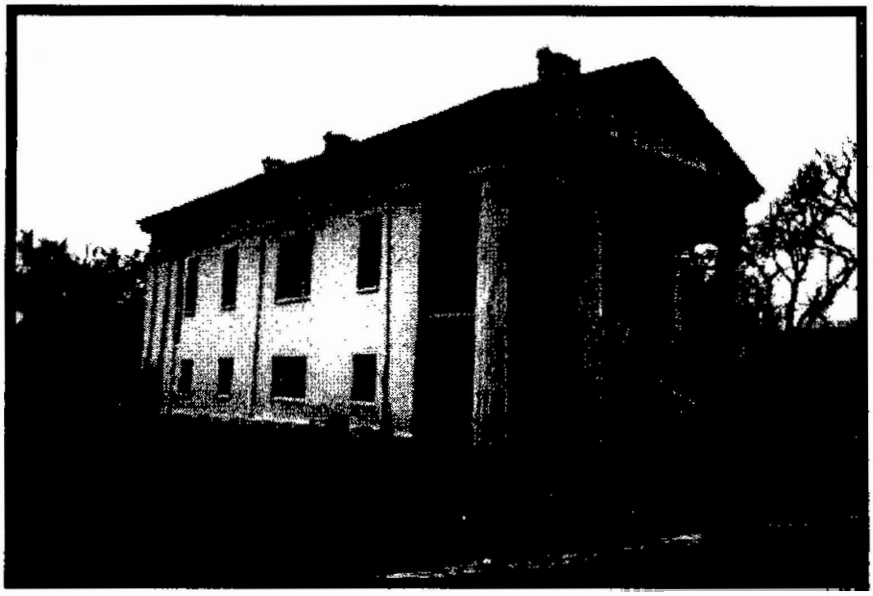
Historic Resources Survey of
Camden, South Carolina

September 1995 through September 1996



Prepared for the

City of Camden Landmarks Commission
and
South Carolina Department of Archives and Historic

By

Historic Property Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 1002
St. Augustine, FL 32085-1002

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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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 complies with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6101 Et. Seq. which prohibits discrimination in hiring on the basis of age.

SURVEY DATA SHEET
Sections 1 through 7

1. Name of Survey: Historic Resources Survey of Camden, South Carolina

2. Boundaries of Survey Area: A total of seven distinct areas within or immediately adjacent to the City of Camden were subject to survey (see Map 1, page viii). The boundaries for the areas are as follows:

Area 1: Bounded roughly by Dicey's Ford Road and the tracks of the former Seaboard Airline Railroad on the north, the abandoned railroad grade of the Southern Railway on the east, and the southern and western city limits.

Area 2: An unincorporated area encompassing the properties of the Camden Golf and Country Club, Springdale Hall and Cottages, and the property known as Beechwood at 100 Knights Hill Road.

Area 3: The property that comprises Springdale Racecourse and Schooling Track, 200 Knights Hill Road.

Area 4: The property that comprises the Chestnut Street Schooling and Racing Track.

Area 5: The properties of the former Seaboard Airline Depot at 1100 DeKalb Street and the Camden Armory at 1040 DeKalb Street.

Area 6: The property encompassing the Hermitage Cotton Mill and Mill Village.

Area 7: The property encompassing the Kendall Cotton Mill and Mill Village.

3. Number of Properties Surveyed: 861

4. Number of Square Miles Surveyed: Approximately 8 sq. mi.

5. Surveyors: Stephen Olausen, Bill Adams, Sidney Johnston. (For a full list of staff see page 5).

6. Beginning and Ending Dates of Survey: September 15, 1995 through August 31, 1996.

7. Survey Goals: The primary goals of the survey were 1) to locate, document, and record approximately 750 of the most significant above-ground historical resources within the Camden city limits; 2) to provide information, in the form of defensible boundaries, an inventory of contributing properties, expanded historic contexts and a National Register quality map, necessary to correct and update the Camden Historic National Register District; 3) to compile a list of properties outside the historic district that are eligible for listing in the National Register and that may benefit from preservation tax incentives and grants; 4) and to provide the City and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) with documentation that will be helpful in implementing future preservation-related undertakings.

PROJECT STAFF

Project Manager:	Stephen Olausen, M.A.
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Site File Form Preparation:	Stephen Olausen
Photography and Graphics:	Stephen Olausen
Computer Applications:	Stephen Olausen
Clerical Staff:	Holly Uhland Cecile Sastre

SECTION 8
SURVEY METHODOLGY

The following methodology details the steps that were taken to successfully complete the survey of historic properties within the City of Camden. The survey was performed in a series of progressive steps, which essentially follow those outlined in the SCDAH's "S.C. Statewide Survey of Historic Places" manual and National Register Bulletin 24, "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning."

Step 1: Preliminary Research

The first step in the survey process was to do preliminary research in available primary and secondary sources to identify previous survey work and define the important trends and events that played significant roles in the historic development of the survey area. The consultants performed research at the Camden Archives, South Caroliniana Library and Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina, and the state archives at the SCDAH. Copies of site file forms for previously surveyed properties and National Register nominations were obtained from the staff at the SCDAH. Surprisingly, given the historical significance of Camden, only thirty-four properties were previously recorded in the state's site file. In addition, three National Register and one National Historic Landmark nominations have been prepared for properties within the city limits of Camden. Most of the area within the city was listed as City of Camden Historic District in 1971. That nomination, however, does not include an inventory of contributing properties or a detailed map showing their location, and the documentation is sparse. The Kendall Mill Historic District, located east of the eastern boundary of the Camden Historic District, was listed in 1982. It contains a variety of resources, including the Wateree Plant of Kendall Mills, the mill office, a number of mill worker house types, Kendall Park, and Kendall Lake. The Bethesda Presbyterian Church and DeKalb Monument at 502 DeKalb Street were listed as National Historic Landmarks in 1985. The area south of Bull Street, between the eastern city limit and the Wateree River was the subject of a National Register district nomination done in 1969 and called the Historic Camden War Restoration Historic District. Encompassing the fortifications associated with the British occupation of Camden beginning in 1780, the districts contain a number of significant sites, including the reconstructed Kershaw House and other historic properties associated with what is now known as Historic Camden. Like the Camden Historic District nomination, however, there are no inventories or maps showing contributing properties. One of the important aspects of the present survey was to provide the city with the documentation and finding aids required under present National Register guidelines for the Camden Historic District.

As part of the preliminary research an outline highlighting the important trends and events that fostered the development of Camden from its founding in 1733 through World War II was prepared. The intent of the outline was to create a guide for subsequent research on the historic contexts contained in Section 1 of this report. The historic era was divided into four chronological periods: Camden From Its Founding through the Revolution, 1733-1783; Camden From Independence to Civil War, 1783-1865; Camden From Reconstruction to World War I; and Camden During and Between the World Wars, 1918-1945. The major subheadings were significant themes identified during the research, including population growth, local government and infra structural improvements, transportation, agriculture, industrial and commercial development, residential development, tourism, religion and education, African-American heritage, and the development of Camden's horse culture. A list of the major events and trends that had an impact on the development of the city in relation to a specific aspect of its history was included under each subheading. In conjunction with the outline, a preliminary bibliography listing potentially useful primary and secondary sources was compiled.

Step 2: Reconnaissance Survey

The second phase of the survey process consisted of a reconnaissance, or windshield, survey to determine the nature and extent of historic development within the survey area. The preliminary research aided in identifying the various property types that were likely to be encountered. Using Sanborn Fire Insurance and city block and lot maps, the survey team walked or drove all of the streets within the city limits looking for properties eligible for survey. A color-coded system was developed to categorize each property according to its level of potential architectural or historical significance in order to facilitate the development of the survey criteria.

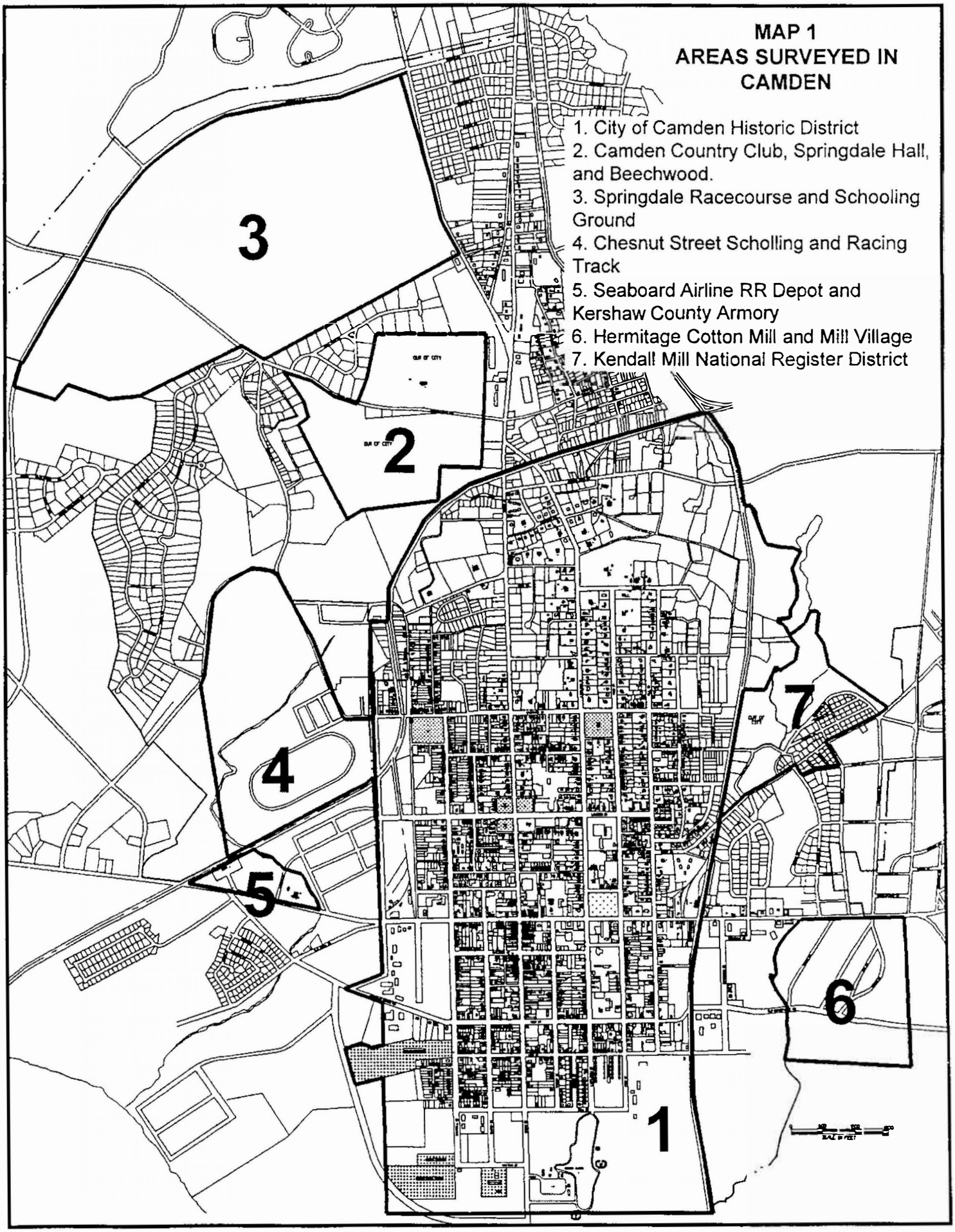
During the reconnaissance survey the survey team identified approximately 1,315 properties that fell into one of the first three categories and, thus, were potentially eligible for survey. Of that total, 495 were identified as being obviously eligible for survey and another 395 were marked as likely eligible. In addition, a significant percentage of the properties marked as being of questionable age were high-quality resources that, upon closer inspection and research, were found to meet survey criteria.

The large majority of properties identified as eligible for intensive survey were buildings. Most date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries, although there are a number of highly significant buildings associated with the antebellum period. The most common historic building type is the single family residence. A concentrated grouping of one- and two-part commercial blocks exists along DeKalb and Broad streets. Other property types present included religious, government, recreation, industrial, and tourism-related facilities; recreation, cemetery, and park sites; bridges; and commemorative monuments.

Step 3: Intensive Field Survey

The results of the reconnaissance survey and the information garnered from the preliminary research were used to guide the intensive field survey. Due to the large number of properties that were considered potentially eligible for survey, the survey team, in agreement with the SCDAH and representatives from the City of Camden, concentrated its efforts in the area defined as the City of Camden Historic District, which is bounded generally on the north by Dicey's Ford Road, on the east by the Southern Railroad grade, on the south by King Street and on the west by the tracks of the former Seaboard Airline Railroad and western city limits. During the intensive survey phase, the team revisited each of the properties within the survey area. Those properties that, after closer scrutiny, met the criteria of being at least fifty years old and retaining most of their original appearance were assigned SCDAH and HPA record numbers. Every property that met the basic criteria was photographed with black and white print film and a photo log was kept in order to identify the negatives. In addition, color slides were taken of representative properties within the historic district and those outside that area that were considered as being potentially eligible for listing in the listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Notes on each property's architecture and surroundings were taken to aid in the preparation of the individual site forms. Finally, each property was recorded on a field base map, which was used to produce the various CAD maps that are contained in and accompany this report.

Ultimately, the consultants decided to expand the boundaries of the survey to encompass the entire area of the city south of Dicey's Ford Road (see Map 1). In so doing, all significant concentrations of historic buildings in the city were documented. In addition, significant individual properties outside the survey area that were either within or adjacent to the city limits. Among the properties surveyed in those areas were the Hermitage Mill and Mill Village, Camden Golf Course, Springdale Hall and Cottages, Springdale Racecourse, Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track, Seaboard Airline Passenger Depot, and Camden Armory.


MAP 1
AREAS SURVEYED IN
CAMDEN
1. City of Camden Historic District
2. Camden Country Club, Springdale Hall, and Beechwood.
3. Springdale Racecourse and Schooling Ground
4. Chesnut Street Scholling and Racing Track
5. Seaboard Airline RR Depot and Kershaw County Armory
6. Hermitage Cotton Mill and Mill Village
7. Kendall Mill National Register District
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7

After the field work was completed, the consultants began gathering locational and historical information necessary to complete the site file forms and report. The appropriate tax parcel information for each of the properties surveyed was collected from tax rolls and maps located at the Kershaw County Mapping Division. An inventory of surveyed properties, sorted alphabetically and numerically by street name and number, was compiled and copies were sent to the client and the SCDAH for approval. Accompanying the inventory was a preliminary map of the survey area. Contributing properties were shaded and labeled with the last four digits of the Statewide Survey number assigned in the field.

Survey Criteria

All surveys conducted in association with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History utilize criteria established by the National Park Service for listing historic properties in the National Register of Historic Places as a basis for site evaluations. In this way, the survey results can be used as an authoritative data bank for those agencies required to comply with both state and federal preservation regulations. The criteria are worded broadly in order to provide for the diversity of resources in the United States. The following is taken from criteria published by United States Department of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and:

A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;

B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Certain properties are not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the National Register. They include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;

B) a building or structure from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life;

D) a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G) a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

The Department of Archives and History employs the same criteria in a less restrictive manner for selecting properties to be placed in its Statewide Survey of Historic Resources, a repository located at the department's office at 1430 Senate Street, Columbia. The process allows for the recording of properties of local significance that could not be included in the National Register. It should be pointed out that the Statewide Survey of Historic Resources is not a state historic register, but an archive that holds thousands of documents intended for use as a planning tool and a central repository containing archival data on the physical remains of South Carolina's history. Each site form represents a permanent record of a historical resource.

In accordance with these criteria, the survey team recorded every building within the survey area that appeared to be at least fifty years old and retained at least a moderate amount of its historic architectural appearance. Building age was estimated using Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps prepared for the community during and after the historic period, historical development trends, information collected from individuals familiar with the city, and architectural evidence, which is based on comparisons with known historic properties. Building integrity was evaluated on the basis of criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Deterioration, extensive modifications, the use of incompatible exterior sidings or windows, and porch enclosures are typical alterations that cause a building to lose its integrity.

Step 4: Intensive Historical Research

Historical research on the individual sites and for the final report was performed using a variety of resources, including existing secondary sources, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, which were done for Camden at regular intervals between 1884 to 1971, local newspapers, photo and vertical files available at the Camden Archives, city directories, census data, historical maps, and plat maps. The Sanborn maps were helpful in identifying historic uses and range construction dates for many properties, but the area of the city covered by those maps was limited. While the later editions produced between 1923 and 1930 cover much of the historic core of the city, previous editions are confined to the downtown commercial sector and immediate surrounding residential areas. Copies of only three city directories produced during the historic period were found. They were published for the years 1914-15, 1925-26, and 1941. While the information available from the directories was limited by the large gap between their publication dates, they did aid in identifying historic period owners and occupants for many of the buildings surveyed and provided insight into the historic ethnic makeup of various neighborhoods in

the city. The newspapers, which are available on microfilm at the Camden Archives, were helpful in documenting the growth of the town during the early twentieth century. Major building projects were covered and a lot of information pertaining to the overall development of the town was reported.

In addition to primary source materials, the consultants performed a number of interviews with knowledgeable local informants. A standard research form was developed and circulated at public meetings and by members of the Camden Historic Preservation Commission, the staff at the Camden Archives, and the consultant. The form contained spaces that asked for construction dates, architects, builders, original owners, subsequent owners, the source of the information, and any other significant details pertaining to history of the property in question.

From the research it was possible to establish a firm date of construction for a number of buildings. The majority, however, were assigned approximate years based on the research findings, architectural details, and the materials used on their construction. Those dates were indicated on the site file forms by a "c." for circa. A brief statement of the history of each property is included in the appropriate spaces on the forms.

Step 5: Completing the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Forms

As data from the field survey and research became available, the consultants began filling out a South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Forms for each property surveyed. The information gathered in the field and through research was fed into a dBase IV computer file that was developed by the consultant to match the structure of the form. A CAD map showing the location of all properties surveyed was drawn from the field maps.

A sample of twenty completed forms was sent to the SCDAH for approval on January 15, 1996. The suggestions of the reviewing site specialists were incorporated to ensure compliance with SCDAH standards. A draft copy of all the forms, this report, and the CAD maps were sent to the department and the client for review in early June. After all corrections suggested by the department and the client were made, the forms were printed out on 110 lb. card stock using a form template designed in the Microsoft Access computer application. Final copies of the forms were assembled with pictures placed in a mylar sleeve and taped to the back of the form according to the department's specifications.

Step 6: Compilation of the Final Report

The compilation of the final report constituted a major portion of the project. Section 9, The Historic Development of Camden, contains an overview of the important themes in the city's history and provides context for determining the significance of the individual properties surveyed. The contexts are footnoted and illustrated with maps and pertinent photographs. The dBase program will facilitated the compilation of data contained in Section 13, Description and Analysis of the Historic Resources of Camden. A statistical breakdown of building styles, dates of construction, present and original functions, and condition for all the properties surveyed is included. Brief statements documenting the evolution of the various architectural styles found in the city is provided along with descriptions, drawings, and photos of representative examples found during the survey. Section 12, Recommendations, contains suggestions for action the city might take to ensure the protection of its significant cultural resources. Included are descriptions of a variety of Federal and State preservation programs that are available to the city. Section 13 is the SCDAH's evaluation of properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Inventories of all properties surveyed, contributing properties in the Camden National Register Historic District, potential contributing properties in a revised historic district, and previously surveyed properties in the city are located in the appendices.

Step 7: Submittal of Final Products

The following are the final products of the survey:

1) Site file forms, including a completed South Carolina Statewide Survey form and black & white photograph.

2) The final report.

3) A map showing the the survey areas and location of all properties surveyed.

4) A map showing existing contributing and non-contributing properties in the City of Camden National Register Historic District.

5) A map showing recommended National Register activity, including the expansion of the City of Camden National Register Historic District and properties eligible for inclusion in the district should the nomination be updated to address resources constructed between 1921 and 1946.

6) Color slides of representative properties in the City of Camden National Register Historic District and potential National Register eligible properties outside the district.

7) Negatives of the black and white pictures with a photo log to identify them.

8) Computer disks containing the site database, final report, and CAD maps.

The SCDAH will receive one set of site files, seven copies of the report, copies of all maps produced, one set of color slides, and the black and white negatives. The client will receive a set of site files in manila folders to be deposited at the Camden Archives, fifteen ring-bound copies and one unbound camera ready copy of the report, and copies of all maps produced. The consultants will also provide to the SCDAH and client computer disks containing the survey data base, final report, and CAD maps for electronic storage of the data.

SECTION 9
DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY OF CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1733-1945

Introduction

This historic context statement focuses on the factors that shaped the physical development of Camden over four periods of its history: from its founding through the American Revolution (1733-1783), from independence to the Civil War (1783-1865), in the decades after the Civil War (1865-1917), and finally during and between the two World Wars (1917-1945). Within each of these four periods the following set of themes is discussed: population growth, local government and infrastructure, transportation, agriculture in Kershaw County, industrial and commercial development, tourism and recreation, development of the horse industry, residential development, religion and education, and African-American heritage.

I. Camden from its Founding through the Revolutionary War, 1733-1783

The Origins of Camden

The settlement that one day would be called Camden originated in 1730 as part of a larger effort initiated by Colonial Governor Robert Johnson and King George II to find sites in South Carolina suitable for eleven townships, one of which was to be located on the Wateree River. Each township was to be six miles square, contain 20,000 acres, and be bounded by a river on one side. Additionally, each township was to be surrounded by a twelve-square mile area reserved exclusively for settlement.[1] Creation of the townships was intended to foster development of the middle country between the fall line and tidewater plantations and to give official sanction to the inland expansion of the colony. The township plan projected a series of frontier settlements settled with small farms, each laid out on one of the major rivers linking frontier to coast. Nine townships, including the one on the Wateree River, were eventually surveyed and established.[2]

On 6 December 1733, the Royal Council employed James St. Julien to survey a township on the Wateree at a location he deemed suitable for settlement. By February the following year St. Julien had completed the survey and named the newly created township Fredericksburg in honor of the contemporary Prince of Wales. This site subsequently became the town of Camden.[3]

Population Growth

Two Native American tribes inhabited the Camden area before the arrival of Europeans: the Wateree and the Catawba tribes. The primary Wateree settlement was believed to have been located at the fork of Pine Tree Creek and Little Pine Tree Creek adjacent to the future town of Camden on the east. The Waterees were not receptive to the influx of Europeans in the 1730s and reacted violently, killing at least one family on Pine Tree Creek in 1736. This action prompted settlers to petition the South Carolina Assembly for horse paths to be cut to other settlements. The Waterees officially laid claim to the lands of Fredericksburg township in 1740, but were unsuccessful in their demand to Colonial Governor William Bull for monetary compensation. They had left the area by 1743.[4] The Catawba tribe also figured prominently in the early history of the Camden area. Members of the tribe and their leader, King Haiglar, visited frequently between 1750 and 1763. Haiglar "ascended to the throne" about the same time that the Quakers arrived in the Camden area.[5]

The first whites in the Camden area consisted of Scottish and English settlers who moved in either along the Wateree or the bottom lands in 1733-1734.[6] A group of Quakers, lured to South Carolina by

promotional literature circulated in England and Ireland, arrived at Fredericksburg in 1750-1751. They called their settlement "Friends' Neck."[7] There was no semblance of a town population at the time, only Indian camps and the scattered plantations of the earlier Scotch and English settlers. The Quakers did not form a town, but spread out along both sides of the river, several miles above and below twentieth-century Camden.[8]

The population continued to grow between 1751 and 1780 as new immigrants, settlers from other colonies, and other South Carolina residents moved into the area. Camden's population temporarily increased in 1780 and 1781 with a British garrison as large as 2,500 being stationed in the town. When the garrison evacuated the town in May 1781, many loyalist residents followed the retreating army to Charleston.[9]

Local Government and Infrastructure

Camden did not have a municipal organization or town officers prior to the Revolutionary War because it was a rural settlement rather than a town. The British garrison enforced martial law in Camden during its occupation from 1 June 1780, to 10 May 1781. After the British evacuation, Governor John Rutledge located his headquarters in Camden. Later in the year, Rutledge issued writs of election for a session of the colonial legislature to be held in Camden which never met.[10]

Although Camden had no municipal government during this period, residents had been part of a judicial district since the 1770s. Through the 1760s the backcountry of South Carolina, including the Camden area, did not have magistrates and was plagued by an assortment of rogues, outlaws, and thieves. Due to the absence of a court system, vigilante groups called Regulators formed to administer their own brand of justice, and numerous colonists in the Camden area were known to be Regulators.[11] In response to Regulator demands, on 12 April 1768, an act of Assembly established seven circuit court districts, including Camden District. The act became law in South Carolina on 25 November 1769, and was approved by the King. The circuit court for Camden District was established at "Camden, lately called Pine Tree Hill" and was required to meet there twice a year. The first courts were held in the districts in November 1772. The first courthouse and jail (demolished) were built in 1771.[12]

The courthouse and jail had been provided for in Camden's original town plan, a rectangular grid system that included streets, blocks, lots, public squares, and locations for an Episcopal church, market, and fair ground. The plan also contained a central square, which functioned like a town common or green and served as a focus for social activities.[13] Four roads entered the square at right angles, one in the middle of each side. At the time of the Revolutionary War, only two and a part of a third block were occupied in the original plan.[14]

Transportation

Camden initially developed in an unplanned linear manner along the Catawba Indian Trail, which was the principal route for shipment of backcountry produce to Charleston. Camden expanded along two perpendicular ridges in the 1780s, with Broad Street probably serving as the main thoroughfare for the early settlement.[15] Camden may have been oriented more toward land transportation than river movement, with the Catawba Indian Trail, not the Wateree River, providing the earliest significant transportation access.[16]

South Carolina's rivers, including the Wateree, were navigable up to the fall line, which lay along the edge of the Sand Hills region and was near Camden. Pine Tree Creek and Little Pine Tree Creek fed into the Wateree just south of Camden.[17] A one and a half mile road provided access from Camden to the head-of-navigation of the Wateree River.[18]

Agriculture in the Camden Area

Camden and the surrounding area were well-suited for European plow agriculture.[19] By the 1760s Camden was one the two most developed plantation areas in the colony's interior.[20] Indigo, wheat, and possibly corn yielded the most for area farmers between 1729 and 1765.[21] Wheat production in South Carolina was so great in 1768 that mention of it was made in a Boston newspaper and of Camden as a shipping point.[22] Indigo production was halted by the loss of the British market and bounty during the Revolutionary War. A significant amount of tobacco was being shipped from Camden around 1771.[23]

Industrial and Commercial Development

The Quakers established grist and saw mills shortly after settling in Fredericksburg township.[24] Samuel Wyly, a Quaker, came to Fredericksburg in 1752, and his store served as the settlement's chief center and nucleus until Joseph Kershaw's arrival in 1758.[25] A non-Quaker and known Regulator, Moses Kirkland, operated a store and tavern at Camden in the early 1750s, "tapping the custom provided by traders and travelers" passing through and local inhabitants.[26] As early as 1756, Camden clay was being exported to British potters.[27]

Joseph Kershaw's arrival in 1758 signalled the beginning of a period of continuous commercial growth that would last until 1780. Kershaw planted the "first rudiments of Camden" when he established a store (demolished) at a site he called Pine Tree Hill, later known as Magazine Hill, in the southeast corner of Camden. His store was an asset of the Charleston-based firm of Ancrum, Loocock, Lance, and Kershaw, and was located on a 150-acre tract surveyed for William Ancrum on 12 June 1758. The Pine Tree Hill branch of the firm was called Kershaw & Company.[28] The establishment of Kershaw's store proved crucial to the success of the entire township, which began to be identified as Pine Tree Hill.[29] Kershaw and his Charleston business partners originally owned nearly all the land along the Catawba Indian Trail in the vicinity of Camden.[30] Shortly after the partnership dissolved in 1774, Kershaw owned almost all of Camden.[31]

Kershaw is generally credited with directing the conversion of Pine Tree Hill and the wilderness around it into the "well-planned and prosperous town of Camden." He milled flour and built saw and grist mills, indigo works, a tobacco warehouse, a brewery, a distillery, and a large mercantile business.[32] As he became more wealthier, the settlement grew and prospered. The commercial milling operation developed by Kershaw and his firm helped make Pine Tree Hill the "only multi-function center" in South Carolina, differing from other interior settlements that served only as trading centers. During the Cherokee War, 1760-1761, his Pine Tree Store changed the township from a regional trading center to the most important trading enterprise in the Back Country.[33] Kershaw's career illustrated how merchants were able to encourage and reap rewards from the expansion of commercial agriculture within the context of a non-plantation, semi-subsistence society.[34]

The success of Kershaw's mills attracted other millers to the area, and by 1770 Camden had developed into one of the colony's major flour producers, with most residents involved in trading or flour milling. Numerous types of craftsmen and merchants also moved in, many of whom were lured by Kershaw's prosperity.[35] Between 1759 and 1780, men like Thomas Adamson, Thomas Charlton, Duncan McRae, John Chesnut, John Adamson, and Samuel Wyly's son established mercantile businesses in Camden. By 1781 a tailor, tanner, shoemaker, blacksmith, knife maker, butter seller, and a rum seller, were conducting business in Camden.[36]

The presence of a substantial quantity of Carolina earthenware found in Camden archeological excavations indicates that a local pottery industry also was operating in the vicinity of the settlement. John Bartlam, a master potter from England who worked in Charleston, is presumed to have started this industry in the early 1770s. John Bartlam was living in Camden by 1772 and had established a pottery



Figure 1. The Kershaw Enclosure contains the remains of Joseph Brevard Kershaw, the "Father of Camden," and other members of the family (site 0768). The enclosure stands on property given to the Episcopal Church about 1774 for a sanctuary and burying ground. The sanctuary was not built at this location, but members of several early families were buried here. All of the remains, except those of the Kershaw family, were reinterred in the Quaker Cemetery about 1880.

there by 1774, producing creamware and earthenware. Bartlam was still located in Camden in 1781, but his pottery apparently was abandoned or destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War.[37]

The settlement had become a major transshipment point for goods coming from Charleston, as well as a milling center and collection point for wheat going to the coast by the 1750s. Like other towns on the Carolina frontier, Camden provided pioneer farmers with access to coastal markets. Pine Tree Hill was linked directly to Charleston through the connections of Joseph Kershaw, and between 1758 and 1763, it gradually assumed the functions of a "break-in-bulk point."[38] Farmers in the backcountry and western North Carolina brought their wheat to the township where it was ground into flour and then shipped to Charleston. By 1770 Camden also served as an important inland collection point for indigo, tobacco, and skins.[39]

Camden's frontier location and its industrial and commercial importance caused it to play a prominent role in the Revolutionary War.[40] The leading citizens of Camden advocated independence, including Joseph Kershaw who commanded a regiment from the Camden District. In 1777 Kershaw built an ammunition magazine (Figure 2) in Camden for the state. The Quakers were divided on the subject of independence, but prominent merchants like Samuel Wyly and Samuel Mathis sided with the patriots. Upon news of Charleston's prospective surrender, the Camden magazine was fortified with earthworks in late 1779 and early 1780.[41]

Four regiments of loyalists were raised in the Camden District. Henry Rugely, a Charleston merchant who did business principally in the Camden District before the war, was commissioned a colonel of Camden militia and apparently accompanied General Charles Lord Cornwallis on his march to the town in 1780.[42] Evidently, most of the loyalists did not declare themselves until it looked like the rebellion had been crushed in South Carolina.[43]

After Charleston fell in May 1780, Cornwallis led about 2,500 soldiers to subdue the interior and establish posts at Camden and elsewhere. The British recognized Camden's "central position in the frontier communications network" and established a magazine there for redistribution of regimental artillery, quartermaster, and commissary supplies from Charleston. The British chose Camden because of its convenience to water transport and because it was favorably situated to support communication between Charleston and armies in the field. They fortified and surrounded the town with a stockade wall and four redoubts, creating a fortress to house a garrison and a contingent of loyalist



Figure 2. The Powder Magazine at Historic Camden was the only military structure built by the Americans in pre-Revolutionary Camden. It was constructed for the State of South Carolina in 1777 under the supervision of Joseph Kershaw (site 0767.007).

followers.[44] Cornwallis entered Camden on 1 June 1780, where he was met with a flag of truce by the citizens, who were treated as prisoners on parole. He took possession of Kershaw's store and mill and established British headquarters in his house, which stood on Magazine Hill (a reconstruction of the house is located on the grounds of Historic Camden, site 0767, Figure 3). The British created a well-fortified post at Camden, with Cornwallis eventually leaving Lord Rawdon in charge. Two battles were fought at Camden. Horatio Gates failed to defeat the British garrison at the Battle of Camden on 16 August 1780.[45] A second attempt by Nathanial Greene also ended in the defeat of his American forces at the Battle of Hobkirk Hill on the northern outskirts of Camden, 25 April 1781. Neither battle resulted in damage to the town.[46]

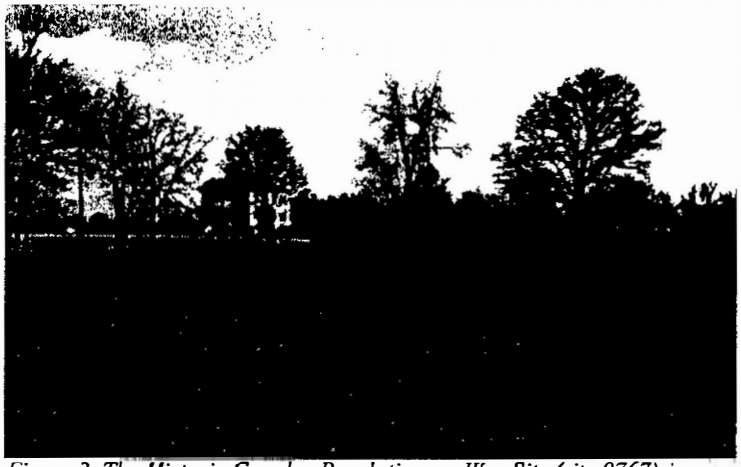


Figure 3. The Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site (site 0767) is museum located on ninety-eight acres that contain the site of the original town of Camden. Resources located there include five historic buildings that were moved to the site, three replicated buildings, and five archeological sites associated with the fortification of the town during the Colonial Period. This photo shows the site of the Southeast Redoubt and the reconstructed Kershaw-Cornwallis House.

The British occupation of Camden lasted from July 1780 to May 1781. Upon evacuation of the town on May 8-9, British soldiers destroyed the jail, mills, and all but two or three buildings in Camden and Log Town, one of which was Joseph Kershaw's house. Ironically, the destruction resulted in the reconfiguration of Camden according to the town's original plan, which was not followed before the Revolutionary War because of the organic development that occurred along the Catawba Indian Trail rather than the grid of the plan.[47]

Recreation

The original town plan provided for one public square in the settlement, which residents used for cricket and gatherings on patriotic occasions. A fair was established on municipal property in 1774.[48]



Figure 4. This residence was constructed in 1780 for Colonel John Chesnut, an officer in the Continental Army under General George Washington's command and a prominent local planter (site 0287). Originally located about one mile away at the intersection of Fair and King streets, the house was the site of a reception for Washington on a visit to Camden on May 25, 1791. It is believed the house was moved to its present location at 1409 Mill Street and enlarged to its current proportions in the summer of 1906.

Residential Development

Residential development followed the settlement trend of this period, with houses built in an unplanned linear pattern along the Catawba Indian Trail. In 1768 250 acres were granted to Joseph Kershaw which became known as Log Town. Log Town was located in what became the northern portion of twentieth-century Camden between DeKalb and Boundary Streets and on both sides of Broad Street. It became a distinct quarter of town with its own warden, pump, and fire engine.[49] In the 1770s a "nucleated" settlement developed around the circuit court house, district jail, and market.[50] Private residences tended to be intermingled with businesses, with no separate residential areas established.

Religion and Education

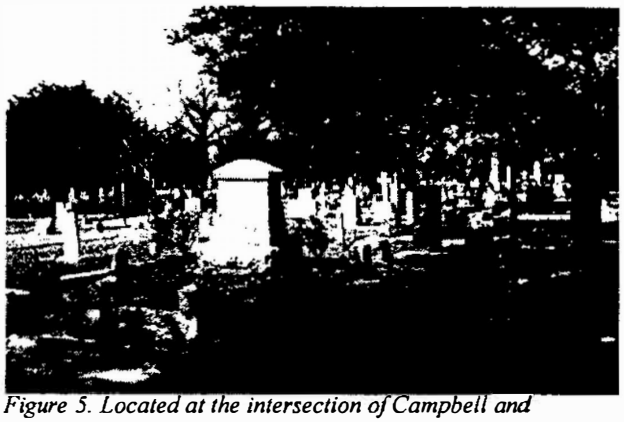


Figure 5. Located at the intersection of Campbell and Meeting streets, the Quaker Cemetery was established in 1759 when Samuel Wyly, a prominent member of the colony, deeded to the Quakers four acres for use as a burying ground (site 0765).

The Quakers were the first religious denomination to construct a place of worship in the Camden area. They built their Meeting House (demolished) along the Catawba Indian Trail, and apparently shared its use with other Protestant denominations.[51] Charles Woodmason, an Anglican minister from Charleston, was officiating at "the Meeting House at Camden" in 1768. Although the Quakers let Woodmason use their meeting house, he found a note in the pulpit one morning advising that the facility should be locked up and no preachers admitted "but their own."[52] Episcopalians in Camden asked Joseph Kershaw to build a church or chapel for them, but Woodmason said he declined, "fearful of giving offense to his Good Customers the Presbyterians."[53]

The Presbyterians were the only other denomination to build a church in the Camden area before the Revolutionary War. This church was known to have existed in Camden around 1771.[54]

No formal schools existed in Camden before the Revolutionary War, although at the time of the revolution, a school teacher was living in or near the town.[55]

African-American Heritage

Slaves were used on plantations and farms in the vicinity of Camden throughout the period. At least one African-American worked for Camden resident Robert Milhous in the tanning and shoemaking trade.[56]

II. Camden from Independence to the Civil War, 1783-1865

Population Growth

Census takers did not record population figures for the town of Camden until 1850. However, in 1787 tax collectors noted that 185 taxpayers were living in the township of Camden, of which thirty-seven owned an average of twenty-four slaves a piece. A total of 1,025 slaves inhabited the area.[57] By 1850, 602 free whites, 100 free blacks, and 431 slaves lived in the town of Camden, whose boundaries encompassed a much smaller area than the old township. Camden's free white population increased substantially by 1860 to 1,028, while the free black population almost doubled to 197. The number of slaves living in town only increased by eleven to 442.[58]

From 1769 to 1800, Camden was part of Camden District, one of seven circuit court districts created by the Circuit Court Act of 1769. In 1790, the free population of Camden District was 29,400. By the time that Kershaw County was formed in 1791 with Camden as its seat of government, the size of the district had been reduced substantially. Population figures for Kershaw County, which was redesignated as Kershaw District in 1800, were not recorded until 1830. In that year, 13,545 people lived in Kershaw District of whom 5,212 were free and 8,333 were slaves.[59] Ten years later, the total population for Kershaw District had declined significantly to 12,281. This 1840 census total included 3,988 free whites, 250 free blacks, and 8,043 slaves.[60] By 1850, the total population for Kershaw District had increased to 14,473, consisting of 9,578 slaves, 4,681 free whites, and 214 free blacks.[61] The free

population of Kershaw County was 5,223 in 1860, with 5,026 whites and 197 blacks. A total of 7,841 slaves lived in the county in 1860, as well as twenty-two Native Americans.[62]

From approximately 1830 to 1835, South Carolina, and Kershaw District in particular, experienced a great wave of out-migration to southwestern states. The migration was attributed to the lure of new lands, the impetus of the steam engine, and the embitterments and feuds during the Nullification controversy. The 1830 and 1840 census figures support this phenomenon, as the total population in Kershaw County decreased from 13,545 to 12,281. The majority of this change occurred among the free white and black population, as it decreased from 5,212 to 4,238.[63]

The Civil War had a significant impact on the population and future growth of the Camden area. Fifteen companies were organized in Kershaw County during the war, and more than eighty percent of the white male population above the age of eighteen in Camden enlisted. Six Camden residents became Confederate generals. At least 302 soldiers from units organized in Kershaw County died during the war.[64]

Local Government and Infrastructure

A municipal organization began to emerge in Camden soon after the Revolutionary War, although even before a town government was established, an act of Assembly in 1785 had created commissioners of streets and market in Camden. On February 19, 1791 Camden became the second town in South Carolina to be incorporated by legislative act. (Charleston was the first.) The act of 1791 also created a town government with a town council consisting of an intendant and four wardens elected annually each April. Kershaw County was formed in 1791. In May 1792 Camden was divided into four wards and identified as the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest quarters.[65]



Figure 6. The former Kershaw County Courthouse is among the most significant historic buildings in Camden. It was designed in 1825 by the nationally-prominent architect Robert Mills. It was modified in 1847 when the original six Ionic columns were replaced by four Doric columns. The central steps and second story balcony were added at the same time. The courthouse continued to serve as offices for the county government until 1906 when a new courthouse was constructed on north Broad Street.

The town limits remained constant between 1774 and 1798 when they were extended by legislative act, conforming to the report of a commission created to survey, lay out, and ascertain the boundaries of Camden according to a plan laid out by Joseph Kershaw. The act declared that the southern and eastern boundaries be extended to Big Pine Tree Creek. The bed of the creek was the eastern and southern boundary through 1865. The boundaries as defined in 1798 remained the same throughout the rest of the period (see Map 2).[66]

The power and size of town government continued to expand during the period. In 1808 the town required lot owners to plant trees and build terraces or garageways along Broad Street. In 1816 the town council passed a local ordinance that enabled brick or stone sidewalks to be constructed from the square at the lower end of town to the bridge over the Big Ditch, which was an area of marshland located in the heart of the present-day commercial district along Broad Street.[67]

A reorganization of judicial districts in 1800 caused Camden's political role to be diminished when the jurisdiction of Camden District was reduced to cover only Kershaw County. The district, which already had been divided in 1783, was further reduced as portions were given to five other districts (York, Lancaster, Chester, Fairfield, and Richland). The district was renamed as Kershaw District.[68]

Transportation



Figure 7. Six of the seven parks included in the survey were originally part of land owned by Joseph Brevard Kershaw and set aside as public squares on the Mathis plan of Camden drawn in 1799. This photo is of the southeast quarter of monument park (site 0201).

