321 viaduct
216 0389	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	corner of CR 156 and CR 354
216 0390	Keller Place, Barn	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	Behind Main Street, across from St. Stephens Church next to 715 Main Street
216 0392	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	CR 169, 0.5 miles Northeast of CR 34, east side

216 0414	Charleston and Savannah Highway/County Road 169	c. 1750	M	Hardeeville	CR 169
216 0422	Jug wells	c. 1820?	M	Hardeeville	off CR 34, 0.5 miles south of CR 31
216 0427	Hagood's Service Station	c. 1925	C	Hardeeville	13 US 17 South

#### Hardeeville NW Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
217 0274	Deer Park Lodge	c. 1928	D	Tilman	c. 3mi. west of intersection of US 321 and SC 243, Westvaco Corp. grounds
217 0275	Winkler Family Cemetery	c. 1800	M	Tilman	c. 3mi. west of intersection of US 321 and SC 243, Westvaco Corp. grounds
217 0350	Bridge	c. 1930	M	Tilman	SR 119 (Sand Hills Road), 1.25 mi. Southeast of CR 201
217 0351	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	SR 119 (Sand Hills Road), 1.4 mi. South of CR 277
217 0432	Tom Goethe House	c. 1920	D	Tarboro	Savannah River/CR 277

#### Jasper Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
251 0277	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Hardeeville	CR 162 South side, 0.1 mi. from CR 170
251 0278	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	US 278, 0.1 mi North of junction with US 170
251 0370	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	Old Baileys Road, .9 mi. South of SR 170

#### Laurel Bay Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
290 0282	Baro	c. 1910	M	Ridgeland	CR 387 (Bolen Hall Rd.), North side, 0.1 mi. from Euhaw Creek

#### Limehouse Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
301 0022.00	Delta Plantation, Main House	c. 1925	D	Hardeeville	CR 92 (Bellinger Hill Road), c. 3 miles south of Levy Station
301 0022.01	Union Causeway/Screven Ferry/Rochester Ferry	1762	M	Hardeeville	see above
0301 0022.02	Hardee Cemetery	c. 1840	M	Hardeeville	see above

301 0022.03	Civil War Fortification	c. 1863	M	Hardeeville	see above
301 0022.04	House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	see above
301 0022.05	Tenant Quarters	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	see above
301 0022.06	Barn Complex	c. 1930	M	Hardeeville	see above
301 0022.07	Managers House	c. 1930	D	Hardeeville	see above
301 0372	Civil War Battery	c. 1863	M	Beaufort	SC 170, North side at New River
301 0373	Lassiter Store	c. 1930	C	Hilton Head	North side of SR 170, 0.9 mi. West of Junction SR 170 Alt.
301 0374	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Hardeeville	CR 92, West side, 0.1 miles South of junction with Turnbridge Landing Road
301 0375	White's Grocery and Gas	1935	C	Hardeeville	Southwest corner of SC 170 and CR 34
301 0376	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Hardeeville	CR 401, 0.4 mi. East of US 17
301 0391	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Hardeeville	US 17, 3.2 miles south of 195

#### McPhersonville Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
329 0401	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Grays	CR 207, 0.8 mi south of CR 87
329 0402	David Thomas Freeman House	c. 1868	D	Grays	CR 87, 0.4 miles South of CR 108
329 0403	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Grays	CR 87, 0.7 miles South of CR 108

#### Pineland Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
400 0002	Robertville Baptist Church	1848	R	Robertville	US 321, junction with CR 26
400 0312	Garbades Store	c. 1940	C	Tarboro	US 321, across from the BP store
400 0313	Garbades House	c. 1920	D	Tarboro	US 321, behind old Garbades Store
400 0315	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Tarboro	CR 398, last house on the left
400 0316	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Tarboro	CR 171, 0.5 miles from US 321
400 0318	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Robertville	CR 50, 0.2 miles north of US 321
400 0319	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Robertville	CR 50, 0.5 miles north of US 321
400 0320	Unnamed House	c. 1938	D	Robertville	"Ben McPherson's Driveway," 0.5 miles east of CR 50
400 0321	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Robertville	0.3 miles south of CR 49 in a field, 0.6 miles west of US 321

