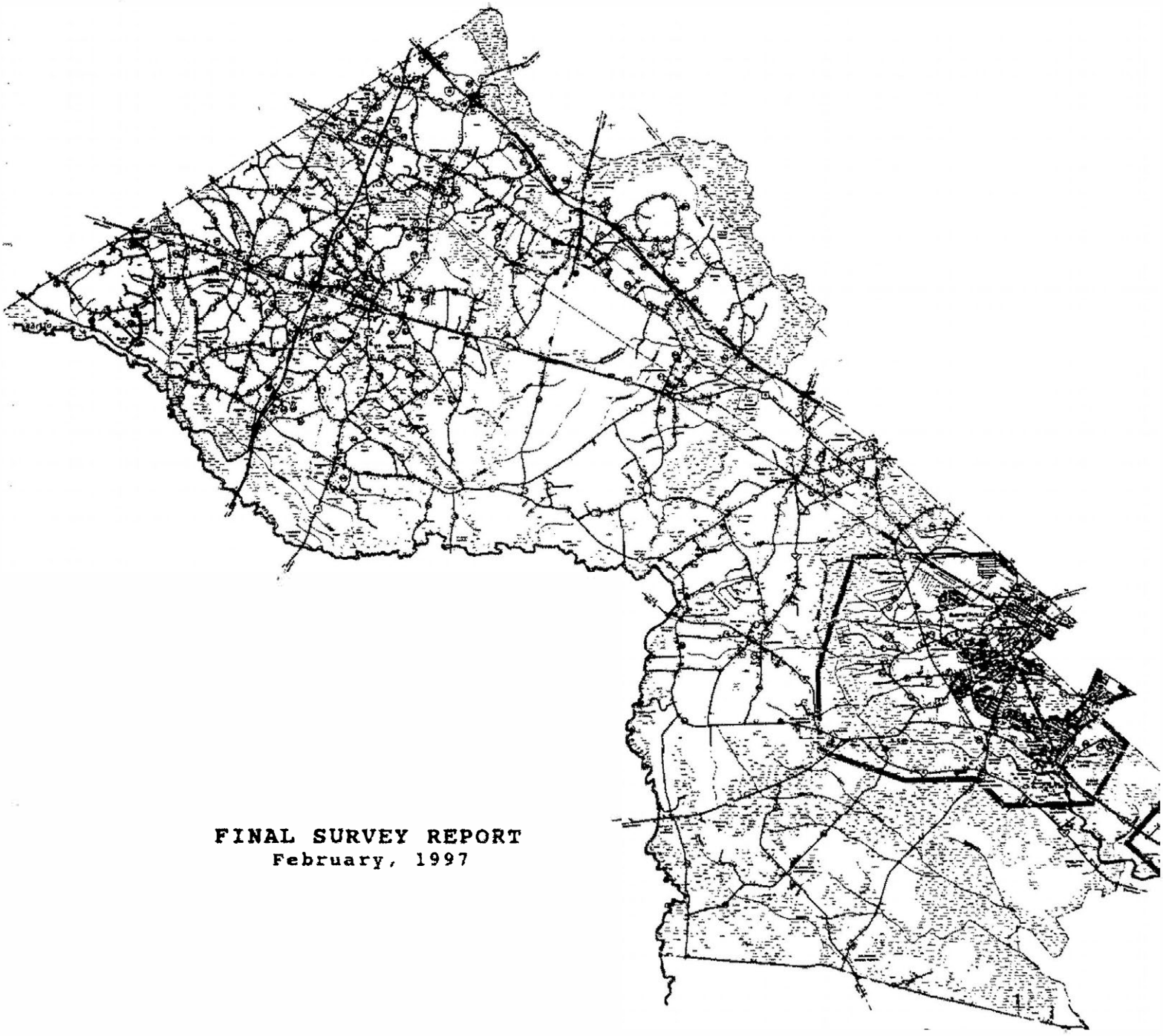
DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY



FINAL SURVEY REPORT
February, 1997

Preservation Consultants, Inc.
Charleston, South Carolina

Survey information (maps, survey site forms, photographs, negatives and slides) will be stored in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources files of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The information is also on file with the County's Department of Planning and Zoning. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Planning and Zoning at the County Office Building in Summerville.

SURVEY REPORT

DORCHESTER COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

Title VI and Age Discrimination

This program receives Federal financial assi tance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of tne 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.

2. Boundaries of Survey Area

The boundaries of the survey area are those of modern Dorchester County. The county is bounded by Charleston County to the southeast, Colleton County to the southwest, Orangeburg County to the northwest, and Berkeley County to the northeast. (See Appendix One, "Map Showing Boundaries of the Survey Area.") The section of Dorchester County that is inside the incorporated City of North Charleston was included in the Statewide Inventory during the City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey (1994-95). That area was not re-surveyed.

The section of Summerville that is inside Berkeley County was surveyed in 1989 with the Berkeley County Inventory. Only a few properties, mostly along Highway 17A east of I-26, were inventoried. None of them were found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Field work and research undertaken during the Dorchester County Survey supports the determination of non-eligibility for those properties.

3. Number of Properties Surveyed

The South Carolina Statewide Inventory includes Dorchester County Sites #1 through 1101. #1 through 7 are properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places before 1996; #8 is the Summerville Historic District; #9 through 22 were assigned during a federal compliance project, "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Trolley Road Widening Project, Summerville, Dorchester County, S.C."

1079 site numbers were assigned during the Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey: #23 through 1101. Including separately-inventoried properties that are parts of complexes, a total of 1186 sites were inventoried. Of these, 23 are components of National Register-listed properties; 1163 sites were inventoried that are not listed in the National Register.

1172 Statewide Survey Site Forms were prepared. 23 of these are for National Register properties; 1149 are for historic properties not listed in the Register.

4. Number of Square Miles Surveyed

The survey area includes approximately 575 square miles.

5. Surveyors

Project Manager:	Sarah Fick
Historical Research:	Sarah Fick Steven Davis
Field Survey:	Steven Davis Sarah Fick
Photography:	Steven Davis Sarah Fick

6. Beginning and Ending Dates of Survey

February 1996 to December 1996

7. Objectives of Survey

The Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey is part of the survey program of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places is the foundation of South Carolina's historic preservation program. The primary objectives of the survey are to identify historic resources, record their locations, and evaluate their significance in the context of South Carolina's history. The SHPO uses the Statewide Survey for preservation planning, and as an evaluation tool to establish National Register eligibility. The survey enables the SHPO to work effectively with local communities in their historic preservation efforts. On the local level, survey information is a tool for planning, zoning and economic development programs. The information can also serve as a basis for publications, tours, and educational projects. Dorchester County will use the Historic Survey as a resource for the South Carolina Heritage Corridor and for the county's Centennial Celebration in 1997.

8. Methodology and Products of Survey

The Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey was conducted in accordance with the *SURVEY MANUAL: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (revised edition June 1990), slightly modified to suit local needs. There were five stages, as outlined in the Manual: 1) background historical research; 2) reconnaissance survey; 3) intensive survey; 4) research on individual properties; 5) production of survey report. For this project, survey-eligible properties were defined as above-ground cultural resources that retain their physical integrity: buildings, sites, structures and objects (including landscape features) that were originally built before 1941 and those that were constructed after 1940 but are significant for design or historical associations. In general, properties constructed between 1941 and 1950 were not intensively surveyed, but their locations are marked on the survey maps.

Survey Products are provided in duplicate to the Department of Planning and Zoning and to the SHPO. They are 1) Statewide Survey Site Forms and Continuation Sheets; 2) black-and-white photographs (attached to Continuation Sheets); 3) photographic negatives and negative logs (housed at SHPO); 4) Compiled Inventory of survey sites (included with this report, and provided on diskette to the Department of Planning and Zoning); 5) maps; 6) color slides; and 7) this Survey Report, including Narrative History and Bibliography.

Copies of photographs and Survey Site Forms for properties within the Town of Summerville, and the survey maps that include Summerville, were provided to the town's Department of Planning and Annexation.

Historical Research

The historical narrative provides an overview of Dorchester County's history and interprets the circumstances under which its built environment developed. The history is organized thematically, with each section including examples of related sites. A list of libraries and sources consulted is included with the bibliography.

Field Work

Two kinds of field survey were employed in the Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey: reconnaissance and intensive. During the reconnaissance survey, every street and road was driven, and properties that should be surveyed

intensively were noted on maps. During intensive survey, field workers assigned site numbers, completed site forms, and photographed the resources. Reconnaissance of the towns of Summerville and St. George was undertaken early in the project as a basis for scheduling field work. In other parts of the county, reconnaissance and intensive survey were carried out simultaneously. The reconnaissance identified a large number of resources originally built between 1940-1950. Those that retain integrity of design and material are noted on Topo Maps as "1940s" but were not photographed or included in intensive survey reporting. Those without integrity are circled on the maps. Interesting properties that were not surveyed - cane mills, barns, pecan orchards, tenant houses - because of date or structural integrity are annotated on the maps as appropriate.

Survey Site Forms and Maps

Each form provides location, architectural description, and date of construction or other historical data for the resource surveyed. Photographs are attached to the continuation sheet. The site number begins with a three-digit number corresponding to the USGS Topographic Map Quadrangle that includes the site.

Most survey properties were treated as individual sites, with a separate site number, photograph and site card. Related sites and buildings in complexes were assigned a single site number, with decimal numbers assigned to each component (e.g. #0001064.00, church; #0001064.01 cemetery). In one case, the Behling Court complex in St. George, there were 16 very similar buildings constructed as a war-worker housing complex. These buildings were assigned a single site number (#4400835.00 and #4400835.01) because a single architectural description suffices for all of them. On the continuation sheet is information about each building: address, variations and alterations. Maps and the compiled inventory include all the buildings.

Index of Sites ("Compiled Inventory")

For each property surveyed, the compiled inventory includes the Topographic Quadrangle Number, site number, address, Tax Map parcel number, type of resource, and date of construction. It was computerized in a database format compatible with the system used by Dorchester County's Department of Planning and Zoning. A copy of the compiled inventory is included with this report.

Maps

Project maps are USGS Topographic Quadrangle maps, and inset maps for the towns of Harleyville, Reevesville, Ridgeville, St. George and Summerville. Topographic maps are marked to show site numbers, and annotated to show pre-1950 buildings that were not intensively surveyed.

9. Historical Background of the Survey Area

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GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Dorchester County occupies 575 square miles of South Carolina's lower pine belt, bounded by Colleton, Orangeburg, Charleston and Berkeley counties. The Edisto River is the western and southern boundary with Colleton County, Four Holes Swamp forms the northeast boundary with Orangeburg and Berkeley counties, and Rantowles Creek and the Ashley River define part of the southeastern boundary with Charleston County.

Part of the southern boundary between Dorchester and Charleston counties is County Line Road, the early route from Parker's Ferry on the Edisto River toward Charleston. Dorchester County's other straight boundaries, with Orangeburg County to the northwest, Berkeley to the northeast, and Charleston at the southeast, were originally surveyed to separate Colleton, Orangeburg and Charleston districts.

Dorchester County's shape can be described as an hourglass or bow tie, its northwestern and southeastern sections divided by Four Holes Swamp, which runs north to south. The section northwest of Four Holes Swamp is further divided by Indian Field Swamp and Polk Swamp, which run generally southeast into the Edisto River. At the southeastern half of the county, Cypress Swamp runs south into the Ashley River, separating Ridgeville and Givhans from Summerville, Jedburg and Knightsville. South of the Ashley River is an area of savannas just above tidal river levels, where Drayton Swamp, Fishburne Creek and Rantowles Creek flow southeast toward the Stono River system.

The swamp basins that cover much of Dorchester County were difficult to cultivate except by rice planters. Into the twentieth century rice was grown in inland fields along the freshwater swamps, and tidal cultivation was possible along the Ashley River. Beyond the edges of the swamps lay well-drained sandy soil good for planting cotton, which became a much more important crop in Dorchester County than rice. Lumber and naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine) were the county's other principal economic activity historically, and pine forests remain an important component of the working landscape.

From an early date, swamps were known to be health risks. Lowcountry residents were aware of the connection between wetlands and malaria long before the role of mosquitoes as carriers was discovered. In 1825 Robert Mills found Colleton District (which included Dorchester County) to be "decidedly unhealthy" except the sand hills and ridges remote from the swamps.[1] Farms were established on high ground, while population density remained very low in the swampy areas.

Swamps and waterways in Dorchester County affected transportation routes as well as agricultural and residence patterns. Except the Ashley River below Bacons Bridge, the rivers were not navigable for craft deeper than canoes or rafts of logs, so travelers between Charleston and the interior had to cross Dorchester County overland, on some of the earliest roads in South Carolina. The routes relied on ferries and bridges, and the roadways were often impassable in wet weather.

Dorchester County's early economy, based on agriculture and timber production for the Charleston market, did not encourage the formation of towns. The earliest village, Dorchester, was a trading post near the head of the navigable section of the Ashley River. A century later, Summerville began as a planters' summer retreat. Crossroads towns were just beginning to evolve around the main roads when the South Carolina Rail Road and Canal Company opened its line from Charleston to Aiken in 1832. Railroad stations, not road intersections, determined where Dorchester County's towns would develop.

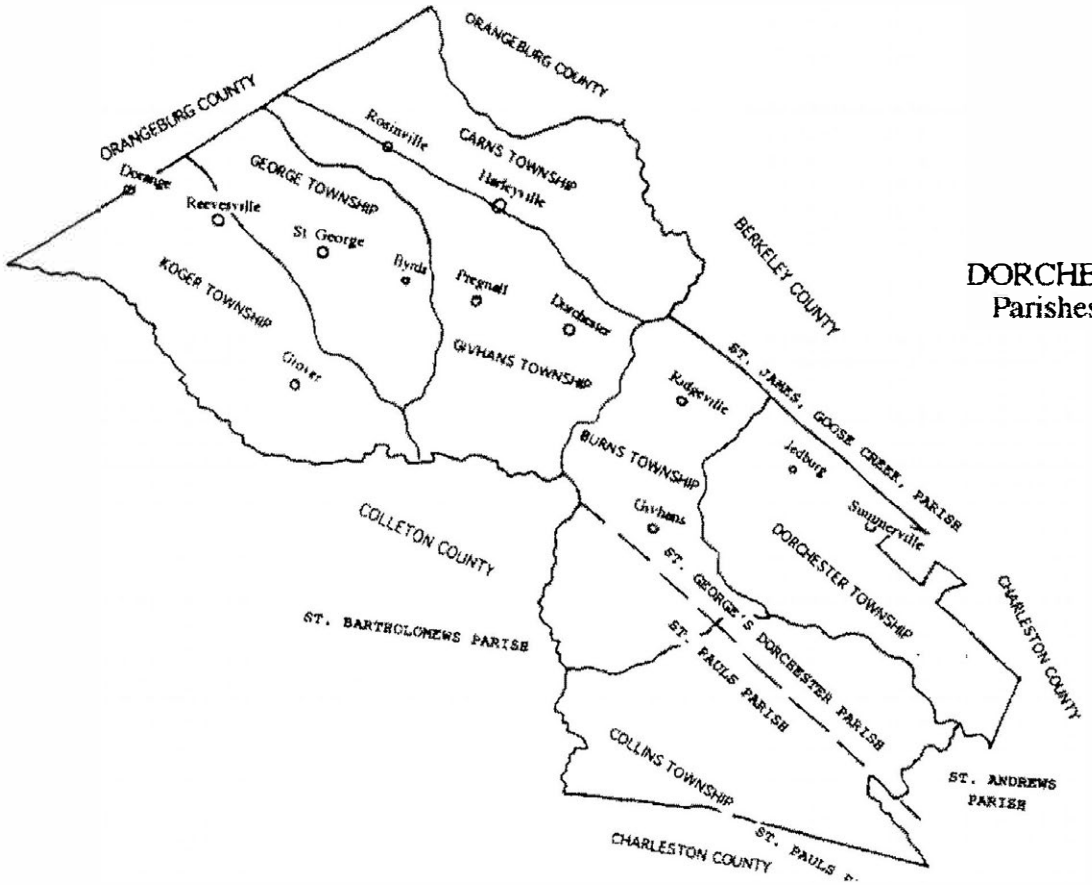
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL JURISDICTION

Dorchester County was created by an Act of the South Carolina legislature in 1897, after several local elections were held to decide the name of the new county (Dorchester or Edisto) and its county seat (St. George, Summerville, or Ridgeville).[2] Most of the county's area was taken from Colleton County, with part of the eastern section below Four Holes Swamp, and half of Summerville, being carved out of Berkeley County.

The area that is today's Dorchester County had been historically divided into parishes, districts, counties and townships. In 1682 the province of South Carolina was divided into three counties, Craven, Berkeley and Colleton. Today's Dorchester County was in both "Berkeley" and "Colleton" counties, which do not correspond to the modern counties with the same names.

Parishes laid out as administrative units for the Church of England soon became the primary units of local government. In 1706, a Church Act divided South Carolina into ten parishes. In 1717 St. George's, Dorchester, Parish was subdivided from the upper portion of St. Andrews Parish. St. Georges lies wholly within today's Dorchester County, and makes up most of its land area. The county also includes small parts of St. Pauls and St. James, Goose Creek, parishes. St. Georges and St. Pauls Parishes were in Colleton District, the reporting unit used by Robert Mills in his 1820-1825 survey and maps of South Carolina.

Until 1870 parishes remained the divisions for census reports in the Lowcountry. Beginning in 1880, in much of South Carolina townships replaced parishes as administrative and census reporting units. The Colleton County townships that became Dorchester County in 1897 are Burns, Dorchester, Carns, George, Givhans, Koger, and part of Collins. The land taken from Berkeley County was added to Burns and Dorchester townships except for the small section of St. James, Goose Creek, Parish, near the town of Summerville. Therefore, census data for Dorchester County is organized by township from 1880 forward.

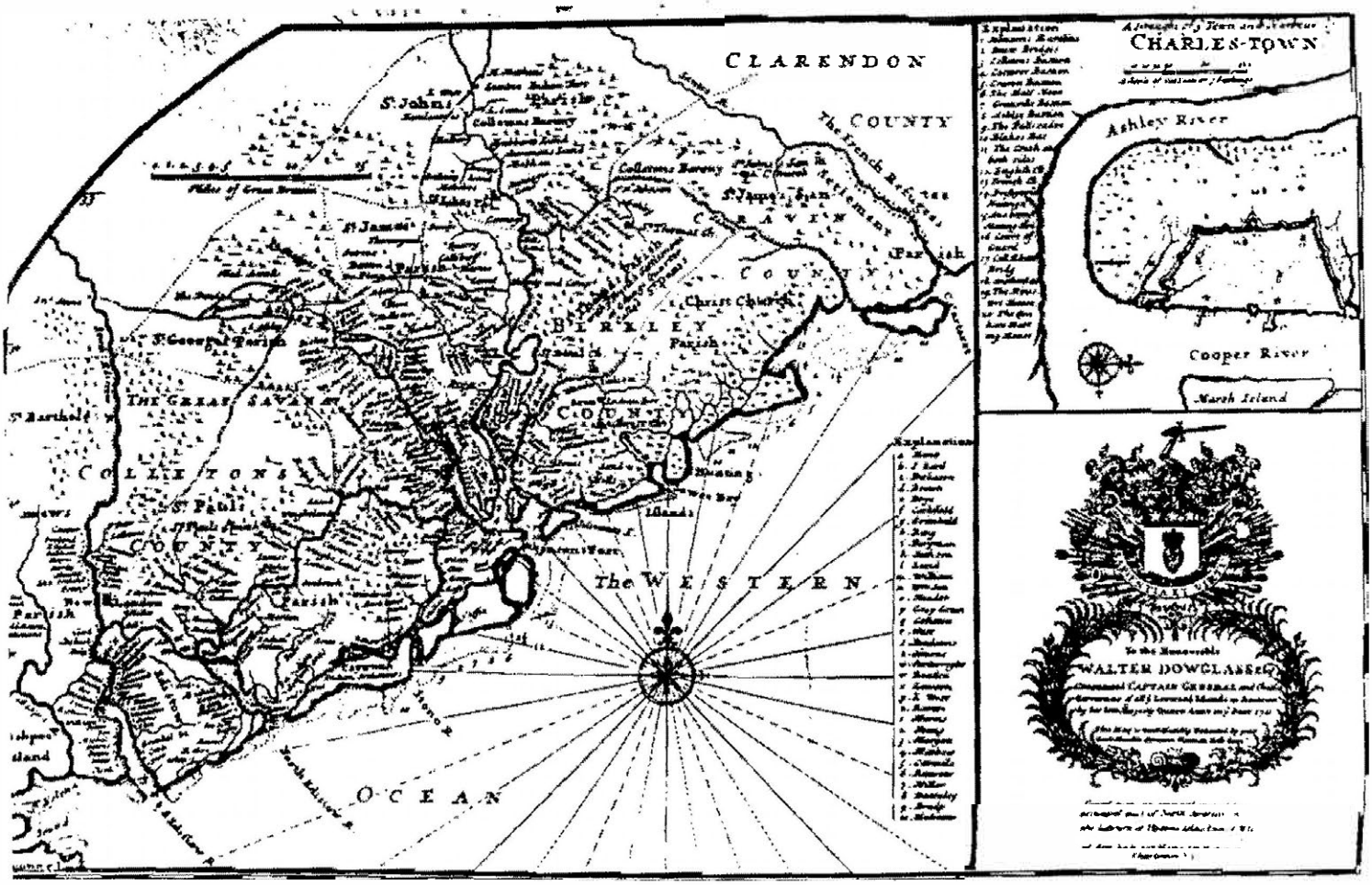


DORCHESTER COUNTY
Parishes and townships

EARLY SETTLEMENT, 1670-1765

In 1670 about 150 English colonists arrived at today's Charles Towne Landing and established a settlement. The town was moved to the Charleston peninsula in 1680 and developed rapidly. Backcountry traders bargained for dressed deerskins and other Native American goods, and settlers began to establish inland farmsteads or plantations. By 1715 there were about 16,000 people in the colony, nearly all of them living within thirty miles of Charleston.

During the first years of the colony, white immigrants brought black slaves with them. As they developed an export economy based on agriculture instead of deerskins and forest goods, they imported great numbers of slaves. In 1695 slaves made up about one-quarter of South Carolina's population. By 1720, although most white settlers owned few or no slaves, almost two-thirds of the population was black (12,000 of 19,000).[3]



South Carolina in about 1715

Land in Dorchester County was granted from a very early date. In 1675 the Earl of Shaftsbury (later Lord Ashley Cooper) received a grant for Ashley Barony, on the southwest side of the Ashley River. The 12,000-acre barony lay between Middleton Place and a point upriver (west) of Bacons Bridge. The residence was probably located near today's Mateeba Plantation.

Newington Plantation, at the southwest edge of Summerville, began as 3,000 acres laid out in 1680 for Daniel Axtell. By 1696, when his widow "Lady" Rebecca

Axtell was living at Newington, it had been enlarged to 4,420 acres. Colonel Joseph Blake, an Axtell grandson, built a brick mansion on Newington. The Blake family rarely lived at Newington after 1792, and in 1837 sold it to Henry A. Middleton. Newington's setting did not allow for cotton or tidal rice planting, and it was probably only lightly used by 1845 when the house burned.

Mount Boone Plantation was the thousand-acre northwest section of Newington given by Rebecca Axtell to her daughter Ann in 1711. Ann and her husband Joseph Boone were both buried on the plantation.

The Middleton and Waring families were important early landowners on the Ashley River. Benjamin Waring had a grant of 700 acres in 1693; by his death in 1712 he owned 2,470 acres northeast of Cypress Swamp/Ashley River beyond Newington. Slann's Bridge was known as "Mr. Thomas Waring's Bridge" as early as 1722. Southwest of the bridge was Cypress Plantation, granted to Benjamin Waring in 1704, and the Warings' Pine Hill.

At the northeast side of the Ashley River, in today's North Charleston, were Tipseeboo (mostly in Charleston County), granted to Thomas Butler in 1679; Archdale, granted to Richard Baker in 1681; Childs, granted in 1679; Spring Farm, granted in 1704; and Cedar Grove, granted in 1684.

Dorchester County's best-known early settlers were the Puritans who established Dorchester, the first village in the county. In late 1695 a small group from Dorchester, Massachusetts, arrived in Charleston Harbor with the intention of selecting land for members of their church to settle. They chose 4,050 acres on the north side of the Ashley River, from Booshoe or Bossua (Dorchester) Creek up to Bacons Bridge, and inland to today's Summerville. In 1697 a group of 158 church members returned to take possession of the land. They laid out farm lots, and set aside a 45-acre tract for the Village of Dorchester, a "place of trade" where Congregationalists and non-members could acquire town lots.

Dorchester was well-chosen as a trading point. This section of the Ashley River was navigable down to Charleston, and the village was near the main early roads. Although the Congregationalists had established their church two miles outside the village, in 1719 the Anglican Church selected Dorchester Village as the location of St. George's, Dorchester, Parish Church.

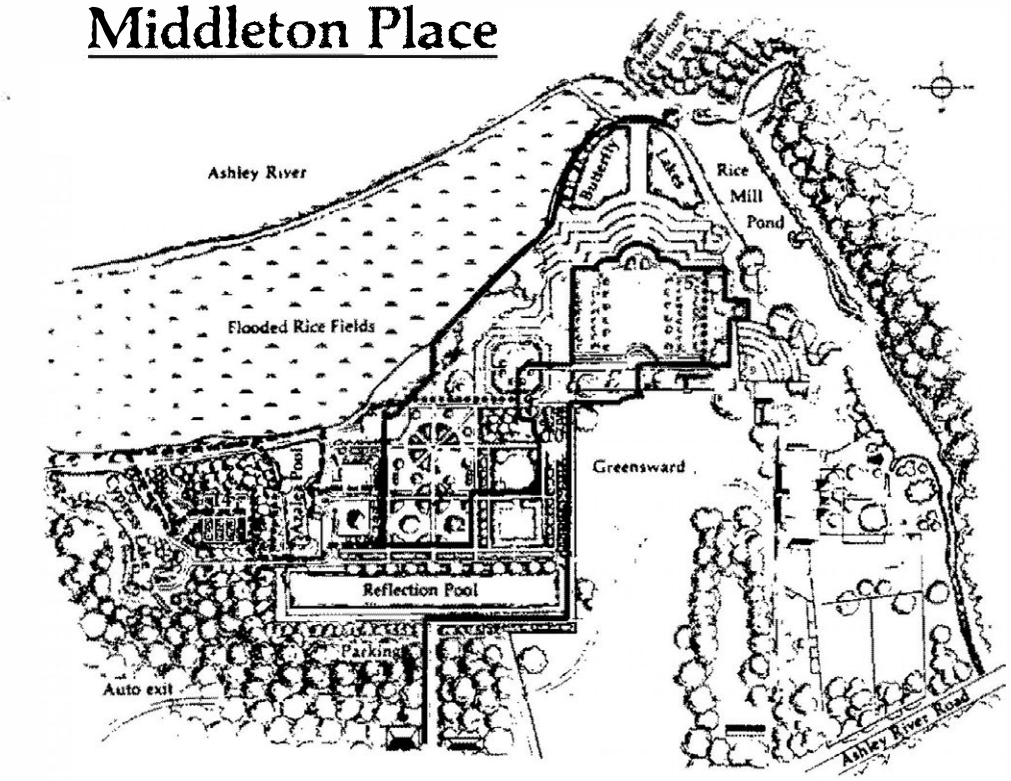
As rice and indigo replaced deerskins and naval stores in the economy of colonial South Carolina, Dorchester Village declined as a population center. The parish church and school kept the village alive until the American Revolution, even after the departure of most of the Congregationalists for new farms around Midway, Georgia, during the 1750s.[4]

White settlement in interior South Carolina was disrupted by the Yamassee Indian War of 1715. From their base near Pocotaligo, Native Americans went to war against the colonists, destroying farms and villages as far north as Wiltown on the South Edisto River. They were pushed back, but when Catawbas and other tribes began to attack areas northwest of Charleston, the Yamassee returned from the south. In July 1715 they crossed the Edisto River, and battled almost to the Ashley. Captain George Chicken's Goose Creek militia defeated the Indians near The Forks (the intersection of Highway 61 and Highway 17A).

The war was over by mid-1716, but the defensive ring of fortifications or command posts inland from Charleston was maintained for several years. Near Givhan's Ferry, a fort was built on James Rawlings' Edisto Bluff plantation to guard the western edge of the colony. It was garrisoned by rangers who maintained communication between Charleston and Fort Moore (near Augusta) until June 1718.[5]

Following the defeat of the Yamassee, the suitability of freshwater swamps along the Ashley River for rice cultivation, and the location close to Charleston, encouraged settlement. When St. George's, Dorchester, Parish was formed in 1717, its population was estimated as 115 white families (500 persons), and 1,300 slaves. Three years later there were 876 whites living in St. Georges Parish. There were 87 slaveholders among the heads of households in 1726. Even at this early date, seven people in St. Georges Parish owned more than fifty slaves each, although most estates were smaller (more than half had fewer than ten slaves). As the population grew, nearly all the new residents were slaves. Only 12% of the 3,815 residents of St. Georges Parish were free whites in 1741.

Increased numbers of slaves made possible the conversion of freshwater swamps to ricefields. South Carolina rice planters improved production from 8,000 barrels exported in 1715 to 40,000 barrels annually in the 1730s. Between 1734 and 1768 several Acts of Assembly called for the upper Ashley River, between Slann's Bridge and Dorchester Village, to be straightened and cleared for navigation and drainage, so that surrounding lands could be cultivated. Rice planting continued its upward trend, and during the 1740s, South Carolina also became the British Empire's major producer of indigo dye. Rice and indigo growing spread together along inland swamps as far west as Aiken County.[6]



Site Plan: Middleton Place National Historic Landmark

Survey data: None of Dorchester County's great plantations remain intact. At Middleton Place, Site #4910004, can still be seen parts of the ricefield system, extensive landscaped grounds dating from before the American Revolution, and a large wing of the house. A modern subdivision has been built on Newington Plantation, with a greenspace, Site #4910005, set aside to protect the location of the Blakes' house. Archaeological evidence remains of the causeway and plantation landing at Cedar Grove. See Dorchester Village, Site #4910007; Givhan's Ferry, Site #3101002.06; Boone Hill Cemetery, Site #4910027; Waring cemeteries, Site #1031087 and #4961089.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Revolutionary War began in lowcountry South Carolina with the Battle of Sullivan's Island, June 1776. After this American victory, most of the war was fought in the north. There were no full-scale military operations in the Lowcountry, but there were skirmishes in Dorchester County during 1781-1782. In 1928 workers building a new Four Holes Bridge on Highway 78/178 found a Revolutionary-era cannon in the swamp. A granite marker was erected to commemorate actions between Col. Henry Hampton and British Lord Rawdon, and the cannon was mounted on the new bridge. There it stood until 1946 when it was taken to St. George for safe storage. In 1958 the cannon was returned to its spot on the bridge and stolen. Recovered again, it was placed in the National Guard Armory at Summerville.

Fort Dorchester also saw action during the Revolutionary War. The fort had been built at Dorchester Village as a powder magazine during the French and Indian War (1756-1763). When the Revolutionary War broke out, the fort was garrisoned by Francis Marion's Second Regiment, and Dorchester Village was transformed into a military depot. There was little activity until early 1780. When the British siege of Charleston began, Americans assembled at Fort Dorchester for their march to defend the city. Into the twentieth century "Marion's Oak" near Bacon's Bridge was said to mark the place where General Francis Marion and his troops camped while guarding the crossing.

After Charleston fell on May 12, 1780, the British briefly occupied Dorchester Village as they passed through to cut off the American escape route. They substantially damaged the fort, parish church, school, and Congregational Church before a stand-off with Col. Wade Hampton forced their retreat to Charleston in December 1781. Dorchester was then a no-man's land until December 1782 when the British evacuated Charleston.[7]

Survey data: Four Holes marker, Site #4100144; Fort Dorchester, Site #4910007.

THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD IN DORCHESTER COUNTY, 1780-1860

After the American Revolution, South Carolinians adapted to the new economic system, without British subsidies. Planters faced extensive damage to ricefields and indigo beds in the swampy areas of Dorchester County. With the loss of British subsidies, indigo was less profitable and many planters abandoned it. Instead of rebuilding dams and reserves, they also deserted much of the swampland they had cultivated for rice, adopting the new tidal method of irrigation. Lowcountry planters moved their operations to the edges of rivers where fresh water moved by tides allowed much larger rice fields than those fed by inland streams.

The decline in inland rice and indigo in swampy areas was dramatic. As former plantations reverted to pine forest, the abandonment of clearing and drainage systems in freshwater swamps probably increased the number of mosquitoes. Vast beds of stagnant water in tidal fields also served as breeding grounds. The malarial swamps of Dorchester County were well-known as "hot-beds of disease," as Robert Mills called them.

The development of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century was as important as the changes in rice planting in pulling planters out of South Carolina's swamps. No longer limited by the amount of cotton they could process, planters were encouraged to abandon their unhealthy wetlands, move to higher ground, and cultivate huge fields of cotton. By 1824 cotton was among the top three agricultural products in all 28 districts of South Carolina.

The economy of Colleton District rested on rice and slaves. Today's Dorchester County was part of Colleton District, but little of it resembled the region along the Ashepoo, lower Edisto, and Combahee rivers. Only on the lower Ashley River and in St. Pauls Parish was rice an important cash crop. The topography of St. Georges Parish, the major part of today's Dorchester County, was more similar to adjacent Orangeburg District, outside the tidal rice belt. In 1824 Orangeburg District counted indigo, cotton and lumber as its three principal products. Indigo was probably a cash crop in today's Dorchester County, even if the amount was statistically insignificant within Colleton District's rice, cotton and lumber economy.

Nineteenth century land use patterns in today's Dorchester County must be estimated by reference to the surrounding districts. In 1824, 67% of the total acreage in Charleston and Colleton districts was cultivated. By contrast, only 35% of Orangeburg District was under cultivation. Probably less than 50% of the land in Dorchester County was cultivated. In swamps and undrained "wasteland" lumbering and livestock grazing were the only feasible uses of the land. In the fall planters sent their slaves into the woods to catch hogs and cattle. Beginning in the 1830s, live animals could be shipped by rail, encouraging both large planters and small operators to keep livestock in the swamps.

David Gavin seems to have been typical of the kind of planter/businessman who was successful in Dorchester County. Owner of about 3,000 acres in the area of Gum Branch and Little Gum Branch south of Byrds, Gavin was a land surveyor and estate manager who managed legal affairs for clients and his family. He was also a rice and cotton planter, kept free-ranging livestock for market, and sold lumber and timber products from his Texas Plantation. In 1858 he planted only 22 acres in short-staple cotton, making 4,024 pounds (about 9 bales). In 1859, with 29 slaves, he made just over sixteen bales.

Although their rice production could not compare with the rest of Colleton District, whose tremendous crops came from the parishes of St. Bartholomew and St. Paul, planters in St. Georges Parish continued to grow rice in their stream-fed inland fields. In 1849 they produced 699,933 pounds of rice, which was an important part of the daily diet. In 1857 David Gavin's slaves produced twenty-one bushels, planting about the same number of acres as he had in cotton. Well into the 1860s, Gavin's slaves planted and harvested rice.[8]

The first Census of the United States, taken in 1790, found fewer than 4,500 residents in St. George's, Dorchester, Parish (most of today's Dorchester County). The proportion of slave to free (70:30) was higher than the state average (43:57), but much lower than in adjacent parishes: St. Pauls (94:6), St. James Goose Creek (84:16), St. Andrews (86:14), or St. Bartholomews (82:18).

During the period 1790-1830 South Carolina's population more than doubled. Lowcountry parishes, including St. Pauls, typically grew as rapidly as the state in general. However, the increase in St. Georges Parish was just over 10%. By 1820 its population had grown only to 4,715 (1,320 white), and in 1830 stood at 4,721, almost unchanged from 1820. During the same period, the number of slaves had decreased 5% while the white population increased 14% to 1,504.