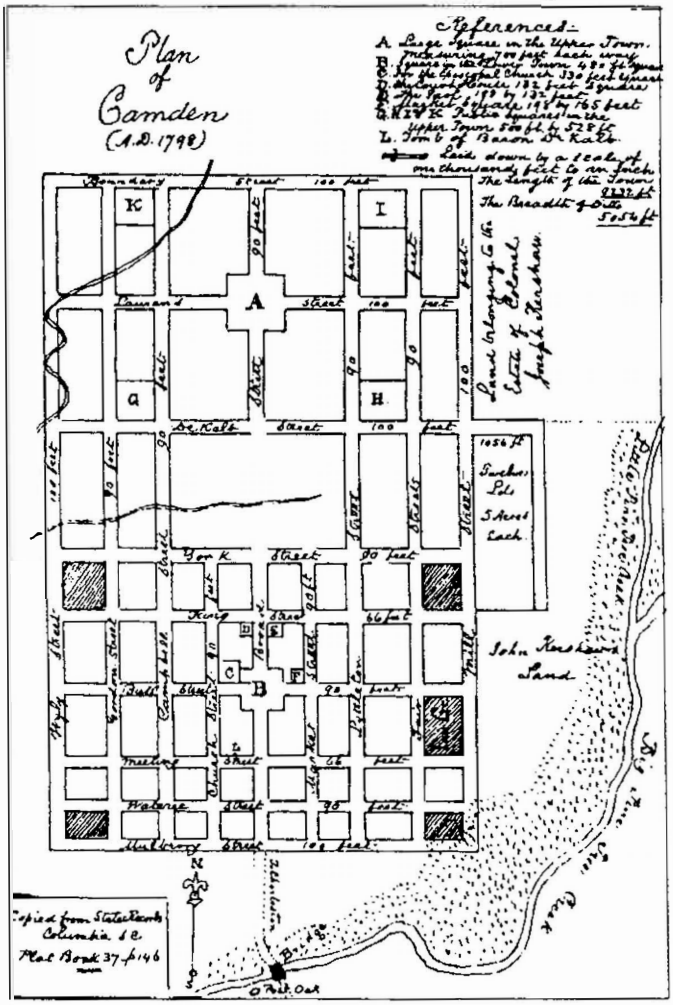
The Wateree River continued to be utilized as an important form of transportation during this period. Boats frequently ran back and forth between Camden and Charleston from 1786 to 1795, and a ferry was operating at the river's head-of-navigation during the 1790s. Additionally, seven boats were built in Camden during 1800 for use on the Santee Canal.[69]

In 1818 the state legislature voted one million dollars for canals, river dredging, and some road building throughout the state. A substantial portion of these funds was used to develop a canal and lock system that made it possible to ship cotton by boat and barge from the upper Catawba River down the Wateree River via Camden and on through the Santee Canal to Charleston. Camden served as a transfer point, with cotton bales moved from smaller craft to larger barges for the remainder of the trip to Charleston.[70]

Between 1819 and 1828, every major South Carolina river received some improvements, much of which consisted of debris removal. This clearing, along with river widening, pushed further inland the heads of navigation of the state's rivers and facilitated the growth of river shipping.[71] The Wateree River was made navigable to Camden for steamboats in 1825, but was interrupted immediately inland by four separate falls. Those improvements made Camden an important shipping point for crops produced in surrounding areas to the north and west located above the fall line.[72]

Steamboats began to be used frequently on the Wateree River in the 1820s. The Wateree and Santee Steamboat Company, which was organized in 1818, launched its initial trip in 1825. The first steamboat traveled from Charleston to Camden in 1835, and within two years steamboats were hauling large loads of cotton and other agricultural products to Charleston. Despite the improved technology and competition of steamboats, team boats and pole boats continued to ply the Wateree as late as 1843.[73]

Like the Wateree River, road and street systems in the Camden area received attention from local and state governing bodies and private enterprises. By 1792 a post road was running from



Map 2: Layout of Camden as platted in 1799 by Samuel Mathis. Notice the five parks in the upper half of the town. (Taken from Kirkland and Kennedy, Historic Camden, diagram 4).

Virginia to Georgia and passed through Camden. Several private mail routes were established in 1816 that linked Camden with Sumterville, Beaver Creek, Lancaster, and Winnsboro. Additionally, a stage line was operating to and from Charleston in 1824. Despite these improvements, a feeder road connecting Camden with the State Road to Charleston was never finished.[74] During the 1820s, Camden's only direct connection with this road was through Columbia.[75]

The state's ambitious plans to build a railroad system in the 1830s were followed by a long period of inaction. Camden, Columbia, and Hamburg all competed to become the backcountry hub for the railroad, but Columbia won in the end when its citizens subscribed more heavily to the railroads' stock than either of the other two towns.[76] The railroad from Charleston to Columbia was completed in 1842. Camden's state senator, William McWillie, carried through a measure for state aid to help construct the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad between 1840 and 1845. The Camden branch from Columbia was completed in November 1848. The railroad provided a more efficient transportation link between Camden, Columbia, and Charleston. Its affect on local shipping and travel patterns was immediate. A Camden newspaper reported in January 1849 that nearly two thousand packages of merchandise were received at the railroad depot in one day and thirty thousand bales of cotton had been shipped by rail in the three months since its completion. The spur line remained Camden's only rail link until 1887.[77]

Agriculture in Kershaw County

After the Revolutionary War, Camden's fortunes rose with the development of large scale cotton agriculture. By 1787 a planter elite had emerged around Camden. The wealthiest fifth of the 185 recorded taxpayers held more than four fifths of the wealth, more than four-fifths of the region's slaves, and an average of twenty-four slaves a piece. Half of the Camden taxpayers did not own slaves.[78]

Cotton was planted in the Camden area as early as 1797. Between 1811 and 1819, Camden became an important collection point for cotton. Bales were shipped out of Camden by boat and wagon, and later by train when the railroad to Columbia was completed in 1848.[79] Along with cotton, the area's main pre-Revolutionary crops - corn, wheat, and tobacco - continued to be cultivated during the antebellum period. By the late 1790s corn and cotton completely replaced indigo as the major cash crops. Local planters also diversified and grew potatoes, onions, rye, turnips, pumpkins, castor oil plants, and even Jamaican shrubs. Farmers also raised an assortment of animals between 1783 and 1865, including cattle, swine, and poultry.[80]

The cultivation of indigo, corn, tobacco, and wheat, as well as cotton, between 1783 and 1865 resulted in the creation of a planter elite in the Camden area. Most of the planters apparently lived on their plantations in Kershaw County, but a number also constructed and maintained residences in Camden. Kirkwood, Camden's principal suburb and site of many of the most impressive of city's antebellum mansions, was established in 1818 primarily as a summer retreat for planters who lived along the upper Wateree River.

Industrial and Commercial Development

Camden remained the largest and most important interior settlement and the state's main inland trading center from the 1780s through the 1810s when it was surpassed by Columbia. Most businesses clustered around the town's central square and extended one block north along Broad Street. The town prospered because of its location at the head-of-navigation of the Wateree River, but its wealth and importance also increased with the rapid importation of slaves and the spread of cotton cultivation. In the 1780s a visitor counted fifty dwellings in Camden and noted that the town commanded a valuable



Figure 8. The Price House at 722 Broad Street (site 0525) was built about 1830, following a fire that destroyed much of Camden's commercial district that extended along lower Broad Street. It is one of only a few surviving examples of a combined commercial/residential building designed in Federal-period architecture in central South Carolina.



Figure 9. This building, commonly known as the Joshua Reynolds House at 1310 Broad Street, is another example of a combination commercial/residence and was constructed about 1816 (site 0200).

interior trade in tobacco, flour, deerskins, indigo, and beef. The town continued to be a center for flour milling until the mid 1820s, when local merchants found it cheaper to sell flour imported from either Virginia or North Carolina. In 1810 eighty cotton gins were ginning 5,905 bales of cotton in Kershaw County. Homespun cotton cloth production was an important cottage industry, and at least one Camden resident, Robert McCreight, was manufacturing cotton gins for a time between 1848 and 1865.[81]

Several new businesses emerged between 1783 and 1865. As flour milling declined, Camden became a center for leather tanning and manufacturing, with local tanneries supplying ten boot and shoe manufacturers and two saddle and harness makers. Businesses specializing in boat construction and lumber rafting operated near Camden at landings located along the banks of the Wateree River, south of the present city limits. Various newspapers were published in Camden, beginning with *The Camden Journal* in 1802. At least six other newspapers came into existence by 1865. The DeKalb Factory (demolished) near Camden was organized in 1838 to make shoes and cloth. The factory possessed its own grist mill, a tannery, and a shoe factory. A factory village provided cottages for 154 white inhabitants, a day school, and a Sunday school. The factory burned just before the Civil War.[82]

The peak of Camden's influence and commercial activity occurred between 1810 and 1820. In terms of the amount of goods sold and the diversity of establishments, it was Camden's greatest period of business activity. The commercial district reached its largest size in the antebellum period, reflecting the prosperity of the period and the town's advantageous situation. Camden's relative situation changed after 1819, when depression, out-migration, and changes in South Carolina's transportation system caused the town to stagnate. During the 1820s, Camden turned from a statewide emporium into a regional trading center, as the city of Columbia expanded to assume Camden's position as the state's most important inland commercial center.[83]

Fire played a significant role in shaping the physical development of antebellum Camden. A fire on 23 October 1812, destroyed the two central blocks in the town, prompting the state legislature to appropriate $2,000 in relief funds. The town market and hall was among the buildings destroyed. The "Great Fire" on 21 November 1829, destroyed eighty-five buildings and the town's two main blocks containing its business section.[84]

The fires of war were also significant. The greatest impact of the Civil War on Camden's industrial and commercial development occurred in 1865. On February 24, a detachment from William Sherman's Union army entered Camden, setting fires and burning the railway depot, commissary store house, the east side of Broad from DeKalb to Rutledge, the Masonic Lodge, the jail, the Cornwallis House, grist mills near town, cotton sheds, the bridge over the Wateree River, and a number of other buildings. All of the stores were pillaged, and many houses in both Camden and Kirkwood were looted. At the end of

March, incendiaries left by Union soldiers ignited, burning the theological seminary and its library.[85] In April another body of Union troops entered Camden. This unit broke into banks and safes in the town and then spent three weeks destroying Confederate supplies and railroad lines in the surrounding area. Mary Chesnut wrote that these troops destroyed Camden and "ruined us finally," burning their mills, gins, and 100 bales of cotton.[86]



Figure 10. The Dekalb Monument, 502 DeKalb Street (site 0034), was constructed to commemorate Baron von DeKalb, the fallen hero of the Battle of Camden. It was designed by Robert Mills in 1925 and dedicated at an elaborate ceremony that included a speech by the Marquis de LaFayette. The monument is listed along with Bethesda Presbyterian Church as a National Historic Landmark.

Tourism and Recreation

Between 1783 and 1865, Camden residents entertained themselves with ball-playing, rifle shooting, and horse racing, as well as by holding patriotic celebrations, plays, society balls, monthly militia parades, quilting frolics, and dances. One of the most famous patriotic celebrations held in Camden occurred when George Washington visited in May 1791. Washington paid homage at the grave of the Revolutionary War martyr Baron DeKalb and toured the remains of the Revolutionary British fortifications and the battlefield at Hobkirk Hill. While the celebration of Washington's visit was a form of recreation, in a sense, Washington was one of Camden's first tourists. Another famous tourist, the Marquis de Lafayette, visited in 1825 to lay the cornerstone of the DeKalb Monument (site 0034) in front of the Presbyterian Church.[87]

The Common, also called the Orphan House Square, in front of the Cornwallis house, was used for most of Camden's civic and military gatherings before the Civil War. Dinkins' Tavern (demolished) was considered the town's social hub by 1810, but at least twenty-four other taverns entertained residents and visitors from 1783 to 1860. A building that was previously constructed by the local Baptist congregation as a church (demolished) in 1808 was purchased by the town and used as a theater until about 1850. In 1818 Kirkwood was laid out as a summer resort.[88]

The seeds of the horse industry in Camden were planted in 1802 with the first recorded Camden Races. A race course and grandstand were both built, and in 1816 officers were elected in the Camden Jockey Club. Horse racing continued through the Civil War.[89]

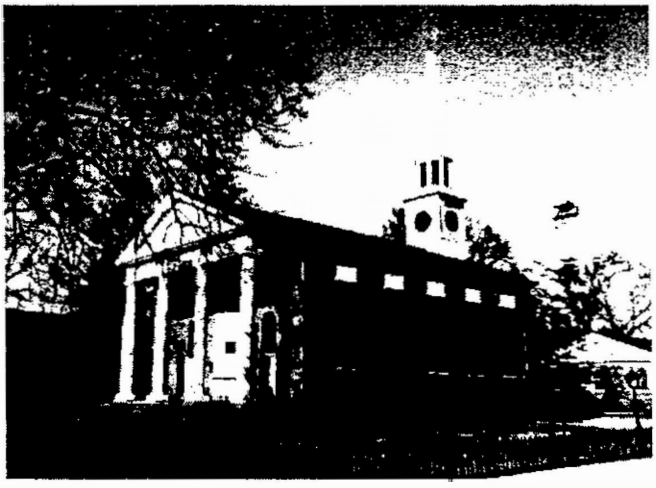


Figure 11. Bethesda Presbyterian Church, 502 DeKalb Street (site 0033), was another of Robert Mills' designs. The church and the DeKalb Monument that sits on the front lawn are the only properties in Camden listed as a National Historic Landmarks.

Religion and Education

Camden area citizens belonged to seven different religious denominations from 1783 to 1865. In 1860 alone there were eight Baptist, one Episcopal, thirteen Methodist, and three Presbyterian churches in Kershaw District. The Presbyterians, who were the only other denomination besides the Quakers to have a church building in Camden prior to the Revolutionary War, completed a new church called "Bethesda" in 1806. They built a bigger



Figure 12. The McCandless School, 410 Laurens Street (site 0235), was constructed about 1854 by the Camden School Association. It is the only surviving historic building in Camden constructed for school purposes.

church on DeKalb Street in 1824 (site 0033). Bishop Francis Asbury held the first Methodist service in Camden on 4 April 1787. The Methodists built their first church between 1800 and 1804 on King Street, which was replaced by a new church built in 1828 on West DeKalb Street. The Baptists built two churches in Camden, one in 1809 and one in 1836. An Episcopal congregation formed in 1830 built Grace Church in 1832. The Episcopalians also created a Theological Seminary for the Diocese in 1859, but the building was burned by an arsonist in March 1865. The Roman Catholics began building a church in Camden during the mid 1840s, but never completed it. Members of the Jewish faith also lived in the Camden area, some prior to 1788.[90]

While enthusiastic about public works projects such as canals, roads, and railroads, South Carolinians showed little interest in supporting popular education during the antebellum period, and the state government did not begin a free school system until 1812. Consequently, schools in the Camden area were operated mainly by private individuals or benevolent societies. At least eleven private schools operated in Camden between 1793 and 1862. Other schools offered specialized instruction in stenography, shorthand, and military training. In 1822 two academies for males and females were built on DeKalb Street that continued to operate for about seventy years. Of all the educational facilities constructed during the period, only one, the McCandless School at 410 Laurens Street (site 0235), survives.[91]

The Camden Orphan Society was organized on 4 July 1786, to found and erect buildings for the reception, education, and support of poor orphans and children. Incorporated on 27 February 1788, the Society's school opened in 1791 and existed until at least 1823. The school was located in the Cornwallis House from 1805 until 1822, when it moved into a new building (demolished). The Society established a separate Free School (demolished) in 1810, but discontinued it two years later upon inauguration of the state's free school system.[92]

Residential Development

Camden's residential areas expanded significantly between 1783 and 1865. The town shifted steadily northward after the Revolutionary War for various reasons, including normal population growth and health concerns. Because lower Camden was located near the swamps, eventually it was recognized as unhealthy, especially after a malaria epidemic broke out in 1816. The epidemic played a role in the gradual abandonment of the settlement's original low site. In 1800 the "Big Ditch" was dug, and the marsh separating Camden from Log Town was drained and reclaimed for use.



Figure 13. Millbank, the historic home of Dr. E.M. Boykin at 30 Kirkwood Lane (site 0812), was constructed about 1840 on property given to his wife as a wedding gift from her father, Thomas Lang.



Figure 14. The Douglas-Reed House, 312 York Street (site 0445) is typical of the surviving small early nineteenth century buildings. It was built in 1812 as a three-room, one-story dwelling and was enlarged by subsequent owners.



Figure 15. Horse Branch Hall, 102 Kirkwood Lane (site 0813) was constructed in 1840 for Isabel Scota McRae. Her husband, John McRae, was an accomplished engineer who designed the estate, which included terraces and formal gardens, and a mortar conduit system that supplied the house with water from nearby Horse Branch Creek.

Between 1816 and 1819, there was a period of northward expansion into blocks fronting Broad Street between York and DeKalb Streets. Subsequently, land in upper Camden became more valuable. Kirkwood was laid out in lots in 1818 by John Kershaw and named for Captain Robert Kirkwood, an American soldier who fought in Camden in 1781.[93]

African-American Heritage

As slaves were recruited to expand cotton cultivation, the Camden area's African-American population rose steadily. Most African-Americans were slaves, but a free black population did exist and grew in number. By the beginning of the Civil War, 8,038 African-Americans lived in Kershaw District,



Figure 16. Kamschatka, located at 108 Kirkwood Lane (site 0815), was one of three houses documented during the survey that were constructed as in-town homes for General James and Mary Boykin Chesnut, owners of Mulberry Plantation. Kamschatka was built about 1854.



Figure 17. The Bonds Conway House at 811 Fair Street (site 0441) was constructed about 1810. Born in Virginia in 1763, Conway arrived in South Carolina in 1792 as an indentured servant of Edwin Conway and purchased his freedom shortly thereafter, becoming the first African-American slave in Camden to do so.

only 197 of whom were free. Most of these free blacks, 121, lived in Camden. Only 442 slaves lived within the town limits.[94]

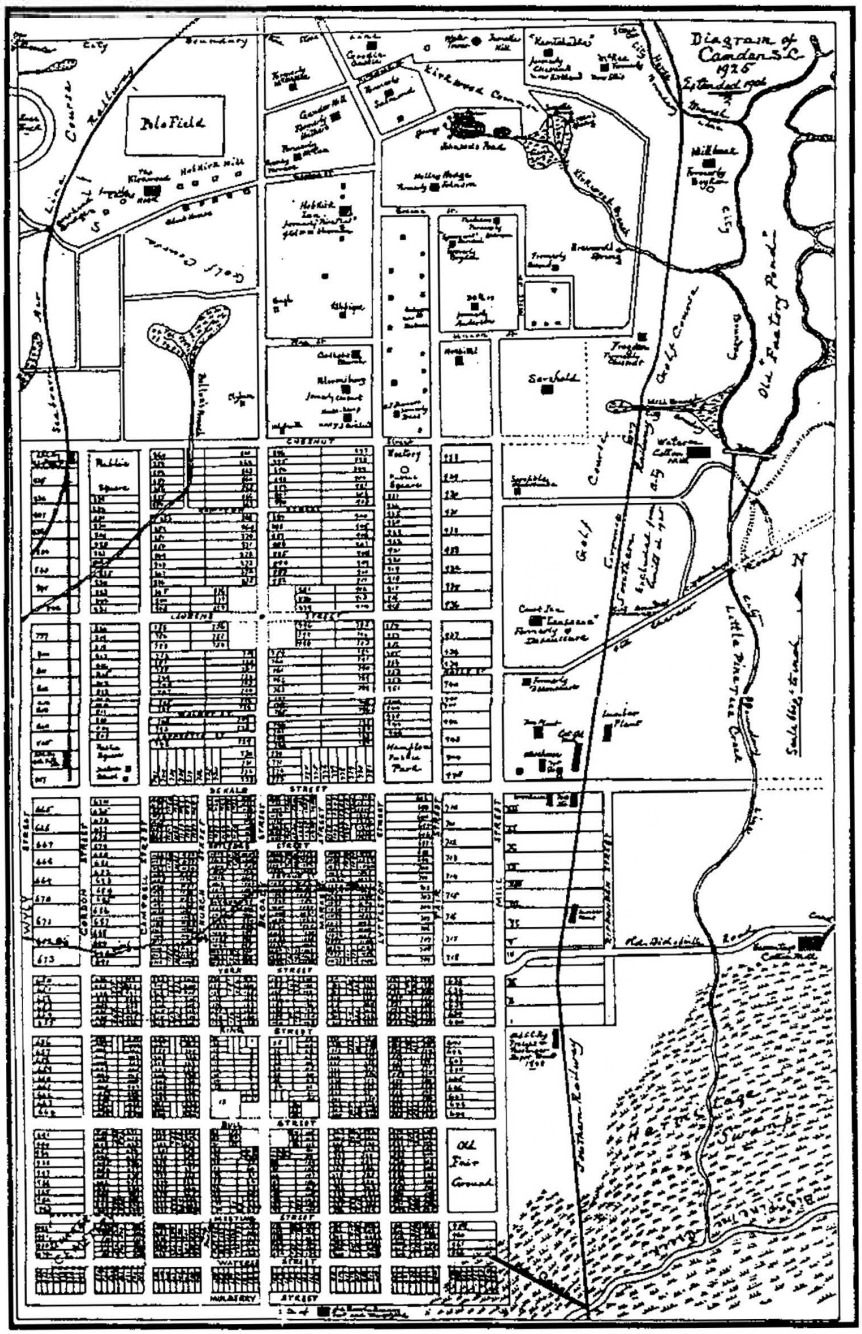
Two potential slave uprisings were thwarted in 1816 and 1822. Slaves planned a July 4 uprising in 1816 and reportedly intended to kill all of Camden's white citizens. Town authorities arrested seventeen of the African-American leaders before the revolt took place and hung five or six.[95] Another uprising was put down in 1822, and Camden officials again went on alert following the Nat Turner Revolt of 1831 when they ordered the town's slave patrol to "maneuver with added vigor."[96]

While the vast majority of African-Americans lived in the Camden area as slaves on plantations, a few worked briefly as operatives at the DeKalb Factory (cotton mill), where their work performance was deemed equal to and sometimes better than white workers. In 1853 the Baptists added a lecture room to their church to be used for an African-American Sunday school (demolished).[97]

Camden form the Civil War to World War I, 1865-1917

Population Growth

Camden's population grew steadily after the Civil War. The 1870 federal census showed a population of 1,007 and the 1875 town census showed a population of 2,293 for Camden, which included Kirkwood for several years in the 1870s. The 1880 federal census showed a population of 1,780 without Kirkwood. Camden grew to 2,441 citizens in 1900. With the second annexation of Kirkwood, the city's population increased to 3,567 in 1910. During this time period, Camden maintained an African-American majority. The number of blacks increased from 555 in 1870 to 1,858 in 1910. Kershaw County's population grew from 11,754 in 1870 to 22,361 in 1890 to 27,094 in 1910. African-Americans were a majority in the county of around sixty percent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[98]



Map 3: Shows the city limits as they were extended in 1906 to include the Kirkwood area.

Local Government and Infrastructure

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Camden's municipal government expanded its role, especially after its incorporation as a city in 1890.[99] The city also expanded its boundaries. In 1872 the town annexed Kirkwood. However, that section was removed from the town limits in 1878. For the second time, Camden annexed Kirkwood in 1906.[100] After the annexation, the city renamed Boundary Street as Chesnut Street.[101]



Figure 18. The Camden Opera House Clock Tower, 954 Broad Street (site 0106) remains standing, but the opera house building was razed in the 1960s and the present building was constructed in its place.



Figure 19. The City Fire Department, 533 Rutledge Street (site 0117), was constructed about 1904 and remained in active service throughout the historic period.



Figure 20. Kirkwood Firehouse, Reel Number 2, 508 Chesnut Street (site 0386), was constructed to fight fires in the northern residential area of the city. It was discontinued in 1921 and converted for residential purposes by Henry Savage, Jr.

Camden's municipal government undertook various improvements to the town's infrastructure in the decades after the Civil War. In 1874 twenty gas streetlights were placed in the business district. In the late 1890s and early 1900s the city improved its streets further by paving them with clay. A new opera house (Figure 18) was begun in 1885 with fifteen thousand dollars in city bonds. Completed in 1886, the structure was designed by J.H. Devbeaux and built by Jacob S. Allen. During the late nineteenth century, fire protection for Camden was provided by several volunteer companies, which acquired a steam engine in 1884. Camden's fire-fighting system was improved with fire alarm boxes in 1904 and new fire stations downtown on Rutledge Street (Figure 19) and in Kirkwood on Chesnut Street (Figure 20) in 1907. A new police station (demolished) was built behind the main fire station on Rutledge.[102]



Figure 21. The Camden Water, Light & Ice Company, 105 DeKalb Street (site 0540).

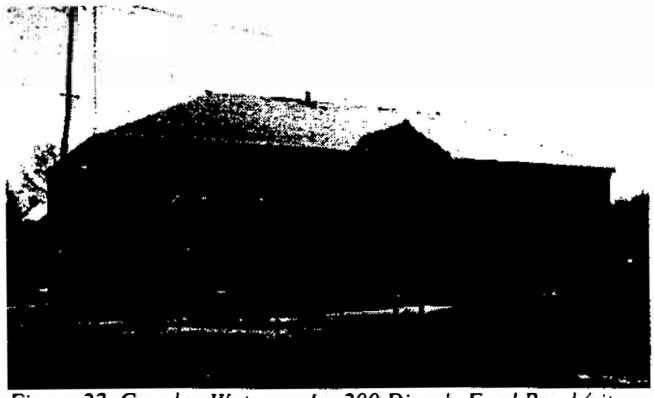


Figure 22. Camden Waterworks, 200 Dicey's Ford Road (site 0819).

Camden's infrastructure was also improved by private companies with municipal franchises. In 1896 a telephone franchise was granted and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company subsequently started a system in Camden. Franchises for water and electric services were granted to the Camden Water, Light, and Ice Company (Figure 21) in 1897. The company built a water and light plant the following year and constructed water mains throughout the city.[103]

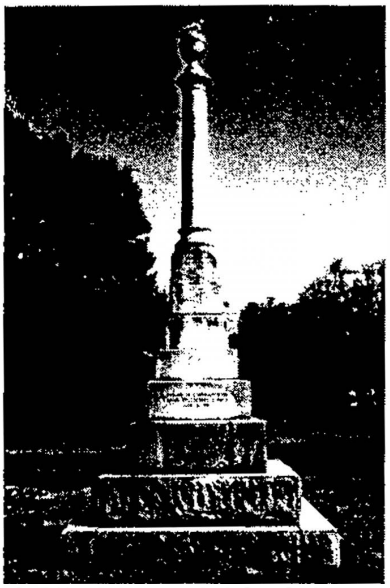


Figure 23. Located in the southwest quarter of Monument Park (site 0201), the Monument to the Confederate Dead was erected by the Ladies Monumental Association in 1883. It was originally located in the center of the intersection of Broad and Laurens streets, and was moved to its present site in 1950.

The city accepted a greater role in providing sewer, water, and electric services after the turn of the century. In 1907 city voters approved a bond issue of fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a sewer system, which was completed the following year. In 1912 the city began planning a municipal water and electric system after the voters approved a bond issue of 125,000 dollars for that purpose. The new Board of Commissioners of Public Works oversaw the construction of the water and electric plants, which were both completed in 1914. The water plant (Figure 22) was located on Jumelle Hill in the Kirkwood section and included a filtration facility and a steel standpipe. The electric plant (demolished) was located near the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. With a new electric plant, the city began placing electric lights along the streets, including a "white way" on Broad and DeKalb Streets and two hundred fifteen lights outside of the business district.[104]

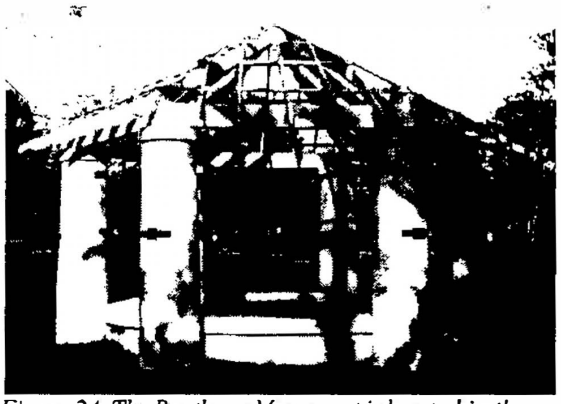


Figure 24. The Pantheon Monument is located in the center of Rectory Square (site 0244). It was erected in 1911 to commemorate the six Confederate Civil War Generals from Camden. They were Major General James B. Kershaw and Brigadier Generals James Cantey, James Chesnut, Z.C. Deas, J.D. Kennedy, and J.P. Villepigue.

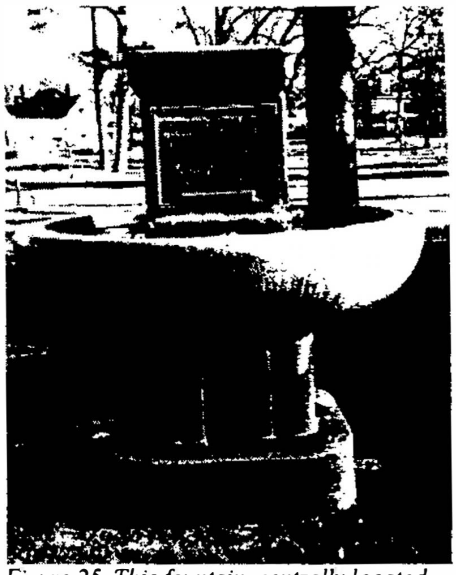


Figure 25. This fountain, centrally located in Hampton Park (site 0019) was dedicated to the memory of Richard Kirkland, a Camden native and Confederate hero at the Battle of Fredericksburg who risked his life to comfort wounded soldiers of both sides caught between the lines at Marye's Heights.

Camden's parks and streets received improvements, especially in the form of memorials to the Confederacy. A monument to Kershaw County soldiers who were killed in the Civil War (Figure 23) was dedicated at Monument Square in 1883. In 1911 a memorial was placed in Rectory Square in honor of the six Confederate generals from Kershaw County (Figure 24). In addition, a memorial water fountain, dedicated in honor of Confederate

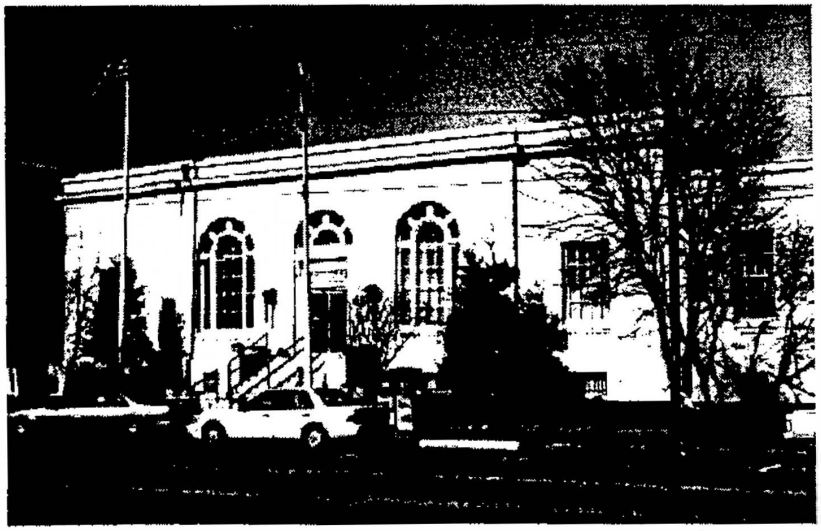


Figure 26. Camden's U.S. Post Office at 542 DeKalb Street (site 0080) was built in 1915. Oscar Wenderoth, the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, designed the building. The Algernon Blair Construction Company of Montgomery, Alabama, supervised construction.

soldier Richard Kirkland, was placed at Broad and DeKalb Streets in 1910 (Figure 25) . In order to improve Camden's appearance further, the Civic League was founded after the turn of the century and later sponsored projects, including the planting of trees along the city's streets.[105]

In addition to upgraded city facilities, Camden acquired new county and federal buildings. Kershaw County constructed a new jail (demolished) on West DeKalb Street in 1901. Three years later, voters approved the building of a new courthouse (demolished). Designed by Edwards and Walker of Columbia, South Carolina, the neoclassical structure was completed in 1905. The landmark DeKalb Hotel at the corner of Broad and DeKalb Streets was demolished in 1914 and replaced the following year by a new United States Post Office (Figure 26).[106]

Transportation

In the decades after the Civil War, Camden acquired several new railroads and improved roads. Since the South Carolina Railroad Company removed track from its undamaged Camden branch in 1865 to repair other sections, Camden was without a railroad until repairs were made in 1867. In 1887 the line was extended beyond Camden into North Carolina by the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad. Between 1899 and 1900, the Northwestern Railroad extended its line from Sumter to Camden. The tracks of the new railroad intersected the existing line about four miles south of Camden at a point known as the Northwestern Junction. The Camden facilities of the Northwestern Railroad were near East DeKalb Street (demolished). Another railroad came to Camden in 1899 when the Seaboard Air Line extended its line through the city. After downtown merchants complained about the placement of the passenger station near Gordon and Chesnut Streets, the freight depot (demolished) was placed on a siding near West DeKalb Street close to the business district. In 1902 the old South Carolina Railroad was acquired by the Southern Railway. The railroad continued to have its passenger station on East DeKalb and its freight depot further south (both demolished).[107]

Camden also began to focus on better road connections, especially a planned national highway from New York to Florida. After Two Notch Road was chosen as the route, Kershaw County began making improvements to the road, including a new bridge over the Wateree River. By 1910 the planned improvements were completed and plans to advertise the route were devised.[108]

Agriculture in Kershaw County

As in the rest of the South, agriculture in Kershaw County underwent major transformations after the Civil War. With slavery destroyed, a new labor system emerged. After experimenting with wage labor, large landowners turned to sharecroppers, cash tenants, and crop liens. During the late nineteenth century, southern farmers were handicapped in several ways. Due to high birth rates, farms eventually became too small to be productive. Southern farmers had little credit available for farm improvements. Since cotton offered the best returns, farmers planted increasing amounts of it, while planting less food crops. As a result, southerners became too dependent on cotton, a situation that would cause serious problems in the twentieth and resulted in the 1917 agricultural depression.[109]

Kershaw County saw a significant increase in its number of farms from 1,745 in 1880 to 2,841 in 1900. Of the county's farms at the turn of the century, tenants operated 1,770. Major crops grown during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included cotton, rice, and corn. Cotton was the dominant cash crop with the county's yield growing from 4,161 bales in 1869 to 11,280 bales in 1879 to 11,993 bales in 1889. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the yearly cotton output ranged from just over fourteen thousand bales to nearly twenty thousand bales. Camden remained an important marketing and shipping point for the county's cotton. As the county's second cash crop, rice decreased in relative importance after the Civil War. Although Kershaw County produced more rice

than most counties in South Carolina, its total production was insignificant when compared with the major rice counties of Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, and Georgetown. Besides cash crops, Kershaw County's farmers grew subsistence crops, especially corn. The amount of corn grown increased from 108,420 bushels in 1869 to 334,330 bushels in 1899. The dominance of cotton as a cash crop and corn as a subsistence crop in Kershaw County was similar to that of most other counties in the State.[110]

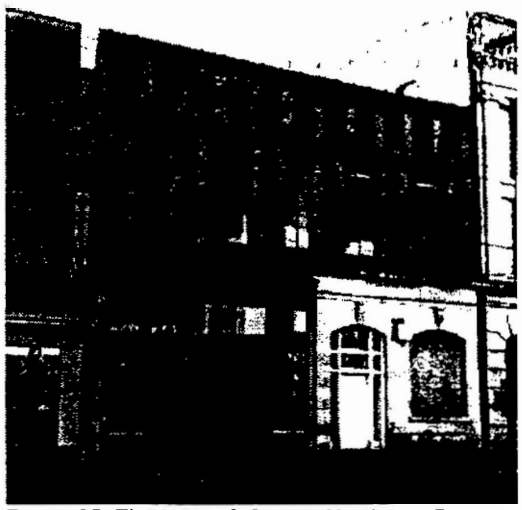


Figure 27. The Burns & Barrett Hardware Store at 1019-1021 Broad Street (site 0129) was constructed in 1898. The firm of consisted of James H. Burns and W.D. Barrett. During the early twentieth century the Camden post office was located in one of the ground floor store fronts.

Commercial and Industrial Development

Camden's business community gradually recovered and expanded after the Civil War. The white business district was located along Broad Street and included small, frame structures through the 1880s. The district later acquired more masonry buildings.[111] Financial institutions were founded in the late nineteenth century including the Bank of Camden in 1888, the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1899, the First National Bank in 1904, and the Loan and Savings Bank in 1911. The main cotton brokerage firm at the time was Springs and Shannon, which was formed in 1907 by Leroy Springs and C.J. Shannon, Jr. Cotton warehouses were located along Rutledge and Arthur Streets near the cotton platform operated by J.B. Stedman.[112]

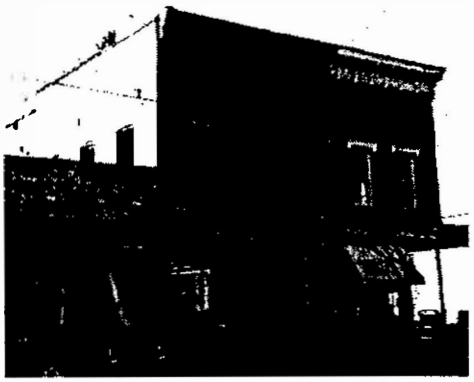


Figure 28. This two-story commercial building was constructed between 1889 and 1894. The upper store served as professional office space throughout the historic period. The first documented businesses located in the ground floor store fronts were Nero Reed's General Store and Twin Brothers General Store.

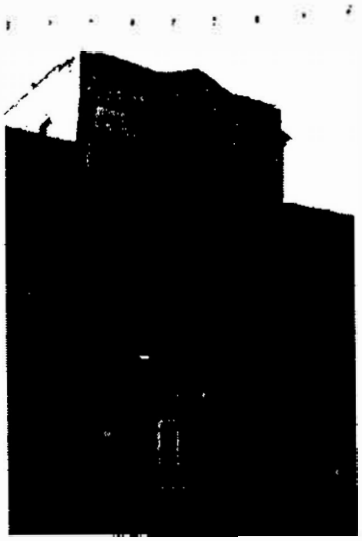


Figure 29. The First National Bank of Camden, 1025 Broad Street (site 0130) was constructed about 1905. The First National Bank was located there until 1917 when it moved into a new building at 1035 Broad Street (site 0132). That same year the building the Bank of Camden moved into this building. The Bank of Camden was organized in the first decade of the twentieth century by Henry G. Carrison and W.M. Shannon. In 1919 the building was remodeled by prominent South Carolina architect George E. LaFaye to reflect the Beaux Arts style.

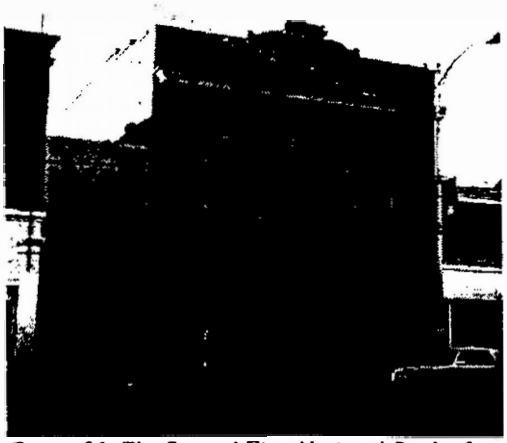


Figure 30. The Second First National Bank of Camden, 1035 Broad Street (site 0132).

Camden's white business district was shaped by several forces in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district was gradually moving north along Broad Street. The old market square area declined as it lost businesses and institutions, including the county courthouse which was relocated northward after the turn of the century. Another major force in shaping the development of the business district was fire. Fires destroyed significant parts of the Broad Street commercial area in 1874, 1877, 1892, and 1902.[113] As a response to the

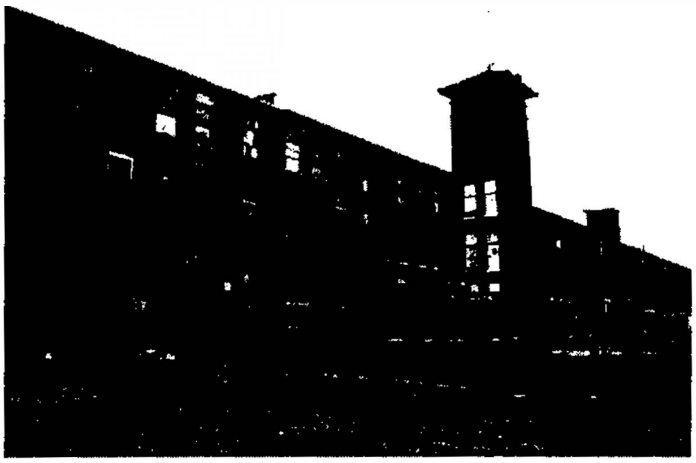


Figure 31. Originally called the Camden Cotton Mill, the Hermitage Mill, 125 Bishopville Road (site 0788), was founded in 1890 and the mill building was completed in 1891 on the site of an old Indian camp. The first president of the mill was A.D. Kennedy. The mill started with 10,000 spindles, 300 looms and 150 employees. By the mid 1920s there were 16,000 spindles, 390 looms with complete electric drive, and 250 employees. About 3,500 bales of cotton were processed each year into high grade, unfinished grey print cloth. The Mill Village that grew up north of the mill was begun soon after the turn of the century. The original plat of the village shows eighty-four building lots and a park located on York Street, at the southwestern end of the village. Most of the fifty-eight contributing historic buildings in the village date from between 1910 and 1935.