400 0322	Bascomb House	c. 1920	D	Robertville	CR 25, 1.25 miles north of SC 462
400 0324	Rufus Polfin House	c. 1930	D	Robertville	CR 25, 1.8 miles north of SC 462
400 0355	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Robertville	US 321, 0.1 mile Southeast of CR 49
400 0356	Warnock House	c. 1890	D	Robertville	intersection of SC 462 and US 321
400 0357	Unnamed House	c. 1890	D	Robertville	SC 402, 0.2 mi. East of junction of US 321
400 0358	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Pineland	US 601, 0.15 miles south of SC 462
400 0361	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Pineland	CR 652, between US 601 and Railroad tracks
400 0363	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Pineland	SC 652, 2 mi. West of US 601
400 0387.00	Cypress Creek Plantation/Jessie Ives House	1875	D	Robertville	US 321, c. 1.4 miles North of Tarboro
400 0387.01	Old Augusta Road	c. 1820	M	Robertville	see above
400 0387.02	Ritter Mill House	c. 1930	D	Robertville	see above
0400 0387.03	Railroad Bed	pre 1920	I	Robertville	see above
0400 0387.04	Three Sisters Ferry Road	c. 1820	M	Robertville	see above
400 0429.00	Pineland Club	1877	D	Robertville	US 321, 1.4 miles n of US 601
400 0429.01	Cabin	c. 1850	D	Robertville	US 321, 1.4 miles n of US 601
400 0429.02	Cabin	c. 1850	D	Robertville	US 321, 1.4 miles n of US 601

#### Pritchardville Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
411 0082.00	Red Bluff Plantation, Barn	1940	M	Hardeeville	Off of CR 193, c. 1.5 miles east of Turnbridge Landing Rd
411 0082.01	Civil War battery	1863	M	Hardeeville	see above
411 0082.02	House ruins	c. 1900	D	Hardeeville	see above
411 0082.03	Caretakers Cottage	1940	D	Hardeeville	see above
411 0082.04	Tractor shed	1940	M	Hardeeville	see above
411 0082.05	Grain house	1940	M	Hardeeville	see above
411 0082.06	Caretaker's cottage	1940	D	Hardeeville	Off of CR 193

#### Ridgeland Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
428 0003	Jasper County Courthouse	1915	M	Ridgeland	Russell Street

428 0004	Church of the Holy Trinity	1858	R	Ridgeland	corner of CR 29 and CR 13, Grahamville
428 0005	Jasper 5 & 10	c. 1945	C	Ridgeland	115 South Railroad Street
428 0006	Insurance Services	c. 1910	C	Ridgeland	Main Street, near corner of Railroad St.
428 0007	Masonic Hall/Home Furnishing Company	c. 1935	C	Ridgeland	Jacob Smart Boulevard, South of intersection with Main Street
428 0008	Western Auto Associate Store	c. 1925	C	Ridgeland	Main Street, corner of Jacob Smart Boulevard
428 0010	Unnamed House	c. 1929	H	Ridgeland	US 278, Northwest corner of SR 13
428 0011	Unnamed structure	c. 1905	M	Ridgeland	CR 13, .25 mile South of US 278
428 0012	CSX Railroad Bridge	1940	M	Ridgeland	Third Avenue, two blocks West of Jacob Smart Boulevard
428 0023	Jasper County School District Office	c. 1925	E	Ridgeland	Smart Boulevard, at intersection with Third Avenue
428 0024	Service Station	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	Corner of Smart Boulevard and Main Street
428 0025	Imperial Tobacco and Candy	c. 1940	C	Ridgeland	Smart
428 0026	Mark's Car Care	c. 1940	C	Ridgeland	Corner of Smart and Adams
428 0028	Proctors Paint and Body Shop	c. 1920	C	Ridgeland	corner of Smart Boulevard and Langford.
428 0029	Ridgeland Cleaners	c. 1920	C	Ridgeland	402 Smart Boulevard
428 0030	State Highway Department Building	c. 1920	M	Ridgeland	Smart Boulevard, Southeast corner of Woodlawn
428 0031	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	409 Smart Boulevard
428 0032	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	405 Smart Boulevard
428 0033	Ridgeland Motel	c. 1930	C	Ridgeland	Corner of Smart and Woodlawn
428 0034	Ridgeland Town Hall/Carolina Legal Services	c. 1940	M	Ridgeland	Wilson Street
428 0035	Ridgeland Centralized Graded School	1928	E	Ridgeland	Wilson Avenue
428 0036	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	116 Wilson Avenue
428 0037	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	118 Wilson Avenue
428 0038	Nelson/Perry House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	120 Wilson Avenue
428 0039	Elementary School/Frederic R. Platt Library	c. 1925	E	Ridgeland	123 Wilson Avenue
428 0040	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	106 Logan
428 0041	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	101 Logan

