Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina
COUNTY: Beaufort
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: 69.12.41.0016 DATE: 12/17/69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Historic Beaufort

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Approximately 304 acres comprising the old City of Beaufort, bounded by Beaufort River, south and east; Hamar and Bladen Streets, west; Boundary St., north.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
South Carolina	41	Beaufort	07

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☒ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☒ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☒ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☒ Educational	☒ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Beaufort | STATE: South Carolina | CODE: 41

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Beaufort County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER: Bay Street

CITY OR TOWN: Beaufort | STATE: South Carolina | CODE: 41

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:	1. HABS (Charleston & S.C. Low Country)	AND 2. Survey by Feiss & Wright for Historic Beaufort Foundation
DATE OF SURVEY:	1965 ☐ Federal	1968 ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	1. NPS Office of Archaeology & Preservation	Beaufort Court House
STREET AND NUMBER:	801 19th St.	Bay Street
CITY OR TOWN:	Washington, D.C. 20006	Beaufort, S.C. 41

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☒ Unaltered		☐ Moved	☒ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Beaufort (pronounced Bew'fort), second oldest town in South Carolina, is a settlement on Port Royal Island, one of 65 islands that make up Beaufort county. Although the town has a turbulent history of wars and hurricanes, it preserves a distinctive charm and tranquility. Handsome old houses wear the patina of time. Old fashioned gardens bloom colorfully and fragrantly. Scarlet poinsettias are framed against tabby walls. An avenue of palmettos lines Boundary street. Great, spreading live oaks, festooned with Spanish moss, weave shifting patterns on narrow, winding streets. Lush grass slopes down to ancient sea walls. Through green vistas, the gray-green river gleams, and beyond the river stretches the bay.

Originally laid out in 1710, by order of the Lords Proprietors, the plan of Beaufort is a regular grid superimposed on the first lowlands of Port Royal. Modified to fit the irregular shoreline of Beaufort River, the plan has remained virtually unchanged.

The area comprises approximately 304 acres in which are located about 170 buildings, both public and private. Of both historic and architectural interest, they date from the early-18th to the mid-19th century.

The architecture reflects a wealthy and enterprising town whose inhabitants were obviously people of taste and cultivation. Unlike the predominantly urban designs of its two larger neighbors -- Charleston and Savannah -- Beaufort houses, free standing on large lots, are more akin to the architecture of Southern plantations of the period -- plantations brought to town and adapted to the heat of summer weather and the dampness of lowlands, as well as to the aesthetics of their waterfront settings.

There are many elements of Beaufort architecture which are typical and worthy of note.

The main facade of the great Beaufort houses faces south to the river. This facade, varied in both design and detail, is usually adorned with a two-story verandah on a high podium of stucco over brick, or stucco over tabby. The classical orders are generally used for the slender columns, one order juxtaposed over another. Proportions and carvings are excellent. A beautiful example is the Edmund Rhett (or the Secession) House, with Ionic columns on the first level and Corinthian above. Sometimes the verandah is limited to a two-story portico at the front door and the door on the balcony above. More frequently, the two-story verandah runs across the entire south front; at times, it continues around part of the east and west sides of the house. The effect is of unusual lightness and grace.

Main body of the house is a sturdy cube, the roof usually low pitched and inconspicuous. The verandah base is often open for ventilation of the basement floor, which is usually only a short distance below ground level. Supporting the verandahs are piers and arches, as at the Secesssion House, Marshlands and the James Rhett House. These arcades are attractive architectural features in themselves.

The interiors generally have two open central halls, one above the other and connected by a handsome central stairway with a Palladian window at the landing. There may be a ballroom on the second floor. The feeling is one of great dignity and spaciousness.

The spatial arrangements, ceiling heights and hallway design, related to interior wall openings, exterior doors and windows, are a concerted attempt to provide ventilation and light control. Interior shutters (CONTINUED PAGE 2)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☒ 18th Century	☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☒ Education	☒ Political	☒ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☒ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☒ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	Revolutionary
☒ Architecture	☒ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	and
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	Civil War
☒ Commerce	☒ Literature		
☐ Communications	☒ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A town without monuments, Beaufort is itself a monument to endurance, reflecting three centuries and more of Carolina colonization and colonizing attempts, and of the growth of the nation.

Its history dates from 1521, when Spanish rovers first named the harbor Punta de Santa Elena. Jean Ribault called it Port Royal when he came with his Frenchmen in 1562 to make the first Protestant settlement in North America. Two years later, the Spaniards arrived and stayed for a decade. William Sayle, in 1670, brought the first English colony to South Carolina, remained for a short time in Port Royal and moved on to settle Charles Town. A Scotch colony under Lord Cardross came in 1684 and existed for two years before being destroyed by the Spaniards.

When the town was laid out in 1710 and named for Henry, Duke of Beaufort, a Lord Proprietor, seasoned planters from Barbados and other colonies settled there, along with tradesmen and adventurers.

The town was practically wiped out by Yemassee Indians in 1715. It was conquered by the British in the Revolution, threatened by English gunboats in 1812. On Nov. 7, 1861, the village and the surrounding sea islands -- an unusually wealthy area -- fell to the strong Federal fleet which attacked Hilton Head and Fort Beauregard. Union soldiers occupied the city during the remainder of the war; many of the great houses were used as Federal hospitals, and most of the town was saved from destruction.

Beaufort as a coastal city is in many ways a unique treasury of Southern American architecture of the first half of the 19th century.

Its counterparts may be found in New England -- Salem, Mass., Portsmouth, N.H., Providence, R.I. -- as examples where fine homes and churches were built during the great days of the clipper ships. At Beaufort, the quality of the buildings is as good as in these northern ports, both the exteriors and the interiors. And while all are derivatives of an English Renaissance heritage, here the comparison ends; Beaufort's architectural design is distinctively its own, differing even from its neighboring port cities of Charleston and Savannah, even while it forms an important part of this distinctive Southern trilogy.

Since so many of the town's records were lost, destroyed or moved during the war, it is not known where the early builders of Beaufort obtained their superlative architects, builders and craftsmen -- or even who they were. But it is hoped that further research may uncover now unknown facts. In any case, the buildings themselves are witnesses to the high level of culture and craftsmanship of this small coastal city.

It is significant that the present-day citizens of Beaufort are quite conscious of their town's antiquity and of its distinctive charm and beauty.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rose, Rehearsal For Reconstruction. Bobbs Merrill, 1964
Carse, Department of the South. State Printing Co., Columbia, 1961
Graydon, Tales of Beaufort. Beaufort Book Shop, Beaufort, 1963
Griswold, Sea Island Lady. Morrow, 1939
Lathrop, Historical Houses of South Carolina.
Jones, Port Royal Under Six Flags. Bobbs Merrill, 1960.
Dalche, Historical Account of Presbyterian-Episcopal Church in S.C,,Thayer,1820
Beaufort County Historical Society Manuscripts , Beaufort County Public Library.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	32 °	26 '	22 "	80 °	40 '	56¼"
NE	32 °	26 '	22 "	80 °	39 '	50 "
SE	32 °	25 '	50 "	80 °	39 '	50 "
SW	32 °	25 '	50 "	80 °	40 '	48 "

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 304

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. James W. Fant, Historic Resources Assistant

ORGANIZATION: S.C. Department of Archives & History

DATE: 11-8-69

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate St., P.O. Box 11188

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia

STATE: South Carolina

CODE: 41

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National [X] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name [signature]
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Title State Liaison Officer

Date Nov 12, 1969

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date DEC 1[illegible] 1969

ATTEST:

William J. Lenihan
Keeper of The National Register

Date NOV 26 1969

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NOV 28 1969
NATIONAL REGISTER

are beautifully crafted and ingenious design of openings permits free movement of air , inside and out.

Ornamental interior woodwork is frequently beautifully executed. Window and door frames, mantels, cornices and wainscoting are usually very good and there is also some fine panelling. Eighteenth century detail is sometimes carried over into early 19th century houses, followed by Classic Revival through early Victorian. Some houses contain an interesting mixture. The craftsmanship is almost universally excellent.

There is no common type of mantel or fireplace decoration. Some are quite elaborate and early ones combine wood, plaster and marble. Later ones are usually simple and well-proportioned, with little surface decoration. Wainscoting are usually varied and frequently are a major design feature in halls, parlors and dining rooms. In the halls, the great open stairway is a main feature, usually the most significant part of the interior design. The stairs frequently are doubled, either above or below the landing. At this level will be found a Palladian or formally ornamented window. Stair rails are generally light in design and add to the open feeling of the halls. Spiral and enclosed stairs are infrequent; the best and most spectacular is found at the Means House on the Point. Ornamental plaster and woodwork , cornices and ceiling medallions from which fine chandeliers were usually suspended are usually of exceptional quality. Both 18th century houses and those built just prior to the War Between the States have the most ornate detailing, the best of which is found at the 1844 Baptist Church, where it is superlative. Marshlands also has an exceptionally fine plaster cornice of Gothic lace.

Interior furnishing is generally in excellent taste. Heirlooms that survived the Confederate War are featured and some of these are very fine. Historical material, family portraits, silver, glass and china of exceptional quality may be found nearly everywhere.

The district includes several houses whose architectural quality makes them unique. The Tabby Manse, built about 1788, is a quiet, dignified and beautifully proportioned house inside and out. In contrast is the extraordinary grandeur of the almost medieval Danner House with its massive octagonal masonry columns and its air of somber mystery, set in great oaks at the water's edge. In still further contrast is the handsome brick Means House of the early 1850s, with exceptionally rich exterior wood carving, a spiral stair in the north hall, and a floor plan providing a great series of spaces.

The outstanding public building in Beaufort is the 1851 Arsenal, a fine Gothic castellated building, now the Beaufort Museum.

St. Helena's Episcopal Church and graveyard, and the Baptist Church interior, are exceptionally fine.

But the glory of Beaufort is the total collection of great houses set in gracious space. Beaufort is the place where the plantations came to town. The 10 pictures, enclosed with respective descriptions, were chosen at random. They typify Historic Beaufort, but they are only a fraction of the town's architectural treasure.

##

Form 10-300a
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Beaufort	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.12.41.0016	12/17/69

RECEIVED
NOV 1969
NATIONAL REGISTER

(Number all entries)

HISTORIC BEAUFORT

8. SIGNIFICANCE (PAGE 2)

The owners of the great houses can take pride in their custodianship of, not only family treasures, but also the traditions of a historic and beautiful city. And they can be encouraged that other individuals and groups are joining in the current movement to preserve the heritage and adapt it imaginatively to the present and future. In recent years, several fine houses which were part of the Beaufort scene have been needlessly destroyed. Old and new citizens are determined that further loss must be prevented and that Historic Beaufort must be preserved as a one-of-a-kind original.

##

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaufort Historic District
State SC

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
Additional information received 2/26/86	Keeper	7-2-86
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	
	Keeper	
	Attest	

ADDENDUM TO BEAUFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

The Beaufort Historic District (Historic Beaufort) was listed on the National Register on December 17, 1969. The nomination form addressed the historical significance of the town from its founding in 1710 to the mid-nineteenth century and noted buildings and types of buildings reflecting that history. The attached addendum is an expansion of the period of significance for the Beaufort Historic District to include the history of the town between ca. 1860 and ca. 1935.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

ADDENDUM TO BEAUFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Beaufort was shaped in large measure by its colonial and antebellum history, which is reflected in the buildings identified in the original nomination as significant. The town's present appearance, however, owes much to the events of the period between ca. 1860 and ca. 1935. The buildings and structures constructed during this period display a variety of architectural forms and styles and reflect the development of the town in the last half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Historical Background

Federal forces occupied the town of Beaufort along with the surrounding area early in the Civil War, and the town remained a Union camp throughout the remainder of the war. As cotton and rice planters fled Beaufort, their property was seized and occupied by newly freed slaves, military men, government officials, and Northern missionaries. Buildings in the town generally suffered from vandalism or neglect.(1)*

Many of the planters did not recover their homes after the war. A number had been purchased by Northerners interested in economic investment in the town and a few were retained by black families who had purchased them during the war. During Reconstruction freedmen dominated the population of Beaufort; the white population fell from 866 in 1850 to 466 in 1870, while the black population numbered 1,273 in 1870. According to a contemporary magazine article, most blacks occupied "their former slave quarters or new and neat shanties or houses."(2)

With the abolition of slave labor, the base of the local plantation economy was eradicated. Much land in the area was divided into smaller farms and the cultivation of sea island cotton was revived, but only to a limited extent.(3)

Of greater impact on the postwar recovery of Beaufort was the introduction of phosphate mining in the vicinity of the town around 1870. Phosphate was valued as a fertilizer, and the supply in the rivers emptying into the Port Royal and St. Helena Sounds seemed to be inexhaustible. A number of companies were formed in the Beaufort vicinity to exploit this resource. By the 1880s several phosphate plants operated within a few miles of the town.(4)

*Footnote numbers

In addition, several cotton-related businesses were operating in Beaufort in the late nineteenth century. In 1886-87 these included G.M. Pollitzer and Company, cotton buyers; George Waterhouse, cotton factor; and steam cotton gins operated by George F. Ricker and S.W. Wallace. Other industries included several saw mills, a cigar factory, and several grist mills.(5) The construction of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway in he 1870s also stimulated the revival of the town.(6) Commercial establishments reflected the returning prosperity. By 1883 there were forty-three stores in the town. (7)

During this period Beaufort catered to pleasure and health seekers from the North. Promotional publications touted the opportunities for hunting and fishing and the healthy climate, especially the warm winter weather. Two hotels and a number of boarding houses served these tourists.(8)

Returning prosperity was reflected by an increasing population and by various improvements made in the town. By 1890 the total population, which had been 1,739 in 1870, had risen to 3,587. A civic water works system had been constructed and telegraph and telephone service were available.(9) A pamphlet published in 1882 noted, "Beaufort has improved somewhat since 1869; indeed we may say it has improved greatly. There is a trimness or neatness unknown after the war."(10)

A major hurricane in 1893 not only damaged many buildings in Beaufort but also destroyed much of the equipment associated with the phosphate industry. With increased competition from Florida and other areas the Beaufort County phosphate industry never recovered. Governor Ben Tillman's phosphate policy, which doubled the royalty rate to the State, hastened the decline of the industry. By 1900 none of the phosphate companies listed in an 1886-87 business directory of the town were still in business.(11)

About the same time that the phosphate industry was abandoned, truck farming became an important business in Beaufort County. In 1890 only 30 acres were planted in truck; the number of acres had risen to 934 by 1900. In 1905 the total value of the truck crop in Beaufort County amounted to approximately one-half the value of the cotton crop. Truck crops included asparagus, beans, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, potatoes, radishes, and tomatoes. In addition to native Southerners, persons from the North invested in truck farming in the county and a number of farmers made large profits.(12) Agricultural prosperity in Beaufort County was at a high point by the First World War, bringing increased prosperity to the town of Beaufort. According to a contemporary observer, "Homes that had not been painted in years shone forth in all their glory."(13) The population of the town, which had declined to 2,486 in 1910, began to increase again.(14)

As a result of the arrival of the boll weevil in Beaufort County in 1919, the cultivation of sea island cotton was virtually abandoned, and the growing of truck for northern markets became the chief industry of the county.(15) An agricultural depression beginning in 1921 was followed by the Great Depression. During this period many of the older mansions in the town had to be sold. There was a renewed appeal to tourists and some private homes became guest houses.(16)

Architectural Development

The Civil War ended the heyday of the 1850s when many of Beaufort's imposing mansions were constructed, but it did not end the town's development. Little new durable construction occurred in Beaufort during the 1860s except for churches built to house newly formed black congregations and perhaps some cottages north of Prince Street. For example, the Carpenter Gothic First African Baptist Church at 601 New Street (photo #1) is said to have been built in 1865 for freedmen. The resurvey of the town by the Federal government in 1863 divided Beaufort into smaller lots, influencing construction in the town during the following years.(17)

Partially in response to the prosperity generated by the phosphate industry, construction of residential and commercial buildings began increasing in the 1870s. Generally more modest houses than the antebellum mansions were built on vacant lots in the older sections of the town and also to the north and south of the area included in the original plat. Two house types suited to the smaller lots dictated by the Federal resurvey were common. One type was a five-bay I-house, similar in form to many of the antebellum mansions, but reduced in size and of balloon construction using sawn lumber instead of hewn timber. Extant examples of this type include 1001 Greene Street (photo #2). The second type was a three-bay, gable-end-to-the-front house, often with Italianate or Eastlake detail. Examples of this type include 510 Craven Street (photo #3) and 807 Scotts Street (photo #4). Both of these house types typically featured the two-tiered front porch common on antebellum Beaufort houses. Representatives of smaller, one-story cottages constructed between ca. 1870 and ca. 1910 include 304 King Street (photo #5) and 900 North Street (photo #6).

In addition to new residential construction between ca. 1870 and ca. 1910, Beaufort's architectual character was shaped by the updating of many of the larger antebellum residences with commercially milled porch details, bay windows, and larger window glass.(18)

Commercial construction in Beaufort also reflected increased prosperity. By 1884 Bay Street between Charles Street and Carteret Street

was lined with one, two, and three-story commercial buildings; most of the buildings were frame, although a few were brick or concrete. Examples of extant commercial buildings constructed in the 1870s and 1880s include 715 Bay Street (photo #7), 901 Bay Street (photo #8), and 902, 904, and 910 Bay Street (photo #9), a row of three two-story frame buildings. All of these buildings display features of the Italianate style, including bracketed cornices.

The Colonial Revival style made an impact on residential construction after the hurricane of 1893. Residences revealing the influence of this style include 611 Bay Street (photo #10), built in 1907, and 1103 Bay Street (photo #11), an antebellum house that was remodeled ca. 1900. Around 1900 several imposing residences in the Queen Anne style were constructed, including the Emil E. Lengnick House at 1411 North Street (#12), featuring imbricated shingle siding.(19) An example of a church constructed during this period includes the small Carpenter Gothic church at 600 Carteret Street (photo #13), which was built ca. 1900 for a black Presbyterian congregation.

A nationally popular type, the bungalow, dominated new construction in Beaufort before and after World War I. The houses at 1307 (photo #14) and 1311 North Street (photo #15) and 608 Hamilton Street (photo #16) are examples of bungalows constructed during this period.(20) Several public buildings were constructed in the relatively prosperous period around World War I. In 1911 the City commissioned the city hall at 701 Craven Street (photo #17). The brick building featuring elements of the Neoclassical Revival style was designed by architects Wilson and Sompayrac. A federal post office at 300 Carteret Street (photo #18), designed by federal architect J.A. Wetmore, and a Carnegie library, designed by J.H. Sams were built in 1917.

Several commercial buildings along Bay Street were constructed or remodeled between ca. 1900 and ca. 1930. Some of these replaced buildings destroyed by fire in 1907 and 1925.(21) Examples of early twentieth century commercial buildings include 701 Bay Street (photo #19) and 509 Carteret Street (photo #20). Commercial buildings of this period are typically built of brick and feature modest decorative detail such as corbeling.

As would be expected from the depressed condition of the economy of the town, relatively few buildings were constructed in the area included in the Beaufort Historic District between ca. 1925 and ca. 1935. Architectural examples representing the 1930s include the Beaufort County Courthouse at 1503 Bay Street (photo #21), originally constructed in 1883 and remodeled in 1936 in the Art Deco mode by architect Willis Irvin.

FOOTNOTES

[1]David D. Wallace, The History of South Carolina, 4 vols. (New York: American Historical Society, 1934), 3: 171; P.J. Staudenraus, ed., "Occupied Beaufort, 1863: A War Correspondent's View," South Carolina Historical Magazine 64 (July 1963): 136-40: Willie Lee Rose, Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1964), pp. 59-61, 106-07, 248, 317, 361, 378-80.

[2]S.G.W. Benjamin, "The Sea Islands," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 1878 (vol. 7, no. 342), pp. 855-56; U.S., Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Population, p. 339; U.S., Department of Interior, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Population, p. 258; A Guide to Historic Beaufort (Beaufort, S.C.: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1977), pp. 66, 68.

[3]Benjamin, pp. 856-57.

[4]Ibid., pp. 859-61; Wallace, III: 284-85; Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Beaufort, South Carolina, 1884, 1889; Rose, pp. 406-07.

[5]The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1886-87 (Charleston, S. C.: Lucas and Richardson, Book and Job Printers, 1886), pp. 72-73.

[6]Joseph W. White, comp., A Brief History of Beaufort, S. C., and Vicinity, Its Advantages as a Winter and Summer Resort (Augusta, Georgia: W. T. Richards, Son and Co., 1882), pp. 7-8.

[7]State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina. South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries (Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, Printers, 1883), p. 667.

[8]Ibid., pp. 4-6, 9, 11; State Board of Agriculture, p. 666.

[9]Ibid., p. 11; U. S., Department of Interior, Census Office, Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Population, p. 306; Young and Company's Business and Professional Directory (Charleston, S. C.: Young and Co., 1900), p. 179-81.

[10]White, p. 9.

[11]Young and Company's Business and Professional Directory, pp. 179-81; Wallace, 3:355; J. Ed. McTeer, Beaufort: Now and Then (Beaufort, S.C.: Beaufort Book Co., 1971), p. 86; John Milner Associates, The Beaufort Preservation Manual (West Chester, Pa.: John Milner Associates, 1979), p. 11.

[12]State Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration. Handbook of South Carolina (Columbia, S. C.: State Co., 1907), pp. 290-302.

[13]McTeer, p. 100.

[14]U.S., Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Population, 1:296.

[15]McTeer, p. 100; Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, Beaufort and the Sea Islands (Savannah, Ga: The Clover Club, 1938), p. 14; Wallace, 3:479; Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, and Clemson College, South Carolina: A Handbook (Columbia, S. C.: n.p., 1927) p. 294; George C. Rogers, Jr., A South Carolina Chronology, 1497-1970 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1973), p. 81.

[16]McTeer, pp. 100-01; John Vavasour Noel, ed., Tourist and Shopping Guide of Beaufort, South Carolina: The Historical Sea Island City (Charleston, S. C.: Noel Press, n.d.); Wallace, 3:479.

[17]John Milner Associates, p. 9.

[18]Ibid., pp. 9-11.

[19]Ibid., p. 11.

[20]Ibid., p. 12.

[21]Ibid., p. 11.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beaufort, South Carolina: The Lettuce City. Savannah, Ga.: Braid and Hutton, Inc., n.d.

Benjamin, S.G.W. "The Sea Islands." Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 1878 (vol. 57, no. 342), pp. 839-61.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, and Clemson College. South Carolina: A Handbook. Columbia, S. C.: n.p., 1927.

Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration. Beaufort and the Sea Islands. Savannah, Ga.: The Clover Club, 1938.

A Guide to Historic Beaufort. n.p.: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1977.

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

McTeer, J.Ed. Beaufort: Now and Then. Beaufort, S. C.: Beaufort Book Co., 1971.

Noel, John Vavasour, ed. Tourist and Shopping Guide of Beaufort, South Carolina: The Historical Sea Island City. Charleston, S. C.: Noel Press, n.d.

Rogers, George C., Jr. A South Carolina Chronology, 1497-1970. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1973.

Rose, Willie Lee. Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1964.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Beaufort, South Carolina, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1905, 1912.

The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1880-81. Charleston, S. C.: R.A. Smith, n.d.

The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1883. Charleston, S.C.: Lucas and Richardson, Book and Job Printers, 1883.

The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1886-87. Charleston, S. C.: Lucas and Richardson, Book and Job Printers, 1886.

State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina. South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries. Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, Printers, 1883.

The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration. Handbook of South Carolina. Columbia, S. C.: State Co., 1907.

Staudenraus, P.J., ed. " Occupied Beaufort, 1863: A War Correspondent's View." South Carolina Historical Magazine 64 (July 1963): 136-44.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Population, vol. 1.

U.S. Census Office. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Population.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Population, vol. 1.

U. S. Department of Interior. Census Office. Eleventh Census of the United States 1890: Population.

U.S. Department of Interior. Census Office. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Population, vol. 1

U.S. Department of Interior. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Population.

Wallace, David D. The History of South Carolina. 4 vols. New York: American Historical Society, Inc., 1934.

White, Joseph W., comp. A Brief History of Beaufort, S. C. and Vicinity, its Advantages as a Winter and Summer Resort. Augusta, Ga.: W.T. Richards, Son, and Co., 1882.

Young and Company's Business and Professional Directory. Charleston, S. C.: Young and Co., 1900.

Charles E. Lee

Signature of State Historic Preservation Officer

2/13/86

Date

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Beaufort Historic District Beaufort County SOUTH CAROLINA 69000159

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED 11/25/94

HRD-N16

4-12-7

MAY 9 1994

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina
COUNTY: Beaufort
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE
12/14/94

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Historic Beaufort

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

TEXT

Approximately 304 acres comprising the old City of Beaufort, bounded by Beaufort River, south and east; Hamar and Bladen Streets, west; Boundary St., north.

CITY

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
South Carolina	41	Beaufort	07

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☒ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☒ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☒ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☒ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Beaufort

STATE: South Carolina

CODE: 41

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Beaufort County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER: Bay Street

CITY OR TOWN: Beaufort

STATE: South Carolina

CODE: 41

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. HABS (Charleston & S.C. Low Country) AND 2. Survey by Feiss & Wright for Historic Beaufort Foundation

DATE OF SURVEY: 1965 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 1. HPS Office of Archaeology & Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER: 801 19th St.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C. 20006

2. 1968 Beaufort Court House

Bay Street

STATE: Beaufort, S.C.

CODE: 41

STATE | COUNTY | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE — FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

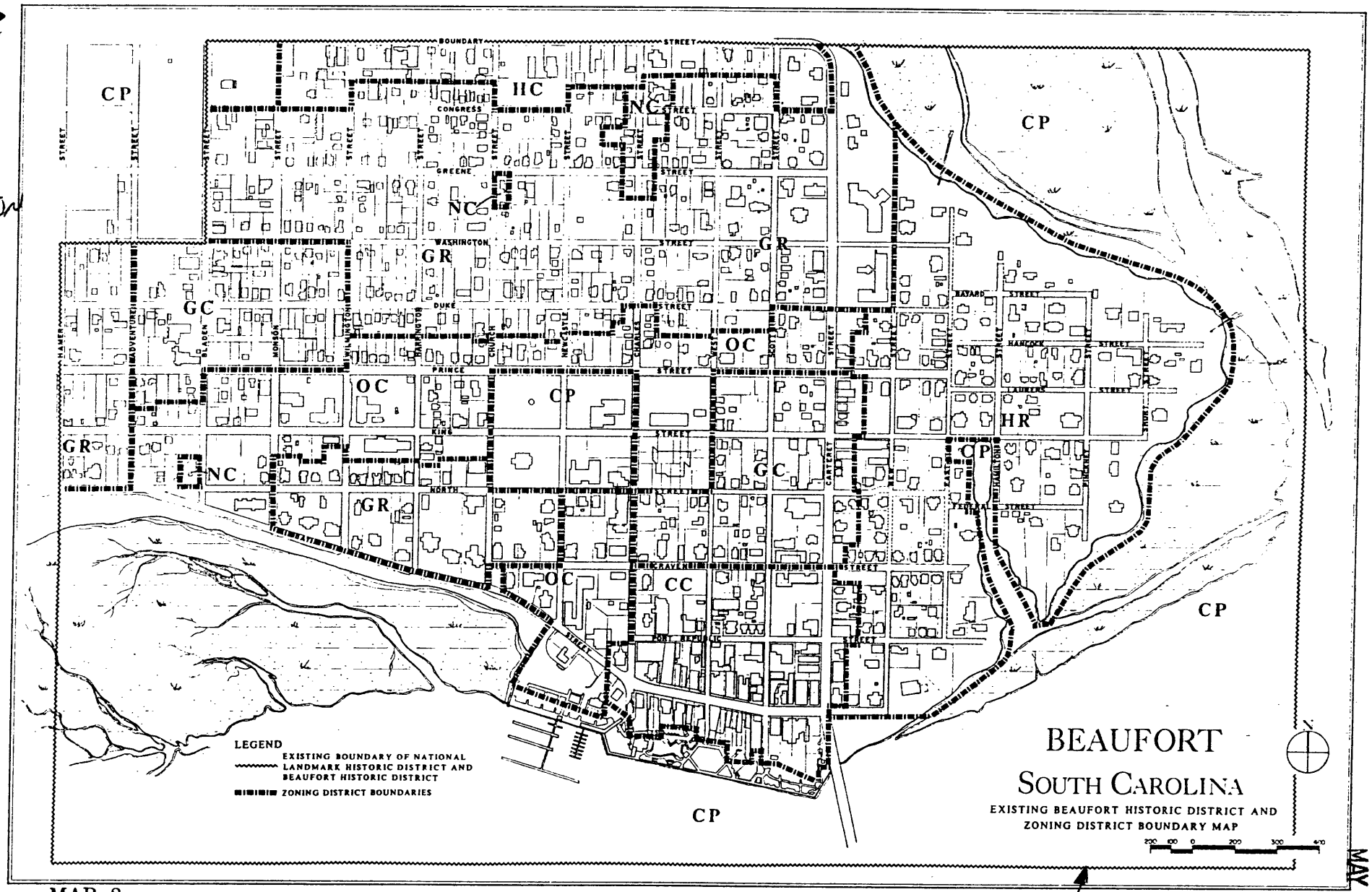
HAMAC STREET

BLADEN STREET

FROM: BEAUFORT PRESERVATION MANUAL SUPPLEMENT

BOUNDARY STREET

WASHINGTON STREET



MAP 2

INCORRECT LINE

-10-

MAY 9 1994

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

AD
69.000179

RECEIVED
APR 23 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Beaufort Historic District

other name/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Beaufort River, Hamar Street, and Boundary Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Beaufort ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Beaufort code 013 zip code 29401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 4/19/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☑ other, (explain:) Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson H. Beall 5/31/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as ,any boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
467	348	buildings
5	2	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
475	350	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

8

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
RELIGION: religious structure

Current Functions
Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
RELIGION: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLICAN: Federal
MID-19th: GREEK REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof SYNTHETIC
other METAL

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ■ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ■ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1712-1950

Significant dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ■ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ■ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ■ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

_____

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of Property 304 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	529900	3589000
2	17	531060	3588990
3	17	531570	3588640
4	17	531680	3588320

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider, Consultant

organization _____ date 4/1/00; revised 10/21/00

street & number 411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-225-2361

city or town Anniston state AL zip code 36207

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS** map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Narrative Description

The City of Beaufort is located on Port Royal Island, along the South Carolina coast midway between Charleston to the north and Savannah, Georgia to the south. As described by Warren Boeschenstein in Historic American Coastal Towns Along the Atlantic Coast the surrounding landscape is defined by "tidal rivers and creeks [that] wind through a maze of grassy marshes and sandy islands to form one of the most intricate patterns of land and water in the world."[1] Located on a high bluff at a bend in the Beaufort River, the town was originally sited such that it took advantage of the prevailing breezes that come up the river channel and blow across the peninsula formed between the Beaufort River and Pigeon Point Creek. These two waterways surround the peninsula to the south, east and north and serve as the southern and eastern boundary of the district.[2] The topography of the district is generally flat, except along the steep southern bluff overlooking the river. Natural vegetation is dominated by the numerous moss-draped live oaks that are found throughout the peninsula.

The town was originally laid out in 1710 and developed in the mid to late eighteenth century as a center of trade for what became one of the wealthiest plantation regions in the antebellum South. The Beaufort Historic District encompasses approximately 304 acres representing the original town and substantially all of its pre-twentieth century expansions. The relatively compact district contains 475 contributing resources, the majority of which (eighty-three percent) were constructed as single family residences. The district retains a small traditional commercial core, consisting of a mere three blocks, centrally located along the southern waterfront. Residential neighborhoods surround the commercial area to the west, north and east.

The general character of the district's surviving historic buildings can be classified as follows. Buildings constructed prior to the Civil War are typically mansion houses on large lots. Exceptions include a handful of institutional buildings and a very limited number of smaller scale dwellings. Post-Civil War buildings types are more diverse and include commercial, institutional and residential buildings of a variety of scales and styles.

Boundaries and Plan

The town of Beaufort was originally bounded to the west by Hamar Street, to the north by Duke Street, to the east by East Street and to the south by the Beaufort River. Land to the east was known as Black's Point and land to the north was glebe land for St. Helena's Parish. In 1785 the northern boundary was extended to Boundary Street and the western limit became Hamar Street. In 1809 the Beaufort River became the eastern boundary. With the exception of the exclusion of blocks #124-125 and #131-133, which are cemeteries and recreational areas, the 1809 boundaries were essentially those chosen for the Beaufort Historic District when it was designated in 1969. The city's limits remained in that configuration until 1913 when they were extended to encompass

x See continuation sheet 7-2

Pigeon Point and additional land to the west and southwest. At that time, the city's land area was increased from about one-half square mile to about three square miles.

Despite the irregularity of the district's eastern and southern boundaries caused by the Beaufort River, the street pattern of the Beaufort historic district is a grid that defines a series of rectangular blocks of relatively similar size. Blocks bounding the river maintain this pattern except on their waterfront sides. The north-south dimensions of the blocks are relatively consistent to the west of East Street and vary to its east. The east-west dimensions of the blocks remain fairly consistent from Hamar Street eastward to West Street. Blocks narrow somewhat from West to Hamilton Streets and are irregular to its east. This grid is based on the original layout of the town, circa 1710, and the pattern was followed as the town expanded. The original plan included a public square at the intersection of Carteret and Craven Streets, historically referred to as Central or Castle Square. Two of the corners of the square remain in public use: the former Carnegie Library, now a city office building (701 Craven Street, site #905) is located on the northwest corner and a city park is located at the southeast corner (site #1389).

In 1863, the U. S. Direct Tax Commission established a numbering system for the blocks that has continued to be used by subsequent cartographic sources and traditionally served the basis for property descriptions in post-Civil War deed records. Blocks were numbered from 1 to 137 starting at the the northeast end of the city. Numbering proceeds consecutively from north to south, resuming at the northernmost block of each successive row of blocks as it proceeds from east to west. The block numbering system formed the basis for the 1998 city-wide architectural inventory, with sites generally being recorded in a clockwise direction on each block, although the pattern is not entirely consistent and several site numbers assigned later are out of sequence.

The evolution of the town plan and lot layouts are covered in more detail in the historical narrative. Brooker cites Milner in describing the general pattern of lots:

> *"The original plat was made up of 397 available lots. Four public lots intersected by Carteret [and Craven] streets, dominated the interior portion of the south east segment of the grid. Most of the rectangular blocks east of Carteret Street were divided into six or more lots: those to the west into four or six. Twenty-four lots of lesser size, presumably planned for commercial use, were sited on the north side of the unnamed street adjacent to the river. Lots twice the size of average* [providing] *ample plots for mansions were set to the north-west of the waterfront overlooking marshes."*[3]

This pattern was generally followed throughout the city, although there are larger lots on the Point as well. The Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, although originally laid out following this earlier lot division scheme, did not develop until after the Civil War. When it did, blocks were divided into much smaller units, with often as many as a dozen lots created.[4]

x See continuation sheet 7-3

Neighborhoods

The 1998 historic sites survey divided the district into five separate neighborhoods for descriptive purposes: the Point, the Old Common, Downtown, the Northwest Quadrant and the Bluff. While the designation of the neighborhoods is somewhat arbitrary, each represents an area of relatively distinct architectural character and/or historical development. Boundaries between the neighborhoods are typically major street corridors that also link the neighborhoods physically and visually.

The Point. The Point neighborhood is located at the eastern end of the district and is bounded to the west by Carteret Street and to the north, east and south by the Beaufort River. Carteret Street is a major transportation thoroughfare, serving as the business route of U. S. Highway 21 which leads from U. S. 17, the state's major north-south coastal route, to Beaufort and on to the sea islands to the southeast. The neighborhood is predominantly residential, with the exception of the University of South Carolina-Beaufort at its northwest corner and commercial uses along Carteret Street.

The Old Common. The Old Common neighborhood lies west of the Point and is bounded to the west by Charles and Harrington Streets, to the north by Boundary and Prince Streets, to the south by North Street and to the east by Carteret Street. Charles and Carteret Streets were historically residential streets that have both gradually converted to predominantly commercial uses. The remainder of the neighborhood remains residential.

Downtown. Downtown is bounded by Charles Street to the west, Craven Street to the North, Carteret Street to the east and the Beaufort River to the south. The three blocks of Bay Street, which extend along the Beaufort River, represent the city's historic commercial center, with additional later commercial development and residential conversions to the north.

The Bluff. The Bluff neighborhood is located to the west of Downtown and is bounded to the west by Hamar and Harrington Streets, to the north by King and Prince Streets, to the east by Charles Street and to the south by the Beaufort River. The southern and western portions of the neighborhood are residential. In addition to residences, the northeast portion contains churches and cemeteries.

The Northwest Quadrant. The Northwest Quadrant neighborhood is bounded to the west by Hamar and Bladen Streets, to the north by Boundary Street, to the east by Charles and Harrington Streets and to the south by King and Prince Streets. Boundary Street is predominantly commercial and commercial conversions have occurred along Charles Street. The remainder of the neighborhood is residential, with the exception of several scattered historic corner stores and modern commercial intrusions.

[x] See continuation sheet 7-4

Architectural Styles

The diversity of Beaufort's historical development is reflected in its architecture. Examples of many of the major American architectural styles are represented, as are a number of commonly recognizable folk architectural types.

Pre-Revolutionary Styles: While considerable building activity occurred in Beaufort in the early to mid eighteenth century, few buildings survive from this period. The 1998 survey recorded only two dwellings in the English Colonial style: the Thomas Hepworth House (Hepworth-Pringle House, 214 New Street, circa 1760, site #868) and the Chaplin House (712 New Street, circa 1791 site #843). Both are are one-and-one half story frame frame dwellings with lateral gable roofs. Only one building termed Georgian was recorded, the William Johnson House (414 New Street, circa 1776, site #858). Other colonial period dwellings include the Hext-Sams House (207 Hancock Street, circa 1780, site #753) and the house traditionally referred to as the Chisholm House (905-907 Bay Street, circa 1770, site #1031). Another possible late-eighteenth century dwelling is the house at 1013 Duke Street (site #1060). Although the 1998 survey indicated the house was constructed in the first third of the 1800s, an earlier date is possible.

Federal: The 1998 survey recorded twenty-nine houses in the "Federal" style. Beaufort's Federal style buildings, which generally date between 1780 and 1820, typically are two stories in height, have symmetrical facades, exhibit a sense of verticality in fenestration, retain refined trim and details and often were built with a two-story pedimented entrance portico, although some examples have been replaced with full-facade porches. The majority of the buildings in this style are located in the Point and the Bluff neighborhoods, although there are scattered examples in Downtown and the Old Common.

The survey recorded a number of Federal style buildings with T-shaped plans. Examples of large-scale rectangular double-pile houses with narrower back rooms extending to form the T wings include the Elizabeth Barnwell-Gough House (705 Washington Street, circa 1780, site #882) and the Thomas Fuller House ("Tabby Manse," 1211 Bay Street, circa 1786, site #1155). The survey also recorded another variant of the T-shaped plan consisting of a two story front block with a central two story rear T flanked by one-story wings. Examples of this form include the James Robert Verdier House ("Marshlands, 501 Pinckney Street, circa 1814, site #758); the DeTreville House House (701 Greene Street, circa 1785, site #880); the Henry Farmer House (412 East Street, circa 1800, site #822); and the Frederick Fraser House (901 Prince Street, circa 1800, site #1017).

Other examples of Federal residential architecture include the: John Mark Verdier House (801 Bay Street, circa 1801, site #970), a two story frame rectangular double-pile house; the Talbird-Sams House (313 Hancock Street, circa 1780, site #761), a two-story house with a one-story shed extension forming T wings; the William Wigg Barnwell House (501 King Street, circa 1815, moved in 1973, site #818), a large rectangular three-story house; and the W. J. Jenkins House (901 Cra-

x See continuation sheet 7-2

ven Street, circa 1845, site #1024), an example of the larger Federal style T form. The Captain Francis Saltus House (802 Bay Street, circa 1796, site #977) is a single-pile three-story tabby dwelling. The survey also recorded the west facade of St. Helena Episcopal Church as an example of Federal style institutional architecture.

Early Classical Revival: Five residences were surveyed that were recorded as examples of the Early Classical Revival style. Beaufort's Classical Revival style buildings, which generally date between 1810 and 1850, are typically two stories in height, have symmetrical facades, and have front-facing pediments either at the roof or above a full-facade porch. All but one example are located in the Point neighborhood, the other being adjacent to it in the Old Common. Residential examples include the William Fripp House (302 Federal Street, circa 1830, site #778); the Henry McKee House (511 Prince Street, circa 1834, site #813); the Dr. George Moss Stoney House (500 Port Republic Street, circa 1825, site #838); and 507 Washington Street (circa 1810, site #798), the only example without a pediment. One institutional example was also recorded: St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church (710 Carteret Street, 1846, site #896), a small-scale one story frame pedimented gable-front building.

Greek Revival: Ten buildings were recorded in the survey as representing the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival buildings in Beaufort typically have monumental porticos or porches across their facades, several having temple-front designs, and exhibit Greek Revival stylistic elements such as trabeated entrances, shouldered window and/or door surrounds, smooth wall surfaces and Greek decorative motifs. Six examples are located in the Point neighborhood, two are located in the Bluff, one is located in Downtown and one is in the Northwest Quadrant. The residential examples of the style recorded by the survey are large-scale mansions and they include: the Berners Barnwell Sams House #1 (310 New Street, 1816, remodeled circa 1835, site #865); the George Parsons Elliott House (1001 Bay Street, circa 1845, site #1081); the Berners Barnwell Sams House #2 (201 Laurens Street, circa 1852, site #755); the Abraham Cockcroft House (920 Bay Street, circa 1857, site #1040); the Dr. John A. Johnson House (804 Pinckney Street, circa 1850, site #760); the Edward Means House (604 Pinckney Street, circa 1853, site #769); the Milton Maxcy House ("Secession House," 113 Craven Street, circa 1815, remodelled circa 1845, site #1110); the Rhett House (1009 Craven Street, circa a 1820, site #1076); and the Lewis Reeve Sams House (601 Bay Street, circa 1852, site #870). The Dr. Joseph Johnson House (411 Craven Street, circa 1865, site #796) is often referred to in published accounts as being Gothic Revival or Italian Renaissance. The survey also recorded three Greek Revival institutional buildings: the Beaufort College (803 Carteret Street, 1853, site #841); the Baptist Church of Beaufort (600 Charles Street, 1844, site #1073); and the Grand Army of the Republic Hall (706 Newcastle Street, circa 1896, site #1102). The former are large-scale buildings with pedimented porticos, the latter is a small-scale frame building.

Italianate: Only two houses in the district were recorded as being Italianate. The Edgar Fripp House (1 Laurens Street, circa 1853, site #751) lost much of its Italianate form to the 1893 hurri-

x See continuation sheet 7-2

cane, leaving the Paul Hamilton House ("The Oaks," 100 Laurens Street, circa 1855, site #752) as the only substantially intact example. Both houses are located in the Point neighborhood.

Other Pre-Civil War Architecture: A limited number of other pre-Civil War buildings survive that do not fall within the previously described stylistic categories. These include small raised one-and-one-half story frame cottages, an example being 807 North Street (circa 1835, site #952). Other fragments of Beaufort's pre-Civil War built environment include a small grouping of tabby ruins and landscape features. Among them are a tabby wall behind 807-811 Bay Street (site #972); the tabby sea walls that extend along much of the southern waterfronts of the Bluff and the Point neighborhoods; and the stairs to the former Talbird House at the northwest corner of Hancock and Hamilton Streets (site #762).

Victorian Styles: Beaufort's Victorian buildings typically exhibit a mix of the features common to the period styles reflected, including: asymmetrical plans, gingerbread trim and other decorative millwork, the use of towers or turrets and the use of varied window and door configurations. Examples are scattered throughout the district and are typically interspersed among examples of other periods. One notable grouping does remain along the 500 and 600 blocks of Craven Street (sites #824-826, 828-832, and 860-861) and includes 406 East Street (site #823). Twelve houses survive in in the collection, with slightly larger and grander examples dating from circa 1893 located on the north side of the 600 block of Craven Street.[5] The remaining houses are smaller in scale and simpler in detail with the exception of 507 Craven Street (site #826) which exhibits a slightly more elaborate decorative scheme than the others.[6]

The Queen Anne style is represented by Emil E. Lengnick House (1411 North Street, circa 1907, site #1219) and the Kinghorn House (502 Washington Street, circa 1890, moved from Carteret Street, site #800). Italianate style houses include: the James Rhett House (303 Federal Street, circa 1884, site #776) and the George Edward Doane House ("Pretty Penny," 502 Prince Street, circa 1885, site #817). Other buildings in the district that exhibit Victorian style characteristics include the Gustave Sanders House (507 North Street, circa 1875, site #820); two matching houses at 807 and 809 Bladen Street (sites #1234 and 1235); several two story gable front houses, including 502 Scott's Street (circa 1875, site #952), 705 and 709 Charles Street (both circa 1880, sites #1011 and 1012), and 1407 Duke Street circa 1870, (site #1207); and several small one-story folk Victorian dwellings, including 804 Washington Street (circa 1900, site # 935), 508 Scott's Street (circa 1885, site #949), and 1008 Scott's Street (circa 1890, site #924).

Victorian institutional buildings include Grace Bethel A.M.E. Church (502 Charles Street, circa 1870, site #1074); Berean Presbyterian Church (602 Carteret Street, circa 1900, site #900); and the Beaufort Female Benevolent Society (308 Scott's Street, 1895, site #960). The Bay Street retail district includes several Victorian commercial buildings. Examples include the Keyserling Building (807 Bay Street, circa 1885, site #971); 901 Bay Street (circa 1890, site #1030); the altered Lipsitz

[x] See continuation sheet 7-2

Building (825 Bay Street, site #974); and a row of three similar buildings at 902, 904 and 910 Bay Street (1874 to 1884, sites #1037-1039).

Revival Styles: Twenty-two buildings were noted in the 1998 survey as being examples of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century revival styles. These styles typically incorporated elements of earlier period architecture. Examples are located throughout the district. The First African Baptist Church (601 New Street, site #814) is a vernacular Gothic Revival style building. Also in the style is the synagogue for Congregation Beth Israel (402 Scott's Street, 1907, site #907). The Gothic Revival style is represented by Tabernacle Baptist Church (911 Craven Street, 1840s, remodelled circa 1893, site #1026) and the Beaufort Arsenal (713 Craven Street, 1852, site #906). Colonial Revival buildings include the E. A. Scheper House (1411 Bay Street, circa 1895, remodelled in 1938, site #1224); the Osterhout House (305 Carteret Street, circa 1910, site #863); the Wallace House (611 Bay Street, 1908, site #872); 1401 North Street (circa 1902, site #1216); and the Murphy House (circa 1910, 411 King Street, site #793). The survey recorded several Neoclassical buildings, including three residences, four governmental buildings and a commercial building. Among them are: the William Joseph Thomas House (607 Bay Street, 1909, site #817); 1305 Bay Street (1910, site #1199); the William Keyserling House (1705 Bay Street, 1910, site #1266); the Beaufort Municipal Meat Market (706 Craven Street, circa 1912, site #908); the Beaufort City Hall (702 Craven Street, circa 1912, site #910); the Post Office and Custom House (now City Hall, 302 Carteret Street, 1917, site #911); the Carnegie Library (710 Craven Street, 1917, site #905); and the Beaufort Bank (928 Bay Street, 1916, site #1041).

Craftsman: Nineteen Craftsman style bungalows were recorded in the survey and they are scattered throughout the district. Built between 1880 and 1935, these buildings are typically small in scale, one or one-and-a-half stories in height and often have front-facing gable roofs with shed or hipped porches. Examples include: the Esther Foy Jenkins House (702 Hamilton Street, 1928, site #787), 1307 North Street (circa 1925, site #1188), 1311 North Street (circa 1930, site #1189), and 608 Hamilton Street (circa 1928, site # 791).

Modern Styles: Four examples of modern styles, with streamlined designs and details, were recorded. The Beaufort Elementary School (901 Carteret Street, circa 1930, site #840) is transitional in style. Three buildings were identified in the survey as being of the Art Deco or Art Moderne styles: the Beaufort County Courthouse (now the Beaufort District Federal Courthouse, 1501 Bay Street, 1883-1884, remodeled 1936, site #1245); the Beaufort County Jail (1409 King Street, 1938, site #1214); and the Horne Building (1001 Carteret Street, circa 1940, site #839).

Folk Types

The district includes numerous buildings that are representative of folk building patterns rather than architectural styles. Almost all of the buildings within the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood fit within this classification as do the majority of buildings in the Old Common neighborhood. Additional ex-

x See continuation sheet 7-2

amples are scattered within the Bluff and the Point neighborhoods. Folk architecture within the district falls within the following principal types.

Hall and Parlor Houses. As their name implies, these houses are distinguished by their floorplan, which typically consists of two rooms separated by a central hallway. Many of these houses also have original or later wings to the rear that may take the form of an "L," a "T" or a "U." The survey recorded ninety-one contributing buildings of this style located primarily in the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, but with other examples in each of the remaining neighborhoods. Among the Beaufort examples of this form are several that are similar to the "Freedman's Cottages" documented in the rural areas of South Carolina's coastal region, including: 1313 Congress Street (circa 1870, site #1158); 1212 Greene Street (circa 1900, site #1131); and 1408 Greene Street (circa 1870, site #1199). Other typical hall and parlor houses include: 801 Duke Street (circa 1880, site #936); 1008 Scott's Street (circa 1880, site #924); and 606 North Street (circa 1870, site #857).

Gable Fronts. Gable fronts are recognized by the fact that their roof gables face the street. Many examples are found within the Northwest Quadrant, although others remain in each of the other neighborhoods as well. The survey recorded seventy contributing one and two story examples. Typical of the two story gable fronts are: 809 Duke Street (circa 1880, site #938) and 805 West Street (circa 1870, site #939). One story examples include 306 Scott's Street (circa 1935, site #961); 111 Washington Street (circa 1920, site #1093); and 1315 Prince Street (circa 1890, site #1184).

Massed Plan. Still relatively simple in character, these houses are recognized by their rectangular shape, two or more room depth and open interior plans. They often have side gabled or hipped roofs. Twenty-seven contributing massed plan houses were recorded in the survey with the majority of examples located in the Northeast Quadrant and others scattered among the other neighborhoods. Examples include: 1005 Newcastle Street (circa 1915, site #1054); 1303 Washington Street (circa 1900, site #1167); and 1103 Greene Street (circa 1880, site #1086).

Shotgun. Shotgun houses are recognized by their orientation towards the street and they are typically one room wide, two or more rooms deep and typically have front-facing gable or hipped roofs and front porches. Four examples were cited in the survey: 1205 Congress Street (circa 1930, site #1117); 706 Church Street (circa 1910, site #1138); and the twin houses at 1010 and 1012 Charles Street (circa 1935, sites #1046 and 1047).

I-House. I-houses are similar to hall-and-parlor houses in that their principal block is only one room deep and often three rooms wide with a central hallway. Twenty-two contributing examples were recorded by the survey including: 1001 Greene Street (circa 1910, site #1049); 1105 Washington Street (circa 1900, site #1091); and 1203 Prince Street (circa 1900, site #1139).

Gable Front & Wing. Gable front and wing houses feature a front-facing gable portion and a side-gabled wing that connect to form an ell-shaped plan. The survey recorded nine contributing examples in the

x See continuation sheet 7-2

Northwest Quadrant, Point and Bluff neighborhoods, including: 609 Prince Street (circa 1920, site #847); 804 Washington Street (circa 1900, site #935); and the two mirrored houses at 1509 and 1511 Elton Lane (circa 1940, sites #1242 and #1243),

Pyramidal. Pyramidal houses are typically square or almost square in plan and featured four-sided hipped or pyramidal roofs. Nine examples contributing were recorded in the district, all of them in the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood. An example is found at 810 Harrington Street (circa 1930, site #1172).

Materials

The majority of buildings within the district, 399 of the contributing buildings representing almost eighty-four percent of the total, are of frame construction. Forty-one, or slightly less than nine percent, are of brick and eight are of tabby. These percentages vary between the pre and post Civil War eras. Prior to the war the percentage of frame buildings constructed drops to seventy-five percent and afterward it rises to eighty-five percent. Masonry construction drops from just under thirteen percent before the war to just over eight percent afterward and all of the district's tabby buildings were built before the war. Foundations are typically either tabby or brick, with the tabby examples dating from before the Civil War.

Condition

The overall condition of buildings within the district generally varies by neighborhood. Buildings within the Point, Downtown, and the Bluff are typically in good condition, with numerous individual buildings having been restored or well maintained within each area. Of the buildings on the Point, only two were recorded in the 1998 survey as being in "fair" condition. Both have since been rehabilitated. Only one building in Downtown was rated in "deteriorated" condition. This particular site, the Captain Francis Saltus House, has been a preservation challenge for many years due to structural considerations involving its tabby construction. The one small house in the Bluff neighborhood rated as a "ruin" was being rehabilitated in April 1999. Only one additional building was rated "deteriorated" in the area and two others were rated "fair." The condition of buildings within the Old Common neighborhood varies more widely, with examples of both well restored and maintained properties often located next to others in deteriorating or even ruinous condition. Ten sites were recorded as "deteriorated" or "ruin" (8%) and thirty-two as "fair "(26%). The Northwest Quadrant neighborhood suffers from the highest level of deterioration. Of the area's contributing resources, five percent were rated "deteriorated" and none were termed "ruin." Almost thirty percent were described as "fair." These latter numbers are somewhat misleading, as the number of vacant and abandoned buildings in the neighborhood is relatively high compared with the remainder of the district. In addition, the Northwest Quadrant has suffered a much greater rate of demolition and inappropriate alteration than have other neighborhoods over the past thirty years.

[x] See continuation sheet 7-2

Landscapes

Natural vegetation is dominated by the numerous moss-draped live oaks that are found throughout the peninsula interspersed with numerous palmettoes. Traditionally street trees appear to have included a variety of species, including most notably oaks, and to have been either naturally occurring or randomly planted by individual property owners. Documented historic exceptions to this pattern include the palmetto allees planted by the city along the 700 block of Craven Street and the 1700 block of Bay Street.

Houses are typically set on large lots, providing landscaped open spaces and resulting in a relatively open development pattern. Exceptions include the relatively densely developed downtown commercial core and scattered groupings of closely-spaced dwellings. Formal landscapes surrounding individual buildings tend to be modern, although vestiges of earlier formal landscaping survives and has been incorporated into modern landscaping schemes at several sites. Historic landscaped park sites are located along the south frontage of the Beaufort River and in the Point neighborhood.

Integrity

Beaufort's National Historic Landmark Districts retains integrity. Despite alterations and losses that have occurred to individual buildings since the district was originally listed in 1969, the overall character of the district continues to reflect both its antebellum plantation-related history and its significant post-Civil War development.

The overall ration of contributing to noncontributing resources is 57.6 per cent. When reviewing potential new historic district listings, the National Park Service typically requires that at least fifty percent of the resources be contributing. As the following ratios indicate, additional change within the Beaufort Historic District, both in terms of additional losses and new construction, needs to be carefully managed in the future.