Figure 32. Kendall Mill, located at 90 Hampton Street (site 0789) and its surrounding mill village was listed in the National Register of Historic places as a district in 1983. Organized as the DeKalb Cotton Mill in 1899, building was designed by W.B. Smith Whaley, architect of the Olympia Mills in Columbia and numerous other mills throughout the South. Operations began in 1901 with 12,500 spindles and 300 looms, which produced high quality print fabric. The mill village of consisting of some seventy homes was also constructed at this time. In 1902 the mill ceased operations and remained closed for over a year until it was reorganized as Pine Creek Manufacturing Company. Around 1908 the mill was bought by Thomas Parker Corporation of Greenville, South Carolina, and remained under Parker interests until 1916 when Lockwood, Greene, and Company of Boston purchased. Henry P. Kendall was named president and the mill took his name.

threat of fire, the municipal government created fire limits in 1891. No structures with wooden walls or roofs could be built within the limits, which included one hundred fifty feet on either side of Broad Street from a point just north of York Street to DeKalb Street. With more masonry construction in the business district and an improved fire department, Camden experienced fewer serious fires after the turn of the century.[114]

Boosters tried to attract industrial operations to Camden during the late nineteenth century. The most significant industries to be developed around the city were two textile mills. In 1890 the Camden Cotton Mill (Figure 31) was built east of the city near Pine Tree Creek. The mill was reorganized as the Hermitage Cotton Mill



Figure 33. The Southern Cotton Oil Company, 116 DeKalb Street (site 0538) was one of the most significant industrial complexes in Camden during the historic period. It was constructed in 1902 and was initially capitalized at $90,000. The two remaining buildings associated with the complex are the factory, which now serves as a building supply store, and a storage shed located to the east. The factory turned out crude oil, meal, hulls and lintels, and also served as a ginnery, turning out about 2,500 bales of cotton a year. The Southern Oil Company employed about fifty-seven people at its height in the 1920s.

in 1905. A second mill was built in 1900 on the site of an antebellum textile mill. Named the DeKalb Cotton Mill (Figure 32) like its predecessor, the mill was reorganized in 1904 as the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company. In 1916 the mill was purchased by Lockwood, Greene, and Company.[115] By 1907 the two mills employed a total of two hundred sixty-five workers, who lived in company-owned mill villages to the east of Camden. The Hermitage Cotton Mill operated with 16,224 spindles and 300 looms. The Pine Creek Manufacturing Company operated with 18,816 spindles and 468 looms.[116]

In addition to the textile mills, Camden acquired other industries during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the 1890s a brick company operated in Camden. Built around 1902, the Camden Oil Mill was a cotton seed oil mill operated as part of the Southern Cotton Oil Company (Figure 33). The mill included a cotton gin and was located on Camden's east side near the intersection of East DeKalb Street and the Southern Railway's track. With fifty workers, the oil mill was among Camden's largest industrial employers. By 1913 Camden also had the Davidson Lumber Company and a cotton gin owned by Robert Vaughan.[117]

Tourism and Recreation

In the decades after the Civil War, a number of South Carolina communities turned to tourism as an economic development tool. Camden became one of the successful resort towns, along with Aiken and Summerville.[118] In the late 1880s Camden began promoting itself as a health resort for affluent northerners. The town's boosters advertised its temperate climate, well-drained location, pine forests, hunting, and fishing.[119] An early brochure described Camden as "a quaint, quiet, old village, to which nature and history have vouchsafed much that is beautiful and romantic, clinging fondly to its old dwellings, customs, and memories of the past."[120] By the early twentieth century Camden had three large resort hotels that attracted over two thousand visitors during the winter season, which lasted from November to April.[121]



Figure 34. Originally the home of William B. Shannon, an accomplished lawyer who met a tragic end in a famous duel with E.B. Cash in 1880, this building was converted into one of Camden's finest resort hotels by Frank Eldredge in 1883. Located at 1919 Lyttleton Street (site 0355), the Hobkirk Inn had about sixty-five rooms and several ancillary cottages at its height in the early twentieth century.

Camden's first winter resort hotel was the Hobkirk Inn (Figure 34), founded by northerner F.W. Eldredge in 1884. Located on Hobkirk Hill in Kirkwood, the inn was operated by Eldredge until 1912. He was largely responsible for Camden's early development as a winter resort. The Hobkirk Inn's facilities were enlarged around the turn of the century after an annex was added.[122]

In 1889, Camden acquired a second resort hotel with the opening of Uphton Court (demolished) by Mrs. C.J. Perkins. After her death in 1898, the hotel was bought by Caleb Ticknor, who subsequently enlarged the facility and renamed it the Court Inn. Although Kirkwood emerged as the main resort area in Camden, the Court Inn was located on Mill Street in the original street grid.[123]

Camden's premier resort facility was the Kirkwood Hotel (demolished), located near the Hobkirk Inn in Kirkwood. Begun in 1902 by the Camden Land Improvement Company, the hotel was built by adding large wings on both sides of an older house. Opened in 1903, the Kirkwood Hotel consisted on one hundred fifty rooms and was managed by T. Edmund Krumbholz.[124]

In addition to the three main resort hotels, smaller hotels operated in Camden, including the Lantham House (demolished) in 1889. The Park View Hotel (site 0024) opened in 1916 with twenty-five rooms.



Figure 35. The first polo field in Camden was on Broad Street behind the Hobkirk Inn. Rogers L. Barstow, a winter resident, is credited with founding the Camden Polo Club. The first field proving too restricted, another across Broad was tried, only to be abandoned when the Seaboard railroad laid its track across a corner. Eventually, as the sport proved popular enough to become permanent, this field, located on Polo Lane (site 0755), was developed.

While many northerners stayed in the resort hotels during the winter, others began establishing winter homes in Camden around the turn of the century. The first winter home was established by Juliet Warden Kerr, who named her Greene Street home "Mostly Hall." A number of the northern tourists bought older homes in the Kirkwood section.[125]

With the resort hotels came recreational facilities for the tourists. A polo field and a golf course were built to the rear of the Hobkirk Inn around 1898. The following year, the Camden Country Club was organized for the purpose of providing polo and golf facilities. In 1900 the club opened a nine-hole golf course (Figure 36), a polo field (Figure 35), and a clubhouse. These facilities were adjacent to the site where the Kirkwood Hotel was built several years later. In 1913 the Camden Country Club expanded its golf course to eighteen-holes. Camden acquired a second golf course around 1909, when the Sarsfield Golf Club (demolished) built one near the Court Inn on Mill Street. In addition to polo and golf, winter tourists could go quail or fox hunting.[126]

Other recreational facilities were developed for Camden's permanent citizens. In 1905 the Camden Baseball and Amusement Park Association built a baseball field on West DeKalb Street near the Seaboard Air Line Railroad's freight depot. Five years later, the Saddle and Paddle Club was organized and operated a clubhouse (demolished) and swimming area on the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company's mill pond.[127]



Figure 36. Camden Country Club Golf Course, located off Knights Hill Road (site 0756).

Camden's antebellum horse racing tradition was temporarily revived in the years following the Civil War. In 1866 the Camden Jockey Club was organized and it constructed a one-mile racing track in 1873. Located at the western end of Boundary Street (now Chesnut Street), the track was the site of a horse race in December 1873. An annual horse show was started around 1909 and became a Camden tradition. Horse-related activities were briefly revived after the Camden Riding and Driving Club was founded in 1917. The club operated a half-mile track just west of the city. Despite these attempts, Camden's horse industry did not develop a permanent tradition until the late 1920s.[128]

Residential Development

The pace of residential development quickened during the third period of development as the population of the city increased nearly four-fold from 1,007 in 1870 to 3,930 in 1920. With the advent of tourism in the 1880s, the number of residents swelled by an additional 1,000 people each winter season. The increase caused a strain on existing housing. The housing shortage by 1900 had become acute and several editorials appearing in the local newspaper called for the construction of new residences to alleviate the problem. Residential development during the period occurred in the form of infill as larger lots were subdivided, especially along Broad, Fair, and Mill Streets on the north side of the city.



Figure 37. This building, located at 1209 Lyttleton Street, was constructed about 1886 by Jake Herschberger, a merchant who came to Camden from Germany. Herschberger later changed his name to Hirsch and with his brother, Gus, founded the Hirsch Brothers Department Store on Broad Street.



Figure 38. This house was constructed in 1901 for Charles Humphries at 406 Laurens Street (site 0236).

Building lots were also placed on the market after the opening of new streets, like Pine Avenue in 1913.[129] Located just east of Camden, company-owned mill villages were developed around the turn of the century as part of the two textile mill complexes.[130]

During the era of Reconstruction architectural styles in the community began to change from the previously dominant Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate to Victorian designs such as Queen Anne, Shingle, and Stick. Camden's improved rail facilities and the establishment of a local novelty works and planing mill created new possibilities for home construction by increasing the number and availability of mass-produced architectural components. Hence, during the period between 1870 and about 1910, many houses in Camden reflected Victorian influences in the form of irregularly shaped floor plans consisting of various intersecting building units and decorative machine-turned and sawn woodwork. By 1910 the Victorian styles were abandoned in favor of the Colonial and Classical revival styles. Generally, the revival styles were reserved for larger two-story homes.



Figure 39. This Colonial Revival style residence, located at 1413 Fair Street (site 0272), was constructed in 1915 for James H. Burns, partner in Burns & Barrett Hardware Store, and his wife, Henrietta.



Figure 40. An example of Classical Revival style architecture, this large twenty-six-room house at 1812 Brevard Place (site 0804) was constructed about 1917 by Henry Savage, Sr. In 1930 Reuben Pitts, president of Hermitage Cotton Mill, purchased it.

Religion, Education, and Health

Camden upgraded its religious, educational, and health institutions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Grace Episcopal's structure was destroyed by a fire in 1867. A new building was dedicated in 1873 (Figure 41), with a facade and tower added in 1908. The congregation built a



Figure 41. Grace Episcopal Church, 1315 Lyttleton Street (site 0145).

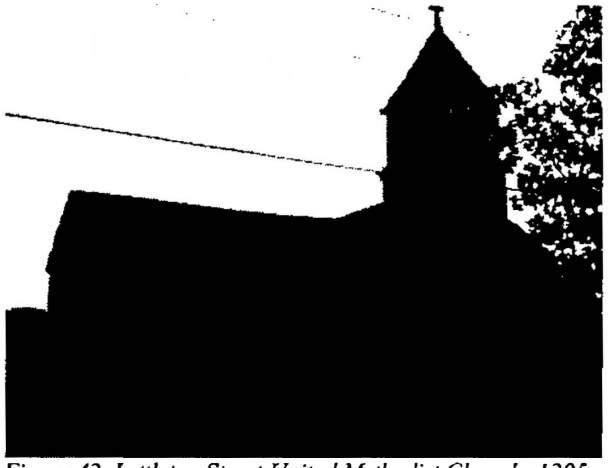


Figure 42. Lyttleton Street United Methodist Church, 1205 Lyttleton Street (site 0035).



Figure 43. Sacred Heart Church, 1501 Lyttleton Street (site 0150). This building was originally designed in the Gothic Style and was later remodelled into its present Mission form. It was purchased by the Hebrew Benevolent Association in 1915 and renamed Temple Beth El Synagogue.



Figure 44. Originally called St. Mary's Catholic Church, Our Lady of Perpetual Help was built in 1912 at 1709 Lyttleton Street (site 0311).

Sunday school building in 1889 and a rectory in 1913. Bethesda Presbyterian continued to use its antebellum structure, which was remodeled in 1890. First Baptist built a new sanctuary in 1908 at the corner of Broad Street and Lafayette Avenue (demolished) and added a Sunday school building (demolished) the following year. Lyttleton Street Methodist constructed a new sanctuary in 1879 (Figure 42), plastered the exterior in 1899, extended the sanctuary in 1896, added a steeple and a Sunday school building in 1900, and build another Sunday school addition in 1909. Camden's religious community also became more diverse. After an unsuccessful attempt in 1884, a Catholic church was started in 1903, when the Sacred Heart Church (Figure 43) was built. A new structure (Figure 44) was consecrated in 1915, thanks to funds donated by Charlotte de Macklot Thompson. This Catholic congregation was composed largely of winter residents. In 1877 a Jewish congregation was founded in Camden. By 1915 the group had acquired the 1903 Catholic church structure as its meeting place, known as Temple Beth El.[131]

For two decades after the Civil War, a number of private and public schools operated in Camden, including the Pine Grove Academy, the Eastern Brick Academy, and the Western Brick Academy (all demolished). In the mid 1880s Camden started a public system of graded schools. A new building for the Camden Graded School (demolished) was completed in 1894 on Laurens Street. The Malvern Hill School was built by the city school district in 1898 to serve the area east of Camden. In 1903 the Leitner House on Monument Square (Figure 45) was bought for a high school building.[132] In addition to a



Figure 45. Located at 1315 Monument Square (site 0202), this house was probably constructed soon after John N. Gamewell purchased the property in 1852. Gamewell, inventor of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph, lived at the house with his wife, Sarah Thornton, until after the Civil War when he moved his family to New Jersey. The next owner was William Z. Leitner, who had served the Confederacy during the war and rose to the rank of Major. The house remained in the Leitner family until 1903 when it was purchased to School District No. 1 of Kershaw County for the sum of $5,000. The building served as Camden High School for sixteen years.



Figure 46. The Camden Archives and Museum at 1314 Broad Street (site 0224) was built in 1915 as Camden's public library using funds supplied by the Carnegie Foundation. Charles Coker Wilson, perhaps the most significant architect in South Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, designed the building.

public school system, a library was started by the Camden Library Association in 1900. With funds from the Carnegie Corporation, a library structure was built on Monument Square in 1915 (Figure 46).[133]

In addition to new churches and schools, the Camden Hospital (demolished) opened in 1913 with twenty-four beds, largely due to the financial assistance of Camden native Bernard M. Baruch.[134]

African-American Heritage

For three decades after the Civil War, African-Americans in Camden enjoyed a relatively lenient system of race relations. Blacks participated in the political process during Reconstruction and into the 1890s. There were three African-American fire companies in 1869, the black Ellis Light Infantry in 1878, and an African-American police officer as late as 1893.[135] However, during the mid 1890s, a more restrictive racial system was institutionalized in South Carolina, largely through the efforts of Governor Benjamin R. Tillman. During the first half of the twentieth century, blacks lived under the Jim Crow system of racial segregation and disfranchisement. As Jim Crow spread through the South, the United States Supreme Court legitimized it with decisions like *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896.[136]

With Jim Crow in place, Camden's African-Americans developed their own segregated neighborhoods, businesses, and institutions. By the 1910s the black neighborhoods were firmly established south of DeKalb Street and west of Campbell Street. A suburban residential development for African-Americans was started in 1912 on the land of Monroe Boykin. Named Kirkland, the development was located north of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and near a black residential area on the northern end of the nineteenth-century Kirkwood. African-American businesses

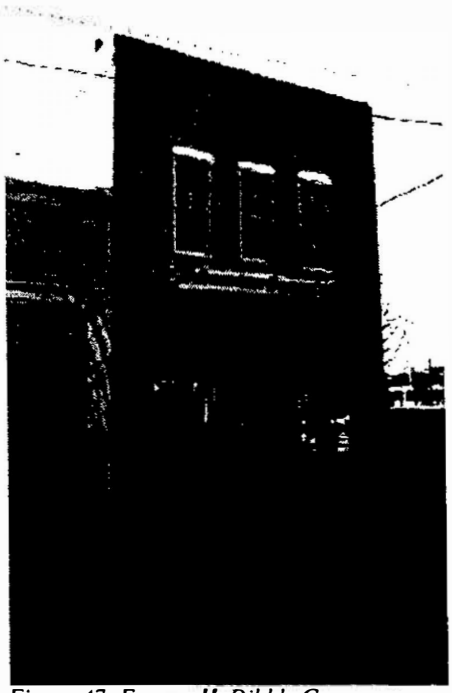


Figure 47. Eugene H. Dibble Grocery Store, 1051 Broad Street (site 0137), constructed about 1889.

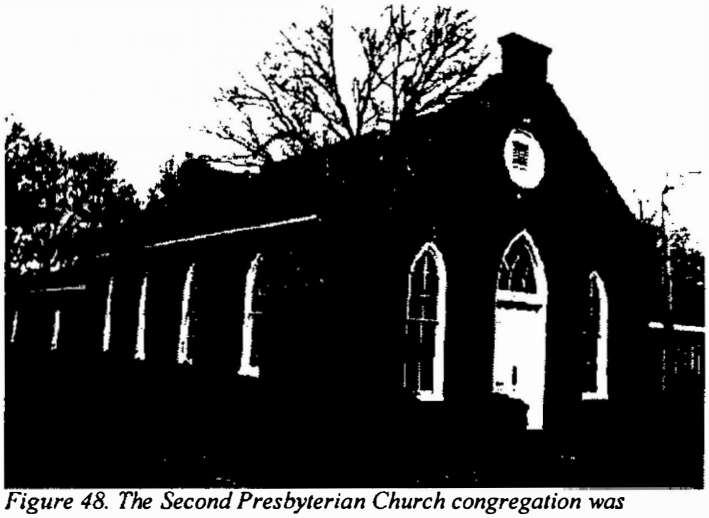


Figure 48. The Second Presbyterian Church congregation was established in the late nineteenth century by a group of ex-slaves. The cornerstone of the church, which is located at 816 Market Street (site 0460) indicates that work was begun on the building in 1897. It was not until 1904, however, that the church was finally dedicated.

were concentrated on the 600 block of DeKalb along with the 800 and 900 blocks of Broad. Most black businesses were grocery stores or personal services like barbers. One particularly successful African-American businessman was Eugene Dibble, who owned several Broad Street commercial buildings and even had white tenants.[137]

African-American institutions were founded after the Civil War and served Camden's black community through the Jim Crow era. The first black institutions were churches, which were formed when African-American members of white congregations left following the Civil War. In 1866 the black members of Camden's First Baptist formed Mount Moriah Baptist Church and built a structure at Broad and York Streets (Figure 49). Trinity Methodist was formed by the African-American members of Camden's white Methodist congregation, whose old building on West DeKalb Street became the home of Trinity Methodist in 1872 (burned). Other churches were later founded, including the Second Presbyterian Church (Figure 48) and Zion Methodist Church (demolished).[138]

In 1867, a small school for African-Americans was built on Jackson Square (demolished). A larger structure (demolished) was built in 1893 as part of the city's racially-segregated school system. The Jackson Graded School received another new building (demolished) in 1904. Like the student body, the teaching staff at the school was all-black.[139] Private efforts were also made to provide educational opportunities for African-Americans. In 1867 the Mather Academy and Browning Home was founded by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the northern Methodist Church. Organized largely through the efforts of Sarah Babcock, the school's campus at DeKalb and Campbell Streets contained sixteen acres and five buildings (all demolished) in 1918.[140]

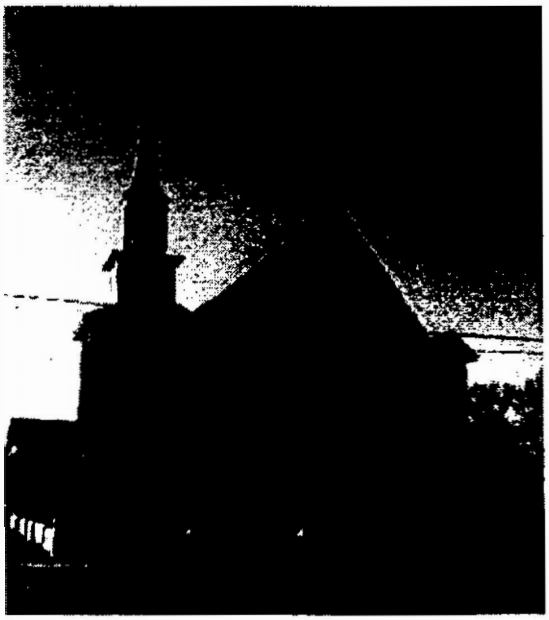


Figure 49. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 801 Broad Street (site 0429), was constructed about 1898. Originally a wood frame building with wood siding, the church was remodeled in 1946 and brick veneer was added to the exterior walls.

IV. Camden During and Between the Two World Wars, 1917-1945

Population Growth

Camden experienced significant population growth during the 1920s and 1930s. The city's population was 3,930 in 1920; 5,183 in 1930; and 5,747 in 1940. The growth rate during the 1920s was nearly thirty-two percent. The number of households in the city doubled over the two decades from 806 to

1606. Between 1920 and 1940, the city's African-American population increased from 1,849 to 2,522. However, the portion of Camden's population that was black decreased from forty-seven to forty-four percent. Kershaw County as a whole grew gradually. Its population was 29,398 in 1920, 32,070 in 1930; and 32,913 in 1940. The African-American population increased from 17,065 in 1920 to 17,584 in 1940. Though blacks remained a majority in the county, their percentage of the total decreased from fifty-seven to fifty-three percent.[141]

Local Government and Infrastructure

During the 1920s and 1930s, Camden's infrastructure was improved with a street paving program and New Deal projects. Although the city discussed annexation, its boundaries were not expanded. In fact the city's area was reduced by the removal of the Wateree Mill property in 1924.[142] The city continued to provide vital services, including police and fire protection.[143] By 1939 the fire department was equipped with two pumpers and a hose truck.[144]



Figure 50. The Camden National Guard Armory, 1040 DeKalb Street (site 0762).

Although other services were upgraded, the emphasis of Camden's municipal government was street paving. After the approval of a bond issue of two hundred thousand dollars in 1922, over six miles of streets were paved, including most of Broad and DeKalb. In 1923 city voters approved another bond issue of eighty-five thousand dollars for paving. By the mid 1920s the city had paved nine of its forty-two miles of streets. However, Camden's voters rejected a bond issue of forty-eight thousand dollars for street paving in 1928. Additional paving occurred gradually during the late 1920s and 1930s.[145]

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, many unemployed residents of Camden and Kershaw County were employed by the federal work programs of the New Deal. In 1933 nearly fifteen hundred county residents were employed to clean streets and cemeteries or improve schools and parks. The Civil Works Administration renovated the opera house in 1934. Three years later, Ernest L. Woodward donated over eighty acres along U.S. Highway 1 just west of the city. The New Deal's Work Projects Administration (WPA) constructed the new Seaboard Park on the property with tennis courts, a softball field, and a polo field. In 1940 the WPA built a National Guard armory (Figure 50) in Seaboard Park.[146]



Figure 51. Kershaw County Agricultural Building, 700 DeKalb Street (site 0082).

Like the city, Kershaw County received new facilities as a result of the WPA. In 1938 an agricultural building (Figure 51) was constructed on West DeKalb Street and a new jail (demolished) was built the following year on Lafayette Avenue. Camden's fair grounds south of Bull Street were acquired in 1929 by the Kershaw County Fair Association. In 1938 the county took over the nine-acre site and the WPA subsequently constructed a football stadium and a baseball field.[147]

Transportation



Figure 52. Seaboard Air Line Passenger Depot, 1100 DeKalb Street (site 0761).

Camden became more accessible through a number of transportation improvements, especially the paved roads of the new state and national highway systems. Kershaw County opened a toll bridge over the Wateree River in 1920 to replace the one destroyed in the 1916 flood. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, several roads were paved between Camden and other towns, including U.S. Highway 1, U.S. Highway 521, and S.C. State Highway 34. Both U.S. Highway 1 and S.C. State Highway 34 were rerouted so that they passed through Camden on DeKalb Street instead of York Street. A bridge over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad's track and a relocated Wateree River bridge were added to U.S. Highway 1 by the late 1930s.[148] With improved roads came bus systems like the Atlantic Greyhound Line and the Stokes Bus Line, both of which serviced Camden in 1941.[149]

Along with improved highway connections, an airport was built a few miles northeast of Camden during the late 1920s. Using land donated by Ernest L. Woodward, the Camden and Kershaw County Airport Commission oversaw the construction of Woodward Field's runway and hangar in 1929. Passenger service was soon offered by Eastern Airways, providing air transportation for Camden's winter tourists. Between 1941 and 1944 during the Second World War, the Southern Aviation School operated Woodward Field (not in survey area) as an instruction base for British Royal Air Force and American flying trainees. Woodward Field was improved with around one million dollars of new runways and buildings.[150]

In addition, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad relocated its passenger station (Figure 52) to a site just west of Camden near U.S. Highway 1 in 1937. The new site avoided the curve in the railroad track near the original station at Gordon and Chesnut Streets. A paved road was constructed to connect the new colonial revival station with the highway.[151]

Agriculture in Kershaw County

Like farmers throughout South Carolina, those in Kershaw County experienced many hardships during the 1920s and 1930s, including cotton over-production and low prices, the arrival of the boll weevil in 1919, and agricultural depressions in 1921 and 1927 along with the Great Depression. Started in 1933, the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Administration sought to increase cotton prices by decreasing production with payments to farmers in return for voluntary reductions.[152] In the first year Kershaw County's farmers reduced their cotton output by forty percent.[153] By 1939 the results of the turbulent 1920s and the New Deal in the county included a decrease in the cotton acreage from 54,445 to 29,972 acres, an increase in the average farm size from seventy-two to one hundred eighteen acres, and a decrease in the tenancy rate from sixty-seven to fifty-three percent.[154] Truck farming was encouraged by the establishment of a cannery in Camden during the early 1930s.[155]

Commercial and Industrial

Camden's commercial and industrial sectors continued to expand during the 1920s and 1930s. Camden's white business district remained centered on Broad Street and extended along DeKalb and Rutledge Streets. Cotton marketing facilities and warehouses were on Rutledge and Arthur Streets (sites 0118, 0120, 0121).[156] The rise of the automobile as a viable means of long-distance transportation led to the establishment of new businesses in Camden. Several auto sales, storage, and service centers were added to the downtown commercial area. They include the DeLoach and Kershaw Motor company buildings (Figures 53 and 54), which were constructed about 1920 on Broad Street, and the Franklin Little Motor Company at 631-633 DeKalb Street (Figure 55). Gas stations replaced landmarks on numerous corners during the 1920s and 1930s, especially on Broad and DeKalb Streets. In addition to gas stations, chain stores appeared in the business district, including an A & P Store (site 0104), a J.C. Penney Store (demolished), and a Belk Store (altered). With the coming of the Great Depression, many Camden enterprises collapsed, including the banks. However, new financial institutions were established such as the Commercial Bank of Camden in 1933 and the First Federal Savings and Loan Association in 1934.[157]

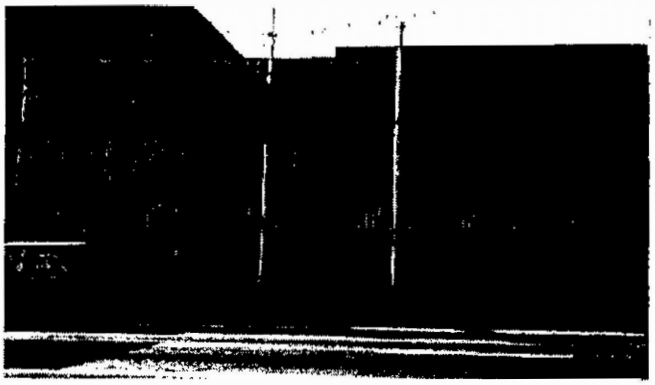


Figure 53. This two-story commercial building, located at 1117-1119 Broad Street (site 0085,) was constructed about 1920 by T. Lee Little to house his Camden Motor Company. Soon after completing it, Little began work on the building at 1121-23 Broad Street (site 0084). He moved his Camden Motor Company to that building when it was finished and leased this building to W.R. DeLoach and J.R. Langford, who operated the DeLoach and Carolina Motor company's, respectively.

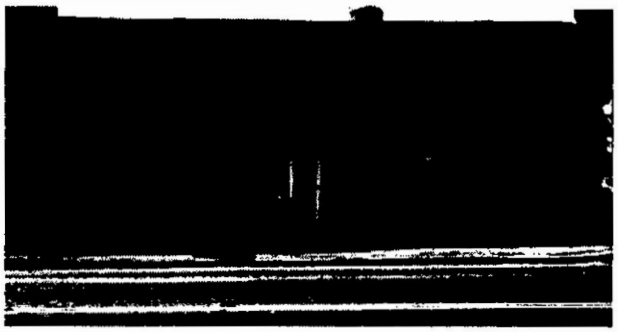


Figure 54. Built by T. Lee Little to house his Camden Motor Company, this building, which is located at 1121-1123 Broad Street (site 0084), later served as City Laundry and Camden Dry Cleaners.

Camden's industrial base continued to grow with the business community. A 1924 industrial survey advertised the city's cheap power, non-union labor, and available industrial sites. At the time, the Camden area boasted fourteen industries, including the Hermitage Cotton Mill (site 0788), the Wateree Mill (site 0799), the Southern Cotton Oil Company (site 0538), the Camden Veneer Company (demolished), the Kershaw Lumber Mill (demolished), the M.G. Pursley Sawmill (demolished), the O.L. Williams Veneer Company (demolished), the Rush Lumber Mill (demolished), the R.L. Moseley Grist Mill (demolished), the Camden Brick Company (demolished), the Camden Iron and Brass Works (site 0537), the Camden Ice Company (demolished), the Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Company (demolished), and the Chero Cola Bottling Company (site 0124). As before the First World War, most of Camden's industries were cotton-related or lumber-related.[158] In 1922 the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company was purchased by Kendall Mills and was known as the Wateree Mill (site

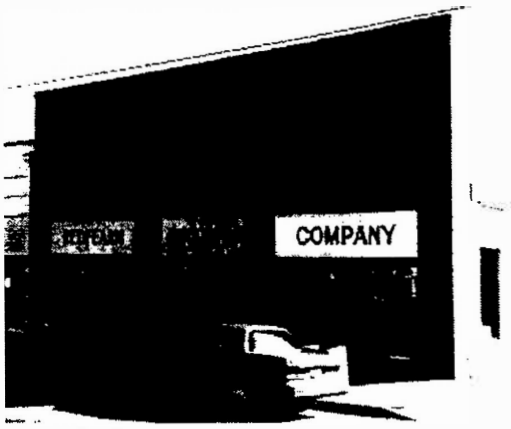


Figure 55. Located at 631-633 DeKalb Street (site 0091), this building was constructed in 1920 and originally housed the Franklin Little Motor Company. It was later the home of the Redfearn Motor Company.

0799).[159] As late as 1940, the Wateree Mill and the Hermitage Cotton Mill remained Camden's two largest industries with a combined work force of six hundred thirty-four.[160]

The main industrial concentration was around the intersection of the Southern Railway and East DeKalb Street. In 1930 this area included railroad sidings and facilities (demolished), a cotton gin (demolished), cotton warehouses (demolished), a cotton oil mill (site 0538), two lumber companies (demolished), a cannery (demolished), an ice plant (demolished), and two gas distribution facilities (demolished). Further south along the railroad were a veneer plant (demolished) and a gas distribution facility (demolished). Another lumber company (demolished) was located on West DeKalb. Suburban industries included the two cotton mills east of the city (sites 0788, 0799) and a brick company (demolished) several miles south of the city.[161]



Figure 56. Springdale Steeplechase Course, 200 Knights Hill Road (site 0758).

Tourism and Recreation

Between the two world wars, Camden experienced its last years as a prominent winter resort. The chamber of commerce encouraged the tourism industry with billboards along U.S. Highway 1.[162] In brochures Camden was advertised as a "place where the charming leisure of old time plantation days remains yet as a pleasure to be faced and enjoyed by gentle folk of other climes."[163]

Although no large hotels were planned, Camden's tourist facilities were improved. In 1920 a forty-room wing was added to the Kirkwood Hotel. Besides the three main hotels, there were other smaller establishments such as the Ivy Lodge Inn and the King Haigler Inn, which was opened in 1927. In addition to the tourists at Camden's resort hotels, many northerners established winter homes with fanciful names like "Tantramar," "Salubria," and "Villa Roseland."[164]

Camden's recreational facilities were also upgraded. In 1923 the Camden Country Club's golf course (site 0756) was expanded with an additional nine holes to the rear of the Kirkwood Hotel. The course was again rebuilt by Donald Ross, perhaps the most significant golf course designer operating in the United States before World War II, in 1939. The Sarsfield Golf Course (demolished) was improved in 1927 before its closure in the mid 1930s. After the construction of a new baseball field at the fairgrounds in 1939, the Syracuse Chiefs of the International League used Camden as a winter training camp.[165]



Figure 57. Marion DuPont Scott's Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track is located at the western end of Chesnut Street (site 0760).

Despite earlier efforts, Camden's horse industry did not become firmly established until the late 1920s and 1930s. The pivotal event in Camden's rise as a center of hunt racing in the South was the development of

the Springdale Race Course (Figure 56) by Harry D. Kirkover and Ernest L. Woodward. Originally from New York, both men established winter homes and stables in Camden around 1926. Woodward bought four hundred acres of land northwest of the Kirkwood Hotel and began developing a steeplechase complex with assistance from Kirkover. When completed, the Springdale area included a three-mile steeplechase course, a training course, and stables.[166]

Once Camden possessed a modern steeplechase facility, annual hunt races were organized. The Camden Hunt was founded in 1926 and sponsored both the New Year's Day Race and the Washington's Birthday Race in 1929. On 23 March 1930, Kirkover and Woodward held the first Carolina Cup Race, which became Camden's major racing event. While tourism was declining in Camden, the horse industry was attracting visitors for horse training and racing reasons. Of the two hundred sixty winning horses in national hunt races during 1936, seventy-eight were trained in Camden.[167]

Camden acquired a second major horse facility in the late 1930s. Marion DuPont Scott, the daughter of industrialist William DuPont, bought a large tract of land just west of the city near the end of Chesnut Street in 1936. The following year, Scott built a horse training complex (Figure 57) that included a one-mile steeplechase course designed by Frank M. Kelly, stables for nearly one hundred horses, landscaped grounds, and homes for both Scott and her father. Costing around a half million dollars, the private training center was open to horse owners by invitation.[168]

Like other winter resorts in the Carolinas and Georgia, Camden suffered a decline during the 1920s and 1930s due to the rise of Florida as a winter destination for northern tourists. The end came during the 1940s as Camden's three main resort hotels were closed. The Kirkwood Hotel was taken over by the U.S. Army in 1941 and demolished in 1945. The following year, the Hobkirk Inn was razed, with the exception of the original house. Likewise, the Court Inn was closed during the 1940s and was later demolished.[169]

Residential Development

A significant amount of residential construction occurred in Camden and its suburban fringe during the 1920s. Although the Great Depression ended much of this growth, additional houses were built in the 1930s.



Figure 58. Constructed in the Lakeview Subdivision in 1933. this house at 1706 Lakeview Avenue (site 0793) was originally owned by B.W. Marshall, owner of the Marshall Grocery & Lunch Room.

Three building and loan associations operated in Camden during the mid 1920s, including the Camden Building and Loan Association, the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, and the Wateree Building and Loan Association. Most new homes were built by one of Camden's contractors, such as W.G. Adams, R.E. Chewning, or G.A. Creed. For larger houses that required an architect, residents turned to R.W. Mitcham of Camden or outside firms such as Lafaye and Lafaye of Columbia. Much of the residential growth for whites in the city occurred north of DeKalb Street and east of Campbell Street. As was the case before the First World War, many of Camden's available lots were created in small numbers as larger lots were subdivided. New houses were sprinkled along the northern ends of Broad, Lyttleton, Fair, and Mill Streets. However, a number of white-only residential subdivisions were developed both in the city and in the suburban fringe.[170]



Figure 59. The Bernard H. Baum House, 1305 Highland Avenue (site 0648), was one of the House developed by Highland Avenue Company "along strictly bungalow lines."

In 1919, part of the Sarsfield area east of Mill Street was purchased by Dr. R.E. Stevenson and L.A. Kirkland and subdivided into residential lots with three new streets. This section was developed in the 1920s as Lake View Terrace. Stevenson later developed portions of the Sarsfield Golf Course after its closure in the mid 1930s. In late 1924 Stevenson and N.C. Arnett bought and subdivided land along a new stretch of Hampton Street between Broad and Lyttleton Streets. During the next several years, around twelve homes were built on the property. The Highland Avenue Company began developing lots along the new Highland Avenue in 1925.[171] As part of this subdivision's plan, houses were to be designed "along strictly bungalow lines with each house of an individual type."[172] Another development planned during the mid 1920s, but not undertaken until 1938, was the Jordon-Carrison area. Built on property once owned by H.G. Carrison, Sr., this subdivision included the new Jordon and Carrison Streets. Around twelve houses were planned for the area, each in the price range of 3,500 to 5,000 dollars.[173]

In addition to subdivisions in the city, several developments were planned for the eastern suburbs of Camden near the two existing mill villages. In 1923 lots at DuBose Park were sold at auction and the area was largely developed by the late 1930s. Lots were sold by auction at the twin developments of White's Gardens and Pine Haven in 1925 and at the Airport Subdivision in 1929, although these areas remained largely undeveloped until after the 1930s.[174]

Religion, Education, and Health

Camden's churches, schools, and hospital continued to grow after the First World War. New religious structures included Sunday school buildings by Bethesda Presbyterian (site 0033) in 1923 and by First Baptist (demolished) in 1926, a sanctuary by Wateree Baptist (not in survey area) in 1929, and a parish house by Grace Episcopal (site 0145) in 1932. In 1937 Bethesda Presbyterian (site 0033) undertook one of Camden's earliest historic restoration projects when the church building was returned to its pre-1890 renovation appearance.[175]

After Camden's high school burned in 1921, the district built a grammar school (demolished) at Lyttleton and Laurens Streets. The high school was subsequently placed in the old grammar school (demolished) on Laurens Street. With the closing of the Malvern Hill School east of Camden in 1924, a third floor was added to the grammar school. In 1922 a school was built between the two mill villages east of Camden. After the school building was replaced in 1933, the school was named the Pine Tree School (not in survey area). A new high school (demolished) was constructed by the WPA between 1936 and 1937. In addition to new school structures, the Camden Hospital's main building (demolished) was rebuilt in 1922 after a fire the year before.[176]

African-American Heritage

African-Americans in Camden continued to live under Jim Crow after the First World War with churches, schools, businesses, and neighborhoods largely segregated by law or custom. The southern and western sides of the city remained black residential areas.[177] African-American suburban areas



Figure 60. In 1828 a Methodist Church was constructed on the site of this building. In 1872 it was purchased by a group of ex-slave members of the once mixed race congregation. The group formed the African Methodist Episcopal congregation of Camden and held services in the old church building until 1925 when it was destroyed by fire. The congregation immediately set to work raising funds for the erection of a new church. Ground was broken for this Late Gothic Revival style building at 704 DeKalb Street (site 0584) in June 1925, but construction was delayed at several times due to a lack of funds. While the church was being built, the congregation held services at Mather Academy (demolished). The building was finally completed in mid 1928 and first services were held on June 28th.

included the new Cureton Park (not in survey area). In 1923 J.B. Zemp and W.R. Zemp sold lots at auction just west of Camden at Chesnut Ferry and River Roads. Named Cureton Park, the subdivision was for blacks and contained a number of dwellings by the mid 1930s.[178]

Of over forty black businesses in the mid 1920s, most were located on Broad Street below Rutledge or along DeKalb and Rutledge Streets west of Broad. Camden's African-American businesses included the Lincoln Theatre, the Square Deal Service Station, the Gem Cafe, and McLain's Barber Shop. Though a Camden city directory listed most blacks in Camden as laborers or domestic servants, there was a middle class consisting of one lawyer, two doctors, one dentist, businessmen, teachers, and ministers.[179]



Figure 61. Haddoth Lodge No. 250, F&AM, 714 York Street (site 0784).

A number of Camden's African-American institutions grew during the 1920s and 1930s. Blacks formed new churches, including Sardis Baptist (demolished) and a Church of God (site 0699), both on Gordon Street.[180] Trinity Methodist Church's original building on West DeKalb Street was destroyed by a fire in 1925. The congregation dedicated a brick structure on the same site in 1928 (Figure 60). In the same year, the Browning Home and Mather Academy built a three-story, brick structure named Browning Hall (demolished).[181] Besides the new building, the campus at DeKalb and Campbell Streets contained Hubbard Hall and Mather Hall, both two-story, frame buildings (demolished).[182] In 1923 a brick high school building (demolished) was constructed as part of the Jackson School complex.[183] An addition was built by the WPA around 1937.[184] In the immediate post-war period a masonic lodge, Haddoth Lodge No. 250, F&AM (Figure 61) was constructed in the historic African-American neighborhood in the southwestern part of the community.[185]

Conclusion

The post-World War II experience of Camden was similar to many small communities throughout the southeast. An increasing number of automobiles and asphalt, an expanding highway system, suburban sprawl, the erosion of the central commercial district, and new development along major thoroughfares has had a significant impact on the historic appearance of the downtown area. In the residential areas

modern houses were constructed on many of the lots left vacant after the historic period. New building materials such as synthetic siding, metal windows, and composition roofing have either masked or replaced the historic fabric of many of the city's historic buildings. Since the 1950s Camden has lost a number of significant resources to demolition, fire, and neglect. Among them are the Camden Opera House, Camden Graded School, Boylin-Mather Academy, and Court Inn.

Fortunately, the City retains a number of highly significant historic resources that warrant protection and can be a valuable economic resource if marketed properly. This survey is an important step toward the revitalization of the city. It can serve as the primary resource for developing a sound plan for preserving the historic character of the city and ensure its protection for future generations.

SECTION 10
END NOTES

[1]Thomas J. Kirkland and Robert M. Kennedy, *Historic Camden*, vol. 1, *Colonial and Revolutionary* (Columbia, S.C., The State Company, 1905; reprint, Camden, S.C.: Kershaw County Historical Society, 1968), 9, 10; Louis B. Wright, *South Carolina: A Bicentennial History* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1976), 85.

[2]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:9,10; Wright, *South Carolina*, 86; Kenneth E. Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town in Eighteenth Century South Carolina" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1976), 19.

[3]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:9-11.

[4]Ibid., 20, 39-44. Elements of the Cherokees also may have lived in Camden. See Kirkland, vol. 1, p.60.

[5]Ibid., 20, 46, 51; Rachel Montgomery, *Camden Heritage* (Columbia, S.C.: R. L. Bryan Company, 1971), 7; David Duncan Wallace, *The History of South Carolina*, 4 vols. (New York: The American Historical Society, 1934), 356; Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 450.

[6]Wright, *South Carolina*, 58; Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of South Carolina, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Palmetto State* (1941; reprint, University of South Carolina Press, 1988, 178.

[7]WPA, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide*, 178; Judith Jane Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden as South Carolina's Major Inland Trading Center, 1751-1829" (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1972), 13.

[8]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:11.

[9]Ibid., 272; Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 61. Since a census was not recorded as being taken in Camden prior to the Revolutionary War, actual population figures for this time period are not available.

[10]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:12, 14, 285.

[11]John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 23, 27; Wallace, *The History of South Carolina*, 1: 356; Rachel N. Klein, *Unification of a Slave State: The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760-1808* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 49, 50.

[12]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:12. The name Camden was in honor of Lord Camden (Charles Pratt), a member of the British Parliament.

[13]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 94.

[14]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:12; Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 48, 50.

[15]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 90, 94, 95; Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:31.