428 0042	J.M. Woods House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	124 East Main Street
428 0043	Dr. William B. Ryan House	c. 1905	D	Ridgeland	121 East Main Street
428 0044	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	113 East Main Street
428 0045	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	112 East Main Street
428 0046	Kleckley and Bennett Attorneys	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	110 East Main Street
428 0047	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	109 East Main Street
428 0048	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	103 East Main Street
428 0049	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	105 East Main Street
428 0050	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	Ryan Street, west side
428 0052	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	113 East Adams Street
428 0053	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	115 East Adams Street
428 0054	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	114 East Adams Street
428 0055	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	119 East Adams Street
428 0056	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	121 East Adams Street
428 0057	Mrs. John P. Wise Insurance Agency	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	125 East Adams Street
428 0058	Wise House	c. 1890	D	Ridgeland	128 East Adams Street
428 0059	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	131 East Adams Street
428 0060	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	Logan Street, between East Adams and East Main
428 0061	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	105 Logan Street
428 0062	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	106 Logan Street
428 0063	Unnamed House	c. 1850	D	Ridgeland	behind 128 East Main
428 0064	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	107 Smith Street
428 0067	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	220 Logan Street
428 0068	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	Logan Street, corner of Wilson Street
428 0069	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	306 Logan Street
428 0070	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	Logan Street
428 0071	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	CR 35 between Logan Street and US 17
428 0072	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	CR 77 (Capt. Bill Road), 1/4 mile from US 17
428 0073	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	CR 29, corner of Wall Street
428 0075	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	Logan Street extension

428 0076	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	Logan Street extension
428 0077	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	East Adams Street, first on right east of Logan Street
428 0078	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	306 East Adams, 2nd on right east of Logan Street
428 0079	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	307 East Adams Street
428 0083	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	Southwest corner of West Main and Green Streets
428 0084	Ashley's Beauty Salon	c. 1930	C	Ridgeland	Southeast corner of West Main Street and Green Street
428 0085	Perry building	c. 1930	C	Ridgeland	201-207 West Main Street
428 0086	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	309 West Main Street
428 0087	Tilbman Brothers Construction	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	West Main Street, southwest corner of Perry Street
428 0088	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	Brabham Street, one block north of West Main Street
428 0089	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Ridgeland	107 Brabham Street
428 0090	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	120 North Railroad Street
428 0093	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	113 Green Street
428 0094	Hospital/Ridge Pointe Apartments	1920	M	Ridgeland	107-109 Green Street
428 0095	Jograham House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	201 Green Street
428 0096	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	202 Green Street
428 0097	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	Green Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue
428 0098	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	107 Third Avenue
428 0099	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	105 Third Avenue
428 0100	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	108 Third Avenue
428 0101	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	Third Avenue, northeast corner of Green Street
428 0102	George Long House	c. 1885	D	Ridgeland	East Langford Street
428 0103	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	411 Third Avenue
428 0104	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	408 Third Avenue
428 0105	Unnamed House	c. 1870	D	Ridgeland	404 Third Avenue
428 0106	Unnamed House	c. 1940	D	Ridgeland	402 Third Avenue
428 0108	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	301 Fourth Avenue
428 0110	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	208 Floyd Street