In the years after 1830, many South Carolina planters and their slaves left worn-out cotton lands for fresh and inexpensive land in states to the southwest. Statewide the population grew only 2% between 1830 and 1840. During this decade, St. Georges Parish saw an 11% decrease in population, to 4,188. Among the emigrants from Dorchester County was planter Joseph Koger who moved in 1838 to Mississippi, where he became a successful politician. The Givhans family, at one time owners of over 6,000 acres along the Edisto River, had all moved to Alabama by 1843. Departing planters took their slaves, whose number fell 18% to 2,542

(61% of total population) by 1840. In St. Pauls Parish, the population declined to 5,548 (85% slaves).

After the changes of the 1830s and 1840s, slave ownership patterns in St. Georges Parish were stable between 1850 and 1860. The total population in 1860 was 5,718: 40% white, 2% free blacks, 58% slave. In adjacent parishes, around 80% of the residents were slaves. In 1850 there were 215 owners of slaves in St. Georges Parish; in 1860 there were 247. Small numbers of slaves were typical. In 1850 7% of owners had only one slave; 36% had five or less. In 1860 9% had one slave; 42% had five or less. In 1850 two planters had more than 70 slaves (Williams Middleton, 116, and J. M. Dwight, 82). By 1860 five men had more than 70: Isaac Murray (98), R. S. Bedon (80), S. C. Brownlee (73), Joseph H. Waring and Augustus Fludd. The latter two were the only residents of St. Georges Parish to be counted among the 440 South Carolinians who owned at least 100 slaves in any one parish in 1860. Fludd (1833-1897) of Bloomfield Plantation and Summerville had 170 slaves working in St. Georges Parish, and 85 in Orangeburg District; Waring (1823-1876) of Pine Hill Plantation and Summerville held 107 slaves.



December 1938. Summerville.
Servant quarters in the rear of a home
MARION POST WOLCOTT
LC-USF34-50598

From Constance B. Schultz, A South Carolina Album, 1936-1948

For the 1860 census, slave owners reported the number of dwellings they owned that were occupied by slaves. The average in St. Georges Parish was one house per four slaves, and no owner seems to have exceeded six slaves (counting children) per house. A few slave owners reported owning no slave dwellings.

Some of them, such as James George (19 slaves), are known to have been townspeople whose slaves probably lived "out" in independent housing.[9]

> Survey data: Most of the antebellum houses remaining in Dorchester County are in towns. The best-known residences in rural areas are two-story I-houses: the Roger House (Carroll Place), Site #4200006, Westbury House, Site #4400042, and Clayton House, Site #3201056.
> The only slave dwellings known to remain are in Summerville, the homes of slaves who lived in town next to their masters. See Sites #4960255.01, 4960467.01, and the outbuilding at Site #4960478.

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War took place outside today's Dorchester County, but for five years the agricultural, economic and social life of the area was disrupted. In January 1861 the First Batallion, Eighteenth Regiment, was called out to form a volunteer company at St. George. In his diary, David Gavin commented that his overseer was among the volunteers, so that Gavin needed to feed and house the man's family while a new overseer took over his work.

In 1861 Col. Morgan T. Appleby recruited and organized Company C, 24th Regiment SCV, in upper St. Georges Parish. In January 1862 the Second Volunteer Company left George's Station, the fourth company gone from the parish. Fifty years old, David Gavin lamented the situation of the planter left at home: "no shoes for my people yet and nowhere can I get them... Nearly all the white men have been called into military service; I have but little leather and no person to work what I have."

While Gavin followed the war news during the early summer of 1862, his 33 slaves planted rice, sweet potatoes and peas. By late fall, "times are hard on us here... but it is trifling in comparison to those in towns and those who have been driven from their homes." Refugees from Charleston and the coast moved to Summerville, and some are said to have camped at Indian Field Campground.

Too old to fight, David Gavin sent his slaves to serve the Confederate Army. When the bombardment of Charleston began in the summer of 1863, three of them spent two months working on the fortifications at Sullivan's Island. Several times in 1864 he paid train passage to send one or more slaves to work on fortifications on the Edisto River.

During February 1865, while Sherman marched across the Midlands of South Carolina, Union troops moved inland from Charleston. By March they had secured a line across the railroad above Summerville, extending south to the Charleston-to-Savannah rail line. Summerville surrendered to Union General John Hatch, who was then in command of Charleston. Sporadic raiding troops, white and black, including those who were stationed in the area, were responsible for destruction along the Ashley River. The main house at Middleton Place and the house at Cedar Grove Plantation, at the opposite side of the river, were both burned.

A bridge at Givhans Ferry burned at some point during the Civil War. The railroad through Dorchester County was largely undamaged, except a portion of the trestle over Four Hole Swamp which was burned. From a point two miles below Orangeburg to Charleston, trains could still run after the war, although they were controlled by federal regiments until June 1865.[10]

> Survey data: Indian Field Campground, Site #4400003; Middleton Place, #4910004; Givhans Ferry, #3201002.06.

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1865-1900

There was very little population increase from 1860 to 1880 in the parishes that became Dorchester County: all of St. George's, Dorchester, Parish, part of St. Paul's Parish and a small slice of St. James, Goose Creek, Parish. Because the census was based on parishes, it is almost impossible to estimate the population within today's Dorchester County until 1880, when it can be approximated using township figures.

Between 1880 and 1890, in the seven townships that form Dorchester County, population increases ranged between 3% and 9%. Growth was more rapid during the next decade. By 1900, the population of Dorchester County was 16,294: 3,216 families living in a total of 3,210 dwellings.

Dorchester County Population[11]

	ca. 1860	1880	1890	1900
Summerville	1,088	1,371	2,219	2,420
Ridgeville		250	212	250
Pregnall (Rumphtown)		89		
St. George		279	629	576
Reevesville			109	137
Harleyville				243
Grover				59
DORCHESTER COUNTY		12,416	13,735	16,206

* Countywide population estimates for 1880 and 1890 are probably high; they include all of Collins Township (in St. Pauls Parish), not all of which is in today's Dorchester County.

Although the number of people living in towns rose, Dorchester remained a farming county. Census reports show steady increases in cotton production and acreage. Colleton County (including today's Dorchester) nearly doubled cotton production every decade: 2,335 bales in 1869, 4,869 in 1879, and 9,087 in 1889. The number of acres in cotton increased from 11,447 in 1879 to 21,709 in 1889.

In 1900, Dorchester County reported separately from Colleton County for the first time: 6,301 bales of cotton on 11,473 acres. Corn, less important as a cash crop, was an essential food for people and livestock. In 1899 there were 21,916 acres of corn in the county, much greater than the area used for cotton.

South Carolina's agricultural economy in the late nineteenth century was evolving to a system of tenant farming, sharecropping, and various forms of crop-liens. According to the News and Courier, in 1880 the African-American freedmen of Colleton County were "securing comfortable little estates. No liens are given by the croppers - everything is on a cash basis." The reporter stated that the system in Colleton County was for cash wages and cash purchases. This was different from the Sea Island system of paying rent with a set number of days' labor per week, and from the system of sharecropping strongly established in the Upcountry. (It is not certain whether the reporter visited areas that are in Dorchester County today.)

Cash tenancy and task-days were preferred by African-Americans who hoped to eventually own property. By 1900, when 22% of all black farmers statewide owned their farms, 42.9% of them did in Dorchester County, the same percentage as in Charleston County. However, more than half of the owner-operated farms (581 of 1009) in Dorchester were still owned by whites, who had an ownership rate of 72%.

At the turn of the century, 62% of Dorchester County's population was African-American, and most black families farmed. Of the 1,803 farms reported in the 1900 census, 996 (55%) were operated by black farmers. More black farmers than white were sharecropping, but the overall rate of sharecropping remained low compared to the Upcountry. In 1900, 78 farms were sharecropped, 18 of them by whites. Cash tenancy was much more common than sharecropping.

Phosphate mining was very important to the post-Civil War economy in Charleston and Colleton counties, but had less impact in Dorchester County, most of which was outside the best phosphate mining areas. In 1879, 150 employees of the William Gregg Mining Company were digging phosphate rock along the Ashley River in Collins Township (Charleston and Dorchester counties), and land mining took place on Middleton lands west of the Ashley River. The northernmost of the Ashley River manufacturing operations were in today's North Charleston. Ten Mile, the phosphate center on the Ashley, was close to Summerville by rail. In 1890, Julian Fishburne, proprietor of Fishburne Phosphate Works, grocer John A. Meyer, and miner Laurence N. Chisolm all commuted from Summerville to the works at Ten Mile.[12]

> Survey data: More than in rural areas, the Victorian styles of the late nineteenth century are seen in towns, where new residential development took place during this period. Good examples of Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Folk Victorian design can be found in Summerville. Notable Queen Anne style buildings in Ridgeville are the Way House, Site #4290639, and Tucker's Hotel, Site #4290618.
> Many Victorian-influenced houses have a lateral core with a front wing providing an L-shape, for example, Site #5310990, an unadorned cottage built about 1895. Some are enhanced with a polygonal bay or bow window: see Site #4910859, the Stall House, ca. 1870; #4200914, ca. 1880; #5310982, the Whetsell House, ca. 1885; Site #4400045, and the Creighton House, Site #2190669, both ca. 1890; and #5310977, ca. 1895.
> A variant is a rectangular or H-shaped house with paired front gables; the Bell House, ca. 1885, Site #2190674, and the George House, ca. 1850, Site #4400735 (original ornamentation was lost when the porch was reworked in the 1930s) are good examples.
> The tall one-story lateral gable farmhouse with a simple rectangular plan is very typical of rural Dorchester County. Examples are Site #4400037 and #4400067, both ca. 1890; #4170111 and #4960881, ca. 1900. There are also a few post-war I-houses: Site #4400065, ca. 1890; #4400817, the Minus House, ca. 1875. Even simpler is a one- or one-and-a-half story residence with lateral gable, double pitched roof extending as an engaged porch across the facade: #4400054, ca. 1900; #4200889, ca. 1880.
> Whether in town or country, houses from this era generally had outbuildings. A kitchen house was usually a small one-story rear building, connected to the main house by an open corridor or breezeway. Most breezeways have been enclosed, and over time kitchen houses and offices become completely incorporated into the main living space. Good examples of kitchen houses were identified at Site #4200969, a simple hipped-roof farm cottage with an L-shaped rear kitchen wing; Site #4400067, a substantial lateral gable house with kitchen wing at Byrds; and Site #4960203, a two-story dwelling with small kitchen building in Summerville.

TRANSPORTATION, 1670-1900

The earliest roads in Dorchester County include Dorchester Road-Old Beech Hill Road-Givhans Ferry Road (SC 642-162-30), Ashley River Road (SC 61), Bacons Bridge Road (SC 165), US Highway 78/178, Wire Road (SC 19), County Line Road (CR 724), and Parkers Ferry Road-Sandpit Road (SC 137). Few of them remain in their original beds from end to end.

Some of the oldest road systems began as Native American trails that were adopted and improved by white traders. Colonists built others to connect bridges or ferries with existing roads and settlements. Road construction and maintenance were required of land owners, whose slaves often provided the labor. Bacons Bridge-Delemars Road (SC Highway 165), from Bacons Bridge to Parkers Ferry (County Line) Road, was authorized under an Act of 1735. An Act of 1851

called for a "new road" to be laid from Ridgeville to the old River Road at or near Beech Hill (either Carter Road or Givhans Road).

Ferries operated under license, and set standard rates for passengers, animals and freight. The best were large flat-bottomed boats, run by a cable, that could hold a coach and horses. Parkers Ferry across the Edisto River was being operated by John Parker by 1733. Givhan's Ferry was in operation as "Wort's Ferry" at least by 1778, when an Act ordered a road, which became Highway 61 west of The Forks, to be built from the Ashley River to Wort's Ferry.

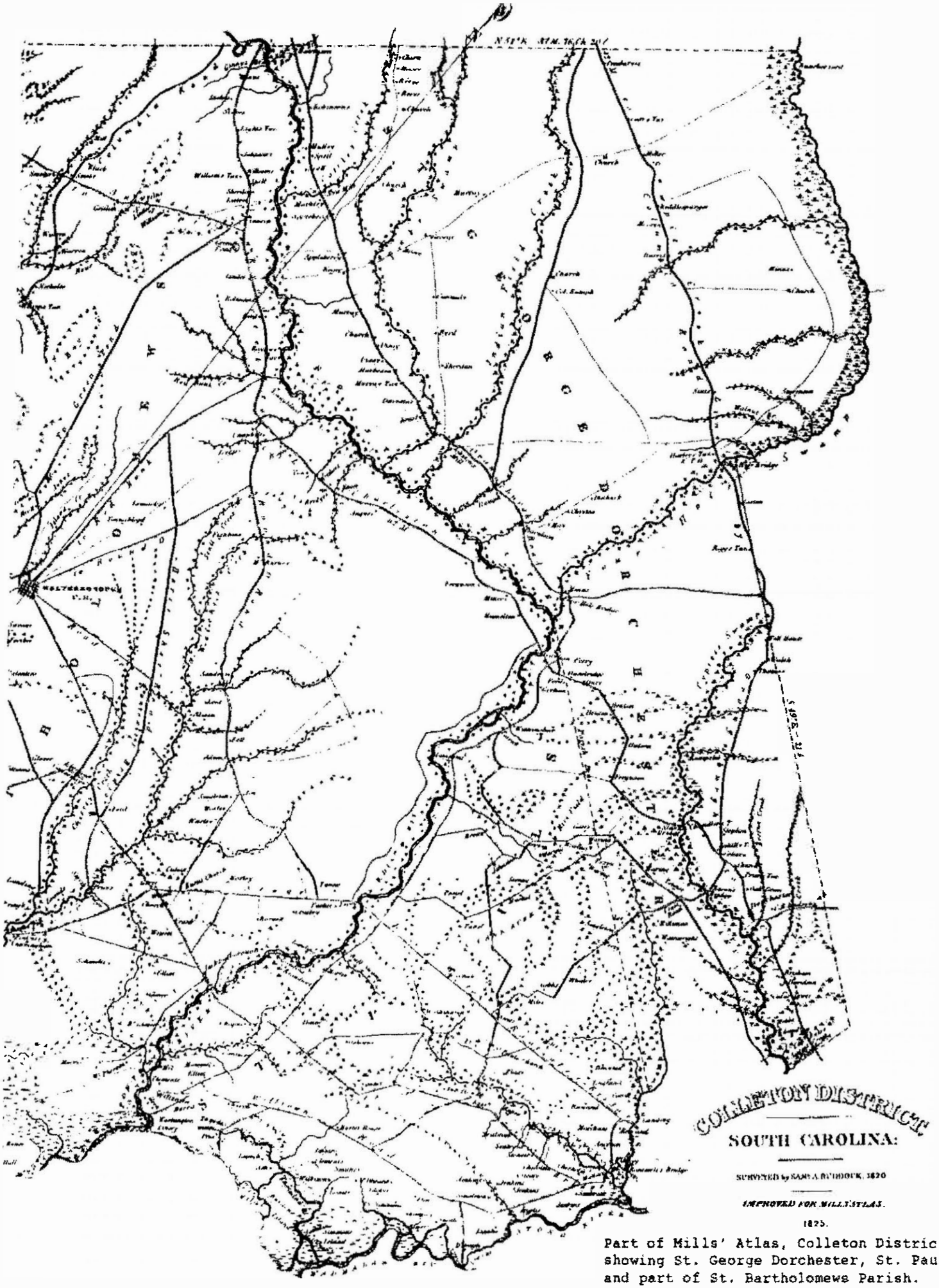
The upper reaches of the Ashley River were bridged fairly early. Bacons Bridge (first known as Stevens Bridge) and Slann's Bridge (Mr. Waring's Bridge) were in use by 1722, when they were made public bridges, to be maintained at the expense of the male inhabitants of the parish. In 1744 more bridges were made public, including Eagle's and Dorchester (just below Dorchester Village, this 150' bridge was lost before 1780).

A causeway and bridge across Four Holes Swamp on the Orangeburg Road was first authorized by an Act of 1753, but not built. An Act in 1770 called for the Parish Commissioners to have it built as a public bridge, and it was in use by 1780. Upkeep was expensive, and in 1820 it was made a toll bridge. Mills' Atlas shows this bridge as "Four Hole," with Harley's Tavern adjacent to it (not at Harley's Bridge downstream). The modern Highway 78 bridge and monument are in the general location of the first upper Four Holes Bridge.

Harley's Bridge on Wire Road was the lower Four Holes bridge, authorized in 1792 to be built and managed as a toll bridge by George Muckenfuss. In 1813 it was vested in Stephen Minus. Mills' Atlas shows the bridge as "Four Hole," with "Minus" nearby. West of Four Holes Swamp, Wire Road's crossings over Indian Field Creek, Polk Swamp and Cattle Creek were not bridged in 1825. Highway 15, which today connects St. George with Walterboro, was bridged by "Raysor's Bridge" sometime after 1825. The bridge is not shown on Mills' Atlas, but Raysor's Tavern appears beside the river, at Canadys in today's Colleton County.

Bridges frequently washed out. In 1856 David Gavin found it difficult to get to Walterboro, as Raysor's Bridge (near today's Highway 15 bridge over the Edisto) was "down, and no flat built yet." Instead, Gavin went via Givhans, using the "new bridge at Four Holes."

Overland traffic in the backcountry would not support a full-time hostelry, so innkeepers and taverns owners were usually farmers earning side money. Mills' Atlas shows inns and taverns dotting main roads in Dorchester County. On the route to Orangeburg, Murray's Tavern was east of today's Grover. Further west was Joseph Koger's inn, said to have been built ca. 1800. Rigg's Tavern stood on Highway 78 east of Four Holes (north of today's Ridgeville), with Harley's Tavern and Post Office at the west side of the bridge. Further up the Columbia Road (Highway 178), Carr's Tavern was on the west side of today's Rosinville. The area around Summerville supported several taverns in 1825: Chandlers, Cahills and Priers are all shown on Dorchester Road, where Bacon's Bridge Road and Old Orangeburg Road join Dorchester Road near Slannsville and Knightsville.



Part of Mills' Atlas, Colleton District showing St. George Dorchester, St. Paul and part of St. Bartholomews Parish.

Running through deep sand or swampy bogs, Dorchester County's roads were time-consuming for passengers and inadequate for shipping goods. Until the railroad opened in the 1830s, cotton and cattle had to be hauled or driven through miles of mud to reach the markets of Charleston. However, because of the lack of market centers in St. George Parish, in 1820 94% of the heads of household were farmers or planters, while only 6% were engaged in commerce or manufacturing. In St. Pauls Parish, much closer to the city and the wealthy Sea Islands, 20% of the heads of household were engaged in commerce.

There were several attempts to improve the Edisto and Ashley rivers for shipping. As early as 1787, an Act proposed a link between the two rivers. From a point near Branchville where the two forks of the Edisto River converge, a canal would be dug to the Cypress Swamp/Ashley River system above Bacons Bridge. This would increase the depth and flow of the upper Ashley, and allow river shipping from the northwest part of South Carolina to Charleston. Robert Mills described another plan in 1825: a 14-mile canal from Givhans to Dorchester Village, the highest point on the Ashley River navigable by schooner. This would bring plantations on the upper Edisto River eighty miles closer to Charleston by water. The idea was not tested, and canal plans were soon overshadowed by railroad building.

> Survey data: Parkers Ferry, Site #2481090; Bulows Landing, Site #4170109; Givhan's Ferry, Site #3201002.06; Four Holes Monument, Site #4100144; Bacons Bridge, Site #4911095.
> None of the inns and taverns shown on Mills' Atlas remain today. Later highway inns include the Clayton House on Wire Road, Site #3201056, and the Westbury House near Grover, Site #4400042.

South Carolina's first railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg (North Augusta), was intended to improve the shipment of cotton from interior South Carolina to Charleston Harbor. Cotton merchant William Aiken led in establishing the South Carolina Rail Road and Canal Company, chartered in 1827. The route selected was slightly north of the most direct line to Augusta. From Summerville the line was surveyed to the Edisto River at a point in Orangeburg County thirty miles above Givhans Ferry. This avoided the Ashley River, and moved the railroad away from the rich Edisto valley, where there was opposition from some planters. Concessions and construction materials were easily available in poorer areas of Colleton and Barnwell counties. Land owners eager for the railroad sold land and timber on favorable terms, or hired their slaves cheaply to the company for grading and clearing the 200' wide right-of-way strip. One such owner was Andrew Way of Dorchester, who hired ten men to the railroad company, with their wages paid to Way.

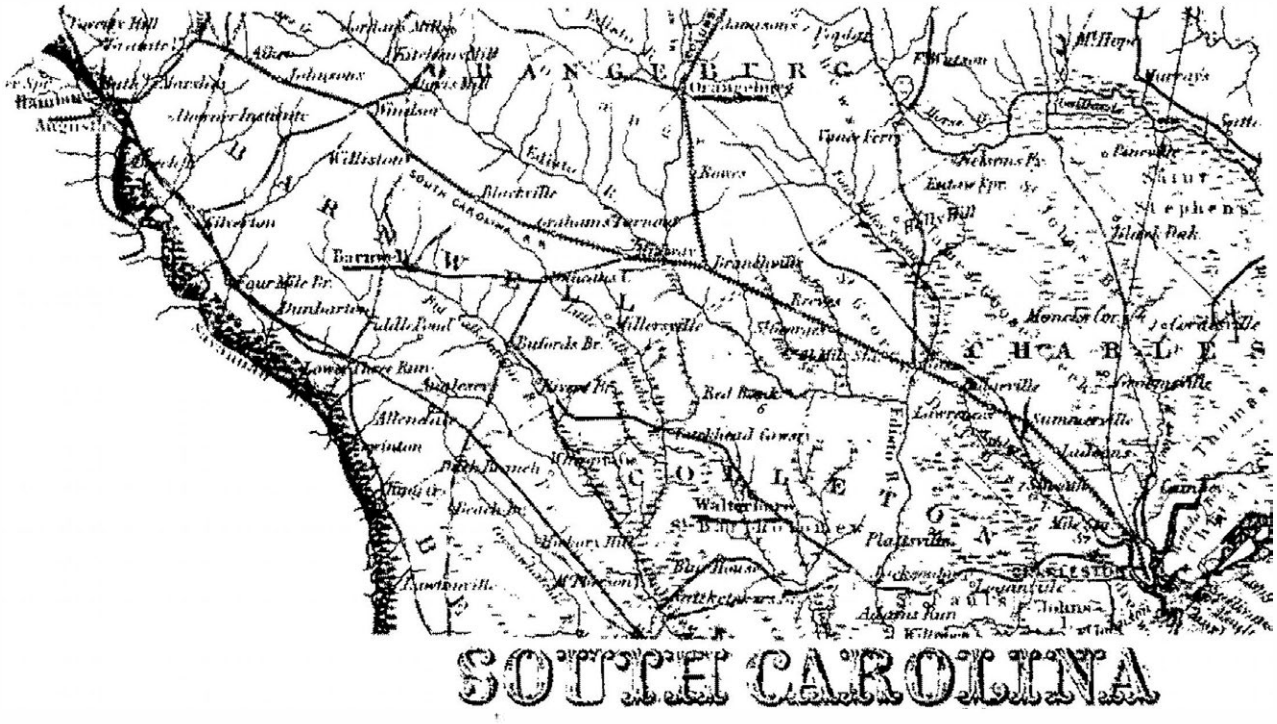
Despite being offered construction material at low prices by inland land owners, the railroad had to buy land to get the needed timber closer to Charleston. The company bought 1,800 acres near Summerville for timber, and as a long-term source of firewood for the engines. When 300 acres was sold as town lots in 1831, it was with the requirement that standing trees not be cut.

In January 1830 the company began to lay track north from Charleston, completing six miles by the end of the year. By May 1831 about 65 miles was under construction, with the tract of land near Summerville providing lumber for pilings, rails and sills along 45 miles of rail line. Including slaves, there were over 600 laborers, most of them working for contractors building four to ten mile sections of the line. By 1832 up to 1,300 men were working on the railroad.

In June of 1832 the railroad was open as far as Summerville; by November to Branchville (62 miles from Charleston); and in October 1833 the line was complete to Aiken, a twelve-hour trip from Charleston. There were sixteen "turnouts,"

with water pumps and wood sheds. These turnouts, such as "Rosses" (Dorchester) and "George's" (St. George), became important station stops.

Railroad lines changed management and ownership frequently. In 1844 the South Carolina Rail Road and Canal Company merged with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company to become the South Carolina Railroad Company. During the late nineteenth century, a few large railway companies emerged from many small lines. The Charleston-to-Aiken railroad, which was then known as the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, was acquired by the Southern Railway Company in 1899.



1855.

Portion of J. H. Colton's Map of South Carolina showing rail lines in 1855

Another small company, the Eutawville Railroad, was chartered in 1884 to build track from the Santee River to the main line at Pregnall. Construction began at Pregnall in 1885, and built to a junction at Eutawville, with lines east to Knight Company's mill at Ferguson and west to Elloree. Reorganized as the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad (CS&N), the company laid a bridge across the Santee River, and by 1892 reached the Seaboard Air Line tracks at Hamlet, North Carolina. The Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) railroad responded to this competition by forming the Charleston and Northern Railroad in 1895. This company bought up the CS&N, abandoned the Santee River crossing, and divided the company's assets among several ACL allies. Southern Railway eventually purchased the abandoned track from Pregnall to the Four Holes station north of Harleyville and restored the rail connection from the Southern Railway to the Santee River.[13]

The railroad across Dorchester County changed residential and traffic patterns. Summerville grew far beyond other, more isolated summer villages. The

establishment of a depot at the intersection of Second Texas and Quaker, two important early roads, created the town of St. George. As new towns developed along the rail line, Highway 78 was gradually built parallel to the track from Four Holes Swamp to Dorange so goods could be carried by wagon to depots.

For most residents of today's Dorchester County, the Colleton County seat of Walterboro was as inconvenient to reach as any place in the state. Not until 1887 did rail service reach Walterboro, and even then it was not connected directly with the main Charleston-Branchville line. Summerville, Charleston and Orangeburg were more convenient from most of Dorchester County than Walterboro.

During the 1890s several companies operated electric street cars (trolleys) in Charleston. Beginning in 1894, there were periodic attempts to organize an electric railway line from Charleston to Summerville. Various companies assembled right-of-way strips for the trolley line. The last serious effort, the Charleston and Summerville Interurban Railway, was effectively defunct by 1917. Part of its right-of-way became today's Old Trolley Road.[14]

Survey data: The only railroad structures surveyed were a twentieth century freight loading platform at St. George, Site #4400784, and the remaining portion of the Reevesville Depot, Site #4200959.



Reevesville Depot, 1979
The Caroliniana Library Collection

TWENTIETH CENTURY DORCHESTER COUNTY

The population of Dorchester County grew slowly from 1900 to 1920, a 19% increase from 16,294 to 19,459. There was a slight decline during the 1920s, to 18,956. The decline was reversed during the 1930s, returning the total population to 19,928. Throughout these four decades, the African-American population exceeded the white, but in proportions decreasing from 61.9% to 57.4%. Population decline during the 1920s was substantially equal for both races, but during the 1930s the white population grew nearly 10%, to 8,489, while the black population returned only to its 1920 level by 1940.

Dorchester County Population[15]

	1900	1905	1910	1920	1930	1940
Summerville	2,420			2,550	2,579	3,023
Jedburg		107				75
Ridgeville	250				418	593
Dorchester			115			166
Pregnall		100	100			100
Byrds						35
St. George	576				1,639	1,918
Badham						81
Reevesville	137	165			181	217
Harleyville	243				371	381
Grover	59					57
Givhans		113				100
DORCHESTER COUNTY	16,206		17,891	19,459	18,956	19,928

Until 1940, half of Dorchester County's population lived on farms (56% in 1930, just under 50% in 1940). As it had done since before the Civil War, the agricultural economy rested on cotton into the twentieth century. The value of cotton production was exceeded only by logging and forest industries. In 1909 Dorchester County's leading exports were lumber, phosphates, cotton, cattle and truck crops: among the crops cotton was Number One, and corn, mostly grown not for sale but for animal feed, was the second most important.

As a cash crop, cotton was uncertain because of difficulties in production (boll weevils, weather, labor) and also because of volatile pricing. Cotton prices tripled from 1915 to 1919, collapsed in 1920, then in 1921 reached half the high of 1919. After a period of fairly stable prices, a new decline began in 1926 that hit bottom in 1930. After the first price crash, the acreage in cotton was reduced one-third statewide, and production fell by the same proportion. There was then a slight increase in production, and cotton held steady at that level until 1930. In 1925 Dorchester County's crop was the best it had been in years, with 17,160 acres planted in cotton producing 5,804 bales. Even so, more land (21,261 acres) was in corn.

Cotton acreage fell to 14,376 in 1929 and 11,324 in 1939. However, production per acre was improving during the period, from .33 bales per acre in 1924 to .51 in 1940. Cotton gins were located at most of the towns in Dorchester County, and at several of the larger farms. They declined with production, but as late as 1966 there were five gins in the Reevesville-St. George area.

Rice, the other great antebellum crop in the Lowcountry, declined entirely between 1900 and 1940. In 1899 rice was planted on 2,612 acres, in 1909 on only 218 acres. In 1924 farmers grew 1,951 bushels on 188 acres. By 1929 82 farms planted at least some rice, a total of 117 acres countywide. In 1939 26 farms in Dorchester County grew rice, all their fields combined measuring only 36 acres.

During the 1920s, there was some diversification from the traditional one-crop agriculture. The boll weevil was said to have served one positive purpose: forcing farmers to finally try other crops and livestock: poultry, truck crops (fresh vegetables), sweet and Irish potatoes. From 1925 to 1926 there was a 100% increase in the acreage in beans and Irish potatoes in Dorchester County.

The dairy industry in Dorchester County developed between the World Wars. In 1899, although 596 farms in the county produced at least some dairy products, the total value was the lowest in the state. In 1917, despite the importance of market livestock, there were still only three dairies in Dorchester County. A

federal program to eradicate tick fever with chemical dips made it feasible to keep dairy cattle, while advances in refrigerating rail cars made shipping milk possible. By 1940 dairying was South Carolina's third most important farm business. Soon there were thirteen dairies in the Ridgeville area, and by 1953 there were 32 dairies in Dorchester County. The largest dairy was operated by Evans T. Salisbury of Summerville; Beverly W. Rogers and his son B. W. Rogers Jr. had the next largest, at Ridgeville. Near Harleyville, A. Willis Canaday and his sons operated a smaller dairy, on land Canaday had bought in 1939.

Farmers who kept large herds of cattle in small confines needed an economical way to feed them. The solution was silage, green crops packed and stored for feeding year-round. A round masonry tower was the best silo, and these structures began to appear across the state. In 1906 two dairy farmers in South Carolina were using silage; by 1917 it was considered "a hazardous business to undertake to raise cattle without a silo." The best crop for silage was sorghum, inexpensive to grow and easy to pack, but corn was also suitable.

Although most sorghum was cut for silage, some went into farm-made sorghum cane syrup. More syrup was made from sugar cane, which is widely grown in Dorchester County today. Cane grinding mills and outdoor syrup boilers can be seen from one end of the county to the other.



MARION POST WOLCOTT

From Constance B. Schultz, A South Carolina Album, 1936-1948

Fruit and nut trees were among the new crops promoted during the 1920s. In 1924 over 2,000 bushels of peaches were produced on 7,632 trees in Dorchester County. Most of these peach trees have disappeared. Pecan trees planted during the same period (2,780 by 1924) have lasted longer. Groves or orchards are recognizable even when they are not being managed or harvested.

Tobacco remained a small crop in the Lowcountry until the 1930s. In 1924 Dorchester County produced 46,300 pounds of tobacco on 69 acres. Tobacco planting increased to 102 acres (75,155 pounds) in 1929 and 904 acres (756,155 pounds) in 1939. As tobacco spread across northern Colleton, Berkeley and Dorchester counties, distinctive barns began to dot the rural landscape. These curing barns, fired first by wood, then by fuel oil and finally by propane, were built from the 1930s to the 1950s, typically with fireproof asphalt roll sheathing on the exterior. With the advent of portable metal ovens, tobacco barns were obsolete, and their design made them impractical for other farm purposes.[16]

> Survey data: Fields in Dorchester County are still planted in cotton, but (except farmers' residences) few sites related directly to cotton growing were surveyed. See St. George Cotton Oil Mill, Site #34400762, and a seed warehouse in downtown St. George, Site #4401094. The only cotton gins in the county are modern.
> Until the 1970s when prefabricated metal silos became widely available, silos were most often built of concrete, which could be formed at the site. Concrete silos remain throughout Dorchester County, and were inventoried as outbuildings (see Sites #4291066 and #4960194). Several brick silos, typically shorter than those of concrete, were also noted. These are a rarer type than concrete, so one was surveyed individually, Site #4960253.02.
> Cane mills and boilers, some of them in working condition, were noted as outbuildings to many rural residences and at Middleton Place, Site #4910004. One intact example of a grinder and boiler complex still in use was surveyed, Site #0500917.
> Pecan groves and small stands of trees were noted as surroundings to survey sites. One large commercial orchard still in production was surveyed, Site #4401096.
> Abandoned tobacco barns were noted throughout the county. None retained sufficient integrity to be surveyed individually, but they were listed as outbuildings to many sites: see #4291007, #4400035, and #4400069 for examples.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, the farming population reflected the general population of Dorchester County: 59% of the county's residents were African-American in 1920, and 57% (1,282) of the farm operators were black. However, land ownership by black farmers consistently lagged behind their white contemporaries. In 1940, the county's general population was 57.4% black, and 63% of the farm population was black; 34% of black farmers, but 60% of white, owned their land.

For both races, the number and acreage of farms and the rates of ownership and tenancy fluctuated with the economy. Between 1900 and 1920 the number of farms in Dorchester County increased from 1,803 to 2,260, but the rate of ownership declined from 56% to 45%. By 1925 only 39% of farmers owned their land. The bigger loss had been among black farmers: only 214 (21%) owned their land in 1925, whereas 59% of white farmers did.

Farm size varied greatly according to the race and tenure of the farmer. In 1925, the average white-owned farm in Dorchester County was 175 acres; the average black-owned farm was 50 acres. The average white sharecropper farmed 43 acres; his black counterpart farmed 21 acres. Sharecropping did not dominate the farming economy (18% of black farmers, 3% of white farmers in 1925) as did other forms of tenancy - cash, crop-lien, or part-ownership. In 1930 26% of black farmers and 12% of whites were cash-tenants. Only 47% of all farmers in the county owned their land outright, a low rate that was still higher than the state average of 35%.

In 1930, the average farm size in Dorchester County had declined to 80 acres. This may be misleading about the size of most farms. Over half of all farms (64% in 1920, 62% in 1930) were less than fifty acres. About one-third were between fifty and 259 acres. Five percent of all farms (114 in 1920, 85 in 1930) were between 260 and 1,000 acres. There was only a small number of enormous farms: in 1920, 28 farmers operated farms of over one thousand acres, most of their land lying fallow or used for livestock or timber. The number of 1,000+ acre farms fell to 12 by 1930.

By 1940 the average white-operated farm was 136 acres; the average white owner farmed 158 acres. Farms operated by African-Americans averaged 40 acres. The rate of farm tenancy across South Carolina was 56%, while in Dorchester County it was not quite 33% (most of them cash tenants). However, while the "part-owner" rate statewide was only 7%, in Dorchester County it was 20%. This part-ownership was a form of tenancy: only 47% of the county's farmers owned their land outright.[17]

Survey data: Few tenant houses remain today. Usually small and poorly built, they were always at risk of fire whether occupied or not. Some were considered hazards and taken down by land owners. Foundation brick may remain at the site, but often has been recycled for other uses. Tenant houses that retain most of their historic appearance and material include Site #2190072, Site #4200913, Site #4200913 and two (Sites #44000069.01 and 70) on the Byrd Farm. Deteriorated tenant houses were noted as outbuildings to survey sites (see Site #5310976) or indicated on survey maps.

Farm families often clustered their houses together, such as the Westbury grouping on the bend of Quaker Road below St. George (Sites #4400122, 123, 124; 4401071, 1072). The 1939 highway map shows three houses, six tenant houses, and a business at this location. Another cluster is the Weathers Farms complex above Rosinville (Sites #5310987, 988, 989), where there are several barns and tenant houses among the family's residences.