[16]Joseph A. Ernst and H. Roy Merrens, "'Camden's Turrets Pierce The Skies!': The Urban Process in the Southern Colonies During The Eighteenth Century," *William and Mary Quarterly* 3rd series, 30 (October 1973): 558, 559; Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 19.

[17]Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 5.

[18]Wright, *South Carolina*, 83; Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 18, 19.

[19]Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 9.

[20]Ernst, "'Camden's Turrets Pierce The Skies!,'" 558; Klein, *Unification of a Slave State*, 22.

[21]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 15.

[22]Ernst, "'Camden's Turrets Pierce The Skies!,'" 562.

[23]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 25.

[24]Ibid., 1.

[25]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:73.

[26]Ernst, "'Camden's Turrets Pierce The Skies!,'" 561.

[27]WPA, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide*, 178; Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 2:14.

[28]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:11, 12

[29]Ibid., 12; Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 23.

[30]Lewis, "Camden: A Frontier Town," 64.

[31]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:88, 97.

[32]Ibid., 376, 377; Ernst, "'Camden's Turrets Pierce The Skies!,'" 563.

[33]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 9, 21-23, 25.

[34]Klein, *Unification of a Slave State*, 31.

[35]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 2, 23, 91.

[36]Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 1:79, 99, 387; 2:15.

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[84]Schulz, "The Rise and Decline of Camden," 3, 56, 84; Kershaw, *Historic Camden*, 2: 25, 27; WPA, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide*, 179.

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[147]Ibid., 12 July 1929, 1; 10 December 1937, 1; 29 April 1938, 1; 5 August 1938, 8; 17 March 1939, 1.

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[161]*Sanborn Insurance Map*, 1930.

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[165]Ibid., 31 March 1922, 1; 15 December 1922, 1; 17 August 1923, 1; 14 December 1923, 1; 17 December 1937, 1; 31 December 1937, 1; 22 April 1938, 1; 27 January 1939, 1; 17 March 1939, 1; 19 May 1939, 1; 8 December 1939, 1.

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[173]Ibid., 14 November 1924, 8; 8 April 1938, 1; 18 November 1938, 1; 11 August 1939, 1.

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[176]*Chronicle*, 7 January 1921, 1; 4 February 1921, 1; 3 June 1921, 1; 22 July 1921, 1; 2 June 1922, 1; 11 July 1924, 1; 22 December 1933, 1; 17 January 1936, 1; 9 April 1937, 1; Kirkland, *Historic Camden*, 2:270-271.

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[185]Conerstone.

SECTION 11
DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCES OF CAMDEN

Introduction

The following a narrative provides a brief description of the physical characteristics of the survey area. Included is a general overview of the present and original appearance of the city, a summary of the significant themes and events that occurred during each of the historic periods and their relationship to representative properties recorded during the survey, a statistical analysis of the survey findings, and statements outlining the evolution of the architectural styles found in the city along with pictures of local examples.

Setting

The City of Camden is located in what has historically been referred to as the Great Sand Hills region of South Carolina, approximately thirty-five miles northeast of Columbia. It is situated on the eastern side of the Wateree River, which runs south from Wateree Lake and converges with the Congaree River just before it empties into Lake Marion. The Wateree River played an important role in the early development of the city, providing a transportation link to the port city of Charleston. The other significant body of water in the Camden area is the Hermitage Mill Pond, located on the eastern fringe of the city. Covering about forty-eight acres, the pond was created in the mid-nineteenth century by the damming of Little Pine Tree Creek. A much larger lake, the Hermitage Mill Pond lies about two miles east of the city.

The primary transportation routes to and from the city are Interstate 20 and U.S. Highways 1, 601, and 521. The interstate skirts the southern boundary of the city on its course between Florence and Columbia. U.S. 1, the first major road constructed through the community, runs east to west through the city on its meandering course from Maine to Florida. U.S. 521 links Camden with Charlotte, North Carolina to the north and Sumter to the south. U.S. 601 provides the easiest access to Camden for motorists traveling north on Interstate 26 and east from Columbia on Interstate 20. Camden is also serviced by AMTRAK rail passenger system, which utilizes the tracks originally laid for the Seaboard Airline Railroad soon after the turn of the twentieth century.

Camden's topography consists of low-rolling hills that rise gradually from swamplands south of the city limits to reach a high point at the crest of Jumelle Hill in the Kirkwood neighborhood. The street pattern of the city, with the exception of the northern portion of Kirkwood, forms a rectilinear grid pattern, which conforms, for the most part, to the original plan for the city drawn in 1799.

The historic commercial center of the city is located along Broad Street between Walnut Street on the north and York Street on the south. DeKalb Street, the major east/west running street in Camden, also contains a number of historic commercial buildings one block east and west of Broad Street. However, modern commercial strip development along much of the length of DeKalb Street has seriously compromised the historic appearance of that important thoroughfare.

Residential neighborhoods surround the commercial district. The most intact historic residential area is located in the northeastern quadrant of the city. It contains a concentrated collection of single family dwellings constructed between the early nineteenth and mid twentieth centuries. Houses are aligned in neat rows along Broad, Lyttleton, Fair, and Mill streets to Chesnut Street. North of Chesnut is the historic neighborhood of Kirkwood. Separated from the city until the early twentieth century, Kirkwood features a number of impressive antebellum mansions on large, irregular lots. The streets in that area are narrow and were formed organically according to natural traffic patterns.

Camden has two distinct historic African-American neighborhoods that form an L-shaped pattern in the western and southern portions of the city. The oldest of the two neighborhoods lies south of Rutledge Street, between Fair and Broad streets. That area contains a fairly concentrated collection of small single and multi-family residences constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The second area is located along the western edge of the city and received most of its development after 1910. The majority of the remaining historic resources in that area are located along Campbell Street, which runs north/south from Green Street to Meeting Street. Many of the buildings recorded there during the survey have suffered significant alterations.

The area of Camden targeted for intensive survey consisted of the City of Camden Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. It is bounded generally on the north by Dicey's Ford Road, on the east by the Southern Railroad grade, on the south by Meeting Street and on the west by the tracks of the AMTRAK system (the former Seaboard Air Line Railroad) and western city limits (see Map 1). A number of significant properties located outside that area were also surveyed.

A total of 861 properties were recorded during the survey. Included in that number were 827 buildings, thirteen sites, 10 cemetery sites, two districts, four structures, and five objects. Three additional objects and numerous outbuildings associated with main houses and sites were also documented along with the main properties.

Periods of Construction

For the purposes of this survey the history of Camden was broken into four periods that were defined by significant events that affected the development of the city (see Section II). Those periods are Camden From Its Founding through the Revolutionary War, 1733-1783; Camden From Independence to Civil War, 1783-1865; Camden From Reconstruction to World War I; and Camden During and Between the World Wars, 1918-1945. Table I provides a statistical breakdown of the dates of construction or, as in the case of sites, the establishment of the properties surveyed.

Table 1

Date of Construction or Establishment by Historic Period	
I. Camden from its Founding through the Revolutionary War, 1733-1783	5
II. Camden from Independence through the Civil War, 1783-1865	73
III. Camden from Reconstruction to World War I, 1865-1917	322
IV. Camden During and Between the Two World Wars, 1917-1946	461
Total	861

I. Camden from its Founding through the Revolutionary War, 1733-1783

The first period began with the founding of Camden in the 1730s and ended after the America won its independence from Great Britain. During the period the first settlement of the Camden area occurred along the banks of the Wateree River. Later, a small settlement grew up in the area that is now the site of Historic Camden, located on lower Broad Street. Two fires in the early nineteenth century destroyed most of those early buildings. After the fires the town center was moved north.

Predictably, few vestiges of the earliest period of development remain. Of the five documented, only one - the Colonel John Chesnut House at 1409 Mill Street (site 0287) - is a building. The others are cemeteries and include the Quaker Cemetery, established in 1759 at the foot of Campbell and Meeting streets (site 0765); Presbyterian Meeting House Cemetery (site 0766), which is located on Meeting Street and contains the Alice of Glasgow Gravesite that dates from 1780 (site 0766.04); and the Kershaw Enclosure, which is located in the center of the block bordered by Gates, Broad, Bull, and Church streets and dates to about 1774 (site 0768).

II. Camden from Independence through the Civil War, 1783-1865

The second historic period saw the rise of Camden from a fledgling settlement into one of the most significant interior trading centers in the state. The Town was incorporated in 1791 and Camden was named the seat of Kershaw County when it was formed that same year. The opening of the Wateree River to steamboat navigation under a statewide internal improvement initiative in the 1820s allowed for easy access to the port city of Charleston. Most of the products of large cotton plantations established in the surrounding countryside were shipped from Camden. A commercial district began to take form in its present place along Broad Street and a variety of businesses were established. Kirkwood, which began as a separate community north of Camden, was founded in 1818 as a residential area where wealthy planters established summer homes to escape the threat of malaria on their plantations along the river.

Prominent among the total of seventy-three sites and buildings documented as dating from the second period of development are four parks created when the original town plan was prepared in 1798-1799. They include Hampton Park (site 0019), Seaboard Park (site 0651), Rectory Square (site 0244), and Monument Square (sites 0201, 0207, and 0222). An additional park, Kirkwood Common (site 0820) traces its history to about 1818, when the Kirkwood area was surveyed and opened for development.

Camden is fortunate to have an excellent collection of impressive antebellum buildings, which, because of their number, age, general state of good repair, and associations with people and events significant in the city's past, lend the community a distinctive historical appearance that few cities in the state can match. Among the most significant are Bethesda Presbyterian Church, a National Historic Landmark designed by nationally prominent architect Robert Mills in 1822, 502 DeKalb Street (site 0033); the Old Kershaw County Courthouse (1826), another of Mills's designs, 613 Broad Street (site 0521); Greenleaf Villa (c. 1810), the Samuel Flake House at 1307 Broad Street (site 0198); and the Price House (c. 1830), which historically served as a combination business and residence.

Table 2

Date of Construction or Establishment by Decade	
1750-1759	1
1760-1769	0
1771-1779	1
1780-1789	5
1790-1799	6
1800-1809	1
1810-1819	10
1820-1829	7
1830-1839	14
1840-1849	14
1850-1859	15
1860-1869	7
1870-1879	3
1880-1889	30
1890-1899	26
1900-1909	78
1910-1919	186
1920-1929	297
1930-1939	132
1940-1949	28
Total	861

The Kirkwood area developed rapidly during the period between about 1830 and 1860. During that span a number of mansions were erected along what became Kirkwood Lane. Among them were Kamschatka (c. 1854), one of several homes constructed in the city for James and Mary Boykin Chesnut, 108 Kirkwood Lane (site 0815); Millbank (c. 1830), the Dr. E.L. Boykin House, 30 Kirkwood Lane (0812); and Horse Branch Hall (1840), the home of Isabelle Scota McRae, 102 Kirkwood Lane (site 0813).

Camden, like most other cities in South Carolina, suffered through a painful period of Civil War and Reconstruction. Relatively little development took place in the town during the 1860s and 1870s. As Table 2 denotes, only nine properties were recorded as being added to the town during those two decades.

III. Camden from Reconstruction to World War I, 1865-1917

When development in the city resumed during Camden's third historic period, it was fueled, in large part, by a new industry. Beginning in the early 1880s, tourism in the form of winter vacationers from the north helped revitalize the local economy and had a profound impact on the culture and built environment of the community. Drawn by the mild winter climate, the charm of its antebellum Southern heritage, and opportunity for sport (especially horse racing, polo, and golf), wealthy northern tourists began coming to Camden to spend the months between January and March. When the South Carolina Railroad was extended beyond Camden to join with lines operated by the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad, Camden's popularity as a winter resort increased. Rail service to the community was augmented in 1902 when the Seaboard Air Line, which provided a direct route from the Northeastern United States to Florida, was constructed through the city. Most stayed at one of Camden's three resort hotels established in the Kirkwood area. The annual visitors were collectively referred to as the "Kirkwood Colony," and formed a society centered on recreational and social events that was distinctly separate from that of the full-time residents of Camden. Winter tourism remained a significant element of the local economy until the outbreak of World War II.

Some of the resources associated with tourism during the period include the Hobkirk Inn, a former residence that was converted into a hotel in 1883, 1919 Lyttleton Street (site 0355); Camden Polo Field, established in 1902 (site 0755); and the Camden Country Club, established as the Kirkwood Country Club in 1903 (site 0756). Another industry that played a significant role in Camden's recovery from the effects of Reconstruction was cotton processing. Camden's two cotton mills, the Hermitage and Kendall mills, were constructed in 1891 and 1899, respectively (sites 0788 and 0789). Both have associated mill villages and were recorded for the purposes of this survey as districts. Although altered significantly by a modern store addition, the Southern Cotton Oil Company Factory, constructed about 1885 at 116 DeKalb Street (site 0538), was another of the resources recorded that was associated with the early cotton processing industry in Camden.

Camden's commercial core underwent a significant change during the period between 1880 and 1917. Previously consisting of closely-packed, mainly wood frame store houses inter-mixed with residential buildings, the area was the site of devastating fires in 1874, 1877, 1892, and 1902. Under a law passed by the municipal government in 1891, fire limits were established for the commercial district and no wood frame buildings were permitted there. In effect, that law created a dedicated commercial district by removing residential buildings from the area and requiring the construction of more permanent masonry buildings. Consequently, most of Camden's historic commercial buildings date from after that law was passed. Twelve buildings, however, including the W. Robin Zemp Drugstore at 1029-1031 Broad Street (site 0131), Baruch-Nettles Dry Goods Store at 1010-1012 Broad Street (site 0104), and Rhame Brothers General Store at 930 Broad Street (site 0110), were documented as being constructed in the 1880s. Other buildings of note constructed in the commercial area during Camden's third period of historic development are the Burns Hardware Store (1898) at 1019-1021 Broad Street (site 0129); E.H. Dibble Grocery Store (c. 1900) at 1051 Broad Street (site 0137); and The First National Bank of Camden (1917) at 1035 Broad Street (site 0132).

Another important theme of the third period of Camden's development was the consolidation of the local government and its willingness to undertake improvements intended to enhance the quality of life of its citizens. Toward that end, the first street-paving campaigns were undertaken, utilities established, and government-sponsored building projects initiated. The properties surveyed that are direct results of government-sponsored projects during the period are the Camden Opera House Clock Tower (1884) at 954 Broad Street (site 0106), City Fire Department Building (c. 1905) at 533 Rutledge Street (site 0117), Kirkwood Fire House, Reel No. 2 at 506 Chesnut Street (site 0386), and Camden Waterworks at

200 Dicey's Ford Road (site 0819). Through the lobbying efforts of local officials an impressive U.S. Post Office was constructed by the federal government at 542 DeKalb Street in 1915 (site 0080) and the Camden Public Library constructed with funds supplied by the Carnegie Foundation was added that same year at 1314 Broad Street (site 0224).

The importance of religion in the lives of Camden's citizens was manifested during the period by the construction of a number of church buildings, of which six survive. They are, in chronological order by their date of construction, Grace Episcopal Church (1873) at 1315 Lyttleton Street (site 0145), Lyttleton Street United Methodist Church (1879) at 1206 Lyttleton Street (site 0035), Second Presbyterian Church (1898-1904) at 816 Market Street (site 0460), Mt. Moriah Baptist Church (c. 1900) at 801 Broad Street (site 0429), Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (1903), later Temple Beth El Jewish Synagogue, at 1501 Lyttleton Street (site 0150), and Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church (1914) at 1709 Lyttleton Street (site 0311).

The pace of residential development quickened during the third period of development as the population of the city increased nearly four-fold from 1,007 in 1870 to 3,930 in 1920. With the advent of tourism in the 1880s, the number of residents swelled by an additional 1,000 people each winter season. The increase caused a strain on existing housing. The housing shortage by 1900 had become acute and several editorials appearing in the local newspaper called for the construction of new residences to alleviate the problem.

During the era of Reconstruction architectural styles in the community began to change from the previously dominant Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate to Victorian designs such as Queen Anne, Shingle, and Stick. Camden's improved rail facilities and the establishment of a local novelty works and planing mill created new possibilities for home construction by increasing the number and availability of mass-produced architectural components. Hence, during the period between 1870 and about 1910, many houses in Camden reflected Victorian influences in the form of irregularly shaped floor plans consisting of various intersecting building units and decorative machine-turned and sawn woodwork. Examples of such houses are the Jake Herschberger House (1886) at 1209 Lyttleton Street (site 0138), Charles Humphries House (1901) at 406 Laurens Street (site 0236), and the Cornelius Yates House (1902) at 1417 Broad Street (site 0210).

By 1910, the Victorian styles were abandoned in favor of the Colonial and Classical revival styles. Generally, the revival styles were reserved for larger two-story homes. Typical of the homes constructed in the revival styles are the Colonial Revival style James H. Burns House (1915) at 1413 Fair Street (site 0272) and Classical Revival style Henry Savage, Sr. House (1917) at 1812 Brevard Place (site 0804).

The United States' entrance into World War I in 1917 resulted in a brief hiatus in building construction throughout the nation. In Camden the drop-off in development is evidenced by the fact that no buildings were recorded as having been constructed in 1918. The municipal government's attempts during the previous three decades to improve the local infrastructure provided a sound foundation for the rapid growth that the city would experience during the 1920s.

IV. Camden During and Between the Two World Wars, 1817-1946

In terms of the number of buildings constructed, Camden experienced its most significant period of development during its final period of development. The number of households in the city doubled from 806 in 1920 to 1606 in 1940. During the 1920s alone, the number of residents increased from 3,930 to 5,183, representing the greatest population growth of any decennial period during the historic period. The number of buildings documented as having been constructed during the 1920s was more than 100 greater than the total built in the 1910s.

Tourism again played a prominent role in the development of the city, especially during the 1920s. Several factors, including America's growing love affair with the automobile, increased pay and vacation time garnered by workers through labor negotiations, and a general desire to "see the country," created a new class of tourist. Camden benefitted from these trends by being located on the national highway (U.S. 1) from New York to Florida, which became the most popular tourist destination in the country during the decade. Located about half-way between the states of the northeast and Florida, the city was a convenient stopping place for weary travellers who either stayed at one of Camden's three large tourist hotels or found accommodations at one of a number of inns and boarding houses established during the period to cater to them.

The Kirkwood Colony continued to be an important part of the local economy. Several of its members were responsible for the construction and establishment of Springdale Racecourse as a nationally prominent steeplechase course. In 1929 Ernest L. Woodward and Harry D. Kirkover, winter residents from Buffalo, New York, built the course on a 800-acre tract of land off Knights Hill Road (site 0758). Since that time two yearly races, the Colonial Cup and the Carolina Cup, have evolved to become Camden's most significant social events.

Another important site developed by a member of the Kirkwood Colony is the Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track located at the western end of Chesnut Street (site 0761). Built on the site of the Hawthorne Racecourse, which was established before the Civil War, the track was constructed by Marion DuPont Scott, heiress to the DuPont chemical fortune, in 1937.

The rise of the automobile as a viable means of long-distance transportation led to the establishment of new businesses in Camden. Several auto sales, storage, and service centers were added to the downtown commercial area. They include the DeLoach and Kershaw Motor company buildings, which were constructed about 1920 at 1117-1119 and 1121-1123 Broad Street, respectively (sites 0085 and 0084); the Franklin Little Motor Company (c. 1920) at 631-633 DeKalb Street; and Bowden's Esso Service Station (c. 1940) at 623-627 DeKalb Street (site 0089).

Two churches associated with Camden's African-American community were constructed during the period. They are the Trinity Methodist Church (1925-1928) at 704 DeKalb Street (site 0584) and the Church of God (c. 1945) at 1707 Gordon Street (site 0699).

Over 300 houses were added to Camden's residential areas during its final period of development. During the 1920s Craftsman Bungalow designs became a favorite of local speculative developers because it could be easily applied to relatively small, inexpensive dwellings, which were needed to house the city's burgeoning population. Good examples of this style constructed during the period are located at 1617 Broad Street (site 0374) and 204 Chesnut Street (site 0342). The revival styles based on Colonial, Classical, and English Tudor precedents also remained popular. An excellent example of the latter style is the M.L. Smith, Jr. House (1933) at 510 Pine Street (site 0732).

Camden's experience during the Great Depression was similar to that of most other small cities throughout the nation. The pace of development slowed dramatically as money for new construction became scarce. Many local citizens went on local relief rolls and numerous properties were lost to foreclosure. The most ambitious construction projects during undertaken during the Depression were the Kershaw County Agricultural Building (1938) and Camden Armory (1940) at 700 and 1040 DeKalb Street, respectively (sites 0082 and 0762). Both were built with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration, one of a variety of federal programs established by President Franklin Roosevelt's administration to help speed the nation's recovery.

Other significant buildings constructed during the period included the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Passenger Depot (1937) at 1100 DeKalb Street (site 0761) and Haddoth Lodge No. 250 F&AM (1949) at 714 York Street. The latter property is the only building identified surveyed that post-dates the established cut-off date of 1946. It was included because of its important associations to the social history of Camden's historic Afro-American community.

Analysis of Survey Findings

The extant historic properties included in this survey contribute to the sense of time, place, and historical development of the survey area through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All buildings, sites, structures, and objects that were documented to be at least fifty years old and exhibited at least some of their historic architectural details were included in the survey.

The period of historic significance for the Camden survey has been established to encompass all historic properties constructed between c. 1733, when the community was founded, and 1946. The latter year was chosen as a cut-off date because it satisfies the fifty-year criteria established by the National Park Service as a basis for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. World War II marks a significant break in architectural styles, building materials, and construction techniques. The prolific use of cinder block, metal-frame sash and awning windows, exterior sidings comprised of synthetic materials, and building designs not generally associated with pre-war architecture became pervasive during the late 1940s. Due in large part to the increasing expense of building materials, post-war buildings were constructed in simpler forms and lacked the architectural detailing that was often applied to historic structures.

Original and Present Functions of Properties Surveyed

As depicted in Table 3, 698 buildings, or 85 percent of the total number of properties surveyed, were originally constructed for residential purposes. Commercial buildings made up the next most numerous property type with a total of seventy-four examples recorded. Other original functions that were identified included ten properties that originally served a recreational purpose, nine religious buildings, five government buildings, ten cemeteries, six industrial buildings, two education buildings, one building and one structure associated with Camden's military history, one building and two structures that were constructed to perform a transportation use, five monuments, a social building, and eight buildings constructed as outbuildings.

Table 3

Original and Present Functions of Properties Surveyed

Original Function		Present Function	
Residential	698	Residential	649
Commercial	74	Commercial	88
Recreation	10	Recreation	9
Religion	9	Religion	11
Industrial	6	Industrial	2
Government	6	Government	5
Cemetery	10	Cemetery	10
Education	2	Education	1
Transportation	3	Transportation	3
Military	2	Military	1
Monument	5	Monument	5
Social	1	Social	5
Outbuilding	8	Outbuilding	2
Tourism	4	Tourism	3
Horse-related	23	Horse-related	23
		Museum	7
		Vacant	37
Total	861	Total	861

Integrity of function is an important consideration for determining the significance of a historic property. A building that continues to serve a function that it did during the historic period is more likely to meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places than one that has been altered for a use that differs from its original purpose. A comparison of original use with present use indicates that there has been significant change over time among residential buildings, but relatively little among buildings in the other categories. Forty-six residences have either been converted to some commercial or office function or were documented as being vacant at the time the survey was taken. The number of vacant buildings is a particular concern for they tend to fall quickly into disrepair or become targets of vandalism.

Historic Architecture in Camden

The historic buildings of Camden represent an important collection of cultural resources. Exhibiting a wide range of forms and architectural styles, those buildings, with few exceptions, were designed and constructed by lay builders who drew upon traditional building techniques and contemporary stylistic preferences for their inspiration. Primary consideration was given to providing functional spaces for the owners. Decorative features, although of secondary importance, were often applied liberally. Several public buildings exhibit elaborate architectural detailing and were designed by trained architects.

Materials, Construction Methods, and Architectural Components

According to the data contained in Tables 4-10, a typical historic building in Camden would be a vernacular one- to two-story, wood frame, single family residence with an irregular plan, consisting of a side gable roof main unit and one or two gable or shed extensions. The roof would be surfaced with composition shingles and the exterior walls with clapboard or weatherboard. The facade would feature a central single door entrance flanked by single double-hung sash windows. A gable or shed roof entrance porch with square post supports would extend from the facade and the foundation would be continuous brick. Of course, there are very few buildings in the city that meet that description exactly. A number of variables go into house construction and it was relatively rare during the historic period to find more than a few buildings in a given community designed with the same plan and materials.

Table 4

Building Plans	
Irregular	420
Rectangular	333
L-shaped	53
Square	9
Central block with wings	7
T-shaped	4
U-shaped	3
Total	829

Table 5

Roof Type	
1 story	591
1 1/2 stories	82
2 stories	132
2 1/2 stories	21
3 stories	2
5 stories	1
Total	829

Table 6

Roof Type	
Side gable	344
Hip	236
Front gable	148
Flat	73
Clipped gable	12
Gambrel	9
Gable-on-hip	3
Flat-hip	2
Mansard	1
Arched	1
Total	829

Table 7

Roof Surfacing Materials	
Synthetic composition	718
Built-up	72
Metal	29
Slate	3
Clay tile	2
Wood	5
Total	829

Table 8

Structural Systems	
Wood frame	690
Masonry	130
Masonry and wood platform	2
Steel skeletal	1
Wood Post and Beam	4
Log	2
Total	829

Table 9	
Primary Exterior Fabrics*	
Clapboard	189
Brick	164
Weatherboard	185
Synthetic siding	156
Asbestos shingle	55
Drop or novelty siding	34
Stucco	24
Wood shingle	13
Plywood, T-111	2
Corrugated metal	2
Cast block	1
Concrete block	1
Board & Batten	1
Log	2
Total	829

* Many buildings have more than on type of exterior siding. In those cases, the fabric that covers the most area of the building was used.

Table 10	
Foundations	
Continuous brick	446
Brick pier with fill	244
Brick pier (open)	80
Raised brick basement	33
Concrete block	9
Concrete slab	17
Total	829

Architectural Styles

Table 4 provides a statistical breakdown of the styles of the buildings surveyed. Most were classified as vernacular, which means they did not exhibit a definitive academic architectural style. A wide variety of styles are represented in the remaining 278 buildings recorded as being examples of a national architectural trend. Represented by eighty-four buildings, Colonial Revival was recorded as the dominant style in the survey area. It was followed by the Craftsman/Bungalow (62), Classical Revival (49), Greek Revival (22), and Queen Anne (16). Styles with fewer than ten examples in the survey area include Tudor Revival, Renaissance, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, Mission, Prairie, Second Empire, Beaux Arts, and Art Moderne.

Table 11	
Architectural Styles	
Vernacular	551
Colonial Revival	84
Bungalow/Craftsman	62
Classical Revival	49
Greek Revival	22
Queen Anne	17
Tudor Revival	9
Renaissance	7
Gothic Revival	4
Late Gothic Revival	3
Italianate	3
Romanesque	3
Mission	2
Prairie	2
Shingle	1
Second Empire	1
Beaux Arts	1
Moderne	1
Mixed	7
Total	829

During Camden's first two periods of development little thought was given to designing houses and commercial buildings according to an established stylistic tradition. Only the wealthy planter and merchant class could afford to spend money copying the latest architectural trends. The emphasis was placed on creating a simple dwelling that would provide shelter from the elements. Materials used in construction were whatever was native to the area. In Camden that meant pine wood and clay bricks that were often manufactured on site. Those that do exhibit architectural styles were predominantly Greek Revival designs. During the latter part of the second period, the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles experienced some popularity.

The methods of construction, building materials, styles, and scale of the houses built during Camden's final two periods of development were dramatically different from those constructed before the Civil War. Mass-produced architectural elements, such as sawn woodwork, spindlework, exterior siding, windows, and doors, made available by an increasingly sophisticated rail system, provided local builders with a wide variety of choices in house design and thus, made architectural designs affordable to the middle class. The popularity of pattern books and mail order catalogues made it possible for a person in South Carolina to construct essentially the same house as someone in California.

Between 1870 and 1900, Victorian architectural designs replaced Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate as the styles of choice. In turn, the Victorian styles were supplanted by a variety of revival styles and the Craftsman Bungalow during the early twentieth century.

Vernacular

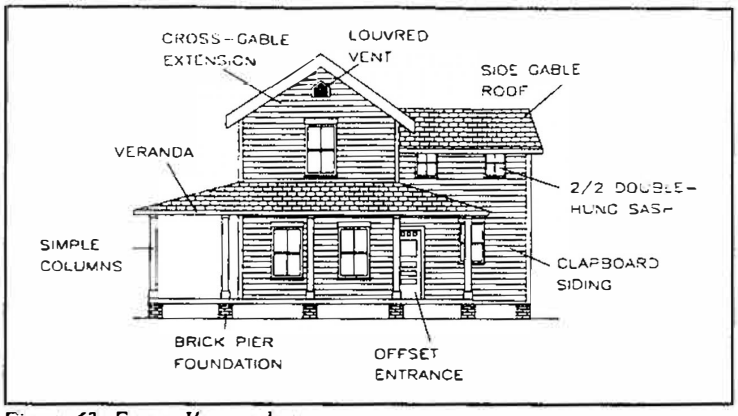
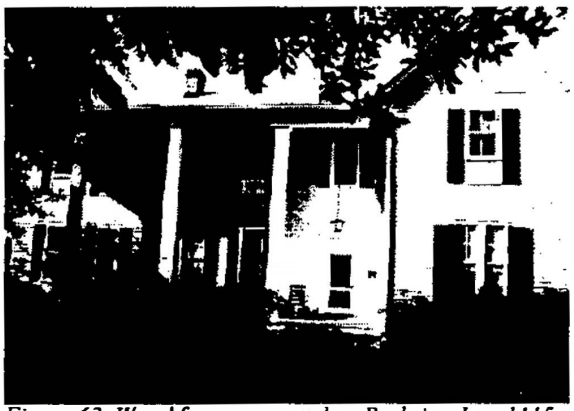


Figure 62: Frame Vernacular.

A majority of historic buildings in Camden, approximately sixty-five percent, were recorded as being either frame or masonry vernacular. The term "vernacular" refers to the common wood frame or masonry construction techniques employed by lay or self-taught builders. In Camden vernacular houses and cottages are typically one or two stories in height, with balloon frame structural systems built of pine or cypress, supported by brick piers. Plans are usually irregular, though rectangular, L-shaped, and T-shaped massed plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Vernacular house forms include the I-house, hall-and-parlor, gable-front double pile, upright-and-wing, square, and cross-plan.


Figure 63. Wood frame vernacular, Parkview Inn, 1115 Lyttleton Street (site 0024).

Early versions of the style typically display gable roofs, which were steeply-pitched to accommodate an attic or additional living space. Horizontal wood weatherboard, drop siding, and wood shingles are common exterior wall fabrics. Often employed as original roof surfacing materials, wood or pressed metal shingles have nearly always been replaced by composition shingles in a variety of shapes and colors. The facade is often placed on the gable end, making the height of the facade greater than its width. Porches are also a common feature and include one- and two-story end porches or wrap-around verandas. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing. Decoration, generally limited to ornamental woodwork, includes a variety of patterned shingles, turned porch columns and balustrades, and triangular brackets and exposed rafter in open eaves.

During the 1920s and 1930s Frame Vernacular construction had an important influence on the architecture of Camden. Most houses had side gable roofs and were one-story in height. Dwellings became smaller and the pitch of the roof was lowered to mimic the popular architectural trend toward horizontality. The decrease in size is largely a reflection of the diminishing size of the American family. Another influence on residential design was the proliferation of the automobile, which resulted in the addition of attached porte cocheres and, later, incorporated garages.


Figure 64. Wood frame vernacular, R. Blair DeLoach House, 1502 Fair Street (site 0256).

An interesting feature prevalent on a number of Camden's historic vernacular buildings is the rain porch. The identifying feature of a rain porch is an extended porch roof supported by free standing columns that reach to the ground. Rain porches are



Figure 66. Vernacular building with a rain porch, 1512 Highland Avenue (site 0182).



Figure 67. Vernacular building with a rain porch, Wimberly Hall, 304 Hampton Park Street (site 0036).

uncommon outside the inland regions of North Carolina and South Carolina. In Camden, rain porches are present on residential buildings, ranging from small bungalows to large antebellum mansions.

Colonial Revival

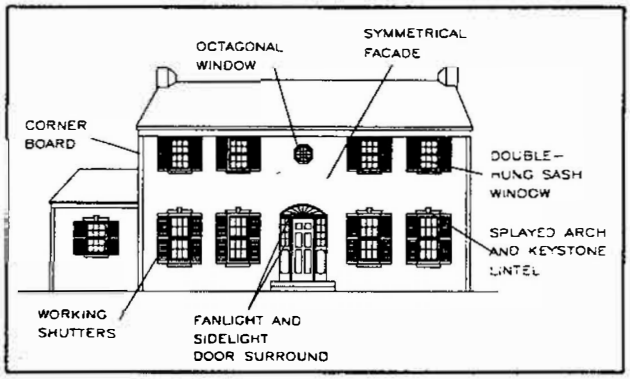


Figure 68: Colonial Revival style.

Colonial Revival was among the dominant styles for American residential architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The style was the result of a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles were the backbone of the revival, which also drew upon Post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial architecture for references. The Colonial Revival style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, which marked the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. The Exposition occurred at a time when several highly publicized efforts were being made by national organizations to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon. Later, a series of articles focusing on eighteenth-century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers*, helping to make the style popular across the country.



Figure 69. Colonial Revival style, John C. Nicholson House, 1301 Lyttleton Street (site 0142).

The typical Colonial Revival house is an eclectic mixture of several colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single style. The style emerged in South Carolina in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include a symmetrical facade with gable, hip, or gambrel roofs; an accentuated door, normally with a fanlight pediment, or crown and pilaster surrounds; simple entry porches supported by columns; and double-hung sash windows set in pairs, usually with multi-pane glazing in each sash.



Figure 70. Dutch Colonial Revival style, John T. Nettles House, 316 Laurens Street (site 0270).

Craftsman/Bungalow

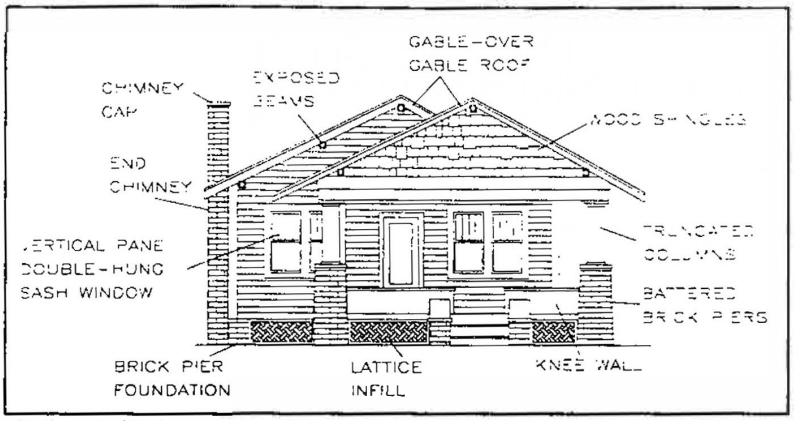


Figure 71. Craftsman/Bungalow style.

The Craftsman, or Bungalow was a popular residential building design throughout the Southeast during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the "bangla" or "banggolo," an Indian peasant hut that was later developed for use by the British in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The general characteristics of the style are based on Far Eastern architectural precedents. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of the style.



Figure 72. Craftsman Bungalow style, Lewis L. Clyburn House, 1617 Broad Street (site 0374).

The earliest American dwellings consciously labeled as "Craftsman" appeared in California and New England in the 1890s. They generally were large residences designed by architects. By 1910 publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market with plans for inexpensive models. Featured in those magazines were articles about the economical use of space, interior decoration, and landscaping, as well as advertisements for house plans and even entire pre-fabricated house kits that could be delivered on railroad cars for assemblage by the purchaser.

The Craftsman Bungalow is typically a one or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable roof and wide, open eave overhangs. The roof rafters are exposed and triangular brackets and roof beams are often present. The porch, a dominant architectural feature of the style, typically extends across the facade and often wraps along one elevation. The porch roof is usually supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or rest on brick or stone piers. Common exterior wall fabrics are horizontal wood siding of all varieties, wood shingles, and brick. Fenestration is asymmetrical and often includes double-hung sash windows with vertical lights in the upper sash.



Figure 73. Craftsman Bungalow style, 204 Chesnut Street (site 0342).

Classical Revival

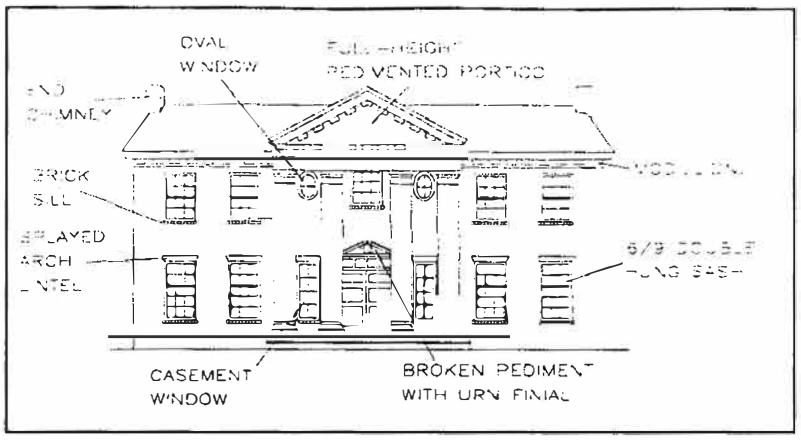


Figure 74: Classical Revival.

A renewed interest in the United States in the classical architecture of ancient Rome and Greece developed after the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Under the direction of noted Chicago architect Daniel H. Burnham, a consortium of the most prominent architects, landscape architects, and sculptors of the day was assembled to design a model city based on classical precedents. Among those who participated in the design of the exposition were Richard Morris Hunt, Louis Sullivan, Frederick Law Olmstead, and the firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The centerpiece of the exposition was the "White City," a group of monumental colonnaded buildings situated around a central court. Buildings exhibiting similar themes, but constructed on a more domestic scale, were located in areas reserved for each state in the Union. Designs in those areas were varied and drew heavily from designs of Adam, Georgian, and early Classical Revival residences built in the United States in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ultimately, the designs of the exposition were translated to residences and commercial buildings found in many of the nation's small towns and cities.



Figure 75. Classical Revival style, James L. Guy House, 1900 Lyttleton Street (site 0316).

In South Carolina, the Classical Revival style became a favored design for early twentieth century commercial and government buildings, such as banks and courthouses. During the 1910s and 1920s, the style was frequently chosen for large scale residences. Some of the characteristics of the style include a symmetrical facade dominated by a full-height classical portico or porch supported by Ionic, Tuscan, or Corinthian colonnades. In two-story examples, balconies are sometimes located over the center entrance or run the full length of the facade. The gable or hip roofs are finished with boxed eaves frequently accented with dentils or modillions and a wide frieze. Facade doorways usually feature decorative pediments, sidelights or transoms. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows, usually with six or nine panes per window frame. One-story examples conventionally have hip roofs with prominent central dormers and an end porch with classical columns, either integrated under the main roof or with a separate flat or shed roof.



Figure 76. Classical Revival style, Stephen Clyburn House, 1707 Broad Street (site 0376).

Greek Revival



Figure 77: Greek Revival style.

The Greek Revival style was the dominant architectural design applied to buildings of all types in the United States during the period between 1830 and 1850. Its popularity was based on America's fascination with the democratic ideals of ancient Greece. The earliest proponent of the style was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, an English-born architect who emigrated to the United States in 1796. The Bank of Philadelphia, which he designed in 1798, was the first building in the nation designed in the style. He later went on to become the first federal architect and designed many of Washington, D.C.'s early buildings, including the White House. One his students and a successor to the office of federal architect was Robert Mills, the first professionally trained American-born architect. Among Mills' most notable Greek Revival designs was the Treasury Building in Washington D.C.



Figure 78. Greek Revival style, The Sycamores, General John D. Kennedy House, 1818 Fair Street (site 0366).

The most common identifying features of the style include a symmetrical facade dominated by a full-height, gable or flat roof porch supported by columns of one of the classical orders, side or front-facing gable roofs with returns, a central entrance with fanlight and sidelight surrounds, and single double-hung sash windows with multiple light glazing.

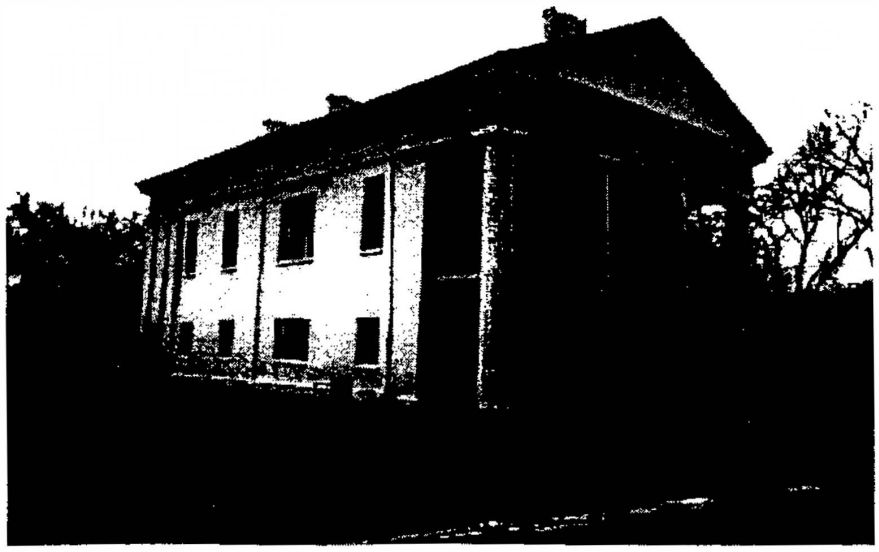


Figure 79. Greek Revival style, Old Kershaw County Courthouse, 613 Broad Street (site 0521).

Queen Anne

Queen Anne was a popular residential building style in the United States between 1880 and 1910. The name of the style is misleading. It actually draws most heavily upon earlier Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents rather than the more restrained Renaissance architecture of the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). English architect Richard Norman Shaw is most often credited for developing the style in his designs for grand manor houses during the mid-nineteenth century. The first American example is generally considered to be the Watts-Sherman House in Newport.