Ratio of Contributing to Noncontributing Resources (2000)

Neighborhood	Contrib.	Noncontrib.	Total	% Contrib.	*(est. 1968)*
The Point	120	58	178	67.4%	*32.6%*
Downtown	45	33	78	57.7%	*43.0%*
The Bluff	57	25	82	69.5%	*30.5%*
The Northwest Quadrant	153	172	325	47.1%	*52.9%*
The Old Common	100	62	162	61.7%	*38.3%*
Total	475	350	825	57.6%	*56.4%*

Despite the city's longstanding commitment to historic preservation, a great deal of change has occurred within the past twenty years. This change is clearly indicated through a comparison of the

x See continuation sheet 7-2

surviving survey forms prepared during the 1968 Feiss-Wright survey and the survey completed in 1998. Districtwide, approximately one-third of all resources recorded in the 1968 study have either been lost or altered to a degree where they no longer contribute to the district. Historic Beaufort Foundation retains 357 Feiss-Wright survey forms. Of these 250 correspond to sites recorded in the 1998 survey; ninety-two are no longer standing; two were altered to the extent that they were not recorded in the 1998 survey; three could not be identified; six were not eligible for survey either in 1968 or 1998; and three were located outside the historic district. Of the 250 that correspond to the 1998 survey, twenty-eight were surveyed in 1998 but determined to be noncontributing. Of the latter, nineteen clearly would have been contributing to the district had they not been extensively altered between 1968 and 1998. Photographs remain for most of the ninety-two destroyed buildings and indicate that all would have been contributing if they had survived until 1998. Based on the above information, a total of 335 buildings recorded in the Feiss-Wright survey would have been contributing in 1998 (222 surviving contributing buildings, plus ninety-two lost buildings, plus twenty-one altered buildings). Of this total, 27.5 percent have been demolished and 33.7 percent have either been altered or demolished.

Contributing Resources Lost 1968-1998

Neighborhood	Surveyed 1968	# Lost/Alt.	% Lost/Alt.	% All Lost/Alt
The Point	87	10	11.5%	8.8%
The Old Common	89	35	39.3%	31.0%
Downtown	27	14	51.9%	12.4%
The Bluff	38	7	18.4%	6.2%
The Northwest Quadrant	94	47	50.0%	40.7%
Total	343	113	32.9%	100.0%

The comparison of the 1968 and 1998 surveys shows a substantial loss of buildings occurred between 1968 and 1998. Most notable among the losses have been the relatively large number of modest post-Civil War dwellings within the Old Common and Northwest Quadrant neighborhoods. While the statistical losses in the Downtown area are high, it should be noted that relatively few buildings were recorded in this area in the Feiss-Wright survey.

In addition to these losses, there have been a number of new buildings constructed within the district since 1968. While most of this new construction has been compatible with the overall scale, massing and materials of the district, there has been some incompatible new development.

Immediate or long-term threats to the district.

In the spring of 1998, the National Park Service indicated an intent to designate Beaufort's historic district as a Priority 2 Endangered and Threatened National Historic Landmark. In evaluating

x See continuation sheet 7-2

the possible reasons for the Park Service's decision, the Historic Beaufort Foundation completed an assessment of the various risks facing the city's historic district and compared the results of the 1998 survey with earlier surveys completed in 1968 and 1973. What became immediately apparent was that while the community has been very successful in many aspects of its preservation agenda, significant threats to the district remain and a substantial loss of historic fabric has occurred since 1968.

Based on the documentation of the district available at this time, the following risks have been identified:

1) Rising property values. Beaufort has experienced a remarkable renaissance over the past decade. While the economic benefits of this upturn have had many positive impacts, there is increasing pressure to enlarge and/or aggrandize existing buildings and to build new buildings on vacant properties. Without an accurate understanding of the historic character of the district, it is difficult for the city's Board of Architectural Review to adequately assess the impact of such projects. In addition, because of the relatively small size of the district, it is essential to identify the point at which such new development may compromise the integrity of the district.

2) Inappropriate alteration, abandonment, and demolition. One of the most striking findings of the 1998 survey resulted from its comparison with the Feiss-Wright survey of 1968 and the John Milner Associates design study of 1979. This comparison identified that there have been significant losses, in the form of both demolitions and alterations of historic buildings, since the first survey of the city was completed in 1968. While the community has generally stemmed the loss of its most significant individual buildings, the incremental erosion of essential character-defining elements of the NHL district is having a measurable cumulative long-term effect. Nowhere is this loss more apparent than in the city's largest traditionally African-American neighborhood, the Northwest Quadrant.

3) Lack of Recognition for Archaeological Resources: The existing nomination and its amendment make no reference to archaeological resources that may be present within the district. With new construction and additions to existing buildings occurring frequently, archaeological resources are not being considered in either the municipal or private sector planning processes.

[x] See continuation sheet 7-13

Archaeology

Beaufort's archaeological resources have not been extensively documented. However, give n the city's long and diverse history, there are likely significant archaeological deposits in all portions of the Beaufort Historic District.

Site formation at urban sites tends to be complex since the sites consist of artifact deposition, artifact redistribution or removal of artifacts from the record altogether.[7] This process can go on several times and will be most complex in older cities such as Beaufort. In some settings, such as historic Charleston, archaeological deposits may extend to depths of five feet or more.[8] Even where scouring and erosion are present, deposits of several feet have been encountered.[9]

Just as building types have changed throughout Beaufort's history, so too have building techniques. Frame buildings with piers were replaced by brick or tabby buildings with shallow foundations. One or two story buildings were replaced by multistory structures with sophisticated foundations. Demolition no longer involved manually removing buildings, but often also involved the use of heavy equipment to grub out foundations. As more "modern" buildings were built in the central core of the city, greater damage was done to Beaufort's archaeological resources.

Up to the last quarter of the twentieth century construction and demolition techniques were not particularly aggressive, leaving most archaeological deposits intact and available for interpretation. It is only in post-1960 building events where we begin to see extensive grubbing and grading, which have effectively removed or mixed deposits. It is also important to emphasize that while archaeological deposits will almost always be associated with those lots and parcels with historic structures, the absence of a historic building does not mean that no archaeological deposits will be found, especially if the extant structure predates about 1960.

[x] See continuation sheet 7-14

List of Contributing Resources

Note: This inventory of resources is based upon the 1998 Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey conducted by Brockington Associates, Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, Historic Beaufort Foundation and Preservation Consultants, Inc. The list was updated by David B. Schneider in August 2000 to reflect new information provided in the revised district nomination and to fully inventory noncontributing sites. Small-scale ancillary buildings and temporary structures are not included but are shown on the maps accompanying the nomination. "NS" in Site Number column refers to sites not documented in the 1998 survey.

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Adventure St., 509	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling now offices	130	**1258**
Adventure St., 608	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	137	**1262**
Adventure St., 710	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	136	**1260**
Bay (south side), 1000 block	watering trough	1914	Stone watering trough, relocated	00	**2569**
Bay St., 601	single dwelling Lewis Reeve Sams House	1852 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	38	**870**
Bay St., 607	single dwelling William Joseph Thomas House	1909	2-story patterned cmu dwelling	38	**871**
Bay St., 611	single dwelling Wallace House	1907 ca.	2-story brick dwelling; now offices	38	**872**
Bay St., 701	commercial	1907	2-story brick commercial building	49	**913**
Bay St., 715	commercial DeSaussure Store	1908	2-story frame commercial building	49	**915**
Bay St., 720- 724	commercial Charles E. Danner and Co.	1910 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	50	**917**
Bay St., 723	commercial	1885 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	49	**916**
Bay St., 801	single dwelling John Mark Verdier House	1801 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; now museum	60	**970**
Bay St., 802	single dwelling Captain Francis Saltus House	1796 ca.	3-story tabby dwelling, later commercial	61	**977**
Bay St., 807 811	garden wall Fripp House? Garden Wall	1800 ca.	tabby garden wall	60	**972**
Bay St., 807 - 813	commercial Keyserling Building	1885 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	60	**971**
Bay St., 808	commercial	1890	2-story frame commercial building	61	**978**
Bay St. , 812	commercial Captain Francis Saltus Store	1796	2-story stuccoed brick commercial building	61	**979**
Bay St., 818	commercial Marscher Building	1925 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	61	**980**
Bay St., 819- 821	commercial	1910 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	60	**973**
Bay St., 820 - 822	commercial	1925 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	61	**981**

x See continuation sheet 7-15

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Bay St., 825	commercial Lipsitz Building	1880 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	60	**974**
Bay St., 901	commercial	1890 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	71	**1030**
Bay St., 902	commercial	1874 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	72	**1037**
Bay St., 904	commercial	1875 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	72	**1038**
Bay St., 905- 907	single dwelling Chisholm House	1770 ?	2-story tabby dwelling now retail shops/apartments; altered	71	**1031**
Bay St., 910	commercial Luther's Pharmacy	1884	2-story frame commercial building	72	**1039**
Bay St., 913	commercial	1920 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	71	**1032**
Bay St., 915	commercial Schein Building	1898 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	71	**1033**
Bay St., 917	commercial Edwards Building	1954	1-story brick commercial building	71	**1034.01**
Bay St., 920	single dwelling Abraham Cockcroft House	1857 ca.	2-story brick dwelling, now offices and retail shops	72	**1040**
Bay St., 928	commercial Beaufort Bank	1916 ca.	1-story brick bank	72	**1041**
Bay St., 1001	single dwelling George Parsons Elliot House	1845 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	81	**1081**
Bay St., 1103	single dwelling William Elliot House	1800 ca.	2-story stucco dwelling, now commercial and apartments	91	**1112**
Bay St., 1203	single dwelling John A. Cuthbert House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a bed & breakfast inn	99	**1153**
Bay St., 1207	single dwelling Robert Means House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	99	**1154**
Bay St., 1211	single dwelling Thomas Fuller House	1786 ca.	2-story stucco dwelling	99	**1155**
Bay St., 1301	single dwelling Charles Edward Leverett House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	107	**1190**
Bay St., 1305	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	107	**1191**
Bay St., 1307	single dwelling William Ritchie House	1883 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	107	**1192**
Bay St., 1405	single dwelling Edward Barnwell House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	115	**1223**

x See continuation sheet 7-16

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Bay St., 1411	single dwelling E.A.Scheper House	1895 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	115	**1224**
Bay St., 1501	civic Beaufort County Courthouse	1936	2-story stucco courthouse	123	**1245**
Bay St., 1605	single dwelling	1880 ca	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	130	**1255**
Bay St., 1613	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	130	**1257**
Bay St., 1701	single dwelling Capt. John O'Brien House	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	138	**1264**
Bay St., 1703	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	138	**1265**
Bay St., 1705	single dwelling William Keyserling House	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a bed & breakfast inn	137	**1266**
Bay St., 1707	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	137	**1267**
Bay St., 1709	single dwelling	1945 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	137	**2566**
Bay St., S side, W, of Charles St.	open space		Open bluff overlooking Beaufort River	91	**1082**
Bayard St., 313	single dwelling	1945 ca.	2-story brick dwelling	8	**2570**
Bayard St., 410	single dwelling	1927-28	1-story frame dwelling	15	**781**
Bayard St., 411	single dwelling Rev. Thomas Ledbetter House	1840 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	14	**780**
Bladen St., 604	single dwelling	1890	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	129	**1252**
Bladen St., 807	single dwelling Proctor, Robert, House	1895 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	119	**1234**
Bladen St., 809	single dwelling	1895 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	119	**1235**
Bladen St., 813	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	119	**1236**
Bladen St., 901	single dwelling	1915 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	118	**1227**
Bladen St., 909	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	118	**1229**
Boundary St., 902	commercial	1920 ca.	1-story frame gasoline service station, now a retail shop	62	**983**
Boundary St., 1204	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	92	**1114**
Boundary St., 1212	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling	92	**1113**
Carteret St., 208	commercial	1925 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	49	**912**
Carteret St., 302	civic Post Office and Custom House	1917	1-story brick post office, now city hall	48	**911**
Carteret St., 305	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	37	**863**

x See continuation sheet 7-17

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Carteret St., 311	single dwelling Morrall House	1916 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	37	864
Carteret St., 407	single dwelling	1850 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	36	854
Carteret St., 408	church Carteret Street United Methodist	1922 ca.	1-story brick church	47	904
Carteret St., 409	single dwelling	1840 ca;	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	36	855
Carteret St., 503	single dwelling	1901 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	35	851
Carteret St. , 509	commercial von Harten Bros.	1921	1-story brick commercial building	35	852
Carteret St., 510	commercial	1935 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	46	903
Carteret St., 602	church Berean Presbyterian Church	1900 ca.	1-story frame church, now an educational building	45	900
Carteret St., 605	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	34	848
Carteret St., 606	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	45	899
Carteret St., 609	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	34	849
Carteret St., 612	commercial	1950 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	45	898
Carteret St., 705	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	33	842
Carteret St., 706	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now retail shops	44	894
Carteret St., 710	church St.Peter the Apostle Roman	1846	1-story frame church	44	893
Carteret St., 802	single dwelling	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	43	889
Carteret St., 803	civic Beaufort College	1852	2-story stucco educational building	32	841
Carteret St., 901	civic Beaufort Elementary School	1930 ca.	2-story brick educational building	31	840
Carteret St., 1001	civic Horne Building	1940 ca.	2-story brick dwelling now offices	30	839
Carteret St., 1010	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	41	879
Carteret St., 1106	single dwelling John Conant House	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	40	875
Carteret St., SE, corner Bay St.	pier head		Small park	39	873
Charles St., 308	single dwelling	1865 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a retail shop	81	1080
Charles St., 314	single dwelling Sarah Gibbes Barnwell House	1855 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a retail shop	81	1079

x See continuation sheet 7-18

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Charles St., 502	church Grace Bethel AME Church	1870 ca.	1-story frame church	79	1074
Charles St., 600	church Baptist Church of Beaufort	1844	2-story stuccoed brick church	78	1073
Charles St., 705	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	66	1011
Charles St., 706	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	77	1070
Charles St., 709	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	66	1012
Charles St., 710	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	77	1069
Charles St., 712	single dwelling	1880	1-story frame dwelling	77	1068
Charles St., 713	single dwelling	1870	2-story frame dwelling	66	1013
Charles St., 714	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	77	1067
Charles St., 806	single dwelling	1890	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	76	1058
Charles St., 809	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	65	1004
Charles St., 814	single dwelling Washington, Richard, Jr. House	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	76	1057
Charles St., 905	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	64	996
Charles St., 911	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	64	997
Charles St., 914	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling, now a retail shop	75	1055
Charles St., 1001	commercial	1930 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	63	987
Charles St., 1003	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	63	989
Charles St., 1008	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	74	1048
Charles St., 1010	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	74	1047
Charles St., 1012	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	74	1046
Charles St., 1110	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	73	1042
Church St., 409	single dwelling	1925 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	90	1110.02
Church St., 501	church St. Helena Episcopal Church	1817;	2-story stuccoed brick church	89	1105
Church St., 706	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	96	1138
Church St., 906	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	94	1133
Church St., 1002	single dwelling	1940	1-story cmu dwelling	93	1124
Church St., 1006	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	93	1123
Church St., 1008	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	93	1122
Church St., 1010	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	93	1121

x See continuation sheet 7-19

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Congress St., 712	single dwelling	1880 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	41	878
Congress St., 810- 812	multiple dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	52	923
Congress St., 908	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	63	990
Congress St., 1010	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	74	1045
Congress St., 1012	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	74	1044
Congress St., 1104	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	84	1083
Congress St., 1201	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling; altered	92	1115
Congress St., 1203	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	92	1116
Congress St., 1205	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	92	1117
Congress St., 1206	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	93	1119
Congress St., 1210	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	93	1120
Congress St., 1211	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling	92	1118
Congress St., 1301	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	100	1157
Congress St., 1304	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	101	1161
Congress St., 1310	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	101	1160
Congress St., 1313	single dwelling	1870	1-story frame dwelling	100	1158
Craven St., 411	single dwelling Dr. Joseph Johnson House	1861	2-story stuccoed brick dwelling	19	796
Craven St., 501	single dwelling	1886 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	26	824
Craven St., 502	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	27	832
Craven St., 503	single dwelling	1886 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	26	825
Craven St., 504	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	27	831
Craven St., 506	single dwelling	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	27	830
Craven St., 507	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	26	826
Craven St., 508	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	27	829
Craven St., 509	single dwelling Adam Davis Hare House	1924 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	26	827
Craven St., 510	single dwelling	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	27	828
Craven St., 601	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	860
Craven St., 603	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	861
Craven St., 609	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	862

x See continuation sheet 7-20

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Craven St., 701	library Carnegie Library	1917	1-story brick library, now offices	47	905
Craven St., 702	commercial Beaufort City Hall	1912 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	48	910
Craven St., 704	civic Beaufort Library	1930 ca.	1-story stucco civiv building, now library	48	909
Craven St., 706	commercial Beaufort Municipal Meat Market	1912 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	48	908
Craven St., 713	fraternal/patriotic/politic Beaufort Arsenal	1795 and	2-story stucco arsenal, now museum	47	906
Craven St., 805	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	58	956
Craven St., 807	single dwelling	1880	2-story frame dwelling	58	957
Craven St., 901	single dwelling W.J.Jenkins House; Saxton House	1845 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	69	1024
Craven St., 907	single dwelling	1884 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	69	1025
Craven St., 911	church Tabernacle Baptist Church	1840,18	2-story frame church	69	1026
Craven St., 915	single dwelling	1860 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	69	1027
Craven St., 918	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	70	1029
Craven St., 1005	single dwelling	1904 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	80	1075
Craven St., 1009	single dwelling Rhett House	1820 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a bed & breakfast inn	80	1076
Craven St., 1103	single dwelling	1917 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a bed & breakfast inn	90	1108
Craven St., 1109	single dwelling William Fickling House	1820?	2-story frame dwelling	90	1109
Craven St., 1113	single dwelling Milton Maxcy House	1815 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	90	1110.01
Craven St., SE , cor. Carteret St.	public square	18th c.	Small park; remnant of orignal town square	37	1389
Duke St., 501	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	22	802
Duke St., 507	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	22	803
Duke St., 508	other house/cottage	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	23	807
Duke St., 708	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	44	892
Duke St., 711	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	43	884

x See continuation sheet 7-21

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Duke St., 712	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	44	891
Duke St., 801	single dwelling	1880 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	54	936
Duke St., 805	single dwelling	1895 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	54	937
Duke St., 809	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	54	938
Duke St., 907	commercial	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	65	1009
Duke St., 908	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	66	1016
Duke St., 910	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	66	1015
Duke St., 912	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	66	1014
Duke St., 1004	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	77	1066
Duke St., 1006	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	77	1065
Duke St., 1007	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	76	1059
Duke St., 1008	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	77	1064
Duke St., 1013	single dwelling	1830	2-story frame dwelling	76	1060
Duke St., 1103	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	86	1097
Duke St., 1106	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	87	1100
Duke St., 1109	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling w/brick veneer	86	1098
Duke St., 1303	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	103	1174
Duke St., 1305	single dwelling	1890	2-story frame dwelling	103	1175
Duke St., 1308	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	104	1178
Duke St., 1309	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	103	1176
Duke St., 1314	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	104	1179
Duke St., 1401	commercial - store/shop	1910	1-story frame commercial building	111	1205
Duke St., 1402	church	1940	1-story frame church	112	1210
Duke St., 1405	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	111	1206
Duke St., 1406	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	112	1209
Duke St., 1407	single dwelling	1870	2-story frame dwelling	111	1207
Duke St., 1411	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	111	1208
Duke St., 1504	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	120	1238
Duke St., 1506	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	120	1237
Duke St., 1603	commercial - store/shop	1900	1-story brick commercial building	127	1248
Duke St., 1607	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	127	1249

x See continuation sheet 7-22

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Greene St., 910	single dwelling	1925 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	64	999
Greene St., 911	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	63	994
Greene St., 915	church	1930 ca.	1-story frame church	63	995
Greene St., 1001	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	74	1049
Greene St., 1003	single dwelling	1890	2-story frame dwelling	74	1050
Greene St., 1007	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	74	1051
Greene St., 1011	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	74	1053
Greene St., 1103	single dwelling	1880	2-story frame dwelling	84	1086
Greene St., 1104	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	85	1090
Greene St., 1109	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	74	1052
Greene St., 1109	single dwelling	1940	1-story brick dwelling; altered	84	1087
Greene St., 1110	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling; altered	85	1089
Greene St., 1114	commercial - store/shop Ed Pruitt's Grocery Store	1905 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	85	1088
Greene St., 1202	single dwelling	1910	2-story frame dwelling	94	1132
Greene St., 1205	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	93	1125
Greene St., 1207	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	93	1126
Greene St., 1211	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	93	1127
Greene St., 1212	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	94	1131
Greene St., 1301	single dwelling Watkins Hse.	1948	1-story frame dwelling; altered	101	1162
Greene St., 1302	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	102	1165
Greene St., 1307	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	101	1163
Greene St., 1311	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling; altered	101	1164
Greene St., 1407	single dwelling	1945 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	109	1197
Greene St., 1408	single dwelling	1870	1-story frame dwelling	110	1199
Greene St., 1410	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	110	1198
Greene St., 1411	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	109	1196
Hamar St., 511	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	137	1268
Hamar St., 511	commercial	1925 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	138	1072
Hamilton St., 507	single dwelling	1950 ca,	1-story brick veneer dwelling	12	773
Hamilton St., 509	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	12	772

x See continuation sheet 7-23

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Duke St., 1609	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	127	1250
Duke St., 1703	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	135	1346
East St., 306	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	27	833
East St., 406	single dwelling	1886 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	26	823
East St., 409	single dwelling	1870 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	16	788
East St., 412	single dwelling Henry Farmer House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	26	822
East St., 611	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	17	789
East St., 702	single dwelling	1928 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	23	811
East St., 704	single dwelling	1928 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	23	810
East St., 706	single dwelling	1920 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	23	809
East St., 707	multiple dwelling	1825 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	16	784
Elton Ln., 1509	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling	121	1243
Elton Ln., 1511	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling	121	1242
Federal St., 302	single dwelling William Fripp House	1830 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	13	778
Federal St., 303	single dwelling James Rhett House	1884 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	12	776
Federal St., 309	single dwelling Burns House	1902 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	12	775
Federal St., 310	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	13	779
Federal St., 315	single dwelling	1840	2-story frame dwelling	12	774
Federal St., 409	single dwelling Joseph Hazel House	1840 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	18	795
Federal St., NW, corner Hamilton	mill pond Tidal basin		Former mill pond	18	794
Greene St., 701	single dwelling	1785 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	41	880
Greene St., 705	multiple dwelling	1892 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	41	881
Greene St., 708	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	42	883
Greene St., 801	single dwelling	1893	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	52	926
Greene St., 806	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	53	1407
Greene St., 809	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	52	928
Greene St., 907	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	63	993

[x] See continuation sheet 7-24

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Hamilton St., 608	single dwelling	1928 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	17	791
Hamilton St., 702	single dwelling Esther Foy Jenkins House	1928 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	16	787
Hamilton St., 708	single dwelling	1925 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	16	786
Hancock St., 203	single dwelling	1924 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	4	754
Hancock St., 207	single dwelling Hext-Sams House	1780 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	4	753
Hancock St., 308	single dwelling	1875 ca	2-story frame dwelling	10	766
Hancock St., 310	commercial	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	10	765
Hancock St., 313	single dwelling Talbird-Sams House	1780 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	9	761
Hancock St., 314	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	10	764
Hancock St., 403	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	15	783
Hancock St., 406	other house/cottage	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	16	785
Hancock St., 409	single dwelling Talbird House	1843 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	15	782
Hancock, SW , corner Hamilton	single dwelling Talbird House	1820 ca.	Staircase, ruin of house	9	762
Harrington St., 408	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	107	1193
Harrington St., 509	multiple dwelling	1860 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	98	1151
Harrington St., 607	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	97	1146
Harrington St., 705	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	96	1143
Harrington St., 800	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	103	1173
Harrington St., 803	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	95	1137
Harrington St., 810	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	103	1172
Harrington St., 905	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	94	1136
Harrington St., 908	single dwelling	1910	2-story frame dwelling	102	1166
Harrington St., 1005	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	93	1128
Harrington St., 1007	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	93	1129
Harrington St., 1009	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	93	1130
Harrington St., 1106	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	100	1156
King St., 302	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	12	777
King St., 313	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	11	771

x See continuation sheet 7-26

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
King St., 321	single dwelling	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	11	770
King St., 401	single dwelling	1856 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	17	792
King St., 411	single dwelling	1910 ca,	2-story frame dwelling	17	793
King St., 501	single dwelling William Wigg Barnwell House	1815 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	24	818
King St., 708	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	46	902
King St., 709	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	45	901
King St., 810	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	57	948
King St., 811	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	56	943
King St., 1201	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	97	1147
King St., 1214	single dwelling	1860	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	98	1148
King St., 1214	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	98	1149
King St., 1409	jail Beaufort County Jail	1938	2-story stucco jail	113	1214
King St., 1507	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	121	1241
King St., 1609	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	129	1253
King St., 1611	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling	129	1254
King St., 1705	single dwelling	1900	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	137	1347
King St., 1706	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	138	1269
King St., 1711	single dwelling	1920	2-story frame dwelling	137	1263
Laurens St., 1	single dwelling Edgar Fripp House	1853 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	2	751
Laurens St., 100	single family Paul Hamilton House	1855 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	3	752
Laurens St., 107	single dwelling	1925 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	2	1406
Laurens St., 201	single dwelling Berners Barnwell Sams House (#2)	1852 ca.	2-story brick dwelling	5	755
Laurens St., 207	single dwelling	1875. ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	5	756
Laurens St., 311	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	10	768
Laurens St., 313	multiple dwelling	1945 ca.	1 story frame dwelling	10	1414
Laurens St., 406	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	17	790
Laurens St., SE, corner Pinckney	open space,		Park	6	757

x See continuation sheet 7-25

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Monson St., 507	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	114	1220
Monson St., 509	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	114	1221
Monson St., 810	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	119	1232
Monson St., 814	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	119	1231
Monson St., 911	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	110	1204
Monson St., 914	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	118	1226
New St., 212	single dwelling William Waterhouse House	1907	2-story frame dwelling	38	869
New St., 214	single dwelling	1760 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	38	868
New St., 310	single dwelling Sams, Berners Barnwell, House	1816	2-story frame dwelling	37	865
New St., 404	single dwelling	1850 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	859
New St., 411	single dwelling Lauretta Chaplin Cunningham House	1886 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	26	821
New St., 414	single dwelling William Johnson House	1776 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	858
New St., 601	church First African Baptist Church	1865 ca.	2-story frame church	24	814
New St., 611	single dwelling E. M. Washington Library	1930 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now an educational building	24	815
New St., 708	single dwelling	1878 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	33	844
New St., 712	single dwelling Chaplin House	1791 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	33	843
New St., 715	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	23	806
New St., 801	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	22	804
New St., 807	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	22	805
Newcastle St., 412	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	90	1107
Newcastle St., 415	single dwelling	1880 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	80	1077
Newcastle St., 706	fraternal/patriotic/politic Grand Army of the Republic Meeting	1896 ca.	1-story frame lodge building	87	1102
Newcastle St., 707	single dwelling	1920	2-story frame dwelling	77	1071
Newcastle St., 808	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	86	1096
Newcastle St., 810	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	86	1095
Newcastle St., 811	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling	76	1062

x See continuation sheet 7-27

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Newcastle St., 1005	single dwelling	1915	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	74	1054
Newcastle St., 1008	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	84	1085
Newcastle St., 1012	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	84	1084
North St., 507	single dwelling	1875 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	25	820
North St., 509	single dwelling Thomas Hazel House	1850 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	25	819
North St., 606	single dwelling	1870 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	36	857
North St., 607	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	35	853
North St., 608	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	36	856
North St., 804	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	58	954
North St., 807	single dwelling	1850	1-story frame dwelling	57	952
North St., 900	single dwelling	1875 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	69	1022
North St., 902	single dwelling Blythewood House	1897	2-story frame dwelling	69	1021
North St., 912	single dwelling	1880 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	69	1020
North St., 1014	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	80	1078
North St., 1217	single dwelling	1910 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	98	1150
North St., 1301	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	106	1185
North St., 1305	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	106	1187
North St., 1307	single dwelling	1925 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	106	1188
North St., 1311	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	106	1189
North St., 1401	single dwelling	1902 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	114	1216
North St., 1405	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	114	1217
North St., 1407	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	114	1218
North St., 1411	single dwelling Emil E. Lengnick House	1907 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	114	1219
North St., 1611	single dwelling	1940 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	130	2567
Pinckney St., 501	single dwelling James Robert Verdier House	1814 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	7	758
Pinckney St., 604	single dwelling Edward Means House	1853 ca.	2-story brick dwelling	11	769
Pinckney St., 804	single dwelling Dr. John A. Johnson House	1850 ca.	2-story brick dwelling	9	760

x See continuation sheet 7-28

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Port Republic St., 500	single dwelling Dr. George Moss Stoney House	1825 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	28	838
Port Republic St., 503	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	27	835
Port Republic St., 505	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	27	836
Port Republic St., 601	single dwelling	1850 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	37	866
Port Republic St., 605	single dwelling Runnette House	1924 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	37	867
Port Republic St., 904	commercial	1950 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	71	1035
Port Republic St., 912 - 914	commercial Edwards Building	1954	2-story brick commercial building	71	1034.02
Port Republic St., 915	single dwelling Lucius Cuthbert House	1820 ca;	2-story frame dwelling, now a bed & breakfast inn	70	1028
Prince St., 502	single dwelling George Edward Doane House	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	24	817
Prince St., 504	single dwelling	1945 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	24	816
Prince St., 505	single dwelling	1928 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	23	812
Prince St., 511	single dwelling Henry McKee House	1834 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	23	813
Prince St., 601	single dwelling	1840 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	33	845
Prince St., 602	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	34	850
Prince St., 605	single dwelling	1850	2-story frame dwelling	33	846
Prince St., 609	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	33	847
Prince St., 704	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	45	897
Prince St., 705	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	44	895
Prince St., 707	single dwelling	1845 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	44	896
Prince St., 711	single dwelling Daniel Bythewood House	1790 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	44	890
Prince St., 801	single dwelling Miles Brewton Sams House	1800 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	55	941
Prince St., 901	single dwelling Frederick Fraser House	1800 ca.	2-story stucco brick dwelling	66	1017
Prince St., 903	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	66	1018
Prince St., 905	commercial	1950 ca.	1-story brick pumping station	66	1019

x See continuation sheet 7-29

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Prince St., 1115	church Central Baptist Church	1900	1-story frame church	87	1103
Prince St., 1203	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	96	1139
Prince St., 1205	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	96	1140
Prince St., 1207	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	96	1141
Prince St., 1214	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	97	1145
Prince St., 1215	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	96	1142
Prince St., 1301	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	104	1180
Prince St., 1307	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	104	1181
Prince St., 1311	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	104	1182
Prince St., 1313	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	104	1183
Prince St., 1315	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	104	1184
Prince St., 1403	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	112	1211
Prince St., 1405	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	112	1212
Prince St., 1407	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling	112	1213
Prince St., 1504	single dwelling	1880	1-story frame dwelling	121	1240
Prince St., 1507	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	120	1239
Prince St., 1703	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	136	1261
Scott's St., 210	commercial	1910 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	60	969
Scott's St., 304	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	59	962
Scott's St., 306	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	59	961
Scott's St., 308	single dwelling Beaufort Female Benevolent	1895 ca.	1-story frame dwelling, now a retail shop	59	960
Scott's St., 310	single dwelling	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now a retail shop and offices	59	959
Scott's St., 403	synagogue Congregation Beth Israel	1907	1-story frame synagogue	47	907
Scott's St., 414	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	58	955
Scott's St., 502	single dwelling	1875 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	57	951
Scott's St., 508	single dwelling	1880 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	57	949
Scott's St., 803	single dwelling	1940 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	43	885
Scott's St., 807	single dwelling	1885 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	43	886
Scott's St., 809	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	43	887

x See continuation sheet 7-30

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Scott's St., 908	single dwelling von Harten House	1898	2-story frame dwelling	53	931
Scott's St., 912	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	53	930
Scott's St., 1004	single dwelling	1896	1-story frame dwelling	52	925
Scott's St., 1007	single dwelling	1940 ca	1-story frame dwelling; altered	41	877
Scott's St., 1008	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	52	924
Washington St., 500	single dwelling William Henry Trescot House	1858 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	22	801
Washington St., 502	single dwelling Kinghorn House	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	22	800
Washington St., 505	single dwelling	1855 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	21	799
Washington St., 507	single dwelling	1810 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	21	798
Washington St., 705	single dwelling Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House	1780 ca.	2-story stuccoed brick dwelling	42	882
Washington St., 801	single dwelling	before	1-story frame dwelling	53	932
Washington St., 804	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	54	935
Washington St., 806	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	54	934
Washington St., 808	single dwelling	1890 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	54	933
Washington St., 908	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	65	1006
Washington St., 912	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	65	1005
Washington St., 1001	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	75	1056
Washington St., 1105	single dwelling	1900	2-story frame dwelling	85	1091
Washington St., 1107	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	85	1092
Washington St., 1108	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	86	1094
Washington St., 1111	commercial - store/shop	1920	1-story frame dwelling	85	1093
Washington St., 1203	single dwelling	1940	1-story frame dwelling	94	1134
Washington St., 1205	single dwelling	1945	1-story frame dwelling	94	1135
Washington St., 1303	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	102	1167
Washington St., 1305	single dwelling	1920	2-story frame dwelling	102	1168
Washington St., 1307	single dwelling	1920	1-story frame dwelling	102	1169
Washington St., 1310	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	103	1344
Washington St., 1407	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	110	1201
Washington St., 1409	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	110	1202

[x] See continuation sheet 7-31

List of Contributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Washington St., 1411	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling; altered	110	1203
Washington St., 1508	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	119	1230
West St., 205	commercial	1935 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	60	975
West St., 207	commercial	1912	1-story brick commercial building	60	976
West St., 208	commercial	1910 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	71	1036
West St., 209	commercial	1935 ca.	2-story brick commercial building	60	967
West St., 301	commercial	1910 ca.	2-story frame commercial building	59	966
West St., 315	single dwelling Fisher House	1911	1-story frame dwelling, now offices	59	958
West St., 407	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	58	953
West St., 408	single dwelling	1915 ca.	2-story frame dwelling, now offices	69	1023
West St., 411	single dwelling	1935 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	58	988
West St., 507	single dwelling Benjamin Deveaux House	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	57	947
West St., 605	single dwelling	1880	2-story frame dwelling	56	945
West St., 607	fraternal/patriotic/politic Sons of Beaufort Lodge	1900 ca.	2-story frame lodge building	56	946
West St., 701	church Wesley United Methodist Church	1849 ca.	1-story frame church	55	942
West St., 804	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	65	1007
West St., 805	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	54	939
West St., 910	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	64	1000
West St., 1010	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	63	992
West St., 1102	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	62	986
West St., 1106	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	62	985
West St., 1108	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	62	984
Wilmington St., 400	single dwelling John Joyner Smith House	1815 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	115	1222
Wilmington St., 903	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling	102	1170
Wilmington St., 905	single dwelling	1945	1-story frame dwelling; altered	102	1171
Wilmington St., 910	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	110	1200
Wilmington St., 1004	single dwelling	1890	1-story frame dwelling	109	1194

x See continuation sheet 7-32

List of Nonontributing Resources

Note: This inventory of resources is based upon the 1998 Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey conducted by Brockington Associates, Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, Historic Beaufort Foundation and Preservation Consultants, Inc. The list was updated by David B. Schneider in August 2000 to reflect new information provided in the revised district nomination and to fully inventory noncontributing sites. Small-scale ancillary buildings and temporary structures are not included but are shown on the maps accompanying the nomination. "NS" in Site Number column refers to sites not documented in the 1998 survey.

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Adventure St., 509	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	129	NS
Adventure St., 610	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	136	NS
Adventure St., 706	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	135	NS
Adventure St., 806	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	134	NS
Bay St., 705 - 709	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story brick commerical building	49	NS
Bay St., 713	single family house DeSaussure House	1770 ca.	Documented archeological site	49	914
Bay St., 720	commercial	1970 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	50	NS
Bay St., 805	store	1915 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	60	1111
Bay St., 822	commercial	1998	1-story brick commerical building	61	NS
Bay St., 903	store	1930 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	71	1144
Bay St., 916	commercial	1980 ca.	2-story concrete/tile commercial building	72	NS
Bay St., 919	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story frame commerical building	71	NS
Bay St., 921	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	71	NS
Bay St., 930	shop	1925 ca.	1-story stucco over brick commercial building	73	1401
Bay St., 1002	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	82	NS
Bay St., 1006	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	82	NS
Bay St., 1010	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	82	NS
Bay St., 1011	commercial	1970 ca.	3-story brick veneer commercial building	81	NS
Bay St., 1015	hotel	1965 ca.	2-story brick veneer hotel	81	NS
Bay St., 1109	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	91	NS
Bay St., 1601	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu/brick veneer commercial building	130	NS
Bay St., 1609	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2 story frame dwelling now offices	130	1256
Bayard St., 302	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	9	NS
Bayard St., 305	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	8	NS
Bayard St., 317	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	8	759
Bladen St., 601	offices	1996	1-story brick veneer office building	121	NS
Bladen St., 606	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	129	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-33

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Bladen St., 608	single dwelling	1952 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	129	NS
Bladen St., 701 - 705	offices	1985 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	120	NS
Bladen St., 702	commercial	1900	2-story frame dwelling	128	1251
Bladen St., 702	commercial	1985 ca.	1-story stucco warehouse	128	NS
Bladen St., 711	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	120	NS
Bladen St., 801	single dwelling	1970 ca.	2-story brick veneer dwelling	119	NS
Bladen St., 802	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	127	NS
Bladen St., 804	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	127	NS
Bladen St., 806	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	127	NS
Bladen St., 808	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer funeral home	127	NS
Bladen St., 811 ?	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	119	NS
Bladen St., 903	commercial	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling later a retail shop	118	1228
Bladen St., 903	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	118	NS
Bladen St., 907	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	118	NS
Bladen St., 911	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	118	NS
Bladen St., 1001	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	117	NS
Bladen St., 1007	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	117	NS
Boundary St., 805	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	51	NS
Boundary St., 904	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	62	NS
Boundary St., 914	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	62	NS
Boundary St., 1010	single dwelling	1955 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	73	NS
Boundary St., 1012	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story cmu commercial building	73	NS
Boundary St., 1100	recreational	1990 ca.	2-story brick veneer recreational building	83	NS
Boundary St., 1202	commercial	1910	1-story frame dwelling	92	NS
Boundary St., 1208	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story cmu commercial building	92	NS
Boundary St., 1212	commercial	1940	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	92	NS
Boundary St., 1300	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	100	NS
Boundary St., 1304	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	100	NS
Boundary St., 1314	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	100	NS
Boundary St., 1402	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	108	NS
Boundary St., 1404	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	108	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-34

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Boundary St., 1420	multiple dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	108	NS
Carteret St., 203	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story masonry commercial building; possibly older but altered	38	NS
Carteret St., 206	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story brick/stucco commercial building	49	NS
Carteret St., 210	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	49	NS
Carteret St., 301	motel	1960 ca.	2-story brick veneer motel (Lord Carteret Inn)	37	NS
Carteret St., 401	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	36	NS
Carteret St., 500	commercial	1975 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	46	NS
Carteret St., 501	commercial	1985 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	35	NS
Carteret St., 505	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly old but altered	35	NS
Carteret St., 507	commercial	1985 ca.	1-story metal building	35	NS
Carteret St., 607	single dwelling	1955 ca.	2-story brick veneer dwelling	34	NS
Carteret St., 613	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	34	NS
Carteret St., 613	commercial	1975 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	34	NS
Carteret St., 701	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	33	NS
Carteret St., 708	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	44	NS
Carteret St., 801	educational	1965 ca.	2-story stucco educational building	32	NS
Carteret St., 804	single dwelling	1910 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	43	NS
Carteret St., 806 - 816	multiple dwelling	1985 ca.	2-story frame multi-family dwelling	43	NS
Carteret St., 910	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	42	NS
Carteret St., 1009	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	41	NS
Carteret St., 1101	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	29	NS
Charles St., 209 - 211	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	71	NS
Charles St., 415	commercial	1955 ca.	1-story frame commercial building; possibly older but altered	80	NS
Charles St., 501	post office	1985 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	68	NS
Charles St., 601	religious hall	1965 ca.	2-story stucco meeting building	67	NS
Charles St., 711	single dwelling	1970 ca.	2-story cmu/stucco commercial building	66	NS
Charles St., 802	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	76	NS
Charles St., 807	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	65	1003
Charles St., 815	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	65	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-35

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Charles St., 901	single dwelling	1975	1-story brick veneer dwelling	64	NS
Charles St., 1000 Block	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	62	NS
Charles St., 1014	church	1960 ca.	1-story brick veneer church	74	NS
Charles St., 1101	commercial	1960	1-story cmu commercial building	63	NS
Charles St., 1108	single dwelling	1985 ca.	2-story frame/stucco dwelling now commercial building	73	NS
Church St., 604	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	97	NS
Church St., 704	single dwelling	1945	1-story frame dwelling	96	NS
Church St., 707	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	87	NS
Church St., 708	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	96	NS
Church St., 801	multiple dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	86	NS
Church St., 802	multiple dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	95	NS
Church St., 806	recreation	1980 ca.	1-story cmu recreational building	95	NS
Church St., 807	single dwelling	1975 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	86	NS
Church St., 905	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	85	NS
Church St., 1008 rear	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	93	NS
Church St., 1009	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	84	NS
Congress St., 500	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	30	NS
Congress St., 701- 703	multiple dwelling Davidson Apartment Building	1950 ca.	2-story cmu block apartment building; altered	40	876
Congress St., 800	commercial	1975 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	52	NS
Congress St., 803	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	51	918
Congress St., 805	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	51	919
Congress St., 807	single dwelling	1930	1-story frame dwelling; altered	51	920
Congress St. , 811	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	51	921
Congress St., 906	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	63	991
Congress St., 1003	single dwelling	1910	2-story frame dwelling; altered	73	1043
Congress St., 1004	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	74	NS
Congress St., 1104	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	84	NS
Congress St., 1207	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	92	NS
Congress St., 1209	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	92	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-36

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Congress St., 1213	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	92	NS
Congress St., 1215	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	92	NS
Congress St., 1302	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	101	NS
Congress St., 1305	single dwelling	1935	1-story stucco dwelling	100	NS
Congress St., 1306	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	101	NS
Congress St., 1307	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	100	NS
Congress St., 1308	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	101	NS
Congress St., 1309	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story cmu commercial building	100	NS
Congress St., 1312	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	101	NS
Congress St., 1406	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame multi-family dwelling	109	NS
Congress St., 1408	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Congress St., 1410	single dwelling	2000	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Congress St., 1508	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	117	NS
Congress St., 1510	single dwelling	1925	1-story frame dwelling w/brick veneer at facade; altered	117	1225
Craven St., 803	single dwelling	1975 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	58	NS
Craven St., 811	offices	ca.1975	1-story brick office building	58	NS
Craven St., 1001	offices	1975ca.	1-1/2 story brick veneer office building	80	NS
Craven St., 1102	offices	1975 ca.	2-story brick veneer office building	91	NS
Duke St., 807	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	54	NS
Duke St., 905	commercial	1920 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	65	1008
Duke St., 909	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	65	NS
Duke St., 911	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	65	1010
Duke St., 1010	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling w/modern brick veneer; altered	77	1063
Duke St., 1108	single dwelling	1945	1-story frame dwelling; altered	87	1099
Duke St., 1205	multiple dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	95	NS
Duke St., 1206	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	96	NS
Duke St., 1208	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	96	NS
Duke St., 1212	multiple dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	96	NS
Duke St., 1302 -1304	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	104	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-37

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Duke St., 1302 -1304	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story metal commercial building	104	NS
Duke St., 1306	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	104	NS
Duke St., 1307	single dwelling	1961	1-story cmu dwelling	103	NS
Duke St., 1310	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	104	NS
Duke St., 1312	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	104	1177
Duke St., 1409	commercial	1975 ca.	1-story metal commercial building	111	NS
Duke St., 1501	single dwelling	1915	1-story frame dwelling; altered	119	1233
Duke St., 1502	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	120	NS
Duke St., 1503	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	119	NS
Duke St., 1505	multiple dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	119	NS
Duke St., 1507	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story metal commercial building	119	NS
Duke St., 1508	single dwelling	1995 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	120	NS
Duke St., 1606	commercial	1960 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	128	NS
Duke St., 1707	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	134	NS
Duke St., 1708	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	135	NS
Duke St., 1710	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	135	NS
Duke St., 1712	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	135	NS
East St., 305	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	20	NS
East St., 505	single dwelling	1955 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	18	NS
East St., 708	single dwelling	1875 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	23	808
East St., 712	single dwelling	19th c.	1.5-story frame dwelling; altered	23	1409
East St. (aka 400, 311 Craven St.)	single dwelling Lambeth House	1820 ca.	2.5-story frame dwelling; altered	20	797
Federal St., 304	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story dwelling	13	NS
Federal St., 316 A	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	13	NS
Federal St., 316 B	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	13	NS
Greene St., 803	single dwelling	1948	1-story frame dwelling; altered	52	927
Greene St., 901	multiple dwelling	1985 ca	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	63	NS
Greene St., 912	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	64	998
Greene St., 1004	commercial	1955 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building	75	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-38

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Greene St., 1102	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	85	NS
Greene St., 1105	single dwelling	1965ca.	1-story brick dwelling	84	NS
Greene St., 1107	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling; possibly old but altered	84	NS
Greene St., 1111	single dwelling	1955 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	84	NS
Greene St., 1203	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	93	NS
Greene St., 1210	multiple dwelling	1985 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	94	NS
Greene St., 1214	single dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	94	NS
Greene St., 1304	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	102	NS
Greene St., 1306	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	102	NS
Greene St., 1401	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Greene St., 1403	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Greene St., 1406	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	110	NS
Greene St., 1414	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	110	NS
Greene St., 1505	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	117	NS
Greene St., 1507	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	117	NS
Greene St., 1508	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	118	NS
Hamer St., 87	single dwelling	1980 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	134	NS
Hamer St., 609	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	136	NS
Hamilton St., 808	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1.5 story brick veneer dwelling	15	NS
Hamilton St., 809	single dwelling	1965 ca.	2-story brick dwelling	9	NS
Hancock St., 307	single dwelling	1975 ca.	1-1/2-story brick dwelling	9	NS
Hancock St., 404	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame ancillary dwelling	16	NS
Hancock St., SE, cor. East	single dwelling	1998 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	10	NS
Harrington St., 807	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	95	NS
Harrington St., 1003	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	93	NS
Harrington St., 1105	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story cmu commercial building now used as a church	92	NS
King St., 304	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-1/2 story brick dwelling; possibly older but altered	12	NS
King St., 306	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	12	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-39

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
King St., 315	single dwelling	2000	1-story frame dwelling, under construction	11	NS
King St., 700 block	commercial	1980 ca.	1-story metal commercial building	45	NS
King St., 813	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	56	944
King St., 813	religious hall	1960 ca.	1-story stucco meeting building	67	NS
King St., 1203 -	multiple dwelling	1980 ca.	2-story frame apartment building (condo)	97	NS
King St., 1300	offices	1975 ca.	1-1/2 story brick veneer office building	106	NS
King St., 1407	offices	1970 ca.	1-story cmu/brick office building	113	NS
King St., 1509	offices	1980 ca.	1-1/2 story stucco office building	121	NS
King St., 1606	single dwelling	1960 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	130	2568
King St., 1608	offices	1970 ca.	1-story frame offices	130	NS
King St., 1609	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	129	NS
King St., 1701	commercial	1955 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building; possibly older but altered	136	NS
King St., NE cor., Church St.	cemetery St. Helena's Episcopal Ch.	1960 ca.	cemetery	88	1104
Laurens St., 301	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	10	767
Laurens St., 307	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1 story frame dwelling	10	NS
Laurens St., 312	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	11	NS
Laurens St., 315	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1 story frame dwelling	10	NS
Laurens St., 407	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	16	NS
Laurens St., S, 100 block side at river	pump station	1985 ca.	1-story stucco pump station	94	NS
Monson St., 105	single dwelling	1935	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Monson St., 600	offices	1980 ca.	1-story brick veneer office building	121	NS
Monson St., 806	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	119	NS
Monson St., 909	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	110	NS
Monson St., 912	single dwelling	1940	1-story brick dwelling	118	1345
Monson St., 1004	multiple dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	117	NS
Monson St., 1007	single dwelling	2000	1-story frame dwelling	109	NS
Monson St., 1008	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	117	NS
Monson St., 1010	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	117	NS
New St., 201	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	28	NS
New St., 303	single dwelling	1980 ca.	2-story frame condos	27	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-40

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
New St., 406	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	36	**NS**
New St., 504	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	35	**NS**
New St., 521	single dwelling	1985 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	25	**NS**
New St., 911	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	21	**NS**
Newcastle St., 416	school	1900 ca.	2-story frame school now an inn; altered	90	**1106**
Newcastle St., 703	mixed	1970 ca.	2-story cmu mixed use building	77	**NS**
Newcastle St., 709	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	77	**NS**
Newcastle St., 710	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	87	**NS**
Newcastle St., 712	single dwelling	1945	2-story frame dwelling; altered	87	**1101**
Newcastle St., 806	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	86	**NS**
Newcastle St., 808 B	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	86	**NS**
Newcastle St., 814	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling	86	**NS**
Newcastle St., 902	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	85	**NS**
North St., 603	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	35	**NS**
North St., 803	single dwelling	195565	1-story frame dwelling	57	**NS**
North St., 811	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	57	**1408**
North St., 1009	meeting hall	1965 ca.	2-story stucco church meeting hall	79	**NS**
North St., 1010	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story brick dwelling; possibly older but altered	80	**NS**
North St., 1201	church First Presbyterian Church	1929	1-story frame church; altered	99	**1152**
North St., 1201	meeting hall	1980 ca.	2-story stucco church meeting hall	98	**NS**
North St., 1303	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1.5-story frame dwelling; altered	106	**1186**
North St., 1501	single dwelling	1879	2-story frame dwelling; altered	122	**1244**
Pinckney St., 507	single dwelling	1980 ca	Modern 1-story stucco dwelling	7	**NS**
Pinckney St., 508	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	12	**NS**
Pinckney St., 509	single dwelling	1980 ca	1-story frame & stucco dwelling	7	**NS**
Pinckney St., 510	single dwelling	1960 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	12	**NS**
Pinckney St., 708	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	10	**NS**
Port Republic St., 400	single dwelling	2000	1-story frame dwelling	28	**NS**
Port Republic St., 401	single dwelling	1960 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	20	**NS**

[x] See continuation sheet 7-41

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Port Republic St., 411	single dwelling	1985 ca.	2-story stucco dwelling	20	NS
Port Republic St., 501	single dwelling	1880 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	27	834
Port Republic St., 508	single dwelling	1825 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	28	837
Port Republic St., 805 & 803	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling now offices; altered	59	963
Port Republic St., 807	single dwelling	1890 ca.	1-story frame dwelling now offices; altered	59	964
Port Republic St., 809	commercial	1895 ca.	2-story frame hotel; altered	59	965
Port Republic St., 814	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story stucco commerical building	60	NS
Port Republic St., 901	commercial	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	70	NS
Port Republic St., 905	commercial	1980 ca.	2-story stucco commercial building	70	NS
Port Republic St., 910	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu/brick veneer commerical building	71	NS
Port Republic St., 913	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story brick commercial building; old Piggly Wiggly store	70	NS
Prince St., 608	single dwelling	1870 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	34	NS
Prince St., 710	offices	1965 ca.	2-story frame office building	45	NS
Prince St., 1001	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	77	NS
Prince St., 1009	multiple dwelling	1985 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	77	NS
Prince St., 1015	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	77	NS
Prince St., 1107	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	87	NS
Prince St., 1109	church	1900 ca.	1-story brick veneer church	87	NS
Prince St., 1208	single dwelling	1995 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	97	NS
Prince St., 1209	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu commercial building	96	NS
Prince St., 1303	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	104	NS
Prince St., 1413	commercial	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer commercial building	112	NS
Prince St., 1506	offices	1985 ca.	2-story stucco office building	121	NS
Prince St., 1512	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	121	NS
Prince St., 1704 -1706	multiple dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame multi-family dwelling	136	NS
Scott's St., 101	commercial	1985 ca.	1-story frame commercial building	50	NS
Scott's St., 211	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	49	NS
Scott's St., 214	commercial Coca Cola Bottling Plant	1920 ca.	1-story brick commercial building; altered	60	968
Scott's St., 219 - 223	commercial	1955 ca.	1-story brick commercial building	49	NS

x See continuation sheet 7-42

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Scott's St., 311	library	1985 ca.	2-story brick library	48	NS
Scott's St., 402	single dwelling	1975 ca.	2-story frame dwelling	58	NS
Scott's St., 404	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	58	NS
Scott's St., 406	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	58	NS
Scott's St., 504	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	57	950
Scott's St., 603	offices	1970 ca.	2-story stucco office building	45	NS
Scott's St., 805	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	43	NS
Scott's St., 808	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	54	NS
Short St., 101	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick dwelling	1	NS
Short St., 108	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1 story frame dwelling, altered	2	NS
Washington St.,	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story cmu/brick veneer dwelling	76	NS
Washington St., 706	single dwelling	1900 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	43	888
Washington St., 809	single dwelling	1930 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	53	NS
Washington St., 902	single dwelling	1960 ca.	2-story brick veneer dwelling	65	NS
Washington St., 909	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	64	NS
Washington St., 1104	single dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	86	NS
Washington St., 1110	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	86	NS
Washington St., 1114	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	86	NS
Washington St., 1201	multiple dwelling	1990 ca.	1-story stucco multi-family dwelling	94	NS
Washington St., 1312	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	103	NS
Washington St., 1401	single dwelling	1900	1-story brick veneer dwelling	110	NS
Washington St., 1406	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	111	NS
Washington St., 1408	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	111	NS
Washington St., 1410	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	111	NS
Washington St., 1501	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	118	NS
Washington St., 1506	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	119	NS
Washington St., 1600	offices	1980 ca.	1-story frame office building	127	NS
Washington St., 1606	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	127	NS
Washington St., 1606 rear	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	127	NS

[x] See continuation sheet 7-43

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Washington St., 1708	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	134	NS
Washington St., 1710	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	134	NS
Washington St., 1714	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	134	NS
West St., 101	clubhouse	1902 ca.	2-story frame clubhouse	61	982
West St., 305	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu commerical building	59	NS
West St., 307	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story cmu/brick veneer commerical building	59	NS
West St., 310	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story stucco commercial building; possibly older but altered	70	NS
West St., 511	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story stucco dwelling	57	NS
West St., 802	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; possibly older but altered	65	NS
West St., 807	single dwelling	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	54	NS
West St., 810	single dwelling and	various	1-story frame educational building; altered	55	940
West St., 902	single dwelling	1970 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	54	NS
West St., 904	mixed	1990 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	64	NS
West St., 905	single dwelling	1900	1-story frame dwelling now clad w/brick veneer; altered	64	1002
West St., 908	single dwelling	1950 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	64	1001
West St., 913	church	1900 ca.	1-story brick veneer church; altered	53	NS
West St., 1005	single dwelling	1900 ca.	2-story frame dwelling; altered	52	929
West St., 1008	single dwelling	2000	1-story frame dwelling	63	NS
West St., 1107	single dwelling	1920 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	51	922
Wilmington, 1108	commercial	1960 ca.	1-story metal commercial building	108	NS
Wilmington St., 401	single dwelling	1985 ca.	1-1/2 story frame dwelling	107	NS
Wilmington St., 402		1970 ca.	1-1/2 story frame ancillary dwelling	115	NS
Wilmington St., 512	single dwelling	1960 ca.	single story framed dwelling with hip roof. Extensively restored. Late 1930's or 1940's	114	1215
Wilmington St., 600	commercial	1975 ca.	1-story cmu/brick commercial building	105	NS
Wilmington St., 707	single dwelling	1955 ca.	1-story cmu dwelling	104	NS
Wilmington St., 801	single dwelling	1985 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	103	NS
Wilmington St., 906	single dwelling	1960 ca.	1-story frame dwelling	110	NS
Wilmington St., 909	church	1965 ca.	1-story brick veneer church	102	NS
Wilmington St., 1002	single dwelling	1910	1-story frame dwelling; altered	109	1195

[x] See continuation sheet 7-44

List of Nonontributing Resources, Continued

Address	Historic Use / Name	Date	Description	Block	Site Number
Wilmington St., 1109	single dwelling	1940 ca.	1-story frame dwelling; altered	100	**1159**
Wilmington St., 1404	multiple dwelling	1985 ca.	1-story brick veneer dwelling	111	**NS**

x See continuation sheet 7-45

Notes:

[1] Warren Boeschenstein, Historic American Towns Along the Atlantic Coast (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), p. 241.