Clustered or isolated, rural farmsteads included a variety of outbuildings. See Byrd Farm, Site #4400069, a complex with main house, tenant house, barns and tobacco barns. Site #2190083, the Parker House, retains two barns and a tobacco barn; in 1939 there were also three tenant houses. The Bell farm, Site #2190084, has house, barns, shed, and a cane mill; in 1939 there were also a cotton gin, sawmill, and five tenant houses.

Nineteenth century building styles such as the one-story farmhouse with tall lateral gable roof (Sites #4200964, ca. 1905; the Infinger House, #2190079, ca. 1910; #2121026, ca. 1935); the simple one- or one-and-a-half story residence with double-pitched roof extending as an engaged porch across the facade (Sites #4200900, ca. 1910; #4400070, a tenant house; #4400058, the Wagers House, ca. 1925); and the L-shaped, one-story farmhouse (Site #4400063, the Wamer house) remained useful. Some buildings continue the I-house plan: Site #4401040, built ca. 1935.

These familiar architectural types resisted the popularity of the bungalow style, probably the most influential residential design of the early twentieth century. In its simplest form, the bungalow is a one-story rectangle with a front-gable roof and porch across the facade: Sites #4400061 and #5310974 are very typical. There are good representatives of the type in rural areas and towns throughout Dorchester County. Two notable bungalows are the Browning House in Ridgeville, Site #4290641, and 100 North Hickory Street in Summerville, Site #4960205. Less common is the hipped-roof bungalow, best exemplified by the residences at Pregnall Forest, Site #2101097.

The bungalow style also influenced buildings that combined residential and commercial uses, such as Infinger's Store, Site #5310978; Site #2191013; and the Way Store, Site #2190700.

The movement to simpler and smaller houses resulted in a style more popular than bungalows in Dorchester County: a rectangul. r or square plan with front porch and a steeply hipped roof with one or two chimneys at the side or rear slopes. Good examples are Sites #4200897, #2190077, and #2191074, all built ca. 1905; #2190076 and #4401000, dating to ca. 1910; and #4400713, built ca. 1920.

The neoclassical style popular for larger dwellings during the first half of the twentieth century is very rare in Dorchester County. The best examples are the Badham House, Site #4400935; Site #4911012; and the ca. 1830 Gelzer House, Site #4960450, extensively remodeled in the neoclassical style in about 1935.

Most residences surveyed were originally built with weatherboard siding; a number of post-1930 houses have shiplap siding. Board-and-batten or beaded board siding are virtually non-existent outside Summerville. There are only a few brick residences. Notable examples are the ca. 1911 Hilton House, Site #2190668, and Site #4400066 (ca. 1925). Both were built after earlier houses on their sites were destroyed by fire, and were planned to be fireproof. Tenant houses, like tobacco barns, were often sheathed in fireproof asphalt.

Rusticated or ornamental hollow-core concrete block was stylish nationally from the turn of the century until about 1940. This fairly unusual building material is seen several places in Dorchester County: the Westbury Building, Site #2190684, in Harleyville; Cypress (Ridgeville) Southern Methodist Church, Site #4290661; and the Minus House, Site #4400823, in St. George, all with rock-faced block.

Remodeling and improvements are undertaken with new materials. From the 1930s to 1950s asbestos tile was used as exterior siding for new construction, and as replacement material over original wood. Aluminum siding has been used since the mid-1950s, and vinyl or other synthetics since the early 1970s.

During the 1930s while Dorchester County farmers struggled financially, the various agencies of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal put many people to work. In 1940, 558 workers (375 men, 183 women) were engaged in relief work or in building roads, schools and other public facilities in towns and rural areas countywide. The Civilian Conservation Corps built state parks and forest fire lookout towers. The Works Progress Administration constructed schools, hospitals, parks, and roads. Besides buildings, the WPA also constructed Azalea Park and a football field in Summerville, and laid brick sidewalks in St. George.[18]

Survey data: Givhans Ferry State Park, Site #3201002; fire towers, Sites #4400062, 4910107, 4290853.

Azalea Park, Site #4960364; St. George Gymnasium, #4400804.01; Summerville Gymnasium, #4960527.01. WPA schools: Ridgeville, Site #4290610; Knightsville, Site #4960879; Harleyville, Site #2190666; Reevesville, Site #4200946; Pregnall, Site #2190706.01; St. Luke, Site #2121033. Other public buildings erected with WPA assistance are the Dorchester County Hospital, Site #4960561; Summerville Post Office, Site #4960324; and CPW filtration plant, Site #4911095.

New Deal programs were phased out during the buildup for World War Two, as raw materials and labor were diverted to the war effort. In 1943 the Defense Plant Corporation, a federal agency headed by Samuel Husbands, began a $2.7 million alumina plant on the rail line north of Harleyville. The plant was to be operated by Anchor Corporation, a joint venture of Volunteer Portland Cement Company (president J. Ross Hanahan was a fertilizer and cement manufacturer of Charleston) and American Nephtheline Company. Using kaolin mined in Aiken County, and clay from Four Holes Swamp, the company would produce and ship alumina (aluminum oxide) to aluminum manufacturers. Because of the regional housing shortage resulting from the military buildup in the Charleston area, Husbands' Defense Homes Corporation built housing for its workers. The federal government was very sensitive to the issue of creating a post-war housing surplus, which may be the reason for placing twenty residences at St. George instead of Harleyville.

The alumina plant was strictly a wartime industry, and in 1947 it was sold to the Philadelphia-based Giant Cement Company. The property was refitted as Carolina Giant Cement Plant. In 1952 the successful plant doubled its size and capacity, increasing employment to 150. By 1975 two more cement plants had been built north of Harleyville, in Orangeburg County.[19]

Survey data: Anchor Corporation Employees' Houses, Site #4400835, are the most interesting minimal-traditional cottages in Dorchester County. Their simple modern design, similar to war-worker subdivisions in North Charleston, respected the wartime mandate for material conservation. The alumina/cement plant has been altered and enlarged, and was not surveyed as an historic site.

Despite the growth in towns and the development of cement and paper industries nearby, most of Dorchester County remained farmland. The agricultural landscape was dotted with tenant houses and small stores. With the recovery of European prices after World War Two, cotton and tobacco planting increased in rural Dorchester County.

Twentieth Century Transportation

In 1904 Dorchester County had 600 miles of public roads, none of them paved or even surfaced with gravel, stone or sand-clay. The situation was similar in adjacent counties except Orangeburg, where there were 200 miles of sand-clay roads, and 25 miles paved with shells. In 1925 there were only 228 miles of paved roads in all of South Carolina. The state legislature began to provide bonds for highways, to provide employment and improve agricultural opportunities. Because of the focus on farm-to-market, rural areas were targeted for road improvements. In 1925 construction of 75 miles of highway began in Dorchester County, which "boasted one of the finest systems of sand-clay roads in the state" the next year. In 1928 Highway 178 (formerly SC Highway 2) was first paved with concrete, and a new bridge was constructed across Four Holes Swamp in 1928.

Road building continued during the 1930s with the aid of various New Deal programs. In 1936 the CCC work unit building Givhans Ferry State Park also built an approach for a new bridge then being built over the Edisto River. In 1938 the WPA built new bridges for Highway 78 over Indian Field Swamp.

As passenger trains were replaced by private automobiles, U. S. Highway 15 became an important north-south route for vacationers to Florida. New gasoline stations were built along the highway, and tourist inns and cabins replaced railroad hotels.

After the road projects undertaken by the WPA in the 1930s and early 1940s, the next significant development in highway transportation came with the interstate highway building program. I-26 construction began in the northwest part of the state, and by 1960 the highway was open as far south as Orangeburg. I-26 was completed across Dorchester County during 1963; planning was already underway for I-95. By 1976 I-95 was open across Dorchester County.[29] The impact of these major highways is most visible at Summerville and St. George, where commercial strip developments have been extended from the historic town centers out to the highway.

> Survey data: The WPA-built Indian Field Swamp Bridge, Site #4400060, remains on Highway 78. The Four Holes Bridge (see Site #4100144, a 1928 marker) and Givhan's Ferry Bridge (see Site #3201002.06) have been replaced.
> Good examples of standardized filling station design are Utsey's Service Station, Site #2121035, at Grover, and the Pure Oil Station outside St. George, Site #4400763.
> The best examples of highway tourist facilities are the 1931 Welcome Inn, Site #4400818, in St. George, and the Garners' tourist cabins, Site #4400038, north of Grover. Another tourist camp, on Highway 15 between the Garners' cabins and St. George, is shown on the 1939 highway map. The same map shows a tourist camp at Harts Bluff (Jellico's Landing) on Highway 17A at the east side of the Edisto River. Tourist cabins and Wagers Grocery south of Rosinville were built in the 1950s.

The Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel and Givhans Ferry State Park

The Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel extends 23 miles through unlined solid marl, carrying water from the Edisto River to the City of Charleston's Goose Creek Reservoir in Berkeley County, twelve miles north of Charleston. Differences in surface elevation (Givhans Ferry is about 26' above sea level, Goose Creek Reservoir only 7') and the depth of the marl itself allow the tunnel to slope so that water flows by gravity with no pumping.

The tunnel was built in two stages. The 4-1/2 mile Jahnz Section, built in 1928, extends from the Edisto Intake at Givhans Ferry to Dodd's Branch, a tributary of the Ashley River above Bacons Bridge Dam. From Bacons Bridge a pumping station piped water to the Goose Creek Reservoir. The 18.6-mile second phase of the project, the Leland Moore Section and the Thomas W. Carroll Section, was built between 1936-37. The completed tunnel carries the Edisto River flow directly to the Hanahan Waterworks at the Goose Creek Reservoir.

The Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel was possible because of earlier attempts to supply the City of Charleston with water from the Edisto River. In 1897 the City of Charleston employed an engineer to survey and plan for a municipal water and electricity plant on the east bank of the Edisto River at Givhans Ferry. From a pumping station, water would be conveyed 29 miles to Six Mile (North Charleston). Here a second pumping station, filter plant and electric light plant would be built. The City of Charleston purchased 1,300 acres of land on both sides of the Edisto River, but the project proved infeasibly expensive.

Turning away from the Edisto River, in 1902 the City of Charleston gave Charleston Light and Water Company a contract to supply the city's water from Goose Creek. The Goose Creek Reservoir was begun with a dam across Goose Creek, which had a lock to permit boat traffic. A steam-powered pumping and filter plant treated water for pumping on to the city.

The lock at the Goose Creek dam soon broke, and the company decided to build a permanent dam across the entire creek, impounding the water above the dam as a reservoir. In 1905 and 1906 the company was authorized to construct the dam, and close Goose Creek. After torrential rains in 1916 breached the dam, the City of Charleston set up a Commission of Public Works (CPW) to operate the waterworks. The CPW purchased the water system from Charleston Water and Light Company in 1917, and in 1921 bought all the land, including the tract at Givhans Ferry, still in the possession of the affiliated Goose Creek Land Company.

The CPW's first big project, during World War I, was to supply water to the Army Port of Embarkation at North Charleston. The federal government loaned money for a dam and pumping station at Bacons Bridge. Ashley River water from above the dam (which blocked salt water rising with the tides) would be pumped to a 24" wood stave pipe running four miles to Goose Creek. Canals and existing streams would bear the water to the reservoir. Before this system was put into operation, the war ended, making water supplies to the Port of Embarkation unnecessary.

Several droughts during the 1920s created water shortages in Charleston, and a new Edisto River tunnel project was conceived. During the 1927 drought, a temporary pumping station was built on the Edisto River next to the present intake shaft at Givhans Ferry, and an open canal was dug two miles across to the Ashley River. Edisto River water flowed down the Ashley to the Bacons Bridge pumping station and so to the Goose Creek Reservoir. To increase water flow, the CPW built the 4-1/2 mile "Jahnz Section" tunnel, connecting the Edisto with Dodd's Branch above Bacons Bridge. The Jahnz Section was completed in January 1929, and during the drought of 1931 first supplied Edisto River water to the reservoir.

The success of the Jahnz Section encouraged completion of the longer tunnel. Beginning in 1935, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (Westvaco) was a key supporter of the project. The company contracted to pay for 25 million gallons a day if CPW added a pump station at the factory. The agreement financed bonds to build the project, and brought the paper company to the Lowcountry.

The 18.6-mile long tunnel was completed in eleven months, opening in June 1937. New York tunnel expert Robert E. Parker managed the project, which was carried out by 800 to 1000 men working in two shifts of 10 hours each. Seventeen shafts were sunk, averaging 6000' apart, ranging from 40' to 80' below the surface. Through these shafts workers removed marl from the tunnel, piling it in great mounds. Each shaft is numbered: Seven is on Bob's Lake, Shaft 12, the division between the Moore and Carroll sections, is at Bacons Bridge, and Shaft 21 is at the Hanahan Waterworks.

After the Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel was completed, the Bacons Bridge reservoir, dam and pumping station were no longer needed by the Charleston CPW. The Town of Summerville CPW was given permission to tap the tunnel at Bacons Bridge. With WPA assistance, Summerville built a filtration plant and water line system.[21]

> Survey data: Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel Shaft at Givhans Ferry, Site #3201002.05; Bacons Bridge Dam, Site #4911095. The Charleston Waterworks Plant at Hanahan was included in the Berkeley County Inventory, 1989, as Site #2760008.

The completion of the tunnel meant that most of the 1,300 acres acquired by the City of Charleston in 1897 was excess property. The tract was deeded to the State of South Carolina for a park, with the city retaining enough land and rights-of-way to manage the tunnel.

Established in 1934, Givhans Ferry State Park was among South Carolina's first six state parks. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers landscaped the grounds, improved the edge of the Edisto River for swimming, and built a community building/bath house, five cabins, two picnic shelters, and several support buildings at the new park.[22]

> Survey data: In 1982 most of the Colleton County acreage of Givhans Ferry State Park was sold to Westvaco, leaving only a buffer strip along the west side of the river opposite the main park complex. The park, Site #3201002, is 988 acres today. The CCC camp was at the opposite side of Givhans Ferry Road from the present park entrance. Only a concrete slab and the ruins of a water tower are known to remain there.

DORCHESTER COUNTY FORESTS

Since the seventeenth century, forest products from turpentine to lumber have been important in Dorchester County's economy. By 1700 Daniel Axtell had begun producing tar and turpentine at Newington. He built a sawmill, damming Bossua Creek (now called Sawmill Branch) to form an impoundment of 200 acres for his mill. The dam extended to the east end of today's 6th South Street in Summerville.

Production of naval stores (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine; lumber, staves and shingles) became important during the early 1700s, and South Carolina was the major provider in the British colonies. Between 1712 and 1720 exports of tar and pitch increased from 6,617 barrels to more than 40,000 barrels annually. Exports began to decline in the 1740s, when rising agricultural profits coincided with cuts in British subsidies. After the 1740s, tar and pitch averaged less than 20,000 barrels annually. Other forest goods - lumber, shingles and staves - found more lasting markets, with South Carolina shipping most of its wood products to the West Indies. During the mid-1700s, annual exports averaged over 500,000 feet of pine boards and more than one million shingles. After the American Revolution, British subsidies ceased entirely. Exports of South Carolina lumber products fell again.

In 1825, Robert Mills noted that South Carolina had lost much of the West Indian lumber trade. However, six of the 28 districts in the state, including Colleton, still counted lumber among their three principal products. Much of Colleton

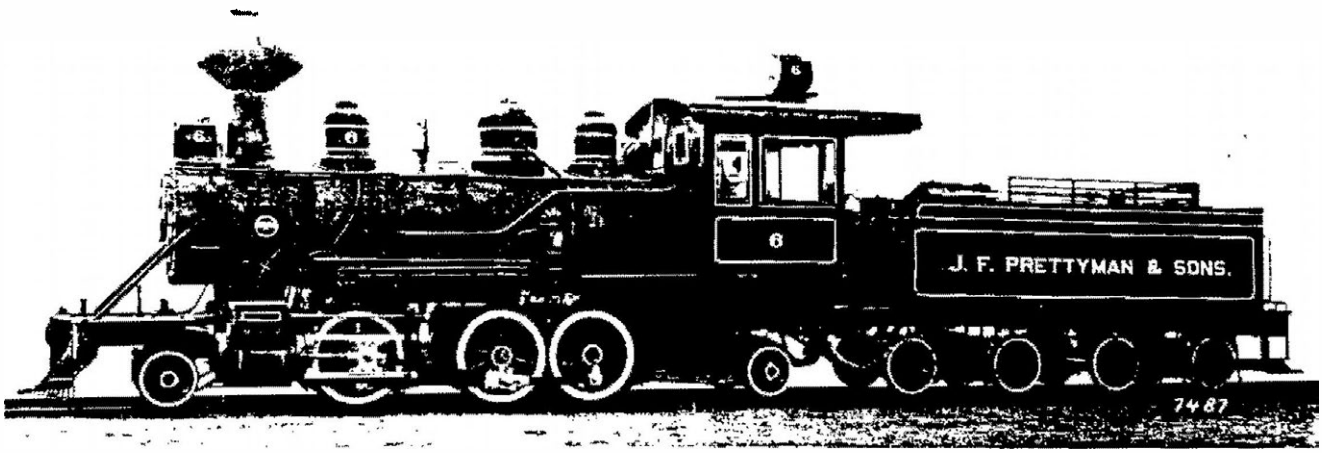
District's "abundance of the finest pine timber" was found in today's Dorchester County. Mills saw rafts of timber being floated down the Edisto River to be hauled to Charleston. On the Ashley River, Bacon's Bridge was an important landing for loads of logs and lumber to be transferred from wagons to rafts.

Mills' Atlas shows only two sawmills in today's Dorchester County. Both were on Wire Road near the Edisto River, Johnston's Mill at the east side of Indian Field Creek, and an unnamed mill (noted as Markley's on Wilson's 1822 map) at the east side of Cattle Creek. During the early 1830s Pepin's steam-powered mill was operating in Summerville. By 1850, the Census reported eight sawmills in all of Colleton District, but is uncertain how many of these were in Dorchester County.

Before 1860 there were water-powered mills along the stream of Indian Field Swamp on Buck Springs Plantation. There was a steam sawmill at Elmsville (Dorchester) in 1856, and at least by 1857 Wharton & Pestch were sawing with a steam engine at "the Indian-field mills." (This mill burned in 1859.) After the Civil War, the lumber industry employed freedmen and white laborers. In 1869 there were three sawmills in St. George Dorchester Parish, each with fewer than ten employees.

The era of great mills with their villages, narrow-gauge temporary railroads, and portable sawmills deep in the woods was just beginning to reach Dorchester County. To be successful, a sawmill had to receive raw timber and ship sawn lumber in great quantities. Without a reliable shipping river like the Cooper or Waccamaw, Dorchester County producers depended on railroads. Private logging railroads delivered timber to their mill, which shipped boards out on the Southern Railway or Atlantic Coast Line. During the 1880s at least two lumber companies based in Summerville, M. R. Cooper and D. W. Taylor, built logging railroads. In 1888 the D. W. Taylor Company owned 25,000 acres, mostly in today's Berkeley County, and a ten-mile long rail line, the Summerville and St. John's Railroad. Taylor had a mill at the upper end of its holdings, as well as one in Summerville. By 1909 the company had cut over most of its land.

In 1902 J. Frank Prettyman began a sawmill at Summerville, and in 1909 Prettyman Lumber Company bought the Taylor railroad line. By 1910 Prettyman was cutting 40,000 feet of lumber daily. His railroad eventually extended as far as Cross in Berkeley County, where it connected with the Atlantic Coast Line. Prettyman's mill outside Summerville became the present-day Westvaco Flack-Jones Mill.



One of the best proportioned locomotives to operate on South Carolina logging railroads, this Baldwin 2-6-2 was built for J.F. Prettyman & Sons of Summerville and operated into Berkeley County swamps. There were no turning facilities in the woods, and the high-mounted headlight on the cab roof was essential for running the locomotive in reverse at night. *Collection of H.L. Broadbelt*

From Thomas Fetters, Logging Railroads of South Carolina

Also on the Southern Railway, between St. George and Reeevesville, Vernon C. Badham built a mill and village for his Dorchester Lumber Company in 1902. He added a second mill in 1907. In 1910 Badham was cutting 90,000 feet of timber per day, with a logging railroad extending fourteen miles into the Indian Field and Four Holes swamps. Badham eventually owned 20,000 acres of land in Dorchester County, narrow-gauge railroads extending south toward the Edisto River and north across Orangeburg County to the Santee River, and mills in Orangeburg and Jasper counties. At its greatest extent, the mill village (called "Badham") had lights, water, church, school, and mill houses for many of the five hundred workers. Operations slowed down in the early 1930s, and the Dorchester Lumber Company was finally dissolved in 1938.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad northeast of Dorchester County was a powerful incentive to lumber producers. One was the Santee River Cypress Company, formed in 1890 by B. F. Ferguson and Francis Beidler. They acquired 165,000 acres along the Santee, Wateree and Congaree rivers, and built a large band mill at Ferguson (Orangeburg County), on the CS&N Railroad's spur line. The company's railroad ran to Cross (Berkeley County) so little of their logging was done in Dorchester County. After Ferguson died in 1915, Beidler bought his interest in the company, which he closed and shut down before 1920. Beidler had visited Yellowstone Canyon in 1875, and was greatly impressed by the early twentieth century conservation initiatives of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. For this reason, he left a portion of Four Holes Swamp intact rather than cutting the timber. After his death in 1924 his family held a 1,783-acre section of Four Holes Swamp until the 1960s when the National Audubon Society acquired it as the Francis Beidler Forest.

Tar, pitch and turpentine were compatible industries to sawmilling, but were less important in most of antebellum South Carolina. In 1824, only Horry and Marion districts reported tar and pitch among their principal products. After lumbermen depleted the forests of the northern United States, in the 1840s turpentine makers began moving south into the Carolinas. Local people soon entered the turpentine business. By 1858 David Gavin, who had a number of turpentine boxes on his Texas Plantation, remarked that James Pendarvis had worked his land several years in turpentine; "Tar Bill" Harley was shipping barrels of tar by railroad. George W. Simons of Craven County, North Carolina, was getting turpentine near today's Dorchester.

Turpentine and tar production increased after the Civil War. In 1870, there were 54 tar and turpentine operations in South Carolina; ten years later there were 192 - over a third of the national total. With the advance of lumbering operations into swampland forests, turpentine production declined, and by the turn of the century the industry had largely moved to Florida. However, throughout Dorchester County turpentine distilleries and small sawmills operated along rail lines and waterways into the years of the Great Depression. The 1939 highway map shows many sawmills and turpentine operations. Besides the mills in towns, there were sawmills near Durhams Corner (south of Dorange); at the east side of Cypress Swamp west of Knightsville; on Boone Hill Road near Slannsville; on Wire Road east of Smoak Road; on Zion Road; and on Powder Horn Road, the road from Pregnall to Zion Road.

The most visible forest products company in modern Dorchester County is Westvaco. Besides the Flack-Jones Mill at Summerville, the company also maintains the Beech Hill Woodyard at the south side of Cypress Swamp/Ashley River, and manages large tracts of pineland along the Edisto River.

The pine plantation known as Pregnall Forest, today called Brosnan Forest, occupies about 15,000 acres along the east side of Indian Field Swamp. The land is bisected by the 1831 railroad line. The South Carolina Rail Road and Canal

Company had a policy of buying larger tracts than the line required, especially when the land was cheap as in northern Dorchester County. Extra forests would provide replacement ties, lumber for station buildings and employee housing, and wood for fuel. The Pregnall Forest passed through the ownership changes of the late nineteenth century with other railroad assets, but was not left untouched. Longleaf pines were periodically timbered, and the sections were leased to turpentine operators. Farmers burned their leased tracts almost annually.

In 1925 Southern Railway decided to operate a commercial forest called Lincoln Green, and established a demonstration program with the County Extension Agent and U. S. Bureau of Forestry. Operations centered at Pregnall, the railroad junction. Here Southern Railway built bungalows for the forester and assistant forester, and cottages for "naval stores workers." In dense areas, the largest trees were cut to thin the forest; those at least 9" in diameter were turpentined before being cut. Where growth was sparse, trees were planted to bring production to an average of 775 trees per acre. As leases expired on about 700 acres that had been farmed, slash pines were planted in rows 8' apart. These tracts developed as the familiar rows of pines seen on managed timberland throughout the Lowcountry. By 1940 Lincoln Green plantation was an acknowledged success. It had proved that, with fire prevention and selective cutting, perpetual yields could be produced on areas of second growth and abandoned fields: "an inspiration to owners of sandy wasteland throughout the state of South Carolina."

In the 1930s began the first systematic efforts to protect South Carolina's forests as an economic asset. Observation towers, staffed constantly by towermen who lived in adjacent houses, were the basis for the new fire detection and reporting program. By 1937 there were 57 towers statewide. Most were built with labor and materials provided through the federal ECW (Emergency Conservation Works) and CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps). The CCC also built truck trails to speed access to fires, and fire lines (6' to 8' wide plowed furrows) to block the path of a fire. One of the first towers in South Carolina was built near the Ashley River in 1931. By early 1935 there were twelve towers in the Walterboro District, which included the St. George Lookout Tower and the Ridgeville Lookout Tower.[23]

Survey data: No historic sawmill buildings are known to remain in Dorchester County. No turpentine stills or remnants were identified, but scars from turpentine tapping can be seen on pine trees countywide. There is little left of Badham's Dorchester Lumber Mill except the rail siding at the south side of Highway 78. Several buildings remain at the former village: see Badham's house, Site #4400935; employees' houses, Sites #4400934 and 4400939; Davis Boarding House, #4400936; and the company office vault, Site #4400937.

Pregnall Forest, Site #2191097 (extends onto #320 and #440 topos): Timber is occasionally harvested, with selective clear-cutting and replanting of slash pine that returns the stands to their 1930s appearance. Mature longleafs are cut for poles. The land is otherwise used as a hunting preserve. In the 1950s the present office and recreation complex were built near the five original bungalows. Smoak Road, along the east side of Indian Field Creek, links Wire Road to the Orangeburg Road (Highway 178). An important road on Mill's Atlas, it is today an unpaved country road, one of a very few through Pregnall Forest. Because of the absence of settlement, Smoak Road sees very little traffic. Between Pregnall and Harleyville it has essentially been abandoned.

Francis Beidler Forest, Site #4101098.

Fire towers (Sites #4400062, 4910107, 4290853) are no longer part of the fire protection system, and their future is uncertain. The Ashley River Road tower, Site #4910107, was taken down in the fall of 1996.

SCHOOLS

The earliest schools in South Carolina were tuition-charging private establishments. Private schooling was common for white children through the nineteenth century. As early as 1695, the Anglican Church made at least some efforts to provide religious instruction to slaves in South Carolina. By 1731 the religious mission had expanded to include regular elementary education. An early (1740) law, not always enforced, forbade teaching slaves to read and write. South Carolina passed a stricter law against educating slaves in 1835, but some schools continued to operate.

The Anglican Church operated schools in the parishes of colonial South Carolina. Dorchester Free School was a parish school for whites begun at the Village of Dorchester in the late 1750s. The parish built a brick school and master's residence in 1758. In 1817 the Dorchester Free School Board sold its house and land, then built a new school in about 1824. The Dorchester Free School no longer operates schools. Commissioners retain an endowment used for scholarships.

During and after the Civil War, various church denominations and charitable societies sent teachers to southern states to educate former slaves. Oversight of education was one of the purposes of the federal government's Freedmen's Bureau. By October 1865 the Bureau was operating 48 schools in South Carolina, one of them in Summerville. South Carolina's 1895 Constitution established a dual system of racially segregated schools, managed and funded locally. The requirement for separate facilities may have resulted in the rush of schoolhouse construction in 1895, when 98 new schools were built in the state, 80 of them for whites, and 18 for blacks. In many districts, the old white school was turned over to the black pupils in order to provide separate buildings.



December 1938. Summerville, [illegible]
A Negro school house
MARION POST WOLCOTT
[illegible]

From Constance B. Schultz, A South Carolina Album, 1936-1948

In the late nineteenth century, northern philanthropists began supplementing South Carolina's limited expenditures for African-American education. The Julius Rosenwald Fund, begun in 1914, is the best-remembered of these northern philanthropies, because its money went toward construction of school buildings. By 1932 the Rosenwald Fund had stimulated construction or renovation of 500 South Carolina schools.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, education was typified by racially segregated schools in every town or crossroads. In 1914 there were 18[illegible] students in the white Summerville school, and an equal number in the black school. There were 120 African-American students in St. George. The larger rural graded schools for whites, such as Reevesville (150 pupils), Grover (120) and Pregnall (120), usually had an auditorium used by the entire white community. The first high schools for whites were in St. George and Summerville. There was a one-teacher high school in Ridgeville in 1917, and in 1921 there was a high school (Central or New) in Harleyville. As late as 1923 there was not an accredited high school for African-Americans in Dorchester County.

Rural consolidated schools were part of a statewide drive in the 1920s for central schools to replace one- and two-room buildings. In 1923 there were 34 white schools (seven in towns, 27 "country" schools) and 39 for blacks (3 in towns, 36 country) in Dorchester County. Nineteen of the white schools and 35 of the black schools were one-teacher operations. In 1926 there were 29 white schools and 36 black schools. By 1930 there were 19 white schools, and 38 black schools. The consolidated school movement did not significantly reduce the number of small schools in Dorchester County: as late as 1949 there were 34 elementary schools for African-Americans. There were also two accredited high schools (Alston in Summerville, and Williams in St. George).

The PWA (Public Works Administration) and WPA programs of the 1930s improved South Carolina's school buildings tremendously. Local school districts largely managed the projects, encouraging the employment of local builders and architects. The first of these federally-funded schools in Dorchester County was the Ridgeville School, built in 1934 to replace a two-story building. Between 1935 and 1938 four white schools and ten black schools were built in the county; from 1939 to 1942 one white school and ten black schools were built. Construction ended in 1942 with the buildup for World War Two.

Between 1951 and 1954 South Carolina's leaders worked to make the state's segregated schools more nearly equal, in the hope that the Supreme Court would uphold "separate but equal." State spending increased substantially after Governor Byrnes pushed through a bond bill to fund construction projects. In Dorchester County, despite warnings that they were overbuilding, trustees believed that "separate but equal" would be upheld, and planned for each race to be provided one high school and two elementary schools in each of the county's three school districts. All the schools for African-Americans would be new, and all the existing facilities that they had been using would be abandoned."

Survey data: The earliest remaining country schools in Dorchester County are Pine Grove, Site #440043, and Grover, Site #2120127. Grover and Delemars School, Site #3780112, are good examples of standardized small-school designs promoted through Clemson College and the State Superintendent of Education. St. George High School, Site #4400804, and Summerville High School, Site #4960527, are architect-designed urban schools built during the first wave of state spending in the 1920s. Greenleaf (Williams Memorial) School, Site #4400760, in St. George is the only Rosenwald school known to have been built in Dorchester County. WPA-era schools include architect-designed brick buildings at Ridgeville, Site #4290610; Knightsville, Site #4910879; Harleyville, Site #2190666; and Reevesville, Site #4200946. Smaller and very simple wood-frame schools from the same era are Pregnall, #2190706.00, and St. Luke, Site #2121033.00. In several towns, 1920s and 1930s schools replaced two-story wood frame

buildings. The old Harleyville School, Site #2190678, remains but has been radically altered. Lumber from the old Ridgeville School was used to build several houses in 1935, see Site #4290634 for example.
Buildings from the 1950s, which were not surveyed as historic sites, include Williams Middle School (formerly Williams High) and St. George High in St. George; Canaan Elementary near Givhans (which combined the enrollments of four small African-American schools); Harleyville-Ridgeville High School, and Jenkins Hill School near Harleyville. The use of private schools continued into the 1950s. The Ridge School, Site #4291058, outside Ridgeville, was a privately-financed school for African-Americans, built about 1945.

RELIGION AND CHURCHES

The first white South Carolinians were divided between Anglicans (members of the Church of England) and Dissenters (those who held a faith other than their state church: Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Lutherans). Because of the religious freedom promised to settlers, South Carolina was attractive to Dissenters. By about 1680 they were in the majority, with Anglicans a powerful minority. In 1723 the white population of today's Dorchester County was not quite 1/2 Anglican.

The Church Act of 1706 established the Anglican Church as South Carolina's official religion, and divided the colony into parishes. Most of the land area of today's Dorchester County was originally in St. Andrews Parish; smaller parts of the county lay within St. James, Goose Creek, or St. Pauls. St. George's, Dorchester, Parish, the northern part of St. Andrews Parish, was made a separate parish in 1717, as the population on the upper Ashley River was increasing.

The Church of England supported its parishes with public moneys for churches, schools and clergymen. Commissioners of the new St. Georges Parish selected a church lot in the Village of Dorchester and built a brick church before 1720. A Church Act of 1767 authorized a Chapel of Ease to be built at the north section of St. Georges Parish about three miles from Four Holes Swamp, with the Anglican rector to serve at the chapel every sixth week.

After the American Revolution, South Carolina's 1790 constitution abolished the Church of England as the established church. In the former colonies, the Anglican Church was transformed into the Protestant Episcopal Church, today's Episcopal Church. St. Georges Parish Church lost parishioners to other faiths, and was further weakened by the depopulation of the area around Dorchester Village. The Episcopal chapel at Four Holes was abandoned. In 1820 it was "in a state of dilapidation. Without an Altar, Priest, or Congregation." The land and property of St. George's Parish Church were finally turned over to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Summerville in 1855.

St. Paul's had begun at Beech Hill (on Highway 165, in today's Charleston County) as a Chapel of Ease for St. Paul's Parish. After 1800 the church was rarely used. In 1819 the parish was "abandoned" in summer by its 537 white inhabitants. Many of them moved to Charleston for the hot months, but others were establishing the Summerville settlement. In 1830 members of St. Pauls erected a summer chapel which became St. Paul's Church in St. George's Parish, and then St. Paul's Church, Summerville. The earlier St. Paul's Parish Church became extinct.

Outside Summerville, the Episcopal Church has remained small in Dorchester County. In 1910 Bishop William A. Guerry formed St. George Mission Episcopal Church in St. George. The first service was attended by two families, who soon bought a lot for a chapel. It was not built, and in 1917 Episcopal services were suspended. In 1940 there was another attempt at forming an Episcopal church in St. George, but the mission was again suspended.

French Huguenots were an important contingent among South Carolina's early white settlers, but there was not a significant Huguenot presence in the area that became Dorchester County. The religious tolerance of early South Carolina opened the colony to Jewish settlers before 1700, and in 1750 Congregation Beth Elohim in Charleston became South Carolina's first synagogue. Most of South Carolina's early Jews (about 500 in 1800) lived in Charleston. By 1905 Jews had made "many small settlements" throughout the state, including Dorchester County, but none of the county's towns reported more than 25 Jews.

Lutherans, Moravians, and members of the Dutch Reformed Church were among the German and German-Swiss settlers in the Orangeburg and "Dutch Fork" sections. European Lutherans did not send pastors to South Carolina, so they were served by un-ordained pastors or by ministers of compatible dissenting sects. By 1755 there were Lutheran meeting places on Four Holes Creek and Cattle Creek (both in Orangeburg County) and in Indian Field Swamp (in Dorchester County). In 1788 the only associated church south of Orangeburg County was the German Protestant Church of St. George on Indian Field Swamp. The congregation was rarely served by a pastor, and by 1861 it had disappeared as an organized church.

There were "Anabaptist" (Baptist) settlers on the Ashley River as early as 1700. Ashley River Baptist Church, in today's North Charleston, was established in 1736. The Baptist church expanded in South Carolina after the American Revolution, most rapidly in the "back country." Edisto Baptist appears to be the church shown on Mills' Atlas, at the west side of Polk Swamp within the curve of Cowtail Creek. Renamed St. Georges in 1832, it was moved to its present site in 1859 and later renamed Old St. George Baptist.