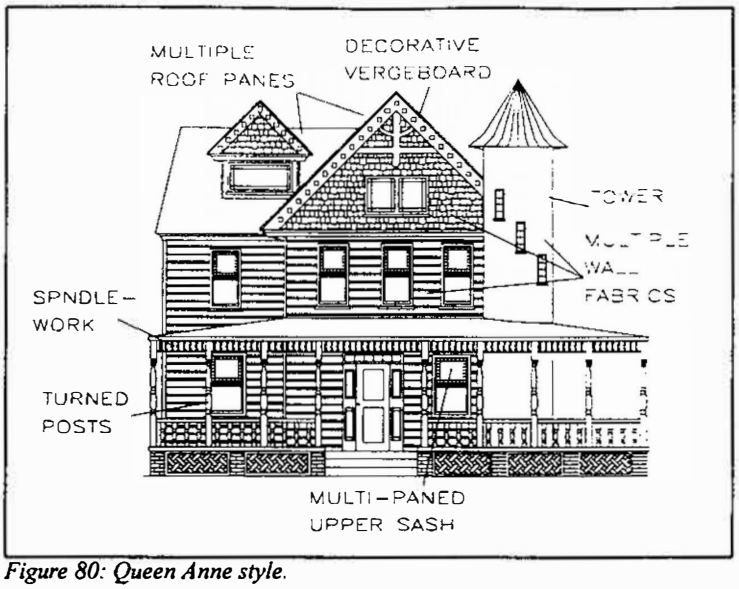


Figure 80: Queen Anne style.


Figure 81. Queen Anne style, Cornelius Yates House, 1417 Broad Street (site 0210).


Figure 82. Queen Anne style, John F. Jenkins House, 618 Laurens Street (site 0203).

Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include steeply pitched roof lines with intersecting extensions; irregularly shaped floor plan; decorative truss work and patterned shingles in the roof gables; veranda porches with spindle work or decorative brackets between turned porch roof supports; canted bay extensions; polygonal or conical towers; various exterior fabrics, often different from one story to the next; multi-paned double-hung sash windows with decorative glazing patterns; and massive corbelled chimneys with decorative brick work.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor style first was popular in America during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It was loosely based on a combination of references to the architecture of early sixteenth century Tudor England and a variety of Medieval English prototypes ranging

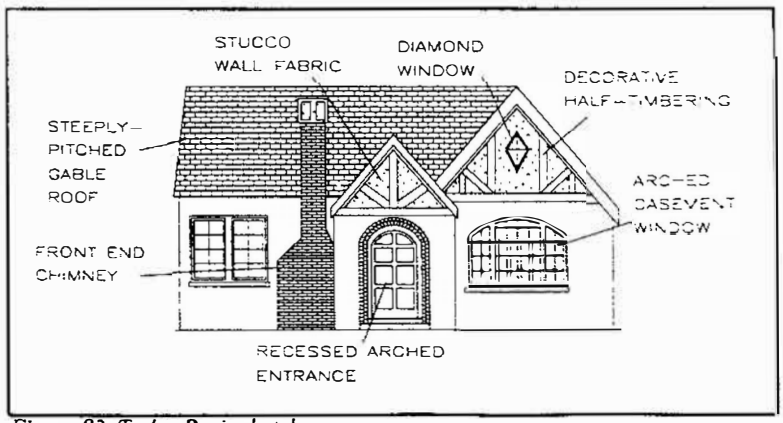


Figure 83. Tudor Revival style

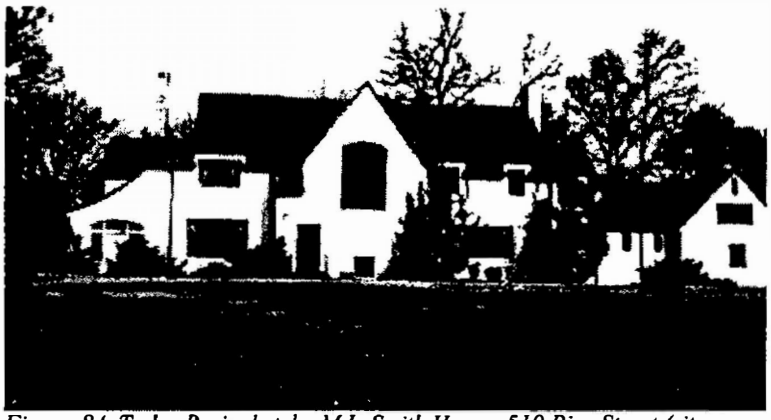


Figure 84. Tudor Revival style, M.L. Smith House, 510 Pine Street (site 0732).

from thatched roof folk cottages to grand manor houses. The first American examples of the style were built in the late nineteenth century and tended to be large landmark buildings that were copies of their English antecedents. When the style was adapted to smaller residential designs, however, it lost much of its resemblance to those early manor houses.

Most Tudor residences in South Carolina date from the 1920s when the style reached its peak in popularity throughout the country. Some of the typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs (usually side-gabled) often with intersecting extensions; decorative half-timbering and stucco siding; tall, narrow casement windows with multi-paned glazing; and massive end, exterior chimneys, which were commonly located on the facade.

Renaissance

Renaissance buildings are based on earlier Italian architectural revivals, most recently the Italianate, which was popular in the U.S. before the Civil War. The Renaissance style got its start in the Villard Houses designed by McKim, Mead, and White in New York in 1883. With the improvement of simulated masonry exterior fabrics after the turn of the century Renaissance motifs were adapted to simpler domestic designs. The style remained popular until the Great Depression.

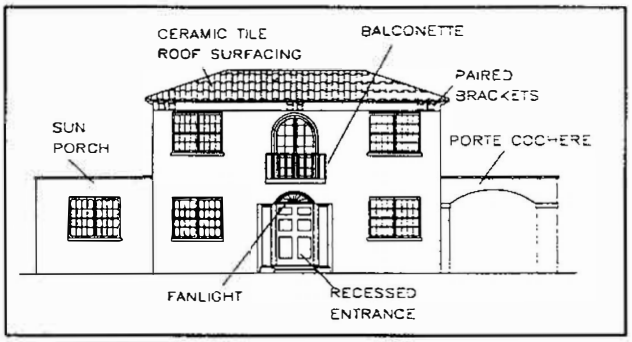


Figure 85: Renaissance style

Identifying features of the style include low-pitched hip or flat roofs; wide overhanging, boxed eaves commonly containing decorative brackets underneath; symmetrical facade; second story windows that are generally smaller and less elaborate than the ones in the first story; and a recessed central entrance, usually with an arched opening sometimes accentuated by small classical columns or pilasters.

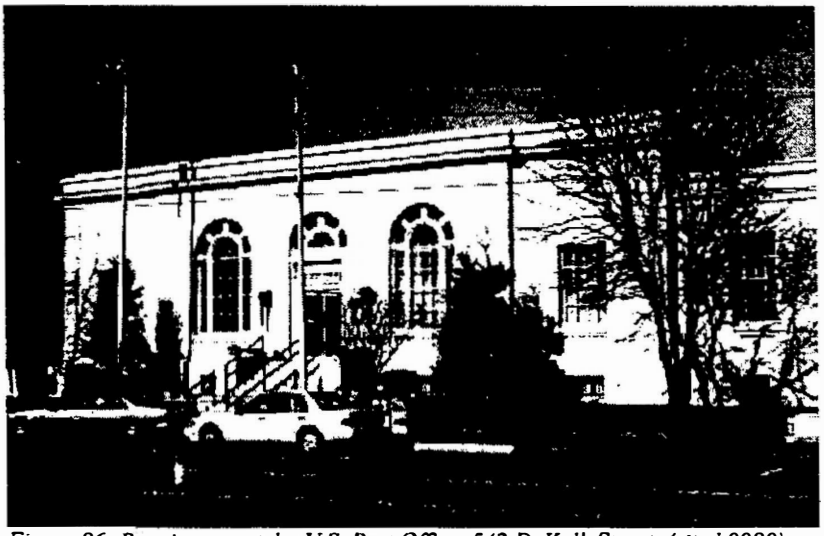


Figure 86: Renaissance style, U.S. Post Office, 542 DeKalb Street, (sited 0080).

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popular in the U.S. between 1840 and 1870. Andrew Jackson Downing is said to have built the first example in America in 1832. In subsequent years Jackson produced several pattern books in which he showed the suitability of adapting the style to modest domestic designs. His ardent treatises on adapting building plans to take advantage of attractive features of the site and his ability to produce romantic architectural renderings of the design, touched a nerve among the Civil War generation and made the style one of the most popular of the day.

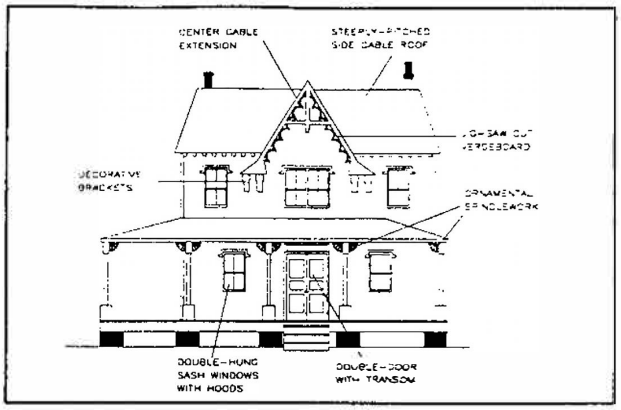


Figure 87: Gothic Revival style.


Figure 88. Gothic Revival style, Aberdeen, 1409 Broad Street (site 0208).

Identifying features of this style includes steeply pitched gable roofs, often with one or more intersecting cross-gables; decorative vergeboard work in the gables; open eaves; wood siding, often board and batten; one story entrance or end porch; and varied window treatments including lancet, cantilevered oriels, and double-hung sash windows, often with diamond pane glazing.

Late Gothic Revival

The Late Gothic Revival style was an extension of the Gothic Revival. While the Gothic Revival style lost favor among architects in the post Civil War period, it remained a popular choice for religious buildings and was often applied in vernacular forms to residences during the Victorian Era. Late Gothic Revival is the term used to classify those buildings that incorporate elements most often associated with the original incarnation of the Gothic style. The verticality of the style, with its steeply-pitched roofs, narrow lancet arch windows, and soaring towers, presents a profile that seems to point to the heavens and is, therefore, well-suited to religious architecture. The vernacular residential adaptations of the style are often referred to as Carpenter Gothic due to the high degree of applied wood ornamentation. They have steeply-pitched side-gable roofs with one or more front-facing gable projections. The eaves are usually adorned with carved brackets and/or elaborate jigsaw-cut vergeboard. Board and batten siding was often used to enhance the vertical appearance of the style.

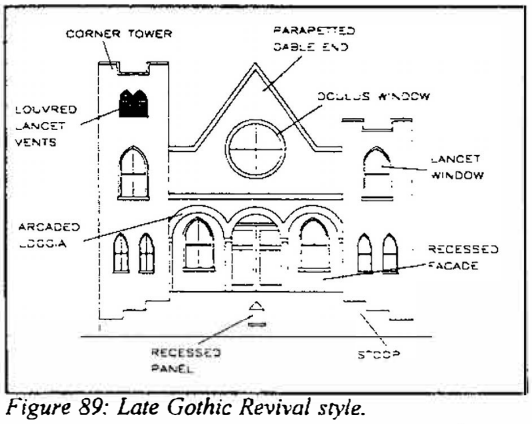


Figure 89: Late Gothic Revival style.


Figure 90. Late Gothic Revival style, Trinity Methodist Church, 704 DeKalb Street (site 0784).

Italianate

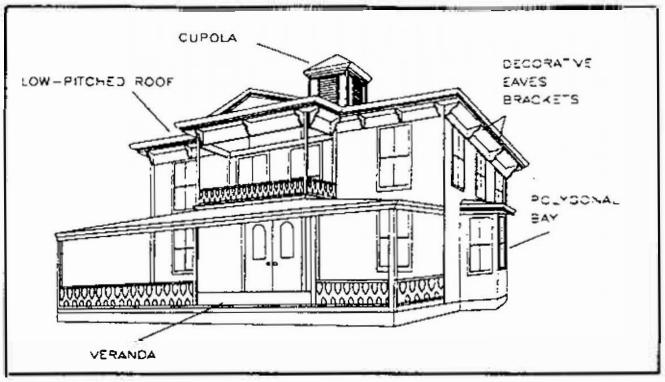


Figure 91: Itlaianate style.

The Italianate style, along with the Gothic Revival, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for about two hundred years. The movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses, with their characteristics square towers, as models for Italian-style villa architecture. Italianate houses built in the United States generally followed the informal rural models of the Picturesque movement. In America these Old World prototypes were variously modified, adapted, and embellished into an indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin.


Figure 92. Italianate style, Hobkirk Inn, 1919 Lyttleton Street (site 0355).

The first Italianate houses in the United States were built in the late 1830s. By the 1860s the style had completely overshadowed its earlier companion, the Gothic Revival. Most surviving examples date from the period 1855-80. Earlier examples are rare. The decline of the Italianate style, along with that of the closely related Second Empire style, began with the financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression.

Identifying features of the style include two or three stories (rarely one story); low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves having decorative brackets beneath tall narrow windows, commonly arched or curved above; and windows frequently with elaborated crowns,, usually of inverted U shape. Many examples featured a square cupola or tower.

Romanesque

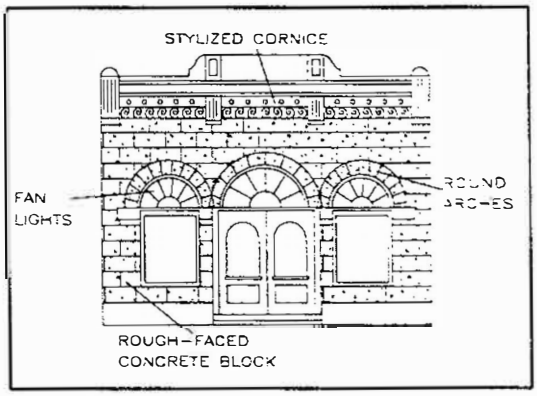


Figure 93: Romanesque style.

Romanesque designs were first imported to the United States from Europe during the mid-nineteenth century. The style was predominantly applied to public and commercial buildings until the 1870s, when architect H.H. Richardson adapted it for residential purposes. The hallmarks of the style are its rough-faced concrete or stone exteriors and large round arch window and door openings. Because the use of masonry products made the design more expensive to construct than frame buildings, it was never constructed in large numbers. A sympathetic monograph about Richardson was written shortly after his premature death in 1886 and caused a revival of interest in what became known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style.


Figure 94. Romanesque style, Kirkwood Fire House, Reel No. 2, 506 Chesnut Street (site

Mission

The Mission style is found mainly in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage and developed about the same time as the Colonial Revival style in the midwest and northeast. It was inspired by Spanish missions constructed in Mexico and the southwestern United States during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The style was popularized in California during the 1890s and was given impetus when the Southern Pacific railways adopted it as the style for the depots and resort hotels it constructed throughout the west. Early domestic examples were faithful copies of their colonial ancestors, but during the first two decades of the twentieth century other influences, most notably those of the Prairie and Craftsman styles, were added to produce new prototypes.

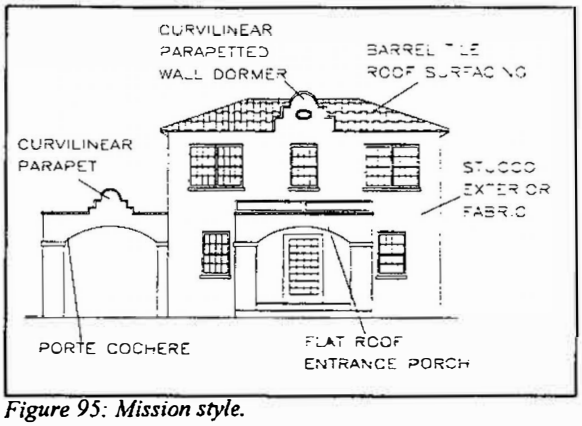
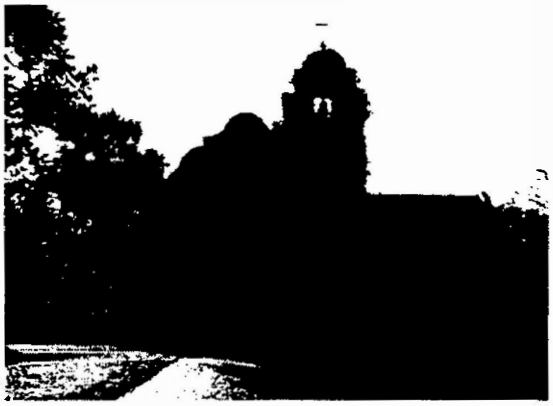


Figure 95: Mission style.


Figure 96. Mission style, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church, 1709 Lyttleton Street (site 0311).

The Mission style gained widespread popularity in Florida during the 1920s. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to modest four-room bungalows. Identifying features of the style include a curvilinear parapets attached to flat, hip or gable roofs; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Prairie

The Prairie style, one of only a few indigenous American architectural forms, was developed by a creative association of Chicago architects in the 1890s. The leading proponent of the style was Frank Lloyd Wright, whose Winslow Homer Residence, constructed in 1893, was perhaps the first residence designed in the style. The heaviest concentrations of Prairie style buildings are located in the Midwest, although pattern books helped to distribute vernacular forms of the style throughout the country. The style was popular during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

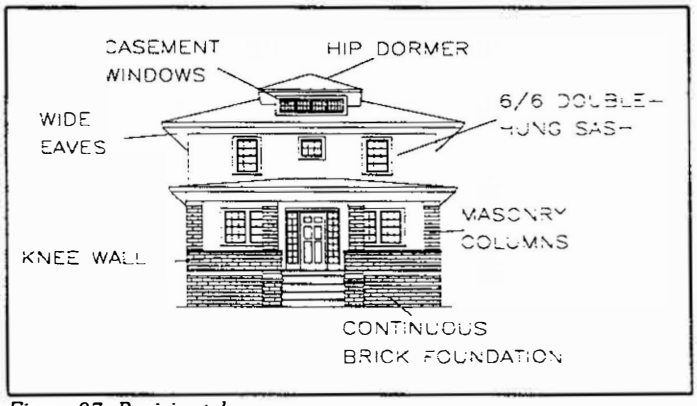


Figure 97: Prairie style.

Distinctive features of the Prairie style include a bold interplay of horizontal planes against vertical masses. Residential buildings feature low-pitched gable or hip roofs with wide boxed eaves, dormers, and massive chimneys. Fenestration consists of horizontal ribbons of casement windows, often treated with leaded glass. Porches and porte-cocheres feature massive square masonry column supports. The exterior walls are usually brick, stucco, or rough-faced cast block. The common American four-square house was often fitted with Prairie style elements during the 1910s and 1920s.



Figure 98. Prairie style, 1411 Monument Square (site 0206).

Second Empire

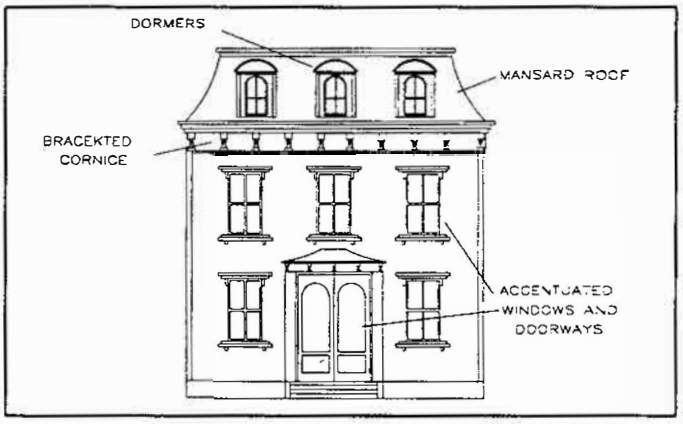


Figure 99: Second Empire style.

The Second Empire style was popular in the United States between 1860 and 1880. It derives its name from the reign of Napolean III of France (1852-1870) who undertook a major building campaign and redesigned Paris into a city of grand boulevards and monumental buildings that were later copied throughout Europe and the United States. The style found its widest popularity in America during the Grant administration when it was applied to public buildings as well as residences. The distinctive mansard roof (named for seventeenth century French architect Francois Mansart) was a popular feature of the style because it created an extra story of usable space for the building. The Second Empire style began to lose favor after the Panic of 1873 and the resulting economic depression.



Figure 100. Second Empire style, W. Robin Zemp House, 308 Laurens Street (site 0267).

Typical features of the style include a mansard (dual-pitched hip) roof with dormer windows on the steep lower slopes; molded cornices with decorative brackets under boxed eaves; prominent projecting and receding surfaces, often in the form of central and end pavilions; wrought iron roof cresting; and decorative window and door surrounds, often including classical pediments and pilasters.

Beaux Arts

The Beaux Arts (fine art) style was fashionable for grand residences and commercial buildings constructed between 1885 and 1920. The style was based upon classical precedents and drew from all of the classical revivals. The high cost of executing the highly decorative Beaux Arts style made it almost exclusively a style of the wealthy until scaled down versions with less ornament were introduced around turn of the century. It was brought to the U.S. by architects who studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Among them were some of the greatest names in American architecture such as Richard Morris Hunt, Louis Sullivan, H.H. Richardson, John Mervin Carrere, Thomas Hastings, and Addison Mizener. The occurrence of the style was at first

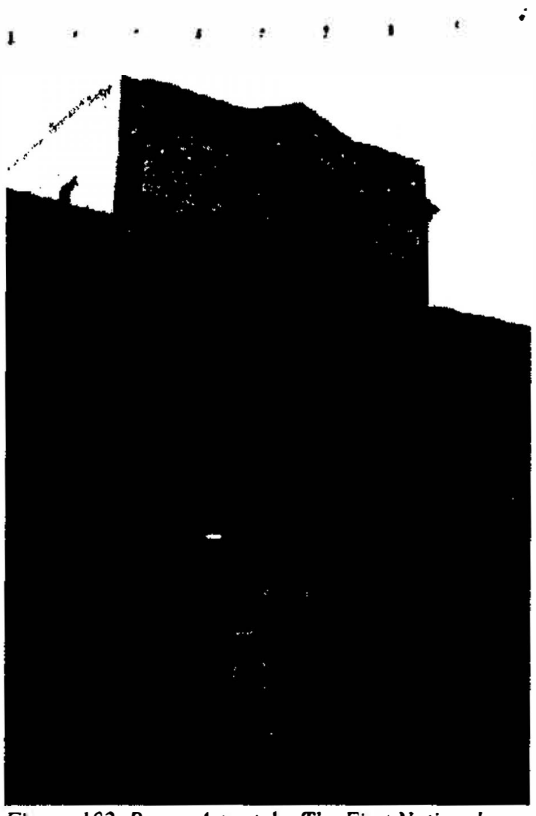


Figure 102. Beaux Arts style, The First National Bank of Camden, 1025 Broad Street (site 0130).

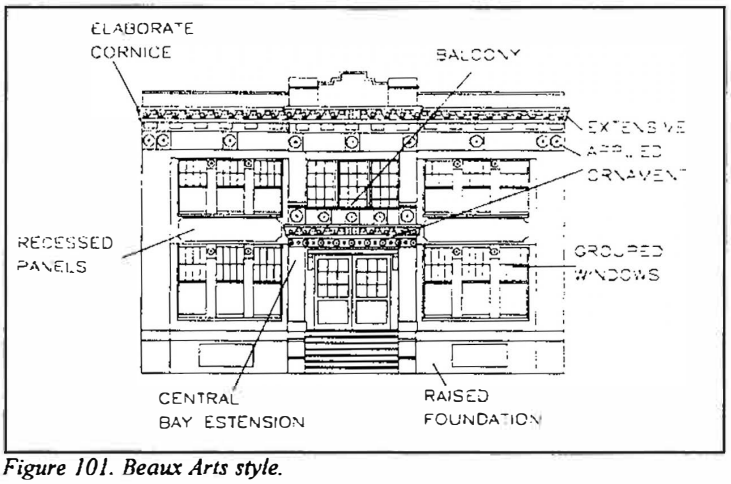


Figure 101. Beaux Arts style.

restricted to major urban centers where it became popular as a commercial design. Among the earliest domestic examples was The Breakers designed by Richard Morris Hunt in 1892 for Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport.

The style is identified by flat or mansard roofs; elaborate cornices; symmetrical facade with bays divided by pilasters with classical capitals; masonry walls adorned with decorative garlands, floral patterns, or shields; rusticated stonework; and quoins.

Art Moderne

The Art Moderne style, like the Art Deco and International styles, represented a complete break with traditional design, emphasizing futuristic concepts rather than invoking architectural antecedents. The style gained favor in the United States shortly after 1930, when industrial designs began to exhibit streamlined shapes. The idea of rounded corners to make automobiles and airplanes more aerodynamic was applied to kitchen appliances, jewelry, and many other products where its function was less important than the desirable shape. Buildings with Art Moderne styling have flat roofs, smooth exterior surfaces, glass block windows, horizontal grooves, cantilevered overhangs, and rounded corners to emphasize the streamline effect.

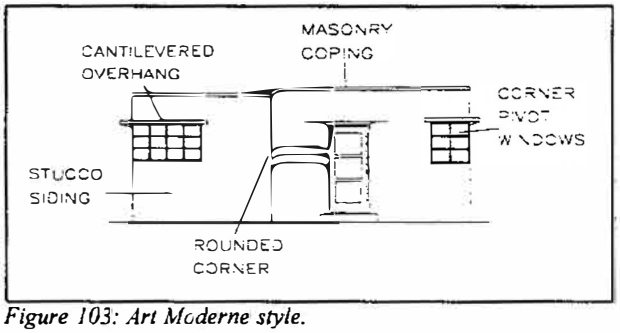


Figure 103: Art Moderne style.

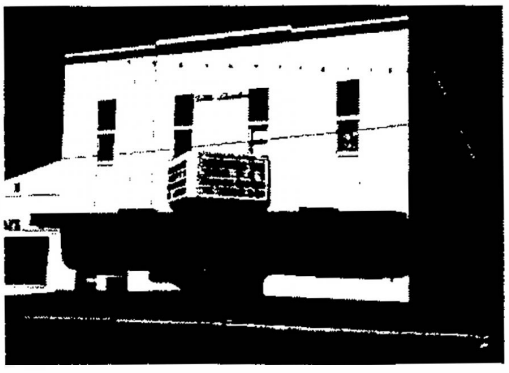


Figure 104. Art Moderne style, Little Theater, 506 DeKalb Street (site 0073).

SECTION 12
RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic preservation, the process of protecting and maintaining buildings, objects, and archaeological materials of significance within a community, can be separated into three phases: (1) identification; (2) evaluation; and (3) protection. The documents produced by the survey, including the site forms, site maps, and this report, are designed to provide the information that property owners, residents and municipal officials need to make judgments about historic resources in the community.

This section contains a summary of measures that the City can employ in a preservation program. It includes our opinion regarding the significance of particular resources, the efficacy of measures that may be taken to protect or to preserve them, and suggestions for a municipal program that will call attention to the city's heritage.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Copies of this report, the survey maps, and site file forms generated by the survey should be carefully maintained at the Camden Archives. The forms may be needed to aid subsequent preservation activities or comply with requirements for survey of historic resources in advance of projects that employ federal funds. Copies of the site files should be made available to property owners who request them.

2. The City of Camden National Register Historic District nomination should be ammended by expanding the historic context from the present cut-off date for contributing properties of 1921 to 1946. More than half of the properties surveyed within the boundaries of the district date from between 1921 and 1946 and would be considered as contributing elements in an amended district.

3. Several properties outside of the present City of Camden Historic District have potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The City should encourage the listing of those additional properties so that all of the resources deemed worthy of such recognition are nominated. Responsibility for undertaking the nomination process can be assumed by the City, by the property owners, or by a local organization. Property owners should be advised of the significance of the property they own and the advantages of National Register listing, as such apply in the individual cases.

4. The City of Camden should consider a marker or plaque program, in association with the Camden Historic Landmarks Commission or other interested organization, that identifies significant historical buildings and describes events at specific historic sites.

5. Brochures and pamphlets issued by the City should call attention to Camden's history. The City may wish to sponsor a publication based on the findings of the survey that will augment the existing literature on historic sites in the community.

6. The City of Camden should use the information produced by the survey and contained in this report to become more familiar with the community's historic resources and available measures to protect them. The further loss of old buildings in Camden will ultimately compromise the historic architectural legacy of the community.

The Importance of Historic Preservation to Camden

A historic properties survey constitutes the indispensable preliminary step in a community preservation program. The survey provides the historical and architectural data base upon which rational decisions about preservation can be made. Further progress in preserving culturally significant resources in Camden will depend on the decisions of city officials and residents. To assist them in deciding what steps they can take, the consultant offers the following measures and recommendations, which constitute a menu for municipal and private efforts to preserve the historic resources which the community judges to have value.

Before listing the measures, it would be useful to define for those who may have responsibility for their implementation precisely what the term "historic preservation" implies and to emphasize the benefits of preserving historic resources.

Since its earliest manifestations in the mid-nineteenth century, historic preservation has experienced an evolutionary change in definition. In its narrow and traditional sense, the term was applied to the process of saving buildings and sites where great events occurred or buildings whose architectural characteristics were obviously significant. In recent decades historic preservation has become integrated into community redevelopment programs.

Arguments on behalf of a community program of historic preservation can be placed in two broad categories: (1) aesthetic or social; and (2) economic. The aesthetic argument has generally been associated with the traditional purpose of historic preservation, that is, preserving sites of exceptional merit. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 extended that definition to include sites or districts of local as well as national distinction for the purpose of National Register listing. There has been, concomitantly, a growing appreciation of the importance of districts that express architectural or historic value. Although no single building in a district may be significant, together those buildings create a harmonious scene. It is often necessary to preserve the individual elements to maintain the harmony of all.

Historic buildings attract attention. Authoritative studies uniformly reveal that historic buildings rank high in tourist appeal among Americans. Historic resources that lend Camden its claim to individuality and a unique "sense of place" ought to have a high civic priority. Tourists seek out destinations that evoke special memories, which historic buildings and districts impart. The continuing destruction of buildings and other historic and cultural resources that give the cities individuality goes largely ignored. In the process many communities have begun to acquire a dull sameness.

That kind of development has begun to threaten the historic environment of Camden. The two major thoroughfares leading to and from Camden, U.S. Highways 521 and I-601 (Broad Street and DeKalb Street, respectively), have suffered from modern commercial strip development. The result has been the loss of numerous historic residential and commercial properties and the inappropriate modification of many of the remaining buildings in the historic commercial center.

Any preservation effort, however large or small, will fail if city officials and property owners do not join in taking active measures to prevent the destruction of historic buildings. Federal and state officials have no authority to undertake a local historic preservation program. Federal authority is strictly limited to federal properties or to projects requiring federal licenses or using federal funding. Under no circumstances can federal or state governments forbid or restrict a private owner from destroying or altering a historic property when federal funds are not involved. Since most zoning and code regulations of private property are vested in county or municipal government, specific restrictions or controls designed to preserve significant resources are their responsibility.

It also must be noted that historic preservation does **not** seek to block or discourage change. Preservation activities are intended to reduce the impact of change on existing cultural resources and to direct that change in a way that will enhance the traditional and historic character of an area. The

recommendations presented below should neither be construed as definitive nor as a substitute for a rational plan of community development that is sympathetic to Camden's past. Below are the preservation measures that are available to property owners, residents, and municipal officials, and the consultant's specific recommendations for preservation action and public policy development.

Preservation Measures

There are a variety of legal, financial, and education measures and incentives that residents and community officials may employ to preserve historic resources. This section describes the methods used to inventory and evaluate historic resources; the federal and state regulations and programs that apply to historic resources; measures that local government and residents can adopt to protect or preserve historic resources; and the financial incentives and tools that are available to owners of such resources or buildings.

Identifying, Documenting, and Evaluating Historic Resources:

The identification of historic resources begins with their documentation through a professional survey conducted under uniform criteria established by federal and state historic preservation offices. Survey is a gathering of detailed information on the structures, objects, and artifacts within a community that have potential historical significance. That information should provide the basis for making judgments about the relative value of the resources. Not all resources identified or documented in the survey process may ultimately be judged as being historically significant. All such resources should be subjected to a process of evaluation that results in a determination of those which should be characterized as historic under either federal or local criteria.

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources: The state's clearinghouse for information on historic buildings, sites, objects, structures, and field surveys for such properties.[1] Actually a system of paper files, Statewide Survey is administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, Survey and Registration Branch. The form on which properties are recorded is the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form. Recording a site or building on that form does not mean that either is historically significant, but simply that it meets a particular standard for recording. A building, for example, should be fifty years old or more before it is recorded and entered into the Statewide Survey files. Relatively few buildings or sites included in the Statewide Survey files are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which has well-defined criteria that must be met before a property can be considered for listing.

Recommendation: The South Carolina Statewide Survey Site forms produced during this survey should be carefully maintained by the City. The forms will prove valuable in the future if the City employs federal funds in a project that requires analysis of the impact of the project on historic resources. The files also provide a permanent record of properties within the survey area constructed before 1946 that remain extant at the time of the survey and retain at least some of their original appearance.

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[1] The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) manages the state's archaeolical site files.

National Register Nominations

A logical consequence of the survey of Camden's historic buildings should be formal recognition of their individual and collective significance. This is part of the "Evaluation Phase" of historic preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places constitutes the most acceptable criterion for establishing the "historic" significance of a building, site, or object.

Formal recognition can be undertaken at two levels of government: local and federal. A distinction needs to be made between a locally designated and a federally registered historic property.

National Register of Historic Places: The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of culturally significant properties in the United States. The Register is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts listed in it are selected under criteria established by the department. Listing is essentially honorary, and does not imply federal protection or control over private properties listed unless federal funds or activities are directed toward them. Under current law commercial and other income-producing properties within a National Register historic district are eligible for federal tax credits and other benefits if they are first certified as contributing to the character of the district. Buildings individually listed in the National Register are automatically considered certified historic structures and, if income-producing, also qualify for federal tax credits and other benefits.

There are various formats for nominating properties to the National Register. One is the individual nomination. Another is the historic district, which designates a historic area within defined and contiguous boundaries. A third is the multiple property group, which consists of a cover application under which a variety of individual properties and/or districts may be nominated to the National Register.

Local district and landmarks: A local historic district and individual historic landmarks are established under local ordinance. Local historic districts may be synonymous with National Register properties and districts, or geographically distinct from them. The properties within a local historic district are eligible for federal tax advantages and other benefits only if the district is either simultaneously listed in the National Register or if it is certified by the Department of the Interior.

Cities create historic districts for various purposes. Among them are economic considerations. Qualified historic buildings may be eligible for incentives of various kinds that encourage rehabilitation of buildings and, accordingly, improvement of the appearance and character of the district. That is particularly true of districts that include income-producing buildings, to which the incentives primarily apply.

The criteria and processes for establishing local districts and landmarks are defined in the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance, which was adopted on June 8, 1993 and amended August 9, 1994. Participation in the program is voluntary and at present there are few advantages for pursuing designation. However, the state has passed enabling legislation that allows local governments to adopt ordinances that provide tax incentives for the rehablitation of designated historic properties within their jurisdictions. The 1990 law (Section 4-9-195 and 5-21-140, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, As Amended*), allows local governments to freeze tax assessments on a "substantially rehabilitated"[1] historic building for two years. Then, for the ensuing eight years, the building would be taxed based on either 40 percent of the post-rehabilitation assessment or 100 percent of the pre-rehabilitation assessment, whichever is greater.

[1] The cost of rehabilitation must exceed 50 percent of the appraised value of the building for owner-occupied buildings and exceed the appraised value for income-producing buildings.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City amend the existing City of Camden Historic District by expanding the period of significance covered by the historic context to include the period between 1921 and 1946. Owners of a contributing buildings within the historic district should be alerted to the fact that their property is listed in the National Register and be advised of the advantages that go along with such listing. The City should also consider sponsoring a nomination for eligible individual properties located outside of the district boundaries. Grant funds are available for both activities. Federal grant programs offering funds for National Register nominations require a match on the part of the recipient. An inventory of properties that would be contributing in a revised City of Camden National Register Historic District is included in Appendix C. A list of potential individually eligible National Register properties outside the district is located in Section 13, page 73.

Design Guidelines:

A historic preservation ordinance may authorize the municipality to establish architectural controls and create a review authority to implement the ordinance. Such ordinances normally contain a set of general standards to apply in reviewing architectural change Design guidelines are basically recommendations for the improvement of visual quality in a specific neighborhood, historic district, or throughout the municipality as a whole. They contain an analysis of what is special about an area, developed into a plan that looks toward enhancing those qualities. Properly developed and applied, design guidelines can halt visual deterioration in an area and protect the particular architectural qualities that give it specific identity or set it apart.

Such guidelines should be developed through community participation. They need to be based on consensus definition of what is unique about the area and what property owners and residents would like to retain and reinforce. Design guidelines are a form of zoning. Zoning, however, addresses use. Design Guidelines, in combination with a historic preservation ordinance, address appearance and maintenance.

Actions the City Can Undertake:

Physical changes made under the auspices of public agencies and departments should not compromise the historical integrity of historic districts or buildings. A review of physical features, including street lights, utility poles, and street signs, should be conducted to insure their compatibility with Camden's historic resources. The general rule for evaluating these types of features is that they should be as unobtrusive as possible.

Signs: Signs, commercial and public, constitute the most disruptive visual element in the modern urban landscape. A commercial necessity and an aid to shoppers and visitors, signs should not be permitted to disrupt the landscape or diminish the integrity of surrounding architectural elements. Signs can be visually pleasing and architecturally harmonious with surrounding elements.

Historic markers, signage, advertising, and other promotional devices can draw attention to historic buildings. The City should consider placing signs at important access points which direct visitors to Camden's historic areas. This action may require the approval of the State Department of Transportation. Moreover, Camden can then issue literature promoting the community's heritage.

Building Code: By ordinance the City of Camden has adopted the Southern Standard Building Code to govern the physical specifications for new or rehabilitated structures. Modern code requirements relating to such elements as plumbing, electrical, air conditioning, access, insulation, and material type

(particularly roofing material) may jeopardize the architectural integrity of a qualified historic building that is undergoing rehabilitation. Section 101.5 of the code therefore specifies the following:

> SPECIAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND DISTRICTS: The provisions of this code relating to the construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation, or moving of buildings or structures shall not be mandatory for existing buildings or structures identified and classified by the state or local jurisdiction as Historic Buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the building official to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and welfare regarding any proposed construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation or moving of buildings within fire districts. The applicant must submit complete architectural and engineering plans and specifications bearing the seal of a registered professional engineer or architect.

It is important to note that such exceptions are granted only to those buildings or structures designated under state or local jurisdiction as "historic." The City should encourage those who seek relief under those provisions of the code to pursue local designation of their property.

Zoning Code: The introduction of unharmonious elements within a historic setting may destroy the integrity of a historic resource. Historic architectural controls are merely a special kind of zoning and should be considered a reasonable regulation of property applied in the interest of the community. Zoning is the most common historic preservation tool and one that at the same time presents significant dangers to historic resources if it is wrongfully applied. The introduction of commercial buildings into a residential neighborhood, for example, often leads to the neighborhood's eventual demise, and typically compromises the historic character of that neighborhood. The term zoning applies to a number of land use controls. The adoption of a historic preservation ordinance and instituting changes favorable to historic buildings in the zoning code can help preserve a community's architectural heritage.

Land Development Regulations: Land development Regulations are intended to insure the safe, orderly, efficient, and environmentally sound development of new subdivisions upon city lands. Such regulations prohibit the uncorrected development of land where such would contribute to injure the general welfare of the city's residents. The destruction of historic resources through development should be considered in that category and appropriate amendments to the regulations instituted to protect those resources.

Permitting Process: Land development projects are subjected to varying levels of review and permitting, depending upon the proposed development's size and type and the nature of its impact on the land. Generally, the complexity of the review and permitting process is related to the geographic scope of the proposed development. A project classified as a Development of Regional Impact (DRI), for example, is subject to review as state, regional, and local government levels. The DRI application requires a description of historical and archaeological sites within the proposed development and suggested mitigation measures for resources that might be present.

Land altering activity that occurs on state or federal land or that requires a state of federal permit requires review by the State Historic Preservation Office. Most projects within a corporate municipality, however, do not trigger any review mechanism. Among the kinds of projects are approvals for parking lots, grading, earth moving of a relatively small scale, excavation and fill, drainage, and utilities placement; and permits for coastal zone dredge and fill activity and dock construction.

Recommendation: The addition of a requirement in the City Land Development Regulations for preliminary investigation of an area scheduled for extensive excavation or development to explore its potential for historical resources offers the best available vehicle for protecting archaeological resources.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Program: Since its establishment by Congress in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Program has operated as a decentralized partnership, which includes the federal government and the states. The program was charged with the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties based on criteria used by the National Register of Historic Places. Carried out by the states under the direction of the National Park Service, the program has been implemented in most states, including South Carolina. Participating states receive funding assistance in the form of annual grants from the Federal Historic Preservation Trust Fund to support their efforts. Those funds are normally used to support the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office. A portion of the funds are often regranted for survey and planning activities.

The success of that working relationship prompted Congress to extend the partnership to provide for direct participation by qualified local governments. The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96.515) provide the legal basis for the new federal-state-local preservation partnership, commonly referred to as the Certified Local Government Program (CLG). The amendments direct the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Secretary of the Interior to establish procedures for the certification of local governments to participate in this partnership. The CLG Program permits the states to delegate limited responsibilities to local governments, which meet specific qualifications for certification and provide limited grant-in-aid funding to assist them in that process.

To become a CLG participant, the City of Camden must adopt a historic preservation ordinance that includes establishing a qualified review authority, maintaining a system of survey and inventory of historic resources and encouraging public participation in the historic preservation program. The present direction of federal funding for historic preservation suggests the wisdom of enlisting in the CLG program.

Main Street Program: The National Main Street Center, a special demonstration program of the National Trust, is an expansion of the Trust's nationally recognized Main Street Project, whose goals include encouraging economic revitalization within the context of historic preservation in downtowns of small cities. Main Street offices sponsor annual events that promote historic preservation and help maintain the economic vitality of a community's historic commercial district.

The Main Street Program has a membership network, provides technical assistance and training programs, and issues publications and audiovisual materials. A videotape series was supported by the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The center also works with numerous other public and private agencies to coordinate the use of financial and technical aid for Main Street activities.

Private and Voluntary Financial and Legal Techniques

A variety of legal and financial incentives and instruments is available for use by government and its citizens to assist in the preservation effort. Some are already provided through federal or state law or regulations; others must be adopted by the local government. In most cases, the instruments that local government and residents can employ in the preservation process are familiar devices in real estate and tax law.