428 0111	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	405 Main Street
428 0113	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	405 First Avenue
428 0114	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	505 First Avenue
428 0115	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	603 First Avenue
428 0116	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	605 First Avenue
428 0117	Ridgeland Jail	c. 1916	M	Ridgeland	First Avenue, southwest corner of Jasper Street
428 0120	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	708 Second Avenue
428 0122	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	Second Avenue, corner of Jasper Street
428 0123	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	510 Second Avenue
428 0124	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	506 Second Avenue
428 0125	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	504 Second Avenue
428 0126	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	502 Second Avenue
428 0127	McCormick House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	Second Avenue, northeast corner of Floyd Street
428 0128	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	404 (406?) Second Avenue
428 0129	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	402 Second Avenue
428 0130	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	403 Russell Street
428 0131	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	702 Grays Highway
428 0136	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	702 Third Avenue
428 0143	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	810 Second Avenue
428 0144	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	805 Second Avenue
428 0145	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	801 Second Avenue
428 0146	Rivers and Budgett Law Offices	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	304 Russell Street
428 0147	Beech House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	202 Russell Street
428 0148	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	201 Russell Street
428 0149	Zahlor House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	107 Russell Street
428 0150	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	204 Jasper Street
428 0151	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	813 First Avenue
428 0153	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	814 First Avenue
428 0155	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	114 West Adams
428 0156	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	Railroad Street, corner of West Adams



428 0158	C.E. Perry, Sr., House/Sauls' Funeral Home	1900	D	Ridgeland	502 West Adams Street
428 0159	B.J. Perry House	1913	D	Ridgeland	500 West Adams Street
428 0160	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	703 West Main Street
428 0161	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	706 West Main Street
428 0162	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	507 West Main Street
428 0164	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	113 Church Street
428 0165	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	501 West Adams Street
428 0166	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	107 Sister Ferry Road
428 0168	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	West side of Perry Street, next to the Post Office
428 0169	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	301 Green Street
428 0170	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	307 Green Street
428 0171	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	312 Green
428 0172	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	313 Green
428 0173	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	306 Green Street
428 0174	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	Smith Street
428 0175	Nada Williams Realty	c. 1945	D	Ridgeland	Smith Street
428 0176	Bowden and Company	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	Smith Street
428 0177	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	107 Malphrus Street
428 0179	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	111 Malphrus Street
428 0180	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	519 Green Street
428 0181	Unnamed House	c. 1915	D	Ridgeland	behind 601 Green Street
428 0182	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	607 Green Street
428 0183	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	609 Green Street
428 0184	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	111 West Woodlawn Avenue
428 0185	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	106 West Woodlawn Avenue
428 0186	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	109 West Langford Street
428 0187	Farris House	c. 1870	D	Ridgeland	212 South Green Street
428 0188	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	204 Carter's Mill Road
428 0191	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	810 West Main Street
428 0192	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	809 West Main Street
428 0193	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	807 West Main Street

428 0194	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	805 West Main Street
428 0195	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	801 West Main Street
428 0197	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	210 East Main Street
428 0198	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	206 East Main Street
428 0199	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Grahamville	Corner of US 278 and CR 13
428 0200	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	US 278 East, 11th building on left from I-95
428 0201	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	Box 380 US 278 East, 9th building on left from I-85
428 0202	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	US 278 East, 7th building on the left from I-95
428 0203	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	US 278 East, 6th building on left from I-95
428 0204	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	CR 13, corner of US 278
428 0205	Unnamed House	c. 1900	D	Ridgeland	CR 13, 0.1 mi. South of US 278 West from Ridgeland
428 0206	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	CR 13 between US 278 and CR 77, North side
428 0223	White Hall	c. 1780	D	Ridgeland	c. 1 mile east of SC 462, north of Old House intersection
428 0224	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	SC 462 c. 1/2 mile West of corner at 278. At entrance to White Hall.
428 0250	Eubaw Baptist Church	1906	R	Ridgeland	CR 13, 0.2 miles south of CR 29
428 0254	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 139, 0.3 mi. West of CR 13
428 0255	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 139, 0.4 mi. West of CR 13
428 0256	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 139, set back from corner of CR 13
428 0257.00	Chelsea Plantation, Main House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	Off CR 54, north side
428 0257.01	Garage	c. 1937	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.02	Barn	c. 1937	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.03	Equipment Shed	c. 1937	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.04	Wood Shed	c. 1937	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.05	House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.06	House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.07	Pump House	c. 1937	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.08	House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	see above