[2] The location was also readily defensible, as it provided a clear line of sight along the river for a considerable distance, along which were vantages on which subsequent fortifications would be built. Colin Brooker has noted also the presence of what became known as Weir's pond, a former source of fresh water located in the present-day Northwest Quadrant neighborhood.

[3] See the historical narrative section dealing with pre-Civil War Beaufort by Brooker. Milner is quoted from page 1.

[4] Colin Brooker provides more information about the early ownership and subdivision of the Northwest Quadrant in his report The Northwest Quadrant, Beaufort, SC: A Preliminary History, 1710-1880 (Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999).

[5] Three of these larger Victorian houses remain on the 600 block of Craven Street. A fourth, at the northeast corner of Carteret Street, remained at the time of the 1968 Feiss-Wright survey but was subsequently demolished. The site on which this group sits was part of the original Central or Castle Square and a meat market and jail stood here in 1884. E. A. Scheper purchased the property in December 1892, subdivided it and the four houses were complete by the time the 1894 Sanborn map was compiled.

[6] 507 Craven Street was being remodelled in April 2000. Work included the replacement of an early twentieth century porch with that of compatible but conjectural design and the construction of an addition to the east.

[7] Martha A. Zierden and Jeanne A. Calhoun, An Archaeological Preservation Plan for Charleston, South Carolina, Archaeological Contributions 8 (Charleston, South Carolina: The Charleston Museum, 1984), pp. 109-195.

[8] Ibid.

[9] See Michael Trinkley, Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Survey of the Palmetto Iron Works, 1802 Lincoln Street, City of Columbia, Research Contribution 109 (Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1993).

x See continuation sheet 7-55

8. Statement of Significance

The Beaufort Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A nd C. Historically, the city is significant for its role as a major center of South Carolina's antebellum plantation culture, its contribution to the history of the Civil War and for the role it played in African-American history both during and after the war. Architecturally, the district is significant both for the high-style architecture produced by its pre-war planters and for the folk architectural patterns of its post-war African-American community. The National Park Service placed the Beaufort Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and in 1973 designated it as a National Historic Landmark District. Both listings were based almost exclusively on the significance of the city's antebellum history and architecture. This was due in large part to the limitations of information available at the time documenting Beaufort's later history. Recent historical and architectural research indicates that the significance of Beaufort's historic district is much broader and more complex. While the tangible reminders of the town's antebellum past remain a major aspect of the district's importance, a full understanding of its significance must also include its Civil War and Reconstruction periods. The Civil War had a profound impact on Beaufort. Occupied by federal troops from December 1861 onward, the town along with the surrounding sea islands became the center of the Sea Island Experiment, the first attempt assimilate former African-American slaves into a post-slavery society and economy. During this period, there was almost a complete redistribution of land away from its former owners to African-Americans and to Northern and foreign newcomers. The result was the development of a social, political and economic order in the Beaufort area that was unique in the South. Not only did the town transform itself, but it provided a venue for an important chapter in African American history where a substantial population majority and an ability to own property lent "...a tangible element that Constitutional amendments could not provide: the beginnings of economic self-sufficiency." Therefore, in addition to the history of its antebellum planters, the unique role Beaufort played in the history of the African-American experience in America is also of national importance. The contrast between these two historical periods and the tangible evidence of their impact on Beaufort's built environment provides a far more compelling argument for the district's listing on the National Register and designation as a National Historic Landmark than that upon which the designation was originally based.

This nomination is intended to supplement and expand the information provided in the original National Register nomination for the Beaufort Historic District as well a 1986 amendment to it that brought the district's period of significance to 1935. The district's period of significance is extended again through this nomination to 1950.

Note: The Historical Narrative begins on page 8-2 and the the architectural section of the statement of significance begins on page 8-73.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-2

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

General Introduction

The historical narrative had been edited from six separate background studies completed as part of the development of this revised nomination for the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District. Three of the reports examined the city's history chronologically focussing on how historical patterns were reflected in the built environment. Colin Brooker compiled "Beaufort, South Carolina, Before the Civil War (1700-1861)" and "Beaufort, South Carolina, During the Civil War (1861-1865)." David B. Schneider completed "Beaufort, South Carolina, After the Civil War (1865-1950)." These three reports have been edited together to form this historical narrative. In addition to these studies two additional topical reports were completed in an attempt to supplement the information available about African-American history in the city, which had previously been largely ignored by local historians. These studies included "African-Americans, Beaufort, South Carolina (1700-1950)" by Roslyn Saunders and Marquetta Goodwine and "The Northwest Quadrant, Beaufort, South Carolina: A Preliminary History, 1710-1880" by Colin Brooker. The findings of both reports have been edited into the historical narrative. The final report by the Chicora Foundation discusses the archeological significance of the district and has been included as a separate division within Statement of Significance.

Beaufort, South Carolina, Before the Civil War (1700-1861)

Introduction

The following presents the history of Beaufort over the period circa 1700 to 1861 and examines topics of settlement, growth, development and construction in the light of recent documentary, archeological and architectural research. The Beaufort District lost the vast majority of its deeds, conveyances, wills, private letters and commercial ledgers during the Civil War, but to a limited extent existing archival holdings still allow broad historical patterns to be reconstructed. In particular, a series of maps, extending back to the early 1700s and forward into the twentieth century, documents the growth of Beaufort and its surroundings over time.

Part I
Colonial and Revolutionary Periods

Earliest European Settlement

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the area surrounding Port Royal was dominated by international rivalries. The first European settlements were short lived. Charlesfort, built by French colonists under Jean Ribault on or near Parris Island in 1562, for instance, soon being deserted by its

x See continuation sheet 8-3

starving garrison and later destroyed by the Spanish in 1864. A Spanish settlement at Santa Elena, founded on Parris Island in 1566, lasted far longer but was disrupted by an Indian revolt in 1576 which saw destruction of the presidio's second fort, Fort San Felipe.[1] Reconstruction and erection of its successor, Fort San Marcos, by Menendez Marques came one year later but, though achieving a measure of prosperity or at least stability, the settlement which surrounded the encampment was ultimately abandoned in the face of British aggression during the summer of 1587.[2]

British shipping appeared regularly in waters off Port Royal only after 1630. In 1633 William Hilton visited and described what remained of Spanish Santa Elena. The same abandoned town was subsequently visited by Captain Robert Sandford in 1666. Sandford's voyage was financed by the Lords Proprietor of Carolina, a group organized under Charter issued by King Charles II of Great Britain in 1633. Hilton's and Sandford's accounts of their respective voyages stimulated the Lords Proprietor to send settlers to Port Royal but plans were frustrated by Atlantic storms which scattered the fleet carrying 150 would-be colonists from London to South Carolina in 1669. Eventually, landfall was made at Albermarle Point on the Ashley River near what is now Charleston. By general consent this site appeared "more fit to plant in than St Helena" as the latter was open to Spanish forces operating out of St. Augustine, Florida.

A second attempt was made to colonize Port Royal with Scottish settlers including a sizable contingent of convicted felons who, under the leadership of William Dunlop and Lord Cardross, founded Stuart Town in 1684. The colony, located on Port Royal Island, was ill fated, its leading members unwisely raiding Spanish mission settlements to the south. On August 17,1686, "Spanish and Indian forces took the town by surprise forcing the Scots, most of whom were sick with fever, to flee into the woods. After routing the inhabitants, the Spanish spent three days plundering houses and killing livestock. Finally, they burned Stuart town to the ground."[3] Despite this disaster, interest in South Carolina's southern frontier revived during the 1690s when warrants were issued on behalf of the British Crown for land scattered through what is now Beaufort County, such interest becoming more noticeable by the early 1700s.[4] The construction of a fort on, or near, the future site of Beaufort Town capable of housing thirty men and mounting three guns was authorized by the General Assembly on February 18, 1702/3. The area's strategic importance was underscored in October 1702, when an expedition was organized against Spanish St. Augustine near the site.

Foundation of Beaufort Town

Creation of the town itself was agreed by the Lords Proprietor on December 20, 1710.[5] A charter issued on January 17, 1710/11, states that: "several of the inhabitants of that part of the Province of Carolina have represented great conveniences and advantages by constructing a port upon the River called Port Royal in Granville County being the most proper place in that part of the Province for ships of Great Britain to take in masts, pitch, tar, turpentine and other naval stores." The document proceeded to order building of the town named after Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort. An act setting up the Parish

x See continuation sheet 8-4

of St. Helena received Royal Assent just over one year later on June 17, 1712. In the interval, construction of a highway was proposed extending from the South Edisto River to the islands of Port Royal and St. Helena.

The earliest graphic representation of the new settlement is a manuscript plan defining a grid pattern of streets attributed to the year 1710/1711, presently in the collection of the Public Record Office in London.[6] This map was perhaps based on a survey of Port Royal made by John Barnwell acting on orders from the General Assembly in 1703, since the Public Record manuscript illustrates with considerable accuracy an area extending west from what is now Hamar Street to the Point, formerly Black's Point, and north from Bay Street to Duke Street.[7] Basically geometric yet somewhat irregular, the town plan was made to fit a great bend or meander in the Beaufort River, its streets running almost due east/west and north/south.

Within the grid pattern, an open space bisected north/south by Carteret Street and east/west by Craven Street appears from the beginning. First called Central Square, this area was also known as Castle Square suggesting that the blockhouse thought to have been erected in Beaufort during 1703 stood either here or somewhere nearby.[8] Beyond, land located between the present Duke and Boundary Streets, constituted glebe or common land set aside for the communal benefit of St. Helena Parish.[9]

Early Eighteenth century Development

The first large group of Beaufort Town land grants to householders came in July, 1717 and a second group followed on August 8, 1717. Almost all lots so conveyed were located east of Charles Street, then termed the town's "outermost street."

Early building activity in Beaufort is poorly documented. Conflict with the local Yemassee Indians erupted into open warfare during 1715.[10] While its inhabitants escaped by seeking refuge on board a smuggler's ship, Beaufort Town was pillaged and the entire southern frontier of South Carolina remained in a state of turmoil and uncertainty until 1718.

Not surprisingly, subsequent rebuilding was slow. During the mid 1720s, the St. Helena Parish Church was "still unfinished and not fitt to preach in" while the "parsonage house" was not yet begun, even though more than £1,200 had been collected by public subscription towards construction of the two buildings.[11] In 1724, Col. John Woodward was "empowered" by the South Carolina Assembly to finish "the fort...with as little expence to the Publick as possible" but whether this structure was the same fort apparently begun a few years before the town's foundation is uncertain.[12] Almost nothing is known about Beaufort's earliest fortifications except that Woodward's bill submitted to the General Assembly on March 17, 1724 totaled £209.5.0 and that the Assembly ordered "a proper flag" for the presumably completed fort in November of the following year. The fort itself is illustrated by John Gascoigne's "Plan of Port Royal in South Carolina, published in London in 1729, which shows a square enclosure

x See continuation sheet 8-5

with corner bastions, but whether this is an actual or conventional representation is uncertain. Neither is the structure exactly located, Gascoigne's Plan leading certain observers to conclude that the fort was erected on the south side of Bay Street just west of the present Wood's Memorial Bridge, a conclusion scarcely justified by Gascoigne's cartography. Rather, the 1729 chart suggests the fort was located on the Bay slightly west of a vertical north/south line drawn through St. Helena Church, near the present junction of Bay and Newcastle Streets in block #82.[13]

Gascoigne's chart shows a second fortification and defensive line east of the main fort. If not imaginary or hypothetical, the arrangement suggests that Beaufort's early-eighteenth century defenses were more extensive than previously documented.[14] In addition, the 1729 plan illustrates a pond located north-west of the church which must be Wyers Pond, illustrated by Civil War era maps as occupying all of the present block #95 and part of block #94, a feature part filled some time during the early-twentieth century.[15] That it appears on nautical charts may indicate the pond was considered an important source of fresh water by mariners from the early 1700s onwards and may have helped determine the location of Beaufort's first settlers.

During the late 1730s efforts were made to encourage the continued settlement and improvement of Beaufort Town, Governor Bull ordering a new survey and recommending more stringent building regulations in 1737.[16] The General Assembly proved dilatory not approving a bill authorizing such measures until 1740, new legislation then requiring every grantee of land in Beaufort to erect "a tenantable house of at least 30 feet by 15 feet with one brick chimney" within three years. Failure to comply incurred a fine of £2, the fines being used to fund a free school for poor children.

An annotated plan, clearly based on the Public Record Office plan of 1710/1711 and attributed to the early eighteenth-century, besides giving names of early grantees, shows that the block now known as block #89, containing lots designated #121, #218, #317 and #322 was then called "Church Square."[17] The two lots immediately to the east on block #78 were given the designation "Meeting Square," and were held in trust for the Presbyterian Meeting House burial ground and minister. Both areas still retain their original religious functions. Block #89 is the site of St. Helena Episcopal Church and. Block #78 became property of the Baptist Church during the late-eighteenth century.

Over the next two decades, mercantile activity in Beaufort Town is attested by grants plus a few deeds and conveyances which were either registered in Charleston, S. C. or have by chance survived the destruction of local archives. One example shows that two corner lots, numbered #113 and #114, located at the northwest junction of Bladen and King Streets were appropriated for His Majesty's Navy's Storehouse in 1745.[18] The location, in block #122, is of interest since it indicates maritime activity was not confined to the eastern part of Bay Street, which became a focus for Beaufort's most important merchant houses over the latter half of the eighteenth century. Rather, high bluffs to the west giving unobstructed views along the Beaufort River were evidently on occasion exploited for military purposes, a pattern destined to be repeated during the Civil War.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-6

Development of Bay Street

During the late 1750s and early 1760s, a period of accelerated growth and population increase, surviving documents indicate that speculation, investment and change initiated by Beaufort's merchant community towards Bay Street's eastern extremity emerged as a powerful force within what was an economy increasingly dominated by planters.[19] Indigo and rice fueled both agricultural and commercial enterprise, rice especially bringing the promise of handsome profits to planters and merchants alike.

The majority of lots fronting onto Bay Street's north side were granted in 1717 to a mixed group of merchants, planters and Indian traders. Development of so-called "water lots" to the south is not attested until May 1763 when Colonel Thomas Middleton obtained two adjoining water lots, each 61 feet wide at the "front" by 150 deep, located opposite town lot #2 in the current block #72, a property granted to him on November 23, 1764.[20] In 1765, Middleton, along with his business partners "advertised the first load of slaves to be shipped directly to Beaufort from Africa since the 1730s."[21] Another cargo of slaves was offered by the same firm in 1768 but by this time Middleton was dead, the two water lots, perhaps still undeveloped, having passed to his wife Anne Middleton in 1767.[22] In September 1763, John Gordon was assigned vacant land which extended down to the Beaufort River and measured "120 feet front x 202 deep" located in what is now block #50 opposite town lot #14, a corner lot bounded by Bay and Carteret Streets.[23] The same day, September 27, 1763, saw disposition of three more "water lots," this time to Francis Stuart. The first was an area 70 feet wide by 200 feet deep fronting town lot #301.[24] In the current block #61, located between West and Scott Streets, Stuart received a vacant double lot measuring "150 feet front and 177 feet depth" located opposite lots #9 and #10, property he already owned according to the 1763 Grant.[25] Part of this second lot became the site of the Captain Francis Saltus House (802 Bay Street, circa 1795, site #977). Grants of Water lots continued through 1764. In March John Barnwell obtained two parcels opposite town lots #4 and 5 immediately east of Thomas Middleton's property. This grant gave Barnwell 114 feet frontage along the Beaufort River, his parcels measuring 165 feet deep north/south.[26] West of Middleton's' holding, Colonel Daniel Hayward obtained land, measuring 63 feet wide by140 deep, situated opposite town lot #1, a property he held until his death in 1777 when it passed in trust to Judge Thomas Hayward, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence.[27] Towards the Bay's eastern extremity, one further 1764 grant is known, George Roupell obtaining land "fronting Town Lot No. 12" on April 23.[28] Subsequently, Roupell sold the holding to John Delagaye who probably built a store there some time before 1774.[29] Development of docks, landing stages and other maritime infrastructure followed, infilling areas on the south side of Bay Street which, by common consent, had been left open and free of major building since Beaufort's inception.

Surviving deeds and other legal instruments provide little information about specific building programs. The South Carolina Gazette, dated February 12, 1762 describes a new store then opened by

x See continuation sheet 8-7

Francis Stuart and Co. "adjoining that possessed by the late Mr. Purry on the Bay, in Beaufort, Port Royal" which, in conjunction with extant land grants, allows us to localize two mercantile establishments on the north side of Bay Street in block #60.[30] Stuart's emporium probably stood on lot #9 and/or on lot #10 while the "late Mr. Purry's store" probably occupied lot #8 immediately to the west.[31] Francis Stuart had become one of South Carolina's most successful merchants who also engaged in planting and shipbuilding. But, Stuart's most sought after commodity was credit, an inventory compiled soon after his premature death on September 22, 1766 revealing that payment for goods worth £149,900.1.9, a huge figure for the period, remained outstanding, apportioned between more than one hundred different merchants and plantation owners.

Nothing survives of either Stuart's or the "late Mr. Purry's" installations above ground but on town lot #12, in present block #49, remnants have been identified of another mercantile compound once owned by Daniel DeSaussure (1735-1798) which doubtless typified others erected on Bay Street during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Contemporary documents show that the two chief commodities traded here were indigo and rice. Now almost completely altered from its original aspect, Daniel DeSaussure's property is known through legal descriptions, old photographs and recent excavation. The property is also described by Zephaniah Kingsley who purchased it following the confiscation of DeSaussure's assets by British forces during the American Revolution. In sworn testimony, or rather since Kingsley belonged to the Society of Friends, affirmed testimony, given before a British Parliamentary Inquiry it was stated that "he was possessed in fee of two lots in Beaufort with houses on them... purchased, after their [first] confiscation in 1778 for 22,000 Dollars continental Papers," that "he let the two lots for 60 guineas a year" and that the property comprised: "a lot in Beaufort formerly Dnl. Dessure (sic) from east to west in front 60 feet with two good houses in front, one made use of as dwelling house, the other as a dry goods store, a Kitchen, dairy, wash house, smoke house, stables and other Buildings all in good repair built of Tabby and walled with same...[plus] directly opposite down by river side, a store built of tabby will hold 1000 lbs. of rice."[32] According to an Indenture dated January 4, 1774 DeSaussure, described as "a merchant of Beaufort," had obtained the property from his former partner "John Delasaye (presumably the merchant and planter John DelaGaye), formerly of the town of Beaufort..now residing at Nismes [presumably Nimes] in France..."[33] The same document shows loy #12 was conveyed to John Delasaye [DelaGaye] on June 11, 1765 "by Samuel and Elij. Prioleau; George Roupell and Elizabeth his wife, surviving executors and executrix of the last will of their father Samuel Prioleau."

Of the "dwelling house" Kingsley mentions no element remains above ground, the great Beaufort fire of 1907 leaving it an empty shell which was subsequently demolished. Remains of a second building, presumably Kingsley's "dry goods store," are incorporated into a surviving building at 715 Bay Street as tabby walls preserved to full original wall height. Documentary and archaeological information suggests early architectural development maximized the site's narrow frontage on Bay Street by placing the long axis of both the residence and the dry goods store at right angles to the street. A twelve-foot wide passage left between these two buildings doubtless gave access to a yard defined by the tabby wall Kingsley mentioned, various ancillary structures such as the kitchen, smokehouse, wash

x See continuation sheet 8-8

house and stables, all now destroyed) most likely being located here.[34] Photographs by Samuel A. Cooley taken during the Civil War show the main house incorporated three full stories over an elevated basement, its carefully proportioned three-bay south facade and two-story high porch being approached via gently curved brick or stone steps. Vernacular in character, the house nevertheless displayed some fashionable features, the second floor boasting a central doorway giving access to the south porch fitted with an elaborate carved wooden doorcase. The porch handrail here broke forward in a gentle ellipse adding an attractive grace note to the otherwise staid facade.

Early views of what Kingsley called his "Dry Goods Store" are not very clear but, like the "stores" built circa 1796 for Captain Francis Saltus on Bay Street's south side, this structure apparently incorporated one large area or several smaller ones at ground level and additional, presumably living, rooms lighted by dormer windows occupying the gable ended roof space. Nothing remains of the rice warehouse described in Zephaniah Kingsley's testimony, but the image of a tabby building answering his description located overlooking the Beaufort River opposite Lot #12 is preserved by Civil War period photographs. Loyalist testimony suggests that Zephaniah was not its builder. Rather, on stylistic grounds, John DelaGaye seems the most probable patron for the domestic building assemblage described above, which would date it some time before 1774, DelaGaye having perhaps built the rice and dry goods stores a few years before.

Ship owning and ship building were key enterprises for many of Beaufort's more successful merchants. Roland's The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Volume 1: 1514-1861 lists ten large vessels built near Beaufort between 1766 and 1775, at least three of which, The Atlantic, the Georgetown and the Ashley Cooper, were built by James Black who owned a shipbuilding yard on "the Point," often called Black's Point." Little is known is known of Black's installations but this shipyard or an adjacent one is documented to have come into the control of Captain Francis Saltus, acting as executor for James Black's estate, on January 23, 1819. Bounded to the south by the Port Royal River, Dr. Fickling's estate to the east, Federal Alley to the north, and land belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Bayard and Hamilton Street to the west, the property was then conveyed by John Dell "of Beaufort ....planter" for $17,000.[35] The legal description quoted places the location in or adjacent to the current block #13.

Public Buildings

Concerning Beaufort's public buildings before the American Revolution, details are either lost or sketchy. St. Helena's Church was under construction in 1724 and was probably finished soon thereafter. By 1757 lack of space had become acute for the growing congregation and structural deterioration serious and the Vestry then petitioned the South Carolina General Assembly "for their assistance towards repairing and enlarging the Church." The problems went unresolved until 1769, when Cornelius McCarty was paid £30 for "drawing two plans for rebuilding the church" and work began on a new building.

x See continuation sheet 8-9

Residential Development

As with public building, almost nothing certain is known of Beaufort's earliest private housing located away from Bay Street. It is claimed that 214 New Street dates to the 1720s or even 1717 but visible construction suggests erection much later, possibly between circa 1760 and 1765. The house is a one story timber framed dwelling with a gable roof, clustered brick chimney stack and garret accommodation lighted by end gable windows and dormers.[36] Elsewhere in Beaufort, pre-Revolutionary origins have been mooted for several of the town's dwellings but documentation which might settle questions of chronology and patronage has not yet surfaced. Perhaps the strongest cases can be made for the Chisholm House at 905-907 Bay Street (site #1031), a two story tabby built dwelling attributable on the basis of style to the late 1760s or early 1770s and the now much altered.[37] The William Johnson House, 414 New Street (site #858), a two story frame structure raised over an elevated tabby basement may have been built several years before 1776.

If almost all residential and commercial structures of the Colonial period have disappeared above ground, the street plan on which they were built survives more or less intact. Indeed this plan remains the most tangible artifact of Beaufort's formative phase while at the time preserving a record of urban growth extending over successive eras.

American Revolution

> *"The Beaufort district was devastated by the Revolutionary War. Most of the major plantations on Hilton Head Island and the mainland of St. Luke's and Prince William Parishes were partially or wholly destroyed. Thousands of slaves had been carried off by Major DeVeaux and other Tory and British raiders. Thousands more had run away seeking the protection of the British army. Many perished in the turmoil. The contending armies and partisan bands had decimated livestock herds, and in the lower part of the Beaufort District the cattle industry never recovered."*[38]

Like the local community of planters, Beaufort's merchant class was also hit hard during the Revolution, embargoes on rice and indigo promulgated in 1775 and 1776 forcing traders either out of business or into illicit smuggling operations. Loyalties were divided too. Daniel DeSaussure for instance, enthusiastically backed the Revolution outfitting Captain Barnwell and Captain Joiner on their first expedition to intercept gunpowder being shipped by the British into Savannah on August 2, 1775. Meanwhile, the loyalist sympathies of merchant Henry Stuart, brother and heir of Francis Stuart, were notorious.[39] Retribution from agents of the Crown was both swift and savage. During the British occupation of Charleston, Daniel DeSaussure was seized and sent to prison in St. Augustine Florida, all that remained of his real property being confiscated and sold.[40]

During the summer and fall of 1779 Beaufort was occupied by British forces. Their departure is chronicled by no less an authority than George Washington who wrote to Horatio Gates on November 1: "We have very agreeable news about our southern affairs.... In the Philadelphia paper of the 26th. It

x See continuation sheet 8-10

appears that Col. Maitland [of HM 49th Foot] has precipitately evacuated Beaufort leaving behind him, his hospital, artillery, stores and baggage."[41] What impact British troops had on the town is now difficult to assess. St. Helena Church suffered minor damage but whether damage was inflicted by soldiers or a product of unsettled times is not clear.[42] Circa 1900, Dr. John Archibald Johnson observed: "the only remaining memorial of that war within our present view, are two redoubts in our north western suburbs, thrown up to command the approaches to the town by the public highway known as the Shell Road." These structures are illustrated by two sketch maps. The first is dated 1806 and shows the redoubts positioned right and left of the main road entering Beaufort. The second map was probably made in 1863 or 1864 and indicates both structures were then plainly visible, though it appears the course of the Shell Road may have drifted slightly westwards over time. One redoubt is said to have stood until recently near the present Holiday Inn. Johnson also identifies the headquarters of the British General Augustine Prevost during Beaufort's occupation as "the dwelling now occupied by Gabriel Haynes at the corner of Carteret and Port Republic."

Part II
Federal and Antebellum Periods

Recovery and Expansion

It seems likely that merchants with Tory leanings such as Henry Stuart, Peter Lavien and William Bellinger Kelsal flourished during Beaufort's occupation by the British military. Later, all three, along with Zephaniah Kingsley and other traders, were driven out of South Carolina by the victorious Revolutionaries, losing their property and major assets in the process. Daniel DeSaussure was able to regain his former property on Bay Street in 1783, but only at an inflated price. A contemporary document records John Mark Verdier in partnership with "Daniel DeSaussure, George Smith and Josiah Smith at the sales of confiscated property held in Charleston" purchased "a certain Lott with the buildings thereon in the Town of Beaufort known in the plat of the said Town by Number Twelve and a low water Lott for the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds being the property of Zephaniah Kingsley who was banished from this state and estate confiscated."[43] John Mark Verdier apparently managed the partnership, operating out of Daniel DeSaussure's former store where he sold a wide variety of goods to townsmen and plantation owners.[44] He also opened his own commodity business, trading in indigo and, to a lesser extent, rice.

Despite drastic fluctuations in the price of local staples, Beaufort Town embarked upon a period of expansion and growth during the late 1780s, a process which continued through the first half of the new century. From about 1790, sea island cotton became the most profitable crop, William Elliott II being the first to plant seed at Myrtle Bank, his plantation on Hilton Head Island. The experiment, which succeeded beyond all expectations, made Elliott and his descendants rich. Close behind... "came General John Barnwell and his brothers...," Rowland et al remarking that the "wealth amassed by the sea island cotton planters between 1790 and 1825 made them among the richest families in early America.[45] Production figures for cotton are also cited:

x See continuation sheet 8-11

In the period from October 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790, 9,840 pounds of sea island cotton were exported from South Carolina. In the period from October 1, 1800 to September 30, 1801, 8,301,907 pounds were exported, The crop of 1804 was more than eight times that of 1794. Between 1790 and 1800 the price of cotton was averaging about thirty-five cents a pound at the ports. An even greater bonanza occurred in the last four years prior to 1820, when prices reached 62.3 cents per pound in 1818.[46]

Expansion of Beaufort Town North, 1785
(Old Common Neighborhood and Northwest Quadrant)

On March 24, 1785, an act of the South Carolina General Assembly instructed local officials "to expose for sale in whole or in lots the lands...known to be common adjoining the town of Beaufort."[47] Extrapolating from a map of 1799, it appears that the Old Common area was subdivided into blocks, the existing street grid being extended northwards from Duke Street. Three new east/west thoroughfares, Washington, Greene and Congress Streets, facilitated further subdivision and the existing highway, "the Shell Road" as it was often called, becoming the town's northern boundary called Boundary Street. Altogether, fifty-two blocks located between the newly extended Hamar and East Streets were added to the original layout, two blocks being set aside for communal purposes: block #131 as a "burying ground" and block #132 for a workhouse. The rest underwent subdivision, resulting lots being assigned numbers starting with "1" at the north-east corner of East and Duke Streets.[48]

According to cartographic sources, thirty-eight new blocks attracted purchasers of one or more lots before 1799.[49] In what is now known as the North-west Quadrant, owners included a list encompassing names of well known planters, merchants and businessmen whose motives for acquisition were perhaps for the most part, speculative. Other parcels were developed before the end of the eighteenth century, notable examples being found in blocks #41 and #42.[50] Block #42, comprising four lots, was purchased in its entirety by Edward Barnwell who soon after 1785 caused a large tabby house to be erected for his divorced sister, Elizabeth Barnwell Gough. To the south, block #43 was left open until after the Civil War allowing Mrs. Gough's Palladian style house to be seen in a park- like setting as befitted its classical villa form. To the north, on block #41, at 701 Greene Street, the Reverend James Graham is said to have erected a house circa 1785 of more traditional character, now known as the DeTreville House (site #880).

The Bay

New development and re-development along Bay Street's eastern extremity, an area often called "the Bay" in mid and late-eighteenth century advertisements, is not documented until 1796 when the construction of wharves, warehouses and other structures related to maritime activity was under way on the thoroughfare's south side. The initiative had been taken by three merchants. Two of them, John

x See continuation sheet 8-12

Rhodes and John Bold bought John Gordon's property located opposite town lot #14 while the third, Captain Francis Saltus, developed Francis Stuart's double lot opposite town lots #9 and #10. Certain town residents voiced opposition, first to limitations placed upon public river access and second to building encroachment over existing north/south street endings previously left open towards the Beaufort River. Hearing complaints, the Town's governing body halted further work, declaring all Crown Grants of water lots "had been improperly obtained."In December 1795 the Town sought validation for its position from the South Carolina General Assembly, Edward Barnwell in a petition writing:

> *Many years ago the heads of two of the streets in the said town [of Beaufort] were surveyed by some persons without the knowledge and contrary to the wish of the inhabitants residing therein; that upon an attempt of the persons surveying the same to build thereon they were prevented by the remonstrance of the inhabitants who threatened to destroy the same if built. That your petitioners have since that time considered the claim as being relinquished or that no attempt would be made to build upon the same. That however within the last year the persons holding the said streets have renewed their attempts to build upon them which would be highly detrimental to your petitioners...if said head of street are allowed to be built upon, that there will be no public landing in any part of the said town and of consequence that there can be no communication with the said town by water excepting when they may at the will of owners be compelled to pay a wharfage...*

After due deliberation, the General Assembly of 1796 passed an Act No. 1703 "to prevent certain streets in Beaufort from being stopped or obstructed." It reads:

> *...that from and after the passing of this Act, the streets in the said town, which run northwardly and southwardly, and which extend to Bay Street,.... shall be open and free, to the river, lying front of said town, and to be at all times accessible to all persons, and that all that land lying directly and immediately in front of the said streets down to the channel of the said river, whether the same be covered with the waters of the said river or not, shall for ever hereafter be considered the property of the said Town and shall not be granted ... unless it be by an Act of the Legislature passed for that purpose.*[51]

Recovery of lands deemed public but already built upon was permissible but Beaufort's Commissioners of Streets were required to obtain a jury verdict on the validity of any claim, pay full compensation for the land and its improvements and, in certain circumstances, full legal costs. Protests followed from merchants adversely effected by the new act. Francis Saltus placed before the South Carolina Senate an impressive"memorial." This document stated that Saltus bought his property in good faith "for valuable considerations." Having no doubt about the title, he had then proceeded "to erect buildings for a Dwelling house kitchen and stores" expending "great sums of money on improvements." Work was now at a standstill since he was "forbidden to make any improvements on part of the said lott until an enquiry could be made into the validity of the original grant," an inquiry

x See continuation sheet 8-13

which Saltus believed threatened not only his personal interests but those of other citizens whose real estate titles had long gone unchallenged.

Individual legislators agreed but the General Assembly took no action until 1800 when another petition submitted by Francis Saltus was considered. By new legislation, Act No. 1749 passed December 20, 1800, the earlier provisions were rescinded if persons "willing and desirous to retain their rights to lots opposite the streets in the town of Beaufort and not receive compensation" restrained from "ever building more buildings thereon"; made no further improvements other than wharfs and left the street endings clear. Today, while the kitchen described by Francis Saltus has disappeared and his wharf is no longer visible, two components of the scheme seem to have survived, namely the three-story tabby dwelling house and stores both built in tabby circa 1796.[52] For his dwelling, Saltus adopted a linear, one room deep plan configuration suited to the narrow available ground with an entrance on the north facade reached directly from Bay Street with only minimal separation from public right-of-way. Like the commercial structure on lot #12 owned by Daniel DeSaussure before the Revolution, the "stores" built by Francis Saltus incorporated retail space at ground level, living/storage accommodation above and attic spaces lighted by dormer windows, all accommodated within a long, narrow gable-ended tabby building erected at right angles to Bay Street.[53] Between his house and stores, Saltus mentions a wharf which during the nineteenth century became the customary berth for steam ships first introduced into Beaufort by Saltus's son-in-law, Dr. Henry Thomas Willis Lubbock.

Immediately opposite the Saltus house on Bay Street's north side, John Mark Verdier erected his residence circa 1801 (site #970), expending considerable sums on a two-story timber framed, hipped roof structure raised over an elevated tabby walled basement. Whether erection of the main building was accompanied by construction of outbuildings or commercial structures is not known, although early photographs suggest the presence of a free-standing kitchen and possible stable block located behind the residence. How representative or typical the Verdier House may have been in the larger context of building by Beaufort's merchant community at the turn of the eighteenth century is difficult to assess owing to widespread destruction and demolition.[54] It does appear certain that the early 1800s witnessed significant building and rebuilding along Bay Street's north side which, especially between Charles and Carteret Streets, continued as a center of mercantile endeavor until 1861 when all business was disrupted by the Civil War. Along Bay Street's south side, the ban on domestic building imposed by legislation in 1800 was respected until the 1830s or 1840s when it was either forgotten or ignored. Two individuals who built substantial houses here are known, Michael O'Connor who acquired property in block #61 and Abraham Cockcroft who purchased a portion of block #72.

The house erected by Michael O'Connor "a devout Catholic from Ireland [who] arrived in Beaufort in 1822" is illustrated by one of Samuel A. Cooley's 1864 photographs when a sign proclaimed it "the Beaufort Hotel." This three story high, four bay wide brick structure was built by "O'Donell of Charleston" during the late 1840s or early 1850s, J. J. O'Connol recording that the "boat plying between Savannah and Charleston, would touch at O'Connor's Wharf...bringing once in a while [a Catholic]... missionary who would ....say mass of a weekday at Michael O'Connor's." Entrance to O'Connor's

x See continuation sheet 8-14

wharf perhaps appears in Cooley's photograph, marked by gates and tall masonry posts located west of what is now the John Cross Tavern.[55]

In the adjacent block #72, Abraham Cockcroft built another brick house of monumental proportions, "T" shaped in plan and incorporating two stories over a high raised basement. The building remains notable today for its Greek Revival south porch which, overlooking the Beaufort river, features four two-story high Doric columns raised on tall brick piers. Like John Mark Verdier's house built more than fifty years before, Abraham Cockcroft's residence shows that some Beaufort merchants had the resources to build on a grandiose scale and adapted prevailing architectural fashion to their own needs. Yet, for all their fashionable echoes many such houses retain certain traditional features such as the "T" shaped ground plan adopted by Cockcroft or Verdier's "ballroom" already slightly outmoded when installed at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

West of Cockcroft's property commercial development during the late 1859 underscores how commercial, maritime and residential activities co-existed on Bay Street. In 1859 Franklin Talbird obtained an Act from the South Carolina legislature allowing him to erect a wharf at the end of Charles Street opposite lot #1 "below the low water outwards to a depth of 16 feet at low tide." During the same year, Captain John Murray applied for and was granted similar permission to erect a new wharf at the foot of his lot located opposite lot #2.[56]

Residential Development East and West

If the section of Bay Street bounded by Carteret street and Charles remained a stronghold for Beaufort's merchant community, areas east and west were favored by an elite group of planters who from the late 1780s onwards built an impressive group of town houses on lots which, although situated along Bay Street's north side, remained open towards the south. According to Milner Associates: "Owners of the newer houses ... emphasized grandeur by choosing large lots which allowed the visual strength of the mansion to be appreciated from a distance of more than a street's width. Rather than town houses, they were country houses in town." Many of these dwellings saw only seasonal occupancy, providing their owners with an escape from the discomforts and isolation of plantation life during oppressive summer months, opportunities for social interaction and a refuge during periods of sickness or uncertainty.[57]
Many such houses were designed to be seen from Beaufort's fluvial approaches, especially residences located in block #99; #107; #115 and #123 which occupy a high bluff giving unobstructed views along the Beaufort River towards its confluence with the Broad River estuary. Several early-nineteenth century owners here looked out towards their own plantations. John Joyner Smith for instance, at what is now 400 Wilmington Street, had a clear view towards his 700-acre Old Fort Plantation located on Port Royal Island. William Elliott III might have easily observed boat traffic coming from family holdings located on Parris and Bay Point Islands from his house, later called the "Anchorage," on block #91.

x See continuation sheet 8-15

The chronology of the architectural group under discussion is very uncertain. The oldest structure may be Tabby Manse located at 1211 Bay Street in block #99 thought to have been built by Thomas Fuller circa 1790 after the model of Elizabeth Barnwell Gough's house located at 705 Washington Street.[58] Both buildings incorporate two full stories over an elevated basement, both are constructed from tabby and both feature tripartite windows lighting back rooms accommodated within the top part of the "T." According to Stephen Barnwell "the great Elliott mansion in Beaufort"[59] located at 1103 Bay Street, now known as the Anchorage, was built by Ralph Emms Elliott (1764-1806), a planter who among other properties owned Cedar Grove Plantation on Port Royal Island. The building has also been attributed to Ralph's father, William Elliott I (1730-1778) but this seems unlikely, architectural style suggesting construction after William's death during the 1790s or, perhaps early 1800s. It is certain that an "R. Elliott" owned the lot, designated lot #300, on which the present Anchorage stands at the turn of the eighteenth century, a map dated 1799 attesting his name was then attached to the property. According to Barnwell, the Bay Street house subsequently became the property of Ralph's nephew, William Elliott III (1788-1863), an ownership confirmed by numerous anecdotal accounts dating back to the antebellum period.[60] A large, three-story high "T" shaped structure erected over a high raised basement with smooth stuccoed facades and a raised one-story south porch was illustrated in Civil War period photographs. Located towards the western end of Bay Street in block #123, the tabby-built Barnwell Castle, like the Anchorage, incorporated three full stories over an elevated basement. Projecting wings were rounded in plan rather than polygonal, a form matched in Charleston building of the early 1800s. Now demolished above ground , fragments of tabby foundation walls belonging to this structure exist below Beaufort's present Federal Court House at 1501 Bay Street (site #1245).[61]

Just before the Civil War, this neighborhood represented through its inhabitants, one of the largest concentrations of wealth in South Carolina. It should be observed that local planters evidenced highly eclectic tastes in architecture unencumbered by notions of academic propriety before the 1840s when many builders embraced Greek Revival detail.[62] Earlier, some planters had sought a certain monumentalism, the Robert Means House (1207 Bay Street, circa 1800, site #1154) and John Joyner Smith House (400 Wilmington Street, circa 1813, remodeled circa 1850, site #1222) both having south porches supported on double-story height columns of uncanonical proportions.[63] The Cuthbert House (1203 Bay Street, site #1153), circa 1810, is less eccentric in its use of Classical forms, employing the well tried formula of a two story high pedimented entrance porch supported on nearly correct Tuscan columns arranged in two tiers. Further west, yet another demolished building defies categorization, representing an essentially folk interpretation of the Federal style executed on an unusually large scale. Located at the corner of Newcastle and Bay Streets on a portion of block #81, the house, now demolished, which after the Civil War became known as the Sea Island Hotel, is said to have been built by Dr George Stoney (1795-1854) some time near 1820.[64] Subsequently the building was purchased by Nathaniel B. Heyward (1816-1891). Described as "an opulent planter and large estate holder," Nathaniel B. Heyward owned, among other properties, Whitehall Plantation on the Combahee River, his holdings incorporating 2,222 acres of improved fields and 10,000 acres of unimproved land.[65] The house on Bay Street reflected Heyward's elite status, early photographs of the lost structure showing it

x See continuation sheet 8-16

to have been one of Beaufort's more imposing domestic buildings built to look across Bay Street towards the Beaufort River.[66]

Once introduced, Greek Revival forms often provided a useful and fashionable screen for earlier and less up to date buildings. Examples are found on Bay Street , but two structures located on Craven Street are more representative. The Milton Maxcy House (1113 Bay Street, site #1110.01), also known as "Secession House," was built circa 1813 but was given a new south porch by Edmund Rhett circa 1850 as part of a larger rebuilding program. Around the same period, Thomas Rhett's house at 1009 Craven Street, built circa 1820, saw the installation of a similar south entrance porch incorporating two tiers of well proportioned fluted Doric columns raised upon brick arches. Located near Bay Street's eastern extremity, the Lewis Reeve Sams House (601 Bay Streeet, site #870) built in 1852 typifies the application of Greek Revival detailing to a newly built structure. One of Beaufort's most successful and comprehensive essays in the Neo-Classical style, the double pile two story building nevertheless, as is often the case in Beaufort, retains conventional elements including a raised tabby basement and "T" shaped floor plans organized about centrally positioned hallways.

A small timber framed outbuilding erected behind the main house, illustrates that despite slightly incongruous results, fashionable motifs were also adopted for utilitarian purposes. This building was probably the kitchen, cooking activities being kept separate and distinct from residential accommodation by Beaufort's elite until the Civil War.[67] Sanborn maps dated 1884 and 1899 show a cluster of additional dependencies grouped behind the Sams kitchen distributed along the property's northern boundary. These otherwise undocumented and unidentified structures may have included slave houses, a category of building now almost entirely absent from the Beaufort Historic District.[68]

A drawing of unknown date published by Stephen Barnwell illustrates outbuildings located behind Barnwell Castle, these defining one side of a fenced compound surrounding the main house which occupied the present block #123. Incorporating both single and two story structures, the range is diverse in form. The two largest buildings appear residential. These may have accommodated household slaves above some kind of activity area, a kitchen, wash room etc.[69] Unlike the majority of Beaufort's elite antebellum residences, Barnwell Castle was, according to Civil War period photographs and local legend, a house designed for occupancy by two households. Neighboring structures insofar as known, were almost all detached single family houses which in most cases faced due south. Early photographs indicate many residential lots were enclosed by fences, site layouts often recalling central settlement areas of local plantations known to have incorporated a main house, dependent outbuildings, including accommodation for house slaves and cooking facilities, grouped within an enclosed, usually fenced, yard.[70]

Milner Associate observed in 1979:

> *...most of the fervor for new construction and renovation seemed concentrated on the building of mansions. Few modest homes which favored the Greek revival were built before 1860. Those that*

x See continuation sheet 8-17

> *were , were built on the less favored rear lots and took three forms: the two* story *temple form house orientated towards the street, the two* story *traditional form, orientated to the south, and the one-*story *cottage.*[71]

Of the few antebellum temple front houses of modest size still extant, the best preserved is located one block north of Bay Street at 314 Charles Street, a raised two story structure thought to have been constructed for Sarah Gibbes Barnwell circa 1855. Orientated east/west, the timber framed structure is entered from the street west via a tiered porch which carries a pedimented gable end. Regrettably, smaller domestic buildings such as cottages of the period are not well understood, alteration having more or less obscured the character or identity of almost all surviving examples.

Black's Point Annexation

Colonial, Federal and antebellum records pertaining to the area now known as the "Point" are elusive. Before 1809, this area enjoyed a certain autonomy being located outside Beaufort Town as first defined by Colonial statute near the beginning of the eighteenth century. As late as 1799, town surveys ignored all settlement located east of East Street. But, soon after Beaufort's incorporation on December 17, 1803 the Intendant and Wardens began agitating for adjustment of the Town's boundaries as a matter of "urgent necessity" and "great importance." In 1809 the South Carolina legislature acted, declaring:

> *That from and immediately after the passing of this act, the following line shall constitute the boundary of the town of Beaufort, to wit: Commencing at the south end and on the west side of Hamar-street: thence running north on the same side of the said street , until it intersects Boundary-street, until it reaches the Port Royal river; thence directly east, across the channel of the said river; thence along the eastern and southern side of the said river, until it reaches Hamar-street, and thence directly north to Hamar-street.*[72]

By this Act, Black's Point became incorporated into Beaufort Town. The latter was given authority to name unnamed streets, lay out new streets on the Point and collect sufficient taxes from property owners to pay one half of damages awarded to individuals whose land had been requisitioned for road building purposes. Scattered records attest an unexpected pattern of mixed industrial and residential development here extending back into the late eighteenth century.

Industrial installations

Of particular interest are various instruments which mention milling, naval shipbuilding and brick-making, activities important to Beaufort's commercial life at a time when almost all manufactured goods were imported by sea. Unfortunately, these records provide locations or ownership names but little else. Thus almost nothing is known about a mill, located at the northeast corner of East and King Streets on what is now block #17 except that it belonged to the Rhodes family before 1862. This lost structure overlooked a wide tidal creek which still exists in modified form

[x] See continuation sheet 8-18

occupying half of block #18 and flowing into the Beaufort River. Formerly, a branch of the same creek continued east and west along the line of King Street, but was filled in during the late 1860s or early 1870s.[73] Consequently, an island incorporating areas now designated blocks #8; #12; and #13 ceased to be the separate entity shown on mid-nineteenth century maps.

A manuscript sketch of Beaufort's defenses dated 1808 fuels speculation concerning ship building in the vicinity since it locates an otherwise unknown "Navy Yard" either beside or close to the creek.[74] During 1808, Captain Francis Saltus is documented to have been building five gunboats for the U. S. Navy in Beaufort, Nathaniel Ingram acting as the supervising Navy agent. Block #13 itself presents other puzzles in the form of low tabby walls enclosing the area on east, south and west sides. Construction is best preserved west and south bordering land belonging, just before the Civil War, to Colonel Robert Barnwell and fragments are also preserved at Tidewater. Whether the wall was introduced to embank the site against river and tidal erosion or had some connection with shipbuilding is not clear. Neither is it known when or under what circumstances construction began, maps prepared for the U. S. Direct Tax Commission only showing that work was completed before 1863.

Residential Development
Family Enclaves and Compounds

As Beaufort prospered from the cultivation of long staple cotton, particularly after 1790, so did its more outlying neighborhoods.[75] Despite losses, the Point's legacy of historic houses remains rich today, though not entirely representative since few small scale dwellings or, as elsewhere in Beaufort, dependent buildings built before the Civil War have survived.

Little is known about dwellings erected on Black's Point before its absorption into Beaufort Town. One early structure located slightly to the east at 712 New Street is perhaps representative of a larger building group once found in the vicinity. Thought to have been erected by Benjamin Chaplin in 1791, the single story house raised on piers is a rare yet complete example of late-eighteenth century plantation style building transposed to an urban context. The massing and overall composition strongly resembles that of Retreat Plantation, situated near Battery Creek to the northwest of Beaufort, built some time before the American Revolution. No known source fully describes the building's early or original setting, our only information being that land to the northeast on block #21 was owned by John Fripp Chaplin circa 1815, who then built a substantial raised two story house with hipped roof and wrap around porches on its south side.[76]

On Black's Point itself, residential enclaves, some attached to and others separate from, industrial or commercial activity are better attested. Such enclaves, which may or may not have taken the form of distinct compounds, were established and maintained by families who were often closely related or linked by bonds of marriage.

x See continuation sheet 8-19

Thus at the junction of Hancock and Hamilton Streets, Colonel Thomas Talbird built a raised three story single pile, gable ended dwelling in tabby circa 1800, a structure which closely resembled the house built for Captain Francis Saltus on Bay Street before 1796.[77] Despite storm and war, Talbird's residence remained a focus for his family and descendants until January, 1907 when sparks drifting from a conflagration on Bay Street, caused the building's destruction.[78] Immediately to the east, a large tract belonged to the Sams family. Mid-nineteenth century maps also indicate that Hamilton, Rhodes, Bold and Means family holdings bordered Sams property further east and south. The oldest building here is said to be the Hext House (site #753), also known as Riverview at 207 Hancock Street. Considerably altered and partially rebuilt, the structure has been given early and mid-eighteenth century dates, but construction near 1770 seems most likely on the basis of style.[79]

More Fripp family holdings were located in blocks #7 and #13, areas cut off from the rest of Black's Point by tidal creeks. Before the Civil War, Robert Barnwell's parcel was the largest on the "island" occupying most of block #13. To the west, the remainder of block #13 had come into the ownership of William Fripp Senior some time before 1830, perhaps when Fripp's town residence "Tidewater," 302 Federal Street, was under construction.[80] Sociable, public spirited and generous, William Fripp Senior (1788-1861) typified the Beaufort district's planter elite, though he was far more successful in business than most of his associates.[81] United States Census returns for 1860 reveal that, William Fripp Senior was then, at least on paper, the richest resident of St. Helena Parish with real estate worth $100,000 and a personal estate valued at $220,000.[82] Much of Fripp's wealth was invested in slaves who numbered 326 persons ranging in age between two months and 80 years, an exceptionally large total for the period.

Located at the eastern end of Federal Street on a riverside site, Marshlands is said to have been erected circa 1814 by Dr. James Robert Verdier, second son of the merchant John Mark Verdier I. Before twentieth-century modification, the original structure exemplified a popular house type which here featured a raised two story central block organized about a central hall projecting north to create a stair tower. Single story wings enclosed by shed roofs formerly flanked the stair hall right and left, the two wings projecting east and west to create a "T" shaped plan.

Milner Associates noted in 1979 that between 1852 and 1860, "Beaufort put forth the most extensive construction effort in the town's nineteenth century history." Among the most impressive domestic structures built during this period, a house erected circa 1852 by Berners Barnwell Sams on the eastern half of block #5 ranks high. A planter and experienced builder in tabby, Sams chose brick for construction of his town house, perhaps shipping the material across the Beaufort River from newly opened brickyards on Lady's Island. "T" shaped in plan, 2-stories high, the house is memorable for its south porch supported by four double height Doric columns of giant proportion. North of the main house an "L" shaped range of outbuildings survive. Significantly, this range which probably included a kitchen and living spaces for house slaves was tabby walled, tabby remaining a cheaper option when compared with fired brick down until the Civil War. To the south, the Sams residence looked into block #6, an area kept open and undeveloped. Sams would have enjoyed an unobstructed view towards the

x See continuation sheet 8-20

Beaufort River, the landscape resembling an orderly yet consciously "picturesque" scene created around his plantation house on Datha Island where the main structure faced into a large rectangular fenced yard and beyond that, the Morgan River.[83] By fortunate chance, block #6. now known as "the Green," has remained a private open space.

The Sams House was soon joined by several other dwellings of extravagant size. Notable among them are the classical Edward Means house, erected by contractor Franklin Talbird circa 1855 and the Italianate Paul Hamilton House (100 Laurens Street, site #752) erected circa 1855. Built for Dr. Joseph Johnson, "the Castle" at 411 Craven Street (site #796) also establishes a "picturesque" sense of place, the "T" shaped house being sited to great advantage on block #19 immediately west of the inlet that once penetrated far into Black's Point. Cloaked in Gothic detail the house features six-sided brick columns, two stories high and raised on piers, and an arcade. Uniquely, contract documents survive dating from 1859 indicating how the contractor, J. S. Cooper, agreed "to build a brick dwelling house to the draught plans" using brick made on Dr. Johnson's plantation located near Brickyard Point, Lady's Island. Still under construction, the Castle was the last significant building to erected in Beaufort before Federal troops occupied the town in 1861.

Public Buildings

In 1805 the Charleston Courier published a description of Beaufort which stated the Town then had 656 white inhabitants, 944 black inhabitants and 180 resident students There were, the same source continues, 120 dwelling houses, 13 stores, 9 workshops, 4 schools, a college, an arsenal, a lodging house and 3 churches, Episcopal, Baptist and Independent Presbyterian.[84] Significantly, except for the jail, this list does not include any governmental or judicial institutions, an omission which reflects the fact that Beaufort had failed to maintain itself as the administrative center of Beaufort District after the Revolution, Coosawhatchie becoming county seat by act of the S. C. Legislature dated February 29, 1788. Consequently, "Castle Square," otherwise known as Central Square," in Beaufort did not develop into the focus envisaged by the draftees of the original town plan or early settlers. Only the jail, which occupied the corner of Craven and Carteret Streets, and ruins of a pre-Revolutionary courthouse serving to remind citizens of their former civic aspirations.[85] Civil War period photographs illustrate an open sided market structure, now destroyed, in the vicinity that was designed to display goods or produce. The south west side of block #36 was designated "market " on maps attributable to 1863.