Voluntary preservation and conservation agreements represent the middle ground between the maximal protection afforded by outright public ownership of environmentally significant lands and the sometimes minimal protection gained by government land use regulation. For properties that are

unprotected by government land use regulation, a voluntary preservation agreement may be the only preservation technique available. For other properties, government regulation provides a foundation of protection. The private preservation agreement reinforces the protection provided under a local ordinance or other land use regulation.

Voluntary preservation agreements have been used for years to protect property for private, public, and quasi-public purposes. Before the advent of zoning, many of the covenants and development restrictions used in modern condominium or subdivision declarations were used to address such fundamental zoning concerns as commercial and industrial uses of property, the sale of alcoholic beverages and other illicit purposes. With the advent of the "Scenic Highway" in the 1930s, scenic easements were used to protect the

views from such highways as the Blue Ridge Parkway, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the Great River Road along the Mississippi River.

Easements: Because of federal tax considerations, the charitable gift of a preservation easement is by far the most commonly used voluntary preservation technique. A preservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a property owner ("grantor") and a preservation organization or unit of government ("holding organization" or "grantee"). The easement results in a restriction placed against the future development of a property. In use as a historic preservation instrument, the easement is usually placed with a non-profit organization that is qualified to maintain it over a period of time. Tax advantages are available for some easements. Federal law permits, for example, the donation of a facade easement for the purpose of preserving the exterior integrity of a qualified historic building. Scenic or open space easements are used to preserve archaeological sites.

Mutual covenants: Mutual covenants are agreements among adjacent property owners to subject each participating property owner's land to a common system of property maintenance and regulation. Typically such covenants regulate broad categories of activity, such as new construction with viewsheds, clear cutting of trees or other major topographical changes, subdivision of open spaces, and major land use changes. Such control is critical in historic areas that involve substantial amounts of open space, where development of the land would irreversibly damage the historic character of an area.

Purchase of development rights: This device, equivalent to an easement, involves the acquisition of certain rights to a property. The value of the development right is defined as the difference between the property's market value and its useful value.

Transfer of development rights: This legal instrument is employed to protect historic resources, such as archaeological sites, by permitting the right to develop a property to be transferred to another location, sparing the original property from destruction or alteration.

Charitable gifts: Charitable gifts have traditionally played an important role in preserving historic properties. Broadly stated, a taxpayer is entitled to a charitable contribution deduction for income, estate and gift tax purposes for the amount of cash or the fair market value of property donated to charity during the taxable year. Familiarity with the income, estate and gift tax treatment of charitable gifts is essential to understanding the opportunities that are available through use of this device for historic preservation purposes.

Revolving fund: A revolving fund, normally administered by a non-profit or governmental unit, establishes a monetary basis on which property can be bought, improved, maintained, and sold. The Revolving fund is a pool of capital created and reserved for a specific activity with the condition that

the money will be returned for additional activities. Monies are subsequently returned and reused. The funds act to create a new economic and social force in the community.

Revolving funds have proven to be an effective tool to stimulate preservation of historic properties, both through acquisition and resale of properties and through loans to individuals for restoration or rehabilitation. Funds are replenished through proceeds from sales, rentals, loan repayments and interest, and revolved to new projects.

Federal Financial Incentives and Programs

Rehabilitation tax credits: Federal tax credits upon the expenses incurred in the rehabilitation of an income-producing qualified historic structure have been available for a decade. The 1986 Tax Reform Act provides for a 20 percent credit for certified historic structures and a 10 percent credit for structures more than fifty years old.

Despite the severe restrictions placed upon the use of real estate and other forms of tax shelter in the 1986 law, the tax credit increases the attractiveness of old and historic building rehabilitation by virtually eliminating all forms of competing real estate investment, with the exception of the low-income housing tax credit.

The 1986 Act opens new opportunities for the nonprofit organization to become involved in real estate. The Act's extension of the depreciation period for real estate considerably reduces the penalties enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1984 to discourage taxpayers from entering into long-term leases or partnerships with tax-exempt entities. Those penalties had the effect of hampering partnerships between nonprofit and government agencies and private developers.

In addition, an increasing emphasis on "economic" incentives, rather than tax-driven benefits, that is a result of the 1986 Act's limitations on the use of tax shelter and the 10 percent set-aside for nonprofit sponsors under the new low-income housing tax credit, ensure that tax-exempt organizations will participate increasingly in rehabilitation projects. That legal change has begun to open new and innovative ownership and tax structuring and financing opportunities for both the development community and nonprofit preservation organizations.

Adaptive Use: The increasing reliance upon the economic incentives provided by income tax credits has brought into sharp focus the techniques of adaptive use over the past fifteen years. The term means changing the use of a building in the course of its rehabilitation. Probably the most common form of this is the conversion of a residential building for commercial use. In other cases, the term may involve the conversion of a building from one kind of business or commercial use to another.

Often the best hope for saving a landmark building lies in finding a new use for it. Recycling buildings is a modern expression, for in the past Americans were prone to destroy anything old, believing it outworn or obsolete. Adaptive use is not always cheaper than new construction, but it generally falls within the range of new construction costs. One purpose of the tax credits was to equalize those factors. The real bonus comes at the end of the project. There is no comparison to a project which creatively reuses and adapts an old building, rich in decades of character and life, to a new building of only average construction.

Low-income housing credits: The 1986 Act provides for special relief for investors in certain low-income housing projects of historic buildings.

Community Development Block Grant funds: The federal Community Development Block Grant program permits the use of funds distributed as community block grants for historic preservation purposes, such as survey of historic resources.

Other federally-assisted measures: In addition to tax credits, the federal codes are replete with incentives to assist historic preservation activity. Such assistance often comes in the form of relief from rules and requirements that normally apply to non-historic buildings or property.

State Incentives and Programs

The State of South Carolina provides funding through the Department of Archives and History in the areas of survey and registration and preservation education. The City of Camden should make certain that it is on the current mailing list of the department and should consider applying for grants for appropriate projects in the future. Any public or private agency or group within the community that requires current information on available loans, grants, and funding sources or programs for historic preservation is advised to inquire with:

Federal Grants Manager
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives & History
P.O. Box 11669 (1430 Senate Street)
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Among the projects for which funding may be sought are survey, National Register nominations, historic preservation planning, and community education. Eligible recipients of grants include local government and nonprofit organizations.

Miscellaneous Programs

Marker program: Markers usually appear in the form of bronze or wood signs that describe a historical event that occurred in the vicinity or that call attention to a building or other object of historical or architectural interest. A marker program must be carefully implemented and administered and the sites for placement of markers chosen with caution. Such a program should be implemented in cooperation with the Camden Historical Landmarks Commission.

Plaque program: Related programs include the award of plaques or certificates of historical significance to the owners of buildings that meet specific criteria established for the program. Awards of this kind are often employed to encourage preservation by recognizing outstanding efforts by property owners as well as to identify important sites and buildings. The best preservation device is a determination on the part of a property owner to maintain the historic character of a building. This can be promoted by education property owners about the significance and historic value of the buildings they own. Plaque programs offer a good device for accomplishing a program of education.

The City can sponsor a plaque program. In undertaking such a program, however, its directors must understand the absolute necessity for establishing written and well defined criteria to govern the awards. The awards should, moreover, be made by a qualified jury or awards committee acting upon the established criteria. In the absence of such steps, the awards will become meaningless or, worse, controversial and possibly injure the preservation effort in the community.

Recommendation: A number of buildings in the City already have plaques of a variety types. The City might consider the adoption of a regulated plaque or marker program with established criteria. Such a program would add a certain degree of prestige to those homes that qualify for plaques and promote pride in historic home ownership.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,669, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 (803) 734-8577
State Records (803) 734-7914; Local Records (803) 734-7917

CITY OF CAMDEN SURVEY
NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

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

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the City of Camden 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 City of Camden Survey conducted by Historic Property Associates of St. Augustine, Florida, 1995-1996. 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 which changes a property's construction date or which confers on the property greater 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, Mary R. Parramore, Jenny Dilworth, and Dan Elswick on June 13 and 26, 1996, and by Andrew W. Chandler and Jenny Dilworth on August 28-29, 1996, in consultation with Stephen Olausen of Historic Property Associates.

CAMDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Camden Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1971. Absence of a complete inventory of contributing or noncontributing properties in the original National Register nomination precipitated the need for a historical and architectural survey that would result in a revised historic district nomination with reduced boundaries. Because the United States Congress affirmed that properties listed in the National Register prior to December 13, 1980, may only be removed from the Register if they have lost the architectural qualities which caused them to be listed originally, the

boundaries of the Camden Historic District cannot be reduced without undue burden upon the city of Camden and all other involved parties to document that particular segments of the Camden Historic District have lost integrity since listing in 1971. The City of Camden Survey, therefore, identified properties within the boundaries of the historic district which were constructed during the district's period of significance, 1774-1921 [See Appendix B for a list of properties contributing to the district's significance]. It also identified properties constructed between 1921 and 1946 that meet the criteria for future listing as part of a revised historic district nomination [See Appendix C]. The latter properties do not presently contribute to the historic character and significance of the Camden Historic District because they were not yet fifty years old when the historic district was listed. They are recommended for inclusion in the district through an expansion of the period of significance to 1946. In addition, the following historic properties contiguous to the present boundaries of the Camden Historic District meet the criteria for listing as part of the district, and are recommended for inclusion by means of a revision of the nomination that expands the boundaries [NOTE: The City of Camden 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]:

072-0763	Cedars Cemetery, Campbell Street	A: Ethnic Heritage - Black; Community Planning and Development CC d: Cemetery
071-0819	Camden Waterworks, 200 Dicey's Ford Road	C: Architecture
071-0739	2015 Broad Street	C: Architecture
071-0740	2103 Broad Street (Newton C. Boykin House)	C: Architecture
071-0722	602 Greene Street	C: Architecture
071-0724	604 Greene Street	C: Architecture
071-0399	South Hill (James Cantey House), 606 Greene Street	C: Architecture
071-0400	706 Greene Street	C: Architecture
071-0825	Kirkwood Hotel Site	A: Social History
071-0826	710 Greene Street	C: Architecture
071-0755	Camden Polo Field, Polo Lane	A: Social History; Recreation C: Landscape Architecture
071-0812	Millbank (E.L. Boykin House), 30 Kirkwood Lane	C: Architecture

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following properties, located within the city of Camden but discontiguous to the Camden Historic District, to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The City of Camden 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.

071-0758	Springdale Race Course and Schooling Ground	A: Recreation; Social History
071-0760	Chesnut Street School and Racing Track	A: Recreation
072-0761	Seaboard Airline Railroad Depot	A: Transportation C: Architecture
072-0762	Camden Armory, 1040 DeKalb Street	A: Military C: Architecture

PROPERTIES WORTHY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

The following historic property is worthy of further investigation. It is also located outside and is discontiguous to the historic district boundaries. Additional information about this property may qualify or disqualify it for listing in the National Register. We encourage the property owner(s) 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.

071-0757 Springdale Hall and Cottages, 161 Knights Hill Road - good complex; however, age of alterations to main house and construction date for some of cottages is questionable; developed history needed

9-19-1996/AWC

SECTION 14
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Jesse Rawell, 1/4/1996
Nancy Smith, 5/8/1996
Mary Tatum, 5/8/1996
Nancy Tucker, 5/7/1996

Appendix A

Inventory of Properties Surveyed in Camden

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
Buildings					
072-0120.00	284-16-00-072	524 Arthur Lane	Rhame Brothers Cotton Warehouse; Mayfield Warehouse	c. 1905	warehouse
071-0808.00		1802 Brevard Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0807.00		1805 Brevard Place		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0805.00	271-13-00-005	1806 Brevard Place		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0806.00	271-13-00-004	1809 Brevard Place		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0804.00	271-09-00-023	1812 Brevard Place	Savage, Henry, Sr. House; Pitts, R.B. House	1917	single dwelling
071-0802.00	271-13-00-003	1813 Brevard Place	Fletcher, Governor House	1920	single dwelling
071-0803.00	271-09-00-022	1816 Brevard Place	Brevard, Dr. Alfred House; McRae, Harriet Chesnut	c. 1827	single dwelling
071-0352.00	271-13-00-002	1819 Brevard Place		1928	single dwelling
071-0353.00	271-09-00-028	1820 Brevard Place		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0351.00	271-09-00-027	1822 Brevard Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0517.00	284-20-00-193	514 Broad Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0516.00	284-20-00-182	515 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0518.00	284-20-00-188	602 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0520.00	284-20-00-154	605 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0519.00	284-20-00-156	606 Broad Street		c. 1940	vacant
072-0521.00	284-20-00-153	613 Broad Street	Kershaw County Courthouse	1826	meeting hall
072-0522.00	284-20-00-093	703 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0525.00	284-20-00-027	722 Broad Street	Price House	c. 1830	meeting hall
072-0429.00	284-16-00-207	801 Broad Street	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	c. 1900	church
072-0428.00	284-16-00-185	807 Broad Street		c. 1930	specialty store
072-0410.00	284-16-00-158	828 Broad Street	Dr. J.H. Thomas Office; R.H. Haile Grocery; Haile Funeral Parlor	c. 1912	office
072-0409.00	284-16-00-157	830-832 Broad Street	Benjamin Dunlap Building Materials; John Team Hauling	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0408.00	284-16-00-144	836-834 Broad Street	L.R. Jennings Grocery; WPA Housing Aid Project; A&A Food Store	c. 1912	restaurant
072-0407.00	284-16-00-112	912 Broad Street	Fannie DuBose Restaurant; Blue Mouse Cafe	c. 1889	restaurant
072-0406.00	284-16-00-106	918 Broad Street		c. 1940	barber shop
072-0427.00	284-16-00-102	919 Broad Street	Camden Pepsi Cola Bottling Co; P.T. Brown Restaurant; Bates Lunch Room	c. 1910	vacant
072-0426.00	284-16-00-101	921 Broad Street	McGirt Brothers Barber Shop; Dixie Pool Room	c. 1910	vacant
072-0425.00	284-16-00-100	923 Broad Street	Frances J. Hart Restaurant	c. 1910	restaurant
072-0405.00	284-16-00-105	924-926 Broad Street	J.F. Bateman Furniture; People's Bank; Lincoln Theater; Camden Hardware	c. 1894	specialty store
072-0424.00	284-16-00-098	925 Broad Street	H.F. McGirt Attorney's Office; Meshall Sheheen Liquor Store	c. 1915	vacant
072-0423.00	284-16-00-097	927 Broad Street	A.J. Beatty General Store; McGirt's Cafe; H.C. Carter Shoe Repair	c. 1884	barber shop
072-0122.00	284-16-00-054	929 Broad Street	Gem Cafe	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0110.00	284-16-00-062	930 Broad Street	Rhame Brothers General Store; Camden Hardware & Supply Company	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0123.00	284-16-00-053	931 Broad Street	S.W. Williams' Grocery	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0109.00	284-16-00-061	932 Broad Street	J. Sheheen & Brothers General Store; Farmer's Grocery; Ross Dept Store	c. 1884	photography studio
072-0108.00	284-16-00-060	934 Broad Street	J.C. Nicholson Grocery	c. 1894	vacant

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0124.00	284-16-00-052	935 Broad Street	Southern Furnishing Co; Thomas Williams Drugs; Chero-Cola Bottling Co.	c. 1910	specialty store
072-0125.00	284-16-00-051	937-939 Broad Street	C.W. Billings Grocery; J.F. Smith Grocery; Carolina Furniture Company	c. 1910	specialty store
072-0107.00	284-16-00-058	938 Broad Street	W.F. Nettles & Son Furniture Store	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0126.00	284-16-00-050	947 Broad Street	J.S. Rhame Grocery; Sheheen's Grocery	c. 1900	meeting hall
072-0127.00	284-16-00-049	949 Broad Street	M. Mogulescu & Company; People's Pharmacy; Ross Story's Dry Goods	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0128.00	284-16-00-048	951-953 Broad Street	Nero Reed General Store; Twin Brothers General Store	c. 1890	specialty store
072-0106.00	284-16-00-055	954 Broad Street	Camden Opera House Clock Tower	1884	clock tower
072-0105.00	284-12-00-201	1008 Broad Street	Budden's Book Shop; Michael Knoud Saddle Shop	c. 1925	specialty store
072-0104.00	284-12-00-207	1010-1012 Broad Street	Baruch-Nettles Dry Goods; Roger's, Inc. Grocery; A&P Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0103.00	284-12-00-182	1016 Broad Street	Central Cafe; Byrd's Barber Shop	c. 1905	barber shop
072-0129.00	284-12-00-174	1019-1021 Broad Street	Burns & Barret Hardware Store; U.S. Post Office	1898	specialty store
072-0130.00	284-12-00-173	1025 Broad Street	First National Bank of Camden; Bank of Camden; Comm. Bank of Camden	c. 1905	bank
072-0102.00	284-12-00-162	1028 Broad Street	Hirsch Brothers Department Store; Rose's 5, 10 & 25 Cent Department Store	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0131.00	284-12-00-161	1029-1031 Broad Street	W. Robin Zemp Drug Store; Camden Candy Kitchen; Barringer Hardware	c. 1884	specialty store, office
072-0101.00	284-12-00-160	1032 Broad Street	McCaskill Brothers Shoe Store; Evans Stokes Company Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0100.00	284-12-00-157	1034 Broad Street	Lewis & Christmas Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0132.00	284-12-00-158	1035 Broad Street	The First National Bank of Camden	1917	bank
072-0099.00	284-12-00-156	1036 Broad Street	Camden Furniture Company, Inc.	1919	specialty store
072-0133.00	284-12-00-149	1037 Broad Street	C.P. Dubose Real Estate; Williams Insurance; Kennedy Insurance	c. 1910	office
072-0098.00	284-12-00-202	1038 Broad Street	Isaac English Barber Shop	c. 1894	specialty store
072-0134.00	284-12-00-148	1039-1041 Broad Street	Loan & Savings Bank; The Hoffer Company	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0097.00	284-12-00-153	1040-1040A Broad Street	Parlor Meat Market; Home Stores Grocery; Lomansky Shoe Store	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0096.00	284-12-00-152	1042 Broad Street	C.C. Whitaker's Men's Store; Lang's Grocery; John K. Lee Grocery	c. 1884	office, specialty store
072-0135.00	284-12-00-146	1043 Broad Street	T.S. Arrants Hardware; Isaac Snyder Grocery; W. Sheorn & Son	c. 1884	restaurant
072-0095.00	284-12-00-151	1044 Broad Street	W.T. Smith Bakery; Camden Candy Kitchen	c. 1905	vacant
072-0136.00	284-12-00-127	1045-1049 Broad Street	G.W. McLain Barber Shop; Olympia Cafe; Camden Food Supply	c. 1920	printing office
072-0094.00	284-12-00-150	1048 Broad Street	Miss Mattie Gerald Millenery; W.L. Goff Grocery; Eureka Barber Shop	c. 1905	vacant
072-0093.00	284-12-00-128	1050-1052 Broad Street	Bruce Building; Stevenson Building	c. 1884	vacant
072-0137.00	284-12-00-127	1051 Broad Street	E.H. Dibble Grocery Store; DeKalb Pharmacy	c. 1890	specialty store
072-0085.00	284-12-00-070	1117-1119 Broad Street	DeLoach Motor Company	c. 1920	office
072-0084.00	284-12-00-069	1121-1123 Broad Street	Kershaw Motor Company; City Laundry & Camden Dry Cleaners	c. 1920	printing
072-0195.00	284-08-00-170	1202 Broad Street	Davis, Bishop Thomas Federick House	c. 1830	office
072-0196.00	284-08-00-166	1204 Broad Street	Aiken, James House; Geisenheimer, A.L. House	c. 1830	single dwelling
072-0197.00	284-08-00-154	1301 Broad Street	McCants, John House; Mickle House	c. 1813	school
071-0198.00	284-08-00-140	1307 Broad Street	Flake, Samuel House; Baum, B. Henry House	c. 1810	office
071-0199.00	284-08-00-141	1308 Broad Street	McLain, T.B. House	c. 1890	restaurant
071-0200.00	284-08-00-143	1310 Broad Street	Reynolds, Joshua House	c. 1816	hotel
071-0224.00	284-08-00-099	1314 Broad Street	Camden Public Library	1915	museum, library
071-0208.00	284-08-00-052	1409 Broad Street	Aberdeen; Mathis, Samuel House; Team, Alberta House	c. 1810	single dwelling
071-0221.00	284-08-00-053	1410 Broad Street	Clyburn, James H. House	c. 1903	single dwelling
071-0209.00	284-08-00-045	1411 Broad Street		c. 1905	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0220.00	284-08-00-046	1412 Broad Street	Clyburn, Dr. William House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0210.00	284-08-00-038	1417 Broad Street	Yates, Cornelius House	1902	single dwelling
071-0211.00	284-08-00-028	1501 Broad Street	Wittowsky, L.A. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0219.00	270-20-00-157	1502 Broad Street	Shannon, Charles John House; Carrison, Henry G. House	1832	single dwelling
071-0212.00	284-08-00-024	1503 Broad Street	Team, Tillie R. House; Turner, Amelia Louise Duplex	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0218.00	270-20-00-156	1504 Broad Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0213.00	284-08-00-018	1505 Broad Street		c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0217.00	270-20-00-155	1506 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0214.00	270-20-00-097	1601 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0215.00	270-20-00-098	1603 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0367.00	270-20-00-099	1605 Broad Street	Brown, Henry A. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0216.00	270-20-00-111	1606 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0368.00	270-20-00-093	1607 Broad Street	McCaskill, Joseph House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0370.00	270-20-00-110	1612 Broad Street	Stover, John C. House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0369.00	270-20-00-091	1611 Broad Street	Mickle, Sarah B. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0372.00	270-20-00-100	1613 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0371.00	270-20-00-106	1614 Broad Street	Bradham, A.C. House	1939	single dwelling
071-0373.00	270-20-00-101	1615 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0375.00	270-20-00-103	1616 Broad Street	McCarley, W.C. House	1939	single dwelling
071-0374.00	270-20-00-102	1617 Broad Street	Clyburn, Lewis L. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0376.00	270-20-00-022	1707 Broad Street	Clyburn, Stephen House; Clyburn, T. Frank House; American Red Cross Hdqts	c. 1860	single dwelling
071-0377.00	270-16-00-088	1711 Broad Street	Arnett, Judge N. Crawford House	c. 1893	single dwelling
071-0733.00	270-16-00-070	1719 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0731.00	270-16-00-068	1723 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0730.00	270-16-00-061	1801 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0734.00	270-16-00-110	1804 Broad Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0729.00	270-16-00-055	1807 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0728.00	270-16-00-092	1904 Broad Street	Glover, Mrs. Catoe House	1928	inn
071-0727.00	270-12-00-053	1910 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0828.00		1916 Broad Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0735.00	270-12-00-022	2004 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0736.00	270-12-00-021	2006 Broad Street	Baker, Charles House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0737.00	270-12-00-020	2008 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0738.00	270-12-00-007	2012 Broad Street		1884	inn
071-0739.00	270-12-00-005	2015 Broad Street		c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0740.00	270-12-00-004	2103 Broad Street	Boykin, Newton C. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0779.00	284-20-00-248	510 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0778.00	284-20-00-247	515 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0777.00	284-20-00-236	517 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0776.00	284-20-00-222	519 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0785.00	284-16-00-195	708 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0541.00	284-16-00-166	810 Campbell Street	Smith, Cora House	c. 1910	vacant
072-0542.00	284-16-00-166	812 Campbell Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0543.00	284-16-00-138	818 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0544.00	284-16-00-092	906 Campbell Street	English, Scipio House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0545.00	284-16-00-090	910 Campbell Street		c. 1915	vacant
072-0546.00	284-16-00-088	912 Campbell Street	Wolst House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0547.00	284-16-00-032	914 Campbell Street	Wright, George and Flora House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0548.00	284-16-00-031	916 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0549.00	284-16-00-026	918 Campbell Street	Pickett, Dr. John P. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0550.00	284-16-00-017	1004 Campbell Street	Williams, Rev. Thomas J. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0551.00	284-16-00-013	1006 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0552.00	284-16-00-012	1008 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0553.00	284-16-00-011	1010 Campbell Street	Collins, Amon House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0554.00	284-12-00-078	1104 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0555.00	284-12-00-067	1110 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0556.00	284-12-00-066	1112 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0557.00	284-12-00-060	1114 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0558.00	284-11-00-037	1201 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0561.00	284-11-00-028	1207 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0559.00	284-12-00-016	1208 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0593.00	284-11-00-027	1209 Campbell Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0560.00	284-12-00-015	1210 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0596.00	284-11-00-023	1213 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0594.00	284-12-00-005	1214 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0598.00	284-07-00-069	1215 Campbell Street	Small, Nettie House	c. 1925	vacant
071-0595.00	284-12-00-004	1216 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0599.00	284-07-00-068	1217 Campbell Street		c. 1920	vacant
071-0600.00	284-07-00-067	1301 Campbell Street	Burroughs, William House	c. 1920	multiple dwelling
071-0601.00	284-07-00-060	1303 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0602.00	284-07-00-058	1305 Campbell Street		c. 1910	multiple dwelling
071-0603.00	284-07-00-055	1307 Campbell Street	Jones, Benjamin House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0604.00	284-07-00-051	1311 Campbell Street	Powell, Nettie House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0605.00	284-08-00-105	1314 Campbell Street	Stover, James W. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0607.00	284-07-00-044	1315 Campbell Street	Haile, Richard House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0606.00	284-08-00-102	1316 Campbell Street	Jones, Abraham House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0608.00	284-07-00-043	1317 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0609.00	284-07-00-041	1319 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0610.00	284-08-00-061	1408 Campbell Street		c. 1935	multiple dwelling
071-0611.00	284-08-00-061	1410 Campbell Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0612.00	284-08-00-057	1412 Campbell Street		c. 1935	vacant

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0614.00	284-07-00-026	1413 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0613.00	284-08-00-049	1414 Campbell Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0615.00	284-08-00-034	1424 Campbell Street	Schropshire, Robert J. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0616.00	284-08-00-029	1504 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0617.00	270-19-00-144	1507 Campbell Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0619.00	270-19-00-140	1517 Campbell Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0618.00	284-08-00-001	1518 Campbell Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0620.00	270-19-00-137	1519 Campbell Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0621.00	270-20-00-048	1604 Campbell Street	Belton House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0622.00	270-20-00-047	1606 Campbell Street	Perry, Andrew House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0652.00	270-20-00-046	1608 Campbell Street	Gamble, James House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0653.00	270-20-00-042	1616 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0654.00	270-20-00-039	1622 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0698.00	270-19-00-105	1705 Campbell Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0697.00	270-19-00-121	1706 Campbell Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0695.00	270-19-00-106	1707 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0696.00	270-19-00-119	1710 Campbell Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0694.00	270-19-00-118	1712 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0693.00	270-19-00-110	1715 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0692.00	270-19-00-111	1717 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0691.00	270-15-00-144	1722 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0690.00	270-15-00-143	1724 Campbell Street	James, Tilman House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0689.00	270-15-00-142	1726 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0687.00	270-15-00-133	1727 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0686.00	270-15-00-138	1730 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0685.00	270-15-00-136	1732 Campbell Street	Rhodes, Laura House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0684.00	270-15-00-101	1807 Campbell Street	Carlos, Robert House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0683.00	270-15-00-096	1811 Campbell Street		c. 1910	vacant
071-0682.00	270-15-00-093	1813 Campbell Street	Moseley, William House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0681.00	270-15-00-094	1814 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0680.00	270-15-00-081	1816 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0679.00	270-15-00-066	1817 Campbell Street	Dow, Rev. Richard C. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0726.00	270-12-00-042	1915 Carriage House Lane		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0725.00	270-12-00-042	1917 Carriage House Lane		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0833.00		502 Carrison Street	Boykin, Boliver O. House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0391.00	270-20-00-125	504 Carrison Street	Baldwin, C. Thomas House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0392.00	270-20-00-124	506 Carrison Street	Wimberly, Fred N. House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0394.00	270-20-00-117	507 Carrison Street		c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0393.00	270-20-00-119	508 Carrison Street	McCarty, R.E. House	c. 1938	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0395.00	270-20-00-116	509 Carrison Street	Sheorn, DeLoach House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0396.00	270-20-00-118	510 Carrison Street	Sheorn, Elliott	1939	single dwelling
071-0397.00	270-20-00-108	512 Carrison Street	Shealey, Preston House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0796.00	271-13-00-066	130 Chesnut Street	Chesnut, James and Mary Hse; Williams, David R. Hse; Little, T. Lee Hse	1873	single dwelling
071-0342.00	271-13-00-082	204 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0341.00	271-13-00-081	206 Chesnut Street	Jordan, Harriett House	1925	single dwelling
071-0340.00	271-13-00-079	208 Chesnut Street	Blakeney, S.K. House	1908	single dwelling
071-0339.00	271-13-00-080	210 Chesnut Street	Zemp, E.C. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0307.00	270-20-00-159	304 Chesnut Street	Shannon, Ralph N. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0306.00	270-20-00-157	314 Chesnut Street	Deas, Dr. L.H. House; Shannon, Charles J., Jr. House	c. 1853	single dwelling
071-0303.00	270-20-00-145	407 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0305.00	270-20-00-032	408 Chesnut Street	Bateman, J.F. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0304.00	270-20-00-144	409 Chesnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0824.00	270-20-00-033	416 Chesnut Street	Zemp, Dr. Sidney C. House	c. 1902	single dwelling
071-0390.00	270-20-00-123	501 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0389.00	270-20-00-029	502 Chesnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0387.00	270-20-00-122	503 Chesnut Street	Barrett, Wilber and Clay House	c. 1927	single dwelling
071-0388.00	270-20-00-028	504 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0384.00	270-20-00-121	505 Chesnut Street	Cureton, James B. House	1927	single dwelling
071-0386.00	270-20-00-027	506 Chesnut Street	Kirkwood Fire House, Reel No. 2; Villepigue, Emma Cantey House	1907	single dwelling
071-0383.00	270-20-00-120	507 Chesnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0382.00	270-20-00-105	511 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0385.00	270-20-00-026	512 Chesnut Street	Johnson, Alexander House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0378.00	270-20-00-018	612 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0379.00	270-20-00-086	615 Chesnut Street	Gaskins, Lewis House	c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0701.00	270-20-00-084	617 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0702.00	270-20-00-083	619 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0703.00	270-20-00-065	621 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0704.00	270-20-00-064	623 Chesnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0705.00	270-20-00-061	715 Chesnut Street	Sutton, Pearl House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0655.00	270-19-00-123	806 Chesnut Street	Withers, Jesse E. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0656.00	270-19-00-103	810 Chesnut Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0657.00	270-19-00-102	812 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0658.00	270-19-00-101	814 Chesnut Street	Stover House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0659.00	270-19-00-100	816 Chesnut Street	Frazier, Doc and Sallie House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0660.00	270-19-00-099	818 Chesnut Street	Gradner, William House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0661.00	270-19-00-098	820 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0662.00	270-19-00-097	822 Chesnut Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0663.00	270-19-00-086	824 Chesnut Street		c. 1910	vacant
071-0664.00	270-19-00-083	904 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0709.00	270-19-00-073	914 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0056.00	285-05-00-103	205 Christmas Place	Smith, William T. House	c. 1902	single dwelling
071-0055.00	285-05-00-087	208 Christmas Place	Christmas, James Edward House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0054.00	285-05-00-086	210 Christmas Place	Lewis, Joseph P. House	1908	single dwelling
072-0053.00	285-05-00-101	211 Christmas Place	Moore, Raymond House; Moore, Lewis House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0052.00	285-05-00-084	212 Christmas Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0051.00	285-05-00-085	214 Christmas Place		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0783.00	284-20-00-073	707 Church Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0782.00	284-20-00-056	709 Church Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0781.00	284-20-00-016	713 Church Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0780.00	284-20-00-017	714 Church Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0415.00	004-16-00-201	804 Church Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0587.00	284-16-00-130	901 Church Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0586.00	284-16-00-127	903 Church Street	English, Isaac House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0420.00	284-16-00-096	908 Church Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0421.00	284-16-00-096	910 Church Street		c. 1925	vacant
072-0422.00	284-16-00-094	912 Church Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0585.00	284-16-00-033	917 Church Street	Williams, Walter W. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0418.00	284-16-00-141	611 Clyburn Lane		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0416.00	284-16-00-140	613 Clyburn Lane	Davis, Daniel	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0419.00	284-16-00-134	616 Clyburn Lane	Blanding, Edward House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0417.00	284-16-00-133	618 Clyburn Lane	Alexander, James House	c. 1910	multiple dwelling
072-0092.00	284-12-00-125	619 Commerce Alley	Redfearn Motor Company Service Department	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0033.00	284-12-00-116	502 Dekalb Street	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	1822	church
072-0540.00	285-09-00-078	105 DeKalb Street	Camden Water, Light, & Ice Company; Newkirk Industries	c. 1905	warehouse
072-0539.00	285-09-00-067	107 DeKalb Street		c. 1905	warehouse
072-0538.00	285-09-00-017	116 DeKalb Street	Atlantic Cotton Oil Company	c. 1885	warehouse
072-0537.00	285-09-00-016	120 DeKalb Street	Camden Iron & Brass	c. 1915	warehouse
072-0066.00	285-09-00-056	211 DeKalb Street		1919	specialty store
072-0073.00	284-12-00-115	506 DeKalb Street	T. Lee Little Theatre	c. 1945	theater\cinema
072-0074.00	284-12-00-110	526-528 DeKalb Street	Camden Hotel	c. 1925	office
072-0075.00	284-12-00-108	532 DeKalb Street	J.K. Shannon Cider & Apple Store; Rex Billiard Parlor	c. 1925	office
072-0076.00	284-12-00-107	534 DeKalb Street	Electric Maid Bake Shop	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0077.00	284-12-00-106	536 DeKalb Street	Camden Drug Company	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0087.00	284-12-00-199	539 DeKalb Street	D.L. Williams Shoemaker Shop; City Pressing Club; Palace Barber Shop	1900	specialty store
072-0078.00	284-12-00-104	540 DeKalb Street	Standard Grocery Company	c. 1920	office

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0079.00	284-12-00-103	540 1/2 DeKalb Street	Electric Maid Bake Shop Bake House	1927	office
072-0088.00	284-12-00-130	541 DeKalb Street	Camden Electric Company; F.D. Goodale Jewelery Store	1900	specialty store
072-0080.00	284-12-00-101	542 DeKalb Street	U.S. Post Office	1915	post office
072-0081.00	284-12-00-091	620-622 DeKalb Street	S.B. Beard Auto Repair; Drakeford's Garage Sales & Service	c. 1920	office
072-0089.00	284-12-00-125	623-627 DeKalb Street	Bowden's Esso Service Station	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0090.00	284-12-00-125	629 DeKalb Street	Hasty's Battery Service	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0091.00	284-12-00-124	631-633 DeKalb Street	Franklin Little Motor Company; Redfearn Motor Company	c. 1920	vacant
072-0082.00	284-12-00-085	700 DeKalb Street	Kershaw County Agricultural Building	1938	government office
072-0584.00	284-12-00-083	704 DeKalb Street	Trinity United Methodist Church	1928	church
072-0582.00	284-16-00-007	705 DeKalb Street	Thomas, Dr. J. Horace House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0583.00	284-12-00-082	706 DeKalb Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0581.00	284-16-00-006	707 DeKalb Street		c. 1920	specialty store
072-0580.00	284-12-00-080	710 DeKalb Street	Levy, Thomas House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0579.00	284-16-00-004	711 DeKalb Street	McLester, Thomas House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0578.00	284-12-00-078	714 DeKalb Street	Thornton, Phineas House; Collins House	c. 1823	mortuary
072-0577.00	284-16-00-001	715 DeKalb Street	Williams, John Wesley House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0762.00	284-10-00-003	1040 DeKalb Street	Camden Armory	1940	government office
072-0761.00	284-10-00-001	1100 DeKalb Street	Seaboard Airline Depot	1937	railroad depot
071-0597.00	284-11-00-022	805 Dibble Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0819.00		200 Dicey's Ford Road	Camden Water and Light Works	c. 1900	public works
071-0754.00	270-08-00-048	304 Dicey's Ford Road		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0753.00	270-08-00-046	308 Dicey's Ford Road		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0688.00	270-15-00-132	810 Eighteenth Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0482.00	285-13-00-088	707 Fair Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0484.00	285-13-00-077	711 Fair Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0483.00	285-13-00-063	716 Fair Street	Aaron, Rebecca House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0441.00	285-13-00-044	811 Fair Street	Conway, Bonds House	c. 1810	museum
072-0439.00	285-13-00-020	902 Fair Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0438.00	285-13-00-014	904 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0437.00	285-13-00-009	906 Fair Street	Trimnal, George M. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0440.00	285-13-00-008	907 Fair Street	Shirley, John C.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0436.00	285-13-00-005	908 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0435.00	285-13-00-002	910 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0434.00	285-09-00-091	912 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0433.00	285-09-00-090	914 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0432.00	285-09-00-089	916 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0431.00	285-09-00-087	918 Fair Street	Mayer, Leonard S.	c. 1910	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0430.00	285-09-00-085	1002 Fair Street		c. 1910	specialty store
072-0069.00	285-09-00-083	1004 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0068.00	285-09-00-073	1010 Fair Street	Billings, Ney House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0067.00	285-09-00-069	1012 Fair Street	Ammons; Benjamin House; Johnson, James W. House	c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0041.00	285-09-00-031	1108 Fair Street		c. 1935	office
072-0042.00	285-09-00-020	1114 Fair Street	Kornegay Funeral Home	1938	mortuary
072-0039.00	285-09-00-005	1201 Fair Street		c. 1888	office
072-0043.00	285-09-00-009	1202 Fair Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0040.00	285-09-00-002	1203 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0044.00	285-09-00-006	1204 Fair Street		c. 1890	single dwelling
072-0045.00	285-05-00-114	1206 Fair Street	Pearce, William H. and Mary House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0046.00	285-05-00-098	1211 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0047.00	285-05-00-097	1213 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0048.00	285-05-00-106	1214 Fair Street	Kershaw, Mary House; Rush House	c. 1843	single dwelling
072-0049.00	285-05-00-100	1216 Fair Street	Moore, Fletcher House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0050.00	285-05-00-083	1302 Fair Street	McCaskill, Dr. Stephen M. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0265.00	285-05-00-072	1308 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0264.00	285-05-00-065	1314 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0263.00	285-05-00-014	1402 Fair Street		1929	single dwelling
071-0262.00	285-05-00-012	1408 Fair Street	Clarkson, R.B. House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0261.00	285-05-00-010	1410 Fair Street	McLeod, E.J. House	1914	single dwelling
071-0271.00	285-05-00-002	1411 Fair Street	Ancrum House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0260.00	271-17-00-147	1412 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0272.00	271-17-00-145	1413 Fair Street	Burns, James H. House	1915	single dwelling
071-0273.00	271-17-00-118	1415 Fair Street	Coleman, Charles House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0259.00	271-17-00-121	1416 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0258.00	271-17-00-120	1418 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0257.00	271-17-00-110	1420 Fair Street	Zemp, Ernest House; Sheorn, Willis House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0274.00	271-17-00-108	1501 Fair Street	Boykin, Douglas Ancrum House; Haile, William W. House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0256.00	271-17-00-109	1502 Fair Street	DeLoach, R. Blair House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0255.00	271-17-00-095	1504 Fair Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0254.00	271-17-00-090	1506 Fair Street	Boykin, Belton O. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0275.00	271-17-00-094	1507 Fair Street	Wilson, James House	c. 1851	single dwelling
071-0276.00	271-17-00-098	1509 Fair Street	Heath, Ida House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0277.00	271-17-00-047	1511 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0253.00	271-17-00-067	1512 Fair Street	Zemp, F. Leslie House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0252.00	271-17-00-048	1516 Fair Street	Whitaker, Caleb C.	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0251.00	271-17-00-034	1518 Fair Street	Lenoir, Isaac N. House; White, Rebecca Boarding House	c. 1854	single dwelling
071-0250.00	271-17-00-027	1602 Fair Street	Mitcham, Robert W.	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0249.00	271-17-00-020	1606 Fair Street	Barstow, Robert L. House	c. 1898	single dwelling
071-0248.00	271-17-00-004	1608 Fair Street	Rhame, George House	1908	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0338.00	271-13-00-078	1702 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0337.00	271-13-00-074	1704 Fair Street	Zemp, Eugene C. House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0335.00	270-16-00-156	1709 Fair Street	DuBose, Edward C. and Louise House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0336.00	271-13-00-069	1710 Fair Street	Redding, William House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0334.00	270-16-00-154	1711 Fair Street	Barrett, W.D. House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0333.00	271-13-00-061	1714 Fair Street	Zemp, Francis House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0331.00	270-16-00-151	1715 Fair Street	Douglas, James K. House; Sanders, Burrel G. House	c. 1847	single dwelling
071-0330.00	270-16-00-150	1717 Fair Street	Stevenson, Dr. Ralph E. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0332.00	271-13-00-058	1718 Fair Street	Kennedy, Robert M., Jr. House	1909	single dwelling
071-0329.00	270-16-00-148	1719 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0328.00	270-16-00-147	1725 Fair Street	Hay, Wellington House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0327.00	270-16-00-145	1729 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0326.00	270-16-00-141	1803 Fair Street	Cunningham, Esther House	c. 1851	single dwelling
071-0325.00	271-13-00-015	1806 Fair Street	DePass, William L. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0324.00	270-16-00-139	1807 Fair Street	Williams, John L.	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0323.00	271-13-00-007	1808 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0322.00	270-16-00-137	1809 Fair Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0321.00	270-16-00-136	1811 Fair Street	Goodale, William L.	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0320.00	270-16-00-134	1815 Fair Street	Johnson, William E. House	1887	single dwelling
071-0366.00	271-09-00-016	1818 Fair Street	Kennedy, General John D. House; Kendall, Harry P. House	c. 1850	single dwelling
071-0365.00	271-09-00-015	1822 Fair Street	Johnson, William E. House; DuBose, C. P. House; Scott, Marion DuPont House	c. 1816	single dwelling
071-0665.00	270-19-00-082	1705 Garden Street	Smith, Charles House	c. 1925	vacant
071-0666.00	270-19-00-078	1713 Garden Street	Belton, Richard House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0667.00	270-19-00-077	1715 Garden Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0772.00	284-20-00-299	705 George Wright Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0769.00	284-20-00-262	706 George Wright Street		c. 1920	vacant
072-0773.00	284-20-00-298	707 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0770.00	284-20-00-261	708 George Wright Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0771.00	284-20-00-260	710 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0774.00	284-20-00-258	716 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0775.00	284-20-00-256	720 George Wright Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0576.00	284-11-00-033	1204 Gordon Street	Peoples, Mary J. House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0699.00	270-19-00-095	1710 Gordon Street	Church of God	c. 1945	church
071-0700.00	270-19-00-093	1712 Gordon Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0669.00	270-15-00-120	1804 Gordon Street		c. 1920	vacant
071-0668.00	270-15-00-123	1805 Gordon Street	Frasier, Joseph House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0670.00	270-15-00-120	1808 Gordon Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0671.00	270-15-00-099	1812 Gordon Street		c. 1920	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0672.00	270-15-00-095	1814 Gordon Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0673.00	270-15-00-092	1816 Gordon Street	Brown, Amelia House	c. 1925	vacant
071-0674.00	270-15-00-090	1818 Gordon Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0675.00	270-15-00-035	1830 Gordon Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0676.00	270-15-00-033	1901 Gordon Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0715.00	270-15-00-009	1903 Gordon Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0716.00	270-15-00-008	1905 Gordon Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0717.00	270-15-00-007	1907 Gordon Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0718.00	270-15-00-006	1909 Gordon Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0816.00	271-09-00-009	102 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0817.00	271-09-00-008	104 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0361.00	271-09-00-007	202 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0360.00	271-09-00-006	210 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0359.00	271-09-00-001A	212 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0358.00	271-09-00-034	302 Greene Street	Johnson, William House; Bull, Frank L. House; Scott, Marion DuPont House	1845	single dwelling
071-0357.00	270-12-00-069	313 Greene Street	Wilson, Mrs. W Blackburn House; Kirkover, Harry House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0356.00	270-12-00-047	401 Greene Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0745.00	270-12-00-030	406 Greene Street	Ciples, Lewis House; Shannon, William House	c. 1863	single dwelling
071-0744.00	270-12-00-026	414 Greene Street	Withers, Judge Thomas J. House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0743.00	270-12-00-043	415 Greene Street	Cook, George and Alice House	1917	single dwelling
071-0742.00	270-12-00-025	506 Greene Street	McCaa, John Guest House; Von Tresckow, Sadie Private School	c. 1860	single dwelling
071-0720.00	270-12-00-038	513 Greene Street	Potter, Wilson House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0721.00	270-12-00-052	601 Greene Street	Coulter, William L. House; Coursen, Frank House	c. 1904	single dwelling
071-0722.00	270-12-00-037	602 Greene Street	Cantey, General James Willis House; Pomeroy House	c. 1835	single dwelling
071-0724.00	270-12-00-036	604 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0723.00	270-12-00-051	605 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0399.00	270-12-00-035	606 Greene Street	Cantey, General James House; Todd, John Reynard House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0398.00	270-12-00-050	617 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0827.00		619 Greene Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0400.00	270-11-00-007	706 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0826.00		710 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0534.00	285-05-00-129	1242 Haile Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0535.00	285-05-00-130	1246 Haile Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0536.00	285-05-00-131	1252 Haile Street	Gulf Refining Company	c. 1925	warehouse
072-0038.00	285-09-00-004	304 Hampton Park Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0037.00	285-09-00-001	310 Hampton Park Street	Brasington, Dr. Samuel House	1902	office
072-0036.00	285-05-00-095	314 Hampton Park Street	Lyttleton Street Methodist Church Parsonage	c. 1851	church school