Neither Independent or Congregationalist churches nor those that were strictly Presbyterian had many members in early South Carolina, so they tended to worship together and their early history is interwoven. In 1700 the Dorchester Congregationalists built their first church, the White Meeting House, two miles from the Village of Dorchester. As the only church in the area, for several years it was attended by members of other Christian denominations as well as by Congregationalists. In 1737 a second Congregational meeting house was built at Beech Hill, nearer the Edisto River. Rarely used after the 1760s, it is said to have been replaced by Sharon Methodist Episcopal Church just north of Givhans.

Most of the Congregationalist settlers of Dorchester left South Carolina in the 1750s, but their White Meeting House Church remained active. It was repaired after the Revolutionary War, and called a pastor in 1798. In 1813 the Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beech Hill had only 65 members, 15 white and 50 black, but in 1818 began to erect a parsonage for the Rev. William States Lee, pastor from 1815 to 1821. With the decline of population in the area, membership and funding shrank. From 1827 forward the church had no regular pastor. After Summerville Presbyterian was established, the two churches operated seasonally, the pastor living at the old parsonage or in town. Before the Civil War, all the membership transferred to Summerville Presbyterian and the church was effectively extinct. The Old White Meeting House was substantially destroyed by the earthquake of 1886.

The Methodist Church was organized as a society within the Church of England. John Wesley and his brother Charles, both Anglican clergymen, spent time in Georgia during the 1730s, and the Methodist church flourished there. Only after the post-Revolutionary disestablishment did South Carolina's Anglican church members begin to accept Methodist practices. Evangelist Francis Asbury reached Charleston in 1785; by 1787 there were 2,070 white and 141 black Methodists organized into six circuits in South Carolina and Georgia. The Methodist preachers working in South Carolina before about 1800 were vehemently anti-slavery, which had the effect of holding down conversions among whites who owned

slaves. The early successes were with poorer whites and African-American slaves, a pattern that continued into the 1820s.

Indian Field Methodist Church began in the 1780s, Cypress Methodist Church as early as 1794. Francis Asbury preached at both these churches, and mentioned them in his journal. In 1799 Bishop Asbury also dined at "Murray's," a forerunner of Grover Methodist Church. Methodist churches shown on Mills' Atlas are Indian Field, Bethel, and Pregnall.

Most churches in South Carolina baptized slaves and received them as full members. At least since 1712 it had been lawful for slaves to be baptized as Christians. By providing balconies or galleries for slaves to sit apart from the rest of the congregation, whites allowed them to worship "according to their situation in society." Slaves usually attended the church of their master, or a plantation chapel with a white minister, partly because slave regulations made it impossible to establish independent black churches. For example, under a law of 1803, slaves could assemble at night for religious meetings only if a majority of the worship group was white. Even when they worshipped separately, slaves joined churches as full members. By 1850 there were 2,247 slave members of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina; in 1854 the state had 45,261 black Methodists, and 34,621 white.

At the same time that southern churches encouraged the membership of slaves, they resisted the abolitionism of northern churchmen. During the 1840s Protestant denominations began to separate over the issue. In 1844 the Methodist Church split, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Southern Methodists) leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church (Northern Methodists). The next year the Southern Baptist Convention was organized. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Lutheran churches split during the Civil War. In 1861 a separate Episcopal Church in the Confederate States was established. The same year southern Presbyteries withdrew from their national conference.[25]

> Survey data: Buildings of many early churches are modern or extensively altered. For several of them, the churchyard cemetery was surveyed as the historic property: Indian Field Methodist, Site #4400992. Some churches have become extinct, with only the cemetery remaining at the site: Boone Hill Methodist, Site #4910885; Pregnall Methodist, Site 2190706.00. The old St. Matthews Baptist Church, Site #2121021, was moved when the present church was built. Churches without historic integrity, such as New Hope Methodist (organized near Jedburg ca. 1830) which was encased in brick in 1957, Grover Methodist Church, bricked in between 1964-65, or Trinity Methodist at Givhans (organized 1886, present building 1961), were not surveyed unless there was an adjacent burying ground.
>
> Early rural churches include St. George's Parish Church, Site #491007.01; White Meeting House, Site #4910871; Sharon Methodist Episcopal Church (Beech Hill Chapel), Site #4290107; Appleby's Methodist, Site #4200001; Zion Methodist, Site #3200151; Indian Field Methodist, Site #4400992; Bethel Methodist, Site #4100102; Cypress Methodist, Site #4290002; Old St. George Baptist, Site #4400931; Reevesville Baptist, Site #4200950; Sauldam Baptist, Site #4170110; Limestone Baptist, Site #4100141; Pine Grove Baptist, Site #4291054.
>
> Antebellum churches in towns include St. George Methodist, Site #4400788; Summerville Presbyterian, Site #4690408; St. Paul's Episcopal, Site #4960469; and Mt. Tabor (Ridgeville) Methodist, Site #4290635.

After the Civil War, African-Americans were allowed to establish independent churches for the first time. With few financial resources, they turned for aid to white churchmen, but southern churches found it difficult enough to rebuild their own buildings without expanding their ministry to freedmen.

In 1865 the South Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. Large numbers of AME missionaries came into the state from the

north, and membership grew rapidly. Many of the new AME congregants were former members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Other African-American Methodists left the southern church for the northern Methodist Episcopal Church, which organized a South Carolina conference in 1866 and established Claflin College to train black Methodists for the ministry. Among the first African-Americans to be made ministers in the northern Methodist Church was J. A. Sasportas of Summerville.

Because of seminary work it supported through the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, many African-American Baptist churches affiliated with the Northern Baptist Church instead of the black Baptist State Convention organized by the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1869 the Rev. Anthony A. Alston was sent out from Morris Street Baptist Church in Charleston, and founded First Baptist Church in Summerville. He settled in Summerville (his son John Alston became a physician there), and continued missionary work in nearby areas.

Episcopal churches in north and south were reunited in 1866. St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Charleston, which had a largely black congregation and white ministers, established the Church of the Epiphany in Summerville as a mission. Most African-Americans in South Carolina left the Episcopal Church, which did not ordain black clergy. The exception was in Upper St. Johns and St. Stephens parishes, where Peter F. Stevens was minister and many freedmen remained Episcopalians. In 1874 the Reformed Episcopal Church (begun in 1873 in New York) agreed to receive black Episcopal congregations and to train blacks for ordination. Stevens joined the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1876, and his members defected with him. They founded St. Stephens RE Church in Summerville.

In newly-developing towns and prosperous farm areas of Dorchester County, white congregations also established new churches and rebuilt or enlarged existing facilities.[26]

Survey data: As with antebellum white churches, the first buildings of freedmen's congregations have generally been replaced. Properties were surveyed when the original site was still in use, or a church cemetery could be dated to pre-1945.

Among the AME churches in Dorchester County were St. Paul's near Harleyville (see St. Paul Campground, Site #2190096); Branch, near Jedburg, founded in 1887; New Hope, near Texas, Site #4401020; and Bethel in Summerville, Site #4960366.

The only AME Zion church identified during field work is Baum's Temple AMEZ, Site #4960568, in Summerville.

Many African-American congregations in Dorchester County remained Methodist rather than joining denominations such as AME or AMEZ. Churches organized before 1900 include Wesley in Summerville, Site #4960427; Shady Grove, Site #5310973; Canaan, Site #1030121, and St. Mark, Site #4200921, both founded in 1869. Sand Hill, Site #1030119, was first built in 1883. Camel Hill United Methodist Church near Knightsville (Old Orangeburg Road) was founded in 1880; the present building dates to 1983. Morris Chapel United Methodist Church began as a bush or brush arbor near Dorchester Cemetery, Site #2190088. The present church was erected in 1974.

Anthony A. Alston, who founded First Baptist in Summerville (Site #4960423) in 1869, was also pastor of Ashley Baptist Church in North Charleston, founded in 1876. In 1891, he organized Magnolia Baptist (see Site #1031018) near Givhans. Historically African-American Baptist churches in the Texas community are Bethel, the oldest, and St. Mark, Site #4400041, founded a few years later. In St. George is Good Hope, Site #4400741. Along the railroad line are Jerichc, Site #420890, Whitestone, Site #420898, and Surprise Baptist Church, a modern building near Dorchester. Surprise began as a bush arbor at Dorchester Cemetery, Site #219093, in 1912.

Also see Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Site #4960310, and St. Stephens Reformed Episcopal Church, Site #4960221.

New sanctuaries for white congregations include Summerville Presbyterian, Site #4960408; Stallsville Methodist, Site #4910864; St. George Methodist, Site #4400788; and Mt. Tabor Methodist, Site #4290635. New congregations: Jedburg Baptist, Site

#4960163; St. Luke's Lutheran, Site #4960311; Memorial Baptist, #4400030; Reevesville Methodist, Site #4200905. Late-nineteenth century rural churches are Cummings Methodist Chapel, Site #4290156, Duncan Chapel Methodist Church, Site #5310983, and Beulah Baptist, Site #4200892.
Architecture: The earliest churches and chapels were in the simple rectangular meeting house style, with gable-end doors and no spire: Appleby's Methodist Church is the best example. Into the twentieth century, the design remained important for small rural churches, such as old St. Matthews Baptist Church, Cummings Chapel, Bethel Methodist Church, and Duncan Chapel.
In Summerville, the meeting house style is represented by St. Luke's Lutheran Chapel. Substantial architectural design, seen at St. Paul's Episcopal Church or Summerville Presbyterian, was the norm in this prosperous town. Churches built for African-American congregations during the late nineteenth century (Wesley Methodist Church, St. Stephen's RE Church, Church of the Epiphany) show the Carpenter Gothic style adding architectural interest to very small buildings.
Bethel AME Church, Site #4960366, in Summerville and Ridgeville Southern Methodist Church, Site #4290661, are in the gothic-influenced style of the 1920s through 1940s. The Colonial Revival movement of the 1930s through 1950s can be seen in Ridgeville Baptist Church, Site #4290610, and St. George Baptist Church, Site #4400030.

Camp Meeting

By 1800 the practice of large groups pitching tents and camping to hear outdoor preaching had begun in Tennessee and Kentucky. As the Great Revival swept the southeast, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians all attended camp meetings, which they organized cooperatively. The first real camp meeting in South Carolina was established in 1802 in Lancaster County, bringing together preachers from all three denominations in a three-day gathering.

Many prominent early camp meetings have become extinct, including those at Ladson or Goose Creek, Mount Pleasant, and at least two in Colleton County. Most denominations abandoned large meetings as they grew enough to establish permanent churches. By contrast, the structure of the Methodist Church, with circuit riders serving many churches, encouraged the camp meeting tradition of traveling to a preaching spot. In 1794, 1799, 1801 and 1803 Francis Asbury preached at "Cypress," the church at Cypress Campground. Indian Field Campground began by 1810 and moved to the present 15-acre site in 1838.

After the Civil War, Methodist African-Americans established their own camp meeting grounds in Dorchester County. Two remain, Shady Grove, begun by 1870, and St. Paul. St. Paul Camp Ground began at a site near the present St. Paul AME Church, called the "Old Prayer Ground." In 1880 four Trustees purchased from Peter D. Weathers a site to use as a camp ground.

In 1885 the News and Courier published a description of an AME camp meeting at Lincolnville (in Charleston County just east of Summerville). It was said that 1,600 people from Charleston attended Sunday, the last day of the four-day meeting. There were canvas tents and ten or fifteen wood "shanties" where worshippers stayed, and a separate preachers' tent. The central pavilion (tabernacle) was an open shed, 50' X 70', with seating capacity for 700 people. All the buildings had earthen floors covered with pinestraw. The writer also described booths or tents - some of canvas, some of pine bushes - that sold refreshments near the depot and campground.[27]

Camp meeting is a fall tradition at the end of the farming season. Indian Field meets the week ending the first Sunday in October, St. Paul the week ending the third Sunday, and Cypress and Shady Grove both the week ending the fourth Sunday in October.

Survey Data: Small stores at today's campgrounds continue the tradition of vending refreshments. At all four campgrounds, tabernacles have been modified over time, and

many tents rebuilt. At Cypress, Site #4290002, Indian Field, #4400003, and St. Paul, #2190096, the present buildings retain their nineteenth century design and material selection. Indian Field's tabernacle was built in 1848 and is virtually unchanged; Cypress Tabernacle, rebuilt in the 1950s, retains original pegged timbers and cross-beams. Tabernacles at Shady Grove Site #5310971, and St. Paul's, Site #2190096, were enclosed in recent years but otherwise unaltered. Tents at Shady Grove have been rebuilt with mostly modern materials.

DORCHESTER COUNTY TOWNS

The importance of towns in Dorchester County can be seen in the abandonment of far-flung churches, schools and stores. The towns are small rural centers that developed along the railroad line (Ridgeville, Dorchester, St. George, Reevesville; Harleyville) or at crossroads (Givhans, Grover, Rosinville). Only Summerville was established without regard to existing transportation patterns. It originated as a summer village, but its location on the railroad caused it to grow into a substantial town, unlike retreats such as Pinopolis or Adams Run.

A map of 1896 shows post offices along the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad at Summerville, Jedburg, Ridgeville, Ross Sta. (Dorchester), Pregnalls, Byrds, St. George and Reevesville. There were also post offices at Ridell (Harleyville), Givhans and Grover.[28]

Summerville

The town of Summerville lies on an elevated ridge north of the navigable Ashley River and the principal early land routes (Dorchester Road and Ladson Road). It began as a retreat from the summer fevers that plagued rice plantations. Like other summer villages, the site was selected for healthy atmosphere rather than accessibility.

At least by 1790 planters from St. George's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's and St. James Goose Creek parishes were spending the warm months of the year at Summerville. As changes in rice growing practices led to worse mosquito infestations, the cluster of houses became a village that straddled the line between St. George's Parish and St. James Goose Creek Parish. In 1828 there were 23 houses.

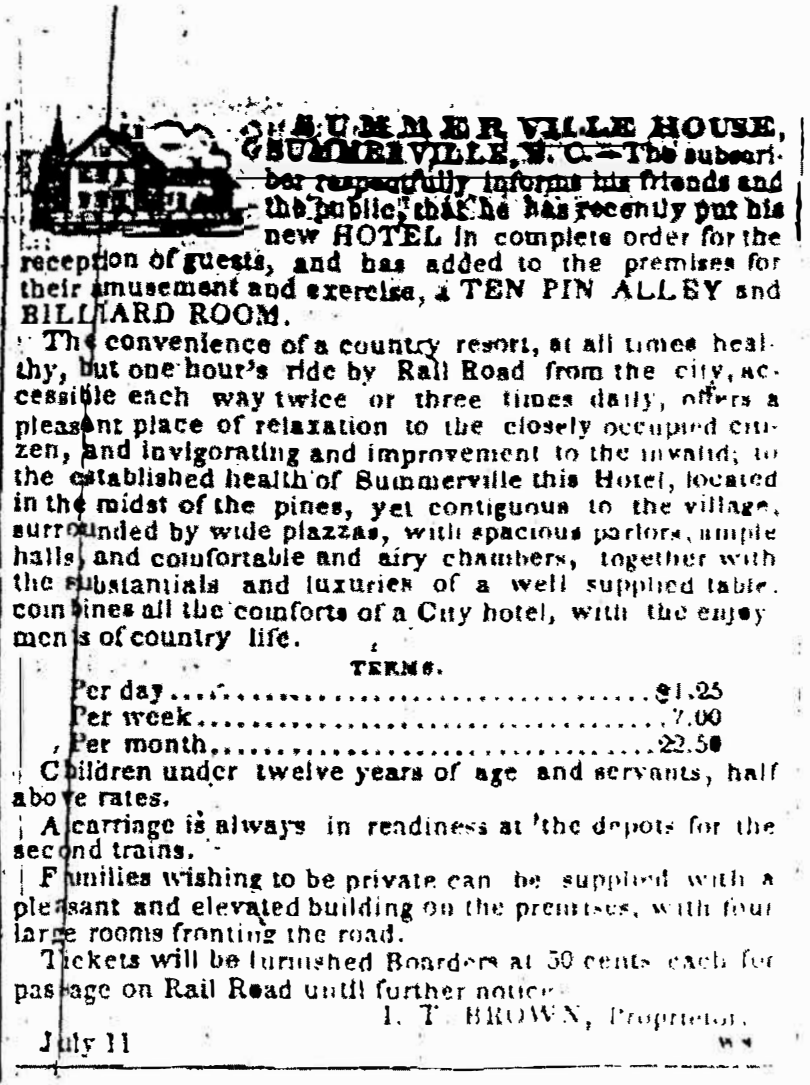
The rector of St. Paul's Parish Episcopal Church began holding summer services in Summerville. In 1830 the congregation erected a chapel which became St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A group of Congregationalists also built a chapel at Summerville in about 1831, and for several years alternated services between the White Meeting House (winter) and the chapel (summer). The chapel became affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and in 1859 it became the Presbyterian Church in Summerville.

The 1830 railroad line ran along the north side of the village. In 1832 the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company laid out building lots in "New Summerville," the tract of land the company had acquired to provide construction timbers. The grid pattern of "New Summerville" is clear above the railroad, from Fifth North Street between Gum and Walnut streets. South of the rail line, the grid was followed above Third South Street. West of Hickory and south of Third South Street, existing roads and houses made it impossible to build the town completely by the plat.

Deed restrictions in lots sold by the railroad mandated that large pine trees were to be left standing. This was due to the general belief in the health value of pines, and probably also to safeguard a potential source of building supplies

should the line need repair. In 1847 the town passed an ordinance protecting trees from being cut for any reason.

The convenience to Charleston caused Summerville to grow much larger than other lowcountry summer villages. There was a period of rapid growth during the 1850s, partly the result of several yellow fever epidemics in Charleston. St. Paul's Episcopal Church replaced its 1830 building in 1857 and a new Town Hall was built in 1858. During this time the first significant expansion took place in the "New Town." By 1860 there were five hotels and boarding houses, nine stores, and 372 dwellings and servant's houses in Summerville. Private schools were conducted at various times by T. M. Hasell from the 1840s to 1860; John Gadsden during the same time; Miss Brownfield and Miss Quackenbush after the Civil War; and into the 1940s, Miss Pengelley.



SUMMER VILLE HOUSE,
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently put his new HOTEL in complete order for the reception of guests, and has added to the premises for their amusement and exercise, a TEN PIN ALLEY and BILLIARD ROOM.

The convenience of a country resort, at all times healthy, but one hour's ride by Rail Road from the city, accessible each way twice or three times daily, offers a pleasant place of relaxation to the closely occupied citizen, and invigorating and improvement to the invalid; to the established health of Summerville this Hotel, located in the midst of the pines, yet contiguous to the village, surrounded by wide piazzas, with spacious parlors, ample halls, and comfortable and airy chambers, together with the substantials and luxuries of a well supplied table, combines all the comforts of a City hotel, with the enjoyments of country life.

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Per day.....$1.25
Per week.....7.00
Per month.....22.50

Children under twelve years of age and servants, half above rates.

A carriage is always in readiness at the depots for the second trains.

Families wishing to be private can be supplied with a pleasant and elevated building on the premises, with four large rooms fronting the road.

Tickets will be furnished Boarders at 50 cents each for passage on Rail Road until further notice.

I. T. BROWN, Proprietor.

July 11

Advertisement in The Charleston Courier, July 11, 1855

After the Civil War, Summerville retained its summer residents and also developed as a regional trade center. Beginning in the 1880s, the growing winter colony encouraged the year-round economy. In 1882 Thaddeus W. W. Stanland founded a brick works just outside Summerville, using "the new Kennedy dry press machines."

By 1890 Summerville Brick Works had become part of A. W. Taylor & Co., suppliers of brick, lumber and building supplies. It became Salisbury Brick Company in the early 1930s.

Local businesses in 1905 included the brick works, an ice plant, Summerville Hardwood Company, Finucan's corn (grist) mill, J. M. McDougall's corn mill; A. R. Knight, saw mill, D. H. Knight, corn mill, sawmill, and cotton gin, J. McDougall gin, W. H. Richardson gin; and O. C. Sires & Brother sawmill, undertakers, furniture and general merchandise. About eighty farmers, black and white, collected their mail at the Summerville post office. One of the earliest dairies in Dorchester County was that of T. W. Thornhill and T. W. Salisbury at Merry Maid Farm. In 1909 the Salisbury family began delivering fresh milk to Summerville residents.

In 1892 Summerville built a new Town Hall in the heart of "New Summerville." The building stood at the corner of Main and Richardson until 1963. In the late 19th century, new churches were established by white and black congregations: Summerville Lutheran Church, the oldest existing Lutheran church building in the county, in 1893; Summerville Baptist Church, organized in 1896; St. John's Roman Catholic Church, built in 1898 (both these churches have modern buildings). St. Stephens Reformed Episcopal Church was built in 1885, and the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in 1887.

In 1884 the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church organized a Sunday School for the children of rural families around Summerville. The idea grew into St. Barnabas' Mission, a day school north of town, at the junction of today's Highway 78 and 17A. By 1891 the thriving mission had a chapel with pews for 200, and in 1897 added the Samuel Prioleau Infirmary. In 1900 the Shepard School was built at the Mission. As late as 1922 there were 30 pupils at the mission day school, but by about 1930 they had all been absorbed into the regular school system.

St. Barnabas' Mission became dormant in 1939. In 1945 the Episcopal diocese sold the property to the Reformed Episcopal Church for use with the Cummins Theological Seminary headquartered at the old A. B. Lee Infirmary. Several years later, when Highway 78 was widened, the chapel was moved out of the right-of-way and renamed Bishop Pengelley Memorial Chapel. In 1982 the seminary acquired its present site on South Main Street, and the Pengelley Chapel was moved again.

Summerville's reputation as a garden spot was developed during the winter resort era, when Northern visitors experienced the early-spring blooming of lowcountry flowers. The town was promoted as the "gateway to the gardens" along Ashley River Road, including Mateeba Gardens northwest of Middleton Place. In 1938, Pelzer Barry opened Mateeba on twenty-five acres northwest of Middleton Place. He had built bridges and paths along the streams and lake on the property, and planted azaleas and dogwoods among the large live oaks, pines and magnolias.

Recognizing the importance of tourists to the local economy, the WPA funded the Azalea Park project, which converted several blocks owned by the town along its drainage canals into a dogwood and azalea garden. Golf courses, the Tea Farm, and private gardens contributed to Summerville's image, and to the success of new commercial garden operations. Summerville Floral Nursery, begun in 1926 by George Segelken, was the largest azalea nursery in the country in 1935. Moultrie Ball established Garden Hill Nursery in 1940 at his home.

In 1934 six inns were listed in Summerville: Carolina, Pine Forest, Postern, Travelers, Squirrel and Pine View. Construction activity outside Summerville kept its hotels and inns busy during the 1930s. Workers building West Virginia Pulp and Paper (1935-37) and the Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Plant (1937-40) spent

In 1934 six inns were listed in Summerville: Carolina, Pine Forest, Postern, Travelers, Squirrel and Pine View. Construction activity outside Summerville kept its hotels and inns busy during the 1930s. Workers building West Virginia Pulp and Paper (1935-37) and the Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Plant (1937-40) spent weeks or months in the area. During the early 1940s, wartime housing shortages pressed all available rooms into service as military housing.

> Survey data: Wartime construction was limited to remodeling. For example, 233 Sumter Avenue (Site #4960466) was subdivided as four apartments; the Anderson House (Site #4960524) was enlarged when its owners began to rent rooms to military personnel.

Military workers thronging into the Lowcountry found Summerville as convenient to live in as Charleston. Houses were enlarged and subdivided for rental and boarding. The Holly Inn was used by army officers and their families and the Pine Forest Inn was set aside for civilian employees of the Charleston Naval Shipyard and Army Port of Embarkation. Military personnel lived at the Squirrel Inn, part of which was also open to the public. Only the Carolina Inn was completely open to the public.

Building activity boomed when the war and its strict material rationing ended. In September 1945 Chickasaw Wood Products, a subsidiary of National Distillers Products Corporation, Cooperage Division, opened a plant at Summerville. Using white oak timber, most of it bought from West Virginia Pulp and Paper, the company produced staves for barrels used to age whiskey.

In mid-1946 Summerville Baptist Church and Bethany Methodist Church built large modern sanctuaries. New commercial buildings, several of them built of brick, rose along Main Street, Richardson Avenue and Central Avenue. In 1956 Southern Railway remodeled the depot, a passenger and freight terminal on Main Street with a 16-seat waiting room. The "Carolina Special" served Summerville until the early 1960s.[25]

> Survey data: 462 properties were surveyed in Summerville. Survey numbers were assigned on two Topographic Quads, #491 (147, 856-858, 875-877, 1085) and #496 (140, 146-149, 166-176, 197-266, 268-595, 600-609, 1017). 97 buildings surveyed in Summerville were first constructed before the earthquake of 1886; 316 buildings between 1886 and 1935; and 49 after ca. 1935.
>
> Many residential lots in the old town retain their brick or stuccoed wells, indicating the availability of pure water in the early village. One of the earliest dwellings, the ca. 1830 Cuthbert House, Site #4960507, shows the influence of the I-house form more commonly seen as a farmhouse. Summer houses were often built as Lowcountry raised cottages, a style known locally as "Summerville cottage." Antebellum raised cottages include Sites #4960448, ca. 1830; #4960206, ca. 1835; and #4960466, ca. 1850. Later examples are Site #4960354, ca. 1880; and #4960361, ca. 1885. Another indigenous house type is the "single house" associated with Charleston architecture. Several Summerville residences use the easily recognizable design of the Charleston single: Site #4960302, ca. 1875; #4960356, ca. 1880; and #4960461, ca. 1887.
>
> The earthquake of 1886 was severe in Summerville. Every house in town was said to have been affected: chimneys and gables down, some houses off their foundations. Interior chimneys toppled, bringing down walls and ceilings. Rebuilding coincided with Summerville's new status as a winter resort, and accelerated the impact of popular national styles of architecture. The appearance of the historic village today, with many late-nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, reflects the combination of necessity and prosperity in the late 1880s. Victorian tastes are obvious in the Italianate detailing of Site #4960283, ca. 1875; the Second Empire style of Sites #4960394, ca. 1880, and #4960440, ca. 1888; the Queen Anne design of the ca. 1896 Prioleau House, Site #4960442; and the folk-victorian design of smaller houses such as #4960239 and #4960446, both ca. 1884; #4960261, ca. 1885; and #4960207, ca. 1890.
>
> The revival styles of the 1930s are represented by Sites #4960251 and #4950503 (Tudor Revival) and Sites #4960496, #4960532, and #4961017 (Colonial Revival).

Summerville and southern Dorchester County have grown exponentially since World War II. Today's Summerville has expanded into the formerly distinct communities of Stallsville, Slannsville, and Knightsville.

Two miles south of historic Summerville, Stallsville was convenient to Bacons Bridge Road and the Orangeburg Road. It was settled at an early date, and the first post office for the area was located at Stallsville. The community developed in the mid-nineteenth century, with residences, small shops and a Methodist Church. Into the mid-twentieth century there was a separate elementary school at Stallsville.[30]

> Survey data: Bacons Bridge Road and Old Trolley Road connect modern Summerville to Stallsville. Survey sites in Stallsville are Stallsville Methodist Church (Site #4910864) and fourteen residences, Sites #4910856 through #4910866 and #4910873 through #4910876. The ca. 1858 Collins House, Site #4910858, is a good example of a raised cottage.

Slannsville, 4-1/2 miles southwest of historic Summerville, lies along Boone Hill Road (Highway 17A). The accessible location favored the development of commercial enterprises. In 1905 F. W. Rodenberg kept a general store/post office at Slannsville. The 1939 highway map shows a cotton gin and sawmill at Slannsville.[31]

> Survey data: Four sites, #4911010 through #4911013, were surveyed at Slannsville. They include three residences and a combination store/gas station/residence. A small store at the south side of Boone Hill Road, between the sites of the gin and sawmill, was surveyed as an outbuilding to Site #4911012.

Knightsville is a crossroads community around the intersection of Old Orangeburg Road and Central Avenue north of Slannsville. Its approximate location can be seen on Mills' Atlas, which shows a residence at the south side of Rumphs Hill Creek. Knightsville was incorporated as a town in 1885, with its boundary a one-mile circle around the public school. Although the town never developed, Knightsville remains an active school.[32]

> Survey data: Knightsville School, Site #4960879. Eight residences were surveyed around Knightsville, Sites #4960180, 4960181, 4960184, 4960185, 4960878, 4960881 to 4960883.

Summerville's Golden Age, 1890-1925

There have been hotels or boarding houses in Summerville since its beginning. The modern Carolina Inn occupies the site of one of the earliest hotels, which began as Moore's Tavern in about 1810. Subsequently known as I. T. Brown's Summerville House, it was renovated in 1855, with a bowling alley and billiard room added. After a later remodeling, the inn was again renamed, Dorchester Inn. Other pre-Civil War hotels included Captain Vose's Inn, behind today's Ambler Hall, and Mr. Cooper's Paradise Inn, on Sumter Avenue behind the Squirrel Inn. Both were severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake and demolished.

Like Aiken, Summerville's reputation as a health resort led to its development as a recreational resort. Both towns took advantage of main-line rail service to attract northern visitors during the winter and spring, turning from summer havens to winter playgrounds. Many winter residents rented furnished cottages, hotel rooms, or rooms in private homes. Others built or purchased houses.

The Squirrel Inn is probably the oldest remaining hotel in Summerville. In 1912 Miss Raven Lewis, a winter resident from Washington, built it as a small inn. Her sister Helen joined her in the business, and they enlarged the building and named it "Squirrel Inn." In 1922 (or 1918) they sold to Mary Stout, whose inn

business had been lost when the Minrow Building burned. The Squirrel became a year-round hotel in 1925, and operated until 1968, when it reopened as the Summerville Inn. Closed in 1970, the inn was converted as condominiums in 1980.

The first grand resort hotel in Summerville, the Pine Forest Inn, began in 1888 as an enterprise named The Dorchester Hotel, developed by local businessmen. They did not complete the project, and it was taken over by F. W. Wagener of Charleston. In 1891 the Pine Forest opened for the first time. During its heyday, the Pine Forest hosted presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Taft. In 1905 the inn was enlarged and its golf course extended to eighteen holes. The hotel and its separate cottages eventually had room for 275 guests.

Wagener's estate held the hotel for years after his death, into the Great Depression. In the late 1920s the golf course was finally sold to Marie Claire deGraffenreid, a winter resident, and the Pine Forest Inn building was sold at auction in late 1931. Renovated by new owner T. W. Salisbury for the 1934-35 winter season, it housed military personnel during World War II and then closed. In 1944 the Rev. Harold M. Patrick announced the conversion of the Pine Forest Inn into a private boarding school, the Adventure School, affiliated with Camp Adventure at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. The Adventure School did not last, and in 1950 the Pine Forest Inn was demolished.



Pine Forest Inn

Season 1911-12 — Open December to May

Summerville, S. C.

Winter Resort

An High Class Hotel, strictly in the Pines, catering to a select clientelle. Rooms en suite with Bath, Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heat and Open Fireplaces. Pure water from our own Artesian well, one thousand feet deep, and perfect sanitary conditions. Fine Golf Links, which have recently been very much enlarged and beautified, and second to none in the country. Saddle and Harness Horses, fine Hunting, Boulevard for Automobiles to Charleston, about thirty miles. Address

Pine Forest Inn Company

Summerville, S. C.

From Charleston, S. C. City Directory, 1911

Golf and horseback riding were the principal outdoor activities of the winter visitors. In 1926 the Summerville Club (mostly Michigan investors) began developing a golf course/inn complex. Although its plans were not carried out as initially conceived, the club did lay out a 9-hole course, and built part of the inn and separate dining room. In 1930 former U. S. Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan purchased the club. It was closed after the 1931-32 season, then reopened as the Holly Inn, with two golf courses. The property was sold again after World War II, and became the Miler Country Club.

Summerville's resort industry declined in the 1920s with competition from larger and more comprehensive resorts. Resorts such as Blowing Rock and Pinehurst offered more amenities, Florida was becoming popular, and motels and highways put an end to the month-long hotel stay. Post-war changes spelled the end of luxury tourist hotels in Summerville. In 1950 there were only a few small inns - Wisteria, Brook's Haven, Halcyon, and The Elms.[33]

> Survey data: The Wisteria Inn, originally part of the Pine Forest, opened some time after World War II. The one and one-half story frame building was later divided into three apartments, and burned in 1970. Most of the Pine Forest property has become a subdivision; its entry gates remain on Salisbury and Marion avenues, Site #4960501. Squirrel Inn, Site #4960431. The Summerville Country Club, Site #4960488, was developed on the Pinehurst Tea Farm; see Holly Inn, Site #4960166.
> The best-known of the winter colony houses are the 1906 Parsons Residence, Site #4960500 (Woodlands Inn); the "Elizabeth Arden House" (Site #4960459, the Lord House) purchased by the cosmetics magnate in 1933; and the Skinner House, Site #4960470, purchased and enlarged by New Yorkers in 1935.

The Pinehurst Tea Farm

Tea was one of many agricultural products discussed as possible cash crops for South Carolina in the early 1800s, but cotton and rice planters did not begin to diversify until after the Civil War. In 1878 the Agricultural Society of South Carolina called attention to the potential of tea planting, and tea shipped to Baltimore by Dr. Alexius M. Forster of Georgetown County was well-received. The first real tea garden in the state began when part of Newington Plantation was leased by the Middleton family to the federal government for a tea farm. In 1880 W. G. Leduc, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, sent seeds to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina to try a test crop. Workers began planting under the supervision of W. G. Vardell.

Dr. Charles U. Shepard, an amateur horticulturist who had retired from the faculty of the Charleston Medical College, acquired 408 acres of Newington Plantation. He took over management of the Pinehurst Tea Farm in 1892, and developed it further, adding over 150 acres to the tract and laying out large gardens. Along with tea, Shepard planted trees, flowering shrubs and vines.



"TEA FACTORY AT PINEHURST TEA GARDENS, SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA"

The Caroliniana Library Collection

The Tea Farm seemed to flourish. Labor problems "had been solved by maintaining schools for colored children, who pick the crop in return for an education." After Shepard's death, the Tea Farm struggled, but 100 acres remained in cultivation in 1917. Without federal support and subsidies, profits were small. A significant problem was the cost of shipping: it was said to be more expensive to ship tea to Chicago from Summerville than from China. The operation was not rebuilt after the Tea Factory and several other buildings burned in 1919.[34]

Survey data: In 1955 Harold M. Sebring purchased 69 acres of Pinehurst Tea Farm, including Shepard's home (Site #4960172), four employees' houses, and three barns. He demolished two barns, applied brick veneer to most of the buildings and relocated several houses. See Sites #4960167, 4960168, 4960169. Buildings that were not surveyed include the carriage house (110 West Walker Drive), gate house (124 West Johnston Street), a barn (102 Sebring Street), and school (108 Old Country Club Road). See also Robertson House, built for a chemist at the Tea Farm, Site #4960256.

Jedburg

The community of Jedburg grew up around the railroad stop at "26-mile" known in 1855 as Lawrences. The State Gazetteer for 1890-91 referred to it as "only a railroad station," listing several businesses at Jedburg: M. V. Griffin, timber, and three general merchandise storekeepers, including Welch and Altman. There were also twenty-two farmers in the area who collected their mail at Jedburg. In 1905 Jedburg had a population of 107, with one general store (C. E. Hodge), and only eight farmers on the post office roster.

The first Jedburg Baptist Church was organized in 1897. In 1910 a Presbyterian Chapel was begun as a mission church, but did not achieve the status of an independent church and eventually closed.

About 1905 the Charleston-based Agricultural Society of South Carolina voted to purchase land for donation to Clemson College as an experiment station. In 1908 Southern Railway gave a tract between Summerville and Jedburg, and planning began for the Coastal Experimental Station, called "Drainland." The first task was to ditch and drain the wetlands to produce cropfields. In June 1910 when the experiment station formally opened, ditches and subsoil drainage systems were in place on most of the land, and cornfields were growing. The size of the property was doubled to six hundred acres in 1920. Eventually most of the land was planted in pine as a demonstration forest, and a 16-acre parcel was leased to Dorchester County for an airport. The rest of the tract became an industrial park and residential subdivisions beginning in the 1950s.[35]

Survey data: The Jedburg Post Office operated in a corner of Mellard's Store (now gone) into the 1950s. Jedburg Baptist Cemetery, Site #4960163, Presbyterian Chapel #4960164. Six residences were surveyed at Jedburg: Griffin House, Site #4960161, Mellard House, #4960191; also #4960162, 4960165, 4960189, 4960190.
Only one residence associated with Drainland was surveyed, Site #4960599, at the south side of Highway 78. The manager's house and most of the working buildings were at the north side of the highway, in today's industrial park.