To the west, along Craven Street, the Arsenal mentioned in 1805 survives in an enlarged and otherwise altered condition. Commenced in 1795, the original design incorporated two single-story tabby block-like buildings linked in linear fashion by a timber framed gun shed left open along its south side for access. One block accommodated arms, the other gunpowder and the entire assemblage was set in a compound enclosed by brick or tabby walls. Construction, completed 1779, was entrusted to Col. Thomas Talbird who, to reduce costs, omitted stucco external finishes from the tabby and substituted plain roof tiles for glazed ones. Results were disastrous, the building suffering a well documented history of leaks and deterioration until rebuilt for the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery in 1852 when the

x See continuation sheet 8-21

gun-shed was demolished and replaced by brick arcades supporting an upper level assembly room.[86] The enclosing wall was also re-constructed, the entire complex then being embellished with crenelations.[187]

Amongst educational buildings, the most ambitious was the Beaufort College, founded in October, 1795 by a group of citizens drawn almost exclusively from Beaufort's planter elite, John Mark Verdier I being the sole representative of Beaufort's merchant community.[88] Slow progress towards completion reflects Talbird's death during the course of work, insufficient funding and hurricane force winds which occasioned extensive damage. Nevertheless despite delays and its exceptional size (enclosing about 15,000 square feet) the building incurred little additional expense beyond that first budgeted. Still, it was ill fated, College authorities closing The first college building was closed in 1817 when Beaufort was devastated by an outbreak of yellow fever. This college never reopened, and the college was eventually relocated to a new site. The present Greek Revival building was built in 1852 to designs of John G. Barnwell.

St. Helena Church disestablished as a result of the American Revolution was slow to repair damages and remedy neglect after Beaufort's occupation by British troops in 1779. Work did not get underway before 1790 and was not completed until 1798. In October 1810, Vestry declared "the present Church is not only unsafe but is too small if repaired even for the present congregation." A far more comprehensive rebuilding program was realized in 1842. Portions of the old building's external walls were cut down to ground level and re-used as foundations for colonnades supporting side galleries.

The early 1840s also witnessed rebuilding of the Baptist Church located in block #78. Little is known about the original building which unconfirmed reports indicate was fabricated from tabby.[89] Financed largely through the efforts of Rev. Richard Fuller (1804-1876), the new structure executed in stuccoed brick represents Beaufort's earliest and largest essay in an emergent Greek Revival style, the entrance porch featuring Doric columns set in antis.[90] However, side elevations retain arch headed windows of late Georgian type, elements which underscore how unfamiliar local builders were with the new Neo-Classical idiom.[91]

The small, timber framed and gable-ended Catholic church of St. Peter the Apostle was erected in vaguely Greek Revival style during 1846, largely at the expense of the Irish immigrant, Michael O' Connor. O'Connor lies buried in the surrounding churchyard, his tomb, as befitting a patron donor, being placed on axis with the church altar.

x See continuation sheet 8-22

Beaufort, South Carolina, During the Civil War (1861-1865)

Introduction

Almost all civilian building activity ceased during the Civil War which, as might be expected, marks a watershed in local architectural as well as social history. Before 1861 one senses the stage was set for continued development of indigenous building traditions dependent upon local skills and materials such as tabby or the good quality brick beginning to be produced by kilns located on Lady's island. After the Civil War, former patrons had decamped and skilled workers been dispersed, most existing buildings entering a new phase of ownership which was totally divorced from the antebellum past. It soon became clear that the future of local building lay not with labor intensive craft-based technology, as had been practiced in Beaufort until the mid-nineteenth century, but with the standardized component and prefabricated units which made possible Hilton Head Island's mushroom-like growth as Union Headquarters during the early 1860s.

A key figure in this development was Hilton Head's "Superintendent of Building" Duncan C. Wilson who, when General Rufus Saxton ordered resettlement of "idle Negroes" camped about Beaufort in 1863, erected over the course of just three months, 400 timber framed houses "giving accommodation to 1200 persons" on St. Helena Island. If any such structures were erected in Beaufort is not yet known, the impression being that after 1861, many refugees and freedman, along perhaps with former house slaves, took up residence within the town using for the duration of hostilities both the existing building stock and some kind of temporary shelter.

Other kinds of architectural adaptation and reuse of structures originally built by a planter elite for its own use, are attested by contemporary photographs. Indeed, few documents can elicit a more immediate response than the images produced by, for example, Samuel A. Cooley, self styled "Photographer Tenth Army Corps" who in January 1863 was advertising his Beaufort studio located "next west to the Arsenal" where "three skillful operators from New York" worked, producing portraits, landscapes, cartes de visite and stereoscopic images.[92] Cooley had a traveling studio, too, which he used when documenting houses, streets and plantations familiar to the military, these images now providing an almost inexhaustible source of architectural information. Photographs of structures subsequently destroyed or substantially altered are especially valuable, examples including several large tabby houses located towards the east end of Bay Street requisitioned during the Civil War and lost in the "great" Beaufort fire of 1907. Far less accessible are formal records of the occupying forces and whatever remained of a civil administration after November, 1861, most sources remaining unpublished in State, National and even private collections.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-23

The Battle Of Port Royal, November, 1861

Following the constitutional convention of December 20th 1860, which declared South Carolina "forever severed" from the Union "...the Beaufort artillery tendered their services to the Governor of the State, and begun, at once, to prepare for the emergencies which might arise. The planters sent forward generous contributions of labor, and defenses were erected at several points. A temporary encampment was improvised at the west end of town, where an earthwork was thrown up, but never occupied."[93]

On the military front, matters remained tense yet at a standstill until April 12, 1861 when news arrived from Charleston concerning the bombardment of Fort Sumter:

> *...arriving at sunset, and conveying the intelligence to the citizens of our quiet little town, the excitement became almost wild. About twenty five members of the company were got together, the arsenal opened, accoutrements distributed etc. And at 10 p.m. of the same day, this portion of the battery was on its way to Fort Lyttelton.*[94]

Constructed at what is now called Spanish Point in 1809 to replace an earlier fortification wrecked during the Revolution, Fort Lyttelton was originally built of tabby, "in circular form in front and a straight line in rear."[95] By 1816 the fort needed extensive repair and was recommended for replacement but, some time before 1818, had evidently been part rebuilt and equipped with six cannon.[96] These same guns were still in position more than forty years later later. The Confederates constructed two additional forts, Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker. The forts were positioned so as to guard entry into Port Royal Sound, one to the north situated near the tip of Edding's Island at Bay Point, the other located opposite "2.2 nautical miles" to the south on Hilton Head Island.[97]

> *On Sunday, 3rd November, 1861, the formidable fleet destined for the reduction of the batteries at Port Royal entrance was seen passing over the bar. The Confederate authorities had been kept advised of its preparation: and a few days previously had been notified of its departure under Admiral Dupont, for these waters. A portion of Col. Dunovant's Regiment, between 300 and 400 men had reached Bay Point, thus augmenting our force on that island to about 600.*[98]

Thus begins Dr. John A. Johnson's account of the bombardment of Bay Point. The fleet, under Dupont was certainly formidable, including when it sailed from Hampton Roads on October 29, 1861, 17 warships, 25 colliers, 33 transports, 12,000 infantry, 600 marines and 157 big guns.[99] While the force's destination was not decided until it had put out to sea, Port Royal was known to be a likely target, indeed Dupont suspected a spy was supplying the Confederate side with confidential information.

Be this as it may, despite Union losses sustained during a gale encountered off Cape Hatteras, neither the garrison at Fort Beauregard or Fort Walker had a chance of defending themselves for long against the enemy's vast resources. Almost mesmerized by what he saw, Johnson reports how on Monday,

x See continuation sheet 8-24

Union ships were occupied with taking soundings and placing buoys. He counted thirty-six sail within the bar, anchored about one mile below the fort " just before sunset on Sunday. By the following night that number had increased to "sixty-four sail, including transports." Tuesday saw the enemy taking more soundings and the first brief skirmish as the adversaries tested each others strength. The Confederate guns proved ineffective, the Union ships being largely out of their range.

On Wednesday gale force winds brought an unexpected respite, delaying for one day the inevitable battle to come. "The enemy," Johnson wrote "continued at anchor, sullenly mute, and, in like manner motionless, save the wearisome, unvarying roll of the agitated sea." Taking advantage of bad weather, "a regiment under the command of Col. DeSaussure of Columbia" reinforced Fort Walker, a body of volunteers from Savannah bringing the fort's strength up to about 3000 men.[100] The guns having been tested and found wanting, Fort Beauregard's garrison now had time to contemplate their fate. Among officers and men there could have been little doubt about the outcome of the following day. Johnson describes how few slept either at Fort Walker or Bay Point on "that memorable Wednesday night. Although there could have been not a spark of hope" he wrote and "defeat and disaster [was] staring them in the face, those gallant patriots calmly and bravely awaited ... [morning]."

The following day, the Union attack continued. By two o'clock, all resistance from Fort Walker was over. Johnson reports: "the cessation of the fire, the huzzas from the fleet, and the well known "Yankee doodle" told but too plainly that the stronger of our defenses [i.e. Fort Walker] had fallen. It remained now to make good our retreat." After some further exchange, Dunovant gave the order to retreat, Elliott "taking up the line of march to Edding's Island " about one hour later. "

The Confederate troops were evacuated. According to Rosengarten, the majority of troops were got off on twelve flats poled or rowed by crews of reluctant slaves at gunpoint.[101] Their route took them from St. Phillip's Island along the wide reaches of Station Creek to Dr Jenkins' plantation on St. Helena Island, where they probably landed near what is now designated Station Creek County Boat Landing.[102] From there the men slowly made their way to Beaufort escorted by St. Helena Mounted Rifleman.[103] A few stragglers were left behind. When the evacuated troops reached Beaufort on Friday, they found the town almost deserted. Landing at the foot of Carteret Street on Friday evening, Johnson "looked in vain for one living creature, human or other, throughout the length and breadth of Bay Street."As in some fantastic dream, Johnson walked towards the Arsenal then turned right along Craven Street towards his brother's still unfinished house later called "the Castle." Every person he knew had slipped away, leaving behind almost all of their possessions. Wandering northeast along Federal Alley, Johnson encountered two German mechanics who described the flight of Beaufort's citizens, adding that they too were "just about to leave town on foot."

Why Beaufort's white population abandoned their homes and property so precipitously was a question debated among participants with increasing acrimony for many years after the event. Some claimed evacuation orders had been given by the Confederate authorities once it was clear that Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker had been lost. Others denied any orders had ever been given, Richard DeTreville

x See continuation sheet 8-25

maintaining that "whether or not an order was issued people left under the conviction that there was such an order." As one population left town, another entered, comprising for the most part plantation slaves who had been left behind by their owners or had gone into hiding when Federal forces arrived off the coast. These "ignorant and benighted creatures" as one writer called them "flocked into Beaufort, held high carnival in the deserted mansions, smashing doors, windows and furniture, and appropriating all that took their fancy. Rowland et al relate:

> *When Thomas Elliott slipped into Beaufort on November 8, he found that the homes had already been ransacked by the plantation slaves and that the debris of furniture and household goods cluttered the streets. When he arrived at his own home, Elliott found several plantation slaves reveling in the house, "Chloe, Steven's wife seated at Phoebe's piano playing away like the very Devil and two damsels upstairs dancing famously."*[104]

By Confederate Special Order Number 206, dated November 5, 1861, the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida were constituted a military department with General Robert E. Lee assigned commander.[105] Following his appointment, Lee immediately left Virginia by rail for South Carolina but arriving at Coosawatchie two days later he found what came to be called the Battle of Port Royal was already lost.

On the same day that General Lee met General Ripley, Union forces landed unopposed on Hilton Head. Fort Walker was taken over by Company C and Company B of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Regiment which found scenes of "perfect desolation." The full extent of the carnage was not known for several days. At first, fifty-eight Confederate men were reported killed but later Commodore Dupont received word that between twenty and thirty additional bodies had been found under the fort's wreckage.[106] Rev. Frederick Denison, records that the dead were buried near the fort according to the Episcopal rite read by the Chaplin of Dupont's flagship, the Wabash.[107] Fort Beauregard where casualties had been relatively light, was taken over on November 8, 1861, also by the Third Rhode Island Regiment, Company D of the unit being charged with "holding the fort and the region around it."

Federal Occupation

The first entry of Federal forces into Beaufort is described by an eyewitness, Lieutenant, later Rear-Admiral, Ammen:

> *On the afternoon of the 8th. General Sherman made a reconnaissance, on board the* ***Seneca****, several miles up the Beaufort river. On the following day that vessel was sent to Beaufort supported by two gunboats....On the wharves were hundreds of negroes, wild with excitement engaged in carrying moveables of every character and packing them in scows.*[108]

x See continuation sheet 8-26

The party, which must have landed at one of Bay Street's many docks "found only one white man who sat in the Post Office and seemed quite dazed" a figure who was later cruelly caricatured by northern newspapers. One day later, the Seneca returned, now carrying on board Du Pont and General Sherman who "endeavored by proclamation printed and distributed, to assure peaceable inhabitants of his protection.[109] But it was to be more than a month before any sizable military force appeared in Beaufort. What exactly happened during the interval between the Seneca's visit on November 10th and General Stevens' occupation of the town on December 11th is not clear. Evidently certain local planters and residents attempted to recover their more valuable belongings, but found nothing but anarchy. On the islands there were tales of owners "venturing over with increasing boldness, burning the cotton and terrorizing the negroes." The latter, Stevens estimated "numbered at least ten thousand."

Essential works at Hilton Head completed, General Isaac I. Stevens was ordered to occupy Beaufort: "Embarking his brigade and a section of Battery E, 3rd. US Artillery, under Lt. Dunbar R. Ransom, on steamers at Hilton Head, General Stevens on the Ocean Queen, with the 50th Pennsylvania, reached Beaufort at seven in the evening of December 11, landed and threw out a strong picket on the main road across the island, known as the Shell Road."[110] The next morning more troops were landed, Stevens advancing along the old road towards Port Royal Ferry. He returned only after dispersing the Confederate force which commanded the passage across the Coosaw from a blockhouse erected on the river's northern bank. In Beaufort "General Stevens at once cleared the blacks out of town, and established a camp in the suburbs for the temporary reception of refugees and negroes. He placed the troops under canvas in the outskirts, and prohibited their entering the town without a permit and strictly forbade all plundering, or even entering the empty houses."[111]

Stephens himself took up residence in John Joyner Smith's "fine mansion" located near the western end of Bay Street which then possessed "negro quarters and kitchens in detached buildings." Subsequently, a signal station was set up on the roof of the neighboring Edward Barnwell House to facilitate communication with Headquarters on Hilton Head Island. According to his son and biographer. "General Stevens continued to hold Beaufort, and the neighboring islands for five months without the occurrence of any military event of importance, chiefly occupied in thoroughly drilling and disciplining his troops."

In addition, cartographic sources suggest Stevens set about defending the approaches to Beaufort, installing two defensive lines across the Shell Road supported by flanking batteries. The first line of defense was called Fort Duane and comprised earthworks extending across a narrow neck of land lying east of Battery Creek.[112] Slightly south, a second line incorporated two batteries, Battery Saxton and Battery Seymour, supported by another work, Battery Burnside, located towards the southeast. To the south-west, Battery Brayton was erected on a small island and further west, Battery Taylor protected approaches from Battery Creek.[113] An undated circa 1864 map shows a larger installation located just beyond Beaufort town's northwestern boundary. Called Fort Stevens on the map, it seems likely that this structure was an earthwork erected by the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery in 1861.

x See continuation sheet 8-27

Stevens was proud of these efforts and the result of constant drills but outsiders were both alarmed and shocked by soldiers under his command. In April 1862, Laura Towne described bored and demoralized forces who were desperate for any diversion which might break the monotony of their lives."The walk through the town was so painful" she observed "not only for the desertion and desolation ; but more than that from the crowd of soldiery lounging, idling, growing desperate for amusement and occupation till they resort to brutality for excitement... "Besides the soldiers" she added "the streets are full of the oddest Negro children- dirty and ragged."

Three weeks or so before there had "descended on the Department of the South, like the locusts of Egypt, a swarm of treasury agents and humanitarians, male and female, all zealously bent on educating and elevating the "freedmen" as they immediately dubbed the blacks."[114] On Hilton Head Island, General Sherman had shown the group no sympathy, sending its members packing. In Beaufort Stevens received them with more courtesy. Even so, the humanitarians found their new surroundings dispiriting, evidence of wholesale looting and all it implied still being plain to see. Houses were "surrounded by heaps of broken furniture and broken wine and beer bottles," Edward S. Philbrick wrote in a letter to his wife. At the despoiled Edgar Fripp House it was noted "we kindle our fires with chips of polished mahogany." Like Laura Towne, Philbrick also commented upon the "quantities of Negro children" living in cabins associated with the larger residences, an observation suggesting that not all blacks had been turned out of Beaufort by General Stevens.

Rather, it seems that former house servants continued to occupy urban slave dwellings along perhaps with a proportion of former plantation field hands. If the Freedmen, as they were now called, stayed on the property of their former owners is not certain, although certain references indicate this may have been the case. On April 17, 1862, Stevens wrote: "I have endeavored to do all I could with propriety to facilitate everything which tended to the improvement of the condition of the negroes" yet rumors persisted that he was "unsound on the slavery question," a charge voiced before the United States Senate and refuted by General T. W. Sherman and several Treasury Agents. Stevens left Beaufort on May 29th, 1862, General Rufus Saxton arriving a day or two later to take charge of affairs.

A native of Greenfield, Massachusetts Saxton, who sometimes styled himself "Governor of the Sea Islands" had first entered Beaufort District in November, 1861 as General T. W. Sherman's Chief Quartermaster at Hilton Head. On April 29, 1862 he was assigned Brigadier General of Volunteers, his orders being to "take possession of all plantations heretofore occupied by rebels in the Department of the South and take charge of the inhabitants remaining thereon." Saxton did his best to carry out these instructions, his efforts on behalf of abandoned slaves and freedmen proving tireless. But, his conduct did not escape frequent criticism. One strident rebuke published by the Palmetto Herald questioned if the General's talents might have been "more suitably employed on active duty." However, few would now dispute an assessment published in reply by the Free South on December 12, 1863 which predicted, "history will accord more importance to the successful working of free labor made in [Saxton's} civil department than to the siege of Charleston."

x See continuation sheet 8-28

In January 1863, the Free South reported the Saxton's quarters were located in the "Lewis Sams house foot of Bay," meaning the Greek Revival style mansion built (in 1858) for Lewis Reeve Sams at Bay Street's eastern extremity.[115] Saxton's quarters adjoined Stephen Elliott's House which had been requisitioned for (or by) the Free South, this close proximity fueling complaints that Saxton's dealings with the newspaper's editor, James G. Thompson (who was to become his brother-in- law) were tinged with favoritism. Elsewhere on Bay Street, the Heyward House was, at the beginning of 1863, occupied by offices of the Post Commandant, Brigadier Seymour. The neighboring Widow Fuller House to the east housed officers of the General Superintendent of Contraband and Plantations, while the Provost Marshal Adjutant and Quartermaster were accommodated in another Fuller property located at the northeast corner of Bay and Carteret Streets. The Post Commissary and Post Treasurer occupied the Fripp and Chisholm house respectively, the first located "opposite the entrance to wharf Brannan , [the] latter at corner of West street." The Provost Marshal worked nearby, his rooms occupying part of Michael O'Connor's house, which eventually became the Beaufort Hotel, on the south side of Bay Street in block #61. "Offices of Post and Brigade,"were, the Free South reported, found "immediately in front of Dock Dupont in the Cockcroft and Porteus houses." Further east, photographs indicate that the Saltus/Habersham House had been adapted to accommodate a Commissary Store.[116] Just off Bay Street, the U.S. Tax Commission requisitioned Edmund Rhett's residence at what is now 1311 Craven Street.

Two military hospitals are mentioned during the early months of 1863. One, for officers, occupied Robert Barnwell's House "at the corner North and Hamilton Streets." Another, for "colored patients," was located at the corner of "Craven and New" in a Sams residence, presumably the Berners Barnwell Sams House at 310 New Street (site #865). Later during the same year the need for these and other hospitals, became all too clear the Free South for July 25, 1863 reporting:

> *Sunday last was a sad day in Beaufort. The arrival of the* ***Cosmopolitan*** *with the wounded from Morris island, bringing also the intelligence that our brave troops had been repulsed in the assault upon Fort Wagner... The wounded of the 54th Massachusetts came off the boat first, and as these sad evidences of the bravery and patriotism of the colored man passed through the lines of spectators every heart seemed to be touched, and we will vouch for it that no word of scorn or contempt for any negro soldiers will ever be heard from any who witnessed the sight....All day and far into the night did the sad procession pass toward the hospital, and every man and woman at the post who could do anything to alleviate the suffering of our brave fellows was soon busily at work.*

Contemporary accounts indicate men from the 54th Massachusetts were taken to the "Negro Hospital under Dr. Durand" which had thirty-three beds "all of them full." An accompanying list names sixty-nine casualties, (all Privates, under the heading "Hospital No. 6." Hospital No. 6 was identified on a manuscript map, now housed in the Library of Congress, and incorporated two main structures: Joseph Johnson's house and Joseph Hazel's house located immediately north. The same map shows that access to other hospitals and military facilities scattered about Black's Point, was facilitated by the

x See continuation sheet 8-29

installation of bridges or causeways across the creek which intruded into the areas' southeastern extremity. At Hospital No. 6, a dock also appears, which must have aided the delivery of supplies and transportation of personnel.[117]

Another dock serviced Hospital No. 1, described as "the most beautifully situated old private residence of Beaufort." Built by Paul Hamilton circa 1855, in July 1863 the house accommodated seventy-three beds all occupied by wounded men predominantly of the 100th New York, 62nd Ohio and 6th Connecticut regiments. The Library of Congress map shows block #6, now the Green, occupied by two small outbuildings and a group of military tents. The Hamilton House itself was photographed by Samuel Cooley, his images showing a surprising degree of dilapidation considering that the building was then at most ten or twelve years old. Doubtless it had been thoroughly ransacked in November 1861 like its neighbor to the north, Edgar Fripp's house "Tidalholm," later designated Hospital No. 7.

Other hospitals receiving casualties from Folly and Morris Islands in July, 1863 included two neighboring residences counted among the largest and formerly most luxurious of all Beaufort houses, Hospital No. 2, the Edward Means House in block #11 where "two large airy rooms" accommodated sixty patients, and Hospital No. 8, the Dr. Bernard Barnwell Sams House in block #5 which housed fifty-nine beds hastily brought into service "and being not ...quite so clean and bright ... as some of the rest." Hospital No. 3 comprised three contiguous buildings in block #9, the three story tabby house built by Col. Thomas Talbird circa 1800, an adjacent timber framed house once owned by Dr. Lewis Reeve Sams and John Archibald Johnson's town residence to the west. Situated off Black's Point, at the corner of Prince and Scott Streets, Hospital No. 4 occupied the house once owned by William Wigg Barnwell, having perhaps been brought into medical service sometime earlier than most of the hospitals enumerated above.

A few blocks north, the house built for Elizabeth Barnwell Gough, now 705 Washington Street, where it is likely Robert Barnwell Rhett, the so-called "Father of Secession," had been born and spent much of his childhood, housed the main part of Hospital No. 10, a group of buildings which also included Beaufort College and another Barnwell House (now demolished and occupied by part of the University of South Carolina) in block #31.[118] The last hospital mentioned by the article here cited is Hospital No. 9. According to the Library of Congress map, Hospital No. 9 was located on Bay Street in what had been General Stephen's headquarters, formerly John Joyner Smith's house. Assuming that hospital designations remained constant, a circumstance which requires confirmation, then the building must have been re-fitted for medical use some time between May 29th, 1862, when General Stephens left Beaufort for the last time and late July, 1863 when the wounded from Morris Island began to arrive. Military Hospital's designated on the Library of Congress Map, but not mentioned in July 1863 include Hospital No. 5 in "Barnwell Castle" on block #123; Hospital No. 11 in William Elliott's house on Bay Street, later named "the Anchorage"; Hospital No. 12 in St. Helena Church; Hospital No. 13 in the Lewis Reeve Sams House, 601 Bay Street, formerly General Saxton's quarters; Hospital No. 14 in the Baptist Church on Charles Street; and Hospital No. 15 in George Parsons Elliott's House at 1001 Bay Street. The Chief Medical Office is shown as occupying the house located at the northeast corner of Bay

x See continuation sheet 8-30

and Carteret Streets, a raised two story tabby dwelling built circa 1800 and owned by Dr. Thomas Fuller prior to the Civil War.

General Rufus Saxton had moved his headquarters into the Heyward House. One of Beaufort's largest Federal houses, this building located at the corner of Newcastle and Bay Streets, is said to have been built by Dr George Stoney some time near 1820. According to Stephen Barnwell, the building was subsequently purchased by Nathaniel B. Heyward (1816-1891) whose antebellum ownership of the property is confirmed by manuscript maps prepared for the Direct Tax Commission.[119] Under Federal occupancy, Elizabeth Hyde Botume who stayed in the house as a guest of General Saxton noted that "all the lower part of the great house was used for military purposes."[120] She also mentions "family rooms" which were presumably located above.

It was from the Heyward house that what came to be called the Port Royal Experiment was largely orchestrated, an experiment which transformed social, ownership and ultimately land use patterns in the whole of Beaufort District. But, during the summer of 1863, Saxton's most pressing need was not for any grand plan but rather for housing the uncounted number of refugee and dispossessed 'freedmen" moving about areas under his jurisdiction.

Elizabeth Hyde Botume, a teacher sent south from Boston by the New England Freedman's Aid Society, gives vivid pictures of the scenes surrounding Saxton as he struggled to bring some order to what had become a chaotic situation. Soon after arriving, in October 1864, she observed "Negroes, negroes, negroes, they hover around like bees in a swarm..."[120] The town of Beaufort was "filled to overflowing with ex-slaves or freed people, who were always spoken of as contrabands. They... flocked here from every direction, from the plantations not far away, from "up country" and down south. Every boat that came in from any direction brought a cargo of fugitives. Later she remarked "for a long time Beaufort had been called the 'nigger's heaven' and 'the Black country' names which have clung to it ever since. Contrabands were coming into the Union lines and thence to the town, not only daily but hourly."[121]

In January 1865, Botume was living at Old Fort Plantation, a seven hundred acre property located on Port Royal Island two or three miles from Beaufort which had belonged to John Joyner Smith. She witnessed General W. T. Sherman' s advance:

> *It was an exciting time when Sherman's army marched through Georgia. The left wing or Tenth Army Corp's marched to Beaufort. A long procession of gunboats sailed up the [Beaufort] river past our place* [Old Fort Plantation]. .. *The first soldiers who landed in Beaufort supposed they were still in hostile territory, and they immediately took possession of the town, helping themselves to whatever they could lay their hands on. They were intoxicated with success, and for a few hours ran riot. General Saxton placed a strong guard around the town, with strict orders that no colored people should enter the lines. But with the army came a great gang of contrabands*

x See continuation sheet 8-31

to be housed and rationed and taken care of.... For the month that Sherman's army was stationed in and around Beaufort all supplies were used for the military.

Refugees who sought shelter at Old Fort Plantation apparently suffered real hardship as a result of food and other shortages, many coming down with pneumonia. Medical personnel sent from Beaufort to render assistance proved both unsympathetic and ineffectual, so much so that Botume pointedly remarked that Beaufort had gained the reputation for being "a depot for officials whom government did not know what to do with." But, there were still men in authority who either through idealism or a desire for revenge found energy to fuel the most extensive forced transfer of real property ever seen in South Carolina or perhaps anywhere else along the Eastern seaboard of the United States.[122] This process and the arguments surrounding it had began almost as soon as Federal forces entered the area, reaching partial realization in January 1864 when the first auctions of Beaufort real estate got underway.

Beaufort Town Lot Sales, 1863 and 1864

Central to a process which literally changed the face of Old Beaufort District, were activities of the Direct Tax Commission, authorized by "the act of Congress approved June 7th, 1862 entitled "an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States."[123] Testimony given before the U.S. Supreme Court describes how three Commissioners, A.D. Smith, William E. Wording and William H. Brisban, proceeded in October, 1862:

...to open an office at Beaufort, and to enter upon their duties; said commissioners then searched diligently for the records (of the titles) to the lands in Beaufort throughout the town and parish, and also for the records of the assessment and valuation of the lots as the same were enumerated and valued under the last assessment and valuation thereof made under the authority of the State of South Carolina .....they could not find either the records (of titles) or the records of the State assessment and valuation as the same were either destroyed, concealed or lost..." [124]

What the Commissioners did discover was: "an old assessment roll of the town and the Comptroller General's report of the State for the years 1857 or 1858. They also found:

...an old plat of the town of Beaufort of the date of 1799, by which it appeared that the town had been laid off into lots and blocks. But they found that many of the streets described were not opened, and also that additions had been made to some parts of the town , and these parts were not on the map.[125]

The Commissioners finally resolved that the early plat:

...should be used as a basis of description for their assessment rolls, and ordered a survey of the additions to the town to be made, and thus made a new plat of the town of Beaufort. ....in which

x See continuation sheet 8-32

the blocks throughout the town were designated by numbers and the lots in each block by letters of the alphabet.....The commissioners then proceeded to value the property, using said plat as a basis for description, according to their best judgment, and the best evidence they could obtain.[126]

Subsequently, in November, 1862, in what amounted to "an act of confiscation... intended to punish, without trial all who owned property in an insurrectionary district," a direct tax was assessed on each property, payable within sixty days at the Commission's office, Edmund Rhett's former house on Craven Street.[127] Since taxes "upon very few of the lots were paid," the Commissioners in an attempt to collect delinquent sums and redistribute property among Union supporters, advertised "a sale of lands for unpaid direct taxes" in a local newspaper, the New South, published January 10, 1863. Disposal of Beaufort town lots began on March 13, 1863, the majority of properties then being bought for the United States. Property thus acquired by the Government was, after much political maneuvering, offered again during the following year. The results of this second sale appeared in the New South published January 30, 1864.[128]

A few days before, several properties, including blocks #124, #125, #131 and #132, were excluded from the bidding. Block #131 had been designated as a "burying ground" circa 1799 and it seems likely that this designation was applicable in 1864. Similarly, block #132 annotated as "Square for Poor House" in 1799 was also reserved for public use, the neighboring blocks #124 and #125 perhaps having become a site for cemetery expansion. Less easily explained is the apparent exclusion from the Tax Sale of all other property located west of Monson Street, published results tabulating buyers of and sums paid for blocks #1 through #115 only.

Apparently the auction got off to a slow start, several properties on Black's Point either failing to find buyers or being excluded from the bidding since they still housed federal installations such as hospitals. Military personnel of all ranks were by far the largest identifiable group of purchasers, buying at least 110 parcels of 153 parcels known to have been sold at the January, 1864 Tax Sale.[129] Such sales were distributed throughout the town but not evenly, the largest number appearing west of Carteret Street. With the exception of Captain William James, few soldiers or sailors bought property on Black's Point east of East Street, Lieutenant J. S. Gibbs being another exception buying two parcels in block #20. Conversely, blocks #61 to #115 went almost exclusively to military buyers.

While the majority of these properties were residential in character or had potential for residential development, military buyers also competed with civilians for ownership of Beaufort's predominantly commercial core area located north and south of Bay Street between Charles and Carteret Streets. In block #49, of five listed purchasers only one, S. Hall, was identified as a soldier, civilian buyers including Gabriel Haynes, A.W. Hall, S. Mayo and S. C. Millette.[130]

Sylvanus Mayo, a merchant from New York, purchased "all of Lot F in Block Forty-nine (49)... for the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars he being a loyal citizen of the United States and the highest bidder for the same." Title to what had once been Daniel DeSaussure's house was conveyed by Land

x See continuation sheet 8-33

Certificate No. 16 and recorded November 2, 1868.[131] Slightly later, Mayo also bought lot D in block #50, thereby re-uniting land located on opposite sides of Bay Street which had been developed as a single unit over the last half of the eighteenth century.

Most of block #60 must still have been in the hands of the military during early 1864, only two sales then being recorded by the Free South, one located at the northeast corner of Port Republic and Scott Streets going to J. Cromwell, "soldier;" the other located on Bay Street going to F. D. Saupp, also probably a soldier, for $1,075. Opposite, two available lots in block #61 went to military buyers, H. W. Cass, "soldier," and Colonel Henry Moore bidding Lot E, on which stood Michael O'Connor's four story brick house, to $7,500, a record figure for any one lot in the sale. According to the testimony of Mary O'Connor before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1870, this house had been left to Mrs. O'Connor by her husband Michael O'Connor on his death in 1850. She, along with most other residents had fled Beaufort in November 1861, "leaving behind all her furniture valued at two thousand dollars or more." Subsequently, the building was occupied by the U. S. Provost Marshal, later being sold for nonpayment of the Direct Tax, the United States buying the property on March 13, 1863. The successful purchaser in January 1864 is identified as "Colonel Moore of the 47th New York regiment of Volunteers" who paid one quarter cash leaving the balance payable at the end of three years. But the balance was never paid, title eventually lapsing to the United States.

Ethnicity among purchasers is difficult to determine.[132] The majority of buyers were white males but a sprinkling of blacks and mulattos are attested as being successful bidders. Perhaps most prominent was Robert Smalls who paid $605 for lot B in block #23. The house on the lot was built circa 1834 by Henry McKee and is where Smalls is said to have been born into slavery.[133] A few months later, the Free South reported that Capt. Robert Smalls married Miss Lavinia Wilson on April 7, 1864, the ceremony being "held in the house of Smalls' former master where the Governor [General Rufus Saxton] and his lady admired different rooms of the house tastefully decorated and illuminated... a representation of some of the first families of the freedman."

June Harris bought lot A in block #12, which had formerly belonged to William Fripp Senior, at the auction of January, 1864.[134] Biographical information about June Harris is very limited, but the United States Census records that he was born in South Carolina circa 1815. During 1870 he is described as a black farmer, living with his wife Phoebe and a thirteen-year old person called Cudjo somewhere in Beaufort Town. Ten years later, a son named William is mentioned whose occupation is given as "sailor."[135] Harris was the first among five deacons of "Tabernacle Colored Baptist Church" who purchased title to lot F of block #69 from the Baptist Church of Beaufort. This was the site of the Tabernacle, a structure built during the 1840s which became the center for a group of blacks who left the main church and founded their own community in 1863.[136]

Of the military personnel who bought so heavily into the area, Sergeant Prince Rivers is the best known African-American, his personal and leadership qualities having been eulogized by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, "the first slave regiment mustered into the

x See continuation sheet 8-34

service of the United States."[137] Apparently born a slave near Beaufort where, before the Civil War he worked as a coachman, Rivers served in Hunter's Regiment and later became Color Sergeant in the the First South Carolina Volunteers under Higginson's command.[138] Higginson saw no reason why this "handsome and talented Negro" should not one day command "the Army of the Potomac" but Rivers pursued a political career instead, serving as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, later serving in the South Carolina House of Representatives and being appointed a Trial Justice.[139] At the 1864 land auction, Prince Rivers bought three contiguous blocks, #84, #85 an #86, located between Church and Newcastle Streets, the parcel as a whole bounded by Congress Street on its north side and Duke Street to the south. Four blocks east, the Freedman's Association purchased lot A in block #41, occupied by a house (now the DeTreville House, 701 Greene Street) later to become known as "the Mission" where Mrs. Rachel Mather, who subsequently founded a school for the "furtherance of Negro education," lived.

The purchases by blacks where among the first of many subsequent property sales and resales that entirely changed, as the Direct Tax Commissioners, General Saxton and a host of northern missionaries intended, Beaufort's former ownership patterns. While a few pre-Civil War owners recovered their property, the Tax Sale of 1864 set in motion new phases of development in both residential and commercial neighborhoods which had little or nothing to do with the aspirations of what had become an entirely discredited and marginalized antebellum elite.

One of the legacies of Federal land confiscation and redistribution was that lands north and west of the town of Beaufort were opened to development. The Federal government led the way, appropriating twenty nine acres located north of what was then termed Shell Road, now Boundary Street. for a military cemetery, now the National Cemetery. According to the original survey prepared for the Direct Tax Commission an area immediately west of the Cemetery was known as Higginsonville, a new village designed to accommodate freedman which failed to materialize in any meaningful form.

Commercial Development

After an initial hiatus, numerous new business ventures established, or attempted to establish, themselves on Bay Street and other "downtown" thoroughfares. At first development was strictly controlled by the military through licenses and trading regulations promulgated from General Headquarters, Hilton Head or from Beaufort itself. Circular No. 6, "Market Regulations," dated August 5, 1864, was perhaps typical, setting out a tariff of prices for vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs. Enforcement was by the Provost Marshal who had authority to arrest individuals who violated established rates, offenders risking fines and imprisonment. The building known "as the old market House" located in what was renamed Union Square was set apart for such sales which were banned from any other location within Beaufort "or the limits of [its] fortifications."

A few month earlier, in May, 1864, advertisements carried by the Free South attest a quickening of commercial activity. On Bay Street, John Lilly announced the opening of his Magnolia Hotel, in a house

x See continuation sheet 8-35

"formerly occupied by H.G. Judd next to General Saxton's residence," describing "a light and airy house in good repair...one minute's walk from [the] steamboat landing."[140] Henry Bram "begged to inform his friends" of the opening of a new restaurant called the "Lincoln House, located opposite Pier No. 1." More significant though are indications of new commercial building, one advertiser offering to let "a New Store, 40 x 16 two doors from the Stevens House on Bay street, same side westerly with privilege of a new wharf soon to be erected." This structure had "a rear building connected with it by platforms made either for cooking or sleeping apartments, twelve feet square looking on the river." In addition, the same advertiser offered "one ice house made in the most approved manner of the latest modern improvements- double-walled, filled in with sawdust and charcoal..." Another subscriber, James G. Thompson "General Land Agent" offered "the best lot for business in Beaufort at the corner of Bay Street and 9th (Charles Street)" along with block #130 "a splendid lot for a residence or a hotel" with river frontage and "fine oak trees."

As northern missionaries, humanitarians and speculators moved out onto the island plantations in 1863 to begin their work of bringing in crops under a free system of labor, the need for "plantation supplies" was met by C.G. Robbins whose store located on Bay Street opposite the Steven's House sold plows, whitewash, spades, brushes and a host of other necessities shipped from New York. Douglas and Co., located one door east of the Post Commissary sold military and naval goods, a variety of maps, charts, stationery and books being found for sale in the Post Office building.

But advertisements, indicate commercial activity did not diversify to any significant degree until after Lee's surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865.

Beaufort, South Carolina, After the Civil War (1865-1950)

Introduction

The Civil War had a profound impact on Beaufort. Occupied by federal troops from December 1861 onward, it, along with the surrounding sea islands, became the center of the Sea Island Experiment, the first attempt assimilate former African-American slaves into a post-slavery society and economy. During this period, there was almost a complete redistribution of land away from its former owners to African-Americans and to Northern and foreign newcomers. The result was the development of a social, political, and economic order in the Beaufort area that was unique in the South. Not only did the town transform itself but it provided a venue for an important chapter in African American history, where a substantial majority of population and an ability to own property lent "...a tangible element that Constitutional amendments could not provide: the beginnings of economic self-sufficiency."

[x] See continuation sheet 8-36

The Negro Paradise (1865-1913)

> *This at a time when Henry Ward Beecher found Charleston, S. C. to be 'owned by the Germans, run by the Irish, and enjoyed by the Negroes,' Beaufort County was largely owned by the Negroes, run by them, and enjoyed by them because of advantages they could not have found anywhere else in the South.*[141]

The war brought incredible change to the town of Beaufort. In its four years of federal occupation, virtually its entire pre-war population disappeared and was replaced by a new population composed of freedmen, people from Union states and immigrants. After the war, few of the planters returned as their fortunes were shattered and much of the town's property had been sold to the newcomers. What evolved in the coming decades was an unusual social order largely unknown outside coastal South Carolina. While African-Americans represented an overwhelming majority of the population, most of the local economy was controlled by the white newcomers and a handful of former planters. The educational opportunities provided African-Americans during the war continued and resulted in a relatively well-skilled work force that was able to take advantage of post-war economic opportunities. While as a group Beaufort's blacks were never able to amass the wealth of their white neighbors, they were able to purchase property and build houses. Their numerical superiority allowed them to largely control local politics into the early-twentieth century. For whatever reason, the racial strife that plagued much of the south during Reconstruction was, by contemporary accounts, kept in check by the balance between white economic power and black political strength. As a result, the end of Reconstruction which occurred throughout the state in 1876 was delayed in Beaufort for another thirty-seven years.

Population

The shift in Beaufort's population brought about by the war was dramatic. The town's white population fell from 850 in 1860 to 465 in 1870. The town's African-American population in 1870 stood at 1,274.[142] Of the African-Americans, 304 were classified as Mulattos and the remainder as blacks. Almost ninety percent of all residents had been born in South Carolina, the remainder having been born in the North and in foreign countries in about equal proportions. Of the fifty-nine white foreign-born Beaufortonians, the thirty-five Germans represented the the largest group. There were also nine residents from Ireland, six from England, five from France, two from Austria, an one each from Canada, Denmark, and Switzerland. Those from the North included both whites and a few African-Americans.

Throughout the period from 1870 through 1913, African-American majority in the city ranged from slightly more than three to one at the beginning of the period to slight less at its end. Countywide, the African-American majority was more dramatic, reaching ninety-two percent by 1890 and dropping under eighty percent only by 1920.

In the 1870 census, only 112 of the African-Americans listed an occupation. Of these, thirty were listed as keeping house, twenty-two were carpenters, seventeen were domestic servants, and the remainder

x See continuation sheet 8-37

worked in a variety of jobs. 53-year old R. H. Gleaves, from Pennsylvania, is listed as a Trial Justice, along with his wife Georgianna. L. Langley, 32, of Vermont was the School Commissioner. Rev. George Harris from Ohio was a preacher. Macon B. Allen, was a twenty-two year old school teacher from Massachusetts. Jane M. Smith from Maryland was serving as Postmaster and Richard H. Daily, from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, was listed as a restauranteur. Of the whites, 191 listed occupations. Other than the sixty-eight women who listed their occupations as "keeping house," the remainder included fifty-nine different occupations.

In 1870, fifty-eight whites owned real estate valued at $221,450 for an average of $3,818 per person. By contrast, seventy African-Americans owned property valued at $42,710 for an average of $610. Fifty of the 128 total property owners listed real estate assets of $1,000 or above. Englishman Alfred Williams, serving as County Sheriff, topped the list with $25,000. Eliza Hale, a woman keeping house from Maine was next with $15,000; followed by merchant George Woodman of Maine and grocer Jas. Crofut of New York with $10,000 each. Only three of the twenty-two people listing real estate in excess of $4,000 were whites born in South Carolina. This list included H. Stewart, a planter, $6,000; Dr. Joseph Johnson, a physician, $5,000; and Mary Rhett, keeping house, $4,000. With real estate worth $6000, Robert Smalls was the only African-American to top the $4,000 mark. Ten of the sixty individuals with real estate of over $1,000 were African-American.

Combined, African-Americans in 1870 accounted for almost fifty-four percent of property owners, yet the value of their property represented only sixteen percent of the total. According to 1892 figures quoted in the Palmetto Post, the number of African-American property owners had risen to 539, representing almost seventy-six percent of real property owners. While the per capita average value of real estate owned by African-Americans dropped from $610 to $354 during the period, it represented slightly more than thirty percent of the total value and certainly indicated much wider spread ownership among black Beaufortonians.

Politics

The numerical majority held by Beaufort's African-Americans in both the city and county translated into substantial political power. African-Americans dominated local politics throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, despite statewide trends that eroded black political influence and that started as soon as the war ended. Walter Edgar in South Carolina: A History (1998) wrote:

> *War comes in many forms, and armed combat is just one of them. White South Carolinians may have taken off their uniforms in 1865, but they did not stop fighting for the right to control their own affairs and restore order and harmony to their community.... [They] were able to regain control of the state because they mounted an insurgency against what they viewed as an alien government imposed upon them by a conquering foe.*[143]

x See continuation sheet 8-38

Efforts of the former planter class to return the status much like before the war initially failed. With the appointment of Benjamin Franklin Perry as South Carolina's provisional governor in June 1865, President Johnson's Reconstruction policies came to the state. A constitutional convention was held in September and the "state's antebellum elite dominated the proceedings in the very same location where the first sessions of the Secession Convention had been held."[144] The resulting constitution met the very minimal requirements for readmission to the Union laid out by Johnson in letter if not in spirit. In December the state General Assembly met and passed a series of acts which became known as the "Black Codes." These regulations, while recognizing that African-Americans had been freed from slavery, effectively reestablished many of the restrictions on their liberty that had been present before the war and added new ones in response to the changed circumstances. The laws were quickly deemed invalid by the federal military authority still overseeing the state. Failure of South Carolina and other southern states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which defined citizenship and guaranteed equal protection under the law precipitated the passage of the first and second Reconstruction Acts by Congress in March 1867. These laws reversed presidential Reconstruction, divided the southern states into five military districts, and expanded the requirements for readmitting the states into the Union.

A new constitutional convention was held in January 1868. Federal law required the vote of a majority of a state's registered voters to call a convention. South Carolina's white voters boycotted the election in an attempt to prevent the convention. They were unsuccessful and as a result "native white Carolinians had virtually no say in the state's constitution of 1868."[145] In only sixty days, the black-dominated convention adopted a new constitution based on that of the state of Ohio. The constitution afforded voting rights and educational opportunities to all without regard to race and transformed local politics by transferring budgetary and taxing authorities to elected county commissions. White South Carolinians immediately denounced the new constitution as being "a negro constitution, of a negro government, establishing negro equality."[146] According to Edgar, "White reaction to the convention and the constitution were the opening salvos in an unrelenting nine-year war to overthrow the Reconstruction regime."[147]

The state's African-American majority insured the ratification of the 1868 constitution. Statewide, the Republican Party won every major election, including almost ninety percent of the state legislature and eighty percent of its Senate. An Ohio native, Robert K. Scott was elected Governor. African-Americans were elected to a majority of the Republican house seats and to ten of the 25 Senate seats.[148]

Of the African-American elected officials, Edgar wrote:

> *Denigrating and dismissing black officeholders as illiterate, venal, propertyless rogues is one of the most enduring myths of Reconstruction. Most black legislators (87 percent) were literate; more than three-fourths were property owners and taxpayers. A majority were middle-class artisans, farmers, and shopkeepers–not former field hands. At least one-fourth had been free persons of color before the war.*[149]

x See continuation sheet 8-39

Edgar continues: "Of one charge, political inexperience, black Carolinians were guilty. Not only had they been excluded from the body politic before 1867, but once they had access to power there was considerable turnover in office."[150] Beaufort County produced a number of politicians who held state and federal office. Robert Smalls was by far the most influential of Beaufort's black politicians: "So pervasive was his local control that Smalls was accused of destroying free elections in Beaufort County, for most sea islanders looked to him automatically for political leadership from 1865 to 1886. It was only natural that Smalls' opponents desired to depose him as the 'King of Beaufort.'"[151] Smalls, the son of Jewish slave owner and a Negro slave woman, was born in Beaufort in 1839. Trained by his father in sail making, he also learned to pilot boats and to be a stevedore, a sailmaker and a sailor. He became a celebrated hero in the North during the Civil War when he stole the ship he had been piloting, "The Planter," and surrendered it to Union forces. He received a substantial reward and served in a number of capacities throughout the war, including promoting the use of African-American soldiers. On March 26, 1867, Smalls formed the Beaufort Republican Club with thirty-seven black and three white members. He was served as a Beaufort County delegate to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, was nominated for President of the Republican National Convention in 1868, and served in the South Carolina House of Representatives. Smalls was elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876, was defeated in 1878, and returned when the Republican house seated him after the 1880 election. He was unseated by E.W.M. Mackey in 1882, but returned after Mackey's death in 1884 for a short term and was reelected in 1884 to his last full term. He was appointed collector of the port of Beaufort after the election of Benjamin Harrison and retained the position, except for a short period during Cleveland's administration, until he retired in 1913. Smalls died on February 23, 1915, at age seventy-five.

Samuel J. Bampfield, born of free black parents in 1849, was the editor of the Beaufort New South and served as a state representative from 1874 to 1876. He held the office of clerk of court for twenty years and was appointed postmaster in 1897, serving until his death in 1899. Richard H. Gleaves, who came to Beaufort in September of 1866, served a trial justice (1870-1872), probate judge (1870-1872), commissioner of elections (1870-1872) and Lieutenant Governor in 1872 and 1874. William J. Whipper, one of Robert Smalls' chief rivals whom Ben Tillman described as "one of the ablest colored men I ever met," was raised in Michigan and was working in a law office when the war started After the war, he settled in Charleston and later moved to Beaufort where he was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1868 and later to the state legislature. Elected judge of the circuit court in 1875, Governor Chamberlain failed to commission him, Whipper later served as Beaufort County's Judge of Probate from 1882 to 1888.[152]

Thomas E. Miller, born in 1849 to free black parents, was elected school commissioner in 1874, to the state legislature in 1876 and 1878, and to the senate in 1880. In 1882, Miller served as state chairman of the Republican Party and played an important role in establishing a fusion ticket. A nominee for Congress in 1888 and 1890, he returned to the state legislature in 1894, but resigned in 1896 to become the first president of the state negro college in Orangeburg. Thomas J. Reynolds, a native of native of Beaufort County, served a single term in the state senate. Other black Beaufortonians who served in the

x See continuation sheet 8-40

South Carolina General assembly included: Hamilton Robinson, Benjamin Simons, Hastings Gantt, L. S. Mills, Joseph Robinson, W. H. Sheppard, F. S. Mitchell, J.C. Rice, J. J. Washington, A.C. Reynolds, James Wigg, T.R. Fields, M.C. Hamilton, and J.R. Rivers

Edgar states that as "outraged as whites were on social issues, it was the economic ones that opened the way for statewide action and the eventual overthrow of Reconstruction."[153] South Carolina's Reconstruction government was blatantly corrupt and it would soon lead to divisiveness within the Republican Party and its eventual forfeiture of power to the white Democrats. According to Edgar:

> *The decade after the Civil War witnessed a lapse of public ethics across the United States. Graft and corruption knew neither race nor party label, but in South Carolina the Republican Party was in power, and its membership was overwhelmingly black. Republicans may have had a difficult time governing South Carolina, but they had no trouble looting it.... Corruption was the Achilles heal of the Republican Party and Reconstruction in South Carolina. It gave opponents of Reconstruction a powerful weapon which they used effectively in the Northern press and in Washington.*[154]

Statewide, violence began to erupt as whites began to openly rebel against the sitting government. The Ku Klux Klan formed in the upstate in 1868 and quickly spread. By 1872:

> *The insurgency in South Carolina now came out in the open and proceeded on several fronts. Whites organizes rifle, saber, and gun clubs. Terrorism continued unchecked. The white community won the propaganda was by successfully manipulating the Northern press.... [Northern reporters] portrayed a "prostrate state" in the hands of Philistines–or worse.*[155]

Governor Chamberlain, who had been elected in 1874, attempted to moderate the Republican party in the early 1870s. His policy of fusion initially met with some success until the General Assembly appointed two Republicans, one of whom was Beaufortonian William J. Whipper, circuit judges in 1875. Chamberlain refused to seat either of them but the incident destroyed the willingness of the Democrats to cooperate. The gubernatorial race of 1876 pitted Chamberlain against Wade Hampton. A Civil War hero, Hampton enjoyed the widespread support of South Carolina's whites. The election results were bitterly contested as both sides claimed widespread fraud on the part of the other. As a consequence of the dispute, Hampton and the white Democrats set up and claimed as legitimate their own government. While Chamberlain's government was officially recognized by the federal government, which supported it with federal troops, Hampton's had the support of the mostly white taxpayers. Hampton called upon them to boycott paying taxes to the state and to voluntarily support his regime. As a result, Chamberlain's power eroded and soon the "Reconstruction regime in South Carolina had lost what little authority and legitimacy it had. No one paid Chamberlain's government any taxes or any mind. It continued to exist only because of the life support system supplied by federal troops.[17] In April 1877 the white propaganda campaign paid off for apathy in the North and the general perception of corruption

x See continuation sheet 8-41

resulted in newly-elected President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrawing federal troops from South Carolina. Governor Chamberlain left office later that month ending Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Francis Butler Simkins and Robert Hilliard Woody in South Carolina During Reconstruction, published in 1932, summed up the mindset that effectively returned the south to its old ways:

> *... it is not to be supposed that the Radical government, composed of carpetbaggers, scalawags, and Negroes and maintained in office by the Federal government and the black vote, could be acceptable to native whites. To them the constitutional convention of 1868 was the 'great unlawful,' the legislative assembly was unconstitutional, and its acts null and void. It was freely predicted that the Radical government could not last, that the colored man would lose his political power, and that the native whites, representing the wealth and intelligence of the state, would again be masters of the situation.*[156]

Under Hampton's administration, statewide political power in South Carolina was returned to the whites who had controlled it before the war. Still, African-Americans retained political control of some of the middle part of the state and much of the lowcountry. "Until the late 1880s the black majority in Beaufort was too powerful and too well organized to consider sharing power with whites; however, by the end of the decade the county's white minority had negotiated a fusion plan with the black majority to share offices."[157] At their convention in 1882, the Beaufort County Democratic Club elected a number of Beaufortonians who had been members of its pre-war elite, including William Elliott as chairman of the countywide executive committee, along with W. J. Verdier, B. B. Sams, and Thomas Talbird.[158]

During Hampton's administration the white minority began to take steps to disenfranchise black voters, despite the initial reluctance of many of their ranks. In 1882 the state adopted the so-called "Eight Box Law" designed to "thwart the poor and uneducated."[159] The law also required all voters to re-register by June 1882 and, if they failed to do so, they were barred from participating in all future elections. To make matters worse, local election officials were given tremendous latitude in determining voter eligibility. "In 1876 more than ninety-one thousand black Carolinians had voted; by 1888 not quite fourteen thousand did...[in] 1872 there had been ninety-six black legislators; by 1890 there were only seven."[160] The legislature also gerrymandered the states's congressional districts in 1882 to "cram as many black voters as possible into one district (the Seventh).... the district looked like a Rorschach test. It began on the banks of the Savannah River and meandered up the coast (excluding the city of Charleston) to Winyah Bay in Georgetown County; it then moved inland to include lower Richland and Sumter Counties. Also included were all or portions of Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Orangeburg, and Williamson Counties."[161]

Factions within Beaufort's Republican party occasionally found it in their interest to ally with the Democrats. Thomas Holt in The Emergence of Negro Political Leadership in South Carolina During Reconstruction found that "The tendency of one Republican faction to bolt and ally with the Democrats was ... a feature of Reconstruction politics that continued into the 1880s. One such bolt involved the

x See continuation sheet 8-42

normally 'safe' Republican county of Beaufort and the traditionally stalwart, regular Republican, Robert Smalls."[162] When Smalls returned to Beaufort in 1888 to run for Sheriff, he was unsuccessful at county convention as it was controlled by his political enemy William J. Whipper. Smalls and several others formed a fusion ticket with the Democrats. Years later a newspaper clipping indicated that the process of removing blacks from local political power was not yet complete: "...the fight, far from being over, was barely begun. For years afterward, negro Republicans continued to hold office in Beaufort county and town. In 1892 there was another partial Democratic victory which inspired a torchlight procession and, according to the optimistic account of this event in the Palmetto Post, 'the only thing to mar the occasion was an occasional piece of brick-bat cast at the procession by colored boys, two white people being struck by them.'"[163]

With the election of Benjamin Tillman's Reform ticket in 1890, he was able to develop a firm grasp on statewide politics. Even in Beaufort where blacks still retained political power, an underlying resentment and paternalistic view of African-American political leadership began to be openly expressed. The Palmetto Post, on August 11, 1892 stated that:

> *The colored people of the Town of Beaufort, because they are in a numerical majority, have an idea that they pay the most taxes and are entitled to the most offices. They do not pay a large amount of taxes as compared with the white people, but they hold the most of the offices. We believe, indeed, that every office of profit, except perhaps, one, is in the hands of the colored people. Out colored people are the best class in the world. They are kindly, respectful and obliging, and never seek more than what they are led to believe is their due.*

After quoting figures showing that whites owned most of the community's property and payed most of the its taxes, the article continued:

> *This shows that while the colored people hold almost all the offices in the town, and, we must say, are generally faithful in the performance of their duty, it has not been because they have a right to hold the same because of their taxpaying or voting power, but because the good, conservative, liberal white people believe they perform their duties correctly and are determined to keep the men in who will uphold the laws, rules and regulations of the town."*[164]

Under the administration of his hand-picked successor, Tillman was able in 1894 to orchestrate voter approval of a statewide constitutional convention. Tillman's purpose was to disenfranchise blacks and he stated on the floor of the U S. Senate: "We of the south have never recognized the right of the negro to govern white men, and we never will."[165] His other objective was to return to the state the powers the 1868 constitution had delegated to county governments. This constitution would also set the stage for the Jim Crow laws that would segregate the state shortly thereafter.