428 0257.09	Tenant House	c. 1937?	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.10	House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.11	House	c. 1937	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0257.12	House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0271	R&M Plantation	c. 1800 (?)	M	Ridgeland	US 278, 0.8 south of Old House intersection
428 0279	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278, West side 0.4 mi. North of CR 54
428 0280	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	CR 387 (Bolen Hall Road), corner of CR 388
428 0283	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	CR 331, near corner of CR 389
428 0285	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	CR 331, 0.7 mi. West of corner of CR 329
428 0286	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	US 278, 0.7 miles north of CR 54
428 0287	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278 at junction with US 278
428 0288	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278 North side, 0.2 mi. East of junction with US 278
428 0289	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	US 278 c. 0.7 mi. East of junction with 278
428 0290	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Old House	US 278 West at junction with SC 462
428 0328.00	Good Hope Plantation, Main House	c. 1944	D	Ridgeland	US 278, 1.7 miles northwest of SC 462
428 0328.01	Dining/Guest House	pre 1910	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.02	Managers House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.03	Dog Trainers House	c. 1910	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.04	Guest/Residence	c. 1935	D	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.05	Dog Kennels	c. 1930	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.06	Stables	c. 1939	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.07	Garage	c. 1939	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.08	Shed	c. 1930	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0328.09	Shed	c. 1930	M	Ridgeland	see above
428 0342	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278, 0.25 mi. North of Ridgeland town limit
428 0343	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	US 278, 0.35 mi. North of Ridgeland town limits
428 0365	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	Junction of US 278 and CR 29
428 0366	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	CR 13 spur

428 0368	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Ridgeland	CR 210 0.8 mi. East of US 17
428 0369	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Ridgeland	CR 162 c. 2.7 mi. SW of CR 417
428 0419	Honey Hill Battery	1862	M	Ridgeland	US 278, c. 2 miles East of CR 13
428 0424	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	c. 1940	C	Ridgeland	605 Smart Boulevard
428 0428	Sauls' Funeral Home	c. 1940	C	Ridgeland	Smart Blvd., West side 2nd house North of Main
428 0433	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	601 West Main Street

#### Rincon Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
431 0431	Argent Railroad Pilings	c. 1925	I	Hardeeville	Savannah River, at north end of Coleman Lake

#### Sheldon Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
470 0415	Civil War Battery	1862	M	Point South	Franklin Creek at CR 33, c. 2 miles south of US17
470 0416	Civil War Battery	1862	M	Point South	Mackeys Point Plantation, extension of CR 33
470 0417	Mackeys Plantation, Managers House	c. 1920	D	Point South	see above

#### Tillman Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
513 0009	Southern Railway Roadbed	c. 1880	M	Tillman	Along US 321, 1.3 mi. South of Tillman, at crossroads with Floyd Road
513 0021	Tillman Consolidated School	c. 1920	E	Tillman	US 321, 0.25 mi. North of SR 336
513 0294	Ritter Company drying kiln	c. 1932	I	Tillman	0.25 miles west of US 321, 1 mile south of SC 336 intersection
513 0295	Corniffe House	c. 1920	D	Tillman	CR 103, 0.1 mi. East of US 321
513 0296	Morris House	c. 1920	D	Tillman	US 321, 0.2 mi. North of 336
513 0298	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tillman	SC 336, corner of Railroad Avenue
513 0299	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Tillman	Corner of CR 103
513 0300	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Tillman	Railroad Avenue, 0.3 miles South of SC 336