Ridgeville and Givhans

Ridgeville and Givhans were the only settlements of any size in Burns Township, which lay between Four Holes Swamp/Edisto River and Cypress Swamp/Ashley River, south to today's Highway 17A. Thirty-two miles from Charleston on the railroad line, Ridgeville developed into a sizable town. Seven miles to its south, on the Augusta-Charleston Road (Highway 61), Givhans remained a small crossroads village.

The first post office at Ridgeville is said to have been called "Timothy Creek" but since 1844 it has been named Ridgeville. In 1835 the railroad station stop was called "Inabinet's" and in 1856 David Gavin boarded the train at "Ridgeville or Moccasin." The Town of Ridgeville was incorporated in early 1875, its area a circle one mile in diameter, centered around the depot. The first population figures available are from 1880, when there were 250 people in Ridgeville. The population declined slightly, to 212, by 1890, while Burns Township as a whole lost 7% of its population. Ridgeville's population loss was temporary, and by 1900 there were again 250 residents.

In 1879 there were two turpentine mills and three sawmills in Burns Township, with a total of 130 employees; and also one grist mill and one combination grist mill/cotton gin. It is not clear how many of these businesses were located at Ridgeville.

In 1890 Ridgeville's businesses included a lawyer; J. Murray and Co., drugs; twelve general merchants; two merchants who also produced naval stores; and three sawmills: Quackenbush and Co., L. G. Owens, and Norman Mosely. The J. A. Mosely Company and the D. F. Lemacks Company both operated narrow-gauge logging railroads between the main line track at Ridgeville and the forests of Four Holes Swamp. In 1905 the number of stores had declined to seven, and there were only two sawmills (Moseley and W. B. Browning). There were two churches (Mt. Tabor Methodist, organized in 1892, and Ridgeville Baptist, organized in 1902). Ridgeville had two physicians, and the post office had sixty-eight area farmers among its regular customers. The sawmill on Mill Street ran into the 1950s as a part of the Flack-Jones business of Summerville.

The town of Givhans was chartered in 1906 with a population of 113 and three general stores. Connected to the railroad line by a good road, Givhans served a large area: sixty farmers, only three of them African-American, collected their mail there in 1905.[36]

> Survey data: 46 properties were surveyed in the Town of Ridgeville, Sites #4290610 through 4290654, and 25 in the Ridgeville vicinity.
> 7 properties were surveyed in Givhans, Sites #4290159, 160, 161; 4291055, 4291063, 1064, 1065. 17 survey sites (8 of them cemeteries) are in the Givhans vicinity.

Dorchester

Thirty-seven miles from Charleston on the railway line, the town of Dorchester was first known as Lick-Pot, then Elmsville, Ross, Ross' Turn Out, or Ross Station (for the early tavern owner). There was a steam saw mill at Elmsville in 1856. In 1892 Ross Station was a thriving depot village, with five general stores and a physician. There was a naval stores manufacturer, R. L. Farrel and Company, and two sawmills, J. W. Johnson and T. J. Wharton. Seventeen farmers in the area collected their mail at Ross. The town of Rosses was incorporated in 1892, with its boundary the typical half-mile radius around the depot.

By 1905 the town was known as Dorchester. There were two physicians and a magistrate, and three general stores. Seventy-one farmers now got mail at Dorchester, ten of them "colored." The town was chartered again in 1912, with a population of 115.

During the early twentieth century, the turpentine still and store were purchased by W. J. Orland, who also built a cotton gin and grist mill. With the rise of truck farming in other railroad sections, a North Carolina group began an enterprise called Albemarle Farm near Dorchester. The company began growing tomatoes, beans, Irish tomatoes and other crops for packing and shipping. The business soon went into bankruptcy, a victim of late frosts and the improved refrigeration that allowed Florida to take over the industry.[37]

> Survey data: Dorchester remains a very small town. Because Highway 78 and the rail line run very close together here, the town's layout is linear, with the typical local road (Railway Avenue) at the far side of the track parallel to the main highway (Highway 78). The depot stood between the track and Railway Avenue; a row of historic residences and stores lines one side of each road. 13 survey sites in Dorchester are numbered 2190023, 2190073, 2190076, 77, 78; 219088, 89, 90; 2190700, 701, 702. There are 24 survey properties in the vicinity of Dorchester.

Pregnall

The 41-mile station stop on the railway line was first called "41 Mile," and later "Rumphtown." In 1855 David Gavin remarked that "Tar Bill" Harley was loading turpentine barrels on the cars at 41 Turnout. As late as 1939 there was a turpentine distillery at the rail siding about halfway between Dorchester and today's Pregnall.

The original Pregnall was a village about a mile south of the railroad, located where Millpond Branch crosses Smoak Road, one of the earliest roads in the county. Mills' Atlas shows "Col. Rumph" and a church in this area. The land east of Indian Field Swamp provided excellent pine timber, and a vast tract of it was acquired for railroad construction in the early 1830s. In 1871 the railroad company laid out a small town at Pregnall, donating two lots for a Methodist Church, which was built in 1873.

In 1880 the Census reported a population of 89 at "Rumphtown." In 1885 construction began on the Eutawville Railroad, a short-line from the South Carolina Railroad north from 41 Mile. Rumphtown prospered with the additional rail activity. In 1890 S. D. Rumph's general merchandise store and William M. Knight's sawmill were both located here. To the south, at Pregnalls, were three general merchandise stores, S. L. Rumph's sawmill, and D. A. Wamer and Company, naval stores (Wamer's large land holdings in the area of Pregnalls and Byrds included David Gavin's former Texas Plantation).

In 1905 Pregnall(s) was the name of the village at the railroad junction, with a population of 100. The State Gazetteer reported two general stores at Pregnall, and twenty area farmers who used the Pregnall post office. The first Pregnall had been abandoned except the church and a school, and the Rumphtown name was lost. In 1914 the new Pregnalls was chartered as a town, with a population of 100. Surrounded by the Pregnall Forest (know today as Brosnan Forest), where farm tracts have grown up in timber since before 1930, the Town of Pregnall has disappeared.[38]

> Survey data: Texas Plantation, Site #4401019; Pregnall Forest, Site #2191097; Pregnall School and Methodist Church cemetery, Site #2190706.

Byrds

Byrds (earlier known as Byrds' Station) is a crossroads community forty-six miles from Charleston on the railroad line. If the plan of a turn-out and depot only every five or six miles had been followed, Byrds would probably have become a station town. However, the large rail station at St. George, only two miles away, pre-empted the town's opportunity. In 1905 W. S. Brownlee kept a general store at Byrds, but it never grew into a commercial village.[39]

> Survey data: Four properties were surveyed at Byrds, Sites #4400064 through 4400067. There are nine survey sites in the vicinity of Byrds.

St. George

Forty-eight miles from Charleston on the railway line, St. George developed on land owned by James George (1789-1867), who is said to have opened a small store as early as 1810. Mills' Atlas shows "George" at about the location of today's St. George: the junction of Quaker Road and Second Texas Road. Although this intersection was between the station stops of Byrds and Reevesville, James George gave a lot for a railroad depot. A village grew up known as "George's Turnout." The first church to be established was St. George Methodist. James George donated an acre of land to the congregation, which built a sanctuary in 1857.

When the town was first incorporated (1875) it was as George's Station. It was incorporated again in 1890 as the Town of St. George's, a name chosen to reflect the location in St. George's Dorchester Parish. The town was eventually renamed St. George. In 1898, after three elections and a state supreme court case, St. George was made county seat of the new Dorchester County. Planning began for a county courthouse, and the cornerstone was laid October 21, 1897.

St. George had a great expansion from 1880 to 1890. According to published census tables, the population more than doubled, from 279 residents to 629. The State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1890 reported it as "an interesting little place." There were two milliners, 14 general merchants, two general merchandise/drug stores, one general merchant/railroad wood contractor, and one general merchant/railroad cross-tie contractor; a wheelwright, a livery stable, a lawyer/insurance agent, and at least three physicians. Other businesses were Kizer & Way cotton gin and press, P. W. Risher grist mill, and Stokes & Smith naval stores. In 1891 members of (Old) St. George Baptist Church who lived in town organized Memorial Baptist Church, and St. George Methodist Church was enlarged the same year.

Designation as county seat increased St. George's importance as a population and commercial center. In 1900 there were 576 residents in St. George, 20% of the total population of George Township. In about 1899, the Bank of Dorchester had become the first banking institution in town. By 1908 there were two banks (Bank of Dorchester and Bank of St. George), a cotton seed oil mill, and "many" commercial buildings. Businesses included L. M. Badham, brick maker and builder; S. M. Woodruff, builder; R. F. Collier, general store and sawmill; N. G. Leonard, general store and sawmill; and Kizer & Way's cotton gin and grist mill. There were eleven general stores, three grocers, 3 milliners, two hotels, a bottling plant, and a wagon works. The population was served by two newspapers, six physicians, two dentists, and a handful of lawyers; several hundred rural residents collected their mail at St. George. The pace of growth was noted by The State newspaper in 1908: five brick stores had been built since the previous year, and three more stores, a bank and a three-story hotel were underway. The town had built concrete sidewalks, and surfaced Main Street with rock.

St. George's Main Street (Parler Avenue/Highway 15) was paved in 1926. In 1928 Highway 78 (Memorial Boulevard) was paved for a quarter-mile in each direction. These public works projects could not prevent the impact of the Great Depression on farmers and businesses. In 1932 the Dorchester Banking Company failed along with People's National Bank of Charleston. Before the end of the decade, Abbott's Brick Yard, at the north side of town beside the Dorchester Cotton Oil Mill, also closed. There were also new business investments in St. George during the 1930s. Dr. A. R. Johnston constructed a Main Street building for lease to Wimberly's Market in 1934. The next year, J. H. Bryant, Jr., bought the "old Rowell place" on Highway 15, planning to remodel the house for a tourist home, build 10 tourist cabins and a Gulf filling station. Also in 1935 the Whetsell brothers opened a Shell Service Station.

By 1939 St. George had a population of 1,918 (1,025 white), still predominately involved in farming and lumber. With the intersection of Highways 78 and 15 in the heart of town, hotels, tourist homes and gas stations were flourishing.

Between 1952 and 1954 North Parler Avenue (Highway 15) was widened from "a narrow crooked street, a considerable bottleneck for heavy traffic, into a beautiful thoroughfare." The project removed 31' from the buildings on the east side of the main business block and replacing it at the rear; buildings in other blocks along the highway were rolled back on their lots. The road was then widened from two traffic lanes to four lanes, with parking on both sides. Telephone and power lines were moved to the rear of the blocks, and new street lights installed.

The first school in St. George is said to have been a private school that began in the 1850s on a site north of town near St. James Cemetery. The first white free school was in a one-room building on the corner of George and Whitridge Streets. In 1890 George's Graded Institute for Male and Female was described as a "fine graded school." Eventually Captain William Minus built a wood building on Raysor Street for purchase by the school district, a four-room graded school with second floor auditorium. In 1907 a combined grammar/high school was built on the same lot, and the wood building moved across town to be used by black pupils. In 1927 a new high school was built adjacent to the grammar school. In 1957 the present St. George High School opened; the 1927 high school became a grammar school; and the 1907 grammar school was demolished.

The school that was moved to become a black grammar school in 1907 was known as Greenleaf School. In 1925 it was replaced by a Rosenwald school and later renamed Williams Memorial School. It became an accredited high school, and operated until the 1957 St. George High opened. Williams Middle School, although not at the original site, retains the Williams name.[40]

Survey data: Unlike many county seats, St. George does not have a "courthouse square." The town's layout, with commercial district, scattered churches, and residential neighborhoods, had been established well before its designation as the seat of Dorchester County. The present Dorchester County Courthouse was built in 1964.
There are 186 survey sites in St. George. 22 residences were built before 1900, and 156 after 1900. Notable properties are James George's house, Site #4400735; Memorial Baptist Church, Site #4400030, where he is buried; St. George Methodist Church, Site #4400788; Harmony Masonic Lodge, Site #4400785; St. George High School, Site #4400804; and Greenleaf School, Site #4400760.
Commercial buildings on the east side of Parler Avenue altered in the 1950s include Sites #4400798 and 4400799. Commercial buildings at the opposite side of Parler Avenue retain historic facades, several of them obscured by false fronts: Sites #4400790 through 4400795. As a result of the Highway 15 rewidening, the St. George Southern Railway Depot was replaced by a simple gable roofed building with asbestos siding. This 1954 depot was later relocated and became a fish camp (at Walters Pond, near Grover). The freight platform remains, Site #4400784.

Reevesville

Fifty-two miles from Charleston on the railway line, Reevesville is said to have been settled near a trading path as early as 1793. The trading path, which is shown on Mills' Atlas running along the east side of Cattle Creek, apparently became today's Independent School Road. Mills showed several residents on this route: from the north they were Clark, Moore, and two Reeves. He also shows a church which is probably Reevesville Baptist Church. Markers in the church cemetery bear dates as early as 1836.

In 1855 the railroad station was called "Reeves," but when the town was first incorporated in 1875, it was as "Reevesville." Like many small towns, its boundary was a circle one mile in diameter, centered around the railroad depot. Reevesville was re-incorporated in 1891, its boundary unchanged, and received a new charter in 1905.

Reeves' Station became a preaching point on the St. George Methodist Circuit in 1872. The South Carolina Railroad Company donated a lot "in the town of Reeves" to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1874 Reevesville Methodist Church was established. In 1879 there were two cotton gins in Koger Township, probably both at Reevesville. In 1890 the town had five general merchants in Reevesville; a boarding house (Mrs. Samuel Griffith); E. W. Scriven's sawmill, and W. F. Street's grist mill and cotton gin. Twenty-three farmers in the surrounding area collected their mail here.

Reevesville was the principal town in Koger Township, which was bounded by the Edisto River and Polk Swamp. The population of this area expanded rapidly between 1890 and 1900, from 1,574 to 2,276. The town grew at a slower rate, increasing 26% from 1890 to a population of 137 in 1900. By 1905 Reevesville reported 165 residents. Businesses included nine general stores, Kizer's sawmill and gin, and Dr. A. B. Johnston, physician and druggist. The post office served townspeople and also 139 area farmers, almost 20% of them African-American. In 1924 there were a bank, several stores, a school, and C. P. Rigby's cotton gin.[41]

> Survey data: Just east of Reevesville, Highway 78 (Johnston Avenue) arcs above the railroad line, joining it again at Dorange. Because of the presence of this primary road several blocks away from the rail line, Reevesville is not laid out as a standard railroad town. The streets parallel to the track (Railroad Avenue and Reeves Street) are lined with residences and businesses. However, these are not highway routes, and the town is not completely centered on them. Historic residences and businesses also face Rigby Street and Main Street, which both connect Highway 78 to the railroad.
> There are 35 survey sites in Reevesville, 22 of them residences. See Sites #4200903 through 4200912 and #4200940 through 4200963. Notable properties include Reevesville Methodist Church Cemetery, Site #4200905; Bank of Reevesville, Site #4200957; and Reevesville School, Site #4200946.
> There are 36 survey sites in the vicinity of Reevesville.

Dorange

Four miles from the center of Reevesville, the community of Dorange straddles the line between Dorchester and Orangeburg counties. The two names were combined as "Dorange." There have been a general store and sawmill, a railroad signal stop, and a school at Dorange. Twentieth century tar producers along the Edisto River found the Dorange Station to be convenient for shipping, as it is closer to the river than Reevesville.[42]

> Survey data: Two residences were surveyed at Dorange, Sites #4200923 and 4200924.

Harleyville

Harleyville grew up around the crossing of the 1885 Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad over the Orangeburg-Charleston Highway (Highway 178). The early post office here was "Ridell" a name that may have come from Riddle or Riddlespurger, the name shown on Mills' Atlas at about the location of today's town. The town was incorporated as Harleyville in 1893, with its boundary a circle one-half mile in radius from the rail crossing. By 1900 the Town of Harleyville reported a population of 243. In 1905 the population was almost 300, and one hundred area farmers used the Harleyville Post Office. There were four general stores, one general store/lumberyard (J. G. Creighton), one physician, and magistrate J. A. Parler.

Harleyville's first sawmill, owned by Jim Knight, was at the approximate location of First Baptist Church on Main Street (Highway 178) several blocks from the railroad. A later sawmill and cotton gin, operated by three Currie brothers who moved to Harleyville in the late 1920s, stood beside the railroad. In the early 1940s Harleyville was a "small trading center for surrounding farms that produce such a variety of products that they are almost entirely self-sustaining."

Harleyville's early churches were placed at either end of the small residential-commercial district along Highway 178 (Main Street). Adjacent to the railroad track, Westbury's general merchandise and dry goods store was augmented by Westbury's Hardware. Between this commercial block and the railroad were a fish store, which also sold ice, and a corner cafe. The one-story Harleyville Depot, built in the typical style of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depots, was demolished in 1947. The town also had a two-story brick hotel which faced the railroad just north of Main Street.[43]

> Survey data: 39 properties were surveyed in Harleyville, 31 of them residences. See Sites #2190662, 663; 2190665,666, 667, 668, 669; 2190671 through 2190689. Notable properties include Harleyville School, Site #2190666; Harleyville Post Office, Site #2190676.01; and the Westbury Building, Site #2190684.
> 27 properties (11 of them churches and cemeteries) were surveyed in the vicinity of Harleyville.

Rosinville

Rosinville is a crossroads community at the junction of U. S. Highways 15 and 178. Its name suggests the importance of turpentine in upper Dorchester County. Mills' Atlas shows "Carr's Tavern" just west of today's Rosinville, and Highway 15, the continuation of Quaker Road, as a modest north-south road crossing the Orangeburg Road. Beginning in 1927, U. S. 15 (Lafayette Highway) was widened and straightened through Four Holes Swamp. With increased traffic came new businesses to Rosinville. Three gas stations and a small restaurant were constructed around the intersection.[44]

> Survey data: No survey properties are at Rosinville. The present stores at the highway intersection date to the 1940s.

Grover

Grover is a crossroads community at the junction of Wire Road and U. S. Highway 15, six miles south of St. George on the route to Walterboro. As early as 1782 William Murray moved from Charleston to settle in this area. First known as Murray's Crossroads, Grover developed because of the bridge and road system that became Highway 15 South. Mills' Atlas shows "Raysor's Tavern" at the south side of the Edisto River, opposite Grover Methodist Church. Before 1856 Raysor's Bridge was in use, connecting with Red Bank Road which ran south to Walterboro.

The community was incorporated as the Town of Grover in 1892. Its boundaries were set as a one-half mile radius "from the center of the Walterboro Road between the residences of W. D. Gaskins and J. W. C. Canady." In 1905, there were two general stores at Grover, one of them operated by physician W. P. Shuler, one by Jane Gaskins; a blacksmith, and the magistrate W. C. Bailey. Seventy-six area farmers used the Grover post office. By 1928 there were a grist mill and two general merchandise stores, one of them housing the post office, a church (Grover Methodist), and a school in Grover.[45]

> Survey data: Six sites were surveyed at Grover, Sites #2120126, 127, 128; 2121031, 2121035, 1036. Interesting properties include the Grover School, Site #2120127, and Utsey's Service Station, Site #2121035. In the vicinity of Grover are 30 survey sites (15 of them churches and cemeteries) and the unusual tourist cabins, Site #4400038, on Highway 15.

SUMMARY

Dorchester County has been settled for more than 300 years. Until 1940 more than half the county's population lived on farms, and nearly all rural properties historically had multiple barns and outbuildings. Yet, as the tables in the "Evaluation of Survey Data" show, over half of the properties inventoried for the Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey were built in the twentieth century. Most sites are in towns, and the great majority are single family residences.

The divergence of the built environment from the historical record can be explained in several ways. The structures most likely to be retained and reused are well-built houses on town lots. Most Dorchester County farms were small, and many farmers struggled to earn a living. Their houses were badly built and uncomfortable. Such dwellings were abandoned when the family moved away, then lost to fire or demolition. Even on farmsteads that remain active, as domestic and agricultural outbuildings became obsolete they were lost or removed from the landscape.

In favorable locations that have been used for generations, most bridges, churches, stores, and houses have been replaced at least once. Whether removed for new construction or destroyed by fire or flood, the earliest properties were succeeded by later edifices, which may now be historic in their own right.

Finally, some of the most important themes in Dorchester County's history: tar, turpentine, timber; cotton, rice, cattle; ferries and stagecoaches, left few visible records in above-ground historic resources. These aspects of the past are retained in memories and folkways. Traditional activities like hunting deer through the pine forest, serving rice on the daily table, gathering around the syrup boiler, and attending camp meeting are all part of the inventory of historic cultural resources in Dorchester County.

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APPENDIX: ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS

ARCHITECTS

Henry Ayers of Orangeburg[1]
1913, Morris Mimrow Arcade, Store, Office and Theatre, Main Street, Summerville (burned, 1920s)

James D. Benson of Charleston[2]
1939, Knightsville Public School (Site #4910879)

Henry S. Burden of Charleston and Summerville[3]
1915, Timrod Library, Summerville (Site #4960309)
1921-23, Parish House (Ambler Hall), St. Pauls Episcopal Church, Summerville (Site #4960469.02)
1933-34, renovations for Elizabeth Arden, Summerville (Site #4960459)

Hopkins, Baker and Gill of Florence[4]
1953, Reevesville Elementary School
1953, St. George Elementary and High School

W. B. W. Howe, Jr. of Charleston[5]
1877, enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Summerville (Site #4960469)

Lafaye and Lafaye of Columbia[6]
1937, Dorchester County Hospital (County Office Building), Summerville (Site #4960561)
1924, Summerville High School (Rollings Elementary School) (Site #4960527)

Frank P. Milburn of Columbia[7]
1900, Southern Railway Passenger Depot, Summerville (demolished)
1906, Robert W. Parsons Residence (Woodlands Inn, Summerville) (Site #4960600)

John D. Newcomer of Charleston[8]
1925-26, Summerville Club Clubhouse (Site #4960488)
1926, Carolina Inn, Summerville (demolished, 1970)
1928, Hotel, Summerville (Site #4960166?)

Preacher and Holman of Augusta[9]
1909, John M. Clark Residence and J. Frank Clark Residence, Summerville

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Christopher G. Sayre of Anderson[10]
1907, School, St. George; 1908, School, St. George (replaced 1926)
1908, Dr. J. B. Johnston Residence, St. George
1908, Masonic Building, St. George (Site #4400785)
1908, C. E. vonLehe Store, Residence, and Office, St. George

Louis A. Simon, with US Treasury Dept. 1896-44; supervising architect 1933-1944[11]
1937, Post Office, Summerville (Site #4960324)

Simons and Huger (S. Lewis Simons and Frank P. Huger) of Charleston[12]
1889, Summerville Hotel
1890, W. B. Richardson Hall Building, Summerville (probably Town Hall)

James B. Urquhart of Columbia[13]
1926, St. George High School (Site #4400804)

Wilson and Edwards (Charles Coker Wilson and William A. Edwards) of Columbia[14]
1897, Church, Summerville

Charles Coker Wilson[15]
1919, St. George Methodist Church and Sunday School (#4400788)

John A. Wood, hotel architect of New York[16]
Pine Forest Inn, Summerville (demolished 1950)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

"Gig" Freeman (employed with Civilian Conservation Corps)[17]
1934, Givhans Ferry State Park (Site #3201002)

ENGINEERS

Robert E. Parker Construction Engineer of NY[18]
Edisto - Goose Creek Tunnel (Site #3201002.05)

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10 Wells and Dalton, Architects, p. 153.
11 Ibid, pp. 161-62.
12 Ibid, p. 163.
13 Ibid, p. 188.
14 Ibid, p. 212.
15 Ibid, p. 218. News and Courier, 10/11/36.
16 Wells and Dalton, Architects, p. 220.
17 News and Courier, 10/24/36.
18 Ibid, 4/25/37.

BUILDERS

These are builders cited or remembered as full time professionals. Many other men in Dorchester County have built houses for themselves or relatives. Builders of their own homes who were not professional builders are cited on the survey cards.

J. T. Dabbs
1927, St. George High School (Site #4400804)

Alexander Braid, [Jr.], contractor/builder of Summerville[19]
1884, 311 Magnolia St., Summerville (Site #4960239)
1891, 208 Sumter St., Summerville (Site #4960459)
1891, Pine Forest Inn, Summerville
1895, Summerville Presbyterian Church (Site #4960408)

Charles E. Daniel Construction Company of Greenville[20]
Anchor Corporation alumina plant

Jim Knight of Harleyville
residences, sites #2190663, 2190673, 2190689, 2190692, 2190697, 2190698

Frank M. Lee and Norman A. Lee of Summerville[21]
1923-24, St. Pauls Episcopal Church Parish House (Site #4960469.02)

MacDougald Construction Company of Atlanta, GA[22]
1928-29, Jahnz Section of Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel

T. E. Murray[23]
1927, store building for A. C. Minus, St. George

Henry Oliver of Summerville[24]
1888, 114 Rutherford St. (his own residence), Summerville (Site #4960440)
1901, Transportation Building and Machinery Hall, Interstate and West Indian Exposition (Charleston)

-- Schumacher, contractor/builder of Summerville[25]
F. Dauer's residence and store, Summerville

Simmons, J.
Bethel AME Church, Summerville (Site #4960366)

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19 Foster, Beth's Pineland Village, pp. 106, 126, 132. Kwist, Porch Rocker, p. 52.
20 News and Courier, 6/19/43.
21 Vestry minutes, St. Paul's Episcopal Church. J. J. Harmon, Frank M. Lee, Norman A. Lee, John Middleton, John Russell and Stall & Welch are builders listed in a Business Directory in "Summerville, S. C." (Charlotte: Queen City Printers, ca. 1910).
22 News and Courier, 6/13/1941.
23 Dorchester Eagle, 3/24/27.
24 Foster, Beth's Pineland Village, p. 109. Charleston, S.C...Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, p. 135.
25 Foster, Beth's Pineland Village, p. 131.

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"Road work in Dorchester making great progress" 1/26/28.
"St. George 'Boulevard' to be hard surfaced in 1928" 2/23/28.
"Paving of Highway 27..." 4/5/28.
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"Richardson wins at Summerville" 5/14/31.
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"State at last takes action to conserve her forests" 11/15/31.
"Cane grinding time" 11/25/34.
"Pine Forest Inn begins new life" 12/23/34.
"18 towers make tree fire finding simple" 1/7/35.
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"Edisto CCC camp wins top honors" 2/24/35.
"Maker of beautiful women [Elizabeth Arden] fascinated by Summerville" 4/28/35.
"Good highways and trucks revolutionize lumber trade" 9/1/35.
"Dorchester man [J. W. Ackerman] is candy maker" 11/17/35.
"One man [T. W. Salisbury] guides four big industries" 8/18/35.
"Thousands of azaleas sold each year at Summerville" 10/21/35.
"Park at Givhans nearly complete" 1/6/36.
"Bacon's Bridge..." 8/24/36.
"St. George today dedicates church" 10/11/36.
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"Lowcountry WPA work is reviewed" 1/3/37.
"Wallace Irwins buy a residence. Writers purchase home in Summerville" 3/7/37.
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"First wood pulp made at plant" 5/31/37.
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"Miles of pipe carry city water" 12/2/41.
"Summerville for 190 years has been a summer retreat" 12/2/41.
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"Fire loss [Squirrel Inn] taken at Summerville" 12/23/42.
"WPA recounts public works" 4/27/43.
"Boarding school will occupy Pine Forest Inn" 6/9/44.
"Do You Know Your South Carolina? Public parks operated by the state" 2/25/46.

"In Summerville, record flurry of buildingand buying activity..." 5/26/46.
"High calcium marl mined at Harleyville" 1/11/47.
"Summerville stave factory plans to double production" 3/2/47.
"Barrel stave plant" 6/15/47.
"New parsonage [Mt. Zion Baptist] is dedicated near St. George" 3/27/49.
"Elegant Badham mansion renovated" 4/17/49.
"Noted Summerville inn [Pine Forest] being torn down" 5/7/50.
"Education advantages told in old St. George Pamphlet" 9/7/52.
"Harleyville cement plant size and capacity doubled" 9/7/52.
"Do You Know Your South Carolina? Ridgeville Baptist Church" 12/8/52.
"Dairying ... in Dorchester County" 11/8/53.
"Dorchester school equalization is near" 12/6/53.
"New railroad station replaces old one at St. George" 4/28/54.
"St. George's Main Street before and after" 8/23/54.
"Railroad terminal remodeled at Summerville" 11/23/56.
"Ridgeville church plans Homecoming Day tomorrow" 5/4/57.
"Dorchester lost valuable historic relic on September 26" 10/26/58.
"Kidnapped cannon on way home" 11/22/58.
"Dairies dethrone cotton" 4/26/59.
"Old war cannon given to Guard" 7/20/59.
"Summerville Town Hall now a home" 7/10/61.
"Badham House recalls past era" 12/21/64.
"Agriculture is important to Dorchester County economy" 10/10/66.
"Wisteria Inn destroyed by fire" 1/16/70.
"Old Summerville landmark gives way for subdivision" 7/8/71.
"Arden House" 3/26/72.
"Summerville Monticello link to past" 1/4/76.

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"Dorchester Court House. The cornerstone laid yesterday" 10/22/1897.
"Dorchester is legally a county" 1/18/1898.
"Progress noted at St. George" 8/4/1908.

Summerville Scene.

Centennial Edition, 3/21/47.
"Days of Carolina Inn numbered" 2/10/66.
"Town offers land for sale" 3/3/66.
"Carolina Inn is being torn down" 4/7/66.
"Town extending street to land it wants to sell" 7/28/66.
"Old landmark [Wisteria Inn] destroyed" 1/22/70.
"New Summerville Baptist Church" 4/15/71.
"The Bishop Pengelley Memorial Chapel" 11/22/72.

11. PROPERTIES IN THE SURVEY AREA THAT ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Site #	Name	Location
4200001	Appleby's Church	St. George/Grover vicinity
4290002	Cypress Methodist Campground	Ridgeville vicinity
4400003	Indian Field Methodist Campground	St. George/Rosinville vicinity
4910004	Middleton Place NHL	Summerville vicinity
4910005	Newington Plantation	Summerville
4200006	Carroll Place	St.George/Reevesville vicinity
4910007	Old Dorchester	Summerville vicinity
4960008	Summerville Historic District	Summerville
4910871	White Meeting House Ruin & Cemetery*	Summerville vicinity
	*nomination pending approval by National Park Service	
**83003831	Ashley River Road (SE of SC 165)	Summerville vicinity
**93001514	Ashley River Historic District	Summerville vicinity
	**The SHPO has not assigned SC Statewide Survey site numbers to these National Register-listed properties. The number shown is the National Register Information System (NRIS) reference assigned by the National Park Service.	

For eight National Register sites, 23 Survey Site Cards were completed. Cards were not prepared for Ashley River Road or the Historic Districts. The Ashley River Historic District includes several contributing properties in Dorchester County: Middleton Place, Old Dorchester and The Laurels (Site #4910106). The north boundary of the district is Bacons Bridge (Site #4911095).

There are 323 survey sites inside the Summerville Historic District. The 27 buildings marked "1940s" on the district map were built between 1941 and 1950 and retain architectural integrity.

12. EVALUATION OF SURVEY DATA

Survey sites are located on 21 USGS Topographic Quadrangles.

Quadrangle	Code	# of Sites
Bowman	058	2
Branchville South	053	8
Clubhouse Crossroads	103	9
Cottageville	112	1
Grover	212	31
Harleyville	219	88
Holly Hill	233	1
Jacksonboro	248	1
Ladson	276	0
Maple Cane Swamp	328	25
Osborn	378	3
Pringletown	410	11
Ravenel	417	3
Reevesville	420	78
Ridgeville	429	92
St. George	440	263
St. George SW	441	0
Sandridge	454	0
Stallsville	491	59
Summerville	496	485
Wadboo Swamp	531	34
Total		1186

Of the 1186 survey sites, 769 are located within incorporated towns. Distribution of sites outside towns is fairly even across Dorchester County.

Town or Area	# of Sites
Summerville (incorporated)	463
Summerville vicinity	50
Ridgeville (incorporated)	46
Ridgeville vicinity	25
St. George (incorporated)	186
St. George vicinity	49
Reevesville (incorporated)	35
Reevesville vicinity	36
Harleyville (incorporated)	39
Harleyville vicinity	27
Jedburg and vicinity	13
Knightsville and vicinity	13
Cooks Crossroads vicinity	9
Delemars Crossroads vicinity	6
Clubhouse Crossroads vicinity	6
Grover and vicinity	36
Givhans and vicinity	30
Dorchester and vicinity	37
Pregnall and vicinity	10
Byrds and vicinity	13
Badham and vicinity	6
Dorange and vicinity	11
Rosinville vicinity	39
Total	1186

Property Type	# of Sites
Single Family Residence (SFR)	847
SFR/also inn	7
Cottage (slave cabin, guest cottage, etc.)	15
Tenant house	4
Duplex	5
Garage/apartment	1
Groups of cabins (includes camp meeting tents)	6
Kitchen houses	2
Cistern	1
Privy	1
Gazebo	1
Garden	2
Greenhouse	1
Stores	50
Store/also SFR	4
Store/Masonic Lodge	1
Warehouse	1
Gasoline filling station	4
Automobile dealerships	2
Ice plants	2
Bottling plant	1
Theater	3
Barbershop	1

Date Range: Selected Properties

Single family residence	
1800-1860	33
1861-1875	26
1875-1900	254
1901-1920	293
1921-1940	201
post-1940	35
unknown	5
Total	847
Store	
1870-1900	9
1900-1920	18
1925-1940	22
post-1940	1
Total	50
Church	
1845-1860	3
1870-1900	13
post-1900	17
Total	33
Cemetery	
pre-1800	5
1800-1850	24
post-1850	77
unknown	5
Total	111

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

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

National Register field evaluations were conducted by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Virginia M. Dilworth on October 17, 1996, and January 23 and 28, 1997. Evaluations made on the first date included consultant Sarah Fick of Preservation Consultants, Inc., of Charleston.

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
320-1056	Clayton House	C - Architecture
420-0935	Badham House, Badham	C - Architecture

Site #	Name of Property	Criteria/Area of Signif.
429-0156	Cummings Chapel Methodist Church	C - Architecture a - Religious Property
429-0641	Browning House, Ridgeville	C - Architecture
440-0042	Westbury House	C - Architecture
440-0760	Greenleaf School	A - Education, Ethnic Heritage: black; C - Architecture
440-0788	St. George Methodist Church	C - Architecture a - Religious Property
440-1019	Texas (Deerfield) Plantation (house)	C - Architecture
491-0859	Stall House (same as Sam Stall House, previously determined eligible during 106 review of Trolley Road project with original # of 491-0016)	C - Architecture
491-0862	Jamison-Limehouse House (previously determined eligible during 106 review of Trolley Road project with original # of 491-0018)	A - Agriculture; C - Architecture
496-0221	St. Stephen's Reformed Episcopal Church, Summerville	C - Architecture
496-0561	Old Dorchester County Hospital (determined eligible in 1991 before rehabilitation; remains eligible for its historic associations despite additions and alterations)	A - Health/Medicine

ELIGIBLE COMPLEXES

The following complexes or properties with large acreages are considered eligible for the National Register:

219-0096.00 - 0096.02	St. Paul's Campground, Tents & Commissary	A - Social History, C - Architecture a - Religious Property, e - Reconstructed Property

320-1002.00 - 1002.06	Givhans Ferry State Park - Bathhouse/Community Building - Picnic Shelter #2 - Workshop - Cabins - Grave of Mary Ford - Edisto/Goose Creek Tunnel, Jahnz Section Shaft Head and Intake - Givhans Ferry and Bridge Site	A - Entertainment & Recreation, Landscape Arch., Social History; C - Architecture & Engineering
410-1098	Francis Beidler Forest (original 1,783 acres)	A - Conservation; B - Francis Beidler

EXPANSIONS TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The following expansions/boundary increases are proposed for the Summerville Historic District, listed in the National Register on May 19, 1976. All are being considered under Criterion C for Architecture.