Attempts by Beaufort County's African-American leadership to prevent the disenfranchisement of blacks were futile. Beaufort legislator Whipper spoke before the state legislature regarding the suffrage

x See continuation sheet 8-43

question. He used Beaufort County as an example of the black community's willingness to accept white officeholders "even when they were outnumbered the whites by twenty to one."[166] Bampfield, who was Robert Small's son-in-law, reminded readers of The New South that "...unless some prompt action is taken these white supremacy howlers...will succeed in fastening upon the people an oligarchy of fraud that will keep the machine in power and honest people of the State under their heels for the next half century."[167]

Once drafted the new constitution was adopted without allowing voters to vote on it. As originally worded, the ability to understand and explain a section of the state constitution was all that was required to pass its literacy test. By 1898 that provision had been modified to require that voters be able to "both read and write any Section of the Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer own and have paid taxes on property assessed at $300 or more. Individuals guilty of 'burglary, arson..., perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife-beating..., fornication, sodomy, incest..., miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws' were disqualified. Convicted embezzlers and murderers, however, were not![168]

Of the six Republicans elected in the 1895 statewide general election, all were African-Americans and five of them, including Robert Smalls, Thomas E. Miller, William J. Whipper, James Wigg and Isaiah R. Reed, were from Beaufort County.[169]

Having secured the effective end of African-American participation in the political process, it was not long before black political influence disappeared in Beaufort, its last bastion. Neils Christensen, Jr., writing in 1903 stated that "...although literate male Negroes in that county outnumbered the white voters by 3,434 to 927, '...registration officials do not allow registered Negro voters to outnumber the whites.'"[170] Mary Jennie McGuire summed the demise of black political power in Beaufort in her dissertation "Getting Their Hands on the Land:"

> *Despite the new Constitution's dramatic assault on the black franchise, many sea islanders continued to vote well into the twentieth century. Not only did 2,300 St. Helena blacks still own land by 1900, many were also literate thanks to Penn School and the segregated but still active public schools, In addition, at least 1,361 blacks in the immediate Beaufort township area paid th poll tax in 1897, and 1,579 in 1909. With these requirements met Negroes continued to vote, causing fusionism to continue until 1913 in Beaufort County. It is not clear how Democrats captured County politics that year, but once in place they prohibited Negroes from outnumbering register whites regardless of ability to meet State requirements. The sea islanders' voting strength was made to be 'but a shadow' of the past with such actions. Within two years Robert Smalls died, and although the local white community honored his passing their control of County politics continued to be absolute.*[171]

On January 17, 1913, the Beaufort Gazette, in an article entitled "All White Councilmen for Beaufort," announced the "first general election held under the auspices of the Town Democratic Club.... with the result that the town has an all white council for the first time in many, many years."[172]

x See continuation sheet 8-44

The Economy

The war had had devastated Beaufort County's economy. The value of personal property in St. Helena's Parish dropped from $5,271,050 in 1860 to a mere $106,635 by 1870.[173] This reflected, of course, the lost value of the slaves and also the loss of personal property destroyed during the war. With the war, the county's economy was forced to undergo a radical change, and the commercial district in town would reflect it most tangibly as the built environment constructed by the former regime was adapted and changed to suit the needs of a new population. No longer would there be slave labor and the town would no longer serve as a transient refuge for the wealthy. It would become a year-round village with an economically diverse population.

As in most places, Beaufort County's economy ebbed and flowed as one dominant industry gave way to another and the mix of economic activities was constantly changing. Agriculture remained the principal employer. Rice and cotton production resumed but flourished to a much lesser degree than before the war, giving way to truck farming by the end of the nineteenth century. The phosphate industry provided a major boost to the county's economy beginning in the 1870s and lasting to the end of the century. As it ended tourism and the military entered the market. In addition, the construction of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad (later the Charleston and Western Carolina) in the 1870s provided a major transportation link. While it did not go through the town of Beaufort, the railroad did travel nearby along the narrow strip of land between the Beaufort River and Battery Creek toward Port Royal and was easily accessible to town via the extension of Bay Street (what is now Depot Road). Each of these economic trends had an impact on the town of Beaufort and its built environment. Some of the impacts were direct, as seen in the construction of facilities such as gins, storage and shipping facilities, and others were indirect providing income to individuals who purchased housing, goods and services.

Rice production in the years following the war was hampered by the destruction of much of its pre-war infrastructure. The capital required to restore rice fields and to meet high labor demands was scarce. Still rice production did resume and it continued throughout much of the nineteenth century. Production reached almost eight million bushels by 1907.[174] Sea Island cotton represented a more significant agricultural enterprise, however. Production had resumed on the islands surrounding Beaufort during the war, but it was never again able to attain the efficient production methods that had developed during the plantation era. Largely gone were the planters with their generations of expertise in the industry as were the slaves who possessed the knowledge and the stamina required to cultivate it. However, cotton production did resume. The output of several large-scale cotton growers combined with that of hundreds of small-scale predominantly African-American farmers to produce a respectable industry. Production returned to roughly half its pre-war level by the early 1870s. The rise of truck farming in the early twentieth century resulted in declining cotton production. By 1907 only 2,879 bales wee produced and production ended completely with the spread of the boll weevil into the county in 1919.[175]

[x] See continuation sheet 8-45

The production of cotton on the islands supported several cotton-related firms in town. George Waterhouse operated a large cotton gin and general warehouse on the Beaufort River opposite the south end of Charles Street. Waterhouse, a native of Maine, came to Beaufort during or immediately after the war and became a successful cotton factor and merchant. An 1883 article in the Palmetto Post mentions that he was to erect a new store on his site and adjacent property. M. D. Stafford, "the accomplished architect, has prepared the plans."[176] The expanded facility is shown on the 1884 Sanborn map. Waterhouse purchased one of the city's most prominent residences, the former Lewis Reeve Sams House (601 Bay Street, site#870) in 1869 and resided there until his death in 1894. His descendants retained the property until 1953.

G. M. Pollitzer, an Austrian immigrant, is first listed in the 1870 census as a cotton merchant. His "G. M. Pollitzer and Co. Cotton Warehouse and Gin" was located on the north side of Bay Street immediately west of the John Mark Verdier House, and was shown on successive Sanborn maps from 1884 through 1899. By 1905 it was vacant and was replaced by 1912 with a two-story commercial building (site #973). Maine native George F. Ricker's Beaufort Steam Mill and Cotton Gin was located at the northwest corner of Port Republic and West Streets behind a two story tabby dwelling that also served as the firm's office. The facility remained in operation well into the twentieth century and the house survived until the late 1950s or early 1960s when it was replaced by a small office building. At least one other cotton gin operated on Carteret Street but its was vacant by the time the 1884 Sanborn map was completed.

In addition to the town's cotton gins, grist mills also operated throughout the nineteenth century. The Carteret Mill, located at the northwest corner of Carteret and Port Republic Streets, was operated by C. Townsend and is shown on the 1884 Sanborn map. It was later operated by S. M. Wallace, a miller from Ohio who settled in Beaufort by 1870 and still later by the American Ginning Co. Vacant and dilapidated by 1899, it was later demolished. R. A. Long was operating a grist mill along the waterfront behind the Francis Saltus House on Bay Street (802 Bay Street, Site #977) by 1894. He expanded his facility to include an ice factory and an electric light plant by 1899. MacDonald Wilkins and Co. also developed a large gin at the foot of Carteret Street along the Beaufort River. The gin burned in the great fire of 1907 and was later rebuilt.

An 1882 article in the Palmetto Post stated: "The colored people of Beaufort complain of the high prices exacted from them for ginning of grist and meal, and some of the more enterprising are erecting a large building and propose to compete in the business with the mills now operating. They also propose to gin cotton, we learn."[177] The location of this gin has not been documented.

The production of fertilizer from phosphate rock, a form of marl common to the waterways of coastal South Carolina from Charleston south to Savannah, became a major industry after the Civil War. Several large phosphate companies were formed and soon set up branch operations in Beaufort. "Shipments of crude phosphate from the port of Charleston from 1867 to 1889 totalled 2,997,245 long tons and from Beaufort in the same period, 2,180,506 long tons." The value of these shipments was reported to be

x See continuation sheet 8-46

$33,000,000.[178] The mining operations occurred throughout the county and large processing plants were constructed along the Beaufort River and Battery Creek.

The impact on the local economy was dramatic. The Federal Writers' Project in 1938 noted that the industry "again brought work to the Negroes and wealth to the almost destitute white people of Beaufort... The county teemed with prosperity, and it was a boast that there was not a poor person in Beaufort County."[179] While the phosphate industry did not have a direct physical effect on the town of Beaufort, the jobs it created employed many of the towns residents and fueled the demand for local housing as well as goods and services. The vast majority of the workers associated with the industry were African-Americans. Guion Griffis Johnson writing in A Social History of the Sea Islands, quoted an article in the Beaufort Republican of November 23, 1871: "Our colored friends can look to the future with pleasure and know that they will not have to roam all over the country next summer to look for work but will find it on Bull River at the Oak Point Mine."[180]

In his 1924 book The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction, Alrutheus Ambush Taylor wrote: "The phosphate mining industry obtained the majority of its laborers from the Negroes who lived in the surrounding neighborhoods. Many of the Negro farmers in the coast region commended the farm work to their families and obtained employment in the phosphate works as a means of increasing family income. Likewise it appears that Negroes virtually monopolized the stevedore work around the wharves in Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort. They commanded the field as teamsters and they formed the more intelligent street laborers in the cities of the State."[181]

While much of the mining activity took place outside of town, an 1882 article in the Palmetto Post entitled "Beaufort River Rock" stated: "No less than twenty lighters are raising phosphate rock in Beaufort river, in front of the town. The rock raised is placed in barges and brought to the Port Royal Fertilizer Works by the tug Bachelor, where it undergoes all the formula of manipulation into commercial fertilizers."[182]

Phosphate mining and refining continued to proper until late in the century. In 1893 a major hurricane seriously damaged the infrastructure associated with the industry. A final blow to the industry came when Governor Tillman doubled the state tax on phosphate. Soon afterward competition from Florida and Tennessee effectively ended its profitability in South Carolina. But, as the phosphate industry was waning, the truck farming industry was developing.

W. H. Hull in his essay "A Farmer's El Dorado" published in The Southern Auto Guide and Directory of Beaufort County for 1918-1919 stated: "The history of the trucking industry of Beaufort County dates back between 25 and 30 years, possibly a year or two earlier. When the writer first came to Beaufort in 1889, the Phosphate Rock Mining Industry was at the peak of its prosperity, and the wages paid labor were so attractive and there was such a great demand for able-bodied men that farming was looked upon as an occupation for women and children and the physically unfit." With the loss of phosphate jobs, "...labor was forced to seek other occupations, as the mining industry gradually diminished until

x See continuation sheet 8-47

1903 when it ceased entirely.... With the loss of this industry, then, Beaufort became dependent almost entirely on Agriculture, and from that period the real development of the Truck Growing Industry dates."[183]

While the most prosperous period in the local truck farming industry would occur between World War I and the 1950s, it coupled with the continued production of cotton and the development of the timber industry to define Beaufort's economy. By 1905 the value of the truck farming industry reached half of that of its cotton production.[184] In 1911, 9,904 bales of cotton were ginned with an aggregate value of $350,000. The timber industry began locally in the 1880s and 1890s as timber companies began to acquire plantation land. A sawmill operated by R. R. Legare was constructed on the south side of Bay Street, just west of Hamar Street, by 1899. Neils Christensen built a large lumber yard and planing mill circa 1895 at the northwest corner of Port Republic and East Streets on The Point. The yard operated until the mid-twentieth century.[185] Christensen was Union veteran who was appointed the first Superintendent of the Beaufort U.S. National Cemetery. Active in the local community, he purchased the former Thomas Ledbetter House at 411 Bayard Street (site #780) in 1881. The property remained in his family's ownership until the 1960s.

The changes in the economy after the war were quickly reflected in the physical character of Beaufort's commercial district. Prior to 1861 the town's commercial core centered around a small number of merchants who catered mostly to the planters as there was only a small population outside of these two classes. The population in town shifted dramatically during the war with the few plantation owners who returned in a minority to those who had moved in from the North, the newly freed slaves and a number of European immigrants. An observer noted in 1891 that "The business of Beaufort is in the hands of Northerners and foreigners of which the Germans have built a well-to-do colony."[186] With the shift in population away from the relatively self-sufficient and transient planter population to a permanent year-round community, the need for businesses to support the new population grew. As a consequence, grocery, dry goods, and other stores sprang up along Bay Street. Where the 1860 census had listed nine merchants, thirteen storekeepers, a baker and nine clerks, by 1870 there were twenty merchants and twenty-one grocers as well as a number of other businesses.[187]

During the war, the three blocks of Bay Street between Carteret and Charles Streets had begun to take on the appearance of a Victorian-era commercial district when several former residences and mercantile houses were converted into shops. This trend continued after the war and by the time the city's first Sanborn Company fire insurance map was prepared in 1884, every building in the area was in commercial use. While some retained residences in their upper stories, the map shows a continuous line of drug stores, groceries, dry goods shops, offices and other businesses.

Subsequent editions of the Sanborn maps for Beaufort completed in 1889, 1894, 1899, 1905 and 1912 indicate that the commercial district remained active and showed evidence of continual renewal as buildings were remodeled or replaced. In 1912 an article in the Beaufort Gazette entitled "Signs of Progress Shown in Beaufort" stated: "In spite of the dry Spring and the August storm, the general decision is

x See continuation sheet 8-48

that the year 1911 brought much progress and prosperity to Beaufort. Many new people cast their lots with those already here. Much building activity was carried on, many new homes built, stores remodeled and much property changed hands. The prospects for 1912 are even brighter."[188]

In addition to its retail activities and its cotton and grist mills, the Bay Street commercial district was also home to a variety of other businesses. The waterfront was lined with warehouses and the wharves remained centers of activity shipping and receiving goods and passengers. A Coca Cola bottling works was located adjacent to R. A. Long's grist mill along the waterfront by 1912. By 1924 it was relocated to the southwest corner of Port Republic and Scott's Street (Site #968). Charles Chin Sang, a Chinese-American, moved to Beaufort from Charleston in 1899 and operated the Chero-Cola bottling works on Bay Street in a portion of the present-day Lipsitz Department Store (Site #974).[189]

Elsewhere in town J. A. Whitman's Iron and Wood Working Shop was located at the north end of New Street on the Beaufort River.[190] The 1899 Sanborn Map shows the C.C. Townsend Foundry and Machinery Shop on the southeast corner of Bladen and King Streets with the Beaufort Water Works just to its southeast. By 1905 Townsend's facility was referred to as "The Commercial Foundry and Machine Shop" and by 1912 was gone.

Despite their substantial majority in population, Beaufort's African-American community owned relatively few of its businesses.

> *Beaufort, long the center of Negro political influence, showed a meager business development among Negroes in comparison with that of the remainder of the state. In 1878 there was said to be only one small store in the town kept by a Negro and even in the surrounding countryside the stores were kept by 'German Jews and suchlike people.' A visitor, when told that there was a kind of black aristocracy, found it to consist of officials and several colored lawyers in criminal practice. There were one or two tailor shops and a small harnessmaker and several carpenters and tradesmen, some of whom undertook small contracts.*[191]

Among Beaufort's African-American merchants of the period was Samuel Washington who operated a grocery store at the northwest corner of Charles and Duke Streets. Caper Harmon operated a wheelwright business as did Jerry Savage.[192]

During the last decades of the nineteenth century Beaufort also developed a reputation as a resort town and a good place for tourists to visit. An advertisement for the Sea Island Hotel indicated that it would "...be reopened October 1st, 1872" and that it had been doubled in size to accommodate "...others seeking the genial southern clime to escape the rigors of the Northern seasons..."[193] An 1879 publication entitled "Beaufort, S.C. and Vicinity as a Winter & Summer Resort" stated: "Beaufort, as everybody knows, is ancient, and being ancient is interesting. A melancholy interest attaches to the fine and stately old mansions which border the water front, for here war has mad sad havoc with the old families, and few of those who dispensed magnificent hospitality in the ante-bellum days remain upon the scene of their

[x] See continuation sheet 8-49

former greatness."[194] The Beaufort Hotel, a three story brick building on the south side of Bay Street, is indicated for the first time on the 1889 Sanborn Map.

African-Americans also saw Beaufort as a recreational area. South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900 records that "A more elaborate variant of the picnic was the excursion. Religious groups, friendly societies, fire companies, militia organizations, and baseball clubs regularly hired excursion trains at special prices for transportation to conventions, informal gatherings with similar groups in other towns, or to various pleasure spots. The most popular destination of these groups was Charleston,.... Beaufort, in the midst of the picturesque sea island region, was another popular destination."[195]

When the United States government de-commissioned Fort Fremont on St. Helena's Island, an article in the Beaufort Gazette reasoned that "The action of the government in abandoning Fort Fremont has in a measure hurt Beaufort, but operations have already begun to sell the site and buildings for a summer resort and its abandonment may prove more a help than an injury."[196] In addition to transient visitors, the former plantation lands surrounding Beaufort began to attract wealthy new owners from the North and Midwest as hunting and fishing preserves. The historic town also began to attract newcomers. An article in the Beaufort Gazette from May 1913 stated: "Mr. C. H. Babcock of Rochester, N. Y., has bought from Mrs. Ritchie for $8,000, the house on Bay street to the west of Mrs. Dessasures, and will probably replace the house now standing on it with a new one by next fall.... Mr. Babcock has made Beaufort his winter home for several winters and has brought a considerable number of his friends here."[197]

Community Life

> *Perhaps the most hopeful fact about Reconstruction society was the survival or development of good feelings between the races. This statement seemingly contradicts previous assertions, for we have already given numerous examples of racial conflict. But it should not be forgotten that interracial relations in South Carolina have always involved a paradox. Affection and hatred, cooperation and conflict, have existed side by side. Individuals of one race professed hatred of the other race and practiced love; others professed love and practiced hatred. There can be no explicit answer to the question, Did the races like or dislike each other?.... But we do believe that the reader, after reading the evidence, will conclude that the last-named manifestation [cooperation] was of more importance in making up the complexity of interracial relations.*[198]

Francis Butler Simkins and Robert Hilliard Woody in their book South Carolina During Reconstruction presented a decidedly "Old South" view of the Reconstruction era. Still, their assessment of race relations in the state, especially in the late-nineteenth century, recognized the complexity of the relationship between blacks and whites. Perhaps nowhere else in the south was their assessment of the cooperative and generally peaceful coexistence of the races truer than in Beaufort. The balance that was struck between black political and white economic power undoubtedly was a major factor. Probably equally important was the relatively large number of affluent Northerners and foreigners. Of those listing real

x See continuation sheet 8-50

estate holdings in the 1870 census, these groups outnumbered the former planters by a margin of two to one. This unique balance of power was largely unheard outside of coastal South Carolina and lasted longer in Beaufort than elsewhere in the state.

Race relations were an important character-defining dimension of Beaufort's community life. It was the major element that differentiates late-nineteenth century Beaufort from the town as it would be after the effective end of black political influence in 1913. Published accounts from the period tend to indicate that the relationship between blacks, southern whites, and Northern and foreign-born whites was generally amiable and cooperative. While there certainly were exceptions, and contemporary accounts often reveal an undercurrent of dislike and distrust between each of the groups, relations seem never to have deteriorated to the extent they did elsewhere in the state where "...the whites do not think it wrong to shoot, stab, or knock down Negroes on slight provocation. It is actually thought a great point among certain classes to be able to boast that one has killed or beaten a Negro."[199]

Sir George Campbell, an Englishman visiting Beaufort in the 1870s, heard that it "had the reputation of being sort of a black paradise, and per contra, I rather expected a sort of white hell."[72] What he found was quite different than what he expected:

> *At no place that I have seen are the relations between the two races better and more peaceable.... The town of Beaufort is a favourite summer resort for white families from the interior. ...Here the blacks still control the elections and send their representatives to the State Assembly; but though they elect to the county and municipal offices they by no means elect blacks only. Many whites hold office, and I heard no complaint of colour difficulties in the local administration.... I say emphatically that nowhere are the relations between blacks and whites better, and nowhere does a traveler see fewer signs that political difficulties have been fatal to settlement.*[200]

Other accounts, even those written by whites after blacks lost their political influence and there was little incentive to portray blacks favorably, especially elected and appointed officials, generally did so. Writing about William J. Whipper, George Brown Tindall in South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900 stated that: "[Gov. Tindall] had been favorably impressed with Whipper upon hearing him defend before a colored jury a white youth charged with the murder of colored youth, and at another time observed him interpose his body to protect two white men threatened by a Negro mob, 'a position requiring pluck and courage that have blanched even white men under opposite conditions.'"[201]

Relations between Beaufort's blacks and those of the white planter class who returned after the war were undoubtedly more strained than they were with the Northern and foreign-born whites. Describing the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of their former townhouse after the war, "Miss Mary S. Hamilton, a noted educator of Beaufort, and daughter of Colonel Paul Hamilton" noted that her "... father stated to the crowd gathered that [the townhouse] was his wife's and her children's and he would bid a million dollars against another bidder who wanted it as a normal school for negroes."[202]

x See continuation sheet 8-51

Regardless of the true nature of relations between these three groups, Beaufort's African-America population formed the overwhelming majority of the population, about three to one, from the end of the war well into the next century. An 1891 account indicated that "Beaufort has about 4,000 inhabitants...an overwhelming Negro population- about three Negroes to one white man."[203] While some may have been former slaves of those whites who had been the masters of antebellum Beaufort, others were newcomers who sought refuge here during or immediately after the war or came to seek opportunity, much as had the Northerners and foreign whites.

The "Reports of Conditions and Operations July 1865 - Dec. 1866 of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands" stated: "From January first to this date nearly seventeen thousand (17000) Freedmen have arrived at Beaufort of whom not exceeding one thousand (1000) now remain this side of the Coosa. 350 of these are staying in the town, more than half of whom are paupers, with an uncommon proportion of very infirm and aged people."[204] Col. Thomas Higginson writing some years after the war related that: *"The chief of police in Beaufort, South Carolina, a colored man, told me that the colored population there required by little public assistance, though two thousand of them had removed from the upper parts of the State within a year and a half, thinking they could find better wages at Beaufort.*[205]

The migration of African-Americans from other parts of the state continued with many seeking to escape from declining conditions in other counties as Radical reconstruction ended. *"During 1878 and 1879 there was also a sizable migration of Negroes, estimated at 1,500, from the counties of Barnwell, Hampton, and Colleton, into the Republican County of Beaufort. Immigrants to Beaufort complained that they had been driven away from their homes by political persecution, and that when they returned for their friends some of them were shot at by white farmers who accused them of coming back to entice away the laborers."*[206] George Brown Tindall wrote that *"Robert Smalls argued that 'All the Negro wants is to be left alone....' He invites those in counties where life and property are not protected to migrate to Beaufort County, 'where I hardly think it probable that any prisoner will ever be taken from jail by a mob and lynched, let his color or offence [sic] be what it may.' He favored emigration only from communities where it was absolutely impossible for whites and Negroes to live together in peace, and then not out of the United States."*[208]

The return to Beaufort of former white planters was limited more than in other parts of the south by the extent to which land had been confiscated and redistributed during the war. Still a number of prominent pre-war families did return and were able to take an active role in the community. Among those who had returned by 1870 were members of the Barnwell, Chisholm, Fripp, Hazel, Jenkins, Johnson, Pope, Rhett, Sams, Stuart and Talbird families. Of those who listed real estate holdings, only six claimed as their occupation "planter," and of these, only three listed the value of their holdings. There were also two dentists, four lawyers and eight physicians. The total population of whites born in South Carolina was 275 representing just under sixty percent of all whites in town.

Education was likely another contributing factor to the relatively good relations between whites and blacks in Beaufort. Gilbert P. Voight, in his article "A South Carolina Negro Paradise," included a state-

x See continuation sheet 8-52

ment that the *"rather large number of good schools established for them... "*was, along with land ownership and political influence, what set Beaufort apart from conditions in the remainder of the state.[209]

In 1865 the American Missionary Association sent many from the North to continue the efforts of transitioning the "freedmen" into their roles as landowners and heads of households. "The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was established in the War Department by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. During the years of its greatest activity the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau resembled, in many ways, the work of later Federal social agencies. In addition to supervising the disposition of abandoned or confiscated lands, Bureau officers issued rations, clothing, and medicine to destitute refugees and freedmen, established hospitals and dispensaries, and supervised camps and settlements for the homeless. Bureau officers worked with members of benevolent and philanthropic organizations in dispensing relief, operating employment offices and establishing schools. The schools were of four types: day schools for instruction of young children, night schools for older children and parents, industrial schools for practical instruction, and Sunday or Sabbath schools for religious instruction.

Notable among schools established during the war was the Penn School begun on St. Helena Island in 1862. Under the direction of Laura M. Towne and Ellen Murray and later Rossa B. Cooley and Grace B. House, the school continued to operate until 1948 when it was absorbed into the state system. In 1868 Rachel Crane Mather of Boston established a school for girls on Port Royal Island. She and other Baptist missionaries responsible for the school lived in Beaufort in the house at 701 Greene Street (site #880). The Harbison School for blacks, established by Presbyterian missionaries, was located in the former William Wigg Barnwell House (site #818) from 1883 to 1909.[210] "In Beaufort as early as 1867, the Negroes had 'inaugurated their building for a free high school, bought and supported entirely by their own exertion.'"[211]

The state constitution of 1868 mandated the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools open to both races. In 1870 an act of the state legislature set up boards of county examiners with popularly elected trustees. As in the rest of the state, blacks and whites in Beaufort were educated separately. The availability of educational opportunities for Beaufort's black community, therefore, continued as did Northern financial assistance for black schools throughout the nineteenth century. An 1882 article in the Palmetto Post discussed a school run by Miss Bothume as being "mainly supported by the aid of persons living North who are disposed to advance the educational interests of the colored race."[212] George Brown Tindall, in South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900, stated: "...the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen founded in 1894 a school for the Negro youth of Beaufort after having for a number of years assisted Negro education through contributions to the public schools. Under the direction of G. M. Elliott, pastor of the Negro Presbyterian Church in Beaufort, the school had four teachers in 1897 offering instruction in four departments: primary, grammar, normal, and high school. From an enrollment of 21 in 1894 it increased to an enrollment of 189 in 1897."[213] By 1912, the public schools were located across Washington Street from each other. The black school, which was replaced by a new Beaufort Elementary School circa 1930, was on the north side on block #31 and the white

x See continuation sheet 8-53

school was to the south on block #32. The latter school incorporated the old Beaufort College building (site #841).

Important to the social life of all of Beaufort's residents were its churches. Prior to the war the prominent churches of the community were St. Helena's Episcopal Church (501 Church Street, site #1105), the Baptist Church of Beaufort (600 Craven Street, site #1073) and the smaller St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church (710 Carteret Street, site #893). The former churches, while originally founded for white congregations, developed substantial numbers of black worshipers before the war. The white congregations of these churches included all of Beaufort's principal families and the affluence of their congregations is reflected in the buildings they built. Each church resumed operation after the war.

After the war, Beaufort's African-American community established a number of additional churches many of which retain active congregations to the present day. Tabernacle Baptist Church (911 Craven Street, site #1026), originally built in 1811 by Beaufort Baptist Church as a meeting and lecture room, was purchased by five hundred African Americans at the end of the Civil War. First African Baptist Church (601 New Street, site #814) was funded in 1863 as a prayer house and by 1865 had 134 members. Grace Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (502 Charles Street, site #1074) was built by St. Helena's Episcopal Parish in 1858 for African Americans. Wesley United Methodist Church (701 West Street, site #942) was constructed as the Methodist Episcopal Church South circa 1848 and served mixed congregation. After the Civil War the original African American members resumed services in the church. The Berean Presbyterian Church (602 Carteret Street, site #900) was charted by Samuel J Bampfield and others on February 12, 1892. In 1932 it became the county's African American library which closed in 1965. Beaufort's African American church community formed a number of organizations including missionary and junior missionary societies and the Colored School Children's Gospel Circulation League, dedicated to encouraging young people to read the Bible.

Also important within the community were a number of social, fraternal, military and benevolent societies. There were both white and black chapters of the Masons and the International order of Odd Fellows. African-Americans participated in a number of such organizations that had "...an aggregate membership of more than one thousand... owned eleven buildings and lots valued at over $12,000."[214] The Sons of Beaufort Lodge No. 36 (607 West Street, site #946) survives with an active membership. Robert Smalls was a member of Masonic Lodge, Sons Of Beaufort, No. 36, and the Odd Fellows Lodge 2211. His daughter, Sarah Smalls Williams, was also the founder of the fourth oldest chapter of the Order of the Eastern Stars in South Carolina. Among the benevolent societies, far "more significant in the lives of the great masses were the burial aid societies. They took form in the years following the war and soon spread to every Negro community in the state. They exist today as one of the most successful experiments in cooperative societies ever known in the United States."

Beaufort's black military companies remained active as well. An article in the Palmetto Post from December 1891 recorded that at "the recent colored fair a silver pitcher was voted to the most popular colored military company."[215] Statewide, the "Negro militia, however, rapidly declined during the nine-

x See continuation sheet 8-54

ties, and by 1903 the only units left were the two companies in Beaufort."[216] A substantial number of black Union veterans lived in the community, many of whom are documented in the 1890 federal census of veterans. Beaufort's black veterans formed the David Hunter Post #9 of the Grand Army of the Republic after the war and built a meeting hall at 706 Newcastle Street (site #1202) in 1896. It is reported to be the only surviving building in South Carolina associated with the group.

In addition to participating in social, fraternal, military and benevolent organizations, Beaufort's black community recognized Decoration Day in June and celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in January. The Palmetto Post related that the 1912 Decoration Day event had attracted about 3,000 attendees.[217] Confederate Memorial Day, celebrated by white South Carolinians throughout the state, does not appear to have been openly celebrated in Beaufort during the period.

Several newspapers were published after the Civil War by African-Americans. The Beaufort Sea Island News, founded in 1879, was a successor to the Beaufort Tribune, which had been established in 1874 as an independent Republican paper by W.M. French. With the demise of the major Republican journals after the collapse of the Chamberlain government, the Sea Island News was for many years the leading Republican newspaper in the state. Its editor, P.B. Morris, made it a "bright and spicy journal..., the best colored newspaper published in the South." The New South, edited by S. J. Bampfield, "a seven column weekly of four pages, carried national dispatches from the Southern Associated Press and a respectable amount of national advertising. It compared favorably with small town white weeklies of similar circulation."[218]

Social Beaufort during the period from 1865 to 1913 must have been as rich the diversity of its population. A visitor to town would likely encounter the juxtaposition of the varied cultural influences of its aristocratic former planters, its many foreign-born newcomers, those who had moved from the North and African-Americans. Of the latter group, it was written: "Speaking a dialect of their own which, in its pure form, outsiders cannot understand, living a life of their own which mentally, ... and physically is distinct and different from the white man's, the gullahs of the sea islands and the adjacent mainland are probably the most 'separate' social group in the United States; and in their beautiful spirituals (for this is the true home of the spiritual) and fascinating folk-lore they have made a contribution to America culture of which any group might be proud."[219]

The Built Environment

The post-Civil War appearance of Beaufort's built environment was directly influenced by the changed circumstances of its population. Before the war the town was almost exclusively to province for wealthy merchants and planters. Their building reflected their economic circumstances and, in the case of the merchants, their occupations. Only the accommodations for their slaves deviated significantly from the scale and character of the residential architecture, and even then the design and maintenance of the slave buildings were supervised by the planters and merchants. After the war the pre-war owners reflected a minority of the population, and much of the town's

x See continuation sheet 8-55

wealth was in the hands of outsiders. The Northerners and foreigners transformed many of the residences of the plantation era owners as dramatically as they had Beaufort's commercial district. More significantly, at least in terms of Beaufort's surviving historic built environment, was the impact of African-Americans and other native Southerners that had not been a part of the wealthier classes.

Land Ownership

The most radical shift in the town's population was that of its sizable African-American majority. Unusual within the South, Beaufort's black population enjoyed a relatively high degree of land ownership in the immediate post-war period. This trend continued well into the twentieth century. In "Getting Their Hands on the Land: The Revolution in St. Helena Parish, 1861-1900," Mary Jennie McGuire describes the development of black land ownership and the significance it had:

> *It is surprising how little import is attached today to the land ownership revolution in St. Helena Parish. Attitudes were quite different as the transformation occurred, for title to the land remained the key to economic independence. Blacks understood the significance from the beginning, taking every opportunity to purchase land.*
>
> *The Civil War brought to St. Helena Parish a type of freedom different from that of most Negroes elsewhere, both then and in the future. Life in this part of South Carolina had a tangible element that Constitutional amendments could not provide: the beginnings of economic self-sufficiency.*[220]

McGuire states: "It is not surprising that Negroes of means and opportunity sought land ownership during the antebellum era and the decades following. During Reconstruction this ambition reached fever pitch in South Carolina as the freedmen's 'all in all.'"[221] Her quotation is of "an anonymous Barnwell District delegate to the 1868 State Constitutional Convention." By 1870 seventy African-Americans listed real estate assets in the federal census representing a value of $42,710. The census figures also indicate that others owned real estate but failed to record values instead annotating the value field of the census schedules with a check mark. While these notations seem somewhat unreliable, they suggest the possibility that as many as 213 more African-Americans living in the town of Beaufort may have owned some form of real estate by 1870. This would have represented approximately one-third of the black population aged 16 and older at the time.

Unlike much of the rest of the South, Beaufort's African-American community was not only able to purchase land during the years immediately after the war, they were able to retain it. In other areas blacks lost what lands they had been able to acquire, either through the revocation of Sherman's Field Order No 15 or through the subsequent process of restoring land to former white property owners.[222] For most blacks in South Carolina "...land ownership became in most cases an illusive dream in the early postbellum period."[223]Because the ownership transfer in Beaufort typi-

x See continuation sheet 8-56

cally resulted from sales by the U. S. Direct Tax Commission or subsequent purchase from those who had acquired land through these sales, they were largely exempted from restoration to pre-war ownership. McGuire notes: "...the Beaufort experience constituted a revolution in land tenure that transformed one small corner of South Carolina."[224]

When President Johnson announced in late August 1865 that only land sold under Federal tax sales would not be "restored immediately upon the pardon of original owners" the possibility of land ownership for most Southern blacks was lost. "Negroes in the immediate Beaufort area found a different outcome, however, for the directive validated their wartime direct tax deeds. St. Helena Parish planters must have been horrified, for now their only chance of restoration lay in the Federal courts."[225] When restoration finally began to occur in the mid-1870s, it had only limited impact in the Beaufort area. Some city property was restored but much of it was not. "Of the original 145 plantations in St. Helena Parish, only 32 underwent even partial restoration, leaving 113 untouched."[226]

Other federal legislation offered partial restitution to former owners for land that had been taken during the war. "The redistribution law provided that former owners and heirs of Beaufort town lots were entitled to one half of the tax commissioners' assessed valuation at auction." Many apparently decided that the money was of more value than the land they had lost and thus never returned. Joseph A. Johnson received "...$117.60 for two Beaufort lots and his 460 namesake plantation on Lady's Island..."[227]

With most of the avenues for reclaiming their property closed for Beaufort's white plantation owners, their only remaining recourse was the courts. By 1873, twenty-two Beaufort County families had instituted forty-four cases to reclaim their land. "Seven of the most important suits were appealed to Federal district courts in Charleston, each representing different facets of litigation."[228] Among the suits was one by the DeTreville family seeking the return of their house in Beaufort which had been purchased by Robert Smalls (511 Prince Street, site #813). The case, settled in 1878, was one of two that reached the Supreme Court, both of which upheld the validity of the tax sales.

Another relatively unique aspect of property ownership for African-American was their ability to continue to acquire property throughout the Reconstruction period. Where whites in most areas of the South were not favorably disposed to selling land to blacks, the Northern and foreign newcomers were not so reluctant: "The willingness of outsiders to sell land to the Negroes was a factor in Beaufort's continuing ownership revolution."[229] A great deal of property had been acquired by whites through the tax sales and much of it remained in their ownership for quite some time. This appears to have been especially true in the neighborhood presently referred to as the Northwest Quadrant, where much of the land was not subdivided and sold until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Among the former Northerners who amassed sizable real estate holdings was Neils Christensen. McGuire states that: "For whites such as the Christensens the process forged

x See continuation sheet 8-57

an unshakable commitment to Beaufort's economic prosperity and equitable race relations. As in the antebellum era, land ownership influenced every aspect of life."[230]

With willing sellers, blacks needed access to capital to purchase property and to maintain it and pay taxes. The phosphate industry that developed in the county in the 1870s provided many local blacks with jobs and a steady income.

It is also important to note where African-Americans owned property within the town. An informal review of Beaufort County deed indexes for those blacks listed as owning real estate in the 1870 census shows a wide geographic distribution; almost one third of the sixty-two properties that could be identified by block number were located on The Point. The remainder were scattered among other neighborhoods.

Just how black property ownership was reflected in the built environment is an area of research that demands more attention from scholars. Still, the 1998 survey and other documentation completed by the Historic Beaufort Foundation gives clear indication that their building activity was substantial and that a considerable amount of it remains. While much of this architecture was simpler in character than what had been constructed before the war, it nonetheless represents an important building tradition that has considerable historical significance as a tangible link to African-American land ownership in the post-Civil War period.

Approximately half of the buildings documented as contributing to the Beaufort Historic District were constructed during the period from 1865 to 1913. While it is uncertain just how much of this was built for blacks, their substantial majority position in terms of population and the research available to date indicates that a great deal of it was. The architecture of documented buildings built by or for African-Americans was typically simple in character and detail. Some of the earliest houses were one story cottages similar to the "freedmen's cottages" that have been documented in other coastal areas of South Carolina. Generally rectangular in plan and one room deep, a particularly good example remains at 1313 Congress Street (site #1158). Unfortunately other examples documented in the 1968 Feiss-Wright historic sites inventory have not survived. Somewhat more elaborate, but based on the same basic form, are the small hall and parlor houses such as 1408 Greene Street (site #1199) and 1212 Greene Street (site #1131). There are also numerous examples of larger two story dwellings, such as those at 1105 Washington Street (site #1091) and 1203 Prince Street (site #1139). The similarity between the two-story houses with front-facing gable roofs at 1470 Duke Street (site #1207) and 707 and 709 Charles Street (sites #1011 and #1012) suggests a common builder.

The much altered house at 912 Washington Street (site #1005) was purchased by Jemima Nowells from the Benevolent Society of the Tabernacle in January 1878. Fronting to the south, the two-story dwelling originally had a one-story porch at its facade and a one-story shed extension to the rear facing Washington Street. Richard Washington, Jr. purchased the property at 814 Charles

x See continuation sheet 8-58

Street (site #1057) on 24 January 1877 from Ridley and Monday Williams. He constructed the five-bay two-story frame house with a hipped roof sometime thereafter.

Beaufort's African-Americans also built houses that approximated the popular styles of the period. An example is found in the "twin sisters" at 807 and 809 Bladen Street (sites #1234 and #1235). These folk Victorian houses were constructed circa 1890 and were occupied by a carpenter and a ship's carpenter.

Several of Beaufort's African-Americans purchased and resided in homes that had been built prior to the war by white planters and merchants. Most notable among these was Robert Smalls ownership of the Henry McKee House (511 Prince Street, site #813). Samuel J. Bampfield purchased the William Johnson House at 414 New Street (site #858) from Samuel Green in 1877. The house had been owned by the Danner family on the eve of the Civil War. Among others were Mary Bell, a former slave, who purchased 315 Federal Street (site #774); Rev. Arthur Wadell, who purchased 605 Prince Street (site #846); Julius I Washington, who purchased and remodelled the house at 601 Prince Street (site #845) circa 1912; a woman who purchased 712 New Street (sit# 843); Israel Cohen, who served in the First South Carolina Volunteers, bought 507 Washington Street (site #798) and later sold it in 1869 to Dr. Joshua A. Whitman; and Samuel Cohen who purchased the Elizabeth Hext House at 207 Hancock Street (site #753). Robert Smalls also acquired or built several rental houses, including 508 Duke Street (site #807).

Despite the obstacles confronting white former property owners attempting to reclaim their lands, some were successful. McGuire acknowledged the changes they faced:

> *Returning planters faced other dramatic changes. To be sure, they came home to 'the same pleasant...sleepy Beaufort' of the past, now altered visibly only by fresh paint and a somewhat quickened commerce. The conditions under which planters returned changed much more. Some came only because of remaining unsold houses in the town of Beaufort, as in the case of Mrs. Sarah C. Barnwell in November, 1864. The Danners, Elliotts, and Verdiers obtained restored farms in the Sherman Reservation outside St. Helena Parish. Other planters returned to pursue professional careers, in the case of Beaufort lawyer Henry Seabrook. Clarence Fripp, W. Gowen Hazel, and at least one of the Stuarts practiced medicine, and J. G. Stoney took up dentistry..... Standing on the fringes of the land ownership revolution, many Beaufort planters were forced to adopt entirely new lifestyles in order to survive.*[231]

Many of Beaufort's antebellum houses were acquired and remodelled by white Northern or foreign newcomers. The William Elliott House, 1103 Bay Street (site #1112), was greatly altered in the early 1900s by retired Naval officer Admiral Beardsley who spent $80,000 remodeling it in the Victorian style, adding stucco to the exterior and much ornately carved woodwork to the interior. The John A. Cuthbert House, 1203 Bay Street (site #1153), was purchased by General Rufus Saxton at

x See continuation sheet 8-59

the Direct Tax Auction in 1865. He sold it to his friend and agent Duncan C. Wilson in 1882. Wilson, who had been responsible for the construction of hundreds of prefabricated houses and military buildings on Hilton Head Island during the Civil War, is thought to have added Victorian style elements to the house including the gingerbread trim and expansions to the south porch.

General Character

Unlike other parts of the South, especially those through which Gen. Sherman passed, the town of Beaufort was relatively unchanged by the war. While many individual buildings suffered damage from vandals and conversion for military use, the overall character of the town was not substantially changed. The pre-war mansions still stood and the natural setting still dominated the town's visual character. As the rest of the nineteenth century played out, however, much new construction took place in and around the earlier development. Edward King described the town in 1874:

> *The long street by the waterside was as still when I entered it as if the town was asleep. The only sign of life was a Negro policeman dressed in a shiny blue uniform, pacing up and down. There was not even a dog to arrest. On the pretty pier in front of the Sea Island Hotel two or three buzzards were ensconced in sleep....I wandered through the town. It was evidently once very beautiful, and even now there were remains of the ancient beauty. But the silence of the grave reigned everywhere. Many of the mansions were closed or fallen into disrepair....A wealthy and highly prosperous community had been reduced to beggary.*[232]

Harper's New Monthly Magazine in an 1878 article, "The Sea Islands," provided the following description:

> *The present population of Beaufort is about 2500, of whom two-thirds are negroes, who occupy their former slave quarters or new and neat shanties or houses. The old mansions are much in their ante-rebellion condition, although they have changed hands..... The streets of Beaufort are everywhere full of quiet, tranquilizing beauty which suggests ease and comfort. The mildness of the climate encourages the most luxuriant growth of flowers. In the garden of Mr. H. G. Judd two hundred varieties of rose bushes may be seen...*[233]

Beaufort's architecture after the war would rely on the standardized component and prefabricated units. As was typical across America in this period, mass produced building materials were becoming commonplace. The design and assembly of buildings still required the expertise of builders and architects. In 1871 "John Brodie, Carpenter and house builder, office Bay and Ninth St., Beaufort" advertised in the Beaufort County Republican, as did "Paul Brodie. Architect. Beaufort, S.C."[234] M. D. Safford, an architect, advertised in the Palmetto Post on February 22, 1883: "M. D. Safford, Ar-

x See continuation sheet 8-60

chitect. May be contracted with, and will furnish Plans and Specifications for all descriptions of Buildings during a few months' residence in Beaufort County."[235]

Public Buildings

The cornerstone for the Beaufort County Courthouse (site #1245), as it was originally known, was laid in November 1883 and construction was completed the following year. Located at 1501 Bay Street, the building was substantially remodeled in 1936. In 1911 the city built two new buildings (sites #908 and #910) on the site of the former municipal market at the southwest corner of Craven and Carteret Streets. One of the buildings served as City Hall (site #910) and the other building, at the corner of Scott's Street, served for a time as the Municipal Meat Market.

The Beaufort Female Benevolent Society which had been founded in 1814 to educate and provide for the relief of destitute children built a house at 308 Scott's Street (site #960) circa 1895 to provide income for the needy. The building was later occupied by the Circulating Library of the Clover Club from 1910 until 1917.

Residential Development

In addition to the new buildings built by Beaufort's African-American community and the former mansions that were acquired by newcomers or returning planters, other new houses were built in Beaufort during the period. Notable among these is the collection of Victorian residences located on Craven Street between Carteret and East Streets. The house at 508 Craven Street (site #829) is typical of the group. George Holmes purchased the lot from George A. Springer in 1876 and is thought to have built the house circa 1880. The similarity between it and its neighbors invites speculation that the row was developed concurrently.

Other prominent houses of the period include the James Rhett House, constructed circa 1884, at 303 Federal Street (site #776); the Gustav Sanders House, at 507 North Street (site #820), constructed circa 1875; Pretty Penny, 502 Prince Street (site #817), constructed in 1885; and the Emil E. Lengnick House, 1411 North Street (site #1219), circa 1907. In addition to new buildings, several antebellum houses were remodelled in the Victorian style. The Miles Brewton Sams House at 801 Prince Street received new piazzas with elaborate gingerbread (site #941) although these Victorian alterations were removed in recent years.

Much redevelopment occurred within the commercial district. Among the new commercial buildings constructed were the Keyserling Building, circa 1890, at 807-813 Bay Street (site #971); the Lipsitz Building, circa 1880, at 825 Bay Street (site #974); and 901 Bay Street, circa 1880, (site #1030). Several older buildings were extensively remodeled. The store building at 812 Bay Street

x See continuation sheet 8-61

(site #979) that had been built for Captain Francis Saltus circa 1796 was extensively renovated. A second story was added and the building was linked to an adjacent building.

Hurricanes and Disasters

The hurricane that hit Beaufort in 1893 caused extensive damage throughout the sea islands and effectively ended Beaufort's phosphate industry.

> *On August 2, 1893, a great hurricane swept the coast of South Carolina. A tremendous wave submerged the sea islands, spreading along the coast from the Savannah River to the North Edisto inlet. When the "sea invaded the land" it swept all before it and, although estimated at 1,000, the number of fatalities was never known. Property damage was estimated at $10,000,000.*[236]

Yet another massive storm hit in 1896:

> *For the short time the storm lasted, more proportionate damage to private property was sustained than in 1893. Scarcely a house escaped, and many trees and almost all fencing was prostrated. The residences of F. W. Scheper and George Gage were unroofed. The piazzas of the residences of Mrs. DeSaussure, B. S. Brown, G. P. Elliott, Mrs. Waterhouse, S. M. Wallace, and others on Bay street were entirely demolished, as were those of many other residences. The sides of houses were blown in and many unroofed in various portions of town. the who front of the Clubhouse is a ruin. Every window on the south side of the Courthouse is bursted and the glasses gone. The large residence of Col. Hamilton, on the Point, is ruined, as also the residence of Mr. J. L. Barnwell, owned by Capt. Christensen, and the residence and adjoining houses of Dr. Prioleau. In fact it would be impossible to tell of all the damages in a brief article. On every side was ruin and devastation.*[237]

In 1907 a major fire caused $175,000 damage and destroyed more than forty buildings.[238] W. F. Sanders remarked that "Everything will be rebuilt with the exception of the old colonial houses, which, of course, can not be replaced. Modern houses, however, will be erected in place of these."[239] Among the early houses destroyed were the the house at 611 Bay Street that had been constructed for the Fuller family and the house at 607 Bay Street that had been constructed for Rev. Stephen Elliott. The former (site #872) was replaced in 1908 by the Wallace family: "Mr. Wallace decided on brick, the material of which his first house was constructed... Now that it has been completed and occupied its substantial and homelike appearance is appreciated along with its pleasing design."[240] William Joseph Thomas, owner of the latter house (site #871), "...chose concrete as the material with which to replace his wooden residence and gave the contract to Mr. E. Viett of Charleston. The building is now nearing completion and a pretty good idea of what its appearance is to be an

x See continuation sheet 8-62

be formed now that the piazzas are going up. It is a handsome building both in workmanship and in its architectural features."[241]

By 1913 Beaufort had changed a great deal. New construction and redevelopment, storms, and fires had all resulted in the loss of older buildings and the construction of new ones. Still, the town retained substantial vestiges of its antebellum built environment to which had been added many more buildings both grand and small.

Greater Beaufort – 1914 to 1950

> *There are few places in this country that can even remotely compare with the beauty of situation and distinctive charm peculiarly characteristic of Beaufort.... ...a brooding peace wraps it like a mantle.... A modern spirit pervades this other rarer atmosphere, and, while retaining the old-time virtues that set Beaufort as a place of culture and refinement in Colonial days, the town has balanced this with a program that is already making strides.*[242]

With the end of Reconstruction occurring in Beaufort in 1913, some thirty-five years after the remainder of the state, Beaufort entered a new era. While political control had shifted and the social order had changed, life continued to meander along much as it had previously. Despite continuing efforts to modernize itself and to attract newcomers, the town remained isolated. An architect who visited the city in the early part of the century summed it up as follows:

> *After a week in Beaufort I was loth [sic] to leave. There one is conscious of the very antithesis of the modern spirit of rush, and crowding, and haste. In times of business pressure and overburdening cares, it is positively soothing to let one's thoughts travel to and stay in such a place as Beaufort. But, alas! this will not last long, for already there is a big modern hotel contracted for under a Boston architect, and the old homes are being sought after and bought, and being changed to suit modern ideas and tastes. Thus the entering wedge of modern and so-called advanced civilization is forcing its way in; but it will take a long time to modernize sleepy old Beaufort, though not so long to depreciate its present quiet picturesqueness.*[243]

Population

During the period from 1913 to 1950, Beaufort County's population changed a great deal. While total population declined by almost 27% through 1940, it was back on the rise by the end of the 1940s. The county's African-American population, on the other hand, dropped precipitously from 1910 to 1920 and then levelled off between 1930 and 1950. A 1933 article in the Beaufort Gazette, cited the arrival of the boll weevil, the collapse of the phosphate industry by 1906, and the removal of the dry dock from Parris Island to to Charleston in 1898 as major causes for the exodus of African-American from the county, but noted that the rate had slowed in the past two decades.[244] In the town of Beaufort the popu-

x See continuation sheet 8-63

lation shift was more dramatic, with the three to one African-American majority giving way to a sixty to forty percent white majority by 1940. Overall, population rose steadily during the period, increasing by almost third percent from 1910 to 1940 alone.

With the shift in political power and the decline in the black population majority, Beaufort's race relations remained relatively cordial. The Beaufort Gazette remarked in 1914:

> *It is a little curious that persons who oppose compulsory school attendance laws on the rounds that the negroes ought not to be educated have brought forward as an argument against prohibition that it might improve the efficiency and morality of the negroes and might therefore be injurious to the whites. The existence of persons so prejudiced and foolish as to believe that the improvement of the negroes in morality and intelligence is a menace to the white race is a fact, though, we hope, they are not numerous.*[245]

That year the Gazette began publishing a periodic "Supplement Devoted to the Interest of Colored People of Beaufort Co."

By 1921 the Ku Klux Klan was organizing itself throughout South Carolina once again. In that year "Assurances [were] given to the Mayor by an officer of the local Klan of the Ku Klux Klan that no parades will be held in Beaufort." By 1924, however, the town's leadership allowed the Klan to march in Beaufort. One hundred-fifty to two hundred marchers participated in a parade that "was quiet, orderly, and interesting."[246] Former Beaufort Sheriff McTeer wrote in his book Beaufort Now and Then that "Beaufort's klan was a source of enjoyment to all her people. Everyone loves a parade and when the Klansmen with their colorful robes would announce they would march, black and white would line the streets to see the preacher on his white horse lead them. Standing with them, I would hear my colored friends and others identifying them as they passed."McTeer also indicated that Klan membership was needed if one "...aspired to or needed a political job to make a living,..."[247] What a difference a decade had made in Beaufort politics.

Beaufort's school system continued to be segregated. In 1919 the town's white schools had an enrollment of 538; countywide white schools employed seven men and fifty-three women teachers whose average salary was $918.39 for male teachers and $425.85 for females. Per capita expenditure per white pupil was $24.25, ranking thirteenth in the state, and school houses were valued at $26,175. By contrast, enrollment at Negro school was 550 and countywide Negro schools employed five men and thirty-six women teachers whose average salary was $160.10 for males and $100.32 for females. Per capita expenditure per pupil at Negro schools was a mere $2.76 and Negro school houses were valued at $3,500.[248]

Greater Beaufort

1913 represented a watershed year for Beaufort. As African-American political influence ended, the new authority took steps to bring the town into the new century. The election of that year elevated R. R.

x See continuation sheet 8-64

Bristol to mayor and also carried with it the endorsement of a "Greater Beaufort" plan. Significant to this plan was an extension of the "New Beaufort" boundaries to include the industrial area that had developed around the train depot, Pigeon Point, and other land.

The following year the city, under its "Beaufort Plan," adopted a town manager form of government. This change would begin to effect Beaufort's operation and appearance as the day-to-day management of the town's affairs shifted to professional staff. The First Annual Report of the City Council Under the Commission-Manager Plan dated May 1, 1916 noted: "When the new government took up the reigns May 1st, 1915, it faced a deficit in the current accounts of over $3,350.... and the first of May, 1916, finds a combined surplus of some $700."[249] In an article entitled "Beaufort Has the Cheapest Government in the State," Ed Clark wrote in 1918: "The manager form of government has shown increased efficiency in every department, such as improved sanitary methods and sewerage system,... enforcement of a rigid building inspection, and many other advances over the old regime government." In addition to building inspection, a "City Beautiful'" project created a park and tree department. Clark noted that "...handsome palmettos, weighing over a ton each were brought from Chisholm Island and set out near the Arsenal, and various unsightly dump-heaps were quickly transformed into lawns and rose gardens. A palmetto avenue along West Bay Street is now in contemplation."[250]

The Economy

As Beaufort's economy had largely been in the control of its white community before 1913, the shift in political power seems to have had little impact economic conditions. While the creation of the city manager position, especially since it shared responsibility as the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was outwardly more pro-business, the town's fortunes remained largely at the mercy of outside forces. With the end of the phosphate industry and the loss of cotton and rice as major contributors, Beaufort's economy between 1913 and World War II was dominated by truck farming. While the traditionally held view is that the local economy was stagnant, there is evidence that it continued to ebb and flow between periods of relative prosperity and decline. There is certainly evidence of considerable building activity during the period.