513 0301	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	Railroad Avenue, 0.2 mi. from SC 336
513 0302	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	SC 336, 0.3mi. East of US 321
513 0303	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Tilman-Ridgeland	SC 336, 0.4 mi west of CR 29
513 0304	Fleming House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	SC 336, 0.1 mi. West of Wagon Branch Creek
513 0305	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman-Ridgeland	CR 243 (Wagon Branch Road), .25 mile North of Broad River Creek
513 0306	Unnamed House	c. 1935	D	Tilman	SC 336, 0.7 mi east of US 321, next to Full Gospel Church
513 0307	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	SC 336, 1.4 miles West of CR 110
513 0308	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	SC 336, 1.4 mi east of US 321, next to Saint Matthew Church
513 0309	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Tilman	CR 116 (Great Swamp Road), 1.1 mile North of SC 336
513 0310	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	CR 116 (Great Swamp Road), 0.6 miles North of CR 14
513 0326	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Tilman	Corner of US 321 and CR 397
513 0346	Unnamed House	c. 1925	D	Tilman	CR 243, North side, 0.8 mi. West US 321
513 0347	Doctor's office	c. 1930	M	Tilman	Southwest corner of US 321 and CR 119
513 0348	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Tilman	CR 119, Sand Hills Road, 0.6 mi. West of US 321
513 0349	Unnamed House	c. 1910	D	Tilman	CR 119, 0.7 mi. West of US 321
513 0364	Unnamed House	c. 1920	D	Ridgeland	CR 48 (Carter's Mill Road), 0.5 miles n of CR 29
513 0367	Unnamed House	c. 1930	D	Switzerland	US 17

#### Yemassee Quadrangle

Site No.	Name	Date	Type	City/Vic.	Location
569 0413	Framton House	c. 1910	R	Point South	US 17, east side

Note: Type denotes historic use, according to the following key:

- C: Commercial
- D: Domestic (Residential)
- E: Educational
- I: Industrial
- M: Miscellaneous
- R: Religious

## 15. Recommendations

Jasper County has seen relatively little development, particularly by comparison to its neighbor, Beaufort County. This is due in large part to the processes of historical development outlined in Section 9 above, especially the pattern of large landholding that extends from the mid eighteenth century to the present. The paucity of antebellum buildings as a result of plantation ownership meant favorable conditions for large timber and recreation tracts in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Changes are clearly on the horizon, however. The accelerated pace of development in neighboring Beaufort County will soon have repercussions in Jasper County. The Del Web/Sun City project, now under construction, will begin extending pressures for wider roads and new buildings in Jasper County within the next several years. The areas with more direct access to Beaufort County, particularly along the corridors formed by US 278, CR 41, and SC 170, will see special pressures. In addition, the intersecting corridors of SC 462 south from Coosawhatchie and US 278 extending out from Ridgeland will likely see increased development pressures.

The principal potential threat to cultural resources comes from proposed housing developments. Jasper County possesses many beautiful areas with ready access to water, either marshes or rivers. The eastern part of the county, along the rivers forming boundaries with Beaufort County, are rich in such sites. Already there is a new housing development in process of construction along Knowles Island Road, on Boyd's Creek in eastern Jasper County. New and wider roads will give residents in this and other future subdivisions easy access both to Beaufort and to Savannah.

The inventory of standing structures presented in this report should be consulted in future planning activities. The survey forms, when used in conjunction with the maps provided with this report, and the historical overview presented above, should give a degree of guidance as to the potential impact of proposed developments on above-ground cultural resources. It must be born in mind, however, that not all cultural resources are above ground.

Compared to some of its neighboring counties, Jasper County has received relatively few concentrated archaeological investigations. This has much to do with the relatively slower pace of development, though this is likely to change in the near future. Archaeological sites are, however, important aspects of the County's cultural heritage, and merit protection and consideration equal to that given to standing structures. This report is not intended to provide full documentation on archaeological sites with no above-ground features. However, archaeological sites must also be taken into consideration in Jasper County's future planning activities.