Site #	**Name of Property**
Along the northern boundary of the district, expand across railroad line to include:	
496-0202	117 W. Luke Avenue
496-0203	131 W. Luke Avenue
496-0204	139 W. Luke Avenue
Extend boundary line northward along N. Cedar Street to include:	
496-0224	214 N. Cedar Street
496-0225	208 N. Cedar Street
496-0226	211 N. Cedar Street
496-0227	213 N. Cedar Street
496-0228	130 1st North Street West (Dunning House)
496-0230	123 1st North Street West

Extend the western boundary across Oak Street to include:
496-0582 801 West Richardson Avenue
496-0583 113 Cypress Street
496-0584 116 Oak Street (Prettyman House)
496-0585 708 West Richardson Avenue

Along northern boundary of the district, expand across railroad line to include:
496-0205 100 North Hickory Street
496-0206 509 West Luke Avenue

Extend east boundary to other side of South Gum Street to include:
496-0357 301 South Gum Street
496-0303 213 South Gum Street
496-0305 211 South Gum Street
496-0283 301 East Richardson Avenue
496-0284 105 South Gum Street

NOTE: Identification of properties within the current boundaries of the Summerville Historic District on the district map and their respective survey cards as contributing and noncontributing were made by the consultant and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff. Also, they do not constitute certification for federal income tax credits under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

PROPERTIES WORTHY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

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

Site #	Name of Property
219-1097	Pregnall Forest
410-0103	Bishop House, Harleyville vicinity
420-0957	Bank of Reevesville
420-0936	Davis Boarding House, Badham or between St. George & Reevesville
429-0639	Way House, Ridgeville
440-0137.00 - 440-137.01	5536 Memorial Blvd. and Stable/Carriage House (?), St. George

440-759.01	St. George Cemetery Confederate Memorial Gates, St. George
440-0134	408 North Parler Ave, St. George
440-0734	von Lehe House, 108 NW Railroad Ave, St. George
440-0743	Judy House, 203 May St., St. George
440-0813	704 North Parler Ave., St. George
440-0817	Minus House, 505 North Parler Ave., St. George

2-11-1997/AWC

13. DATA GAPS

Dorchester County was surveyed in its entirety. Known sites that were inaccessible are included with the compiled inventory and mapped. Site cards without photographs were prepared for those properties.

Although Dorchester County farmers grew rice into the 1930s, no ricefield systems were identified during field work. Remnants of banks and irrigation canals probably exist, and their documentation would be valuable.

14. COMPILED INVENTORY

The compiled inventory of sites is a list of all properties included in the Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey. USGS Topographic Map Code ("Quad"), Site Number, Address and Street, Tax Parcel Number, National Register Status ("Nat Reg"), Historic Name, Type, and Date (or Circa Date) are provided for each property. The list is attached as Appendix Two to this report.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS

* Archaeological Resources

This Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey does not include an archaeological component. There are probably unrecorded archaeological remains, prehistoric or historic, on any tract of land in the South Carolina Lowcountry (although not all should be expected to possess National Register significance). It is not feasible to undertake a general archaeological inventory on the model of an above-ground inventory, so the County and State must be alert to the potential presence of important cultural remains on any property that is proposed for development. This awareness should result in routine pre-screening for areas of sensitivity, so that damage to archaeological resources is avoided by early project planning. Further information about archaeological programs is available from SHPO and from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA).

* National Register of Historic Places

Owners of properties that have been found eligible for listing in the National Register should be notified of this status by the Planning and Zoning Department or SHPO. They should be encouraged to complete the nominations to have the properties listed in the National Register.

* Summerville Historic District

Besides recommending that the design review process of the Summerville Historic District be extended to the properties proposed for National Register eligibility (individual and as district expansions), the Town of Summerville should consider the following properties for local landmark designation, as a way of extending protection to sites outside the Historic District:

Sites #4960149, 4960175, 4960255, 4960585.

* Public Policy

Every town and county must protect its cultural resources by taking historic sites into account during modernization and economic development. This means considering preservation of historic buildings when deciding matters of land use, zoning and development. The first step toward protecting and revitalizing historic resources is to increase public awareness and appreciation for them.

* Heritage Tourism and South Carolina Heritage Corridor

Tourism shows residents that their surroundings are interesting enough to be chosen as destinations, and validates local pride of place. One benefit of heritage tourism is its economic stimulus for preservation and adaptive reuse of historic properties.

* Local Historic Districts/Landmarks

Dorchester County should develop a program to designate local historic districts and landmarks. The county's landmarks include National Register historic districts and sites. Local landmark designation would recognize communities and individual properties that are not eligible for National Register designation but which are significant within the context of local history.

* Historic Markers

South Carolina Highway Historic Markers have been placed at several locations in Dorchester County. The Planning and Zoning Department should consider erecting additional markers, beginning with the Dorchester County Hospital Building where county offices are located.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey was supported with technical assistance and financial resources of several organizations and communities:

* Dorchester County Council.

* Dorchester County Department of Planning and Zoning.

* Summerville Town Council.

* Summerville Department of Planning and Annexation.

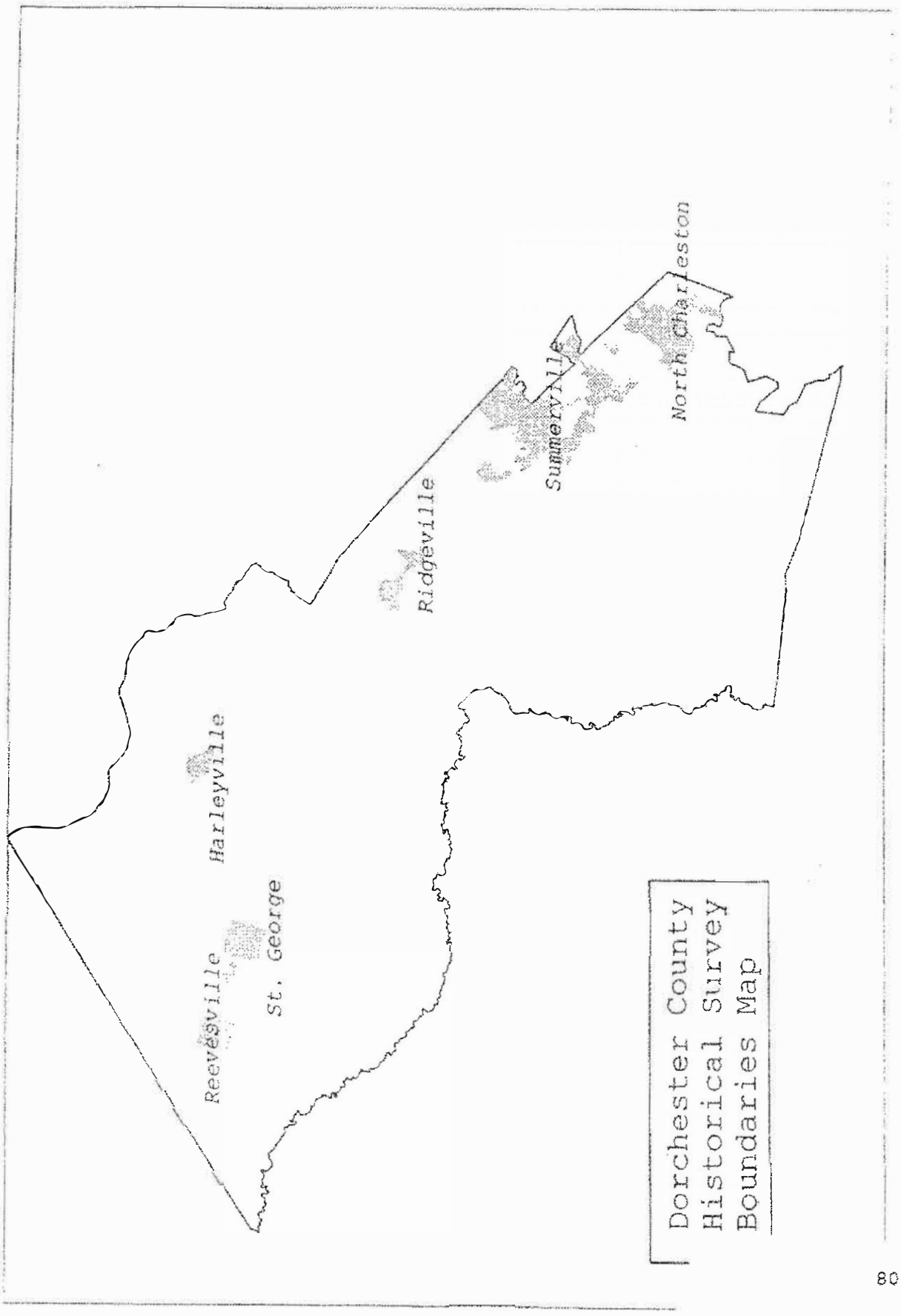
* St. George Town Council.

* The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

During the project, several public meetings were held to explain the Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey and request assistance from local residents. These meetings were coordinated by Ms. Kara Kerr and Mr. Wesley H. Birt of the County's Department of Planning and Zoning.

The consultants received generous assistance from several local historians, particularly Mrs. Mattie Lee Browning, Mrs. Lang Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waring, Mr. Richard J. Minus, Mr. John D. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Parler, Mr. Haskell Parler, Mr. R. Lowndes Bailey, Mr. Lucius H. Brown, Mrs. Peggy Phalen, and Mr. Lloyd Cone.

Appendix One, Map Showing Boundaries of Survey Area



Appendix Two, Compiled Inventory of Sites

Key to National Register Status

NR	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (may be part of National Register Historic District)
ARD	Contributing property to Ashley River Historic District
E	Eligible for individual listing in National Register
SHD	Within boundary of National Register Summerville Historic District
SHe	Within area eligible for expansion of Summerville Historic District
WFI	Need further investigation to determine National Register eligibility

Key to Types

BRG	Bridge
BRN	Barn
CAB	Cabin/state park or tourist cabins and tents at camp meeting grounds
CAN	Mill or boiler for sugar cane or sorghum syrup making
CEM	Cemetery
CHU	Church
COM	Commercial building other than STO
COT	Cottage/dependency residence including slave cabin or guest cottage
DEP	Depot or other rail station building
DUP	Duplex residence
FOR	Forest
GAR	Garden
G-Apt	Garage with apartment
GAZ	Gazebo
GRN	Greenhouse
GTE	Gate
HOT	Hotel
KIT	Kitchen house
LIB	Library
LND	Ferry or boat landing
MIL	Manufacturing or processing mill
OBJ	Object or monument
OFF	Office
ORC	Orchard of pecan trees
PRI	Privy
PUB	Public service building
REC	Recreational facility
SCH	School
SCH/G	School gymnasium
SFR	Single family residence
SFR/I	Single family residence/also inn or boarding house
SFR/T	Single family tenant house
SIL	Silo
SITE	Property without buildings/also ruins
SMK	Smokehouse
SPG	Spring house
STA	Stable
STO	Store
STO/L	Store with lodge meeting hall
STO/R	Store with attached residence
TOW	Fire lookout tower
UNK	Unknown
WAT	Waterworks structure
WHS	Warehouse

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
050	917.00	127	Boyd Brown Rd.	012-00-00-016	Reevesville vic			CAN	1940c
050	917.01		Boyd Brown Rd.	012-00-00-014	Reevesville vic			CAN	1940c
103	117	833	Summer Dr.	167-00-00-007	Clubhouse XRoad			SFR	1910c
103	119	1961	Summer Dr.	184-00-00-002	Clubhouse XRoad		Sand Hill Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1865c
103	120		Old Beech Hill Rd.	148-00-00-	Givhans vic		Beech Hill Cemetery	CEM	unk
103	121	171	Highway 61	150-00-00-078	Givhans vic		Canaan Methodist Church Cem	CEM	1870c
103	804	139	Faith Ln.	143-00-00-007	Knightsville		Slans Bridge Church Cemeter	CEM	1894
103	1018		Highway 61	133-00-00-108	Givhans vic		Magnolia Cemetery	CEM	1940c
103	1050		Highway 17A		Clubhouse XRoad		Shepherd Grove Church Cem	CEM	1901
103	1087		Cane Acre Rd.	091-00-00-	Clubhouse XRoad		Waring Cemetery, Pine Hill	CEM	1749
103	1088		Cane Acre Rd.		Clubhouse XRoad			CEM	unk
112	118		Parkers Ferry Rd.	183-00-00-	Clubhouse XRoad		Reeves Cemetery	CEM	1914
212	31		Wire Rd.	092-00-00-	Grover vic		Jackson Cemetery	CEM	1936
212	32		Gum Branch Rd.	093-00-00-	Byrds vic		Inabinette Cemetery	CEM	1858
212	126		Wire Rd.	090-00-00-104	Grover			SFR	1890c
212	127		Highway 15 S	090-00-00-023	Grover		Grover School	SCH	1915c
212	128	1899	Highway 15 S	090-00-00-067	Grover			SFR	1890c
212	129		Highway 15 S	080-00-00-062	Grover vic		Westbury Cemetery	CEM	1859c
212	1021		Wire Rd.	092-00-00-055	Grover vic		St. Matthews Baptist Church	CHU	1850c
212	1022	429	Old Bell Rd.	080-00-00-036	Grover vic			SFR	1920c
212	1023		Wire Rd.	091-00-00-057	Grover vic		Murray Cemetery	CEM	1860c
212	1024	2821	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-058	Grover vic			SFR	1935c
212	1025	2847	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-122	Grover vic			SFR	1940c
212	1026	2928	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-065	Grover vic			SFR	1935c
212	1027	2974	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-119	Grover vic			SFR	1915c
212	1028		Wire Rd.	091-00-00-071	Grover vic		Harbeson Cemetery	CEM	1901
212	1029	3106	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-035	Grover vic			SFR	1925c
212	1030	3123	Wire Rd.	091-00-00-019	Grover vic			SFR	1935c
212	1031	3273	Wire Rd.	090-00-00-073	Grover			SFR	1875c
212	1032		Highway 15 S	101-00-00-	Grover vic		Jerusalem Church Cemetery	CEM	unk
212	1033.00		Highway 15 S	090-00-00-086	Grover vic		St. Luke School	SCH	1937c
212	1033.01		Highway 15 S	090-00-00-086	Grover vic		St. Luke Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1900c
212	1034		Garrett Hill Dr.	090-00-00-083	Grover vic		Utsey Cemetery	CEM	1831
212	1035	1959	Highway 15 S	090-00-00-080	Grover		Utsey's Service Station	COM	1925c
212	1036	1935	Highway 15 S	090-00-00-072	Grover			SFR	1900c
212	1037	360	Bluebird Tr.	091-00-00-029	Grover vic			SFR	1915c
212	1038		Old Bell Rd.	080-00-00-	Grover vic		Seigler Cemetery	CEM	1915c
212	1039	414	Bluebird Tr.	080-00-00-035	Grover vic			SFR	1910c
212	1043		2nd Texas Rd.	081-00-00-061	St. George vic		St. Mark/Britt Cemetery	CEM	1880c
212	1044		Old Bell Rd.	080-00-00-	Grover vic		Shieder Cemetery	CEM	1887
212	1045		Old Bell Rd.	092-00-00-	Grover vic		Fewox Cemetery	CEM	1897
212	1046		Old Bell Rd.	092-00-00-056	Grover vic		Shieder Cemetery	CEM	1883
212	1086		Wire Rd.	090-00-00-133	Grover vic		Murray Cemetery	CEM	1815c
219	23		Highway 78	075-13-05-04	Dorchester		Moorer's Store	STO	1938
219	26		First Bend Rd.	038-00-00-	Harleyville vic		Moorer Cemetery	CEM	1837c
219	28		Highway 178	025-00-00-	Harleyville vic		Parler Cemetery	CEM	1848
219	72		Sandridge Rd.	084-00-00-042	Dorchester vic			SFR/T	1915c
219	73	217	Railway Dr.	084-00-00-004	Dorchester			SFR	1910c
219	76	149	Railway Dr.	084-00-00-046	Dorchester			SFR	1910c
219	77	139	Railway Dr.	084-00-00-034	Dorchester			SFR	1905c
219	78.00		Railway Dr.	078-00-00-020	Dorchester		Clayton House	SFR	1930c
219	78.01		Railway Dr.	078-00-00-020	Dorchester		Clayton's Grocery	STO	1935c
219	79		Seven Mile Rd.	024-00-00-135	Harleyville vic		Infinger House	SFR	1910c
219	80		Hillview Ln.	037-00-00-032	Harleyville vic		Bowman Cemetery	CEM	1869
219	82	124	Anderson Way	026-00-00-082	Harleyville vic		Anderson House	SFR	1945c
219	83	1175	First Bend Rd.	027-00-00-028	Harleyville vic		Parker House	SFR	1915c
219	84	182	Bell Farm Rd.	027-00-00-005	Harleyville vic		Bell House	SFR	1888c
219	85	987	Second Bend Rd.	038-00-00-001	Harleyville vic		Hilton House	SFR	1931c
219	86	909	Second Bend Rd.	038-00-00-004	Harleyville vic		Parker House	SFR	1915c
219	87	347	Taylor Pond Rd.	050-00-00-030	Harleyville vic			SFR	1880c
219	88		Sand Hill Rd.	075-00-00-042	Dorchester		Dorchester Cemetery	CEM	1870
219	89.00	139	School House Rd.	075-13-02-005	Dorchester		Pendarvis House	SFR	1925c
219	89.01	139	School House Rd.	075-13-02-005	Dorchester		Pendarvis Store	STO	1925c
219	90	2584	Highway 78	075-13-02-002	Dorchester			SFR	1900c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
219	91		Weathers Dr.	060-00-00-010	Pregnall vic		Byrd Cemetery	CEM	1860
219	92	883	W. Main St.	024-00-00-099	Harleyville vic		Hussey House	SFR	1915c
219	93		Infinity Dr.	075-00-00-045	Dorchester vic		Dorchester Cemetery	CEM	1870c
219	94	857	Second Bend Rd.	038-00-00-039	Harleyville vic		Parker House	SFR	1915c
219	96.00	940	St. Paul Rd.	047-00-00-082	Harleyville vic E		St. Paul AME Tabernacle	CHU	1880c
219	96.01	940	St. Paul Rd.	047-00-00-082	Harleyville vic E		St. Paul Campground, Tents	CAB	unk
219	96.02	940	St. Paul Rd.	047-00-00-082	Harleyville vic E		St. Paul Campground Store	STO	unk
219	100		Highway 178	024-00-00-062	Harleyville vic			SFR	1940c
219	101	842	Highway 178	024-00-00-044	Harleyville vic			SFR	1875c
219	145	967	W. Main St.	027-00-00-070	Harleyville vic		Pendarvis House	SFR	1905c
219	662	308	E. Main St.	036-00-00-128	Harleyville			SFR	1940c
219	663	305	E. Main St.	036-00-00-115	Harleyville			SFR	1915c
219	665	289	E. Main St.	036-00-00-118	Harleyville		Methodist Parsonage	SFR	1915
219	666.00		S. Railroad Ave.	036-11-05-012	Harleyville		Harleyville School	SCH	1937c
219	666.01		S. Railroad Ave.	036-11-05-012	Harleyville		Harleyville School Gym	SCH/G	1937c
219	667	171	John St.	036-11-07-001	Harleyville			SFR	1942c
219	668	176	S. Railroad Ave.	036-11-02-017	Harleyville		Mims House	SFR	1930c
219	669.00	207	S. Railroad Ave.	036-00-00-041	Harleyville		Creighton House	SFR	1890c
219	669.01	207	S. Railroad Ave.	036-00-00-041	Harleyville			KIT	1890c
219	670		S. Railroad Ave.	048-00-00-023	Harleyville vic		Harleyville Cemetery	CEM	1905c
219	671		Waymer St.	036-11-02-014	Harleyville		Johnson House	SFR	1935c
219	672	136	Hill St.	036-11-03-005	Harleyville			SFR	1935c
219	673	112	Judge St.	036-07-04-030	Harleyville		Hussey House	SFR	1915c
219	674	147	Kate St.	036-07-04-013	Harleyville		Bell House	SFR	1885c
219	675	131	Kate St.	036-07-04-006	Harleyville			SFR	1925c
219	676.00	104	W. Main St.	036-07-04-008	Harleyville		Pearcy-Utsey House	SFR	18900c
219	676.01	104	W. Main St.	036-07-04-008	Harleyville		Harleyville Post Office	PUB	1931
219	677	114	Bowman St.	036-07-04-014	Harleyville		Utsey House	SFR	1905c
219	678	118	Bowman St.	036-07-04-002	Harleyville		Harleyville School	SCH	1898c
219	679	140	W. Main St.	036-07-04-037	Harleyville		Moorer House	SFR	1890c
219	680	144	W. Main St.	036-07-04-036	Harleyville		Westbury House	SFR	1915c
219	681	133	W. Main St.	036-11-02-005	Harleyville		Parler House	SFR	1880c
219	682	125	W. Main St.	036-11-02-006	Harleyville		Murray House	SFR	1910c
219	683	111-113	W. Main St.	036-11-02-030	Harleyville		Westbury Hdwe.	STO	1915c
219	684	107-109	W. Main St.	036-11-02-030	Harleyville		Westbury Bldg.	STO	1910c
219	685	120	W. Main St.	036-11-05-001	Harleyville		Dotson House	SFR	1898c
219	686	156	E. Main St.	036-12-03-008	Harleyville		Quattlebaum House	SFR	1910c
219	687	167	E. Main St.	036-12-02-002	Harleyville			SFR	1915c
219	688	179	E. Main St.	036-12-02-012	Harleyville		Hilton House	SFR	1911
219	689	224	E. Main St.	036-12-03-017	Harleyville		Knight House	SFR	1915c
219	690	217	E. Main St.	036-00-00-062	Harleyville		Baker House	SFR	1920c
219	691	229	E. Main St.	036-00-00-064	Harleyville			SFR	1925c
219	692	257	E. Main St.	036-00-00-067	Harleyville			SFR	1915c
219	693	153	W. Main St.	036-11-02-003	Harleyville			SFR	1910c
219	694	161	W. Main St.	036-11-02-006	Harleyville		Utsey's Store	STO	1925c
219	695	164	W. Main St.	036-07-04-033	Harleyville		Murray House	SFR	1899c
219	696	178	W. Main St.	036-07-01-010	Harleyville		Hutto House	SFR	1910c
219	697	188	W. Main St.	036-07-01-007	Harleyville			SFR	1915c
219	698	200	W. Main St.	036-07-01-002	Harleyville			SFR	1915c
219	699	289	W. Main St.	036-00-00-	Harleyville		Bair House	SFR	1925c
219	700		Highway 78	074-16-00-005	Dorchester		Way Store; Dorchester P O	STO	1915c
219	701	2612	Highway 78	074-16-00-005	Dorchester		Way-Clayton House	SFR	1905c
219	702	2604	Highway 78	075-13-01-003	Dorchester			SFR	1910c
219	703	586	Limestone Rd.	075-13-04-005	Dorchester vic			SFR	1920c
219	704		Limestone Rd.	075-00-00-083	Dorchester vic		DeLee Cemetery	CEM	1945c
219	705	2730	Highway 78	074-00-00-	Dorchester vic			SFR	1925c
219	706.00	148	Smoak Rd.	073-00-00-002	Pregnall vic		Pregnall School	SCH	1940c
219	706.01	148	Smoak Rd.	073-00-00-002	Pregnall		Pregnall Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1871c
219	707	125	Old Sandridge Rd.	073-00-00-031	Pregnall vic			SFR	1940c
219	708	3800	Highway 78	073-00-00-024	Pregnall vic			SFR	1930c
219	1073	1158	Short Cut Rd.	060-00-00-003	Pregnall vic		Weathers House	SFR	1900c
219	1074	1099	Short Cut Rd.	060-00-00-016	Pregnall vic		Weathers House	SFR	1905c
219	1075	1052	Short Cut Rd.	060-00-00-043	Pregnall vic		Weathers House	SFR	1902
219	1080		Old Sandridge Rd.	074-00-00-001	Pregnall vic		Moorer-Fickling Cemetery	CEM	1856