The boll weevil arrived in Beaufort in 1918 and effectively destroyed the production of sea island cotton crops in Beaufort. Agricultural agent N. L. Willett stated that "...since slavery days this crop has not really been a profitable one; that while many made three to four hundred pounds per acre yet the average production (largely Negro crops) was not over one hundred pounds,..." Willett also recognized that Beaufort's agricultural fate laid with truck farming: "I do not believe that in all the South that any trucking area carries a bigger future than this trucking area around Beaufort." Willett summed up the county's changing agricultural trends as follows:

> *Possibly the finest live oaks in all the South are to be found around this old little city of Beaufort– in these modern times being called the 'lettuce city.' The surrounding country was once old rice fields, rich beyond all comparison. Few sections have gone though more agricultural cataclysms*

x See continuation sheet 8-65

that Beaufort. In the old days it grew rice; next was Sea Island cotton and also the marl phosphate business. These businesses were all wiped out but there has grown up something far better than these–the trucking business.[251]

By the early 1920s truck farming was dominating the landscape around Beaufort. An article in the Beaufort Gazette from 1921 entitled "Era of Prosperity Dawns Over Beaufort," noted: "Few Beaufortonians realize that Beaufort is the largest lettuce producing section of the country save the imperial valley in southern California." The author continued: "We hear much complaint from different parts of the State and country as to the money and business depression,....we must believe that Beaufort is on a boom. The contrast is certainly very pleasing to one who loves Beaufort and believes in her future."[252] A publication from this period entitled "Beaufort, South Carolina, The Lettuce City" noted that "over 90% of the wealth of this section has been produced from the soil."[253]

Contemporary accounts referred to "Beaufort, the garden county of South Carolina, where fortunes are made in truck growing with with one round of seasons, is small in size but as rich in soil as in history. The town of Beaufort is one of the prettiest spots to be found anywhere between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Florida Keys. It is a delightful place in which to live."[254] Despite these claims the boom was probably not as great as the authors' expectations. An indication of this was the community effort that went into the creation of the Seacoast Packing Company. The facility was funded by local subscription as a community economic development project principally to provide local farmers with an opportunity prepare their products for shipping elsewhere. Construction began in 1920 but funding ran out just prior to completion when subscribers defaulted. The building sat vacant until 1925 and was never put into service as originally intended.

The Great Depression caused a temporary downturn in the county's truck farming industry as "banks became insolvent, truckers' associations failed, and disaster came again to the planters."[255] The Report of the Beaufort County Federal Emergency Relief Administration issued in May, 1934 gave the following statistics about Beaufort County's farms at the time: "2,050 farms, of which 1,750 are colored; the average size of farms owned by whites was 120 acres, while those of blacks were 3 to 10 acres, resulting in a total acreage of 125,889 being divided into 96,225 under white ownership and 29,624 under black ownership." The report also noted that the "...colored farms produce only about 10% of the money crops of this region."[256] The report further stated that with " the removal of the great phosphate companies after 1893, the backbone of the industrial life of the county was broken. The only industries left now are a few oyster canning plants, a rapidly growing shrimp industry, and a few sawmills scattered throughout the timber areas."[157] By 1938, the Federal Writers' Project noted that "Beaufort County's largest commerce is at present in the line of shrimp and oyster shipping and canning,...."[258]

One of the most dramatic changes in Beaufort during this period was the improvement of transportation. Prior to the 1920s the town, and especially the sea islands to its southeast, were largely cut off from the outside world. The Beaufort Gazette noted in April 1925 that with the "...early completion of the $300,000 bridge to Lady's Island the many advantages of Beaufort will be doubly enhanced. This

x See continuation sheet 8-66

will add to Beaufort's unrivaled sea beaches." The bridge finally opened on July 7, 1927.[259] In 1928 the Beaufort County Chamber began discussions with a bridge building company about the possibility of a bridge across the Broad River.[260] Further, Beaufort County also developed its first airport, "one of the best fields on the coast," in 1929.[261] Another was created on Lady's Island in 1932.[262] All of these developments helped to make Beaufort more accessible for both for tourists and newcomers and enabled shipment of the county's products to outside markets.

Bay Street remained the center of Beaufort's commercial district. Comparison of the 1924 and 1945 Sanborn maps indicates that gradual redevelopment continued to occur. While retail and office uses continued to dominate, a number of restaurants are shown, as are gasoline stations and a used car lot.

Beaufort's African-American business community also developed during the period. Saunders and Goodwine relate that: "based on interviews with people now seventy years old and older, who were born and raised in or that later worked in Beaufort, there were African American businesses all along Beaufort's 'Black Wall Street' from the 1920s well into the 1980s."[263] This area, along West Street from Bay to Craven Streets, included such businesses as a funeral home, the Howard Bampfield Dry Cleaners, Henry Middleton's Club, Sam Polite's restaurant and Ruth Water's beauty parlor. The Faulk Family operated a pharmacy"with a counter for ice cream and such" in the building that eventually became Tom's Shoe Repair (301 West Street, site #966), "which still stood as a monument to the African American businesses of West Street until 1998."[264] The Singleton's family operated a barber shop and shoe shine parlor at the corner of Charles and Washington Streets. Mr. Washington's Grocery, one of many small African-American stores in the city, was located on the corner of Duke and Charles Streets.

African-American professionals included Dr. Kennedy, who maintained an office on West Street which he eventually relocated to the city's first black sanitarium founded by Katherine DeVeaux. Dr. Ryan also assisted with patients at the sanitarium. Dr. Simpson and Dr. Kennedy had practices on West Street, as did attorneys J. I. Washington and his son Charlie.
An article in the February 1917 issue of Travel Magazine noted that: "Vendors of vegetables, shrimp, fish and other edibles invade the streets in the early morning hours with their hardly articulate but wholly melodious cries. One ancient 'mauma' drives a still more ancient ox, and her voice can be heard for blocks around as she chants in a sing-song tone: 'My mistis, my marster, come an' get yo' nice fresh vegetable, yo' clean little sweet potato! Come buyers, fo'dey is five cents a measure an' ah can't go no highrer nor no lowrer.'"[265]

The military had an increasing impact on the local economy. In 1915, the recruit training facility at Parris Island was reestablished. By the end of World War One, it had trained some 41,000 troops. It was again expanded in World War Two when it trained 205,000 recruits. A Naval Air Station was commissioned in 1942 from which submarine patrol craft operated during the war. The base was deactivated in 1948 but was reactivated as a Marine Corps Air Station in the 1950s. The Navy also completed a new $10 million hospital in Port Royal in 1949 that would later draw military retirees to the area.[266]

x See continuation sheet 8-67

Tourism and the continued attraction the town had for retirees from the North, became increasingly important to Beaufort's economy. Herbert Sass, in The Story of the South Carolina Low Country, noted: "Tourists, or more accurately winter residents, are of primary importance to modern Beaufort. Many of the antebellum plantations nearby are now the winter homes and hunting preserves of the wealthy."[267] In the 1920s John Vavasour Noel wrote in "Rambling Through the South," that Beaufort was "...an attractive winter resort, for there are excellent opportunities afforded for golf and other sports."[268] The Beaufort Gazette continued the latter theme in a 1924 advertisement called "Beaufort is the Sportsman's Paradise" which thanked subscribers to its "National Publicity Edition."[269]

This boosterism from the editors of the Beaufort Gazette continued. In September 1937 Beaufort was referred to as the place "Where Time 'Dwells' In The Land of Shells and Tabby and Forts" and noted that "Soon winter gales will howl over the lands of the North and West and snow and ice will cover the ground. It is only natural for men and women to turn their thoughts to sun kissed lands. Now is the time to invite the discriminating tourist to visit Beaufort County."[270] N. L. Willett also served as a booster for the role Beaufort's historic resources could play in its tourism industry. In a 1922 article entitled "Nationalizing Beaufort County's Historical Ruins," he stated that no "...county in America carries greater historical interest than does Beaufort county..." and its historic sites "...could be made shrines with a little bit of publicity." He continued: "When the highways to Savannah and Augusta are completed there ought to be hundreds of pilgrims per year who will turn aside and go certainly to these two above old shrines."[271]

Still other articles appeared in the Beaufort Gazette, some reprinted from other newspapers in the region, written by Chlotilde Martin and others calling attention to Beaufort's charm and historic buildings. Under such titles as "Beaufort's Old Homes" which appeared on August 17, 1923, the articles were intended to promote tourism.[272] Martin also intended that they would call attention to the need to preserve Beaufort's landmarks. Despite their retelling of old legends and stories about many of the houses that would be treated by later generations as factual histories, the articles had the effect of increasing public awareness of the importance of preserving Beaufort's history.

The Built Environment

In his 1918 essay "The Story of Beaufort-Town," Ed N. Clark stated: "In recent years new and handsome buildings of brick and stone have replaced the older houses on Bay Street facing the water front, and ornate residential edifices have sprung up in all quarters of the city limits.... A $20,000 paving project was voted in 1917 by a large majority, and Beaufort with its natural advantages, delightful climate and beautiful location among the Sea Islands is now making a bold bid for greater tourist traffic in addition to its unparalleled attractions as the land of quick and big returns to the farmer and the truckman lucky enough to locate here."[273]

Beaufort's built environment continued to hold the charm that it had always held, the delicate balance between its architecture and the natural setting promoting both tourism and a favorable quality of life

x See continuation sheet 8-68

for residents. A visitor in the 1920s remarked: "A beautiful section of the town is what is called 'the point,' surrounded by water, and here the old houses with their accompaniments of great oaks with their long wandering branches and dark foliage, afford some marvelous silhouettes of an evening. Indeed, Beaufort should be an artist's paradise, so full it is of the picturesque, mixed with a bewitching suggestion of antiquity."[274]

Public interest in the town's landscaping, which had begun during the "City Beautiful" program, continued in 1933 when five hundred oleander trees, crepe myrtles and live oaks were planted. "City Manager [Charles] Knott takes great pride in the appearance of Beaufort, beautiful in her own natural right, and with the co-operation of city council and other public officials, the loveliness of this little coastal town will soon be enhanced many-fold."[275]

Businesses in the commercial district tried to keep up with modern trends. On June 22, 1921, H. Junkers opened a new grocery store "in their new building on Bay street which has just been completed." The announcement in the Beaufort Gazette indicated that the building would have several office rooms on the second floor and two store rooms on the first floor.[276] In 1922 an article noted that with "...the improvements being made in the front of Lipsitz's Department store on Bay street, Beaufort's business district is going to show more enterprise and more of an 'up to date' method of transacting its mercantile trade. Proprietor Lipsitz is to be commended, as well as congratulated on setting the pace for other of our merchants. Improvements in the business district are needed."[277] The Gazette noted in 1928 that "Mr. D. Schein applied to the city council for a permit to build a two story brick building, replacing the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The old building occupied part of the sidewalk, but the new building will be moved back to the proper line with other stores on Bay street, and this building is to comply with the building code of fire district No. 1." The article states that E. G. Clark, a local contractor, will build the new building.[278]

Among the important new commercial buildings constructed during the period was Beaufort Bank (928 Bay Street, site #1041). Constructed in 1916, the bank failed in 1926 and was used intermittently as offices until 1947 when it was converted into a motion picture theatre (these alterations were removed in 1988). Public notice that Beaufort was to receive a new post office appeared in the March 7, 1913 issue of the Beaufort Gazette, when Congressman James F. Byrnes sent word to the city of plans to erect a $50,000 building once a suitable site was acquired. The new building, designed by James Witmore, supervising architect, was completed in 1917 (302 Carteret Street, site #911).

During the period residential redevelopment also occurred within the town. The June 21, 1921 edition of the Beaufort Gazette in an article entitled "Heyward Jenkins in his New Home," stated that within "...the past year several new and beautiful homes have been erected in Beaufort.... While many others have been remodelled and made into the latest type of homes."[279] In October 1931 the paper reported: "William N. Levin, young attorney of Beaufort, is erecting a bungalow on the corner of Craven and Charles Streets. The house takes the place of an ancient, dilapidated structure which stood on the site for years. This building will add greatly to the appearance of Craven Street and when finished will be

x See continuation sheet 8-69

rented at once, as it is understood the tenant are ready to move in (918 Craven Street, site# 1029).[280] In June 1937 Mr. & Mrs. S. P. McDaniel remodeled one of their houses on Port Republic street. and the newspaper noted that "when completed this will be a modern and attractive apartment house. This type of building is much needed in Beaufort and adds greatly to this section of the city."[281]

It is also during this period that the first substantial documentation of the city's Northwest Quadrant neighborhood is found in the form of the 1912, 1924, and 1945 Sanborn maps. The earlier maps show only the southern portion of the neighborhood including the houses on the north side of Washington Street. It is clear that the neighborhood was substantially developed by that time. Some additional development is shown on the subsequent maps as is the northern portion of the neighborhood.

Disasters

Natural and man-made disasters continued to take their toll on Beaufort. In May 1925, the Beaufort Gazette pictured the "...ruins left in wake of fire which ravaged block on riverside of Bay Street, between West and Scott Streets...."[282] Major storms struck in 1928 and 1935. The 1928 storm left Beaufort "...cut off from the outside world for two days." Hitting on Monday, September 17th, seventy-five mile-per-hour winds resulted in roofs being torn off throughout the city. According to the Beaufort Gazette, "This was the most severe storm to hit the Beaufort community in years."[283] The September 1935 storm brought sixty mile per hour winds. The Gazette recorded that it "was impossible to get out on the Streets." The description continued: "The heavy winds and rain continued until late in the afternoon when it began to die down, but the city was covered with limbs and trees and water; the city without any power, telegraph or phone connection. Many houses suffered heavy damage from water caused by roofs being lifted by the wind."[284]

Historic Preservation

Chlotilde Martin writing in 1929 stated: "The old houses of Beaufort are her pride. Each has its individual owner, true, but every citizen of Beaufort feels an ownership in these rich old possessions. It is a heritage that has come down to him that not even the owner of the house can take away."[285] Martin's message began to find an audience. Many of the city's landmarks were purchased and restored. The newspaper reported in 1935 that "Senator and Mrs. W. B. Harvey have moved into their new home on the Point, which was formerly owned by the late Miss Mary Barnwell. They have had the building remodeled, but kept all the antique woodwork in place, and today this is one of the most beautiful homes in the city, and the location is right on the water front which makes it comfortable and pleasant."[286]

When a request to build a gas station in a residential neighborhood occurred in 1937, the Beaufort Gazette called for the creation of a zoning ordinance.[287] In the mid-1940s the city's preservation movement began in earnest when Chlotilde Martin and others responded to a threat to the former John Mark Verdier House at 801 Bay Street (site #970). Forming The Committee to Save the Lafayette Building, as it was commonly called, the group was successful in purchasing the house and later began restoration.

x See continuation sheet 8-70

Modern Beaufort – 1951 to present

> *The flavor of the city of Beaufort has changed much in the past 25 years. No longer is it a sleepy city of narrow, dusty oystershell streets and Victorian store fronts. Bay Street, the heart of the old business section, sparkles with modern glass design. Even the character of the business section is changing, Bay Street no longer is the heart and soul of selling. That emphasis has shifted to Boundary Street, where new businesses (and some relocated old ones) stretch out beyond the city limits along U. S. Highway 21."*[288]

Since 1950 Beaufort has continued to grow steadily. Increasing numbers of retirees have found the climate and pace of life to their liking. An expanding economy, boosted by local military installations and growing a tourism industry, and coupled with the continued migration of the nation's population toward the southeast, especially along its coast, has dramatically changed the face of Beaufort.

Since 1950 Beaufort County's total population has almost quadrupled. At the same time its African-American population has less than doubled, reducing its percentage of the county's population to less than thirty percent. The period between 1950 and 1960 is significant, as the county's total population jumped by more than sixty percent and, for the first time in its history, African-Americans no longer represented a majority of the population.

Population changes were directly related to changing economic conditions. The first major boost to the local economy during the period was the reactivation of the old naval air station by the U. S, Marine Corps in 1956. Designated as an auxiliary facility to the Marine Corps Air Station in Cherry Point, North Carolina, MCAS Beaufort was commissioned on June 30, 1956. The federal government spent more that $65 million on the base between 1955 and 1958.[289] With the increased military presence came military personnel, dependants and an expanded civilian work force. By the time the term"auxiliary" was dropped in 1960, the impact of MCAS Beaufort on the city and county had been tremendous.[290] While most of the military population was centered around the base and on new housing created at Laurel Bay, many military officers and civilian workers settled in the city. In addition to the expansion of the military, Beaufort's economy in the 1950s was also boosted by the development of the port at Port Royal.

Beaufort continued to promote tourism and sought to attract industry to help diversify its economy, which by that time was based largely on the military and secondarily on farming. In "Bright Prospects for the Future" the Charleston News and Courier stated: "Attracted by sun, sand, surf, fishing, hunting, palmettoes, antebellum houses and other appurtenances of 400 years of history–or (and by no means last nor least) a chance to see a son, brother or cousin graduate from boot camp at Parris Island–an estimated 100,000 tourists filtered through Beaufort County last year, leaving some $2 million in their wake.... A growing number of retired people find Beaufort the haven they're seeking. No figures are available as to their direct contribution to the economy, but officials admit it is sizable."[291]

x See continuation sheet 8-71

Transportation improvements, including the replacement of the Lady's Island bridge with a new span in 1959 and the completion of the E. Burton Rodgers Memorial Bridge over Broad River, spurred increases in tourism and aided transportation of goods to and from the county. The development of Hilton Head Island as a major resort in the 1960s firmly established Beaufort as a major destination for retirees and vacationers. More recent developments near Hilton Head and on the islands to the southeast of Beaufort have greatly expanded the county's population.

A growing population and expanding economy began to impact the character of Beaufort. An article entitled "Old Beaufort Dismayed at Development" appeared in The Beaufort Gazette in June 1958 and summed up the feelings of some of the city's residents: "Old families like the status quo. They like the 'small town' atmosphere in which they 'know everybody.' They don't care for all the hustle and bustle and disruption that comes with a change."[292] This struggle between the desirable and undesirable aspects of change continues to be a major theme in community discussions. When the Belks department store chain purchased the former Francis Saltus House on Bay Street in the 1950s, local concerns were raised about the possibility of the building's demolition. The store instead retained the house, utilizing it as a front for a large new building behind. On the other hand, in 1959 the historic Sea Island Hotel was demolished and replaced with a modern motel. A 1965 article in the Gazette noted the inconsistency of destroying history to accommodate tourists and other newcomers: "Characteristic of some of the well-meaning but rash 'progressive' gambits proffered in recent years was a proposal to build, ostensibly for retired people, an 11-story high rise apartment building on The Point. Apparently it never occurred to the developers that one of the reasons why Beaufort appeals to 'retirees' is that there are no 11-story buildings–anywhere."[293]

In the mid-1960s, Beaufort's historic preservation movement, which had effectively begun with the efforts of the Committee to Save the Lafayette Building in 1947, was expanded. The demolition of the Sea Island Hotel and of several lesser landmarks in subsequent years convinced Howard Danner and other leaders of the Lafayette Building committee that a preservation organization with a larger mission was needed. On June 18, 1965, they incorporated the Historic Beaufort Foundation"to preserve and to protect structures of historical or architectural interest in and about the City of Beaufort, South Carolina, and for other eleemosynary purposes.[294] Despite its 1965 charter, efforts to attract a membership did not occur until 1967 when, on June 9th, six hundred local residents were invited to a meeting at the St. Helena's Episcopal Church Parish Hall to discuss "the founding of a Historic Beaufort Foundation." Danner stated his position that "Beaufort had lost and was in the process of losing some of its old and valued buildings and ...[that] such an organization as that proposed was urgently needed to prevent the continued destruction of these old houses."[295] Those assembled agreed and the Historic Beaufort Foundation became an active organization. In 1968 the Committee to Save the Lafayette Building transferred its assets, principally the John Mark Verdier House, to the Foundation and ceased to operate.

Historic Beaufort Foundation recognized the importance of opening the Verdier house to the public stating: "Beaufort has long needed a House Museum as an attraction for our visitors. We have

x See continuation sheet 8-72

many fine homes, but none are open for public inspection."[296] After completing a major restoration, the dream was finally realized in 1975. After twenty years of operation the Verdier House serves as Beaufort's only historic house museum and thousands of visitors tour the house each year to learn about the history and architecture of Beaufort. In addition to the Verdier House the Foundation soon took an active role as a countywide advocate for historic preservation. Among its first efforts was the completion of a city-wide inventory of historic resources. Carl Feiss of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Russell Wright were hired in 1968 to conducted a reconnaissance level survey. Later that year, volunteers surveyed and photographed the three hundred-fourteen buildings Feiss and Wright had identified.

The survey provided much of the documentation needed for the creation of the 304-acre "Historic Beaufort" district which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969. Soon afterward the City of Beaufort adopted a historic preservation zoning ordinance that provided for the review of projects involving buildings within the National Register district. The district was further honored in 1975 by its designation as a National Historic Landmark, one of only four such districts in South Carolina.

Despite the success of Beaufort's historic preservation movement over the past thirty years, change has still proven to be inevitable. Fires have destroyed several buildings that contributed to the historic district. Hurricane Gracie struck on September 9, 1959 and did considerable damage in Beaufort and throughout the surrounding sea islands. "We won't be the same in a hundred years," Mayor Angus Fordham of Beaufort commented. The storm's 145-mile per hour winds destroyed at least eight houses and damaged roofs, porches, and windows on many others. Still, the city had rebounded from past storms and as one resident put it: "Though it takes time to grow great oaks, Beaufort will grow them as long as there are acorns...."[297]

[x] See continuation sheet 8-72

ARCHITECTURE

Beaufort's National Historic Landmark District retains a rich and diverse collection of historic architecture. While noted for the elegant landmarks of its wealthy plantation past, the city also retains significant buildings reflecting the continuum of its rich history and the cultural and economic diversity of its population. Much of the city's history and its changing patterns of development continue to be tangibly reflected in the city's built environment. The relationship between these buildings and their natural setting is ever-present, as the water that surrounds three sides of the city remains a principal character defining element of the district. Moss draped oaks, palmettos, crepe myrtles, and other native plant materials help to complete the picture, as do man-made landscapes, both formal and informal.

The Beaufort Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973. An amendment to the nomination was approved in 1986 that brought the district's period of significance to circa 1935. At present, the district encompasses approximately 304 acres and includes 475 contributing resources. Of these, eleven are individually listed on the National Register and two are individually designated as National Historic Landmarks. While the antebellum history and architecture of the community formed the basis for the National Register listing and subsequent National Historic Landmark designation, the Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey, completed in 1998, documented that the architectural significance of the district is much broader. The Civil War had a profound impact on Beaufort. Federal occupation of the town occurred in December 1861 and had two important results: 1) Beaufort was spared the destruction that occurred in many other southern cities and 2) land in Beaufort was redistributed by the federal government from its wealthy pre-war families to a completely new population, one that included a post-war majority African-American population. Some 83 percent of the surviving contributing buildings within the district were constructed during or after the war.

Accounting for more than 73 percent of the city's population by 1870, the impact of the African-American community on the city's built environment was not documented previously. While a full assessment of the contribution of the city's African-American community to Beaufort's built environment was beyond the scope of this project, much new documentation has been completed. In addition to the traditionally African-American Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, which accounts for almost one-third of the district's land area and contributing historic resources, many additional post-Civil War buildings have been documented as having been built by and for African-Americans.

Contrasting the early architectural character of Charleston, Savannah and Beaufort, architectural historians Carl Feiss and Russell Wright, who conducted the first historic inventory of Beaufort in 1968-1969, noted: "It is a remarkable fact that these neighboring three communities, developing simultaneously, should have each so successfully created their own high quality, individual architectural design."[298] Where Charleston and Savannah architecture was urban in character, reflecting the status of each as important cities, Beaufort's character was quite different. As Feiss and Wright described it, "Beaufort's

x See continuation sheet 8-74

houses, free standing on large lots, are more akin to the architecture of the Southern plantations of the period, plantations brought into town, than anything found in Charleston or Savannah."[299]

The earliest settlers in Beaufort, Barbadian planters, English indentured servants, tradesmen, and religious dissenters, came here to seek their fortunes beginning in 1710. The houses they built have largely disappeared over time. Perhaps the earliest house to survive and give indication of the appearance of this period of Beaufort's architecture is the Thomas Hepworth House. Often reported to have been constructed as early as 1717, the house was altered extensively in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Still, it continues to be representative of Beaufort's colonial period. Only a few additional buildings dating from before the Revolutionary War have been documented in the city. Among those thought to be of this period are the John Chaplin House at 712 New Street and the Elizabeth Hext House at 207 Hancock Street.

As prosperity increased, Beaufort's houses grew larger and more elaborate. Designed for airiness and coolness, the houses typically faced south and had wide verandahs. Many of the most prominent houses were built close to the water, as the water was the principal entrance to the city and afforded the best breezes. Buildings were typically constructed of wood. Tabby and brick were commonly used for foundations, although many buildings were built entirely of these materials.

Buildings in the National Historic Landmark district exhibit many of the principal historic styles of American architecture from Colonial to modern. Still, few represent "pure" examples of any one style and stylistic influences are often mixed. As Beaufort's prosperity rose and fell, new buildings were built and older buildings were often remodeled. The result is a rich architectural tapestry, the character of which is visually dominated by a relatively limited number of antebellum mansions set among numerous smaller scale late-nineteenth to early twentieth century buildings. Architectural character changes from neighborhood to neighborhood and often block to block. The city's earliest and grandest buildings are generally located in the Point and the Bluff neighborhoods. The architecture of the Old Common neighborhood is more eclectic, with both large mansions and small cottages dating from all periods of the city's history. The Northwest Quadrant, which developed after the Civil War, is much different in character, as its folk style buildings are typically small in scale and simple in detail. Beaufort's small downtown commercial district retains vestiges of its mixed commercial and residential use in the Colonial and antebellum periods, although its present commercial character is more a product of its later Victorian and twentieth century commercial buildings.

Neighborhoods

The Point. The Point Neighborhood is generally defined by large-scale residences on large landscaped lots which visually reflect its traditional role as a wealthy residential neighborhood. Approximately forty percent of the resources surveyed in the neighborhood were constructed prior to the Civil War, the highest such percentage in the district. The neighborhood is visually dominated by a select grouping of larger antebellum mansion houses that typically face water or open-space

x See continuation sheet 8-75

vistas. Such houses as the Paul Hamilton House ("The Oaks, 100 Laurens Street, circa 1855, site #752), the Berners Barnwell Sams House #2 (201 Laurens Street, circa 1852, site #755), the James Robert Verdier House ("Marshlands," 501 Pinckney Street, circa 1814, site # 758), the Edward Means House (604 Pinckney Street, circa 1853, site #769), the William Fripp House (302 Federal Street, circa 1830, site #778), the Dr. Joseph Johnson House ("The Castle, " 411 Craven Street, circa 1861, site #796), and the Lewis Reeve Sams House (601 Bay Street, circa 1852, site #870) define the architectural character for which the district has traditionally been noted. Of these, the properties along the Beaufort River are particularly noteworthy for they exemplify the important visual relationship between the district's natural waterfront setting and its architecture. Other contributing antebellum buildings include small and moderate scale dwellings and one major institutional building, the Beaufort College (803 Carteret Street, 1852, site #841). The continuity of the neighborhood traditional role as a center for the city's wealthy citizens is also reflected by a collection of large scale post-Civil War residences. In addition, a number of more modest late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century dwellings contribute to the character of the neighborhood.

Downtown. The Downtown neighborhood represents the city's traditional commercial core and significantly retains vestiges of all of its major periods of historical development. As it originally developed prior to the Civil War, the three principal blocks along Bay Street and Port Republic Streets were visually dominated by wharves and warehouses along the waterfront and a series of larger mansion houses and associated store buildings built by the city's prominent merchants. Documentation exists that at least some of these merchant-owned buildings were developed as part of distinct compounds, with the dwelling, store and other ancillary buildings grouped together and often surrounded by a common wall. The remnants of one such compound, the Captain Francis Saltus House (802 Bay Street, circa 1796, site #977) and its store (the Captain Francis Saltus Store, 812 Bay Street, circa 1796, site #979) represent the only surviving example of a merchant residence and its associated store. A vestige of a tabby compound wall also survives behind 807-811 Bay Street (site #972). Other buildings that are notable for their retention of their basic residential form are the John Mark Verdier House (801 Bay Street, circa 1801, site # 970), the Chisholm House (905-907 Bay Street, circa 1770, site #1031) and the Abraham Cockcroft House (920 Bay Street, circa 1857, site #1040). During and after the Civil War, the Downtown neighborhood was gradually transformed into a typical late-nineteenth century commercial district, as many of the earlier store buildings were replaced with commercial buildings and other commercial development filled in gaps in the streetscape. A number of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century commercial buildings are reflective of this development, examples including: the Keyserling Building (807-813 Bay Street, circa 1885, site #971), 808 Bay Street (circa 1889, site #979), 901 Bay Street (circa 1890, site #1030), the row of buildings from 902-910 Bay Street (circa 1874-1884, sites #1037-#1039) and 701 Bay Street (1907, site #913). The neighborhood also retains several contributing institutional and governmental buildings, including the Beaufort Female Benevolent Society (308 Scott's Street, circa 1895, site #960), the Beaufort Municipal Meat Market and the former

x See continuation sheet 8-76

Beaufort City Hall (1912, 701 and 706 Craven Street, sites #908 and #910), the Beaufort Bank, 928 Bay Street (circa 1916, site #1041), and the Post Office and Custom House (302 Carteret Street, 1917, site #911). Several modest late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings survive along Beaufort's "Black Wall Street" and contribute to the commercial architectural character of the neighborhood. 301 West Street (circa 1910, site #966) and 209 West Street (circa 1935, site #967) are examples.

The Bluff. The character of the Bluff neighborhood is dominated by its physical setting atop a bluff overlooking Beaufort's bay and, like the Point, is defined primarily by large-scale residences on large landscaped lots. antebellum houses represent approximately one-third of the contributing buildings. Many of the more prominent antebellum mansions are located on lots overlooking the bay between Charles and Monson Streets. This pattern of large residences sited to take advantage of the waterfront continues in a series of post-Civil War houses that are interspersed with the earlier houses and that are found to the west of Monson Street. The neighborhood also includes several significant institutional buildings, including St. Helena's Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church of Beaufort and the Beaufort Courthouse. In addition, there are a number of smaller scale residences that contribute to the overall character of the neighborhood.

Northwest Quadrant: The character of the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood is defined by low scale predominantly residential folk architecture. As such, it is clearly distinguishable from the high style architecture found elsewhere in the historic district. The character of the neighborhood is further distinguished by its level of architectural integrity. The vast majority of resources contributing to the neighborhood have been altered to a some degree and almost one-half of the total number of buildings in the neighborhood can be considered to be non-contributing to the historic district. Still, the character of the Northwest Quadrant provides an important tangible link to the African-American history of Beaufort in the era since the Civil War. Its small scale buildings of simple detail are tangible reminders of the many shopkeepers, phosphate workers, policemen, seamstresses, carpenters, laborers and others who helped shape the city. As a group, these buildings contribute to the overall significance of Beaufort's National Historic Landmark District.

Of the contributing buildings within the neighborhood, the majority are small scale dwellings of one story in height (78%) and three to five bays in width (76%). The historic core shape of 90% of all dwellings is rectangular, although a great number have been expanded by later additions. These expansions are typically to the rear, often in the form of an ell or as a shed extension.

The Old Common. The architecture of the Old Common Neighborhood is in many respects transitional between the higher style buildings of the Point and the Bluff and the folk patterns found in the Northwest Quadrant. Large-scale mansions and small cottages are often located adjacent to one another, as are finely restored and extremely deteriorated buildings, giving the neighborhood an eclectic character.

x See continuation sheet 8-77

Architectural Styles

The shift in Beaufort's architecture that occurred with the Civil War is reflected in the style of its buildings. While it may be an oversimplification to state that pre-war architecture generally fits into the major stylistic categories of American architecture while post-war architecture is more folk in character, the surviving buildings within the district do indicate a major shift in adherence to stylistic principals occurring with the war. Where the majority of pre-war buildings were built for the wealthy plantation elite who were seeking to build in the latest styles, or at least in local adaptations of these styles, post war building represented a much broader spectrum of economic circumstances and tastes among those responsible for it. So while there are examples of many of the major styles in the post-war period, the vast majority of the buildings are simple adaptations that do not easily fall within the generally accepted American architectural styles.

Pre-Civil War architecture typically falls into three stylistic and chronological categories: pre-Revolutionary and late-eighteenth century buildings, of which there are only a few examples remaining, Federal and Greek Revival. Examples of the latter two categories represent the bulk of the district's major pre-war architecture, although the distinction between the two is often blurred by local practice and adaptation. As a result a form often referred to as the "Beaufort style" has emerged in local usage of which there is no particular prototype and which can be applied to most examples of the city's pre-war residential architecture.

Loosely defined the "Beaufort style" is represented by the following definition:

> Raised high on a foundation of stucco over brick or tabby, the Beaufort house is characterized by a two-story piazza, frequently extending partially around both sides of the house. There are notable exceptions to this as in the case of Marshlands, where the piazza is only one story, or where the piazza is limited to a two story portico over the front entrance and a balcony immediately above, as in the case of the John Mark Verdier House, Tabby Manse, and Tidewater. The porches are supported by stuccoed piers or arches, usually left open for ventilation. The main core of the house is usually T shaped with chimneys inset or on the exterior side walls. The roof is low-pitched and inconspicuous. The typical floor plan provides central hallways on both the main and upper floors with a stairway to the rear. Ceiling heights, which range from fourteen to eighteen feet on the main floor, ornamental woodwork such as paneling, wainscoting, mantels, and cornices, all combine to create an effect of elegance.[300]

Certainly the description can be applied to buildings outside Beaufort as well and does not reflect a unique style unto itself, the T form having been documented by Mills Lane in "a group of very simi-

x See continuation sheet 8-78

lar Federal period farmhouses in rural North Carolina," for instance.[301] Still the term remains useful as it provides a basis on which to elaborate descriptions of the district's individual buildings and its adaptation of architectural styles. Furthermore it is useful to note that the term "Beaufort style" acknowledges local builders' attempts respond to the local climate by taking advantage of all opportunities to increase ventilation and dissipate heat, hence the high foundations, T-shaped plans, expanses of windows and porticos and porches.

Pre-Revolutionary

Milner provides an excellent introduction to pre-Revolutionary Beaufort architecture. However, most of what is presented relates to buildings that are no longer extant, the majority of them having been lost successively from before the Civil War to the mid-twentieth century. The 1998 survey recorded only two dwellings in the English Colonial style: the Thomas Hepworth House (214 New Street, site #868) and the Chaplin House (712 New Street, site #843). Both are thought to be representative of the form of small-scale raised cottages built in Beaufort in the pre-Revolutionary period. The Hepworth House has traditionally been held to be the oldest house in Beaufort and is most often dated between 1717 and 1720 although the survey suggests the house is probably somewhat later (circa 1760). Regardless of its actual construction date and despite late-nineteenth and early twentieth century remodeling, the house continues to reflect the character of first generation houses in Beaufort. A one-and-one half story frame frame dwelling on masonry piers, the house has a lateral gable roof with a central clustered brick chimney stack. A similar building is recorded in an unidentified photograph in the Library of Congress collection.[302] The Chaplin House, constructed circa 1791, is similar in scale to the Hepworth House and according to its survey form is a "rare example of late eighteenth century plantation style single dwelling with through hall plan, exterior end chimneys (east and west); engaged porch on south side and double pitch gabled roof."

Only one of the buildings surviving from this period was termed Georgian in the 1998 survey. The William Johnson House, constructed circa 1776 (414 New Street, site #858), is described in the survey as an "important provincial Late Georgian style two story timber framed dwelling raised on a tabby basement." Its five-bay facade faces east unlike the vast majority of early Beaufort houses which face south. Whether it is representative of other contemporary buildings is undocumented. The Hext-Sams House (207 Hancock Street, site #753) is a T-shaped dwelling on a raised on a tabby foundation with shouldered brick end chimneys. Local tradition has long held that the house is one of the oldest in town, with dates of construction being cited anywhere from 1700 to 1780. According to its survey form "surviving architectural evidence being most consistent with the later one."

Another important yet greatly altered eighteenth-century building is the house traditionally referred to as the Chisholm House (905-907 Bay Street, site #1031) which is the only surviving ex-

x See continuation sheet 8-79

ample of the "mid-eighteenth century house form" documented by Milner. Citing a lost example at the northwest corner of Port Republic and West Streets, Milner describes the form as follows:

> *A Civil War photo of a house then at the corner of Port Republic and West Streets exemplifies what could be the the robust form of domestic architecture from 1745-1760. This displayed a chaste exterior which was nevertheless expanded to a two-story-over-raised-basement double-pile plan. The major feature of this big box was the roof which was hipped or hip-on-hip."*[303]

The two-story tabby Chisholm House house retains its characteristic hip-on-hip roof form, although the remainder of the exterior has been altered with modern finishes and storefronts. Still the house represents the earliest link in the continuum of architecture reflected along the three commercial blocks of Bay Street, through which one can readily "read" the history of the neighborhood's transition from a late-eighteenth century residential to a late-nineteenth commercial district.

Another altered but possibly important late-eighteenth century dwelling is the house at 1013 Duke Street (site #1060). Although the 1998 survey indicated the house was constructed in the first third of the 1800s, an earlier date is possible. Nevertheless the building's location in the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood placed it well outside the developed portion of the town at either end of the possible period of construction, making it a notable resource.

Because of their relative rarity, Beaufort's Colonial era buildings are of exceptional importance to the district. While each has been altered and retains only a limited documentary record, they represent a tangible, if limited, record of this important period in Beaufort's architectural development.

Federal

The first major period of Beaufort's success as a community corresponds roughly to the timeframe in which the Federal style became popular in America. The wealth of Beaufort's planters and merchants was soon reflected in the houses and other buildings the constructed. Survey forms for twenty-nine houses recorded as part of the 1998 architectural inventory noted "Federal" as the building style, of which all but two were determined to contribute to the historic district.[304] Milner described the typical Beaufort Federal style residence as:

> *Based on the Palladian concept of triadic rhythms, delicate details, and harmonious proportions (principals tempered by a continued conservative approach to construction and a restrained use of the delicate Adamesque detail, these were two-story and*

x See continuation sheet 8-80

two-and-a-half story, five bay homes. The featured the hipped roofs and raised basements used earlier, but otherwise differed greatly from their less imposing antecedents. More often than not, the major new feature was the projecting portico. This was a distinct yet conservative motif in the form of a frontal, two-stage porch. It provided a feature in which Orders would normally have been superimposed (using the Doric on the first floor and the Ionic on the second floor, as an example). But, in Beaufort, a simpler variation occurred and the Doric order was used at each floor with a differentiation in the size of the columns serving to identify each level. The columnization was set in a three-part Palladian rhythm, emphasizing a wide center bay flanked by two lesser bays. This tripartite detail was also employed in Palladian windows. In each example, a round-headed opening, flanked by two shorter and narrower openings, was set as a unit in the rear (north) wall to light the stairway and provide a significant interior focal point at the landing area. Elliptical fanlight windows over entrance doors provided a similar delicate but useful light source as an architectural focal point.[305]

Most notable among the Federal style buildings are those with T-shaped plans which are found in two principal variations. The first, of which the Elizabeth Barnwell-Gough House (705 Washington Street, site #882, circa 1780) and the Thomas Fuller House (a.k.a "Tabby Manse," 1211 Bay Street, site #1155, circa 1786), are the major examples are large-scale rectangular double-pile houses constructed of tabby with narrower back rooms extending to form the T wings. The frame John Mark Verdier House (801 Bay Street, site #970), constructed circa 1801, is similar in scale and plan to the these houses but does not share their T plan, perhaps due to the constraints of its site. The other major T-shaped form, which does not share the imposing character of the others, consists of a two story front block with a central two story rear T flanked by one-story wings. The T typically houses a stair and anterooms behind the stair. Major examples of this form include the James Robert Verdier House ("Marshlands, 501 Pinckney Street, circa 1814, site #758), the DeTreville House House (701 Greene Street, circa 1785, site #880), the Henry Farmer House (412 East Street, circa 1800, site #822), and the Frederick Fraser House (901 Prince Street, circa 1800, site #1017). The Sams House at 310 New Street (1816, remodelled circa 1835, site #865), although extensively altered in the Greek Revival style, retains the T form of its earlier Federal period construction and unlike several of the other Federal examples its rear T wings have not been compromised by later second story additions.[306]

Milner continues: "For the two generations that Carolina held a veritable monopoly on the cotton culture, this form of Adamesque-Palladian mansion was the dominant Beaufort style."[307] Other important examples of Federal residential architecture in the city include the: Talbird-Sams House (313 Hancock Street, site #761) constructed circa 1780 and having a two-story front block with a one-story shed extension forming T wings; the William Wigg Barnwell House (501 King Street,

x See continuation sheet 8-81

moved from 800 Prince Street in 1973, site #818), constructed circa 1815 as a large rectangular three-story house; and the W. J. Jenkins House (901 Craven Street, site #1024), a rather late example of the larger Federal style T form dating from circa 1845. The Captain Francis Saltus House (802 Bay Street, site #977), although somewhat more restrained in its present exterior appearance as a result of successive alterations, remains one of the city's most important Federal style buildings. Constructed circa 1796 the single-pile tabby building retains original interior details at its upper floors and is a rare example of a surviving three-story tabby dwelling house.

Several of Beaufort's Federal style houses retain excellent period interiors. The John Mark Verdier House, for example, has an archway separating its entrance and stair halls, elaborate woodwork, and fine mantelpieces with decorative putty work. More elaborate panelled interiors remain at the Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House and the Thomas Fuller House. The Captain Francis Saltus House retains a delicate elliptical staircase.

It important to note that many of Federal style porticos had two significant features: first floor decks that extended laterally further than the portico itself and staircases that projected out from the portico and typically had flanking flights running parallel to the principal facade of the house. Both details can still be seen at the Thomas Fuller House and similar stair arrangements are found at the Frederick Fraser House, the W. J. Jenkins House, and the Edward Means House. Civil War era photographs of the John Mark Verdier House also show both details as do photographs of other Federal-style houses that have been lost over time.

In addition to its residential architecture at least one major example of Federal style institutional architecture survives in the west facade of St. Helen Episcopal Church. The two story brick building has its principal entrance within a centrally-placed tower to the west. The lower portion of the tower is surmounted by an open lantern and steeple.[308] The entrance has a fluted Doric door case loosely based on model by James Gibbs with a Palladian window centered at the upper level above it.

As a group, Beaufort's Federal style buildings are tangible expressions of the wealth and refinement of the community that created them. While each is an important regional example of the period and style, several, including the John Mark Verdier House, the Thomas Fuller House, the Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House and the James Robert Verdier House, are nationally important examples.

Early Classical Revival

The survey noted five residences in the Early Classical Revival style that date from the 1810s to the 1846. These buildings are in essence transitional in character between the lighter more deli-

x See continuation sheet 8-82

cate detailing of the Federal style and the more substantial details of the Greek Revival. The William Fripp House (302 Federal Street, site #778) was constructed circa 1830. The rectangular frame two-story house has a lateral pedimented gable roof with a front-facing pedimented portico extending over the three central bays of its five-bay facade. Its rather slender porch columns and portico are more reminiscent of Federal style Beaufort houses while the entrances retain Greek Revival-style trim. The Henry McKee House (511 Prince Street, site #813), constructed circa 1834, also shares characteristics with both the Greek Revival and Federal styles, as does the circa 1825 Dr. George Moss Stoney House (500 Port Republic Street, site #838).

Greek Revival

Milner noted that "between 1852 and 1860, Beaufort put forth the most extensive construction effort in the town's nineteenth century history."[309] Despite the fact that only ten buildings were noted as representing this style in the 1998 survey, they make a substantial contribution to the important pre-Civil War architectural legacy of the town. Milner continues: "It was this era that produced the 'wealthiest and most cultivated town of its size in the country,'...and provided the theme for a Beaufort personality which has endured, however modified, to the present time."[310]

The earliest of Beaufort's Greek Revival residences is thought to be the house often referred to as the Berners Barnwell Sams House #1 (310 New Street, site #865). Built in the Federal style in 1816, the house had taken on the form of the traditional Beaufort T-house prior to a substantial remodeling in the Greek Revival style circa 1835. The modifications included replacement of a former entrance portico with a full-width two-tier porch supported by tapered posts, modifications to the entrance and windows and the installation of parapets.[311] Somewhat grander in scale is the George Parsons Elliott House, constructed circa 1845 (1001 Bay Street, site #1081), with its four large unfluted stuccoed brick Doric columns rising the full height of its two stories above a raised basement. Similar in character but constructed of stuccoed brick is the two story T-shaped Berners Barnwell Sams House #2 (201 Laurens Street, site #755). Its main facade is fronted by a monumental portico of unfluted brick Doric columns finished in stucco. Central entrances at both porch levels have rectangular transom and traceried sidelights with Greek Revival style moldings.[312] Similar to the Sams House is the Abraham Cockcroft House (920 Bay Street, site #1040) built circa 1857, the facade of which faces the Beaufort River.[313]

Two other important Greek Revival style dwellings with similar features are the Dr. John A. Johnson House (804 Pinckney Street, circa 1850, site #760) and the Edward Means House (604 Pinckney Street, circa 1853, site #769). Both have full-width two-story porches across their principal south facades, unbroken by stairs, and are entered from their east elevations. The John Joyner Smith House (400 Wilmington Street, site #1222) has a similar form, with an uninterrupted two-story porch across its south facade and principal entrance at its east elevation. Typical of other

x See continuation sheet 8-83

prominent pre-Civil War mansions in Beaufort, this house was built in the Federal style circa 1815 and was later substantially remodelled in the Greek Revival style circa 1850. The house retains its original southern entrance with an elaborate Adam style surround, although this was converted to a false door after the remodelling moved the principal entrance to the east and reconfigured the interior such that a partition bisects the interior wall at this location. The flanking tripartite windows are reflected in the Greek Revival tripartite eastern entrance surround.[314]

The uninterrupted two-story porch and side entrance motif is an interesting stylistic variation that is similar to several examples in Charleston of single houses set on corner lots where the piazza faces the southern exposure and the entrance is set within a side elevation. A variation of this detail can be found on several houses in Beaufort where porches are accessed by a staircase at either end of the porch. An example of this latter detail is found at the Milton Maxcy House ("Secession House," 113 Craven Street, site #1110) which is also a Federal style house that was extensively renovated in the Greek Revival style. Here the porch is accessed by a set of marble steps set to the east of the porch that curve upward from the street to its raised first floor level. The Rhett House (1009 Craven Street, site #1076) shares much the same detail and was also built in the Federal style and later updated with Greek Revival details.[315]

The Lewis Reeve Sams House (601 Bay Street, site #870), constructed circa 1852, is another important example of Greek Revival residential architecture in Beaufort. The house has a T-shaped plan with a south-facing full-width two-story porch that features fluted Doric columns at first floor level and Ionic columns above. Historic photographs of the house show that its wooden parapet originally had a stepped central section.[316] The property retains one of Beaufort's rare surviving outbuildings, a small Greek Revival style structure thought to have been a wash house. While less elaborate and smaller scale dwellings in the Greek Revival style are documented to have existed historically in the district, the only surviving example is the Sarah Gibbes Barnwell House (314 Charles Street, site #1079) built circa 1855. A temple-fronted rectangular two-story frame building, the house has relatively simple details and its two-tier porch is surmounted by the building's pedimented gable roof. In many respects, the house is prototypical of a series of similar yet smaller and less elaborate houses that were built throughout the district after the Civil War. Alternately termed Gothic Revival and Italian Renaissance in previous surveys and publications, the Dr. Joseph Johnson House (411 Craven Street, site #796) perhaps more accurately reflects the end of the Greek Revival style in Beaufort. Not quite completed as the Civil War broke out in 1861, this impressive raised two-story masonry dwelling has a T-shaped plan and a porch supported by continuous octagonal columns that rise from the arcaded basement level to a "vaguely Gothic" style corbeled cornice.

Two institutional examples of the Greek Revival style, the Beaufort College (803 Carteret Street, site #841) and the Baptist Church of Beaufort (600 Charles Street, site #1073), both have monu-

x See continuation sheet 8-84

mental temple fronts. Both buildings are constructed of stuccoed brick and have pedimented gables. The portico of the Beaufort College, constructed in 1853, is open and is supported by four columns. The Baptist Church, constructed in 1844, has two unfluted Doric columns set in antis. The frame one-story St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church (710 Carteret Street, site #893), dedicated in 1846, is much smaller in scale and detail, yet is stylistically similar to the larger examples.

Italianate

Only two houses built in Beaufort prior to the Civil War survive that exhibit any of the major picturesque styles that became popular elsewhere in the mid-nineteenth century. Of these, the more elaborate example was the mansion known as the Edgar Fripp House (1 Laurens Street, site #751) that unfortunately lost much of its Italianate form to the 1893 hurricane. As it exists today, the Fripp House retains only limited exterior similarity to its original form.[317] Another less elaborate, but more intact example of the style is the Paul Hamilton House ("The Oaks," 100 Laurens Street, site #752) constructed circa 1855. The house retains a rectangular belvedere and its wraparound porches are supported on the first level by clustered pilasters and on the second by octagonal columns with bracketed caps.

Other Pre-Civil War Architecture

The district also retains contributing Civil War buildings that do not fall within the previously described styles. An important example of a small scale residential building from the early nineteenth century is the small raised one-and-one-half story cottage at 807 North Street (site #952). Constructed circa 1835, the house is the only documented example of the T-form in Beaufort occurring on a house of less than two stories. The house retains stylistic elements that suggest the Federal period, yet it also retains simple early Greek Revival mantelpieces.[21]

Other significant pre-Civil War elements of the built environment include the small grouping of tabby ruins and landscape features that survive throughout the district. Notable among these is the tabby wall behind 807-811 Bay Street (site #972), which appears to be the only surviving remnant of a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century merchant compound as originally documented by Colin Brooker through architectural investigations at at 713 Bay Street. Also significant, yet altered by subsequent repairs and partial replacement by concrete tabby, are the tabby sea walls that extend along much of the southern waterfronts of The Bluff and The Point neighborhoods. The stairs to the former Talbird House which burned in the 1907 fire and survived for many years as a picturesque tabby ruin remain at the northwest corner of Hancock and Hamilton Streets (site #762).[318] These stairs consist of a single flight constructed of brick with marl or brownstone treads

x See continuation sheet 8-85

and an iron handrail. The foundations of the house and a former kitchen block are thought to survive as archaeological features.

Beaufort After the Civil War

Despite the significance of Beaufort's pre-Civil War architecture the overwhelming majority, almost eighty-two percent, of the district's contributing resources were built after the war. Included in this group are examples of a wide range of architectural styles and types. It is significant to note also that more than fifty percent of the district's buildings were constructed during the city's extended Reconstruction period which lasted from 1865 to 1913, during which time African-Americans held a three to one majority of the population. All but one of the 142 contributing resources in the Northwest Quadrant neighborhood, representing almost one-third of all contributing resources in the district, were constructed after the war and almost universally for African-Americans. Colin Brooker has noted that:

> *Almost all civilian building activity ceased during the Civil War which, as might be expected marks a watershed in local architectural as well as social history. Before 1861 one senses the stage was set for continued development of indigenous building traditions dependent upon local skills and materials such as tabby or the good quality brick beginning to be produced by kilns located on Lady's island. After the Civil War, former patrons had decamped and skilled workers been dispersed, most existing buildings entering a new phase of ownership which was totally divorced from the Antebellum past. It soon became clear that the future of local building lay not with labor intensive craft based technology (as had been practiced in Beaufort down until the mid nineteenth century) but with the standardized component and prefabricated units which made possible Hilton Head Island's mushroom-like growth as Union Headquarters during the early 1860s.*[319]

While some notable examples exist of each of the major late-nineteenth and early century architectural styles, most of the city's remaining post-Civil War architecture is vernacular in character and is representative of the changed circumstances of Beaufort's residents. In a very tangible sense the careful observer can witness many of the broad patterns and diverse historic economic and cultural patterns of the city through its surviving buildings. The marked differentiation between pre-war and post-war Beaufort architecture is readily apparent yet the latter buildings, while simpler in design, carry forward a number of earlier features. In addition, it should be recognized that a number of major pre-Civil War buildings were considerably altered after the war, either by the newcomers who settled in town or as a result of natural and other disasters.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-86

Victorian Styles

Beaufort's Victorian architecture tends to be relatively simple in detail and modest in scale when compared to other cities, especially Charleston and Savannah. Perhaps the most significant product of the era is the grouping of Victorian cottages that extends along the 500 and 600 blocks of Craven Street (sites #824-826, 828-832, and 860-861) and includes 406 East Street (site #823). The twelve houses that survive in in the collection represent the district's major concentration of Victorian buildings.

Among the buildings falling into the various Victorian stylistic categories are the Queen Anne-style Emil E. Lengnick House (1411 North Street, circa 1907, site #1219) and Kinghorn House (502 Washington Street, circa 1890, moved from Carteret Street, site #800). The George Edward Doane House ("Pretty Penny," 502 Prince Street, circa 1885, site #817) is a small-scale two-story Italianate style house. The James Rhett House (303 Federal Street, site #776) presents an interesting example of the traditional Beaufort style form adapted to the Italianate style. Constructed circa 1884 the two story frame house is one room deep on a raised arcaded masonry basement and has a full-width two-pier porch across its south facade. Victorian stylistic elements include the two-story polygonal bay window at its west end as well as some interior trim.

Two matching houses at 807 and 809 Bladen Street in the Northwest Quadrant (sites #1234 and 1235) are significantly more elaborate than their neighbors. Each is one-story in height with a cut-away bay window at its facade, is clad with beaded board, horizontal flush boards and decorative sawn shingles, and has sawn eave trim. Both houses were occupied by African-American carpenters at the time of the 1900 census and this may account for their elaborate decorative schemes.

A contributing collection of two story gable front houses is scattered throughout the district. Several of these have porches recessed under the main roof structure. Examples include 502 Scott's Street (circa 1875, site #952), 705 and 709 Charles Street (both circa 1880, sites #1011 and 1012), and 1407 Duke Street (site #1207). The latter three buildings are essentially identical. Other examples have full-width exterior porches. These include 708 New Street (circa 1878, site #844), the von Harten House at 908 Scott's Street (1898, site #931), and 809 Duke Street (circa 1880, site #938) among others. An institutional variant of the simple gable front design of post-war Beaufort architecture is the Grace Bethel A.M.E. Church constructed circa 1870 (502 Charles Street, site #1074).