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0296.00	271-17-00-054	164 Hampton Street	Sarsfield Golf Course Caddy House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0155.00	270-20-00-153	406 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0157.00	270-20-00-167	409 Hampton Street	Shaw, Claude C. House	1925	single dwelling
071-0156.00	270-20-00-152	410 Hampton Street	McDowell, W.L. House	1925	single dwelling
071-0158.00	270-20-00-166	411 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0159.00	270-20-00-136	412 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0160.00	270-20-00-165	413 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0161.00	270-20-00-135	414 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0162.00	270-20-00-134	416 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0163.00	270-20-00-163	417 Hampton Street	Murdock, Johnson House	1931	single dwelling
071-0164.00	270-20-00-133	418 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0166.00	270-20-00-162	515 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0165.00	270-20-00-132	516 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0167.00	270-20-00-161	517 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0168.00	270-20-00-131	518 Hampton Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0170.00	270-20-00-160	521 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0169.00	270-20-00-115	522 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0171.00	270-20-00-159	523 Hampton Street		c. 1941	single dwelling
071-0172.00	270-20-00-158	525 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0173.00	270-20-00-113	526 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0174.00	270-20-00-112	528 Hampton Street	Tobin, Leon P. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0177.00	284-08-00-011	607 Hampton Street	Turner, James House	1925	single dwelling
071-0175.00	270-20-00-096	608 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0176.00	270-20-00-173	610 Hampton Street		c. 1920	multiple dwelling
071-0178.00	284-08-00-009	611 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0179.00	284-08-00-008	613 Hampton Street	Watts, James House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0180.00	284-08-00-007	615 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0181.00	270-20-00-075	620 Hampton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0650.00	270-19-00-133	807 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0648.00	284-08-00-121	1305 Highland Avenue	Baum, Bernard H. and Minnie House	1929	vacant
071-0647.00	284-08-00-106	1307 Highland Avenue	Massebeau, Clinton E. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0187.00	284-08-00-110	1308 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0646.00	284-08-00-104	1309 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0645.00	284-08-00-103	1311 Highland Avenue	Waters, Olyn House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0638.00	284-08-00-062	1409 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0186.00	284-08-00-059	1410 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0637.00	284-08-00-058	1411 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0636.00	284-08-00-050	1413 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0635.00	284-08-00-043	1415 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0634.00	284-08-00-036	1417 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0185.00	284-08-00-037	1502 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0633.00	284-08-00-032	1503 Highland Avenue	Michiotis, Gus House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0184.00	284-08-00-033	1504 Highland Avenue	Williams, J.G. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0632.00	284-08-00-030	1505 Highland Avenue	Gaston, R.L. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0183.00	284-08-00-027	1506 Highland Avenue		c. 1941	single dwelling
071-0631.00	284-08-00-026	1507 Highland Avenue	Jenkins, Joseph W. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0630.00	284-08-00-022	1509 Highland Avenue	Sheheen, Austin M. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0629.00	284-08-00-020	1511 Highland Avenue	Mickle, Joseph B. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0182.00	284-08-00-017	1512 Highland Avenue	Evans, H.F. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0628.00	284-08-00-016	1513 Highland Avenue	Clyburn, John H. and Sallie House	1926	single dwelling
071-0627.00	284-08-00-006	1515 Highland Avenue	Stokes, Alvo House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0626.00	284-08-00-005	1517 Highland Avenue	Partin, G.A. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0837.00		1610 Jordan Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0836.00		1612 Jordan Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0835.00		1614 Jordan Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0834.00		1616 Jordan Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0481.00	285-13-00-097	306 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0480.00	285-13-00-096	308 King Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0479.00	285-13-00-095	310 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0478.00	284-16-00-122	410 King Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0477.00	284-16-00-121	412 King Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0476.00	284-16-00-120	414 King Street	Pickett, Samuel and Francis House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0475.00	284-16-00-118	418 King Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0511.00	284-20-00-160	501 King Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0510.00	284-20-00-106	502 King Street	Black, Catherine House	c. 1915	multiple dwelling
072-0512.00	284-20-00-159	503 King Street		c. 1915	multiple dwelling
072-0513.00	284-20-00-157	507 King Street		c. 1925	multiple dwelling
072-0514.00	284-20-00-102	510 King Street	Wright, Jessie House	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0515.00	284-20-00-101	512 King Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0524.00	284-20-00-151	605 King Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0523.00	284-20-00-091	606 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0786.00	284-20-00-078	714 King Street		c. 1935	vacant
072-0787.00	284-20-00-077	716 King Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0812.00		30 Kirkwood Lane	Millbank, Boykin, Dr. E.L. House	c. 1840	single dwelling
071-0812.01		30 Kirkwood Lane	Millbank Caretaker's House	c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0812.02		30 Kirkwood Lane	Millbank Stables	c. 1930	stable
071-0813.00	271-05-00-012A	102 Kirkwood Lane	McRae, Isabel Scota House	1840	single dwelling
071-0814.00	271-09-00-003	105 Kirkwood Lane	Kirkland, Lawrence House	1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0815.00	271-05-00-018	108 Kirkwood Lane	Chesnut, General James and Mary Boykin House	c. 1854	single dwelling
071-0752.00	270-05-00-004	304 Kirkwood Lane	Salmond, Thomas House; Beards, Henry House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0751.00	270-08-00-075	306 Kirkwood Lane		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0750.00	270-08-00-093	308 Kirkwood Lane		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0749.00	270-08-00-083	310 Kirkwood Lane		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0741.00	270-08-00-086	510 Kirkwood Lane	McWillie, William House	c. 1835	single dwelling
071-0759.00	257-00-00-029	100 Knights Hill Road		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0757.00	257-00-00-030	161 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Hall, Graham, McKee House; Waller, Mrs. Thomas House	c. 1935	clubhouse
071-0757.01	257-00-00-030	161 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Hall Cottage 2	c. 1925	guest cottage
071-0757.02	257-00-00-030	161 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Hall Cottage 4-5	c. 1925	guest cottage
071-0757.03	257-00-00-030	161 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Hall Laundry	c. 1925	laundry
072-0083.00	284-12-00-038	616 Lafayette Avenue	Moore, Wofford House	c. 1940	office
072-0568.00	284-12-00-036	702 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0570.00	284-12-00-062	709 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0569.00	284-12-00-033	710 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0571.00	284-12-00-061	711 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0572.00	284-12-00-031	714 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0573.00	284-11-00-041	800 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1925	office
072-0574.00	284-11-00-039	808 Lafayette Avenue	Dibble, Eugene H. and Sallie House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0575.00	284-11-00-035	810 Lafayette Avenue	Reid, Joseph J. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0795.00	271-17-00-013	1702 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0794.00	271-13-00-085	1704 Lakeview Avenue	Chase, Ross House	1928	single dwelling
071-0793.00	271-13-00-073	1706 Lakeview Avenue	Marshall, Benjamin W. House	1933	single dwelling
071-0792.00	271-13-00-068	1712 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0791.00	271-13-00-053	1720 Lakeview Avenue		1925	single dwelling
071-0790.00	271-13-00-047	1722 Lakeview Avenue		1925	single dwelling
071-0797.00	271-13-00-039	1725 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0380.00	270-20-00-081	1613 Land Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0381.00	270-20-00-090	1614 Land Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0233.00	284-08-00-118	409 Laurens Court	DeLoach, John K. House	1925	single dwelling
071-0232.00	284-08-00-117	411 Laurens Court		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0231.00	284-08-00-116	413 Laurens Court	Lang, Thomas House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0230.00	284-08-00-115	417 Laurens Court	Lang, J. Kershaw House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0229.00	284-08-00-114	503 Laurens Court		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0228.00	284-08-00-113	505 Laurens Court	Alexander, F.R. and Belle House	1908	single dwelling
071-0227.00	284-08-00-112	507 Laurens Court		c. 1930	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0226.00	284-08-00-111	509 Laurens Court		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0225.00	284-08-00-042	513 Laurens Court		c. 1925	vacant
071-0281.00	285-05-00-070	203 Laurens Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0280.00	285-05-00-069	205 Laurens Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0279.00	285-05-00-068	207 Laurens Street	Karesh, A. Samuel House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0278.00	285-05-00-067	209 Laurens Street	Goodale, N. Roland House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0266.00	285-05-00-009	302 Laurens Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0267.00	285-05-00-008	308 Laurens Street	Corbett, Dr. John W. House; Zemp, W. Robin House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0268.00	285-05-00-007	310 Laurens Street	Phelps, Elijah House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0269.00	285-05-00-006	314 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0270.00	285-05-00-005	316 Laurens Street	Nettles, John T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0236.00	284-08-00-084	406 Laurens Street	Humphries, Charles House	1901	single dwelling
071-0235.00	284-08-00-083	410 Laurens Street	McCandless, Leslie School; Whitaker, John House	1854	single dwelling
071-0234.00	284-08-00-082	414 Laurens Street	Latta, Robert House; Moore, Raymond L. House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0203.00	284-08-00-076	618 Laurens Street	Jenkins, John F. House	1903	single dwelling
071-0639.00	284-08-00-092	701 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0640.00	284-08-00-091	703 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0641.00	284-08-00-090	705 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0642.00	284-08-00-089	707 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0643.00	284-08-00-072	708 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0644.00	284-08-00-071	710 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0624.00	270-20-00-053	1603 Lee Street	Cook, Joseph House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0623.00	270-20-00-071	1604 Lee Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0625.00	270-20-00-054	1605 Lee Street	Kirkland, Everett House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0706.00	270-20-00-055	1607 Lee Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0707.00	270-20-00-057	1611 Lee Street		c. 1925	vacant
071-0708.00	270-20-00-058	1613 Lee Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0489.00	284-16-00-114	707 Lyttleton Street		c. 1930	multiple dwelling
072-0488.00	284-16-00-111	709 Lyttleton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0487.00	284-16-00-045	711 Lyttleton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0486.00	285-13-00-054	714 Lyttleton Street	Murphy, James and Annie House	c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0485.00	285-13-00-053	716 Lyttleton Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0446.00	284-16-00-226	805 Lyttleton Street	Perry, Hannah House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0447.00	284-16-00-190	807 Lyttleton Street	Stewart, Rev. William C.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0448.00	284-16-00-179	809 Lyttleton Street	Meeks, John House	c. 1905	single dwelling
072-0449.00	284-16-00-165	813 Lyttleton Street	Strak, Joseph House	c. 1902	single dwelling
072-0450.00	284-16-00-163	815 Lyttleton Street	Haynes, William House	c. 1905	single dwelling
072-0451.00	285-13-00-017	818 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0452.00	285-13-00-017	902 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0453.00	284-16-00-123	903 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0454.00	284-16-00-121	905 Lyttleton Street	Billings, Constantine House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0455.00	284-16-00-119	907 Lyttleton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0020.00	284-12-00-118	1105 Lyttleton Street	Shaw, C.C. House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0021.00	284-12-00-100	1109 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, John R. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0022.00	284-12-00-099	1111 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, John J. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0023.00	284-12-00-076	1113 Lyttleton Street	Malone House; Parkview Inn Annex	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0024.00	284-12-00-059	1115 Lyttleton Street	Smyrl, Mrs. John House; Park View Inn	c. 1880	single dwelling
072-0025.00	284-12-00-057	1201 Lyttleton Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0026.00	284-12-00-055	1203 Lyttleton Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0027.00	284-12-00-054	1205 Lyttleton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0035.00	285-05-00-095	1206 Lyttleton Street	Lyttleton Street Methodist Church	1879	church
072-0138.00	284-08-00-180	1209 Lyttleton Street	Herschberger, Jake	1886	single dwelling
072-0139.00	284-08-00-169	1211 Lyttleton Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0140.00	284-08-00-165	1213 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, Thomas E. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0141.00	284-08-00-164	1215 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, Robert T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0142.00	284-08-00-161	1301 Lyttleton Street	Nicholson, John C. House	c. 1887	single dwelling
071-0143.00	284-08-00-146	1303 Lyttleton Street	Wilson, W.G. House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0144.00	284-08-00-119	1305 Lyttleton Street	Kershaw, General Joseph Brevard House; DeLoach W. Bratton House	c. 1842	single dwelling
071-0145.00	284-08-00-101	1315 Lyttleton Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1873	church
071-0146.00	284-08-00-085	1403 Lyttleton Street	Schlosburg, Leon House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0147.00	284-08-00-068	1405 Lyttleton Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0237.00	285-05-00-003	1408 Lyttleton Street	Davis, Teena House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0148.00	284-08-00-047	1413 Lyttleton Street		c. 1840	single dwelling
071-0149.00	284-08-00-041	1415 Lyttleton Street	Gibbs, Sue House	c. 1852	single dwelling
071-0238.00	271-17-00-144	1416 Lyttleton Street	Karesh, Jacob	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0150.00	284-08-00-040	1501 Lyttleton Street	St. Mary's Catholic Church; Temple Beth El	1903	church
071-0239.00	271-17-00-117	1502 Lyttleton Street	Shannon, Colonel William House; Jones, Helen H. House	c. 1840	single dwelling
071-0151.00	270-20-00-170	1503 Lyttleton Street	McCreight, E.O. House; Lindsay, John S. House	1902	single dwelling
071-0152.00	270-20-00-171	1505 Lyttleton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0240.00	271-17-00-107	1506 Lyttleton Street	Burns, Mary L. House	1855	single dwelling
071-0241.00	271-17-00-093	1508 Lyttleton Street	Watkins, William House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0153.00	270-20-00-172	1509 Lyttleton Street	Little, George T. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0242.00	271-17-00-088	1510 Lyttleton Street	Guy, J.L. House; Pitts, Reuben B. House	1906	single dwelling
071-0243.00	271-17-00-043	1512 Lyttleton Street	Mackey, John T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0154.00	270-20-00-154	1515 Lyttleton Street	McCaskill, Malcomb House; McDowell, Vernon House	1832	single dwelling
071-0297.00	270-20-00-151	1517 Lyttleton Street	Villepigue, Paul T. House; Corbett, Dr. John House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0298.00	270-20-00-150	1601 Lyttleton Street	Villepigue, John M. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0299.00	270-20-00-149	1603 Lyttleton Street	Workman, John House	c. 1866	single dwelling
071-0300.00	270-20-00-148	1605 Lyttleton Street	Presbyterian Manse	c. 1913	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0301.00	270-20-00-147	1613 Lyttleton Street	McKain, James R. House	c. 1839	single dwelling
071-0302.00	270-20-00-146	1615 Lyttleton Street	Beattie, Archibald and H. Estelle House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0308.00	270-16-00-131	1707 Lyttleton Street	Bloomsbury; Chesnut, Col. James House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0311.00	270-16-00-128	1709 Lyttleton Street	Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church	1914	church
071-0309.00	270-16-00-149	1710 Lyttleton Street	Deas, Dr. L.H. House; Richards, J.G. House	c. 1843	single dwelling
071-0310.00	270-16-00-146	1712 Lyttleton Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0832.00		1801 Lyttleton Street	Hiram McAdams House	c. 1820	single dwelling
071-0312.00	270-16-00-144	1802 Lyttleton Street	Gordon, Rev. William B. House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0313.00	270-16-00-142	1806 Lyttleton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0314.00	270-16-00-140	1810 Lyttleton Street	Anderson Cottage; Boulware, Sarah House; Mandeville, Edward House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0315.00	270-16-00-115	1811 Lyttleton Street	Villepigue, James House	c. 1850	single dwelling
071-0316.00	270-16-00-138	1900 Lyttleton Street	Guy, James L. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0317.00	270-16-00-135	1904 Lyttleton Street		c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0318.00	270-16-00-133	1906 Lyttleton Street	Cureton, John House; Cureton, James B. House	c. 1898	single dwelling
071-0319.00	270-16-00-132	1910 Lyttleton Street	Cunningham House	1899	single dwelling
071-0830.00		1913 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn Baby Bungalow Cottage	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0831.00		1915 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn Cottage	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0355.00	270-12-00-065	1919 Lyttleton Street	Shannon, Col. William House; Hobkirk Inn	c. 1860	single dwelling
071-0829.00		1925 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn McKinney Cottage	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0746.00	270-12-00-033	2026 Lyttleton Street	Von Tresckow, Egmont C. House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0747.00	270-12-00-017	2030 Lyttleton Street	Salmond, Thomas House; Proctor, Louise C. House	c. 1840	museum
071-0748.00	270-12-00-029	2031 Lyttleton Street		1917	single dwelling
071-0057.00	285-05-00-080	209 Mackey Street	Waters, Thomas House	1925	single dwelling
071-0285.00	285-05-00-074	210 Mackey Street	Court Inn Carriage House	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0509.00	284-20-00-197	515 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0508.00	284-20-00-194	519 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0507.00	284-20-00-187	603 Market Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0506.00	284-20-00-165	607 Market Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0474.00	284-16-00-115	706 Market Street	Powell, Taylor	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0505.00	284-20-00-106	707 Market Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0504.00	284-20-00-032	719 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0503.00	284-20-00-031	721 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0462.00	284-16-00-178	810 Market Street	Sutton, Bessie House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0401.00	284-16-00-172	811 Market Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0461.00	284-16-00-176	812 Market Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0402.00	284-16-00-161	813 Market Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0403.00	284-16-00-159	815 Market Street		c. 1905	vacant
072-0460.00	284-16-00-162	816 Market Street	Second Presbyterian Church	1898	church
072-0458.00	284-16-00-146	820 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0457.00	284-16-00-122	822 Market Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0456.00	284-16-00-118	906 Market Street	Williams, Sarah House	c. 1910	multiple dwelling
072-0404.00	284-16-00-109	907 Market Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0121.00	284-16-00-073	909 Market Street	Rhame Cotton Gin	c. 1925	furniture store
072-0495.00	285-13-00-069	714 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0496.00	285-13-00-051	802 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0497.00	285-13-00-042	811 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0498.00	285-13-00-039	813 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0499.00	285-13-00-038	815 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0500.00	285-13-00-037	817 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0501.00	285-13-00-022	825 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0072.00	285-09-00-084	1005 Mill Street	Wilson, Travis B. and Hattie House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0528.00	285-09-00-076	1006 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0529.00	285-09-00-075	1008 Mill Street	Brown, Rev. James Walter House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0071.00	285-09-00-070	1011 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0070.00	285-09-00-060	1015 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0065.00	285-09-00-023	1115 Mill Street	Campbell, Frank D. House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0064.00	285-09-00-008	1201 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0063.00	285-09-00-007	1203 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0530.00	285-05-00-123	1204 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0062.00	285-05-00-115	1205 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0531.00	285-05-00-122	1206 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0061.00	285-05-00-113	1207 Mill Street	Robinson, John E. House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0060.00	285-05-00-109	1211 Mill Street		c. 1890	multiple dwelling
072-0532.00	285-05-00-118	1212 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0059.00	285-05-00-105	1215 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0058.00	285-05-00-104	1217 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0533.00	285-05-00-116	1218 Mill Street	DeSaussure, Daniel Hse; Parrish, Deas Hse; South. Aviation Sch. Service Club	c. 1846	single dwelling
071-0284.00	285-05-00-078	1307 Mill Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0283.00	285-05-00-077	1309 Mill Street	Davis, Carrie M. House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0282.00	285-05-00-071	1311 Mill Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0286.00	285-05-00-020	1408 Mill Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0287.00	285-05-00-013	1409 Mill Street	Chesnut, Colonel John House	1780	single dwelling
071-0288.00	271-17-00-148	1417 Mill Street	Brunson, Dr. J.W. House	1939	single dwelling
071-0289.00	271-17-00-122	1419 Mill Street	Young, William House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0290.00	271-17-00-097	1509 Mill Street	Benson House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0291.00	271-17-00-068	1515 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0292.00	271-17-00-035	1603 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0293.00	271-17-00-028	1605 Mill Street	Nettles, William F., Jr. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0294.00	271-17-00-021	1607 Mill Street	Sowell, Luther A. House	1933	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0295.00	271-17-00-005	1611 Mill Street	Mills, W.W. House; Sowell, Luther A. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0821.00		1704 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0343.00	271-13-00-075	1705 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0344.00	271-13-00-071	1708 Mill Street	Hinson, Doc C. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0345.00	271-13-00-064	1710 Mill Street	Young, Miss Lou House	1933	single dwelling
071-0822.00		1712 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0348.00	271-13-00-009	1808 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0349.00	271-09-00-029	1815 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0350.00	271-09-00-026	1901 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0364.00	271-09-00-025	1905 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0818.00	271-09-00-021	1906 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0363.00	271-09-00-020	1911 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0362.00	271-09-00-017	1913 Mill Street	Renfrow, Harriett House	1910	single dwelling
071-0202.00	284-08-00-097	1315 Monument Square	Gamewell; John M.; Leitner, W.Z. House; Camden High School	c. 1855	office
071-0204.00	284-08-00-075	1403 Monument Square	Alexander, Isaac House	c. 1831	single dwelling
071-0205.00	284-08-00-060	1405 Monument Square		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0206.00	284-08-00-078	1411 Monument Square		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0223.00	284-08-00-053A	1505 Monument Square		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0732.00	270-16-00-116	510 Pine Street	Smith, M.L., Jr. House	1933	single dwelling
071-0677.00	270-15-00-068	721 Pine Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0678.00	270-15-00-067	723 Pine Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0247.00	271-17-00-045	301 Rectory Square	Shannon, William and Camilla House	1905	single dwelling
071-0246.00	271-17-00-044	303 Rectory Square	Episcopal Church Rectory	1913	single dwelling
071-0245.00	271-17-00-042	305 Rectory Square	Muller, Mortimer and Nancy House	1938	single dwelling
072-0119.00	284-12-00-186	516-518 Rutledge Street	Boykin McCaskill Grocery	c. 1925	specialty store
072-0118.00	284-16-00-066	525 Rutledge Street	Rhame Brothers Warehouse; Camden Feed & Implement Company	c. 1894	office
072-0117.00	284-16-00-064	533 Rutledge Street	City Fire Department	c. 1900	furniture repair
072-0116.00	284-16-00-046	609 Rutledge Street	Western Union Telegraph Office; Enterprise Building & Loan Association	c. 1905	specialty store
072-0115.00	284-16-00-045	611 Rutledge Street	F.F. Patterson's Tailor Shop; Home Improvement Company	c. 1913	office
072-0114.00	284-16-00-044	615 Rutledge Street	Rock Springs Creamery; Rutledge Street Grocery	c. 1913	vacant
072-0113.00	284-16-00-043	617 Rutledge Street	Southern Express Company; American Railway Express Company	c. 1913	specialty store
072-0112.00	284-16-00-038	629 Rutledge Street	Johnson's Fish Market	c. 1940	beauty salon
072-0111.00	284-16-00-035	641-643 Rutledge Street	Grover C. Welch Livestock	c. 1940	office
072-0588.00	284-16-00-023	706 Rutledge Street		c. 1920	vacant
072-0589.00	284-16-00-029	709 Rutledge Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0591.00	284-16-00-021	710 Rutledge Street		c. 1925	vacant
072-0590.00	284-16-00-028	711 Rutledge Street		c. 1935	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0592.00	284-16-00-020	712 Rutledge Street	Kirkland, Eugene House	c. 1910	vacant
071-0354.00	271-13-00-077	1707 Sarsfield Avenue	Graham, Lawrence E. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0347.00	271-13-00-037	1717 Sarsfield Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0492.00	285-13-00-087	303 Savage Avenue		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0491.00	285-13-00-074	310 Savage Avenue		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0490.00	285-13-00-073	312 Savage Avenue		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0811.00	271-13-00-057	101 Union Street	Chesnut, General James and Mary Boykin House	c. 1848	single dwelling
071-0810.00	271-13-00-027	104 Union Street	Savage, Henry, Sr. House	1938	single dwelling
071-0798.00	271-13-00-031	110 Union Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0809.00	271-13-00-040	111 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0799.00	271-13-00-025	114 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0800.00	271-13-00-023	116 Union Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0801.00	271-13-00-022	118 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0346.00	271-13-00-021	122 Union Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0823.00		127 Union Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0028.00	284-12-00-052	405 Walnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0029.00	284-12-00-051	407 Walnut Street	Wilson, W.G., Jr. House	1925	single dwelling
072-0030.00	284-12-00-050	409 Walnut Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0031.00	284-12-00-049	411 Walnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0032.00	284-12-00-048	413 Walnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0194.00	284-08-00-177	502 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0193.00	284-08-00-176	504 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0192.00	284-08-00-175	506 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0191.00	284-08-00-174	508 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0086.00	284-12-00-045	509 Walnut Street		c. 1935	specialty store
072-0190.00	284-08-00-173	510 Walnut Street		c. 1925	office
072-0189.00	284-08-00-172	512 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0188.00	284-08-00-171	514 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0567.00	284-12-00-024	619 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0566.00	284-12-00-022	623 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0565.00	284-12-00-021	625 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0649.00	284-12-00-009	702 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0564.00	284-12-00-020	705 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0563.00	284-12-00-019	707 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0562.00	284-12-00-018	709 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0710.00	270-19-00-058	1705 Wylie Street		c. 1920	vacant

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0711.00	270-19-00-071	1706 Wylie Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0712.00	270-19-00-060	1709 Wylie Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0713.00	270-19-00-061	1711 Wylie Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0714.00	270-19-00-068	1714 Wylie Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0494.00	285-13-00-065	207 York Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0493.00	285-13-00-048	208 York Street	Mayer, Andrew and Francis House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0442.00	285-13-00-058	305 York Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0443.00	285-13-00-057	307 York Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0444.00	285-13-00-055	311 York Street	Williams, Thomas J.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0445.00	285-13-00-034	312 York Street	Douglass, James K. House; Reed, Nero House	1812	office
072-0473.00	284-16-00-040	401 York Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0472.00	284-16-00-039	403 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0471.00	284-16-00-038	405 York Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0469.00	284-16-00-225	406 York Street	Arthur, Abraham House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0470.00	284-16-00-037	407 York Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0468.00	284-20-00-036	409 York Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0467.00	284-16-00-221	412 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0466.00	284-20-00-035	413 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0465.00	284-16-00-220	414 York Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0464.00	284-16-00-219	416 York Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0463.00	284-16-00-217	420 York Street	Harris, Richard House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0502.00	284-20-00-029	513 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0526.00	284-20-00-024	601 York Street		c. 1940	beauty salon
072-0527.00	284-20-00-023	603 York Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0411.00	284-16-00-206	608 York Street	Patterson, Raphael House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0412.00	284-16-00-204	612 York Street	Anderson, James M. House	c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0413.00	284-16-00-203	614 York Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0414.00	284-16-00-202	616 York Street	Arthur, Gilbert House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0784.00	284-16-00-194	714 York Street	Haddoth Lodge No. 250 F&AM	1949	meeting hall
Districts					
072-0788.00	285-00-00-005	125 Bishopville Road	Camden Cotton Mill; Hermitage Cotton Mill and Mill Village	1891	cotton mill
071-0789.00	285-11-00	90 Hampton Street	DeKalb Cotton Mill, Pine Creek Manufacturing Company, Kendall Mill	1899	cotton mill
Commemorative Sites and Associated Buildings					
072-0767.00	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden	1970	museum
072-0767.01	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Drakeford House	c. 1812	museum

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0767.02	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Bradley House	c. 1800	museum
072-0767.03	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Craven House	c. 1789	museum
072-0767.04	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: McCaa House	c. 1825	museum
072-0767.05	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Cunningham House	c. 1840	museum
071-0825.00		Greene Street	Kirkwood Hotel Site	1903	commemorative site
Parks					
071-0820.00		Kirkwood & Johnson Ln	Kirkwood Common	c. 1818	park
072-0019.00	285-09-00-019	DeKalb & Lyttleton Sts	Hampton Park	1799	park
071-0207.00	284-08-00-079	Broad & Laurens Streets	Monument Square Park NW and Dickinson Monument	1798	park
071-0222.00	284-08-00-080	Broad & Laurens Streets	Monument Square Park NE	1798	park
071-0201.00	284-08-00-098	Broad & Laurens Streets	Monument Square Park SW and Confederate Monument	1798	park
071-0651.00	270-19-00-019	Campbell & Hampton Sts	Seaboard Park	1799	park
071-0244.00	271-17-00-001	Lyttleton St & Rectory Sq	Kershaw Park and Pantheon (Confederate Generals) Monument	1799	park
Recreational Sites					
071-0755.00	270-11-00-001	Polo Lane	Camden Polo Field	1902	polo field
071-0760.00	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track	1937	horse racetrack
071-0760.01	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Viewing Stand	c. 1936	viewing stand
071-0760.02	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Caretaker's Cottage	c. 1936	single dwelling
071-0760.03	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Hay Barn	c. 1936	barn
071-0760.04	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Storage Shed	c. 1936	storage shed
071-0760.05	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Office	c. 1936	storage shed
071-0760.06	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 3	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.07	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 4	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.08	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 5	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.09	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 6	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.10	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 7	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.11	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 8	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.12	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Barn 9	c. 1936	stable
071-0760.13	270-00-00-014	Chesnut Street	Chesnut Street Schooling and Racing Track Blacksmith's Shed	c. 1936	storage shed

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0756.00	270-00-00-009	101 Knights Hill Road	Kirkwood Country Club; Kershaw Cty Country Club; Springdale Country Club	1903	golf course
071-0758.00	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course	1929	horse race course
071-0758.01	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course Office	c. 1940	office
071-0758.02	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course D Barn	c. 1930	stable
071-0758.03	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course Fox Hound House	c. 1915	storage shed
071-0758.04	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course Jockey House	c. 1930	jockey house
071-0758.05	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course E-3 Barn	c. 1930	stable
071-0758.06	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course E-2 Barn	c. 1930	stable
071-0758.07	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course E Barn Storage Building	c. 1930	storage shed
071-0758.08	257-19-00-003	200 Knights Hill Road	Springdale Race Course E-1 Barn	c. 1930	stable
Cemeteries and Grave Sites					
072-0763.00	284-20-00-125	Campbell Street	Cedars Cemetery	c. 1865	cemetery
072-0764.00	298-08-00-004	Campbell Street	Beth El Cemetery	1877	cemetery
072-0765.00	298-00-00-004	Campbell Street	Quaker Burial Ground	1759	cemetery
072-0766.00	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Presbyterian Meeting House Cemetery	1780	cemetery
072-0766.01	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Ancrum Enclosure	c. 1847	cemetery plot
072-0766.02	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Trent Family Plot	c. 1854	cemetery plot
072-0766.03	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Alexander Enclosure	c. 1812	cemetery plot
072-0766.04	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Agnes of Glasgow Enclosure	1780	cemetery plot
072-0766.05	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street		unknown	cemetery plot
072-0768.00	298-08-00-007	Broad & Church streets	Kershaw Enclosure	c. 1774	cemetery
Structures					
071-0819.01		200 Dicey's Ford Road	Camden Water and Light Works Clear Water Basin	1914	water tank
071-0719.00	270-12-00-038	Greene Street Bridge	Seaboard Airline Greene Street Bridge	c. 1900	bridge
071-0812.03		30 Kirkwood Lane	Millbank Bridge	c. 1930	bridge
072-0459.00	284-16-00-149	818 Market Street	Camden Powder Magazine	1859	vacant

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
Objects					
072-0034.00	284-12-00-116	502A Dekalb Street	Baron DeKalb Monument	1825	monument
072-0019.01	285-09-00-019	DeKalb & Lyttleton Sts	Richard Kirkland Fountain	1904	monument
071-0207.01	284-08-00-079	Broad & Laurens Streets	Dickinson Monument	c. 1856	monument
071-0201.01	284-08-00-098	Broad & Laurens Streets	Confederate Monument	1883	monument
071-0244.01	271-17-00-001	Lyttleton St & Rectory Sq	Pantheon (Confederate Generals) Monument	1911	monument

Appendix B

Inventory of Contributing Properties in the City of Camden National Register Historic District

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
Buildings					
072-0120.00	284-16-00-072	524 Arthur Lane	Rhame Brothers Cotton Warehouse; Mayfield Warehouse	c. 1905	warehouse
071-0805.00	271-13-00-005	1806 Brevard Place		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0804.00	271-09-00-023	1812 Brevard Place	Savage, Henry, Sr. House; Pitts, R.B. House	1917	single dwelling
071-0803.00	271-09-00-022	1816 Brevard Place	Brevard, Dr. Alfred House; McRae, Harriet Chesnut	c. 1827	single dwelling
071-0802.00	271-13-00-003	1813 Brevard Place	Fletcher, Governor House	1920	single dwelling
072-0767.03	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Craven House	c. 1789	museum
072-0767.01	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Drakeford House	c. 1812	museum
072-0767.02	298-08-00-012	222 Broad Street	Historic Camden: Bradley House	c. 1800	museum
072-0517.00	284-20-00-193	514 Broad Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0521.00	284-20-00-153	613 Broad Street	Kershaw County Courthouse	1826	meeting hall
072-0522.00	284-20-00-093	703 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0525.00	284-20-00-027	722 Broad Street	Price House	c. 1830	meeting hall
072-0429.00	284-16-00-207	801 Broad Street	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	c. 1900	church
072-0410.00	284-16-00-158	828 Broad Street	Dr. J.H. Thomas Office; R.H. Haile Grocery; Haile Funeral Parlor	c. 1912	office
072-0408.00	284-16-00-144	836-834 Broad Street	L.R. Jennings Grocery; WPA Housing Aid Project; A&A Food Store	c. 1912	restaurant
072-0407.00	284-16-00-112	912 Broad Street	Fannie DuBose Restaurant; Blue Mouse Cafe	c. 1889	restaurant
072-0427.00	284-16-00-102	919 Broad Street	Camden Pepsi Cola Bottling Co; P.T. Brown Restaurant; Bates Lunch Room	c. 1910	vacant
072-0405.00	284-16-00-105	924-926 Broad Street	J.F. Bateman Furniture; People's Bank; Lincoln Theater; Camden Hardware	c. 1894	specialty store
072-0424.00	284-16-00-098	925 Broad Street	H.F. McGirt Attorney's Office; Meshall Sheheen Liquor Store	c. 1915	vacant
072-0423.00	284-16-00-097	927 Broad Street	A.J. Beatty General Store; McGirt's Cafe; H.C. Carter Shoe Repair	c. 1884	barber shop
072-0122.00	284-16-00-054	929 Broad Street	Gem Cafe	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0110.00	284-16-00-062	930 Broad Street	Rhame Brothers General Store; Camden Hardware & Supply Company	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0123.00	284-16-00-053	931 Broad Street	S.W. Williams' Grocery	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0109.00	284-16-00-061	932 Broad Street	J. Sheheen & Brothers General Store; Farmer's Grocery; Ross Dept Store	c. 1884	photography studio
072-0108.00	284-16-00-060	934 Broad Street	J.C. Nicholson Grocery	c. 1894	vacant
072-0124.00	284-16-00-052	935 Broad Street	Southern Furnishing Co; Thomas Williams Drugs; Chero-Cola Bottling Co.	c. 1910	specialty store
072-0125.00	284-16-00-051	937-939 Broad Street	C.W. Billings Grocery; J.F. Smith Grocery; Carolina Furniture Company	c. 1910	specialty store
072-0107.00	284-16-00-058	938 Broad Street	W.F. Nettles & Son Furniture Store	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0126.00	284-16-00-050	947 Broad Street	J.S. Rhame Grocery; Sheheen's Grocery	c. 1900	meeting hall
072-0127.00	284-16-00-049	949 Broad Street	M. Mogulescu & Company; People's Pharmacy; Ross Story's Dry Goods	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0128.00	284-16-00-048	951-953 Broad Street	Nero Reed General Store; Twin Brothers General Store	c. 1890	specialty store
072-0106.00	284-16-00-055	954 Broad Street	Camden Opera House Clock Tower	1884	clock tower
072-0104.00	284-12-00-207	1010-1012 Broad Street	Baruch-Nettles Dry Goods; Roger's, Inc. Grocery; A&P Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0129.00	284-12-00-174	1019-1021 Broad Street	Burns & Barret Hardware Store; U.S. Post Office	1898	specialty store
072-0103.00	284-12-00-182	1016 Broad Street	Central Cafe; Byrd's Barber Shop	c. 1905	barber shop
072-0130.00	284-12-00-173	1025 Broad Street	First National Bank of Camden; Bank of Camden; Comm. Bank of Camden	c. 1905	bank
072-0102.00	284-12-00-162	1028 Broad Street	Hirsch Brothers Department Store; Rose's 5, 10 & 25 Cent Department Store	c. 1900	specialty store