The bulk of the archaeological sites which have been identified to date in Jasper County have been in the region between Hardeeville and the Savannah River. This accords

with what can be expected as the most likely places to find archaeological deposits. In general, both high ground and swamps near the rivers, particularly the tidal rivers, will have a high potential for archaeological resources. Clearly, however, while few archaeological surveys have been conducted in other areas, similar conditions exist along the, New, Wright, Cossawhatchie, Pocotaligo, and Coosawhatchie rivers; Bees, Boyds, Coles, Hazard's creeks in the eastern part of the County, and Cypress and Union creeks in the western portion. Relatively high land with ready access to water are prime settlement locations, both for prehistoric humans and more modern ones. While development pressures do not now seem as intense in the northern portions of the County, there are locales in the Gillisonville, Pineland, and Grays areas which contain a high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources, particularly higher areas along the many small drainages which cut across the land.

The County also contains areas with potential for historic archaeological resources. Several of the sites already noted in this survey will likely yield historic artifacts. Other areas have not been defined during this survey. Many of the historic maps and plats indicated in the bibliography for this report can be consulted to provide guidance as to locales which will likely contain historic archaeological resources; indications of houses, barns, mills, and other structures on these maps will point to sites with a high potential for historic archaeological resources.

**APPENDIX A**

**DISTRIBUTION OF SITES BY USGS QUADRANGLE MAPS**



USGS Quadrangle Name	Code	Total Sites	Total Resources
Brighton	056	1	1
Calipen Bay	068	7	15
Coosawhatchie	109	22	23
Furman	183	1	1
Grays	203	23	23
Hardeeville	216	41	49
Hardeeville NW	217	5	5
Jasper	251	3	3
Laurel Bay	290	1	1
Limehouse	301	7	14
McPhersonville	329	3	3
Pineland	400	19	25
Pritchardville	411	1	7
Ridgeland	428	186	207
Rincon	431	1	1
Sheldon	470	3	3
Tilman	513	24	25
Yemassee	569	1	1
Totals		350	407

**APPENDIX B**

**DATE RANGES OF HISTORIC SITES IN JASPER COUNTY**

Date Ranges of Historic Sites in Jasper County:

Date Range	Number of Sites	Percent
pre-1800	5	1.2
1800 - 1860	16	3.9
1861 - 1889	17	4.2
1890 - 1914	55	13.5
1915 - 1924	98	24.1
1925 - 1934	159	39.1
1935 - 1945	57	14.0
Total	407	100

**APPENDIX C**

**TYPES OF HISTORIC SITES IN JASPER COUNTY**

Types of Historic Sites in Jasper County

Site Type	Number	Percent
Single family residence	286	70.3
Commercial buildings	17	4.2
Barns and sheds	16	3.9
Shacks <sup>1</sup>	10	2.4
Tenant houses/quarters	8	2.0
Churches	7	1.7
Civil War Batteries	7	1.7
Schools and education buildings	6	1.5
Roads and causeways	5	1.2
Multiple family residences <sup>2</sup>	5	1.2
Garages	4	1.0
Slave buildings	4	1.0
Service stations	3	0.7
Railroad beds	3	0.7
Warehouses	2	0.5
Bridges	2	0.5
Stables	2	0.5
Dog kennels	2	0.5
Rice works	2	0.5
Jails	2	0.5
Cemeteries	2	0.5
Political buildings	2	0.5
Ruins	2	0.5
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	8	2.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

1. Shacks include all one-room buildings which could not be otherwise identified
2. Multiple family residences in this list refer primarily to buildings on plantations which were not designed to house the various owners who might be in residence at a given time; these buildings were primarily for plantation employees.
3. The "Miscellaneous" category includes all buildings and sites which have only one representative; these include a motel, a public courthouse square, a pump house, a drying kiln, a temporary doctor's office, a well, a post office, and a lumber railroad steam engine