Also found throughout the district are several contributing small one-story folk Victorian dwellings. Examples include 804 Washington Street (site # 935) built circa 1900, 508 Scott's Street constructed circa 1885 (site #949), and 1008 Scott's Street (site #924), circa 1890.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-87

The Bay Street commercial area includes several Victorian buildings. Notable among these are the Keyserling Building, constructed circa 1885 at 807 Bay Street (site #971), and the building at 901 Bay Street constructed circa 1890 (site #1030). Other examples include the altered Lipsitz Building (825 Bay Street, site #974) and the row of three similar buildings at 902, 904, and 910 Bay Street (sites #1037-1039) constructed between 1874 and 1884. The former Scheper Building at 812 Bay Street (site #979) was originally constructed circa 1796 as the store of Captain Francis Saltus. At that time it was a narrow rectangular gable end store built of tabby. A second level was added to its north end in the late-1800s with a bracketed cornice, rectangular louvers and diamond-shaped decorative panels. At about this time, the building expanded to the east across an adjacent alley (808 Bay Street, site #978).

Another notable architectural trend was the substantial remodelling that occurred to several prominent pre-Civil War mansions during the Victorian period. Most notable among them is the William Elliott House at 1103 Bay Street ("The Anchorage," site #1112). Originally constructed circa 1800, the house was altered in the early 1900s by a retired Naval officer, Admiral Beardsley, who spent $80,000 remodeling it. He added stucco to the exterior and much ornately carved woodwork to the interior. Remodeling to a lesser degree was completed circa 1882 on the Federal style John A. Cuthbert House (circa 1800, 1203 Bay Street, site #1153) during its ownership by Duncan C. Wilson. Wilson had been responsible for the construction of hundreds of prefabricated houses and military buildings on Hilton Head Island during the Civil War and he is thought to have added the gingerbread trim and expansions to the south porch to this house.

Revival Styles

The First African Baptist Church (601 New Street, site #814) is a vernacular Gothic Revival style building. Constructed for an African-American congregation in 1865, the west facade has a single story porch supported by six hexagonal columns that is surmounted by two stage tower with a pyramidal roof. A hexagonal apse retains a traceried end window and the interior of the church survives largely intact. Also in the style is the synagogue for Congregation Beth Israel, constructed in 1907 (402 Scott's Street, site #907). Beaufort's most elaborate Gothic Revival style building is Tabernacle Baptist Church at 911 Craven Street (site #1026). Originally constructed in the 1840s and rededicated for an African-American congregation in 1865, the building was damaged in the 1893 hurricane and substantially remodeled to its present form. The building's south facade has a four-stage tower and steeple, the lowest level of which is supported on four columns forming an entrance. The second stage is flared at base and has a traceried window and the third and fourth stages have three grouped lancet windows. A tall pyramidal steeple surmounts the tower. Paneled buttress at are located at each corner and have corner finials above the eaves.

[x] See continuation sheet 8-88

The Beaufort Arsenal (713 Craven Street, site #906), also in the Gothic Revival style, was built in 1852 on the foundations of an earlier arsenal by the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery Company. The thirteen-bay crenelated main block has a flat roof and lancet windows. Single story wings extend at right angles to the southeast and southwest and are linked by a high brick wall defining a courtyard. An arched central doorway in the wall opens onto the courtyard. Construction of the east end of the main block incorporated the lower level of an original late-eighteenth century tabby arsenal on the site. The building was enlarged and renovated as part of a 1934 W.P.A. project.

The Colonial Revival style is represented by the E. A. Scheper House (1411 Bay Street, site #1224). Constructed circa 1895, the house was remodelled in 1938 with the introduction of the neo-Colonial pedimented porch supported on tall slender doric columns. Other examples include the Osterhout House at 305 Carteret Street (circa 1910, site #863), the Wallace House at 611 Bay Street (1908, site #872), 1401 North Street (circa 1902, site #1216), and the Murphy House (circa 1910, 411 King Street, site #793).

The survey recorded several Neoclassical buildings, including three residences, four governmental buildings and a commercial building. The William Joseph Thomas House (607 Bay Street, site #817) was constructed in 1909 of decorative concrete block. The house retains its original two-tier full-facade porch supported on double (triple at corners) fluted Doric columns cast in reinforced concrete raised on pedestals flanked by concrete balustrades. The exterior is enriched by concrete blocks cast with laurel wreath pattern laid in string courses. Other examples include 1305 Bay Street (site #1199), constructed in 1910, and the William Keyserling House at 1705 Bay Street (site #1266), constructed circa 1910. The Beaufort Municipal Meat Market (706 Craven Street, site #908) and the Beaufort City Hall (702 Craven Street, site #910) were constructed by the city circa 1912. Each is a single story brick structure with a pedimented lateral gable roof.

The 1917 Post Office and Custom House (now City Hall, 302 Carteret Street, site #911) was designed by James Witmore, supervising architect. Beaufort's Carnegie Library (710 Craven Street, site #905), also constructed in 1917, is a rectangular brick structure on a raised basement. Its main entrance has a surround in cast stone which incorporates fluted Doric pilasters and an entablature and broken arch pediment with an armorial in center. The Beaufort Bank (928 Bay Street, site #1041) was constructed in 1916 and features a temple-in-antis form facade with paired Ionic columns.

Craftsman

A number of Craftsman style bungalows are found within the district. A good example is the Esther Foy Jenkins House at 702 Hamilton Street (site #787) constructed in 1928. Other examples include, among others, 1307 North Street (circa 1925, site #1188), 1311 North Street (circa 1930, site #1189), and 608 Hamilton Street (circa 1928, site # 791).

x See continuation sheet 8-89

Modern Styles

Transitional from earlier revival styles to the modern styles is the Beaufort Elementary School, constructed circa 1930 (901 Carteret Street, site #840). Only three buildings were identified in the 1998 survey as being of the Art Deco/Moderne styles. The Beaufort County Courthouse (now the Beaufort District Federal Courthouse, 1501 Bay Street, site #1245) is a the most refined example. Originally constructed in 1883/4 in a Victorian style, it was extensively remodeled to its present form in 1936. The Beaufort County Jail (1409 King Street, site #1214), constructed in 1938 and designed by Beaufort architect Jules D. Levin, is a slightly more streamlined example.

The Horne Building at 1001 Carteret Street, constructed circa 1940 (site #839), is the only surviving example of three more modern buildings documented in the survey. The other two, the Davidson Apartment Building (701-703 Congress Street, site #876), circa 1950, has recently been altered and a recreation building constructed in circa 1953 (1511 Congress Street, site #1853), has been demolished.

Folk Types

The diversity of the town's history and architectural character is also represented by numerous folk buildings located predominantly within the Northwest Quadrant and Old Common neighborhood. Additional examples are scattered within the Bluff and The Point Neighborhoods. Folk architecture within the district falls within the following principal types: hall & parlor, gable front, massed plan, shotgun, I-house, pyramidal and gable front and wing.

Contributing Resources Outside the District's Period of Significance

The Edwards Building was recorded in the 1998 survey with under both its Bay Street and Port Republic Street addresses, due to the contribution of each to their respective streetscapes (917 Bay Street, site #1034.01; 912-914 Port Republic Street site #1034.2). Built as an Edwards Department Store in 1954, Elliott Constantine of Charleston was the architect and Jules Levin, of Beaufort, was an associate architect. The building is the only documented work by Constantine in Beaufort.

x See continuation sheet 8-90

Materials

Frame construction was used for more than eighty-percent of the district 's contributing buildings and is therefore a major-character-defining element. The minority of buildings originally constructed of brick add some diversity to the texture of the built environment. Tabby, an important regional building material, is also a major character-defining element of the district. Examples of its use include whole buildings, building foundations, ruins and landscape elements.

Setting and Landscapes

The natural setting of the town on a low bluff overlooking the Beaufort River is an important character-defining aspect of the district. Moss-draped oak trees, palmettoes, crepe myrtles, and a variety of other regional plants couple with the riverfront and its marshes to create a distinctive setting for the district's architecture. Milner stated: "The plant material of Beaufort has a lush vitality which lends a dense and overgrown appearance to the city. While this informal and profuse approach to residential landscape differs from the sparse and tailored look of period design, it is no less appropriate to the character of the town."

The natural setting also influenced the siting of the town and its buildings. The alignment of the Beaufort River results in a prevailing breeze blowing across much of the district, especially along the bluff facing the bay. This breeze was essential to comfortable living prior to the widespread use of air conditioning beginning in the mid-twentieth century. Prior to the more intensive residential development that occurred after the Civil war, houses were typically sited facing south. Porches or verandah were generally located at the front of the house to take advantage of the breezes and to shade the front elevation.

Archaeology

Beaufort's archaeological resources have not been extensively documented, yet they have the potential to yield significant information about the city's historical development. With so much of the city's documentary record fragmented or missing, these resources may provide the only source of information about several key aspects of the community's history. In his background report for this nomination, Dr. Michael Trinkley outlined a series of number of more-or-less specific research topics for Beaufort that give indication of the range of evidence that may be present. Noting the extensive work of Martha Zierden and her colleagues at the Charleston Museum, Trinkley suggests the basic patterns observed in Charleston would be applicable to Beaufort as well.

Site Function. Research has shown that many of Charleston's structures served a dual function as both residences and businesses. As a response to Charleston's commercial system and geographic

x See continuation sheet 8-91

restrictions, the commercial core of the city was subject to intensive occupation characterized by long, narrow lots, multi-storied buildings, and a dual residential-commercial function. Research to delineate site function should focus on two issues. First, it is critical to understand the site formation process specific to a particular parcel. This requires a blend of historic research, concentrated on land use activities specific to the study tract, as well as archaeological research which explores the vertical stratigraphy of a variety of areas within the tract. Second, research must also aim to collect representative samples of material culture suitable for the study of artifact patterning. Artifact studies may more productively involve the frequency relationship of specific artifact types or examination of individual artifact types, rather than a preoccupation with artifact groups.

Status Variability. Both historical archaeology in general, and urban archaeology in specific, have focused on the delineation of socioeconomic status using the documentary record as a control. Status may be reflected in the settlement pattern, housing type, material items, and the diet of the household. Zierden and Calhoun from research in Charleston propose a three tiered socio-political ladder. At the top rung are the aristocracy, including wealthy planters and merchants, who dominated Charleston society, politics and the economic affairs of the colony. They note that in the nineteenth century the wholesale merchant class declined in importance and social standing, likely as the result of the lingering distrust brought on by the American Revolution toward the merchant class as well as an inward preoccupation. On the middle rung were Charleston's primarily white middle class of retail merchants and artisans. At the lowest rung were the manual laborers, both skilled and unskilled. Although the overwhelming majority of this class consisted of African American slaves, there was an underclass of poor whites

Urban Subsistence Strategy. Food remains in the urban archaeological site are useful in the study of cultural conservatism, adaptation to the local environment, ethnicity and social variability. Faunal studies have found a potentially strong dichotomy between rural and urban food sources, with the urban setting precluding the use of many wild species and focusing attention on beef (with surprising little attention on pork and caprines). Beaufort sites should be examined for information on urban marketing and processing procedures (such as butchering practices and distribution systems). For this work to be successful it is also critical that investigations explore a range of site types and locations. While it is crucial that research examine rear lot areas, where trash such as food bones are most likely to be recovered, there should be an equal focus on the examination of specialized features, such as privies.

Site Formation Processes. It is essential that we be able to understand the cultural and natural processes responsible for the formation of the archaeological record. Portions of Beaufort appear to be created on the every edge of the water front. Were these sites created on trash moved from elsewhere, as has been documented in Charleston? And while Wyers Pond is thought to have been filled in the early twentieth century, only archaeological research can determine if this feature was

[x] See continuation sheet 8-92

used as a trash disposal area during Beaufort's extensive mid-nineteenth century growth. An understanding of Beaufort and an interpretation of individual sites is dependent on an understanding of how the sites were formed.

Urban Slavery. Over fifteen years ago Zierden and Calhoun noted that while much work had been recently accomplished to understand the lifeways of the black slave on the rural plantation, there was considerably less information regarding the large proportion of slaves which lived and worked in the urban setting. While this picture is being slowly rectified for Charleston, it is still very much the case for Beaufort, where virtually nothing of the slave houses has survived above ground. Even the documentary evidence for Beaufort's slave population is unclear and often missing.

In Charleston it has been noted that there are differences between the slaves who lived with their masters in well defined slave quarters behind the town house and those who "lived out" on their own. Those who "lived out" might achieve a considerable degree of social and economic "freedom," at least when compared to other slaves. Do we see similar situations in Beaufort? At present this is impossible to ascertain since we lack even information on the location of fringe settlements of African Americans. Clearly much additional documentary and archaeological research is critically important.

The Free Black Population. Unlike Charleston and Savannah, Beaufort does not seem to have been noted for its free black population. For example, in 1850 the census records only thirteen "free colored" individuals. Nevertheless, St. Peter's Parish, at the far western edge of the district, was noted for its free black farmers. This opens several lines of inquiry. First, why was Beaufort not as "hospitable" a location for free blacks as Charleston or Savannah?

Spatial Patterning as a Macro-Adaptive Strategy. Primarily through the examination of newspaper advertisements and other documentary sources, Zierden and Calhoun traced the development of Charleston's spatial patterning. This research has resulted in a model for land use patterning during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which incorporates the subdivision of lots to allow square footage of limited real estate to be maximized, combining residential and commercial functions, locating buildings directly on the street, and extensive use of backlots for trash disposal.

Rural-Urban Contrasts Among the Upper Class. This last major research area focuses on the ties planters maintained with the city, especially to display their wealth. Charleston was not only a political center, but it was also South Carolina's social center and planters with newly acquired wealth were anxious to establish themselves in the proper society. Zierden and Calhoun observe that the "planter's townhouse . . . is a study in eighteenth and nineteenth century conspicuous consumption." But this research question focuses not only on the comparison of the townhouse with the plantation main house, but also on the contrasts in adaption between the city and plantation

[x] See continuation sheet 8-93

environments. These may include differences in marketing practices, the availability of municipal services, the use of space for refuse disposal and (as previously discussed) the need for combining commercial and residential activities.

Developing an Archaeological Research Plan for the Beaufort Historic District

A critical first step for Beaufort is to examine potential archaeological research questions and develop an integrated research design suitable for the exploration of this unique town. An important aspect of this research, in fact a critical first step, is a detailed documentary study of the City. As Dickens, Staski, and Zierden and Calhoun all note, documentary or archival research is the most efficient manner to approach an archaeological setting of an urban setting. Such a study should combine documentary sources and a physical inspection on a block-by-block basis, developing a more thorough understanding of how the district has been used and how it has changed over the past 150 years. Combined, the documentary and land-use studies could easily project probable areas of intact archaeological remains in Beaufort and assign different probability levels to areas of the District. This would assist in managing the especially fragile archaeological resources of urban Beaufort.

x See continuation sheet 8-94

Notes

[1] Fort San Felipe had been proceeded by Fort San Salvador, a short lived edifice built on a sandbar and destroyed by fire soon after its construction.

[2] Walter Edgar, South Carolina: A History (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), p. 31; On the basis of recent archaeological investigation Edgar notes "Santa Elena prospered. By the early 1580s the town covered about 15 acres, counting 40 houses, a church and tavern. A number of the houses were substantial, flat roofed buildings with wattle and daub walls covered with a thick coat of oyster shell mortar."

[3] Lawrence S. Rowland, Alexander Moore and George C. Rogers, Jr. The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Volume 1: 1514-1861 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press 1996.), p. 73; and Henry A. M. Smith, "Beaufort the Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers" South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. IX (1908), p. 141); Both sources state that many of the settlers were captured, the remainder dispersed.

[4] Major Robert Daniell "one of the Landgraves of Carolina" obtained a Warrant for all of Port Royal Island March 9, 1698/99. Early grants of land on St. Helena Island include 1000 acres to John Stuart (1698); 800 acres to William Maggott (1700) and 80 acres to John Cowen (1706). Elsewhere, Thomas Nairne who was to be tortured and killed by the Yemassee in 1715 obtained a total of 2,130 acres in Granville County between 1703 and 1711.

[5] Smith, pp. 142-160.

[6] I have searched both the Public Record Office collections and King's Topographical Collection at the British Museum, London for additional early manuscript maps of Beaufort but without result. The circa 1710/1711 Public Record Office map bears an identification stamp of the Victorian period. This conventional stamp is definitely not attributable to Queen Anne as certain local historians have assumed.

[7] Barnwell laid his plat of Port Royal before the House of Assembly according to the latter's Journal on Sept. 15, 1703. Production of the plat was considered necessary before the Assembly could decide where to locate "stockadoes" and "lookouts" deemed necessary for local defense.

[8] It was renamed Union Square by Federal authorities in 1863.

[9] A plat dated 1783 (SCAH Forfeited Estates plats, James Fraser, The Hermitage) shows glebe land also extended immediately to the west of Beaufort.

[10] Others have attributed, among other contributory factors (including European expansion, settlement and cattle ranching) to the Yemassee War, Indian traders who were, according to contemporary observer "notoriously infamous for their wicked and evil" practices.

[11] Commons Journal, March 17, 1724. The S.C. General Assembly voted £300 to finish the church in 1725.

[12] After much discussion and delay Beaufort's early fortification were replaced by Fort Frederick erected near the present Beaufort Naval Hospital between 1732 and 1734. Still extant although badly damaged by tidal erosion, Fort Frederick is the oldest example of large scale tabby construction known from Beaufort County.

[13] I am indebted to David Schneider who made this observation during discussion, September, 1999.

[14] One might speculate if this apparent defensive line was related in any meaningful way to the Royal Naval storehouse attested to have occupied part of Block 122 in 1745 (see below).

[15] Today the pond is visible as a large depression which occasionally floods after heavy rain.

[16] Bull's message to the S.C. House of Assembly, dated February 23, 1737/8 reads in part: "As I am desirous to promote the better settling of Beaufort Town I have ordered an exact Survey and Plat to be made of the land that was reserved for the Town and Common in order to grant the Lots to such persons as are willing to

x See continuation sheet 8-95

build Houses and settle there." The survey was probably undertaken by George Hunter, the Surveyor-General who submitted an account to the S.C. Assembly for surveys made in Charles Town and Beaufort on March 26, 1743.

[17] Unless otherwise noted all block numbers cited are those in use today, designations which date back to 1862. Town Lot numbers as given here date back to the first land grants and were in use until 1862 when almost all Beaufort property was re-identified according to numerical block and alphabetical lot designations. A concordance between pre-Civil War and post- Civil War systems has been reached by comparing copies of maps dated circa 1799 with maps prepared for the U.S. Direct Tax Commission.

[18] Smith, pp. 142-160.

[19] Roland et. al., p. 176: "There are indications that the growth of Beaufort District in the 1760s and 1770s was more rapid than any other settled are of the province."

[20] Lot No. 2 had first been granted to Reven Chardavoyn on August 8, 1717.

[21] Roland et. al., p. 188: "The cargo included 150 "Angola Negroes" who arrived on board the Essex.

[22] Ibid.: With his large financial resources and broad business connections, Thomas Middleton's partnership of Middleton, Liston and Hope altered the mercantile community in Beaufort. The partnership invested heavily in the shipping and shipbuilding community."

[23] Along with various partners, John Gordon was instrumental in developing rice growing lands located on the Savannah River. Earlier according to Rowland et. al.. (p. 182) John Gordon had advertised his "very convenient dwelling house with kitchen, stable, stores and etc. on the Bay in Beaufort" for sale in the South Carolina Gazette dated January 19, 1760, March 15, 1760 and July 19, 1760 when he was apparently living in Charleston. This advertisement further attests a type of residential and commercial compound favored by Beaufort merchants which is considered in more detail below.

[24] See SCAH Royal Grants, Vol. 2E, p. 285

[25] See SCAH Royal Grants, Vol. 2E, p. 286

[26] See SCAH Royal Grants, Vol. 2E, p. 284.

[27] See SCAH Royal Grants, Vol. 2E, p. 288

[28] See SCAH Royal Grants, Vol. 2E, p. 295

[29] Charleston, S.C., Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Deed Book D-3, p. 608.

[30] Charles Purry, son of Jean Pierre Purry who had the dubious distinction of being among the first merchants to sell Angolan slaves in Beaufort (1736).

[31] Rowland et. al.., p. 130.

[32] SCAH, Loyalist Transcripts, Vol. 52, p. 490.

[33] Charleston RMC, Deed Book F-4, p. 297.

[34] No evidence was found suggesting the nature of any paving here but two ballast stones were discovered immediately west of the well.

[35] Charleston RMC, Deed Book B-9, p. 337.

[36] Original construction here is much obscured by later rebuilding and additions.

[37] This building is now much altered having had a modern shopfront inserted at the lower level. It is possible the original first floor was positioned above present grade over a basement and later lowered to its present level. Almost all early construction is now concealed beneath modern finishes, however tabby exterior walls of the south facade became visible for a brief period in 1997 during sidewalk repairs.

x See continuation sheet 8-96

[38] Colin Brooker, "A Brief Architectural History of Beaufort, South Carolina 1700-1861" (Beaufort, S.C.: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999), p. 10.

[39] Ibid, p. 193

[40] Marauding British troops and their auxiliaries had burned the DeSaussure store in Coosawatchie during 1779. On Bay Street, Beaufort, it is probable that Daniel DeSaussure's house and store were looted.

[41] Beaufort, S.C., personal files, Colin Brooker.

[42] Johnson remarks that British Forces were kept under "the strictist discipline." Losses at St Helena's Church included broken windows, smashed locks and the Parish strongbox which was looted.

[43] S.C. Legislature, Petitions, 1806, no. 40.

[44] Sales were recorded in a series of ledger. Two volumes containing thousands of detailed entries have survived and are now preserved by the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston S.C..

[45] Rowland et. al., p. 280

[46] Rowland et. al., p. 1996:282

[47] Statutes at Law, Vol. 1, p.702.

[48] This created duplication since lot numbers 1- 453 had already been assigned prior to Beaufort's northward extension.

[49] This information is based on an analysis of a map apparently prepared by Thomas Fuller in 1799, which as far as I know now exists only in the form of copy redrawn from the lost original (National Archives, Cartographic Division, RG 58, Item 25).

[50] There is evidence that block #53 was also developed about this time, but the Porteus House which occupied part of the property was destroyed during the Civil War.

[51] Despite several recent challenges, the South Carolina Supreme Court has endorsed this provision which, enforced from its enactment down until the latter half of the 20th century, has done much to maintain the historic aspect of the National Landmark District.

[52] Recent archaeological investigation has failed to locate this structure behind the Saltus House suggesting that the kitchen was either robbed completely for the sake of its materials at some unknown time or alternatively, located towards the south end of Scott Street.

[53] After the Civil War the original structure was partially rebuilt at its northern end, its gable being removed and replaced by an upper storey connector spanning over a passageway leading south towards the Beaufort River. This passageway is almost certainly the same one installed by Francis Saltus to give public access to his dock circa 1796. It was here too that the Marquis de Lafayette probably landed on his visit to Beaufort (March 18, 1825), the Revolutionary hero arriving aboard the Henry Schulz, a steamship owned by Capt. Lubbock. The historic relationship between Bay Street's south side and the Beaufort River was destroyed by introduction of the Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park during the 1980s

[54] Blocks #38, ##50 were all substantially damaged during the great Beaufort fire of 1907, subsequent redevelopment leaving few pre-Civil War buildings on the Bay standing and none without significant alteration.

[55] Michael O'Connor's house was destroyed by fire in 1925.

[56] See South Carolina Act No. 44770 (1859).

[57] Quoted in Brooker.

[587] While details and internal planning arrangements differ, Tabby Manse and The Barnwell Gough house are almost identical in external dimension suggesting that the same form work may have been used for the two buildings. Whether or not this was the actual case it seems almost certain the same contractor was involved in both projects.

x See continuation sheet 8-97

[59] Stephen B. Barnwell, The History of an American Family (Marquette, privately printed, 1969).

[60] Planter, politician and author, William Elliott III gained an international reputation for his book Carolina Sports first published in 1846.

[61] I was able to examine these fragments during recent restoration.

[62] The Lewis Reeve Sams House (circa 1852) located at 601 Bay street is an outstanding example.

[63] See also the George Parsons Elliott at 1001 Bay Street.

[64] Before the Civil War, land on which the structure stands was designated lot #302, a lot shown unassigned on a map attributable to 1800 (Beaufort County Library). Coincidently or otherwise the adjacent lot #301 is shown as belonging to an unspecified Heyward in 1800, other records indicating Daniel Heyward (Nathaniel B. Heyward's great- grandfather) had owned lot #301 towards the end of the eighteenth century.

[65] See Suzanne Cameron Linder, Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of the Ace River Basin - 1860 (S.C. Dept. Archives and History, 1995).

[66] Nathaniel Barnwell Hayward married Elizabeth Barnwell Smith, daughter of James and Mariana Smith of Beaufort in 1838. This was perhaps near the time Heyward acquired his Bay Street house.

[67] Such practice was current on neighboring plantations, the Sams House on Dataw Island (owned by B.B. Sams, brother of Lewis Reeve Sams) for instance preserving ruins of a tabby built kitchen erected as a free-standing unit south-west of the main plantation house.

[68] An exception exists at 201 Laurens Street, see below.

[69] I have argued elsewhere that household slaves at the Edwards House, Spring Island (Beaufort County) and Whitehall (Jasper County) were accommodated in two-story tenement blocks. At each site, the tenement block was positioned in near proximity to the main plantation house. The U.S. Coastal Survey map appears to show this group of buildings clustered behind the Barnwell House much as depicted in the sketch. The property was a somewhat constricted one, almost triangular in shape.

[70] Removal of fences and other forms of lot enclosure has significantly altered Beaufort's historic aspect. When this process occurred is difficult to say, however today the result recalls twentieth century suburban development and subdivision, models which have also fostered recent installation of decorative horticultural planting throughout the Historic Landmark District.

[71] Quoted in Brooker.

[72] Brevard, Joseph. Public Statute Law of South Carolina, Vol. III. Charleston S.C., 1814.

[73] I have been unable to find any mention of this work in the Minutes of Beaufort Council which suggests either that the creek was filled by military authorities soon after they occupied the town in 1862 or by local residents sometime later. Causeways or bridges giving access to the island are shown on an unpublished map of Civil War hospitals (circa 1863) held by the Library of Congress.

[74] The sketch map is slightly ambiguous since it labels Black's Point as Pigeon Point.

[75] John Milner and Associates, The Beaufort Preservation Manual (Beaufort, SC: City of Beaufort, 1979: "in 1796 when Beaufort was more than fifty years old, it had a population of only two hundred, but its smallness belied its importance. It was recognizable both as a port and as a resort."

[76] Now 507 Washington Street.

[77] Only the foundation and the entrance stair survive today. To the rear, an important fragments of a two story tabby built kitchen block and privy building are still extant. The resemblance is strong enough to suggest that Talbird (a well known local building contractor whose name frequently occurs in the context of large scale tabby building) was responsible for erection of both buildings.

x See continuation sheet 8-98

[78] Talbird family descendants and Sams family members still live on the site, a rare instance of continuity given the fact that almost all residential property in Beaufort was confiscated by Federal authorities and sold after 1862.

[79] Before alteration the building was a good example of the so-called Beaufort Style.

[80] See Beaufort County Historic Sites Survey, 1997, site # 778 where it is suggested on the basis of style that Tidewater evidences two main construction phases, the first attributable to the 1830s and the second dating soon after 1840.

[81] Theodore Rosengarten, Tombee, Portrait of a Cotton Planter (New York: William Morrow and Co. Inc., 1986: William Fripp was universally known as "Good Billy Fripp."

[82] In Beaufort, Fripp's closest rival according to 1860 U.S. Census figures was the Rev. Stephen Elliott with personal estate valued at $165,000.

[83] Eric Poplin and Colin Brooker, The Historical Development of Dataw Island (Brockington and Associates Charleston S.C.; Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, Beaufort S.C., 1994). I have argued here that contemporary European landscape theory strongly influenced local plantation layouts during the first half of the noneteenth century, the evidence suggesting that the same sensibilities permeated more urban layouts as seen on Black's Point. The entire subject warrants further investigation.

[84] Rowland et. al., p. 263.

[85] On the basis of old photographs, Milner Associates attribute this now destroyed brick building to the 1740s.

[86] Walls of one original tabby block (to the east) still survive overbuilt by twentieth century brick construction and may be distinguished if the Arsenal is viewed from the north or north-east especially after rain. Tabby foundations also survive from the gun-shed, these having been reused in the mid nineteenth century to support brick construction along the main buildings north face.

[87] Formation of what became the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery was first mooted in 1758 but the force was not formally authorized until April, 1775.

[88] Rowland et. al., p. 284; John Mark Verdier was embarking on a planting career as the time which may have helped gain him entre into the privileged circle enumerated.

[89] During recent repairs I neither saw nor heard reports of any tabby discovered during course of the work.

[90] William Fripp Senior probably made a significant contribution too along with Joseph Hazel who had oversight of the construction project.

[91] Milner Associates note that similar church frontispieces had been erected in Philadelphia and New York ten years earlier. It should also be observed that in Beaufort, the interior reproduces designs of Minard Lafever (Beauties of Modern Architecture, New York, 1835). Mills Lane accepts these as original however, repairs carried out in 1996-97 revealed that some decorative ceiling plaster is laid over metal lathing indicating that portions of the present scheme must have been introduced during an earlier twentieth-century restoration. If the later replicated an earlier program or alternatively introduced new motifs based upon mid-nineteenth century pattern books remains to be investigated. The present spire is a modern addition which distorts the original tower concept but does illustrate a curious case of what has been termed steeple-envy which over the latter half of the twentieth century infected local Baptist and Episcopal congregations alike.

[92] Free South, January 27, 1863.

[93] Ibid.

[94] Beaufort, S.C., personal files, Colin Brooker, copies of Johnson, Memoirs, typescript, p.111.

x See continuation sheet 8-99

[95] National Archives, War Department Report, dated December 12, 1811.

[96] National Archives, RG 77, Misc. #53, 1818, Distribution of the Army of the United States, showing strength by posts and garrisons. Division of the South commanded by Major General A. Jackson.

[97] Report of Admiral Dupont, dated Nov. 11, 1861.

[98] Col. R. G. M. Dunovant's force mostly drawn from the Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Troops. Rowland et. al., p. 450, report that these men bivouacked in the woods near Fort Beauregard.

[99] Rowland et. al., p. 447.

[100] Rowland et. al. give a somewhat different version of events at Fort Walker, based on secondary sources. Here I have preferred to repeat Johnson's first hand account.

[101] Rosengarten, p. 217.

[102] Rosengarten shows two plantations belonging to Dr. William Jenkins located near the western end of Seaside Road, St. Helena Island, one of which was bordered by a side road which led down to a large meander of Station Creek. This is in the approximate position of the present boat landing which may well be on the same site as a former plantation landing, the present Station Creek Road probably following the line of an older track or pathway. From here the channel looking towards St. Phillips Island is wide and deep, easily navigable during daylight hours but requiring local knowledge after dark or in poor weather.

[103] Rosengarten (1986:219).

[104] Rowland et. al., p. 457.

[105] Rowland et. al., p. 448.

[106] Rowland et. al., p. 455.

[107] Other accounts give a very different casualty list, listing 120 Confederate dead and about 100 wounded.

[108] Daniel Ammen, "Du Pont and the Port Royal Expedition," undated reprint, Beaufort County Library.

[109] Ibid.

[110] Hazard Stevens, Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens (Boston and New York, 2 vols., Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1900p. p. 354.

[111] Stevens, p. 356.

[112] Fort Duane (located near the present Hampton Inn, 2342 Boundary Street and former Pickpocket Plantation II) is now completely destroyed, but fragments of Battery Saxton and Battery Seymour survive. Battery Brayton is now bisected by railway lines but its eastern and western extremities are still preserved along with the probable site of several gun pits and dugouts.

[113] Maps and Capt. Eaton's report call this structure Battery Brayton rather than Battery Drayton as the feature is termed by some sources. The battery was probably named after Captain Brayton of the Rhode Island Artillery.

[114] Stevens, p. 369.

[115] The article leaves no doubt about this identification which seems to have escaped notice by most recent commentators.

[116] A circa 1864 photograph by Samuel A. Cooley indicates one window of the building had recently been enlarged and a new doorway cut into its north facade. Although it seems most likely that the military was responsible for this work, modification by the structure's last antebellum owner Daniel Mann cannot be ruled out. Subsequently (November, 1866) the house was purchased by D.C. Wilson who removed its lower floor and introduced new lower windows to light commercial spaces.

x See continuation sheet 8-100

[117]Coincidently this dock was located opposite the site of a boat building yard documented from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

[118] The association with Rhett may explain why the house seems to have suffered extensive damage to its interior finishes during the Civil War.

[119] Barnwell, passim; photocopies of two manuscript maps prepared for the Direct Tax Commission, circa 1861 (Beaufort County Library).

[120] Elizabeth Hyde Botume, First Days among the Contrabands (Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1893).

[121] In June, 1863 a contributor to the New Bedford Mercury reported from Beaufort that "the slaves hereabouts, are working for the government mostly, although they can make a pretty snug sum, peddling among the soldiers selling fruit etc."

[122] The desire to avenge "the gigantic and inexcusable crimes" of local planters was expressed by Charles Nordhoff who wrote in Harper's New Monthly Magazine, June 1863: "It is a pleasant spot this Beaufort, but I hope whenever our soldiers leave it they will raze it to the ground... the whole place is acursed."

[123] Rosengarten, p. 260: "On August 5, 1861 Congress levied a tax on all the States, including the eleven which had seceded, to raise money for the War. South Carolina's share was computed at $363, 570.66. Once Federal authority was established on the Sea Islands, the Government could begin collecting. " Amounts owed were to be determined by the Direct Tax Commission.

[124] Supreme Court of the United States, Case # 468 Samuel A. Cooley and Henry G. Judd vs. Mary O'Connor.

[125] There can be very little doubt that this map was the original from which National Archives RG 58 Item 25 was copied since the copy bears the transcribed date of "1799."

[126] These same numbers are currently used to identify blocks throughout the City. Maps (and some legal descriptions) indicate streets were given new alphabetical and numerical names but the system proved too confusing, streets soon returning to their antebellum designations.

[127] Richard DeTreville, quoted by Rosengarten, p. 260.

[128] Notice of the public sale was published in the Free South, November 21, 1863 the sale's date being given as January 18, 1864.

[129] The figures cited are based upon contemporary newspaper reports.

[130] The U.S. Census, 1870 lists Stephen C. Millette who was then 30 years old as white and an agent for an unspecified railroad company.

[131] Beaufort RMC, Deed Book 2, p. 696.

[132] According to secondary sources, the "New England Freedman's Aid Society Second Annual Report" (April, 1864) stated that: "At the sale of the Town of Beaufort, from seventy to eighty houses and house lots were bought by the blacks, at prices ranging from $40 to $1,880." However, archival research does not support so high a figure of direct purchases by any ethnic minority.

[133] The property was in the ownership of the DeTreville family before its sale. After the Civil War William J. DeTreville challenged the title obtained by Smalls in a landmark case heard before the U.S. Supreme Court, which tested the constitutionality of the direct tax imposed.

[134] His name is given incorrectly as I. Harrison in the Free South tabulation of results.

[135] U.S. Census, 1880, microfilm Beaufort County Library.

[136]Under terms of the conveyance, the Deacons promised to neither disturb nor molest an existing white burial ground on the site containing Porter and Bythewood tombs. Among many leading figures during

x See continuation sheet 8-101

Reconstruction, Tabernacle Baptist Church counted Robert Smalls (1839-1915) among its members. Smalls is buried in the present churchyard.

[137] Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Army Life in a Black Regiment (Cambridge, MA: Riverside Press, 1900).

[138] For the Stuart family according to an anonymous pencil note in the Beaufort County Library first edition copy of Higginson's memoirs.

[139] Willie Lee Rose, Rehearsal for Reconstruction (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964), p. 273.

[140] Free South, April 9, 1864.

[141] Gilbert P. Voight, "A South Carolina Negro Paradise," Negro History Bulletin, October 1958, pp. 7-9.

[142] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Tenth Census of the United States 1870, Original Schedules.

[143] Walter Edgar, South Carolina: A History (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), pp. 377-378.

[144] Edgar, p. 383.

[145] Edgar, p. 386.

[146] Edgar, p. 386.

[147] Ibid.

[148] Edgar, p. 387.

[149] Edgar, p. 388.

[150] Edgar, p. 389.

[151] Mary Jennie McGuire, "Getting Their Hands on the Land: The Revolution in St. Helena Parish, 1861-1900," Ph. D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, 1985, pp. 184-185.

[152] George Brown Tindall, South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1952), p. 81.

[153] Edgar, p. 394.

[154] Edgar, p. 395.

[155] Edgar, p. 402.

[156] Edgar, p. 405.

[157] Edgar, pp. 411-412.

[158] "The Reform Republicans," Palmetto Post, July 20, 1882, p. 2.

[159] Edgar, pp. 413-415.

[160] Ibid.

[161] Edgar, pp. 414-415.

[162] Thomas Holt, "The Emergence of Negro Political Leadership in South Carolina During Reconstruction." (Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1973), np.

[163] "Beaufort's Recovery from Reconstruction, 37 Years After Rest of State,"Charleston, S.C., Charleston County Library, Vertical Files, "Beaufort," newspaper clipping.

[164] "Beaufort," Palmetto Post, August 11, 1892, p. 2.

[165] Edgar, p. 445.

[166] Tindall, p. 84.

[167] Tindall, p. 78.

[168] Edgar, p. 445.

[169] Tindall, p. 80.

x See continuation sheet 8-102

[170] Tindall, p. 88.

[171] McGuire, pp. 194-195.

[172] "All White Councilmen for Beaufort. Beaufort Gazette, January 17, 1913, p. 1.

[173] Hermine Munz Baumhofer. "Economic Changes in St. Helena's Parish, 1860-1870," South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magaizine, Vol. 50, pp. 6-7.

[174] State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, Handbook of South Carolina (Columbia, S.C.: The State Printing Company, 1907), p. 573.

[175] South Carolina, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Clemson College, South Carolina: Handbook (Columbia, S.C.: n.p., 1927), 294.

[176] "Bay Street, Beaufort," Palmetto Post, 7 June 1883, p. 2.

[177] "New Grist Mill," Palmetto Post, March 30, 1882, p. 3.

[178] Tindall. p. 125.

[179] Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, Beaufort and the Sea Islands (Beaufort, S.C.: The Clover Club, 1938), p. 14.

[180] Johnson, Guion Griffis, A Social History of the Sea Islands (New York: Negro University Press, 1969), p. 205.

[181] Alrutheus Ambush Taylor, The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction (n.p.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1924; reprint ed. New York: Russell & Russell, 1969), p. 72.

[182] "Beaufort River Rock," Palmetto Post, April 6, 1882, p. 3.

[183] W. H. Hull, "A Farmer's El Dorado," The Southern Auto Guide and Directory of Beaufort County for 1918-1919. (Beaufort, S.C.: n.p., 1918), p. 14.

[184] Dr. John Archibald Johnson, "Beaufort and the Sea Islands," typescript copy of articles from the Beaufort Republican 1/16/1873 - 7/3/1873, Beaufort County Library, Beaufort, S.C., p. 17.

[185] Sanborn Maps, 1889-1945.

[186] "Visit to Beaufort of the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston," Sea Island News, April 18, 1891, transcript, Beaufort County Library, Beaufort, S.C..

[187] State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina, South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries (Charleston, S.C.: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1883), p. 667.

[188] "Sign of Progress Shown in Beaufort," Beaufort Gazette, January 12, 1912, p. 1.

[189] Howard Woody and Thomas L. Johnson. South Carolina Postcards: Volume II Southern Carolina Beaufort to Barnwell (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 1998), p. 19.

[190] Sanborn Maps, 1884-1894.

[191] Tindall, p. 143.

[192] Beaufort County Republican, January 30, 1873, p. 3.

[193] Beaufort County Republican, February 13, 1873, p. 3.

[194] Beaufort, S.C. and Vicinity as a Winter & Summer Resort (New York: Joseph W. White, 1879), n.p.

[195] Tindall, p. 283.

[196] "Trade Conditions in Beaufort," Beaufort Gazette, September 7, 1912, p. 1.

[197] "Important New Buildings to be Constructed," Beaufort Gazette, 2 May 1913, p. 1.

[198] Simkins, p. 355.

[199] Simkins, p. 326.

[200] Tindall, p. 62.

[201] Tindall, p. 146.

[202] Harriette Kershaw Leiding, Historic Houses of South Carolina (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921), p. 244.

x See continuation sheet 8-103

[203] "Visit to Beaufort ..."

[204] Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870, "Reports of Conditions and Operations July 1865 - Dec. 1866," Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, National Archives Microfilm Publication M869, Roll 34.

[205] Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Army Life in a Black Regiment (Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1882), pp. 369-370.

[206] Ibid.

[207] Tindall. p. 182.

[208] Katherine M. Jones, Port Royal Under Six Flags (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1960) pp. 299-301.

[209] Voight, pp. 7-9.

[210] Brockinton Associates, Inc., et. al., "Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey," site form #818, 1998.

[211] Taylor, p. 97.

[212] "The School at the Grove," Palmetto Post, May 4, 1882, p. 3.

[213] Tindall. p. 226.

[214] Tindall, p. 284.

[215] "Colored Military Company," Palmetto Post, 3 December 1891, p. 3.

[216] Tindall, p. 288.

[217] "Negroes Celebrated Decoration Day," Beaufort Gazette, 7 June 1912, p. 1.

[218] Tindall, p. 147.

[219] Herbert Ravenel Sass, The Story of the South Carolina Lowcountry (West Columbia, S.C.: J. F. Hyer Publishing Co., 1956), pp. 233-234.

[220] McGuire, p. 87.

[221] McGuire, p. 1.

[222] McGuire, p. 2.

[223] Ibid.

[224] Ibid.

[225] McGuire, p. 104-105.

[226] McGuire, p. 134.

[227] McGuire, p. 141.

[228] McGuire, p. 147.

[229] McGuire, p. 157.

[230] Ibid.

[231] McGuire, p. 149.

[232] Simkins, p. 316.

[233] "The Sea Islands."

[234] Beaufort County Republican, January 30, 1873, p. 3.

[235] Adverisement for M. D. Safford, Architect, Palmetto Post, February 22, 1883, p. 2.

[236] Jones,p. 315.

[237] "Tuesday's Storm," Palmetto Post, October 1, 1896, p. 3.

[238] "Beaufort in Flames," Beaufort Gazette, 24 January 1907, p. 1

[240] "Tuesday's Storm," Palmetto Post, October 1, 1896, p. 3.

[242] "An Addition to Beaufort Homes," Beaufort Gazette. October 1, 1908, p. 1.

x See continuation sheet 8-104

[242] Barbara Hawley, "Beaufort Has Distinctive Charm," from the Augusta Herald, Beaufort Gazette, 24 February 1927, p. 1.

[243] John Vavasour Noel. "Rambling Through the South,"Charleston County Library, Charleston, S.C., Vertical Files, "Beaufort."

[244] "Negroes Not Flocking to Harlem from St. Helena Island as Stated." Beaufort Gazette, January 5, 1933, p. 1.

[245] N. L. Willett, "Comments About Ku Klux Klan," Beaufort Gazette, 7 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 5

[246] "Ku Klux Klan Held Ceremonies Last Friday Night," Beaufort Gazette, 6 November 1924, p. 1.

[247] J. E. McTeer, Beaufort Now and Then (Beaufort, S.C.: Beaufort Book Company, Inc., 1971), p. 133.

[247] Walter Duncan, "Prettiest Spot Anywhere on Entire Atlantic Coast," Beaufort Gazette, 4 July 1919, p. 3.

[249]City Council of Beaufort, First Annual Report of the City Council Under the Commission-Manager Plan to the Citizens of Beaufort, S. C. Beaufort (S.C.: City Council of Beaufort, 1916), p. 9.

[250] Ed N Clark, "Beaufort Has the Cheapest Government in the State," The Southern Auto Guide and Directory of Beaufort County for 1918-1919 (Beaufort, S.C.: n.p., 1918), p. 12.

[251] N. L. Willet, "Beaufort Territory Fine Truck Region," Beaufort Gazette, October 7, 1921, p. 1, 5

[252] "Era of Prosperity Dawns Over Beaufort," Beaufort Gazette, April 1, 1921, p. 1

[253] Beaufort, South Carolina, The Lettuce City (Savannah, GA: Braid & Hutton, Inc., n.d., n.p.

[254] Walter Duncan, p. 3.

[255] Beaufort and the Sea Islands, p. 15.

[256] "Report of the Beaufort County Federal Emergency Relief Administration," May, 1934, Beaufort County Library, Beaufort, S.C., n.p.

[257] Ibid.

[258] Beaufort and the Sea Islands, p. 15.

[259] "Lady's Island Bridge Important to Beaufort," Savannah (GA) Morning News, July 28, 1957.

[260] "Representative in Beaufort," Beaufort Gazette, March 22, 1928, p. 1

[261] "Beaufort's Airport Celebration," Beaufort Gazette, June 20, 1929, p. 1.

[262] "Mayor W. R. Bristol Turns on Switch That Opened the New Airport in Beaufort," Beaufort Gazette, June 2, 1932, p. 1.

[263] Roslyn Saunders, and Marquetta Goodwine, "African-Americans in Beaufort, South Carolina" (Beaufort, S.C.: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 2000).

[264] Ibid.

[265] "Beaufort, of the Real South," Travel Magazine, Febbruary 1917, p. 32.

[266] "Beaufort and the Military," News and Courier (Charleston, S.C.), 17 July 1965, Secial Edition on Beaufort, p. 14-15.

[267] Herbert Sass, n.p.

[268] "Rambling Through the South."

[269]Advertisement, "Beaufort, The Queen of Winter Resorts," Beaufort Gazette, October 30, 1924, p. 3.

[270] "Where Time 'Dwells' In The Land of Shells and Tabby and Forts," Beaufort Gazette, September 16, 1937, p. 3.

[271] "Nationalizing Beaufort County's Historical Ruins," Beaufort Gazette, July 7, 1922, p. 3.

[272] "Beaufort's Old Homes," Beaufort Gazette, August 17, 1923, p. 1.

[273] Ed N. Clark, "The Story of Beaufort-Town," The Southern Auto Guide and Directory of Beaufort County for 1918-1919 (Beaufort, S.C.: n.p., 1918), pp. 10-11.

[274] Architectural Treasures of Early America, p. 132.

x See continuation sheet 8-105

[275] "City Manager to Beautify City," Beaufort Gazette, February 2, 1933, p. 1.

[276] "The Opening of Their New Store," Beaufort Gazette, June 21, 1921, p. 1

[277] "To Erect Two Story Building," Beaufort Gazette, 22 March 1928, p. 1

[278] "Local News," Beaufort Gazette, July 7, 1922, p. 3.

[279] "Heyward Jenkins in his New Home," Beaufort Gazette, June 21, 1921, p. 1

[280] "Building Bungalow on Craven Street," Beaufort Gazette, October 29, 1931, p. 1

[291] "Remodeling House on Port Republic Street," Beaufort Gazette, June 28, 1937, p. 1

[282] "Beaufort's Devastated Business District," Beaufort Gazette, June 4, 1925, p. 1

[283] "Beaufort in Path of Recent Storm," Beaufort Gazette, September 20, 1928, p. 1.

[284] "Beaufort Hit by Heavy Storm," Beaufort Gazette, September 12, 1935, p. 1 & 2.

[285] Chlotilde Martin, "White Columned Colonial Homes of Coast...: Old Houses of Beaufort Age with Enchantment" Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, 6 January 1929.

[286] "Moved to Their New Home on the Point," The Beaufort Gazette, April 25, 1935, p. 1.

[287] "Beaufort County Redeemed and Regenerated," Palmetto Post, November 29, 1888, p. 2.

[288] "Bright Prospects for the Future," News and Courier (Charleston, S.C.), July 17, 1965, Secial Edition on Beaufort, p. 4., p. 4

[289] "Air Station Reactivated in 1955," Charleston Evening Post, June 4, 1958 p. 1-C

[290] "Auxiliary Prefix Dropped by Air Staion at Beaufort," Charleston News & Courier, March 3, 1960.

[291] "Bright Prospects for the Future."

[292] "Old Beaufort Dismayed at Development," The News and Courier (Charleston, S.C.), June 5, 1958, sect. D, p. 3.

[293] "Bright Prospects for the Future."

[294] Colin Brooker and David Schneider, John Mark Verdier House (Beaufort, S.C.: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1997), p. 38.

[295] Ibid.

[296] John Mark Verdier House, p. 39.

[297] Len Gashel and Trannie Brown, "Beaufort Bounces Back," Savannah (GA) Morning News Magazine, September 24, 1961.

[298] Russell Wright, "A Preservation Plan for Historic Beaufort, South Carolina" (Reston, VA: by the author, 1972), pp. 1-2.

[299] Ibid.

[300] Cynthia Jenkins,"The Beaufort Style," unpublished notes, Historic Beaufort Foundation.

[301] Brockington, et. al., Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey (Beaufort, S.C.: Beaufort County, 1998; see also Mills Lane, Architecture of the Old South: North Carolina (Savannah, GA: Beehive Press, 1965), p. 111.

[302] Library of Congress, digital image #Fsa 8c52393.

[303] Milner, p. 5. It should be noted that Milner's reference to the John Conant House at 1106 Carteret Street as a "similar elevation" is misleading, as documentary evidences dates the Conant house to after the Civil War. Regarding the Chisholm House, considerable visual evidence remains of its original appearnce in the form of several Civil War era photographic views and engravings. Despite its alterations, the building is an important fragment of early Beaufort that should be given careful consideration in any future rehabilitation work or redevelopment on the site.

[304] The other two have been extensivel altered.

x See continuation sheet 8-106

[305] Milner, p. 7. It should be noted that our present understanding of the original appearance and detailing of Federal style porches is based upon a very limited sampling of surviving examples. The historical record indicates that successive storms wrought havoc on porches throughout the district. Likewise other present day details should not be taken at face value as being original or even closely resembling original conditions. An example is the fanlight at the entrance to the Verdier House at 801 Bay Street, one of the city's most important Federal style dwellings. The present fanlight is a conjectural design that was installed during the restoration of the house circa 1975. Civil War era photographs clearly indicate a much different fanlight at this location.

In addition to the porch details mentioned by Milner, it it important to note that many of the Federal style porticos had two other significant features: first floor decks that extended laterally further than the portico itself and staircases that projected out from the portico and typically had flanking staircases running parallel to the principal facade of the house. Both details can still be seen at the Thomas Fuller House (Tabby Manse) and a similar stair arrangement is found at the Frederick Fraser House, the W.J.Jenkins House, and the Edward Means House. Civil War era photographs of the John Mark Verdier House also show both details as do photographs of other Federal-style houses that have been lost over time.

[306] The T wings at Marshlands and the Fraser House have been compromised by second story additions. Unfortunately this house form has suffered extensively throughout the district. Examination of early-twentieth-century Sanborn maps indicates that the form was prevalent in many areas of the district, its use having continued well past the Federal period. While several later examples remain on folk style houses, many of the important early examples have been altered. While additions like those at Marshlands and the Fraser House arguably are reversible and the houses still retain much of the visual quality of the form, other examples, such as the Lambeth House at 311 East Street, have been more radically compromised. Surviving examples of this form should be considered extremely important and worthy of careful preservation.

[307] Milner, p. 7.

[308] The steeple was added in 1942 and was designed by Albert Simons, AIA of Charleston. Like the tower at the Baptist Church of Beaufort, the St. Helena tower, at least as it can be documented after 1817, appears not to have had a steeple. It is interesting that the two major churches of the pre-Civil War period had such truncated towers and that both received their present steeples only in this century, the Baptists adding theirs in 1961.

[309] Milner, p. 7.

[310] Ibid.

[311] The parapets have been lost as have the original porch posts which have been replaced by tapered posts on pedestals.

[312] The Berners Barnwell Sams House #2 retains a single story tabby service range that probably included accommodation for domestic slaves and a kitchen. This is the only building documented in the 1988 survey to have been used for slaves. Once prevalent in the district, the loss of such buildings leaves a major gap in the extant architectural history of the district. Unfortunately the documentary record is not much better. A photograph of a one-story building thought to have been a servant's quarters for the Thomas Fuller House survives and Colin Brooker has recently documented a row of accessory buildings behind the "Barnwell Castle" on Bay Street.

[313] The 1998 survey card noted that the present columns were "incorrectly restored with respect to entasis and profile."

[314] The John Joyner Smith House provides a good example of the type of false tradition that has surrounded so many of Beaufort's houses. The tale associated with this house was included in the 1995 and earlier editions of a Guide to Historic Beaufort: "Because John Joyner Smith and his wife disagreed as to where the entrance should be placed, this house has a false front door facing the river and a real entrance fronting on Wilmington Street" (p. 32).

x See continuation sheet 8-107

[315] This end-placement of porch stairs continued to be a distinctive feature of porches in Beaufort in subsequent generations. An example at the circa 1884 James Rhett House was lost in recent remodeling activity. It is noted here because it illustrates an unfortunate consequence of the inadequate documentation that has plagued Beaufort's historic district over the years. Despite arguments that there was phyical evidence indicating an earlier central location for the stairs, documentary evidence strongly suggested that the side placement was an original or historic detail. During the Board of Architectural Review's deliberations on the application the significance of the side entrance detail within the broader context of Beaufort's architectural history was not considered. The board could hardly be faulted as there was a general lack of available documenation regarding the detail. Unfortunately the example is not isolated, especially when one considers the loss of industrial and smaller scale resources that has occured within the district over the past thirty years. The need for continuing documentation and reinterpreation of our understanding of its findings are essential to the effective preservation of Beaufort's remaining architectural heritage.

[316] Historic photographs of Beaufort buildings indicate that several houses historically had parapets that were subsequently removed. In addition to the central portion of the Sams House parapet and the loss of the parapets from the Berners Barnwell Sams House #1 mentioned previously, another example was found at the John Joyner Smith House. This latter house had a very distinctive wooden parapet.

[317] The impact that the various storms and other disasters has had on Beaufort's surviving historic buildings has not been adequately documented. As was previously noted, these events caused significant damage and undoubtedly altered important details on many buildings. Documentary sources indicate that porches were particularly vulnerable to storm damage as were windows.

[318] Other remnants of tabby buildings and structures are scattered throughout the district and where encountered should be considered potentially valuable archaeological remains.

[319] Brooker, "A Brief Architectural History of Beaufort, South Carolina During the Civil War, p. 1.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Albanses, Anthony Gerald. The Plantation School. New York: Vantage Press, 1976.

Andrews, Sidney. The South Since the War. New York: Arno Press, 1969.

Archer, John. The Literature of British Domestic Architecture 1715-1842. Cambridge, MA and London: The MIT Press, 1985.

Baumhofer, Hermine Munz. "Economic Changes in St. Helena's Parish, 1860-1870." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magaizine. Vol. 50, pp. 6-7

Barnwell, Hillary. "Vignettes of African-American History." Copy, Historic Beaufort Foundation Collection.

Barnwell, Stephen B. The History of an American Family. Marquette, MI: privately printed, 1969.

Beaufort, S.C. and Vicinity as a Winter & Summer Resort. New York: Joseph W. White, 1879.

Beaufort, SC. Beaufort County Library. Adams, Dennis. "Check It Out." February 13, 1987.