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0131.00	284-12-00-161	1029-1031 Broad Street	W. Robin Zemp Drug Store; Camden Candy Kitchen; Barringer Hardware	c. 1884	specialty store, office
072-0101.00	284-12-00-160	1032 Broad Street	McCaskill Brothers Shoe Store; Evans Stokes Company Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0100.00	284-12-00-157	1034 Broad Street	Lewis & Christmas Grocery	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0132.00	284-12-00-158	1035 Broad Street	The First National Bank of Camden	1917	bank
072-0099.00	284-12-00-156	1036 Broad Street	Camden Furniture Company, Inc.	1919	specialty store
072-0133.00	284-12-00-149	1037 Broad Street	C.P. Dubose Real Estate; Williams Insurance; Kennedy Insurance	c. 1910	office
072-0098.00	284-12-00-202	1038 Broad Street	Isaac English Barber Shop	c. 1894	specialty store
072-0134.00	284-12-00-148	1039-1041 Broad Street	Loan & Savings Bank; The Hoffer Company	c. 1884	specialty store
072-0097.00	284-12-00-153	1040-1040A Broad Street	Parlor Meat Market; Home Stores Grocery; Lomansky Shoe Store	c. 1900	specialty store
072-0096.00	284-12-00-152	1042 Broad Street	C.C. Whitaker's Men's Store; Lang's Grocery; John K. Lee Grocery	c. 1884	office, specialty store
072-0135.00	284-12-00-146	1043 Broad Street	T.S. Arrants Hardware; Isaac Snyder Grocery; W. Sheorn & Son	c. 1884	restaurant
072-0095.00	284-12-00-151	1044 Broad Street	W.T. Smith Bakery; Camden Candy Kitchen	c. 1905	vacant
072-0136.00	284-12-00-127	1045-1049 Broad Street	G.W. McLain Barber Shop; Olympia Cafe; Camden Food Supply	c. 1920	printing office
072-0094.00	284-12-00-150	1048 Broad Street	Miss Mattie Gerald Millenery; W.L. Goff Grocery; Eureka Barber Shop	c. 1905	vacant
072-0093.00	284-12-00-128	1050-1052 Broad Street	Bruce Building; Stevenson Building	c. 1884	vacant
072-0137.00	284-12-00-127	1051 Broad Street	E.H. Dibble Grocery Store; DeKalb Pharmacy	c. 1890	specialty store
072-0085.00	284-12-00-070	1117-1119 Broad Street	DeLoach Motor Company	c. 1920	office
072-0084.00	284-12-00-069	1121-1123 Broad Street	Kershaw Motor Company; City Laundry & Camden Dry Cleaners	c. 1920	printing
072-0195.00	284-08-00-170	1202 Broad Street	Davis, Bishop Thomas Federick House	c. 1830	office
072-0196.00	284-08-00-166	1204 Broad Street	Aiken, James House; Geisenheimer, A.L. House	c. 1830	single dwelling
072-0197.00	284-08-00-154	1301 Broad Street	McCants, John House; Mickle House	c. 1813	school
071-0198.00	284-08-00-140	1307 Broad Street	Flake, Samuel House; Baum, B. Henry House	c. 1810	office
071-0199.00	284-08-00-141	1308 Broad Street	McLain, T.B. House	c. 1890	restaurant
071-0200.00	284-08-00-143	1310 Broad Street	Reynolds, Joshua House	c. 1816	hotel
071-0224.00	284-08-00-099	1314 Broad Street	Camden Public Library	1915	museum, library
071-0208.00	284-08-00-052	1409 Broad Street	Aberdeen; Mathis, Samuel House; Team, Alberta House	c. 1810	single dwelling
071-0221.00	284-08-00-053	1410 Broad Street	Clyburn, James H. House	c. 1903	single dwelling
071-0209.00	284-08-00-045	1411 Broad Street		c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0220.00	284-08-00-046	1412 Broad Street	Clyburn, Dr. William House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0210.00	284-08-00-038	1417 Broad Street	Yates, Cornelius House	1902	single dwelling
071-0211.00	284-08-00-028	1501 Broad Street	Wittowsky, L.A. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0219.00	270-20-00-157	1502 Broad Street	Shannon, Charles John House; Carrison, Henry G. House	1832	single dwelling
071-0212.00	284-08-00-024	1503 Broad Street	Team, Tillie R. House; Turner, Amelia Louise Duplex	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0218.00	270-20-00-156	1504 Broad Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0213.00	284-08-00-018	1505 Broad Street		c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0214.00	270-20-00-097	1601 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0367.00	270-20-00-099	1605 Broad Street	Brown, Henry A. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0368.00	270-20-00-093	1607 Broad Street	McCaskill, Joseph House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0376.00	270-20-00-022	1707 Broad Street	Clyburn, Stephen House; Clyburn, T. Frank House; American Red Cross Hdqts	c. 1860	single dwelling
071-0377.00	270-16-00-088	1711 Broad Street	Arnett, Judge N. Crawford House	c. 1893	single dwelling
071-0731.00	270-16-00-068	1723 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0734.00	270-16-00-110	1804 Broad Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0735.00	270-12-00-022	2004 Broad Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0736.00	270-12-00-021	2006 Broad Street	Baker, Charles House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0738.00	270-12-00-007	2012 Broad Street		1884	inn
072-0779.00	284-20-00-248	510 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0541.00	284-16-00-166	810 Campbell Street	Smith, Cora House	c. 1910	vacant
072-0542.00	284-16-00-166	812 Campbell Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0543.00	284-16-00-138	818 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0544.00	284-16-00-092	906 Campbell Street	English, Scipio House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0545.00	284-16-00-090	910 Campbell Street		c. 1915	vacant
072-0546.00	284-16-00-088	912 Campbell Street	Wolst House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0548.00	284-16-00-031	916 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0549.00	284-16-00-026	918 Campbell Street	Pickett, Dr. John P. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0550.00	284-16-00-017	1004 Campbell Street	Williams, Rev. Thomas J. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0552.00	284-16-00-012	1008 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0553.00	284-16-00-011	1010 Campbell Street	Collins, Amon House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0559.00	284-12-00-016	1208 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0560.00	284-12-00-015	1210 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0605.00	284-08-00-105	1314 Campbell Street	Stover, James W. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0606.00	284-08-00-102	1316 Campbell Street	Jones, Abraham House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0615.00	284-08-00-034	1424 Campbell Street	Schropshire, Robert J. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0616.00	284-08-00-029	1504 Campbell Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0694.00	270-19-00-118	1712 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0691.00	270-15-00-144	1722 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0690.00	270-15-00-143	1724 Campbell Street	James, Tilman House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0681.00	270-15-00-094	1814 Campbell Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0796.00	271-13-00-066	130 Chesnut Street	Chesnut, James and Mary Hse; Williams, David R. Hse; Little, T. Lee Hse	1873	single dwelling
071-0342.00	271-13-00-082	204 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0340.00	271-13-00-079	208 Chesnut Street	Blakeney, S.K. House	1908	single dwelling
071-0307.00	270-20-00-159	304 Chesnut Street	Shannon, Ralph N. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0306.00	270-20-00-157	314 Chesnut Street	Deas, Dr. L.H. House; Shannon, Charles J., Jr. House	c. 1853	single dwelling
071-0305.00	270-20-00-032	408 Chesnut Street	Bateman, J.F. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0824.00	270-20-00-033	416 Chesnut Street	Zemp, Dr. Sidney C. House	c. 1902	single dwelling
071-0386.00	270-20-00-027	506 Chesnut Street	Kirkwood Fire House, Reel No. 2; Villepigue, Emma Cantey House	1907	single dwelling
071-0385.00	270-20-00-026	512 Chesnut Street	Johnson, Alexander House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0701.00	270-20-00-084	617 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0703.00	270-20-00-065	621 Chesnut Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0705.00	270-20-00-061	715 Chesnut Street	Sutton, Pearl House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0655.00	270-19-00-123	806 Chestnut Street	Withers, Jesse E. House	c. 1910	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0056.00	285-05-00-103	205 Christmas Place	Smith, William T. House	c. 1902	single dwelling
071-0055.00	285-05-00-087	208 Christmas Place	Christmas, James Edward House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0054.00	285-05-00-086	210 Christmas Place	Lewis, Joseph P. House	1908	single dwelling
072-0053.00	285-05-00-101	211 Christmas Place	Moore, Raymond House; Moore, Lewis House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0783.00	284-20-00-073	707 Church Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0782.00	284-20-00-056	709 Church Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0780.00	284-20-00-017	714 Church Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0587.00	284-16-00-130	901 Church Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0586.00	284-16-00-127	903 Church Street	English, Isaac House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0418.00	284-16-00-141	611 Clyburn Lane		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0416.00	284-16-00-140	613 Clyburn Lane	Davis, Daniel	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0540.00	285-09-00-078	105 DeKalb Street	Camden Water, Light, & Ice Company; Newkirk Industries	c. 1905	warehouse
072-0538.00	285-09-00-017	116 DeKalb Street	Atlantic Cotton Oil Company	c. 1885	warehouse
072-0034.00	284-12-00-116	502A Dekalb Street	Baron DeKalb Monument	1825	monument
072-0033.00	284-12-00-116	502 Dekalb Street	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	1822	church
072-0076.00	284-12-00-107	534 DeKalb Street	Electric Maid Bake Shop	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0077.00	284-12-00-106	536 DeKalb Street	Camden Drug Company	c. 1920	specialty store
072-0087.00	284-12-00-199	539 DeKalb Street	D.L. Williams Shoemaker Shop; City Pressing Club; Palace Barber Shop	1900	specialty store
072-0078.00	284-12-00-104	540 DeKalb Street	Standard Grocery Company	c. 1920	office
072-0088.00	284-12-00-130	541 DeKalb Street	Camden Electric Company; F.D. Goodale Jewelery Store	1900	specialty store
072-0080.00	284-12-00-101	542 DeKalb Street	U.S. Post Office	1915	post office
072-0091.00	284-12-00-124	631-633 DeKalb Street	Franklin Little Motor Company; Redfearn Motor Company	c. 1920	vacant
072-0582.00	284-16-00-007	705 DeKalb Street	Thomas, Dr. J. Horace House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0581.00	284-16-00-006	707 DeKalb Street		c. 1920	specialty store
072-0578.00	284-12-00-078	714 DeKalb Street	Thornton, Phineas House; Collins House	c. 1823	mortuary
072-0577.00	284-16-00-001	715 DeKalb Street	Williams, John Wesley House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0482.00	285-13-00-088	707 Fair Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0483.00	285-13-00-063	716 Fair Street	Aaron, Rebecca House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0441.00	285-13-00-044	811 Fair Street	Conway, Bonds House	c. 1810	museum
072-0438.00	285-13-00-014	904 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0432.00	285-09-00-089	916 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0431.00	285-09-00-087	918 Fair Street	Mayer, Leonard S.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0069.00	285-09-00-083	1004 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0068.00	285-09-00-073	1010 Fair Street	Billings, Ney House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0039.00	285-09-00-005	1201 Fair Street		c. 1888	office
072-0040.00	285-09-00-002	1203 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0044.00	285-09-00-006	1204 Fair Street		c. 1890	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0045.00	285-05-00-114	1206 Fair Street	Pearce, William H. and Mary House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0048.00	285-05-00-106	1214 Fair Street	Kershaw, Mary House; Rush House	c. 1843	single dwelling
072-0049.00	285-05-00-100	1216 Fair Street	Moore, Fletcher House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0265.00	285-05-00-072	1308 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0264.00	285-05-00-065	1314 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0262.00	285-05-00-012	1408 Fair Street	Clarkson, R.B. House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0261.00	285-05-00-010	1410 Fair Street	McLeod, E.J. House	1914	single dwelling
071-0271.00	285-05-00-002	1411 Fair Street	Ancrum House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0272.00	271-17-00-145	1413 Fair Street	Burns, James H. House	1915	single dwelling
071-0273.00	271-17-00-118	1415 Fair Street	Coleman, Charles House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0257.00	271-17-00-110	1420 Fair Street	Zemp, Ernest House; Sheorn, Willis House	c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0274.00	271-17-00-108	1501 Fair Street	Boykin, Douglas Ancrum House; Haile, William W. House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0256.00	271-17-00-109	1502 Fair Street	DeLoach, R. Blair House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0254.00	271-17-00-090	1506 Fair Street	Boykin, Belton O. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0275.00	271-17-00-094	1507 Fair Street	Wilson, James House	c. 1851	single dwelling
071-0276.00	271-17-00-098	1509 Fair Street	Heath, Ida House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0277.00	271-17-00-047	1511 Fair Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0253.00	271-17-00-067	1512 Fair Street	Zemp, F. Leslie House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0251.00	271-17-00-034	1518 Fair Street	Lenoir, Isaac N. House; White, Rebecca Boarding House	c. 1854	single dwelling
071-0250.00	271-17-00-027	1602 Fair Street	Mitcham, Robert W.	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0249.00	271-17-00-020	1606 Fair Street	Barstow, Robert L. House	c. 1898	single dwelling
071-0248.00	271-17-00-004	1608 Fair Street	Rhame, George House	1908	single dwelling
071-0338.00	271-13-00-078	1702 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0337.00	271-13-00-074	1704 Fair Street	Zemp, Eugene C. House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0335.00	270-16-00-156	1709 Fair Street	DuBose, Edward C. and Louise House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0336.00	271-13-00-069	1710 Fair Street	Redding, William House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0334.00	270-16-00-154	1711 Fair Street	Barrett, W.D. House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0333.00	271-13-00-061	1714 Fair Street	Zemp, Francis House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0331.00	270-16-00-151	1715 Fair Street	Douglas, James K. House; Sanders, Burrel G. House	c. 1847	single dwelling
071-0330.00	270-16-00-150	1717 Fair Street	Stevenson, Dr. Ralph E. House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0332.00	271-13-00-058	1718 Fair Street	Kennedy, Robert M., Jr. House	1909	single dwelling
071-0329.00	270-16-00-148	1719 Fair Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0328.00	270-16-00-147	1725 Fair Street	Hay, Wellington House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0327.00	270-16-00-145	1729 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0326.00	270-16-00-141	1803 Fair Street	Cunningham, Esther House	c. 1851	single dwelling
071-0323.00	271-13-00-007	1808 Fair Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0320.00	270-16-00-134	1815 Fair Street	Johnson, William E. House	1887	single dwelling
071-0366.00	271-09-00-016	1818 Fair Street	Kennedy, General John D. House; Kendall, Harry P. House	c. 1850	single dwelling
071-0365.00	271-09-00-015	1822 Fair Street	Johnson, William E. House; DuBose, C. P. House; Scott, Marion DuPont House	c. 1816	single dwelling
072-0769.00	284-20-00-262	706 George Wright Street		c. 1920	vacant
072-0775.00	284-20-00-256	720 George Wright Street		c. 1920	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0359.00	271-09-00-001A	212 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0358.00	271-09-00-034	302 Greene Street	Johnson, William House; Bull, Frank L. House; Scott, Marion DuPont House	1845	single dwelling
071-0357.00	270-12-00-069	313 Greene Street	Wilson, Mrs. W Blackburn House; Kirkover, Harry House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0745.00	270-12-00-030	406 Greene Street	Ciples, Lewis House; Shannon, William House	c. 1863	single dwelling
071-0744.00	270-12-00-026	414 Greene Street	Withers, Judge Thomas J. House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0743.00	270-12-00-043	415 Greene Street	Cook, George and Alice House	1917	single dwelling
071-0720.00	270-12-00-038	513 Greene Street	Potter, Wilson House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0721.00	270-12-00-052	601 Greene Street	Coulter, William L. House; Coursen, Frank House	c. 1904	single dwelling
071-0723.00	270-12-00-051	605 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0398.00	270-12-00-050	617 Greene Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0038.00	285-09-00-004	304 Hampton Park Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0036.00	285-05-00-095	314 Hampton Park Street	Lyttleton Street Methodist Church Parsonage	c. 1851	church school
071-0181.00	270-20-00-075	620 Hampton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0481.00	285-13-00-097	306 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0479.00	285-13-00-095	310 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0476.00	284-16-00-120	414 King Street	Pickett, Samuel and Francis House	c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0511.00	284-20-00-160	501 King Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0510.00	284-20-00-106	502 King Street	Black, Catherine House	c. 1915	multiple dwelling
072-0512.00	284-20-00-159	503 King Street		c. 1915	multiple dwelling
072-0515.00	284-20-00-101	512 King Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0523.00	284-20-00-091	606 King Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0813.00	271-05-00-012A	102 Kirkwood Lane	McRae, Isabel Scota House	1840	single dwelling
071-0815.00	271-05-00-018	108 Kirkwood Lane	Chesnut, General James and Mary Boykin House	c. 1854	single dwelling
071-0752.00	270-05-00-004	304 Kirkwood Lane	Salmond, Thomas House; Beards, Henry House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0741.00	270-08-00-086	510 Kirkwood Lane	McWillie, William House	c. 1835	single dwelling
072-0569.00	284-12-00-033	710 Lafayette Avenue		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0232.00	284-08-00-117	411 Laurens Court		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0231.00	284-08-00-116	413 Laurens Court	Lang, Thomas House	c. 1905	single dwelling
071-0229.00	284-08-00-114	503 Laurens Court		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0228.00	284-08-00-113	505 Laurens Court	Alexander, F.R. and Belle House	1908	single dwelling
071-0226.00	284-08-00-111	509 Laurens Court		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0266.00	285-05-00-009	302 Laurens Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0267.00	285-05-00-008	308 Laurens Street	Corbett, Dr. John W. House; Zemp, W. Robin House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0268.00	285-05-00-007	310 Laurens Street	Phelps, Elijah House	c. 1900	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0270.00	285-05-00-005	316 Laurens Street	Nettles, John T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0236.00	284-08-00-084	406 Laurens Street	Humphries, Charles House	1901	single dwelling
071-0235.00	284-08-00-083	410 Laurens Street	McCandless, Leslie School; Whitaker, John House	1854	single dwelling
071-0234.00	284-08-00-082	414 Laurens Street	Latta, Robert House; Moore, Raymond L. House	c. 1885	single dwelling
071-0203.00	284-08-00-076	618 Laurens Street	Jenkins, John F. House	1903	single dwelling
071-0708.00	270-20-00-058	1613 Lee Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0446.00	284-16-00-226	805 Lyttleton Street	Perry, Hannah House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0447.00	284-16-00-190	807 Lyttleton Street	Stewart, Rev. William C.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0448.00	284-16-00-179	809 Lyttleton Street	Meeks, John House	c. 1905	single dwelling
072-0449.00	284-16-00-165	813 Lyttleton Street	Strak, Joseph House	c. 1902	single dwelling
072-0450.00	284-16-00-163	815 Lyttleton Street	Haynes, William House	c. 1905	single dwelling
072-0454.00	284-16-00-121	905 Lyttleton Street	Billings, Constantine House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0455.00	284-16-00-119	907 Lyttleton Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0022.00	284-12-00-099	1111 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, John J. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0023.00	284-12-00-076	1113 Lyttleton Street	Malone House; Parkview Inn Annex	c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0024.00	284-12-00-059	1115 Lyttleton Street	Smyrl, Mrs. John House; Park View Inn	c. 1880	single dwelling
072-0025.00	284-12-00-057	1201 Lyttleton Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0026.00	284-12-00-055	1203 Lyttleton Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0035.00	285-05-00-095	1206 Lyttleton Street	Lyttleton Street Methodist Church	1879	church
072-0138.00	284-08-00-180	1209 Lyttleton Street	Herschberger, Jake	1886	single dwelling
072-0139.00	284-08-00-169	1211 Lyttleton Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0140.00	284-08-00-165	1213 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, Thomas E. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0141.00	284-08-00-164	1215 Lyttleton Street	Goodale, Robert T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0142.00	284-08-00-161	1301 Lyttleton Street	Nicholson, John C. House	c. 1887	single dwelling
071-0143.00	284-08-00-146	1303 Lyttleton Street	Wilson, W.G. House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0144.00	284-08-00-119	1305 Lyttleton Street	Kershaw, General Joseph Brevard House; DeLoach W. Bratton House	c. 1842	single dwelling
071-0145.00	284-08-00-101	1315 Lyttleton Street	Grace Episcopal Church	1873	church
071-0237.00	285-05-00-003	1408 Lyttleton Street	Davis, Teena House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0148.00	284-08-00-047	1413 Lyttleton Street		c. 1840	single dwelling
071-0149.00	284-08-00-041	1415 Lyttleton Street	Gibbs, Sue House	c. 1852	single dwelling
071-0238.00	271-17-00-144	1416 Lyttleton Street	Karesh, Jacob	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0150.00	284-08-00-040	1501 Lyttleton Street	St. Mary's Catholic Church; Temple Beth El	1903	church
071-0239.00	271-17-00-117	1502 Lyttleton Street	Shannon, Colonel William House; Jones, Helen H. House	c. 1840	single dwelling
071-0240.00	271-17-00-107	1506 Lyttleton Street	Burns, Mary L. House	1855	single dwelling
071-0241.00	271-17-00-093	1508 Lyttleton Street	Watkins, William House	c. 1895	single dwelling
071-0242.00	271-17-00-088	1510 Lyttleton Street	Guy, J.L. House; Pitts, Reuben B. House	1906	single dwelling
071-0243.00	271-17-00-043	1512 Lyttleton Street	Mackey, John T. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0154.00	270-20-00-154	1515 Lyttleton Street	McCaskill, Malcomb House; McDowell, Vernon House	1832	single dwelling
071-0297.00	270-20-00-151	1517 Lyttleton Street	Villepigue, Paul T. House; Corbett, Dr. John House	c. 1890	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0299.00	270-20-00-149	1603 Lyttleton Street	Workman, John House	c. 1866	single dwelling
071-0300.00	270-20-00-148	1605 Lyttleton Street	Presbyterian Manse	c. 1913	single dwelling
071-0301.00	270-20-00-147	1613 Lyttleton Street	McKain, James R. House	c. 1839	single dwelling
071-0302.00	270-20-00-146	1615 Lyttleton Street	Beattie, Archibald and H. Estelle House	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0308.00	270-16-00-131	1707 Lyttleton Street	Bloomsbury; Chesnut, Col. James House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0311.00	270-16-00-128	1709 Lyttleton Street	Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church	1914	church
071-0309.00	270-16-00-149	1710 Lyttleton Street	Deas, Dr. L.H. House; Richards, J.G. House	c. 1843	single dwelling
071-0832.00		1801 Lyttleton Street	Hiram McAdams House	c. 1820	single dwelling
071-0312.00	270-16-00-144	1802 Lyttleton Street	Gordon, Rev. William B. House	c. 1890	single dwelling
071-0314.00	270-16-00-140	1810 Lyttleton Street	Anderson Cottage; Boulware, Sarah House; Mandeville, Edward House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0315.00	270-16-00-115	1811 Lyttleton Street	Villepigue, James House	c. 1850	single dwelling
071-0316.00	270-16-00-138	1900 Lyttleton Street	Guy, James L. House	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0317.00	270-16-00-135	1904 Lyttleton Street		c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0318.00	270-16-00-133	1906 Lyttleton Street	Cureton, John House; Cureton, James B. House	c. 1898	single dwelling
071-0319.00	270-16-00-132	1910 Lyttleton Street	Cunningham House	1899	single dwelling
071-0830.00		1913 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn Baby Bungalow Cottage	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0831.00		1915 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn Cottage	c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0355.00	270-12-00-065	1919 Lyttleton Street	Shannon, Col. William House; Hobkirk Inn	c. 1860	single dwelling
071-0829.00		1925 Lyttleton Street	Hobkirk Inn McKinney Cottage	c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0746.00	270-12-00-033	2026 Lyttleton Street	Von Tresckow, Egmont C. House	c. 1880	single dwelling
071-0747.00	270-12-00-017	2030 Lyttleton Street	Salmond, Thomas House; Proctor, Louise C. House	c. 1840	museum
071-0748.00	270-12-00-029	2031 Lyttleton Street		1917	single dwelling
072-0462.00	284-16-00-178	810 Market Street	Sutton, Bessie House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0401.00	284-16-00-172	811 Market Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0461.00	284-16-00-176	812 Market Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0402.00	284-16-00-161	813 Market Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0403.00	284-16-00-159	815 Market Street		c. 1905	vacant
072-0460.00	284-16-00-162	816 Market Street	Second Presbyterian Church	1898	church
072-0457.00	284-16-00-122	822 Market Street		c. 1900	single dwelling
072-0404.00	284-16-00-109	907 Market Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0072.00	285-09-00-084	1005 Mill Street	Wilson, Travis B. and Hattie House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0070.00	285-09-00-060	1015 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0065.00	285-09-00-023	1115 Mill Street	Campbell, Frank D. House	c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0064.00	285-09-00-008	1201 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0063.00	285-09-00-007	1203 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0530.00	285-05-00-123	1204 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0531.00	285-05-00-122	1206 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0059.00	285-05-00-105	1215 Mill Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0058.00	285-05-00-104	1217 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0533.00	285-05-00-116	1218 Mill Street	DeSaussure, Daniel Hse; Parrish, Deas Hse; South. Aviation Sch. Service Club	c. 1846	single dwelling
071-0287.00	285-05-00-013	1409 Mill Street	Chesnut, Colonel John House	1780	single dwelling
071-0289.00	271-17-00-122	1419 Mill Street	Young, William House	c. 1830	single dwelling
071-0290.00	271-17-00-097	1509 Mill Street	Benson House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0291.00	271-17-00-068	1515 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0292.00	271-17-00-035	1603 Mill Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
071-0295.00	271-17-00-005	1611 Mill Street	Mills, W.W. House; Sowell, Luther A. House	c. 1900	single dwelling
071-0349.00	271-09-00-029	1815 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0350.00	271-09-00-026	1901 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0364.00	271-09-00-025	1905 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0363.00	271-09-00-020	1911 Mill Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0362.00	271-09-00-017	1913 Mill Street	Renfrow, Harriett House	1910	single dwelling
071-0202.00	284-08-00-097	1315 Monument Square	Gamewell; John M.; Leitner, W.Z. House; Camden High School	c. 1855	office
071-0204.00	284-08-00-075	1403 Monument Square	Alexander, Isaac House	c. 1831	single dwelling
071-0223.00	284-08-00-053A	1505 Monument Square		c. 1920	single dwelling
071-0247.00	271-17-00-045	301 Rectory Square	Shannon, William and Camilla House	1905	single dwelling
071-0246.00	271-17-00-044	303 Rectory Square	Episcopal Church Rectory	1913	single dwelling
072-0118.00	284-16-00-066	525 Rutledge Street	Rhame Brothers Warehouse; Camden Feed & Implement Company	c. 1894	office
072-0117.00	284-16-00-064	533 Rutledge Street	City Fire Department	c. 1900	furniture repair
072-0115.00	284-16-00-045	611 Rutledge Street	F.F. Patterson's Tailor Shop; Home Improvement Company	c. 1913	office
072-0114.00	284-16-00-044	615 Rutledge Street	Rock Springs Creamery; Rutledge Street Grocery	c. 1913	vacant
072-0113.00	284-16-00-043	617 Rutledge Street	Southern Express Company; American Railway Express Company	c. 1913	specialty store
072-0588.00	284-16-00-023	706 Rutledge Street		c. 1920	vacant
072-0589.00	284-16-00-029	709 Rutledge Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0592.00	284-16-00-020	712 Rutledge Street	Kirkland, Eugene House	c. 1910	vacant
072-0492.00	285-13-00-087	303 Savage Avenue		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0811.00	271-13-00-057	101 Union Street	Chesnut, General James and Mary Boykin House	c. 1848	single dwelling
071-0809.00	271-13-00-040	111 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0799.00	271-13-00-025	114 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0801.00	271-13-00-022	118 Union Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
071-0346.00	271-13-00-021	122 Union Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0494.00	285-13-00-065	207 York Street		c. 1915	single dwelling
072-0443.00	285-13-00-057	307 York Street		c. 1910	vacant
072-0444.00	285-13-00-055	311 York Street	Williams, Thomas J.	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0445.00	285-13-00-034	312 York Street	Douglass, James K. House; Reed, Nero House	1812	office

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
072-0472.00	284-16-00-039	403 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0469.00	284-16-00-225	406 York Street	Arthur, Abraham House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0467.00	284-16-00-221	412 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0466.00	284-20-00-035	413 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
072-0465.00	284-16-00-220	414 York Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0464.00	284-16-00-219	416 York Street		c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0463.00	284-16-00-217	420 York Street	Harris, Richard House	c. 1910	single dwelling
072-0502.00	284-20-00-029	513 York Street		c. 1920	single dwelling
Cemeteries and Gravesites					
072-0764.00	298-08-00-004	Campbell Street	Beth El Cemetery	1877	cemetery
072-0765.00	298-00-00-004	Campbell Street	Quaker Burial Ground	1759	cemetery
072-0768.00	298-08-00-007	Broad & Church Streets	Kershaw Enclosure	c. 1774	cemetery
072-0766.00	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Presbyterian Meeting House Cemetery	1780	cemetery
072-0766.01	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Ancrum Enclosure	c. 1847	cemetery plot
072-0766.02	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Trent Family Plot	c. 1854	cemetery plot
072-0766.03	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Alexander Enclosure	c. 1812	cemetery plot
072-0766.04	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street	Agnes of Glasgow Enclosure	1780	cemetery plot
072-0766.05	298-00-00-011	Meeting Street		unknown	cemetery plot
Parks and Greenspaces					
071-0201.00	284-08-00-098	Broad and Laurens Sts	Monument Square Park SW	1798	park
071-0207.00	284-08-00-079	Broad and Laurens Sts	Monument Square Park NW	1798	park
071-0222.00	284-08-00-080	Broad and Laurens Sts	Monument Square Park NE	1798	park
071-0820.00		Kirkwood & Johnson Lns	Kirkwood Common	c. 1818	park
072-0019.00	285-09-00-019	DeKalb & Lyttleton Sts	Hampton Park	1799	park
071-0244.00	271-17-00-001	Lyttleton St & Rectory Sq	Kershaw Park	1799	park
Structure					
072-0459.00	284-16-00-149	818 Market Street	Camden Powder Magazine	1859	vacant

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
Objects					
072-0034.00	284-12-00-116	502A Dekalb Street	Baron DeKalb Monument	1825	monument
072-0019.01	285-09-00-019	DeKalb & Lyttleton Sts	Richard Kirkland Fountain	1904	monument
071-0207.01	284-08-00-079	Broad & Laurens Streets	Dickinson Monument	c. 1856	monument
071-0201.01	284-08-00-098	Broad & Laurens Streets	Confed rate Monument	1883	monument
071-0244.01	271-17-00-001	Lyttleton St & Rectory Sq	Pantheon (Confederate Generals) Monument	1911	monument

Appendix C

Inventory of Potential Contributing Properties in a Revised City of Camden National Register Historic District

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0808.00		1802 Brevard Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0807.00		1805 Brevard Place		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0806.00	271-13-00-004	1809 Brevard Place		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0352.00	271-13-00-002	1819 Brevard Place		1928	single dwelling
071-0353.00	271-09-00-028	1820 Brevard Place		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0351.00	271-09-00-027	1822 Brevard Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0516.00	284-20-00-182	515 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0518.00	284-20-00-188	602 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0519.00	284-20-00-156	606 Broad Street		c. 1940	vacant
072-0409.00	284-16-00-157	830-832 Broad Street	Benjamin Dunlap Building Materials; John Team Hauling	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0406.00	284-16-00-106	918 Broad Street		c. 1940	barber shop
072-0105.00	284-12-00-201	1008 Broad Street	Budden's Book Shop; Michael Knoud Saddle Shop	c. 1925	specialty store
071-0217.00	270-20-00-155	1506 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0216.00	270-20-00-111	1606 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0370.00	270-20-00-110	1612 Broad Street	Stover, John C. House	c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0372.00	270-20-00-100	1613 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0375.00	270-20-00-103	1616 Broad Street	McCarley, W.C. House	1939	single dwelling
071-0374.00	270-20-00-102	1617 Broad Street	Clyburn, Lewis L. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0733.00	270-16-00-070	1719 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0729.00	270-16-00-055	1807 Broad Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0728.00	270-16-00-092	1904 Broad Street	Glover, Mrs. Catoe House	1928	inn
071-0727.00	270-12-00-053	1910 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0828.00		1916 Broad Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0737.00	270-12-00-020	2008 Broad Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0551.00	284-16-00-013	1006 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0554.00	284-12-00-078	1104 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0555.00	284-12-00-067	1110 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0556.00	284-12-00-066	1112 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0557.00	284-12-00-060	1114 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0610.00	284-08-00-061	1408 Campbell Street		c. 1935	multiple dwelling
071-0611.00	284-08-00-061	1410 Campbell Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0612.00	284-08-00-057	1412 Campbell Street		c. 1935	vacant
071-0618.00	284-08-00-001	1518 Campbell Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0621.00	270-20-00-048	1604 Campbell Street	Belton House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0622.00	270-20-00-047	1606 Campbell Street	Perry, Andrew House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0652.00	270-20-00-046	1608 Campbell Street	Gamble, James House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0689.00	270-15-00-142	1726 Campbell Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0726.00	270-12-00-042	1915 Carriage House Lane		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0725.00	270-12-00-042	1917 Carriage House Lane		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0397.00	270-20-00-108	512 Carrison Street		c. 1938	single dwelling
071-0341.00	271-13-00-081	206 Chesnut Street	Jordan, Harriett House	1925	single dwelling
071-0303.00	270-20-00-145	407 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0304.00	270-20-00-144	409 Chesnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0389.00	270-20-00-029	502 Chesnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0387.00	270-20-00-122	503 Chesnut Street	Barrett, Wilber and Clay House	c. 1927	single dwelling
071-0388.00	270-20-00-028	504 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0384.00	270-20-00-121	505 Chesnut Street	Cureton, James B. House	1927	single dwelling
071-0383.00	270-20-00-120	507 Chesnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0382.00	270-20-00-105	511 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0378.00	270-20-00-018	612 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0379.00	270-20-00-086	615 Chesnut Street	Gaskins, Lewis House	c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0702.00	270-20-00-083	619 Chesnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0704.00	270-20-00-064	623 Chesnut Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0052.00	285-05-00-084	212 Christmas Place		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0415.00	004-16-00-201	804 Church Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
072-0420.00	284-16-00-096	908 Church Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0421.00	284-16-00-096	910 Church Street		c. 1925	vacant
072-0092.00	284-12-00-125	619 Commerce Alley	Redfearn Motor Company Service Department	c. 1940	specialty
072-0073.00	284-12-00-115	506 DeKalb Street	T. Lee Little Theatre	c. 1945	theater\cinema
072-0074.00	284-12-00-110	526-528 DeKalb Street	Camden Hotel	c. 1925	office
072-0075.00	284-12-00-108	532 DeKalb Street	J.K. Shannon Cider & Apple Store; Rex Billiard Parlor	c. 1925	office
072-0079.00	284-12-00-103	540 1/2 DeKalb Street	Electric Maid Bake Shop Bake House	1927	office
072-0089.00	284-12-00-125	623-627 DeKalb Street	Bowden's Esso Service Station	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0090.00	284-12-00-125	629 DeKalb Street	Hasty's Battery Service	c. 1940	specialty store
072-0082.00	284-12-00-085	700 DeKalb Street	Kershaw County Agricultural Building	1938	government office
072-0584.00	284-12-00-083	704 DeKalb Street	Trinity United Methodist Church	1928	church
072-0579.00	284-16-00-004	711 DeKalb Street	McLester, Thomas House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0484.00	285-13-00-077	711 Fair Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0434.00	285-09-00-091	912 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0043.00	285-09-00-009	1202 Fair Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0046.00	285-05-00-098	1211 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0047.00	285-05-00-097	1213 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0260.00	271-17-00-147	1412 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0259.00	271-17-00-121	1416 Fair Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0772.00	284-20-00-299	705 George Wright Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0773.00	284-20-00-298	707 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0770.00	284-20-00-261	708 George Wright Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0771.00	284-20-00-260	710 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0774.00	284-20-00-258	716 George Wright Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0816.00	271-09-00-009	102 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0817.00	271-09-00-008	104 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0361.00	271-09-00-007	202 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0360.00	271-09-00-006	210 Greene Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0356.00	270-12-00-047	401 Greene Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0827.00		619 Greene Street		c. 1940	single dwelling
071-0535.00	285-05-00-130	1246 Haile Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0156.00	270-20-00-152	410 Hampton Street	McDowell, W.L. House	1925	single dwelling
071-0158.00	270-20-00-166	411 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0159.00	270-20-00-136	412 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0160.00	270-20-00-165	413 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0161.00	270-20-00-135	414 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0162.00	270-20-00-134	416 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0163.00	270-20-00-163	417 Hampton Street	Murdock, Johnson House	1931	single dwelling
071-0166.00	270-20-00-162	515 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0167.00	270-20-00-161	517 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0168.00	270-20-00-131	518 Hampton Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0169.00	270-20-00-115	522 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0172.00	270-20-00-158	525 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0173.00	270-20-00-113	526 Hampton Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0177.00	284-08-00-011	607 Hampton Street	Turner, James House	1925	single dwelling
071-0175.00	270-20-00-096	608 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0179.00	284-08-00-008	613 Hampton Street	Watts, James House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0180.00	284-08-00-007	615 Hampton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0648.00	284-08-00-121	1305 Highland Avenue	Baum, Bernard H. and Minnie House	1929	vacant
071-0187.00	284-08-00-110	1308 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0646.00	284-08-00-104	1309 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0645.00	284-08-00-103	1311 Highland Avenue	Waters, Olyn House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0186.00	284-08-00-059	1410 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0637.00	284-08-00-058	1411 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0636.00	284-08-00-050	1413 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0185.00	284-08-00-037	1502 Highland Avenue		c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0633.00	284-08-00-032	1503 Highland Avenue	Michiotis, Gus House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0184.00	284-08-00-033	1504 Highland Avenue	Williams, J.G. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0632.00	284-08-00-030	1505 Highland Avenue	Gaston, R.L. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0183.00	284-08-00-027	1506 Highland Avenue		c. 1941	single dwelling
071-0630.00	284-08-00-022	1509 Highland Avenue	Sheheen, Austin M. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0629.00	284-08-00-020	1511 Highland Avenue	Mickle, Joseph B. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0182.00	284-08-00-017	1512 Highland Avenue	Evans, H.F. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0628.00	284-08-00-016	1513 Highland Avenue	Clyburn, John H. and Sallie House	1926	single dwelling
071-0627.00	284-08-00-006	1515 Highland Avenue	Stokes, Alvo House	c. 1926	single dwelling
071-0626.00	284-08-00-005	1517 Highland Avenue	Partin, G.A. House	c. 1926	single dwelling
072-0480.00	285-13-00-096	308 King Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0478.00	284-16-00-122	410 King Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0513.00	284-20-00-157	507 King Street		c. 1925	multiple dwelling
072-0524.00	284-20-00-151	605 King Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
072-0787.00	284-20-00-077	716 King Street		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0814.00	271-09-00-003	105 Kirkwood Lane	Kirkland, Lawrence House	1925	single dwelling
071-0751.00	270-08-00-075	306 Kirkwood Lane		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0750.00	270-08-00-093	308 Kirkwood Lane		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0083.00	284-12-00-038	616 Lafayette Avenue	Moore, Wofford House	c. 1940	office
071-0795.00	271-17-00-013	1702 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0794.00	271-13-00-085	1704 Lakeview Avenue	Chase, Ross House	1928	single dwelling
071-0793.00	271-13-00-073	1706 Lakeview Avenue	Marshall, Benjamin W. House	1933	single dwelling
071-0792.00	271-13-00-068	1712 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0790.00	271-13-00-047	1722 Lakeview Avenue		1925	single dwelling
071-0797.00	271-13-00-039	1725 Lakeview Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0227.00	284-08-00-112	507 Laurens Court		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0225.00	284-08-00-042	513 Laurens Court		c. 1925	vacant
071-0281.00	285-05-00-070	203 Laurens Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0280.00	285-05-00-069	205 Laurens Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0279.00	285-05-00-068	207 Laurens Street	Karesh, A. Samuel House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0278.00	285-05-00-067	209 Laurens Street	Goodale, N. Roland House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0269.00	285-05-00-006	314 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0639.00	284-08-00-092	701 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0641.00	284-08-00-090	705 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0642.00	284-08-00-089	707 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0643.00	284-08-00-072	708 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0644.00	284-08-00-071	710 Laurens Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0625.00	270-20-00-054	1605 Lee Street	Kirkland, Everett House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0707.00	270-20-00-057	1611 Lee Street		c. 1925	vacant
072-0451.00	285-13-00-017	818 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0452.00	285-13-00-017	902 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0453.00	284-16-00-123	903 Lyttleton Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0020.00	284-12-00-118	1105 Lyttleton Street	Shaw, C.C. House	c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0310.00	270-16-00-146	1712 Lyttleton Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0057.00	285-05-00-080	209 Mackey Street	Waters, Thomas House	1925	single dwelling
072-0509.00	284-20-00-197	515 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0506.00	284-20-00-165	607 Market Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0505.00	284-20-00-106	707 Market Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0504.00	284-20-00-032	719 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0503.00	284-20-00-031	721 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0458.00	284-16-00-146	820 Market Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0121.00	284-16-00-073	909 Market Street	Rhame Cotton Gin	c. 1925	furniture store
072-0495.00	285-13-00-069	714 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0501.00	285-13-00-022	825 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0061.00	285-05-00-113	1207 Mill Street	Robinson, John E. House	c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0532.00	285-05-00-118	1212 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0284.00	285-05-00-078	1307 Mill Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0283.00	285-05-00-077	1309 Mill Street	Davis, Carrie M. House	c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0282.00	285-05-00-071	1311 Mill Street		c. 1923	single dwelling
071-0288.00	271-17-00-148	1417 Mill Street	Brunson, Dr. J.W. House	1939	single dwelling
071-0293.00	271-17-00-028	1605 Mill Street	Nettles, William F., Jr. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0294.00	271-17-00-021	1607 Mill Street	Sowell, Luther A. House	1933	single dwelling
071-0821.00		1704 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0343.00	271-13-00-075	1705 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0344.00	271-13-00-071	1708 Mill Street	Hinson, Doc C. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0345.00	271-13-00-064	1710 Mill Street	Young, Miss Lou House	1933	single dwelling
071-0822.00		1712 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0348.00	271-13-00-009	1808 Mill Street		c. 1925	single dwelling

Site No	Tax Parcel No.	Address	Site Name	Date	Present Use
071-0818.00	271-09-00-021	1906 Mill Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0205.00	284-08-00-060	1405 Monument Square		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0732.00	270-16-00-116	510 Pine Street	Smith, M.L., Jr. House	1933	single dwelling
071-0245.00	271-17-00-042	305 Rectory Square	Muller, Mortimer and Nancy House	1938	single dwelling
072-0119.00	284-12-00-186	516-518 Rutledge Street	Boykin McCaskill Grocery	c. 1925	specialty store
072-0112.00	284-16-00-038	629 Rutledge Street	Johnson's Fish Market	c. 1940	beauty salon
072-0591.00	284-16-00-021	710 Rutledge Street		c. 1925	vacant
072-0590.00	284-16-00-028	711 Rutledge Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0354.00	271-13-00-077	1707 Sarsfield Avenue	Graham, Lawrence E. House	c. 1935	single dwelling
071-0347.00	271-13-00-037	1717 Sarsfield Avenue		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0490.00	285-13-00-073	312 Savage Avenue		c. 1930	single dwelling
071-0810.00	271-13-00-027	104 Union Street	Savage, Henry, Sr. House	1938	single dwelling
071-0798.00	271-13-00-031	110 Union Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0823.00		127 Union Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0029.00	284-12-00-051	407 Walnut Street	Wilson, W.G., Jr. House	1925	single dwelling
072-0194.00	284-08-00-177	502 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0193.00	284-08-00-176	504 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0191.00	284-08-00-174	508 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0190.00	284-08-00-173	510 Walnut Street		c. 1925	office
072-0188.00	284-08-00-171	514 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0566.00	284-12-00-022	623 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
071-0649.00	284-12-00-009	702 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0564.00	284-12-00-020	705 Walnut Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0563.00	284-12-00-019	707 Walnut Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0471.00	284-16-00-038	405 York Street		c. 1925	single dwelling
072-0468.00	284-20-00-036	409 York Street		c. 1935	single dwelling
072-0526.00	284-20-00-024	601 York Street		c. 1940	beauty salon
072-0412.00	284-16-00-204	612 York Street	Anderson, James M. House	c. 1940	single dwelling

Appendix D

Inventory of Previously Surveyed Properties and National Register Nominations

Site Name	Address	Previous Site No.	Current Site No.
Bonds Conway House	811 Fair Street	not listed	0720441
Horse Branch Hall	102 Kirkwood Lane	not listed	0710813
Kamschatka	108 Kirkwood Lane		not listed
0710815			
Sarsfield	130 Chesnut Street	Not listed	0710796
*Bethesda Presbyterian Church	502 DeKalb Street	not listed	
0720033			
Old Kershaw County Courthouse	613 Broad Street	not listed	
0720521			
South Hill	606 Greene Street	not listed	0710399
Tanglewood	1403 Monument Square	not listed	0710204
Quaker Cemetery	Campbell and Meeting streets	not listed	
0720765			
Price House	722 Broad Street	not listed	0720525
Greenleaf Villa	1307 Broad Street	not listed	0710198
**Kendall Mill and Mill Village	90 Hampton Street	38KE 1122-41	0710789

* National Historic Landmark, listed 2/4/1985

** National Register District, listed 3/19/1982