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
219	1083		Short Cut Rd.		Harleyville vic		Caneday Cemetery	CEM	1875c
219	1092		Seven Mile Rd.	024-00-00-	Harleyville vic		Infinger Cemetery	CEM	unk
219	1097		Highway 78		Pregnall	WFI	Pregnall Forest	FOR	1935
233	29		Seven Mile Rd.	015-00-00-	Rosinville vic		Spring Branch Cemetery	CEM	1827
248	1090		Parkers Ferry Rd.	191-00-00-019	Ravenel vic		Parkers Ferry Landing	LND	unk
320	71	361	Sandridge Rd.	094-00-00-017	Dorchester vic		St. John Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1907c
320	74		Pendarvis Cir.	085-00-00-016	Dorchester vic		Pendarvis House	SFR	1890c
320	75	386	Zion Rd.	085-00-00-014	Dorchester vic			SFR	1920c
320	150		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-027	Givhans vic		Johnson Cemetery	CEM	1945c
320	151.00	1149	Zion Rd.	106-00-00-040	Dorchester vic		Zion Methodist Church	CHU	1913
320	151.01	1149	Zion Rd.	106-00-00-040	Dorchester vic		Zion Methodist Ch. Cemetery	CEM	1859
320	152	1034	Zion Rd.	106-00-00-044	Dorchester vic			SFR	1900c
320	153		Zion Rd.	106-00-00-	Dorchester vic			SFR	1910c
320	822.00		Wire Rd.	105-00-00-060	Dorchester vic		Clark House	SFR	1915c
320	822.01		Wire Rd.	105-00-00-060	Dorchester vic			SFR	1890c
320	1002.00		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Givhans Ferry St Pk Bathhse	REC	1936
320	1002.01		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Givhans Ferry St Pk Picnic	REC	1936-37
320	1002.02		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Givhans Ferry St Pk Cabins	CAB	1936-37
320	1002.03		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Givhans Ferry St Pk Shop	BRN	1936
320	1002.04		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Mary E. Ford Grave	CEM	1818
320	1002.05		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel	WAT	1928
320	1002.06		Givhans Ferry Rd.	125-00-00-001	Givhans vic	E	Givhans Ferry Bridge/Ferry	LND	unk
320	1003		Rice Rd.	140-00-00-019	Givhans vic		Enoch Cemetery	CEM	1920c
320	1056	845	Wire Rd.	116-00-00-002	Grover vic		Clayton House	SFR	1850c
320	1057		Fisk Rd.	104-00-00-019	Grover vic		Rumph Cemetery	CEM	1886
320	1059.00	1533	Zion Rd.	106-00-00-025	Dorchester vic		Stephens House	SFR	1930c
320	1059.01	1533	Zion Rd.	106-00-00-025	Dorchester vic		Stephens Grocery	STO	1937c
320	1060		Zion Rd.	106-00-00-011	Dorchester vic		Stephens House	SFR	1920c
320	1061	1717	Zion Rd.	105-00-00-034	Dorchester vic			SFR	1890c
320	1062	317	Marion Rd.	105-00-00-005	Dorchester vic			SFR	1890c
378	112		Highway 165	198-00-00-008	Delemars		Delemars School	SCH	1921c
378	113	7760	Highway 165	194-00-00-024	Delemars vic			SFR	1925c
378	114	7790	Highway 165	194-00-00-	Delemars vic			SFR	1920c
410	81	1972	First Bend Rd.	050-00-00-003	Harleyville vic		Mims House	SFR	1890c
410	98	189	Mims Rd.	050-00-00-099	Harleyville vic		Mims House	SFR	1910c
410	102.00	1163	Beidler Forest Rd.	050-00-00-004	Harleyville vic		Bethel Methodist Church	CHU	1913-14
410	102.01	1163	Beidler Forest Rd.	050-00-00-004	Harleyville vic		Bethel Methodist Church Cem	CEM	1850
410	103	1823	First Bend Rd.	038-00-00-076	Harleyville vic	WFI	Bishop House	SFR	1876
410	141	1890	Highway 178	075-00-00-058	Dorchester vic		Limestone Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1900c
410	142		Highway 178	075-00-00-140	Dorchester vic		Old Harley Cemetery	CEM	1867c
410	143	2119	Highway 178	076-00-00-018	Dorchester vic		Hilton House	SFR	1910c
410	144		Highway 78	076-00-00-007	Dorchester vic		Four Holes Bridge Monument	OBJ	1928
410	1082		Seven Mile Rd.		Dorchester vic		Brownlee Cemetery	CEM	1845
410	1098		Sanctuary Rd.	039-00-00-001	Harleyville vic	E	Beidler Forest	FOR	unk
417	109		County Line Rd.	200-00-00-	Delemars vic		Bulow Landing	LND	unk
417	110	5945	County Line Rd.	200-00-00-020	Delemars vic		Sauldam Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1850c
417	111		Ashley Ln.	200-00-00-	Delemars vic			SFR	1900c
420	1.00		Wire Rd.	078-00-00-016	Reevesville vic	NR	Appleby's Methodist Church	CHU	1845c
420	1.01		Wire Rd.	078-00-00-016	Reevesville vic	NR	Appleby Methodist Chur. Cem	CEM	1867c
420	6.00		Wire Rd.	078-00-00-013	Grover vic	NR	Carroll Place; Roger House	SFR	1820c
420	6.01		Wire Rd.	072-00-00-013	Grover vic	NR	Roger Graves	CEM	1837
420	125	1359	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-038	St. George vic		St. Peter Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1905c
420	887		Wire Rd.	054-00-00-009	Dorange vic		May Cemetery	CEM	1850
420	888.00		Mason Dr.	041-00-00-017	Dorange vic			SFR	1940c
420	888.01		Mason Dr.	041-00-00-017	Dorange vic			SMK	1910c
420	889		Durhams Corner Rd.	042-00-00-005	Dorange vic			SFR	1900c
420	890		McAlhany Rd.	042-00-00-026	Dorange vic		Jericho Baptist Church Cem	CEM	1900c
420	891	355	Beulah Church Rd.	055-00-00-046	Dorange vic			SFR	1890c
420	892		Wire Rd.	066-00-00-001	Dorange vic		Beulah Cemetery	CEM	1903
420	893	353	Maple Branch Rd.	067-00-00-052	Reevesville vic		Greenville Methodist Ch Cem	CEM	1900c
420	894		Hagerman Rd.	077-00-00-011	Reevesville vic		Hagerman Cemetery	CEM	1838c
420	895	70	Camellia Rd.	056-00-00-047	Reevesville vic			SFR	1935c
420	896		Cross Creek Rd.	056-00-00-037	Reevesville vic			SFR	1910c
420	897	573	Cross Creek Rd.	056-00-00-038	Reevesville vic			SFR	1905c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
420	898	224	Whitestone Church	056-00-00-015	Reevesville vic		Whitestone Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1910c
420	899		Bird Pond Rd.	056-00-00-057	Reevesville vic		New Heaton Cemetery	CEM	1944c
420	900	264	Heaton Rd.	043-00-00-015	Reevesville vic			SFR	1910c
420	901.00		Nursery Rd.	042-00-00-052	Reevesville vic			SFR	1890c
420	901.01		Nursery Rd.	042-00-00-050	Reevesville vic			SFR	unk
420	902		Criptfoot Rd.	031-00-00-043	Reevesville vic			SFR	1890c
420	903		Whetsell St.	043-03-00-017	Reevesville		Magnolia Cemetery	CEM	1911
420	904	415	Whetsell St.	043-00-00-025	Reevesville			SFR	1970c
420	905		Church St.	043-03-00-015	Reevesville		Reevesville Metn. Chur. Cem	CEM	1880c
420	906	106	Church St.	043-03-00-012	Reevesville			SFR	1890c
420	907	104	Church St.	043-03-00-020	Reevesville			SFR	1880c
420	908	102	Church St.	043-03-00-021	Reevesville			STO/R	1910c
420	909	101	Reeves St.	031-15-00-059	Reevesville			SFR	1890c
420	910	211	Reeves St.	043-00-00-002	Reevesville			DUP	1920c
420	911	105	Reeves St.	031-15-00-062	Reevesville			SFR	1925c
420	912	106	Reeves St.	043-03-00-022	Reevesville			SFR	1915c
420	913		Wimberly Dairy Rd.	020-00-00-075	Reevesville vic			SFR	1910c
420	914	3282	Reevesville Rd.	020-00-00-072	Reevesville vic			SFR	1880c
420	915	3208	Reevesville Rd.	011-00-00-013	Reevesville vic			SFR	1900c
420	916		Reevesville Rd.	020-00-00-071	Reevesville vic			SFR/T	1900c
420	920	1059	St. Mark Bowman	021-00-00-099	Reevesville vic			SFR	1905c
420	922	781	Durhams Corner Rd.	029-00-00-008	Dorange			SFR	1935c
420	923	772	Durhams Corner Rd.	029-00-00-009	Dorange			SFR	unk
420	924	141	Kizer Hill Ln.	030-00-00-012	Dorange vic			SFR	1890c
420	925	7854	Dorange Rd.	030-00-00-100	Dorange vic		Reeves House	SFR	1935c
420	926		Independent School	030-00-00-068	Reevesville vic		Bryant Cemetery	CEM	1860
420	927	621	Friendship Rd.	057-00-00-053	Reevesville vic			SFR	1890c
420	928	602	Friendship Rd.	057-00-00-051	Reevesville vic			SFR	1915c
420	940		Main St.	031-15-00-028	Reevesville			SFR	1915c
420	941	106	Main St.	031-15-00-050	Reevesville			SFR	1920c
420	942	111	Main St.	031-15-00-042	Reevesville			SFR	1880c
420	943	405	Johnston Ave.	031-15-00-058	Reevesville			SFR	1910c
420	944		Johnston Ave.	031-15-00-042	Reevesville			SFR	1910c
420	945	245	Johnston Ave.	031-15-00-039	Reevesville			SFR	1925c
420	946		Rigby St	031-15-00-053	Reevesville		Reevesville School	SCH	1937c
420	947		Johnston Ave.	031-15-00-009	Reevesville			SFR	1895c
420	948.00	401	Rigby St.	031-15-00-018	Reevesville			SFR	1900c
420	948.01	401	Rigby St.	031-15-00-018	Reevesville			OFF	1925c
420	949	421	Rigby St.	031-00-00-007	Reevesville			SFR	1930c
420	950		Rigby St.	031-15-00-047	Reevesville		Reevesville Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1835c
420	951	320	Rigby St.	031-15-00-021	Reevesville			SFR	1895c
420	952		Johnston Ave.	031-16-00-007	Reevesville		St. Matthews Baptist Church	CEM	unk
420	953	219	Rigby St.	031-15-00-054	Reevesville			SFR	1915c
420	954	213	Rigby St.	031-15-00-054	Reevesville			SFR	1935c
420	955	201	Rigby St.	031-15-00-010	Reevesville			SFR	1880c
420	956		Rigby St.	031-15-00-045	Reevesville		Rigby Building	STO	1930c
420	957	109	Rigby St.	031-15-00-011	Reevesville	WFI	Bank of Reevesville	COM	1910c
420	958	107	Rigby St.	031-15-00-011	Reevesville		Street House	SFR	1910c
420	959		Rigby St.	031-15-00-011	Reevesville		Reevesville Depot	DEP	1925c
420	960	103	Rigby St.	031-15-00-011	Reevesville			STO	1915c
420	961		Main St.	031-15-00-052	Reevesville			COM	1920c
420	962	114	Railroad Ave.	031-15-00-040	Reevesville			SFR	1890c
420	963	108	Railroad Ave.	031-15-00-045	Reevesville			SFR	1890c
420	964		Sauls Branch Rd.	068-00-00-018	Reevesville vic			SFR	1905c
420	965		Cross Creek Rd.	056-00-00-036	Reevesville vic			SFR	1915c
420	966	714	Maple Branch Rd.	056-00-00-024	Reevesville vic			SFR	1930c
420	967	598	Maple Branch Rd.	056-00-00-009	Reevesville vic			SFR	1930c
420	968	490	Maple Branch Rd.	068-00-00-072	Reevesville vic		Fralix House	SFR	1939
420	969	424	Maple Branch Rd.	068-00-00-001	Reevesville vic			SFR	1910c
420	1001		Maple Branch Rd.	068-00-00-007	Reevesville vic		Heaton Cemetery	CEM	1830c
420	1079		Wire Rd.		Reevesville vic		Bair Cemetery	CEM	1830c
429	2.00		Wagon Trail Rd.	099-00-00-082	Ridgeville vic	NR	Cypress Campground Tabernac	CHU	1800s
429	2.01		Wagon Trail Rd.	099-00-00-082	Ridgeville vic	NR	Cypress Campground, Tents	CAB	unk
429	2.02		Wagon Trail Rd.	099-00-00-082	Ridgeville vic	NR	Cypress Methodist Chur. Cem	CEM	1800c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
429	154	676	Ridge Rd.	108-00-00-044	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1915c
429	155	799	Ridge Rd.	107-00-00-019	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1935
429	156.00		Cummings Chapel	107-00-00-018	Ridgeville vic	E	Cummings Chapel	CHU	1881c
429	156.01		Cummings Chapel	107-00-00-018	Ridgeville vic		Cummings Chapel Cemetery	CEM	1885c
429	157		Peace Ln.	126-00-00-050	Givhans vic			CEM	unk
429	158	1625	Givhans Rd.	133-00-00-005	Givhans vic			SFR	1925c
429	159	1419	Highway 61	133-00-00-046	Givhans			SFR	1935c
429	160	1331	Highway 61	141-00-00-022	Givhans			SFR	1935c
429	610	105	School St.	098-00-00-105	Ridgeville		Ridgeville School	SCH	1934
429	611	134	Owens Dr.	098-00-00-106	Ridgeville			SFR	1930c
429	612	132	N. Main St.	098-13-01-013	Ridgeville			SFR	1920c
429	613	138	N. Main St.	098-13-01-012	Ridgeville			SFR	1925c
429	614	149	N. Main St.	098-13-03-005	Ridgeville			SFR	1910c
429	615		N. Main St.	098-13-03-009	Ridgeville			SFR	1900c
429	616		N. Main St.	098-13-01-010	Ridgeville		Ridgeville Baptist Church	CHU	1946
429	617	167	N. Main St.	098-13-04-001	Ridgeville			SFR	1935c
429	618	176	N. Main St.	098-13-01-007	Ridgeville		Tucker's Hotel	SFR/I	1880c
429	619	183	N. Main St.	098-13-04-005	Ridgeville			DUP	1900c
429	620.00		N. Main St.	098-13-04-007	Ridgeville			SFR	1900c
429	620.01		N. Main St.	098-13-04-007	Ridgeville			STO	1910c
429	621	124	N. Main St.	098-13-01-005	Ridgeville			SFR	1900c
429	622	118	N. Railroad Ave.	098-13-01-005	Ridgeville		Ridgeville P.O.	PUB	1920c
429	623	211	Church St.	098-13-05-009	Ridgeville			SFR	1905c
429	624		Church St.	098-13-04-007	Ridgeville			SFR	1905c
429	625	209	Church St.	098-13-05-008	Ridgeville			SFR	1890c
429	626	202	Church St.	098-13-04-004	Ridgeville			SFR	1920c
429	627	196	Church St.	098-13-04-002	Ridgeville			SFR	1920c
429	628	203	Church St.	098-13-05-006	Ridgeville		Thrower House	SFR	1880c
429	629	201	Church St.	098-13-05-007	Ridgeville		Reeves House	SFR	1940c
429	630	193	Church St.	098-13-05-005	Ridgeville		Methodist Parsonage	SFR	1885c
429	631	186	Church St.	098-13-03-008	Ridgeville			SFR	1910c
429	632	150	N. Railroad Ave.	098-13-01-001	Ridgeville		Hargrove House	SFR	1910c
429	633	208	N. Railroad Ave.	098-00-00-003	Ridgeville			SFR	1920c
429	634	137	Mill St.	097-16-04-012	Ridgeville		Browning House	SFR	1935
429	635		S. Main St.	097-16-05-005	Ridgeville		Mt. Tabor Methodist Church	CHU	1891
429	636	254	S. Main St.	097-16-04-014	Ridgeville			SFR	1935
429	637	493	S. Railroad Ave.	097-16-05-001	Ridgeville		Dudley House	SFR	1935c
429	638	481	S. Railroad Ave.	097-16-05-004	Ridgeville			SFR	1935c
429	639	476	S. Railroad Ave.	097-16-05-006	Ridgeville		Way House	SFR	1890c
429	640		S. Main St.	098-13-00-009	Ridgeville			SFR	1880c
429	641	227	S. Main St.	098-13-06-001	Ridgeville	E	Browning House	SFR	1918
429	642	219	S. Main St.	098-13-06-003	Ridgeville		Kingman House	SFR	1900c
429	643	243	S. Main St.	108-04-04-03	Ridgeville		Easterling House	SFR	1860c
429	644		Beach St.	108-04-04-005	Ridgeville			SFR	1935c
429	645	282	S. Main St.	097-16-02-021	Ridgeville		Smoak House	SFR	1915c
429	646	292	S. Main St.	097-16-02-022	Ridgeville			SFR	1910c
429	647	302	S. Main St.	097-16-02-023	Ridgeville		Hilton House	SFR	1890c
429	648	328	S. Main St.	097-16-03-003	Ridgeville			SFR	1880c
429	649		S. Main St.	097-16-02-026	Ridgeville		Bonny Rest Cemetery	CEM	1865
429	650	222	Ridge St.	108-00-00-017	Ridgeville			SFR	1925c
429	651	172	Ridge St.	108-04-02-004	Ridgeville		Baptist Parsonage	SFR	1895c
429	652	115	Ridge St.	108-04-03-011	Ridgeville			SFR	1935
429	653	443-447	S. Main St.	098-13-06-004	Ridgeville		Engleberg's	STO	1925c
429	654	118	Horseshoe St.	105-01-05-006	Ridgeville		Snipes House	SFR	1915c
429	655	174	Coburn Town Rd.	109-00-00-012	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1925c
429	656		Coburn Town Rd.	109-00-00-013	Ridgeville vic			SFR	unk
429	657	183	Coburn Town Rd.	109-00-00-010	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1900c
429	658	165	Railroad Ave.	108-00-00-044	Ridgeville vic		Bethel AME Church Cemetery	CEM	1945c
429	659		Campbell Thicket		Ridgeville vic			SFR	1935c
429	660	447	Highway 178	098-16-00-001	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1940c
429	661		School St.	098-00-00-064	Ridgeville vic		Cypress Methodist Church	CHU	1939
429	853		Highway 78	098-00-00-088	Ridgeville vic		Ridgeville Lookout Tower	TOW	1933c
429	1004	186	Rice Rd.	140-00-00-	Givhans vic			SFR	1900c
429	1005	399	Campbell Rd.	132-00-00-051	Givhans vic			SFR	1925c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
429	1006	343	Campbell Rd.	132-00-00-164	Givhans vic			SFR	1895c
429	1007	215	Campbell Rd.	132-00-00-063	Givhans vic			SFR	unk
429	1008	1405	Highway 61	133-00-00-086	Givhans			UNK	unk
429	1014	100	Twin Lake Dr.	143-02-00-012	Summerville vic			SFR	1890c
429	1015		Scotch Range Rd.	135-00-00-	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
429	1016	255	Highland Dr.	135-10-00-003	Summerville vic			SFR	1915c
429	1051	1616	Carter Rd.	133-00-00-079	Givhans vic			SFR	1910c
429	1052	1571	Carter Rd.	133-00-00-009	Givhans vic			SFR	1935c
429	1053		Carter Rd.	126-00-00-100	Givhans vic			SFR	1930c
429	1054		Temple Rd.	133-00-00-071	Givhans vic		Pine Grove Bap Ch. #2 Cem	CEM	1870c
429	1055	136	Hill Branch Rd.	133-00-00-142	Givhans			SFR	1900c
429	1058		Ridge Rd.	118-00-00-083	Ridgeville vic		Ridge School	SCH	1945c
429	1063	1565	Highway 61	133-00-00-065	Givhans			SFR	1925c
429	1064	1521	Highway 61	133-00-00-096	Givhans			SFR	1890c
429	1065	1458	Highway 61	133-00-00-039	Givhans		Campbell House	SFR	1900c
429	1066	593	Highway 78	098-00-00-081	Ridgeville vic		Rogers House	SFR	1915c
429	1067	181	Stable Ln.	098-00-00-066	Ridgeville vic		Rogers House	SFR	1935c
429	1068	391	Stable Ln.	098-00-00-060	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1935c
429	1069	455	Stable Ln.	099-00-00-071	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1900c
429	1070	461	Stable Ln.	099-00-00-073	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1935c
429	1076		Highway 61	133-00-00-	Givhans vic		Sharon Methodist Church Cem	CEM	1846c
429	1091	1061	Highway 78	087-00-00-041	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1920c
429	1099	361	School St.	098-00-00-039	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1890c
429	1100	277	School St.	098-00-00-025	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1915c
429	1101		Ridgeville Rd.	098-00-00-	Ridgeville vic			SFR	1915c
440	3.00		Indian Field Cir.	034-00-00-045	St. George vic	NR	Indian Field Tabernacle	CHU	1848
440	3.01		Indian Field Cir.	034-00-00-045	St. George vic	NR	Indian Field Camp., Tents	CAB	unk
440	24		Highway 15 N	034-00-00-082	St. George vic		Buck Springs Cemetery	CEM	1839
440	25		Farmers Market Rd.	033-00-00-	St. George vic		Durr Family Cemetery	CEM	1878c
440	30.00	101	May St.	045-14-05-007	St. George		Memorial Baptist Church	CHU	1941
440	30.01	101	May St.	045-14-05-007	St. George		George Cemetery	CEM	1867
440	33		Highway 15 S	070-00-00-	St. George vic		Walters Cemetery	CEM	1902
440	34	685	Highway 15 S	058-00-00-048	St. George vic		Walters House	SFR	1890c
440	35	827	Highway 15 S	058-00-00-072	St. George vic		Walters House	SFR	1900c
440	36		Pine Grove Rd.	070-00-00-040	St. George vic			SFR	1910c
440	37	217	2nd Texas Rd.	070-00-00-080	St. George vic			SFR	1890c
440	38	1534	Highway 15 S	080-00-00-029	Grover vic			CAB	1930c
440	39	403	2nd Texas Rd.	070-00-00-042	St. George vic			SFR	1910c
440	40		2nd Texas Rd.	070-00-00-040	St. George vic			SFR	1910c
440	41	305	Alonzo Rd.	071-00-00-051	St. George vic		St. Mark Baptist Church	CHU	1945c
440	42	234	Westbury Rd.	079-00-00-073	Grover vic	E	Westbury House	SFR	1850c
440	43		2nd Texas Rd.	070-00-00-039	St. George vic		Pine Grove School	SCH	1910c
440	44	200	Legare Rd.	045-05-00-009	St. George			SFR	1915c
440	45		Raysor St.	045-00-00-135	St. George vic			SFR	1890c
440	46		Windham Rd.	032-00-00-101	St. George vic		Good Hope Cemetery	CEM	1890c
440	47	600	N. Parler Ave.	045-00-00-066	St. George			SFR	1885c
440	48	602	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-07-001	St. George			SFR	1915c
440	49		Mt. Zion Rd.	033-00-00-043	St. George vic			SFR	1930c
440	50	537	Mt. Zion Rd.	033-00-00-008	St. George vic			SFR	1915c
440	51		Mt. Zion Rd.	033-00-00-003	St. George vic		Mt. Zion Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1880c
440	52	965	Highway 15 N	045-00-00-130	St. George vic		Wimberly House	SFR	1890c
440	53		Highway 15 N	045-00-00-028	St. George vic		St. James Cemetery	CEM	1900c
440	54	203	Deep Woods Rd.	023-00-00-109	St. George vic			SFR	1900c
440	55		Cherry Ln.	023-00-00-	St. George vic			SFR	1895c
440	56	1897	Highway 15 N	023-00-00-052	St. George vic			SFR	1946c
440	57	604	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-07-010	St. George			SFR	1890c
440	58		Highway 15 N	023-00-00-075	St. George vic		Wagers House	SFR	1925c
440	59	1750	Highway 15 N	023-00-00-080	St. George vic		Wagers House	SFR	1910c
440	60		Highway 15 N	023-00-00-	St. George vic		Indian Field Swamp Bridge	BRG	1938
440	61	793	Highway 15 N	045-00-00-018	St. George vic		Simons House	SFR	1935c
440	62		Highway 78	059-00-00-029	St. George vic		St. George Lookout Tower	TOW	1934
440	63		Springs Rd.	046-00-00-078	St. George vic		Wamer House	SFR	1910c
440	64	4544	Highway 78	059-00-00-017	Byrds			SFR	1900c
440	65	4534	Highway 78	060-00-00-005	Byrds			SFR	1890c

Quad Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
440 66	107	Harbeson Ln.	059-00-00-019	Byrds			SFR	1925c
440 67	107	Gum Branch Rd.	059-00-00-018	Byrds			SFR	1890c
440 68		Gum Branch Rd.	071-00-00-003	Byrds vic			SFR	1930c
440 69.00		Byrd Farm Rd.	072-00-00-002	Byrds vic		Byrd Farm, House	SFR	1900c
440 69.01		Byrd Farm Rd.	072-00-00-002	Byrds vic			SFR/T	1930c
440 70		Byrd Farm Rd.	082-00-00-002	Byrds vic			SFR/T	1910c
440 95	500	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-08-006	St. George			SFR	1895c
440 97	316	N. Parler Ave.	045-15-02-009	St. George			STO	1920c
440 99	302	N. Parler Ave.	045-15-02-003	St. George			STO	1935c
440 122	1091	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-005	St. George vic		Westbury House	SFR	1920c
440 123	1076	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-014	St. George vic			SFR	1880c
440 124	1056	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-031	St. George vic			SFR	1910c
440 130	105	Murray St.	045-11-05-001	St. George			SFR	1890c
440 131	402	Sears St.	045-10-10-008	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 132	400	Sears St.	045-10-10-005	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 133	101	N. Parler Ave.	045-14-00-	St. George			COM	1940c
440 134	408	N. Parler Ave.	045-15-03-007	St. George	WFI		SFR	1920c
440 135		Memorial Ave.	045-10-16-001	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 136	5539	Memorial Ave.	045-14-02-001	St. George		Methodist Parsonage	SFR	1925c
440 137.00	5536	Memorial Ave.	045-15-01-003	St. George	WFI	Harley House	SFR	1895c
440 137.01	5536	Memorial Ave.	045-15-01-003	St. George	WFI		STA	1950c
440 138	606	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-07-009	St. George			SFR	1890c
440 139	503	Sears St.	045-10-04-004	St. George			REC	1915c
440 192		George St.	045-15-06-006	St. George			SFR	1945c
440 195	103	Murray St.	045-11-05-002	St. George			SFR	1945c
440 196	401	Sears St.	045-10-09-007	St. George			SFR	1945c
440 664	703	Raysor St.	045-10-06-002	St. George			SFR	1890c
440 709	108	SE Railroad Ave.	058-03-01-009	St. George		Utsey House	SFR	1941c
440 710	101	SW Railroad Ave.	045-14-19-010	St. George		Moorer House	SFR	1915c
440 711	103	SW Railroad Ave.	045-14-19-009	St. George		Moorer House	SFR	1919c
440 712	203	SW Railroad Ave.	045-14-18-008	St. George		Wilson House	SFR	1930c
440 713	148	Fairfield Rd.	058-00-00-054	St. George vic		Hughes House	SFR	1920c
440 714		Peele Rd.	058-00-00-102	St. George vic		Hill House	SFR	1900c
440 715	450	Quaker Dr.	058-00-00-092	St. George vic		Dukes House	SFR	1925c
440 716	300	Quaker Dr.	058-00-00-093	St. George vic		Appleby House	SFR	1895c
440 717		Dukes St.	058-00-00-093	St. George			SFR	1935c
440 718	306	Metts St.	045-00-00-113	St. George		Dukes House	SFR	1915c
440 719	213	Quaker Rd.	058-02-02-005	St. George		Leggett House	SFR	1940c
440 720	205	Quaker Rd.	058-02-02-006	St. George		Bell House	SFR	1890c
440 721		Quaker St.	058-02-02-009	St. George		Berry House	SFR	1925c
440 722	101	Quaker St.	058-02-01-018	St. George		Appleby House	SFR	1900c
440 723	107	Quaker St.	014-14-19-003	St. George		Moorer House	SFR	1920c
440 724	105	Quaker St.	045-14-19-008	St. George		Parler House	SFR	1885c
440 725	110	Quaker St.	045-14-18-013	St. George		Parler House	SFR	1902
440 726	103	Quaker St.	045-14-19-002	St. George		Kirby House	SFR	1925c
440 727	106	Quaker St.	045-14-18-006	St. George		Blume House	SFR	1946c
440 728	104	Quaker St.	045-14-18-005	St. George			SFR	1946c
440 729	303	S. Parler Ave.	058-02-13-002	St. George			SFR	1900c
440 730	321	S. Parler Ave.	058-02-13-004	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 731		S. Parler Ave.	058-02-14-001	St. George		Ackerman House	SFR	1910c
440 732		S. Parler Ave.	058-02-13-008	St. George		Collins Inn House	COM	1945c
440 733	404	S. Parler Ave.	058-02-14-002	St. George			SFR	1920c
440 734	108	SW Railroad Ave.	045-14-03-001	St. George	WFI	von Lehe House	SFR	1895c
440 735	200	NW Railroad Ave.	045-14-05-006	St. George		George, James, House	SFR	1850c
440 736	202	NW Railroad Ave.	045-14-05-005	St. George		Marley House	SFR	1935c
440 737		Ridge St.	045-14-05-001	St. George		Bryant House	SFR	1938c
440 738	104	Ridge St.	045-14-05-002	St. George		Hill House	SFR	1941c
440 739	207	Ridge St.	045-14-06-005	St. George		Wimberly House	SFR	1942c
440 740	204	Ridge St.	045-14-04-009	St. George		Badham House	SFR	1920c
440 741	103	N. Metts St.	045-	St. George		Good Hope Baptist Church	CHU	unk
440 742	200	May St.	045-14-02-013	St. George		Gruber Hotel	HOT	1890c
440 743	203	May St.	045-14-04-008	St. George	WFI	Judy House	SFR	1918c
440 744	201	May St.	045-14-04-004	St. George		Judy House	SFR	1920c
440 745	106	George St.	045-14-07-014	St. George		Fogle House	SFR	1920c

Quad Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
440 746	200	Gavin St.	045-14-05-004	St. George		Appleby House	SFR	1895c
440 747	211	Horne St.	045-14-10-015	St. George			SFR	1900c
440 748	208	Horne St.	045-14-07-023	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 749		Horne St.	045-14-07-022	St. George			SFR	1920c
440 750	101	Horne St.	045-14-14-001	St. George			SFR	1920c
440 751		Washington Hts.	045-09-00-073	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 752	138	Washington Hts.	045-09-00-043	St. George			SFR	1935c
440 753	140	Washington Hts.	045-09-00-060	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 754	150	Washington Hts.	045-09-00-042	St. George			SFR	1925c
440 755.00	224	Metts St.	045-10-15-002	St. George			SFR	1930c
440 755.01	224	Metts St.	045-10-15-002	St. George			STO	1930c
440 756	216	Metts St.	045-10-15-004	St. George			SFR	1920c
440 757	215	Metts St.	045-09-00-063	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 758	111	Wamer Rd.	045-10-15-009	St. George			SFR	1915c
440 759.00		Memorial Ave.	045-10-15-004	St. George		St. George Cemetery	CEM	1800s
440 759.01		Memorial Ave.	045-10-15-004	St. George	WFI	Confederate Memorial Gate	GTE	1926
440 760		Gavin St.	045-14-13-001	St. George	E	Greenleaf High School	SCH	1925-2
440 761		Gavin St.	045-14-11-014	St. George			SFR	1935c
440 762		George St.	045-15-12-005	St. George		Dorchester Cotton Oil Co.	MIL	1905c
440 763		Memorial Ave.	045-15-13-003	St. George		Pure Oil Station	COM	1925c
440 764	402	Memorial Ave.	045-10-07-002	St. George			SFR	1935c
440 765	407	George St.	045-15-07-003	St. George		Wimberly House	SFR	1931c
440 766	505	George St.	045-15-06-005	St. George			SFR	1920c
440 767	404	George St.	045-15-11-003	St. George			SFR	1900c
440 768	306	George St.	045-15-10-001	St. George		Hart House	SFR	1912c
440 769	304	George St.	045-15-10-002	St. George		Lewis House	SFR	1912c
440 770		George St.	045-15-10-003	St. George		Lewis House	SFR	1890c
440 771	209	George St.	045-15-05-003	St. George		Ackerman House	SFR	1900c
440 772	206	George St.	045-15-09-009	St. George		Abbott House	SFR	1910c
440 773	207	George St.	045-15-05-004	St. George		Blassingame House	SFR	1915c
440 774	204	George St.	045-15-09-003	St. George		Abbott-Parler House	SFR	1900c
440 775	203	George St.	045-15-05-007	St. George		Owens House	SFR	1915c
440 776	201	George St.	045-15-05-006	St. George		Horne House	SFR	1910c
440 777.00	200	George St.	045-15-09-006	St. George		Byrd House	SFR	1935c
440 777.01	200	George St.	045-15-09-006	St. George			G-APT	1940c
440 778	102	George St.	045-15-08-007	St. George		Byrd House	SFR	1890c
440 779	202	George St.	045-15-09-002	St. George		Moorer House	SFR	1939
440 780	109	Whitridge Ln.	045-15-08-003	St. George		Weeks House	SFR	1905c
440 781	107	Whitridge Ln.	045-15-08-001	St. George		Dukes House	SFR	1905c
440 782	105	Whitridge Ln.	045-15-08-010	St. George		Horne House	SFR	1895c
440 783	201	NE Railroad Ave.	045-15-09-007	St. George		Kizer House	SFR	1915c
440 784		NE Railroad Ave.	045-15-00-000	St. George		St. George Freight Platform	DEP	1954
440 785		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-03-005	St. George		Harmony Lodge	STO/L	1908
440 786		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-03-006	St. George		Moorer Chevrolet Agency	COM	1925c
440 787		N. Parler Ave.	045-15-08-004	St. George			STO	1915c
440 788	120	N. Parler Ave.	045-15-08-008	St. George	E	St. George Methodist Church	CHU	1919
440 789		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-03-011	St. George			STO	1910c
440 790		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-012	St. George			STO	1932c
440 791	217	N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-007	St. George		Widelitz Dime Store	STO	1933c
440 792		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-006	St. George		Widelitz Dept. Store	STO	1894
440 793	225	N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-005	St. George		Klauber Building	STO	1894
440 794	227	N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-004	St. George		Gressette's Bakery	STO	1895c
440 795	231	N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-003	St. George			STO	1905c
440 796		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-02-007	St George			STO	1894
440 797	206	N. Parler Ave.	045-15-04-010	St. George		St. George Theater	COM	1920c
440 798		N. Parler Ave.	045-15-04-015	St. George			STO	1910c
440 799		N. Parler Ave.	045-14-04-008	St. George			STO	1925c
440 800	302	May St.	045-15-01-013	St. George		Conner House	SFR	1915c
440 801	307	May St.	045-14-01-004	St. George		Utsey House	SFR	1900c
440 802	116	Raysor St.	045-11-06-003	St. George			SFR	1905c
440 803.00		Raysor St.	045-11-06-010	St. George		City Hall	PUB	1937
440 803.01		Raysor St.	045-11-06-010	St. George		People's Water Service	OFF	1930c
440 804.00		Raysor St.	045-10-11-001	St. George		St. George High School	SCH	1927
440 804.01		Raysor St.	045-10-11-001	St. George		St. George Gymnasium	SCH/G	1937

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
440	805	110	Weathers St.	045-06-09-006	St. George		Weathers House	SFR	1934c
440	806	112	Weathers St.	045-06-0-002	St. George		Mizell House	SFR	1945c
440	807	302	Minus St.	045-06-09-007	St. George		Murray House	SFR	1919c
440	808	206	Minus St.	045-11-03-001	St. George		Utsey House	SFR	1920c
440	809	204	Minus St.	045-11-03-002	St. George		Utsey House	SFR	1920c
440	810	108	Minus St.	045-11-01-011	St. George		Weathers House	SFR	1925c
440	811	106	Minus St.	045-11-01-009	St. George		Mims House	SFR	1940c
440	812	711	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-01-003	St. George		Blitch House	SFR	1925c
440	813	704	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-07-005	St. George	WFI		SFR	1900c
440	814	702	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-07-006	St. George		Weathers House	SFR	1890c
440	815		N. Parler Ave.	045-11-06-007	St. George		Jernigan House	SFR	1920c
440	816	423	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-06-006	St. George		Westbury House	SFR	1920c
440	817	505	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-05-009	St. George	WFI	Minus House	SFR	1875c
440	818	509	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-05-005	St. George		Welcome Inn	HOT	1931
440	819	601	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-02-015	St. George		Murray House	SFR	1895c
440	820	607	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-02-014	St. George		Moorer House	SFR	1884
440	821	611	N. Parler Ave.	045-11-02-013	St. George		May House	SFR	1850c
440	823	100	Johnston St.	045-11-05-008	St. George		Minus House	SFR	1917
440	824	300	Johnston St.	045-11-05-011	St. George		Gross House	SFR	1920
440	825	305	Johnston St.	045-10-10-007	St. George			SFR	1939
440	826	303	Johnston St.	045-10-10-003	St. George		Johnston House	SFR	1939
440	827	303	Johnston St.	045-10-10-004	St. George		Patrick House	SFR	1937
440	828	613	Sears St.	045-10-04-008	St. George		Beard House	SFR	1935c
440	829	611	Sears St.	045-10-04-007	St. George		Hutto House	SFR	1910c
440	830	610	Sears St.	045-10-04-005	St. George			SFR	1925c
440	831	401	Johnston St.	045-10-09-005	St. George		Cooper House	SFR	1912
440	832	403	Johnston St.	045-10-09-006	St. George			SFR	1925c
440	833	306	Johnston St.	045-10-05-003	St. George		Davis House	SFR	1915-16
440	834	711	Sears St.	045-07-03-009	St. George		Hutto House	SFR	1910c
440	835.00	13	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-011	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	16	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-018	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	11	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-010	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	10	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-015	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	9	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-009	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	7	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-008	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	8	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-016	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	6	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-014	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	5	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-007	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	3	Behling Ct.	045-10-02-006	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	318	Behling St.	045-10-03-004	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.00	314	Behling St.	045-10-03-006	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.01		Behling St.	045-10-03-001	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.01	320	Behling St.	045-10-03-003	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.01	316	Behling St.	045-10-03-005	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	835.01	504	Johnston St.	045-10-03-010	St. George		Anchor Corp. Employees' Hse	SFR	1943
440	836	500	Johnston St.	045-10-03-017	St. George		Johnston House	SFR	1890c
440	837	503	Johnston St.	045-10-08-002	St. George		Rigby House	SFR	1935
440	838	300	Raysor St.	045-10-09-008	St. George		Whetsell House	SFR	1917c
440	839	404	Raysor St.	045-10-09-003	St. George		Way House	SFR	1900c
440	840	405	Raysor St.	045-10-13-003	St. George		Minus House	SFR	1919
440	841	406	Raysor St.	045-10-09-002	St. George		Parler House	SFR	1920c
440	842	500	Raysor St.	045-10-08-003	St. George		Kizer House	SFR	1915c
440	843	504	Raysor St.	045-10-08-008	St. George			SFR	1920c
440	844	601	Raysor St.	045-10-07-002	St. George		Fickling House	SFR	1905c
440	845	503	Raysor St.	045-10-12-006	St. George		Kizer House	SFR	1900c
440	846	507	Raysor St.	045-10-12-003	St. George		Behling House	SFR	1910c
440	847	600	Raysor St.	045-10-02-001	St. George		Parler House	SFR	1895c
440	848	608	Raysor St.	045-10-02-004	St. George		Collier House	SFR	1905c
440	849	609	Raysor St.	045-10-07-016	St. George		Weeks House	SFR	1910c
440	850	621	Raysor St.	045-10-07-012	St. George			SFR	1920c
440	851	623	Raysor St.	045-10-07-013	St. George			SFR	1900c
440	852	613	Raysor St.	045-10-02-022	St. George		Kizer House	SFR	1895c
440	854	700	Raysor St.	045-10-01-001	St. George			SFR	1930c
440	855		N. Metts St.	045-09-00-013	St. George			SFR	1900c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
440	918	168	Horseshoe Loop	013-00-00-072	Reevesville vic			SFR	1895c
440	919		Mt. Zion Rd.	021-00-00-031	Reevesville vic			SFR	1895c
440	921		St. Mark Bowman	021-00-00-082	Reevesville vic		St. Mark Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1869c
440	929		Cowtail Rd.	057-00-00-005	Reevesville vic			SFR	1915c
440	930	577	Old St. George Rd.	057-00-00-063	St. George vic			SFR	1930c
440	931		Old St. George Rd.	057-00-00-020	St. George vic		Old St. George Bapt Ch.Cem	CEM	1848c
440	932		Quaker Rd.	057-00-00-125	St. George vic		Dukes Cemetery	CEM	1860c
440	933	419	Winningham Rd.	032-00-00-135	Badham vic			SFR	1915c
440	934	108	Hartzog Bailey Rd.	044-00-00-031	Badham		Dorchester Lumber Co. House	SFR	1920c
440	935	6188	Highway 78	044-00-00-029	Badham	E	Badham House	SFR	1912
440	936		Highway 78	044-00-00-029	Badham	WFI	Davis Boarding House	HOT	1910c
440	937		Highway 78	044-00-00-124	Badham		Dorchester Lumber Co.	COM	1905c
440	938	468	Quaker Rd.	058-00-00-090	St. George vic		Shieder House	SFR	1910c
440	939	6218	Highway 78	044-00-00-034	Badham		Dorchester Lumber Co. House	SFR	1910c
440	992	2030	Highway 15 N	023-00-00-004	Rosinville vic		Indian Field Meth. Ch. Cem	CEM	1815c
440	993		Gavins Rd.	024-00-00-070	Rosinville vic		Moorer-Murray Cemetery	CEM	1845c
440	994	151	Blanch Dr.	024-00-00-029	Rosinville vic			SFR	1940c
440	999	241	Mt. Zion Rd.	033-00-00-167	St. George vic			SFR	1895c
440	1000	167	Bishopville Rd.	033-00-00-124	St. George vic			SFR	1910c
440	1019	709	Gum Branch Rd.	082-00-00-002	Byrds vic	E	Deerfield Plt. House	SFR	1880c
440	1020	950	Sugar Hill Rd.	071-00-00-040	Byrds vic		New Hope AME Church Cem	CEM	1900c
440	1040	192	Old Spell Rd.	040-00-00-	Grover vic			SFR	1930c
440	1041	1253	Highway 15 S	070-00-00-	St. George vic			SFR	1930c
440	1042		Seven Acres Rd.	080-00-00-071	St. George vic		Proctor Cemetery	CEM	1872
440	1048		Springs Rd.		Byrds vic			CEM	1900c
440	1049		Springs Rd.		Byrds vic		Horne Cemetery	CEM	1885
440	1071	1143	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-002	St. George vic		Westbury House	SFR	1900c
440	1072	1187	Quaker Rd.	069-00-00-049	St. George vic			SFR	1920c
440	1081		Old Spell Rd.	070-00-00-	St. George vic		Spell Cemetery	CEM	1870
440	1084		Cherry Ln.		Rosinville vic		Jackson Cemetery	CEM	1890
440	1094		N. Parler Ave.	045-15-04-04	St. George			WHS	1930c
440	1096	134	Gavins Rd.	034-00-00-001,0	Rosinville vic		Blue Spring Farm	ORC	1928-29
491	4.00		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place House	SFR	1755
491	4.01		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place, Landscape	GAR	1741
491	4.02		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Spring House	SPG	1700s
491	4.03		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place, Tomb	CEM	1787
491	4.04		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place Rice Mill	MIL	1700s
491	4.05		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place Barnyard	BRN	1937
491	4.06		Highway 61	180-00-00-012	Summerville vic	NR	Middleton Place Tenant Hse	DUP	1875c
491	5		Plantation Cir.	152-04-11-001	Summerville	NR	Newington Plantation	SIT	1750c
491	7.00	300	State Park Rd.	161-00-00-030,	Summerville vic	NR	Fort Dorchester	SIT	1757c
491	7.01	300	State Park Rd.	161-00-00-030,	Summerville vic	NR	St. George's Dorchester Chu	SITE	1751
491	7.02	300	State Park Rd.	161-00-00-030,	Summerville vic	NR	St. George's Parish Cem	CEM	1772c
491	7.03	300	State Park Rd.	161-00-00-030,	Summerville vic	NR	Old Dorchester Wharf	SITE	1740c
491	9						Same as Site 4910875		
491	10	230	Old Trolley Rd.		Summerville vic		Not surveyed		
491	11		Old Trolley Rd.		Summerville vic		Demolished/not surveyed		
491	12	212	Old Trolley Rd.		Summerville vic		Not surveyed		
491	13						Same as Site 4910858		
491	14						Same as Site 4910857		
491	15						Same as Site 4910856		
491	16						Same as Site 4910859		
491	17						Same as Site 4910860		
491	18						Same as Site 4910862		
491	19						Same as Site 4910863		
491	20						Same as Site 4910864		
491	21						Same as Site 4910866		
491	22						Same as Site 4910865		
491	27		Old Orangeburg Rd.	144-00-00-	Summerville vic		Mt. Boone Cemetery	CEM	1734
491	104	5012	Highway 61	161-00-00-010	Cooks XRoad			SFR	1920c
491	105		Highway 61	161-00-00-	Cooks XRoad			SFR	1915c
491	106		Highway 61	161-00-00-018	Cooks XRoad	AHD	The Laurels	SFR	1937c
491	107	4521	Highway 61	170-00-00-008	Cooks XRoad		Ashley River Road Lookout	TOW	1931
491	108.00	4500	Highway 61	170-00-00-003	Cooks XRoad		Ashley Missionary Bapt Chu.	CHU	1910c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
491	108.01	4500	Highway 61	170-00-00-003	Cooks XRoad		Ashley Mission. Bap Ch. Cem	CEM	1910c
491	115	601	Highway 61	160-00-00-022	Cooks XRoad			SFR	1900c
491	116	1023	Highway 61	160-00-00-025	Cooks XRoad			SFR	1910c
491	147	207	Country Club Blvd.	144-08-05-005	Summerville		Candlelight Club	REC	1928c
491	177	130	Tupperway Rd.	144-06-07-003	Summerville vic			SFR	1940c
491	178	155	Reed St.	144-05-00-034	Knightsville			SFR	1910c
491	179	238	Embassy Dr.	144-05-00-027	Knightsville			SFR	1930c
491	856	71	Old Trolley Rd.	145-06-03-006	Summerville			SFR	1925c
491	857	81	Old Trolley Rd.	145-06-03-007	Summerville			SFR	1900c
491	858	89	Old Trolley Rd.	145-06-03-016	Summerville		Collins House	SFR	1850c
491	859	209	Stallsville Loop	145-06-05-002	Summerville vic	E	Stall House	SFR	1870c
491	860	211	Stallsville Loop	145-06-05-017	Summerville vic			DUP	1880c
491	861	105	Limehouse Dr.	145-10-02-036	Summerville vic			SFR	1890c
491	862	225	Stallsville Loop	145-06-05-005	Summerville vic	E	Jamison-Limehouse House	SFR	1870c
491	863	229	Stallsville Rd.	145-10-02-036	Summerville vic			SFR	1910c
491	864.00	255	Stallsville Rd.	145-06-00-007	Summerville vic		Stallsville Methodist Ch.	CHU	1886c
491	864.01	255	Stallsville Rd.	145-06-00-007	Summerville vic		Stallsville Meth Sunday Sch	CHU	1925c
491	865	980	Bacons Bridge Rd.	145-06-06-010	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
491	866		Bacons Bridge Rd.	145-06-05-009	Summerville vic			SFR	1890c
491	867	9728	Miles Jamison Rd.	154-03-00-	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	868	110	Miles Jamison Rd.	154-03-00-	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	869	3680	Ladson Rd.	154-04-00-003	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
491	870	93	Limehouse Rd.	154-00-00-009	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	871		Dorchester Rd.	153-13-01-040	Summerville vic	NR	White Meeting House Cemeter	CEM	1700s
491	872		Shady Ln.	153-10-00-009	Summerville vic			CEM	unk
491	873	1225	Bacons Bridge Rd.	145-10-01-052	Summerville vic			SFR	1910c
491	874	1111	Bacons Bridge Rd.	145-10-01-072	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	875	301	Old Trolley Rd.	145-	Summerville			SFR	1925c
491	876	110	Rose Creek Ln.	145-	Summerville			SFR	1915c
491	877	508	Old Orangeburg Rd.	152-11-04-011	Summerville			SFR	1925c
491	885		Tupperway Rd.	144-07-07-002	Summerville vic		Boone Hill Methodist Ch.Cem	CEM	1853
491	886		Tupperway Rd.	144-07-07-003	Summerville vic		Summerville Cemetery	CEM	1944
491	1009	2599	Boone Hill Rd.	151-00-00-025	Summerville vic			SFR	1930c
491	1010	2150	Boone Hill Rd.	151-00-00-028	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	1011	2461	Boone Hill Rd.	151-04-00-	Summerville vic			SFR	1935c
491	1012	2400	Boone Hill Rd.	152-00-00-010	Summerville vic			SFR	1910c
491	1013	2383	Boone Hill Rd.	152-01-02-004	Summerville vic			STO/R	1925c
491	1047		Dorchester Rd.	153-00-00-067	Summerville vic		Salters Cemetery	CEM	1900c
491	1085		Brailsford Dr.	145-16-00-	Summerville		Morgan Cemetery	CEM	1809
491	1093		Highway 61	161-00-00-	Cooks XRoad		Cook Cemetery	CEM	unk
491	1095		Bacons Bridge Rd.	150-00-00-007,0	Summerville vic		Bacons Bridge Dam	WAT	1917
496	8.00						Summerville Historic Dist.		
496	140.00	1213	S. Main St.	145-01-02-007	Summerville			STA	1915c
496	140.01	1213	S. Main St.	145-01-02-007	Summerville			COT	1925c
496	146.00	113	Marion Ave.	137-14-02-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	146.01	115	Marion Ave.	137-14-02-004	Summerville	SHD		COT	1915c
496	148	1211	S. Main St.	145-01-02-008	Summerville			COT	1890c
496	149	109	Tea Farm Rd.	145-01-07-012	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496	161	266	Brewer Rd.	121-00-00-119	Jedburg		Griffin House	SFR	1890c
496	162	221	Grayback Rd.	121-00-00-	Jedburg			SFR	1920c
496	163	121	Brewer Rd.	121-00-00-137	Jedburg		Jedburg Baptist Ch. Cem	CEM	1880c
496	164		Highway 78	121-00-00-143	Jedburg		Jedburg Presbyerian Chapel	CHU	1910c
496	165	111	Hayden St.	121-00-00-130	Jedburg			SFR	1920c
496	166	300	Holly Inn Rd.	145-01-03-005	Summerville		Holly Inn	HOT	1926c
496	167	112	Old Country Club	145-01-01-003	Summerville		Tea Farm Managers House	SFR	1890c
496	168	205	Tea Farm Rd.	145-01-05-011	Summerville		Tea Farm Gardeners Cottage	SFR	1900
496	169	100	W. Walker Dr.	145-01-04-010	Summerville		Tea Olive Cottage	COT	1900c
496	170		Tea Farm Rd.	145-01-07-013	Summerville		Moore House	SFR	1910c
496	171	612	Boone Hill Rd.	144-07-09-004	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	172	104	W. Walker Dr.	145-01-04-017	Summerville		Shepard-Sebring House	SFR	1888
496	173		Boone Hill Rd.	144-04-09-009	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	174	602	Boone Hill Rd.	144-04-00-010	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	175	1300	S. Main St.	145-01-08-003	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	176	109	Pinecrest Blvd	144-04-06-015	Summerville			SFR	1915c

Quad Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496 180	716	Old Orangeburg Rd.	135-08-00-043	Knightsville			SFR	1935c
496 181	704	Old Orangeburg Rd.	135-08-00-040	Knightsville			SFR	1910c
496 182	1209	Central Ave.	136-07-03-003	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
496 183	1116	Central Ave.	136-12-01-019	Summerville vic			SFR	1930c
496 184	1439	Central Ave.	136-00-00-123	Knightsville			SFR	1940c
496 185	1531	Central Ave.	136-09-00-040	Knightsville			SFR	1925c
496 186		Old Orangeburg Rd.	128-00-00-029	Jedburg vic		Murray Methodist Ch. Cem	CEM	1890c
496 187		Old Orangeburg Rd.	128-00-00-071	Jedburg vic			SFR	1930c
496 188	930	Old Orangeburg Rd.	128-00-00-007	Jedburg vic			SFR	1930c
496 189	547	Mallard Rd.	128-00-00-055	Jedburg			SFR	1930c
496 190	147	Jedburg Rd.	122-00-00-018	Jedburg			SFR	1925c
496 191	348	Jedburg Rd.	122-00-00-012	Jedburg		Mallard House	SFR	1910c
496 193	220	Gallashaw Rd.	111-00-00-007	Jedburg vic			SFR	1915c
496 194	710	Maple St.	130-00-00-006,0	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
496 197	207	3rd South St. East	137-11-08-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496 198	127	5th South St. West	137-10-01-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1877c
496 199	114	Linwood Ln.	137-10-14-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496 200	130	Linwood Ln.	137-13-08-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496 201	201	E. Luke Ave.	137-07-15-011	Summerville			SFR	1900c
496 202	117	W. Luke Ave.	137-07-08-006	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1900c
496 203	131	W. Luke Ave.	137-07-08-008	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1870c
496 204	139	W. Luke Ave.	137-07-08-009	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1880c
496 205	100	N. Hickory St.	137-02-08-001	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1915c
496 206	509	W. Luke Ave.	137-02-08-006	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1835c
496 207	609	W. Luke Ave.	137-02-07-013	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496 208	611	W. Luke Ave.	137-02-07-010	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496 209	713	W. Luke Ave.	137-02-06-017	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496 210	107	Bryan St.	137-02-07-008	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496 211	507	2nd North St. West	137-13-09-005	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496 212	105	Bryan St.	137-02-07-005	Summerville			SFR	1930c
496 213	208	Bryan St.	137-02-01-014	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496 214	210	Bryan St.	137-02-01-015	Summerville			SFR	1930c
496 215	802	2nd North St. West	137-02-01-017	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496 216		1st North St. West	137-02-04-009	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496 217	613	1st North St. West	137-02-04-006	Summerville			SFR	1940c
496 218	611	1st North St. West	137-02-04-001	Summerville			STO	1935c
496 219	609	1st North St. West	137-02-04-012	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496 220	605	1st North St. West	137-02-04-016	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496 221	104	N. Palmetto St.	137-02-07-011	Summerville	E	St. Stephen's RE Church	CHU	1885
496 222	113	N. Laurel St.	137-03-15-009	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496 223	103	N. Laurel St.	137-03-15-007	Summerville			SFR	1940c
496 224	214	N. Cedar St.	137-03-09-007	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1880c
496 225	208	N. Cedar St.	137-03-09-008	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1890c
496 226	211	N. Cedar St.	137-03-08-001	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1930c
496 227	213	N. Cedar St.	137-03-08-001	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1890c
496 228	137	1st North St. West	137-03-08-002	Summerville	SHe	Dunning House	SFR	1858c
496 229	130	1st North St. West	137-07-08-001	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496 230	123	1st North St. West	137-07-08-003	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1900c
496 231		1st North St. East	137-07-14-011	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496 232	208	1st North St. West	137-07-15-003	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496 233	209	1st North St. West	137-07-14-008	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496 234	206	2nd North St. East	137-07-14-003	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496 235	204	2nd North St. East	137-07-14-002	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496 236	203	2nd North St. East	137-07-21-005	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496 237	248	N. Main St.	137-03-08-006	Summerville		OK Grocery	STO	1933
496 238	126	2nd North St. East	137-07-13-002	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496 239	311	N. Magnolia St.	137-07-21-003	Summerville			SFR	1804
496 240	318	N. Magnolia St.	137-03-01-005	Summerville			SFR	1885c
496 241	315	N. Magnolia St.	137-07-21-001	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496 242		Blocker Ln.	137-03-11-002	Summerville			DUP	1890c
496 243	419	N. Cedar St.	137-03-08-007	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496 244	408	N. Gum St.	137-04-06-008	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496 245		N. Gum St.	137-07-21-002	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496 246	304	N. Gum St.	137-07-21-005	Summerville			SFR	1935c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496	247		Loblolly St.	137-08-05-034	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	248	306	2nd North St. East	137-07-20-002	Summerville			SFR	1880c
496	249	405	N. Magnolia St.	137-04-05-004	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	250	114	4th North St. East	137-03-02-006	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496	251	505	N. Hickory St.	130-15-08-001	Summerville			SFR	1930c
496	252	413	5th North St. West	130-15-10-002	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496	253.00	1005	N. Gum St.	130-16-00-006	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	253.01	1003	N. Gum St.	130-16-00-006	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	253.02		N. Gum St.	130-16-00-006	Summerville		Merry Maid Dairy	SIL	1910c
496	254	108	Graham St.	137-14-08-012	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496	255.00	100	Halcyon Rd.	145-01-11-001	Summerville		Halcyon	SFR/I	1835c
496	255.01	100	Halcyon Rd.	145-01-11-001	Summerville			COT	1835c
496	255.02	100	Halcyon Rd.	145-01-11-001	Summerville			COT	1835c
496	256.00	215	Golf Rd.	145-01-10-002	Summerville		Robertson House	SFR	1912
496	256.01	215A	Golf Rd.	145-01-10-002	Summerville			COT	1912c
496	256.02	215	Golf Rd.	145-01-10-002	Summerville			COT	1912c
496	257	160	Shepard St.	137-13-11-001	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	258	118	Shepard St.	137-09-02-021	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	259	430	Simmons Ave.	137-09-02-031	Summerville		Simmons Store	STO	1925c
496	260	108	Jensen St.	137-09-09-008	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496	261	306	Simmons Ave.	137-09-02-026	Summerville			SFR	1885c
496	262		Simmons Ave.	137-09-04-001	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496	263	115	Germantown Rd.	137-09-02-003	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	264	125	Germantown Rd.	137-09-02-007	Summerville			SFR	1940c
496	265	702	Simmons Ave.	130-16-10-020	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	266		Simmons Ave.	136-12-04-063	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	267	628	Central Ave.	137-05-04-001	Summerville vic			SFR	1920c
496	268	705	N. Main St.	137-14-02-	Summerville			SFR	1915c
496	269	903	5th North St. West	130-10-00-039	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	270	207	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-03-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	271	211	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-03-008	Summerville	SHD	Carroll-Smith House	SFR	1871c
496	272	206	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-04-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	273	315	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-02-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	274		W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-04-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	275	200	S. Pine St.	137-06-10-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	276	215	2nd South St. West	137-07-04-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	277	210	S. Cedar St.	137-07-04-006	Summerville	SHD	Finucan House	SFR	1885c
496	278	115	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-16-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1860c
496	279	207	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-16-012	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1860c
496	280		E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-17-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	281	206	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-17-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	282	217	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-16-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496	283	301	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-16-007	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1875c
496	284	105	S. Gum St.	137-07-18-009	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1910c
496	285	216	E. Doty Ave.	137-07-16-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1862c
496	286	214	E. Doty Ave.	137-07-16-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1862c
496	287	210	E. Doty Ave.	137-07-16-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	288	103	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-16-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	289	106	E. Doty Ave.	137-07-11-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496	290	112	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-11-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	291	107	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-16-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496	292	111	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-16-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496	293	120	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-11-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	294	124	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-11-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496	295	208	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-10-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	296	210	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-10-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	297	207	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-17-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	298	215	S. Magnolia St.	137-07-17-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	299	207	2nd South St. East	137-07-17-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	300	212	S. Gum St.	137-07-17-007	Summerville	SHD	Bailey House	SFR	1889c
496	301	214	2nd South St. East	137-11-08-004	Summerville	SHD		SFF	1910c
496	302	210	2nd South St. East	137-11-08-003	Summerville	SHD	Sirce House	SFF	1875c
496	303	213	S. Gum St.	137-11-13-002	Summerville	SHe		SFF	1920c
496	304	210	S. Gum St.	137-07-17-006	Summerville	SHD	Mizzell House	SFF	1910c

Quad Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496 305	211	S. Gum St.	137-11-13-003	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1895c
496 306	201	Central Ave.	137-07-09-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496 307	211	Central Ave.	137-07-09-014	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 308	215	Central Ave.	137-07-09-013	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496 309	217	Central Ave.	137-07-09-012	Summerville	SHD	Timrod Library	LIB	1915
496 310	212	Central Ave.	137-06-09-003	Summerville	SHD	Church of the Epiphany	CHU	1887
496 311	206	Central Ave.	137-06-09-002	Summerville	SHD	St. Luke's Lutheran Chapel	CHU	1893
496 312	115	3rd South St. West	137-07-09-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496 313	117	3rd South St. West	137-07-09-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496 314	108	3rd South St. West	137-11-14-001	Summerville	SHD	Simons House	SFR	1890c
496 315	310	S. Main St.	137-07-09-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 316	308	S. Main St.	137-07-09-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 317	306	S. Main St.	137-07-09-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 318	304	S. Main St.	137-07-09-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 319	300	S. Main St.	137-07-09-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1905c
496 320	112	2nd South St. West	137-07-09-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496 321	117	S. Cedar St.	137-07-07-023	Summerville	SHD	Lanneau House	SFR	1873c
496 322	110	S. Cedar St.	137-07-03-004	Summerville	SHD	West Side Service Station	COM	1922
496 323	118	S. Cedar St.	137-07-03-001	Summerville	SHD	Dorchester Coca Cola Plant	COM	1935c
496 324	135	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-07-020	Summerville	SHD	Summerville P.O.	PUB	1937
496 325	129	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-07-019	Summerville	SHD	Cauthen's Hardware	STO	1910c
496 326	127	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-07-018	Summerville	SHD		STO	1910c
496 327	140	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-05-001	Summerville	SHD	Kornahrens Hardware	STO/R	1890c
496 328	136	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-05-002	Summerville	SHD	Bank of Summerville	COM	1915c
496 329	128-132	W. Richardson Ave.	137-07-05-003	Summerville	SHD		STO	1925c
496 330	143-147	Central Ave.	137-07-06-006	Summerville	SHD	Tuppers Pharmacy	STO	1902c
496 331	139	Central Ave.	137-07-06-007	Summerville	SHD	Wright's Meat Market	STO	1910c
496 332	127-135	Central Ave.	137-07-06-008	Summerville	SHD		STO	1915c
496 333	120-124	Central Ave.	137-07-05-005	Summerville	SHD		STO	1915c
496 334	125	Central Ave.	137-07-06-008	Summerville	SHD		STO	1920c
496 335	219	S. Cedar St.	137-07-05-007	Summerville	SHD		STO	1945c
496 336	106-114	S. Main St.	137-07-07-005,	Summerville	SHD	Sires Range	STO	1897c
496 337	116	S. Main St.	137-07-07-008	Summerville	SHD		STO	1900c
496 338	126-134	S. Main St.	137-07-07-011,0	Summerville	SHD	Guerin Building	STO	1892-98
496 339	140	S. Main St.	137-07-07-015	Summerville	SHD	Guerin's Drug Store	STO	1871
496 340	133	S. Main St.	137-07-11-013	Summerville	SHD	Summerville Theatre	COM	1935
496 341	121-125	S. Main St.	137-07-11-017,	Summerville	SHD		COM	1930c
496 342	109	S. Main St.	137-07-11-022	Summerville	SHD		STO	1925c
496 343	107	S. Main St.	137-07-11-023	Summerville	SHD		STO	1915c
496 344	117	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-11-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496 345	125	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-11-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496 346	118	E. Richardson Ave.	137-07-10-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1905c
496 347		E. Doty Ave.	137-07-11-002	Summerville	SHD	CPW Cistern	WAT	1940c
496 348		E. Doty Ave.	137-07-11-003	Summerville	SHD	Crystal Ice House	COM	1901
496 349	109	2nd South St. East	137-07-10-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 350	108	2nd South St. East	137-11-01-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496 351	311	S. Main St.	137-11-01-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496 352	315	S. Main St.	137-11-01-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496 353	308	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-01-004	Summerville	SHD	Power House	SFR	1890c
496 354	313	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-08-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496 355	309	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-08-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496 356	301	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-08-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496 357	301	S. Gum St.	137-11-12-006	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1890c
496 358	312	S. Gum St.	137-11-08-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496 359	316	S. Gum St.	137-11-08-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496 360	400	S. Gum St.	137-11-07-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496 361	405	S. Gum St.	137-11-07-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1885c
496 362	109	6th South St. East	137-11-04-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496 363	603	S. Main St.	137-11-04-002	Summerville	SHD	Pine View Inn	SFR/I	1880c
496 364		S. Main St.	137-10-01-006,	Summerville	SHD	Azalea Park	GAR	1932-38
496 365	411	S. Main St.	137-11-02-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1940c
496 366	407	S. Main St.	137-11-02-001	Summerville	SHD	Bethel AME Church	CHU	1941
496 367	213	S. Laurel St.	137-06-10-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496 368	211	S. Laurel St.	137-06-10-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496	430	122	5th South St. West	137-10-03-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	431	116	5th South St. West	137-10-03-011	Summerville	SHD	Squirrel Inn	HOT	1912
496	432	110	5th South St. West	137-10-03-015	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	433	602	S. Main St.	137-10-03-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	434	608	S. Main St.	137-10-03-020	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	435	104	6th South St. West	137-10-03-021	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1886
496	436	103	6th South St. West	137-10-02-022	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	437	102	Rutherford St.	137-10-03-017	Summerville	SHD	Krenke House	SFR	1886c
496	438	704	S. Main St.	137-10-06-001	Summerville	SHD	Merry Oaks	SFR	1890c
496	439	108	Rutherford St.	137-10-03-019	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496	440	114	Rutherford St.	137-10-03-016	Summerville	SHD	Oliver House	SFR	1898c
496	441	303	Sumter Ave.	137-10-04-001	Summerville	SHD	Disher House	SFR	1862c
496	442	302	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-014	Summerville	SHD	Prioleau House	SFR	1896c
496	443	309	Sumter Ave.	137-10-04-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	444	311	Sumter Ave.	137-10-04-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1940c
496	445	315	Sumter Ave.	137-10-04-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	446	317	Sumter Ave.	137-10-04-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1884c
496	447	402	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	448	408	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1830c
496	449	413	Sumter Ave.	137-10-08-013	Summerville	SHD	Gelzer House	SFR	1820c
496	450	419	Sumter Ave.	137-10-08-012	Summerville	SHD	Gelzer House	SFR	1830c
496	451	423	Sumter Ave.	137-10-08-020	Summerville	SHD	Gelzer House	SFR	1820c
496	452	427	Sumter Ave.	137-10-08-015	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1860c
496	453	112	Linwood Ln.	137-10-14-002	Summerville	SHD	St. Paul's Rectory	SFR	1860c
496	454	102	Congress St.	137-10-08-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	455	302	Rutherford St.	137-10-05-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	456	204	W. Hampton St.	137-10-05-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	457	206	W. Hampton St.	137-10-05-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	458	209	W. Hampton St.	137-10-04-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	459	208	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-015	Summerville	SHD	Lord House	SFR	1891
496	460	205	Sumter Ave.	137-10-03-001	Summerville	SHD	Rhett House	SFR	1882
496	461	217	Sumter Ave.	137-10-03-002	Summerville	SHD	Prioleau House	SFR	1887c
496	462	214	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-017	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	463	315	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-09-003	Summerville	SHD	Carolina Inn Annex	SFR/I	1925c
496	464	223	Sumter Ave.	137-10-03-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1850c
496	465	220	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-018	Summerville	SHD	Boyle House	SFR	1888c
496	466	233	Sumter Ave.	137-10-03-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1850c
496	467.00	224	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-019	Summerville	SHD	Purcell House	SFR	1825c
496	467.01	224	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-019	Summerville	SHD		COT	1825c
496	468.00	230	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-020	Summerville	SHD	Brownfield House	SFR	1870c
496	468.01	228	Sumter Ave.	137-10-09-020	Summerville	SHD	Brownfield Academy	SCH	1870c
496	469.00	316	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-13-002	Summerville	SHD	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	CHU	1856
496	469.01	316	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-13-002	Summerville	SHD	St. Paul's Church Cemetery	CEM	1830c
496	469.02	111	Waring St.	137-10-13-002	Summerville	SHD	St. Paul's Parish House	CHU	1924
496	470.00	705	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD	Skinner House	SFR	1901c
496	470.01	705	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD	St. Barnabas Chapel	CHU	1891
496	470.02	711	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	470.03	705	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	470.04	705	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	470.05	705	S. Main St.	137-10-07-004	Summerville	SHD	Skinner Stable	STA	1901c
496	471	112	6th South St. East	137-10-07-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	472.00	710	S. Main St.	137-10-06-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1885c
496	472.01	710	S. Main St.	137-10-06-007	Summerville	SHD		COT	1885c
496	473	107	7th South St. East	137-10-07-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	474	726	S. Main St.	137-10-06-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	475	722	S. Main St.	137-10-06-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	476	211	W. Richland St.	137-10-05-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	477	209	Richland Ave.	137-10-05-012	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	478	304	S. Hampton St.	137-10-08-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1862
496	479	305	W. Hampton St.	137-10-04-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1885c
496	480	201	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-08-004	Summerville	SHD	Town Hall	PUB	1858c
496	481	207	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-08-010	Summerville	SHD	Pendarvis House	SFR	1875c
496	482	213	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-08-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1891c
496	483	215	W. Carolina Ave.	137-10-08-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496	484	301	Central Ave.	137-06-01-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	485	303	Central Ave.	137-06-01-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	486	142	Gadsen St.	137-09-10-004	Summerville	SHD	Simons House	SFR	1923
496	487	134	Gadsen St.	137-09-10-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	488	400	Country Club Blvd.		Summerville		Summerville Country Club	REC	1925c
496	489	146	Linwood Ln.	137-13-08-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	490	147	Linwood Ln.	137-13-06-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1946c
496	491	128	Linwood Ln.	137-13-08-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	492	129	Linwood Ln.	137-13-06-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	493	126	Linwood Ln.	137-13-08-006	Summerville	SHD	Hutchinson House	SFR	1825c
496	494	120	Linwood Ln.	137-13-08-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	495	113	Linwood Ln.	137-13-06-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	496	401	Sumter Ave.	137-10-08-014	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1933
496	497	309	Rutherford St.	137-14-05-016	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	498	305	Rutherford St.	137-14-05-015	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	499	204	Marion Ave.	137-13-04-018	Summerville	SHD	Magnolia Cottage	COT	1895c
496	500	106	Salisbury Dr.	137-13-04-017	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	501.00	114	Salisbury Dr.	137-13-04-014	Summerville	SHD	Pine Forest Gate	GTE	1891c
496	501.01	206	Marion Ave.	137-13-04-019	Summerville	SHD	Pine Forest Gate	GTE	1891c
496	502	215	Marion Ave.	137-13-04-020	Summerville	SHD	Salisbury House	SFR	1948
496	503	123	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-04-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	504	119	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-04-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	505	100	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-02-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1889
496	506	134	Tupper Ln.	137-13-10-003	Summerville	SHD	Palmetto Cottage	COT	1878c
496	507	128	Marion Ave.	137-13-06-008	Summerville	SHD	Cuthbert House	SFR	1830c
496	508	126	Marion Ave.	137-13-06-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	509	116	Marion Ave.	137-13-06-010	Summerville	SHD	Hartz House	SFR	1890c
496	510	110	Marion Ave.	137-14-03-001	Summerville	SHD	Hopkins Villa	SFR	1895c
496	511	202	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-03-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496	512	208	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-03-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1860c
496	513.00	216	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-03-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	513.01	214	W. Carolina Ave.	137-14-03-006	Summerville	SHD		OFF	1900c
496	514	111	Linwood Ln.	137-14-03-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496	515	129	Colleton Ave.	137-09-03-001	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	516	122	Simmons Ave.	137-09-01-030	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	517	400	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-02-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	518	404	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-02-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	519	401	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-07-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1880c
496	520	405	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-07-09	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1875c
496	521	411	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-07-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	522	408	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-02-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	523	205	4th South St. East	137-11-07-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	524	204	4th South St. East	137-11-07-001	Summerville		Anderson House	SFR	1895c
496	525	613	S. Magnolia St.	137-11-05-001	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496	526	108	3rd South St. East	137-11-02-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	527.00	815	S. Main St.	137-14-14-006	Summerville	SHD	Summerville High School	SCH	1924
496	527.01	815	S. Main St.	137-14-14-006	Summerville		Summerville High School Gym	SCH/G	1937c
496	528	805	S. Main St.	137-14-06-002	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496	529	803	S. Main St.	137-14-06-001	Summerville			SFR	1890c
496	530	800	S. Main St.	137-14-05-013	Summerville	SHD		STO	1925c
496	531	814	S. Main St.	137-14-05-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	532	816	S. Main St.	137-14-05-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	533	822	S. Main St.	137-14-05-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	534	826	S. Main St.	137-14-05-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1870c
496	535	904	S. Main St.	137-14-04-017	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1900c
496	536	905	S. Main St.	137-14-09-040	Summerville	SHD	Sasportas House	SFR	1895c
496	537	909	S. Main St.	137-14-09-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	538	914	S. Main St.	137-14-04-015	Summerville	SHD	Sebring House	SFR	1946
496	539	918	S. Main St.	137-14-04-013	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1946c
496	540	923	S. Main St.	137-14-09-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1930c
496	541	920	S. Main St.	137-14-04-012	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1946c
496	542	924	S. Main St.	137-14-04-011	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1946c
496	543	926	S. Main St.	137-14-04-010	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1946c
496	544	1006	S. Main St.	145-02-12-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1830c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496	545	103	Hughes Ln.	145-02-11-005	Summerville			SFR	1900c
496	546	108	E. Carolina Ave.	145-02-10-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1855c
496	547	115	E. Carolina Ave.	145-02-09-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1836c
496	548	119	E. Carolina Ave.	145-02-09-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1862c
496	549	109	E. Carolina Ave.	137-14-09-017	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1935c
496	550	702	W. Doty Ave.	137-02-13-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	551	119	Oak St.	137-02-12-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	552.00	626	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-16-001	Summerville	SHD	Gadsden House	SFR	1860c
496	552.01	626	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-16-001	Summerville	SHD		DUP	1910c
496	553	620	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-16-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1920c
496	554	200	S. Palmetto St.	137-02-17-004	Summerville	SHD	Linwood	SFR	1883
496	555.00	603	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-14-007	Summerville	SHD	White Gables	SFR/I	1835c
496	555.01	605	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-14-007	Summerville	SHD		GRN	1893c
496	555.02	603	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-14-007	Summerville	SHD		PRI	1893c
496	555.03	104	S. Palmetto St.	137-02-14-007	Summerville	SHD		KIT	1893c
496	555.04	106	S. Palmetto St.	137-02-14-007	Summerville	SHD		COT	1893c
496	556.00	609	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-14-003	Summerville	SHD	Camellia Cottage	SFR/I	1890c
496	556.01	609	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-14-003	Summerville	SHD		COT	1910c
496	557	102	S. Palmetto St.	137-02-14-001	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	558	106	S. Walnut St.	137-02-13-008	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	559	126rear	S. Main St.	137-07-07-010	Summerville	SHD	Salisbury Theater	COM	1945c
496	560	117	Central Ave.	137-07-06-009	Summerville	SHD	Stender's Bakery	STO	1925c
496	561	500	N. Main St.	137-03-05-001	Summerville	E	Dorchester County Hospital	PUB	1937
496	562	803	1st North St. West	130-14-04-029	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	563	807	1st North St. West	130-14-04-019	Summerville			SFR	1930c
496	564	810	1st North St. West	130-14-03-015	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	565	826	1st North St. West	130-14-03-012	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	566	835	1st North St. West	130-14-04-005	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496	567	836	1st North St. West	130-14-03-003	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	568	943	1st North St. West	130-13-00-062	Summerville		Baum's Temple AME Zion Ch.	CHU	1940c
496	569	312	N. Maple St.		Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	570	313	N. Maple St.	130-	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	571	933	W. Luke Ave.	130-13-00-071	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	572	931	W. Luke Ave.	130-13-00-072	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	573	711	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-13-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	574	716	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-12-005	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	575	708	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-12-002	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1915c
496	576	713	W. Carolina Ave.	137-02-13-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	577	627	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-13-006	Summerville	SHD	Richardson-Doar House	SFR	1885c
496	578	114	S. Walnut St.	137-02-13-007	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1890c
496	579	624	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-17-001	Summerville	SHD	Kinloch Home	SFR	1892c
496	580	618	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-17-002	Summerville	SHD	Thornhill House	SFR	1895c
496	581	612	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-17-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	582	801	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-10-007	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1930c
496	583	113	Cypress St.	137-02-11-006	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1910c
496	584	116	Oak St.	137-02-11-005	Summerville	SHe	Prettyman House	SFR	1910c
496	585	708	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-16-004	Summerville	SHe		SFR	1915c
496	586	914	W. Doty Ave.	137-02-10-015	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496	587	916	W. Doty Ave.	137-02-10-013	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496	588	915	W. Richardson Ave.	130-13-00-014	Summerville			SFR	1930c
496	589	839	W. Richardson Ave.	130-13-00-027	Summerville			STO	1935c
496	590	841	W. Richardson Ave.	130-13-00-026	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	591	811	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-10-011	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	592	813	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-10-004	Summerville			SFR	1925c
496	593	815	W. Richardson Ave.	137-02-10-003	Summerville			SFR	1910c
496	594	1001	W. Richardson Ave.	130-13-00-012	Summerville			SFR	1920c
496	595	1000	W. Richardson Ave.	130-13-00-011	Summerville		Spell's Grocery	STO	1935c
496	596		Pigeon Bay Rd.	130-13-00-039	Summerville vic		Brownsville Cemetery	CEM	1880c
496	597	409	Pigeon Bay Rd.	129-16-00-029	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
496	598	417	Pigeon Bay Rd.	129-16-00-007	Summerville vic			SFR	1925c
496	599	2118	Mellichamp Rd.	129-00-00-043	Summerville vic		Drainland, House	SFR	1920c
496	600	125	Parsons Rd.	137-00-00-008	Summerville		Parsons House	SFR/I	1906
496	601	119	Briarwood Ln.	137-05-05-006	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1910c
496	602	115	Briarwood Ln.	137-05-05-004	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1860c

Quad	Site	Address	Street	Tax Map #	Town	NatReg	Name	Type	Date
496	603	107	Briarwood Ln.	137-05-05-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	604	102	Briarwood Ln.	137-05-09-009	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	605	113	Briarwood Ln.	137-05-05-003	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1925c
496	606	105	E. Carolina Ave.	137-14-09-013	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1905c
496	607	111	E. Carolina Ave.	137-14-09-018	Summerville	SHD		SFR	1895c
496	608	601	Central Ave.	137-05-08-005	Summerville	SHD	Rest Awhile	SFR	1900c
496	609	607	Central Ave.	137-05-08-004	Summerville	SHD	Pine Midst Cottage	SFR	1880c
496	878	521	Old Orangeburg Rd.	136-13-00-002	Knightsville			SFR	1930c
496	879	535	Old Orangeburg Rd.	136-13-00-001	Knightsville		Knightsville School	SCH	1936
496	880	540	Old Orangeburg Rd.	136-00-00-179	Knightsville			SFR	1935c
496	881	1709	Central Ave.	135-16-00-	Knightsville			SFR	1900c
496	882	1700	Central Ave.	135-16-00-	Knightsville			SFR	1925c
496	883		Central Ave.	135-16-00-	Knightsville			SFR	1900c
496	1017	1302	S. Main St.	145-01-08-002	Summerville			SFR	1935c
496	1089		Callashaw Rd.		Jedburg vic		Waring Cemetery	CEM	1767
531	970	1693	St. Mark Bowman	012-00-00-011	Reevesville vic			SFR	1915c
531	971.00		Camp Meeting Cir.	006-00-00-008	Rosinville vic		Shady Grove Tabernacle	CHU	1870c
531	971.01		Camp Meeting Cir.	006-00-00-008	Rosinville vic		Shady Grove Campgr., Tents	CAM	unk
531	972	1908	St. Mark Bowman	006-00-00-017	Rosinville vic			SFR	1925c
531	973.00	9221	Highway 178	007-00-00-039	Rosinville vic		Shady Grove Meth Church	CHU	1920
531	973.01	9221	Highway 178	007-00-00-039	Rosinville vic		Shady Grove Meth. Ch. Cem	CEM	unk
531	974	153	Huff Rd.	013-00-00-066	Rosinville vic			SFR	1920c
531	975	205	Huff Rd.	013-00-00-045	Rosinville vic			SFR	1905c
531	976	160	John Henry Ln.	013-00-00-062	Rosinville vic		Knight House	SFR	1907
531	977		Buckaroo Ln.	013-00-00-088	Rosinville vic			SFR	1895c
531	978	9623	Highway 178	007-00-00-082	Rosinville vic		Infinger's Store	STO/R	1930c
531	979	105	McCants Dr.	007-00-00-067	Rosinville vic			SFR	1935c
531	980	130	Providence Ln.	003-00-00-027	Rosinville vic		2nd Providence Bapt Ch. Cem	CEM	1915c
531	981		Duncan Chapel Rd.	003-00-00-009	Rosinville vic		Duncan Chapel Cemetery	CEM	1905c
531	982.00	918	Duncan Chapel Rd.	003-00-00-003	Rosinville vic		Whetsell House	SFR	1885c
531	982.01	918	Duncan Chapel Rd.	003-00-00-003	Rosinville vic		Whetsell Store	STO	1925c
531	983	874	Duncan Chapel Rd.	003-00-00-005	Rosinville vic		Duncan Chapel Methodist Ch.	CHU	1905
531	984		Duncan Chapel Rd.	008-00-00-070	Rosinville vic			SFR	1930c
531	985	239	Duncan Chapel Rd.	008-00-00-025	Rosinville vic			SFR	1900c
531	986	128	Weathers Farm Rd.	004-00-00-031	Rosinville vic			SFR	1910c
531	987	242	Weathers Farm Rd.	004-00-00-026	Rosinville vic		Weathers House	SFR	1910c
531	988.00	289	Weathers Farm Rd.	004-00-00-040	Rosinville vic		Weathers House	SFR	1918
531	988.01	289	Weathers Farm Rd.	004-00-00-040	Rosinville vic			SMK	1920c
531	989.00	181	Hinkle Rd.	004-00-00-024	Rosinville vic			SFR	1905c
531	989.01	181	Hinkle Rd.	004-00-00-024	Rosinville vic			SMK	1910c
531	989.02	181	Hinkle Rd.	004-00-00-024	Rosinville vic			BRN	1910c
531	990	699	Duncan Chapel Rd.	003-00-00-012	Rosinville vic			SFR	1895c
531	991	9989	Highway 178	014-00-00-156	Rosinville vic			SFR	1900c
531	995	180	Murray Farm Rd.	015-00-00-001	Rosinville vic			SFR	1910c
531	996	10054	Highway 178	014-00-00-062	Rosinville vic			SFR	1900c
531	997	123	Doc Ln.	013-00-00-043	Rosinville vic		Peters House	SFR	1925c
531	998	9655	Highway 178	007-00-00-088	Rosinville vic			SFR	1925c
531	1077		Maxwell Dr.	015-00-00	Rosinville vic		White Pond Cemetery	CEM	unk
531	1078		Seven Mile Rd.	015-00-00	Rosinville vic		Bradwell Cemetery	CEM	1848