_____. Beaufort City Council Minutes.

_____. Johnson, Dr. John Archibald . "Beaufort and the Sea Islands." Typescript copy of articles from the Beaufort Republican 1/16/1873 - 7/3/1873.

_____. Report of the Beaufort County Federal Emergency Relief Administration." May, 1934.

_____. Vertical Files, "Beaufort." "Beaufort's Historic Buildings Surveyed," 1968.

"Beaufort, of the Real South." Travel Magazine, February 1917, p. 32.

"Beaufort, South Carolina, The Lettuce City." Savannah, GA: Braid & Hutton, Inc., n.d.

Billington, Ray Allen, ed. The Journal of Charlotte Forten: A Free Negro in the Slave Era. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1953.

Binney, Marcus. "Planters Summer Retreat, Beaufort, South Carolina." Country Life, March 27, 1980.

Bishir, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill, NC and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Blassingame, John. W. Slave Testimony. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University, 1977.

Bleser, Carol K. Rothrock. The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869 - 1890. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1969.

Boeschenstein, Warren. Historic American Coastal Towns. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

Botume, Elizabeth Hyde. First Days Amongst the Contrabands. Boston: Lee and Shepard Publishers, 1893; reprint edition New York: Arno Press and The New York Times, 1968.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-2

Brevard, Joseph. Public Statute Law of South Carolina. Vol III. Charleston, SC: n.p., 1814

Brockinton Associates, Inc., et al. "Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey." Beaufort, SC: Beaufort County Council, 1998.

Brooker, Colin. "A Brief Architectural History of Beaufort, South Carolina During the Civil War." Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999.

_____. "A Brief Architectural History of Beaufort, South Carolina 1700-1861." Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999.

_____."The Nathaniel B. Heyward House/Sea Island Motel, Beaufort, South Carolina: A Brief History." May 1999.

_____. "The Northwest Quadrant, Beaufort, South Carolina: A Preliminary History, 1710-1880." Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999.

_____. "Tabby Structures on Spring Island." in Trinkley, M., ed. The Second Phase of Archaeological Survey on Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Columbia S.C. Chicora Research Series 20, 1990.

Brooker, Colin and David B. Schneider. John Mark Verdier House. Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1997.

Brunskill, C. Handbook of Vernacular Architecture. London: Faber and Faber, 1971.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870. National Archives Microfilm Publication M869, Rollm 34. "Reports of Conditions and Operations July 1865 - Dec. 1866." Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of South Carolina.

Calhoun, Richard J. Witness to Sorrow. The Antebellum Autobiography of William J.Grayson. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1990.

Campbell, George. White and Black: The Outcome of a Visit to the United States. New York: R. Worthington, 1879 (reprint ed. Negro University Press, 1969)

Carrol, B.R. Historical Collections of South Carolina. Vol. 1. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1836.

Charleston, SC. Charleston County Library. Vertical Files, "Beaufort."

City Council of Beaufort. First Annual Report of the City Council Under the Commission-Manager Plan to the Citizens of Beaufort, S. C. Beaufort, SC: City Council of Beaufort, 1916.

Clark, Ed N, ed. The Southern Auto Guide and Directory of Beaufort County for 1918-1919. Beaufort, SC: n.p., 1918.

Clark, Thomas D., ed. South Carolina: The Grand Tour, 1780-1865. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1973.

Cole, Cynthia. Historic Resources of the Lowcountry. Yemassee, SC: Lowcountry Council of Governments, 1990.

x See continuation sheet 9-3

Cruickshank, Dan and Peter Wyld. London: the Art of Georgian Building. London, The Architectural Press Ltd., 1975.

Dabbs, Edith M. Sea Island Diary: A History of St. Helena Island. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., c.1983.

Dalcho, Frederick An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. Charleston, SC: E. Thayer, 1820.

De Forest, John William. A Union Officer in the Reconstruction. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1948.

Du Prey, Pierre de la Ruffiniere. John Soane, The Making of an Architect. Chicago and London. University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Easterby, J., ed. Colonial Records of South Carolina, Series 1, Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, various dates.

Edgar, Walter. South Carolina: A History. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998.

Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration. Beaufort and the Sea Islands. Beaufort, SC: The Clover Club, 1938.

Feiss, Carl and Russell Wright. "Historic Beaufort, South Carolina: A Report on the Inventory of Historic Buildings 1968-69. Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1970.

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

"The Forgotten Hurricane." Weatherwise. Aug./Sep. 1993.

French, Mrs. A. M. Slavery in South Carolina and The Ex-Slaves on the Port Royal Mission. New York: Winchell M. French, 1862.

Gilman, E. The Economical Builder: a Treatise on Tapia and Pise Walls. Washington, D.C.: Jacob Gideon, Jr. Printer, 1839.

Glick, Thomas F. Cob "Walls Revisited: The Diffusion of Tabby Construction in the Western Mediterranean World." in Hall, Bert S. and Delano C. West. eds. On Pre-Modern Technology and Science, a Volume of Studies in Honor of Lynn White Jnr. Malibu, CA: Udena Publications, 1976.

Goodwine, Marquetta. Gullah/Geechee: Africa's Seeds in the Winds of the Diaspora, Volume II: Gawd Dun Smile Pun We: Beaufort Isles. New York: Kinship Publication, 1977.

_____. Gullah/Geechee: Africa's Seeds in the Winds of the Diaspora, Volume III: From Wi Soul tuh de Soil: Cotton, Rice, and Indigo. New York: Kinship Publication, 1979.

Gordon, Asa. Sketches of Negro Life and History in South Carolina. n.p.: A. H. Gordon Industrial College, 1929; reprint ed. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1971.

Graydon, Nell. Tales of Beaufort, Beaufort, S.C. Beaufort, SC: Beaufort Book Shop, 1963.

x See continuation sheet 9-4

Helsey, Alexia Jones. South Carolina's African American Confederate Pensioners 1923-1925. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1998.

Hilton, Mary Kendall. Old Homes and Churches of Beaufort County. South Carolina. Columbia, SC: The State Printing Company, 1970.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Army Life in a Black Regiment. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1882.

History Committee of St. Helena's Episcopal Church. The History of the Parish Church of St. Helena. Beaufort, South Carolina. Beaufort, SC: The History Committee and Vestry of St. Helena's Episcopal Church, 1990.

Holt, Thomas. "The Emergence of Negro Political Leadership in South Carolina During Reconstruction." Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1973.

Ivers, Larry E. "Scouting the Inland Passage, 1685-1737." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. 73, p. 118.

Johnson, Guion Griffis. A Social History of the Sea Islands. New York: Negro University Press, 1969.

Jones, Katherine M. Port Royal Under Six Flags. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1960.

Kelso, William M. Captain Jones's Wormslow. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1979.

Lane, Mills. Architecture of the Old South. South Carolina; Georgia; Virginia; North Carolina. Savannah, GA: Beehive Press, 1984-86.

Langdon, Langdon, ed. Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Charleston, SC: South Carolina Historical Society, 1891.

Leiding, Harriette Kershaw. Historic Houses of South Carolina. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921.

Lengnick, Lena Wood. Beaufort Memoirs. Privately Printed, 1936.

Linder, Suzanne Cameron. Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of the Ace River Basin - 1860. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1995.

Linley, John. The Georgia Catalog. Historic American Building Survey. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1982.

McGuire, Mary Jennie. Getting Their Hands on the Land: The Revolution in St. Helena Parish, 1861-1900." Ph. D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, 1985.

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

Miller, Edward A., Jr. Gullah Statesman: Robert Smalls from Slavery to Congress, 1839-1915. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1995.

Milner, John, and Associates. The Beaufort Preservation Manual. Beaufort, SC: City of Beaufort, 1979.

_____. The Beaufort Preservation Manual Supplement. Beaufort, SC: City of Beaufort, 1990.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-5

Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture, From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period. New York, n.p., 1952.

Noel, John Vavasour, ed. Tourist and Shopping Guide of Beaufort, South Carolina: The Historical Sea Island City. Charleston, SC: Noel Press, n.d.

Normand, Kerry S. "By Industry and Thrift: Landownership Among the Freedpeople of St. Helena Parish, South Carolina, 1863-1870." Masters thesis, School of Social Science, Hampshire College, 1994.

Pearson, Elizabeth Ware. Letters from Port Royal 1862-1686. New York: Arno Press, 1969.

Pike, James Shepherd. The Prostrate State: South Carolina Under Negro Government. New York: D. Appleton, 1874.

Pinckney, Roger. The Beaufort Chronicles. Beaufort, SC: Pluff Mud Publishing, 1996.

Poplin, Eric and Colin Brooker. The Historical Development of Dataw Island. Charleston, SC: Brockington and Associates and Beaufort, SC; Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, 1994.

Porcher, Joel P. Jnr. & Rettew, William E. "The Structural Integrity of the Habersham House." Report prepared by Rettew Engineering, Greenville, S.C., 1985.

la Rochefoucauld- Liancourt, duc de. Travels Through the United States of North America in the Years 1795, 1796 and 1797. 2 volumes. London: n.p., 1799.

Rose, Willie Lee. Rehearsal for Reconstruction. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Rosengarten, Theodore. Tombee, Portrait of a Cotton Planter. New York: William Morrow and Co. Inc., 1986.

Rowland, Lawrence S., Alexander Moore and George C. Rogers, Jr. The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 1: 1514-1861.Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press 1996.

Salley, A.S., ed. Minutes of the Vestry of St. Helena's Parish, South Carolina 1726-1812. Columbia SC: n.p., 1919.

Salter, Paul Sanford. "Changing Agricultural Patterns on the South Carolina Sea Islands." The Journal of Geography. Vol. LXVII, No. 4 (April 1968).

Sass, Herbert Ravenel. The Story of the South Carolina Lowcountry. West Columbia, SC: J. F. Hyer Publishing Co., 1956.

Saunders, Roslyn and Marquetta Goodwine. "African-Americans in Beaufort, South Carolina." Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 2000.

Saville, Julie. The Work of Reconstruction: From Slave to Wage Laborer in South Carolina, 1860-1870. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Schneider, David B. "Beaufort After the Civil War." Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 2000.

_____, ed. A Guide to Historic Beaufort. Beaufort, SC: Historic Beaufort Foundation, 1999.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-6

Simkins, Francis Butler and Robert Hilliard Woody. South Carolina During Reconstruction. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1932.

Smith, Henry A. M. "Beaufort the Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. IX (1908), pp. 142-160

Spalding, Thomas. "On the Mode of Constructing Tabby Buildings and the Propriety of Improving our Plantations in a Permanent Manner." The Southern Agriculturalist, Vol. III, No.12, 1830, pp. 617-624.

State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina. South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries. Charleston, SC: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1883.

State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration. Handbook of South Carolina. Columbia, SC: The State Printing Company, 1907.

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

Staudenraus, P. J. ed. "Occupied Beaufort, 1863: A War Correspondent's View." The South Carolina Historical Magazine. Vol. 64, No. 3 (July 1963), p. 136.

Taylor, Alrutheus Ambush. The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction. n.p.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1924; reprint ed. New York: Russell & Russell1969.

"The Sea Islands." Harper's New Monthly Magazine. 1878

Thompson, Henry Tazewell. Ousting the Carpetbagger from South Carolina. New York: Negro University Press, 1969.

Tindall, George Brown. South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1952.

Towbridge, John Townsend. The Desolate South, 1865-1866. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1956.

Trinkley, M., ed. "Callawassie Island Sugar Works: a Tabby Building Complex." in Further Investigations of Prehistoric and Historic Lifeways on Callawassie and Spring Islands, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation Research Series 23, 1991.

_____. "Haig Point House, The Architecture" in Haig Point, a 19th. Century Plantation, Daufuskie Island, South Carolina. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation Research Series 15, 1989

_____. "Tabby Structures on Spring Island." in The Second Phase of Archaeological Survey on Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Investigation of Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterns on an Isolated Sea Island. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation Research Series 20, 1990.

Tucker, Spencer C. The Jeffersonian Gunboat Navy. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.

U. S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part 2. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1932.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-7

_____. Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Volume I: Population: Number and Distribution of Inhabitants. Washington DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1932.

_____.Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Volume I: Population: Volume III, Part 2: Montana-Wyoming. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1932.

_____.Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Housing Volume III: General Characteristics. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1943.

_____.Tenth Census of the United States 1870. Original Schedules.

_____.Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900. Manufacturers Part II States and Territories. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1902.

_____.Twelfth Census of the United States: Volume II Population Part I. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1902.

Upton, Dell and Vlach, Michael. Common Places. Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athens, GA and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

"Visit to Beaufort of the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston." Sea Island News. April 18, 1891 [transcript, Beaufort County Library].

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

Voight, Gilbert P. "A South Carolina Negro Paradise. Negro History Bulletin. October 1958, pp. 7-9

White, Joseph W. A Brief History of Beaufort, S.C., and Vicinity, Its Advantages as a Winter and Summer Resort. Augusta, GA: W. T. Richards, Sons and Co., 1882.

Whitney, Richard A. "The History of Phosphate Mining in Beaufort County 1870-1914." Beaufort, SC: Beaufort County Historical Society, n. d.

Wikramanayake, Marina. A World in Shadow. The Free Black in Antebellum South Carolina. Coilumbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1970.

Willett, N. L. "Beaufort County, South Carolina." Beaufort, SC: Beaufort County Chamber of Commerce, 1929, 1953.

Williams, Alfred B. Hampton and His Red Shirts: South Carolina's Deliverance in 1876. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1935.

Williams-Ellis C. & Eastwick-Field E. Building in Cob, Pise and Stabilized Earth. London: Country Life, 1947.

Williamson, Joel. After Slavery: THe Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction, 1861-1877. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1965.

Woody, Howard andThomas L. Johnson. South Carolina Postcards: Volume II Southern Carolina Beaufort to Barnwell. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1998.

x See continuation sheet 9-8

Wright, Russell. "A Preservation Plan for Historic Beaufort, South Carolina." Reston, VA: by the author, 1972.

Newspapers

Beaufort County Republican

December 28, 1871, p. 1.
February 13, 1873, p. 3.
January 30, 1873, p. 3.
January 30, 1873, p. 3.

The Beaufort (SC) Gazette

Advertisement, "Beaufort, The Queen of Winter Resorts." October 30, 1924, p. 3.
"All White Councilmen for Beaufort." January 17, 1913, p. 1.
"An Addition to Beaufort Homes." October 1, 1908, p. 1.
"Augusta Visitor Praises Beaufort." May 6, 1937, p. B-9.
"Beaufort Gets Long Felt Want." 21 December 1933, p. 1.
"Beaufort Has Changed in 25 Years." March 11, 1926, p. 4.
"Beaufort Hit by Heavy Storm." September 12, 1935, p. 1 & 2.
"Beaufort in Flames." January 24, 1907, p. 1
"Beaufort in Path of Recent Storm." September 20, 1928, p. 1.
"Beaufort Territory Fine Truck Region." October 7, 1921, p. 1, 5
"Beaufort's Airport Celebration." June 20, 1929, p. 1.
"Beaufort's Devastated Business District." June 4,1925, p. 1
"Beaufort's Old Homes." Beaufort Gazette, August 17, 1923, p. 1.
"Beaufort, the City Beautiful." April 29, 1925, p. 1.
"The Beaufort Plan." December 10, 1914, p. 1.
"Bladen Street Being Paved." August 21, 1930, p. 1.
"Building Bungalow on Craven Street." October 29, 1931, p. 1
"Building Permits for August Total $29,350." September 7, 1950 p. 1.
"City Manager to Beautify City." February 2, 1933, p. 1.
"Colonial Architecture in Town of Beaufort." February 3, 1911, p. 1.
Duncan, Walter. "Prettiest Spot Anywhere on Entire Atlantic Coast." July 4, 1919, p. 3.
"Era of Prosperity Dawns Over Beaufort." April 1, 1921, p. 1
"George Waterhouse." August 1894.
"Greater Beaufort Wins by Big Majority." May 2, 1913, p. 1.
Hawley, Barbara. "Beaufort Has Distinctive Charm" reprinted from the Augusta Herald." February 24, 1927, p. 1.
"Heyward Jenkins in his New Home." June 21, 1921, p. 1
"Important New Buildings to be Constructed." May 2, 1913, p. 1
"Ku Klux Klan Held Ceremonies Last Friday Night." November 6, 1924, p. 1.
"Local News." July 7, 1922, p. 3.
"Mayor W. R. Bristol Turns on Switch That Opened the New Airport in Beaufort." June 2, 1932, p. 1.
"Moved to Their New Home on the Point." April 25, 1935, p. 1.
"Nationalizing Beaufort County's Historical Ruins." July 7, 1922, p. 3.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-9

"Negroes Celebarted Decoration Day." June 7, 1912, p. 1.
"Negroes Not Flocking to Harlem from St. Helena Island as Stated." January 5, 1933, p. 1.
"New Parsonage to be Built." March 14, 1913, p. 1
"The Opening of Their New Store." June 21, 1921, p. 1
"Probably Not Numerous." December 10, 1914, p. 1.
"Remodeling House on Port Republic Street." June 28, 1937, p. 1
"Representative in Beaufort." March 22, 1928, p. 1
"Save Your City." December 15, 1927
"Sign of Progress Shown in Beaufort." January 12, 1912, p. 1
"Some Suffering on St. Helen Island." October 13, 1911, p. 1.
Spieler, Gerhard. "Kate Gleason's Memory Still Lives On." December 24, 1975, p. 7.
"Supplement Devoted to the Interest of Colored People of Beaufort Co." April 30, 1914.
"To Erect Two Story Building." March 22, 1928, p. 1
"The Trees Must be Protected." March 5, 1908., p. 1.
"Trade Conditions in Beaufort." September 7, 1912, p. 1.
"Where Time 'Dwells' In The Land of Shells and Tabby and Forts." September 16, 1937, p. 3.
"Who, What, When, Where, Why?" September 7, 1950 p. 1.
Willet, N. L. "Beaufort Territory Fine Truck Region." October 7, 1921, p. 1, 5
_____. "An Industry Forever Lost, (Sea Island Cotton) and its Substitute." December 15, 1927, p. 5.
_____. "Comments About Ku Klux Klan." October 7, 1921, p. 1, 5
"Zoning Ordinance Needed." May 6, 1937, p. B-9.

Charleston (SC) Evening Post

"Air Station Reactivated in 1955." June 4, 1958 p. 1-C

Free South (Hilton Head, SC)

January 27, 1863, p. 2.
July 4, 1863, p. 2.
May 13, 1865, p. 3.

Charleston (SC) News and Courier

"Auxiliary Prefix Dropped by Air Staion at Beaufort." March 3, 1960.
"Beaufort and the Military." July 17 1965, Secial Edition on Beaufort, p. 14-15.
"Bright Prospects for the Future." July 17 1965, Secial Edition on Beaufort, p. 14-15.
"Future Is Bright For Beaufort." June 5, 1958, p. 2-D.
"'GrowingPains' Plague City But Beaufort 'Thinking Big'." June 5, 1958, p. 1-D.
Martin, Chlotilde. "White Columned Colonial Homes of Coast...: Old Houses of Beaufort Age with Enchantment." January 6, 1929.
"Old Beaufort Dismayed at Development." June 5, 1958. p. 3-D.

[x] See continuation sheet 9-10

The Palmetto Herald. (Beaufort, SC)

March 26, 1864, p. 4.

The Palmetto Post (Port Royal, SC)

Adverisement for M. D. Safford, Architect. February 22, 1883, p. 2.
Advertisement for N. Christensen. January 5, 1882, p. 3.
"The Agony Over." September 10, 1891, p. 3.
"Bay Street, Beaufort." June 7, 1883, p. 2.
"Beaufort Breezes-Weir's Pond." February 12, 1891, p. 3.
"Beaufort County Redeemed and Regenerated." November 29, 1888, p. 2.
"Beaufort Improvements." April 20, 1882, p. 3:
"Beaufort River Rock." April 6, 1882, p. 3.
"Beaufort." August 11, 1892, p. 2
"Colored Military Company." December 3, 1891, p. 3.
"New Grist Mill." March 30, 1882, p. 3.
"On Their Legs Again." January 25, 1894, p. 2.
"Our Advertisers." June 8, 1882, p. 2.
"Our Advertisers." May 25, 1882, p. 3.
"Phosphate Rock in Beaufort River." May 4, 1882, p. 3.
"Proceedings of the County Conevntiion." July 27,1882, p. 2.
"The Reform Republicans." July 20, 1882, p. 2.
"The School at the Grove." May 4, 1882, p. 3.
"The Sea Wall." March 8, 1894, p. 3.
"The Storm of 1893." August 31, 1893.
"Tuesday's Storm." October 1, 1896, p. 3.

Savannah (GA) Morning News

Gashel, Len and Trannie Brown. "Beaufort Bounces Back." September 24, 1961.
"Lady's Island Bridge Important to Beaufort."July 28, 1957.

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	531000	3887925
6	17	529890	3888250

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Boundary Street at Bladen Street; thence eastward along the centerline of Boundary Street and its projection to the low-water mark of the Beaufort River; thence southward and westward along the low-water mark of the Beaufort River to the projection of the centerline of Hamer Street; thence northward along the centerline of Hamer Street to its intersection with the centerline of Washington Street; thence eastward along the centerline of Washington Street to its intersection with the centerline of Bladen Street; thence northward along the centerline of Bladen Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary represents the same boundaries established for the district when it was listed on the National Register on December 17, 1969.

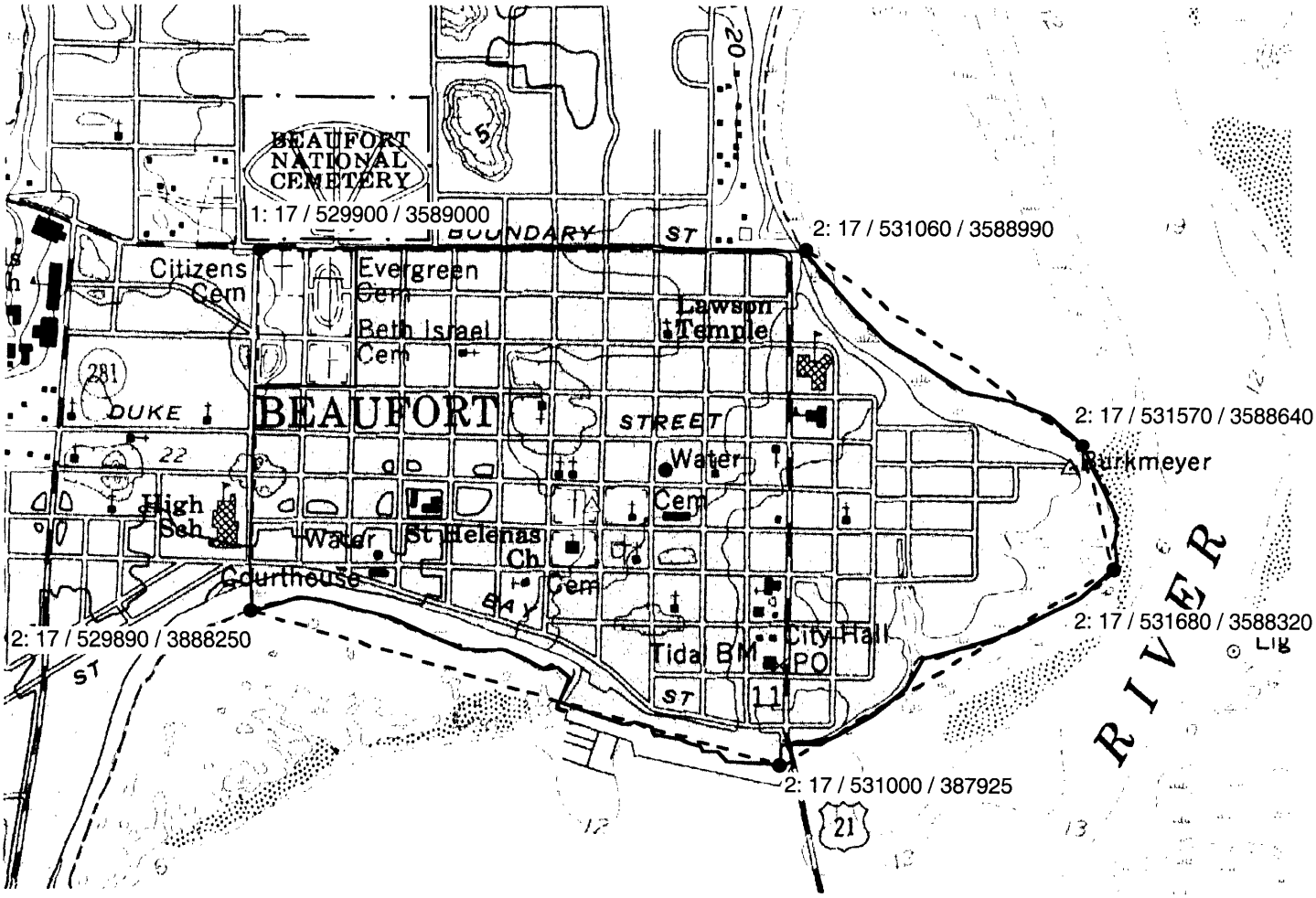
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 1

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Topographic Map



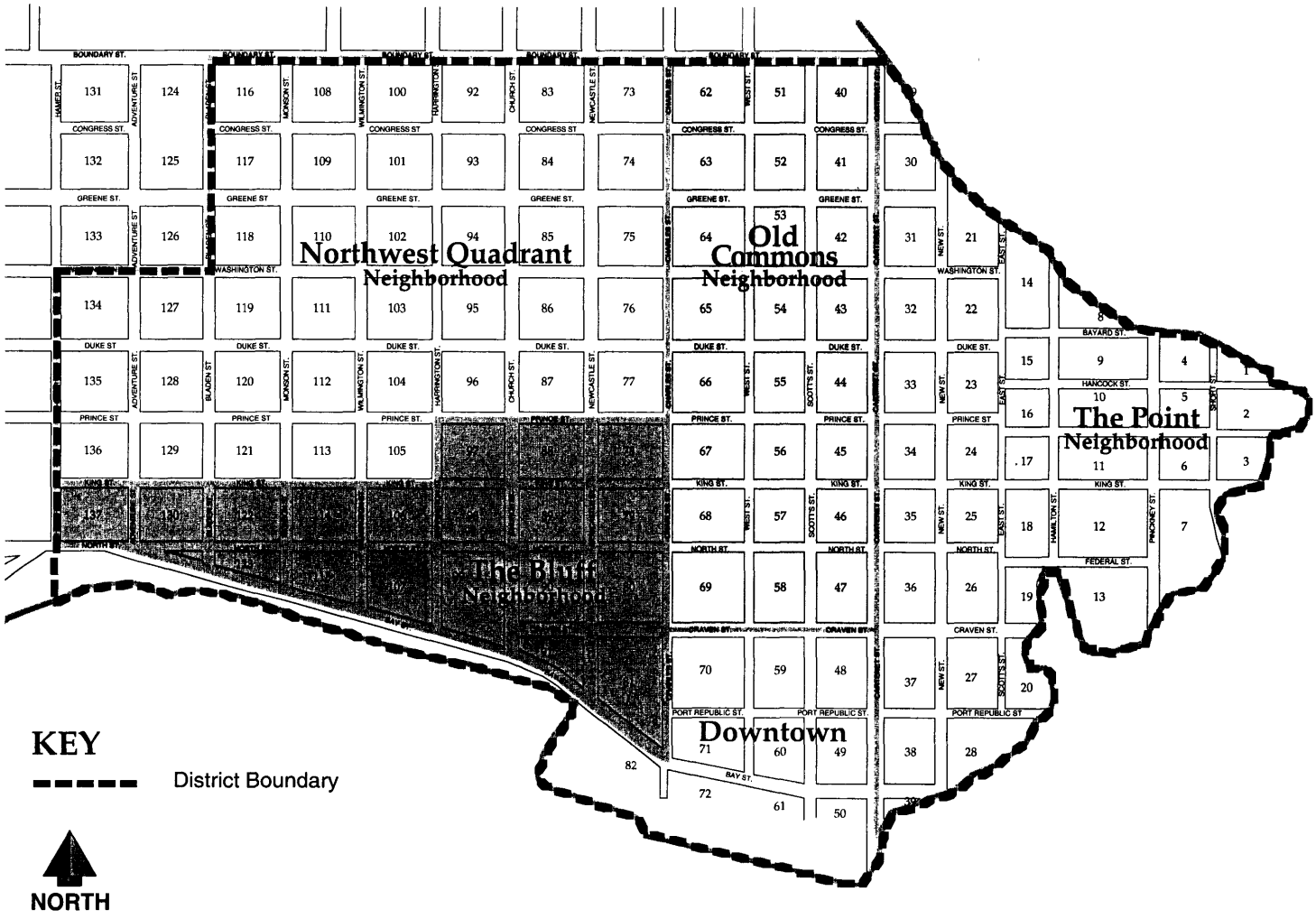
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 2

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Historic District Map



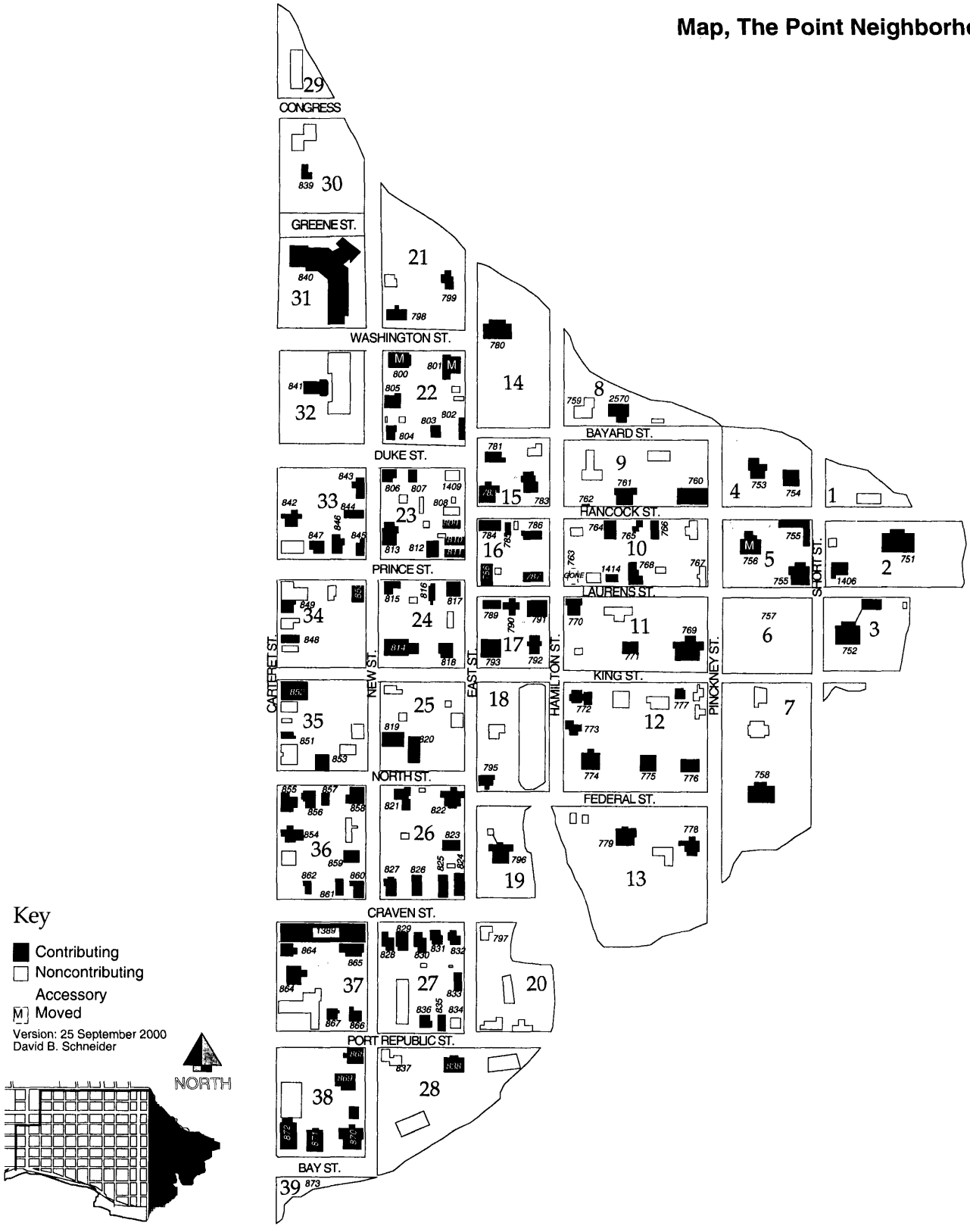
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 3

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Map, The Point Neighborhood



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 4

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Map, Downtown Neighborhood

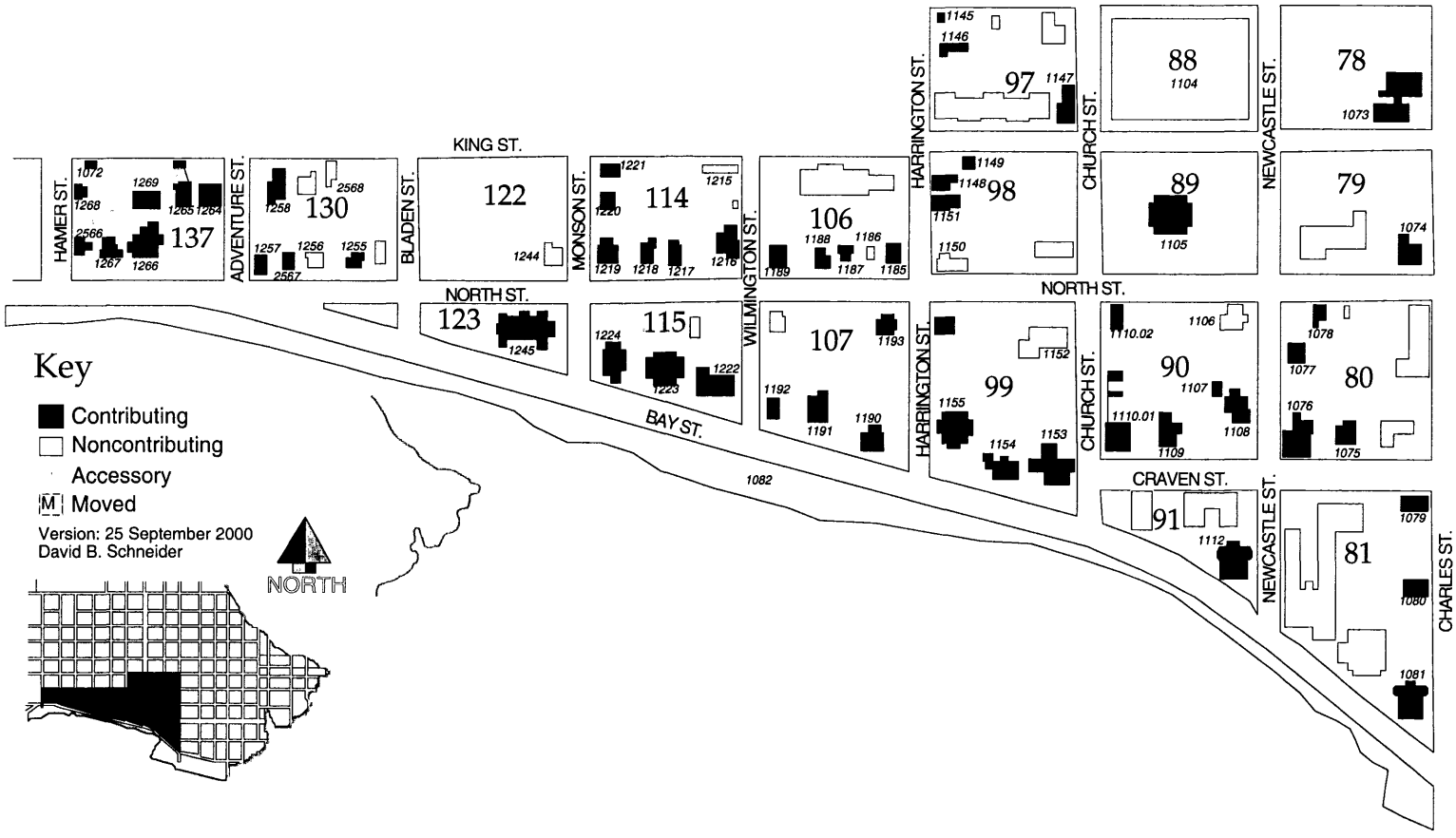
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 5

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Map, The Bluff Neighborhood



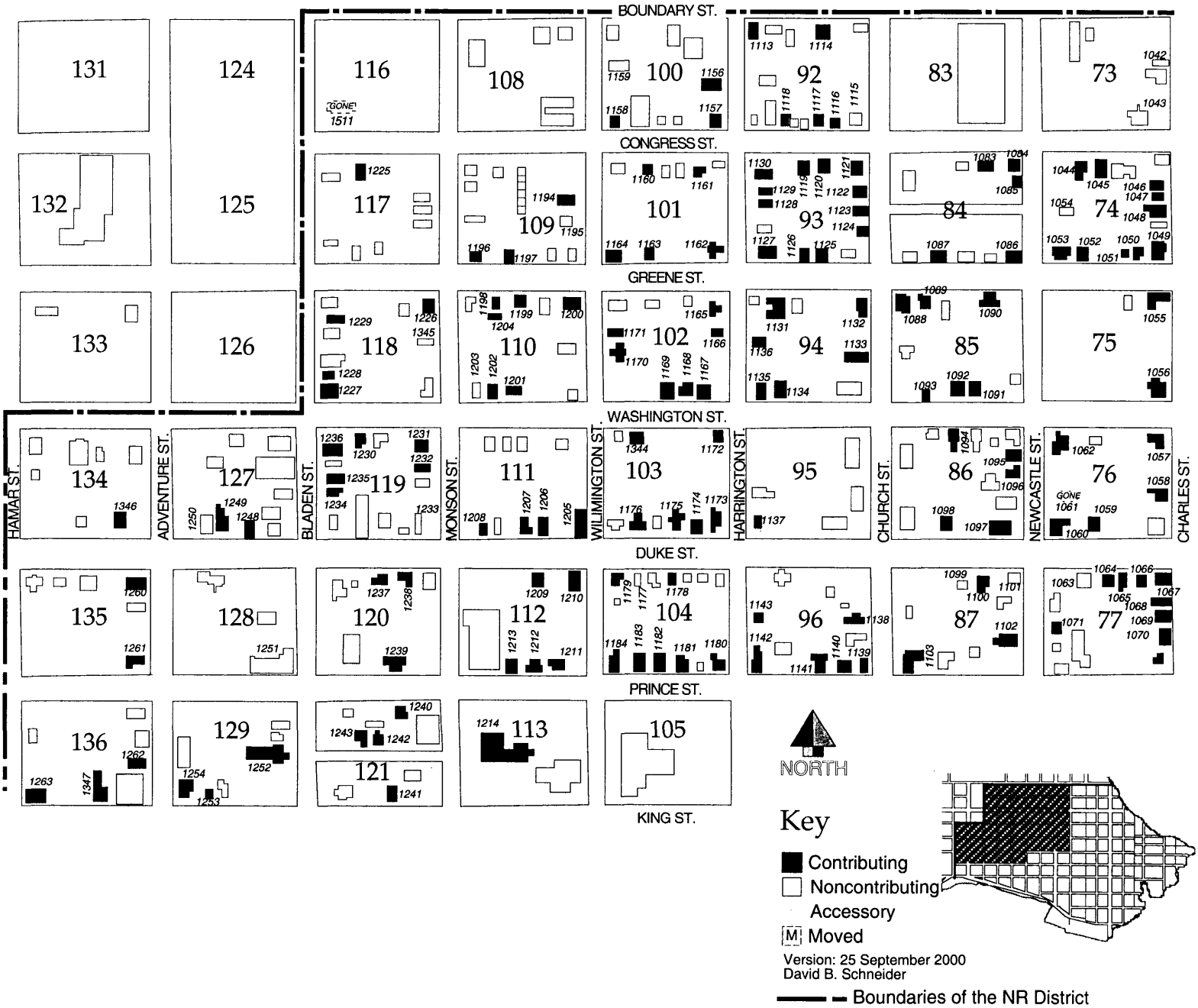
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 6

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Map, Northwest Quadrant Neighborhood



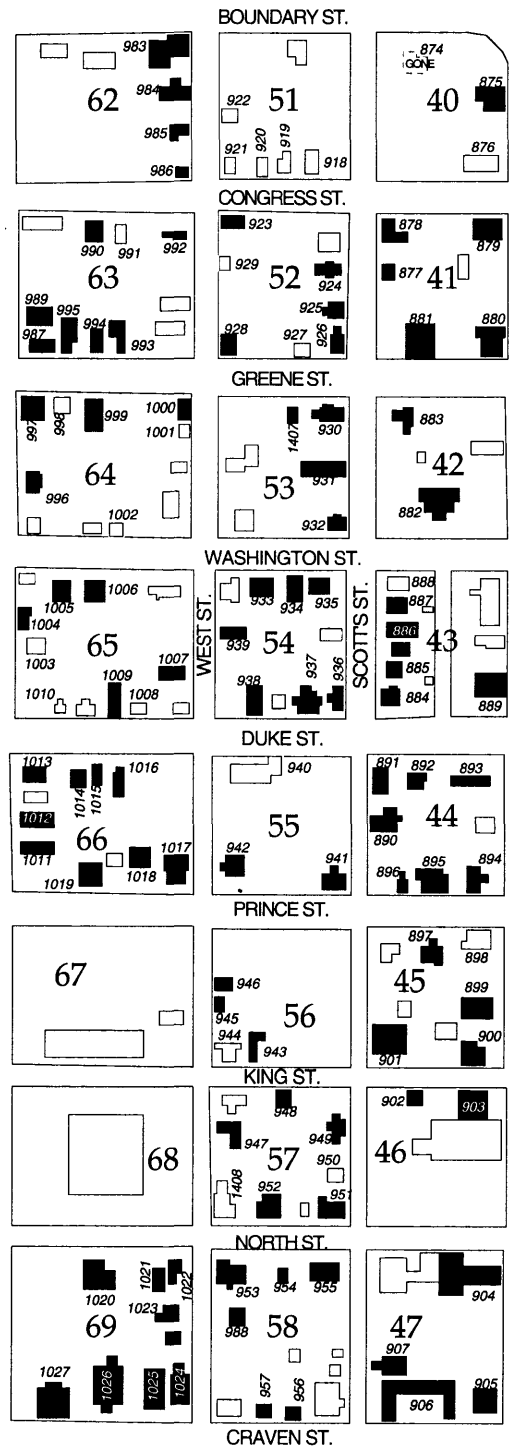
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 7

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

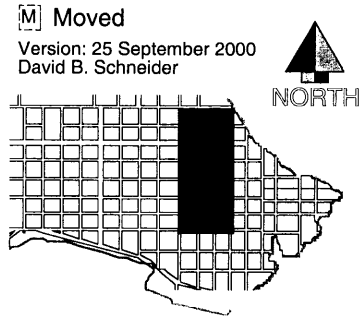
Map, The Commons Neighborhood



Key

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Accessory
- [M] Moved

Version: 25 September 2000
David B. Schneider



Photographs:

1. Beaufort Historic District
2. Beaufort, Beaufort County, SC
3. Colin Brooker
5. Negative: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC

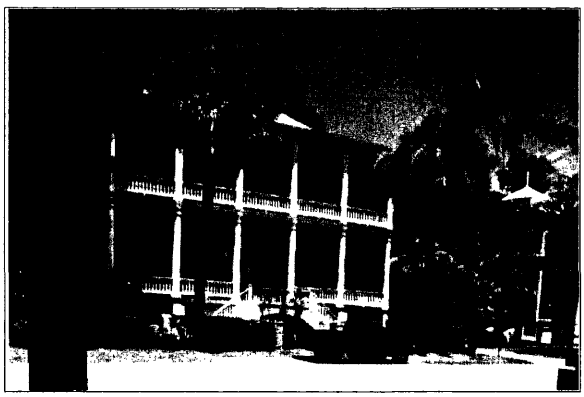
The above information is the same for the following photographs:

4. August 2, 2000
6. Streetscape, 1300 block Bay Street, The Bluff Neighborhood, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #1

4. August 2, 2000
6. Streetscape, 500 block King Street, The Point Neighborhood, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #2

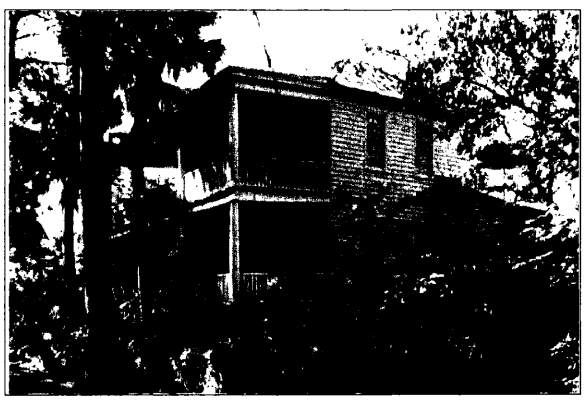
4. August 2, 2000
6. Streetscape, 800 bock Bay Street, Downtown Neighborhood, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #3

4. August 2, 2000
6. Streetscape, 1100-1200 blocks Prince Street, Northwest Quadrant Neighborhood, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #4



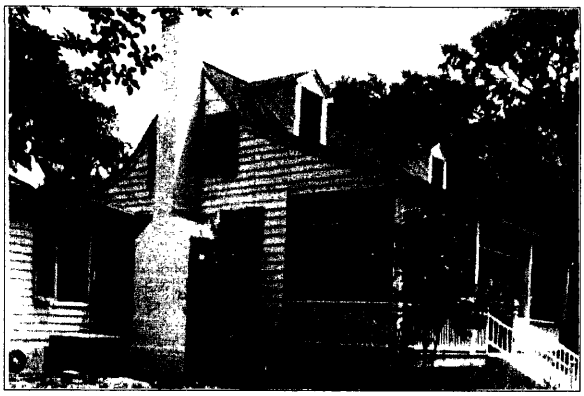
4. August 2, 2000
6. Streetscape, 800-900 blocks Prince Street, The Common, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #5

4. August 2, 2000
6. Waterfront vista, Bay Street along the bluff, The Bluff Neighborhood, camera facing north.
7. Photo #6



4. August 2, 1997
6. Talbird-Sams House (circa 1780), 313 Hancock Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #7

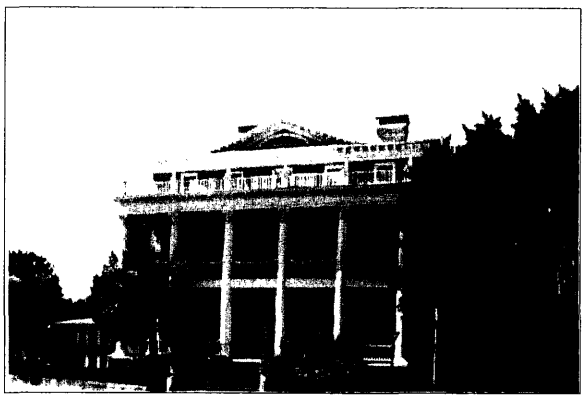
4. March 9, 1998
6. Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House (circa 1780), 705 Washington Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #8



4. September 1, 1997
6. Chaplin House (circa 1791), 712 New Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #9

4. July 22, 1997
6. Beaufort Arsenal (1795; rebuilt 1852; remodeled 1934), 713 Craven Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #10

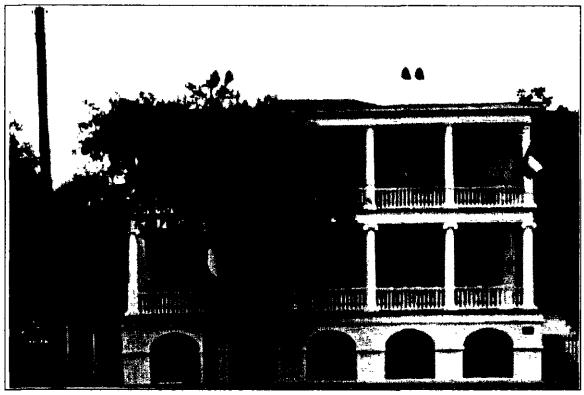
4. July 10, 1997
6. Captain Francis Saltus House (circa 1796), 802 Bay Street, camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #11



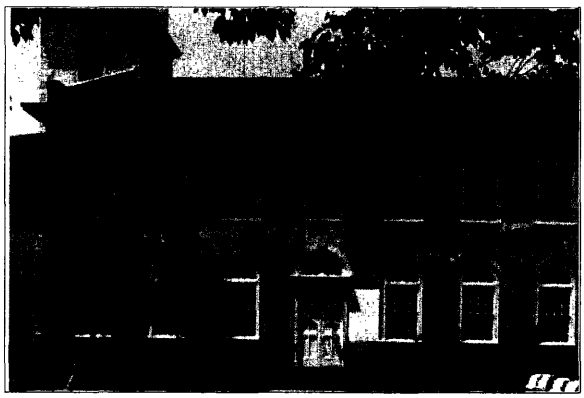
4. September 18, 1997
6. William Elliott House, "The Anchorage," (circa 1800; remodeled 1900), 1103 Bay Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #12

4. August 1, 1997
6. John Mark Verdier House (circa 1801), 801 Bay Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #13

4. July 8, 1997
6. James Robert Verdier House, "Marshlands," (circa 1814), 501 Pinckney Street, camera facing east.
7. Photo #14

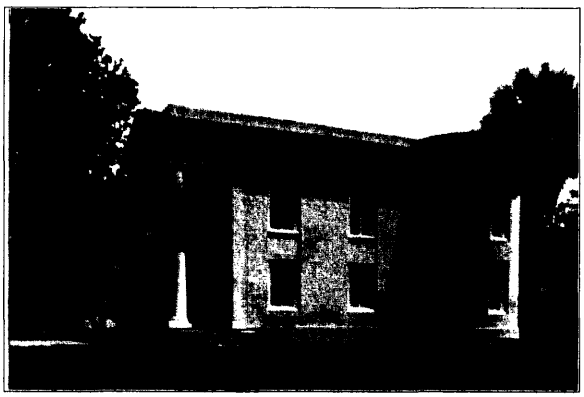


4. September 18, 1997
6. Milton Maxcy House, "Secession House," (circa 1815; remodeled circa 1845), 1113 Craven Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #15

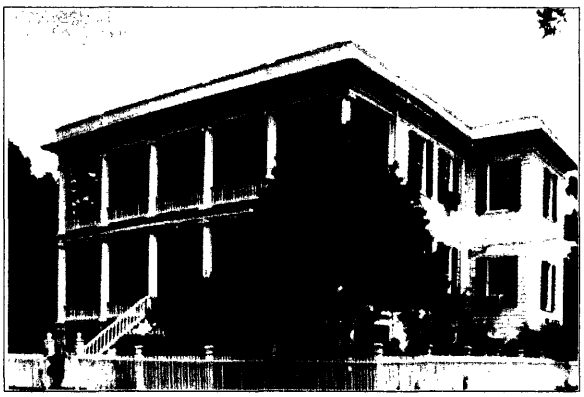


4. June 5, 1997
6. St. Helena Episcopal Church (circa 1817; enlarged circa 1842 ; spire added 1942), 501 Church Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #16

4. September 5, 1997
6. Henry McKee House/Robert Smalls House (circa 1834), 511 Prince Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #17

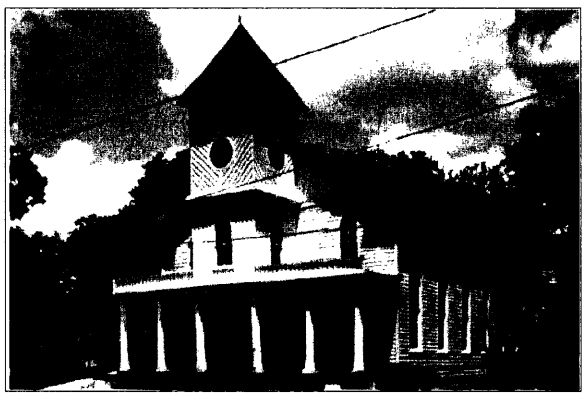


4. September 4, 1997
6. Beaufort College (1852), 803 Carteret Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #18



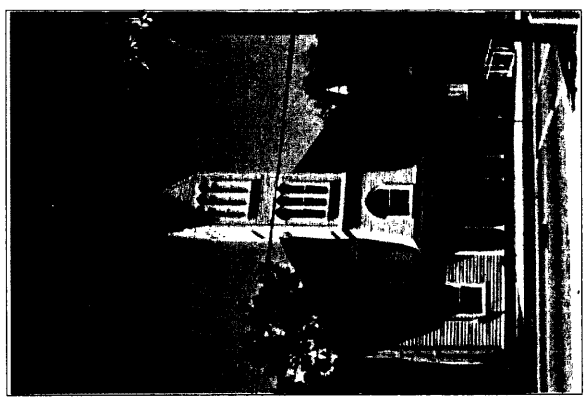
4. August 3, 1997
6. Lewis Reeve Sams House (circa 1852), 601 Bay Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #19

4. August 5, 1997
6. Dr. Joseph Johnson House, "The Castle," (1861), 411 Craven Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #20



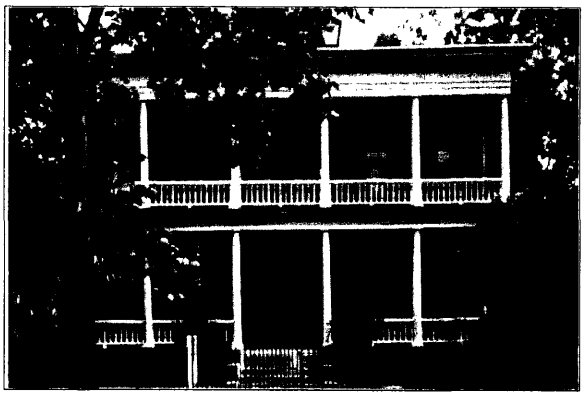
4. September 5, 1997
6. First African Baptist Church (circa 1865), 601 New Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #21

4. September 1, 1997
6. George Edward Doane House, "Pretty Penney," (circa 1885), 502 Prince Street, camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #22



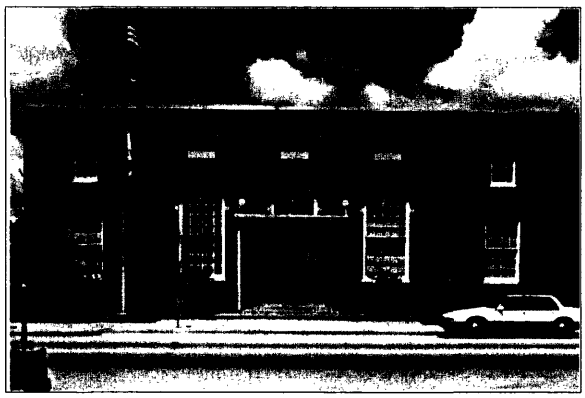
4. September 15, 1997
6. Tabernacle Baptist Church (circa 1840; rebuilt circa 1893), 911 Craven Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #23

4. August 1, 1997
6. Keyserling Building (circa 1885), 807-813 Bay Street, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #24



4. August 8, 1997
6. Wallace House (circa 1907), 611 Bay Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #25

4. September 20, 1997
6. Emil E. Lengnick House (circa 1907), 1411 North Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #26



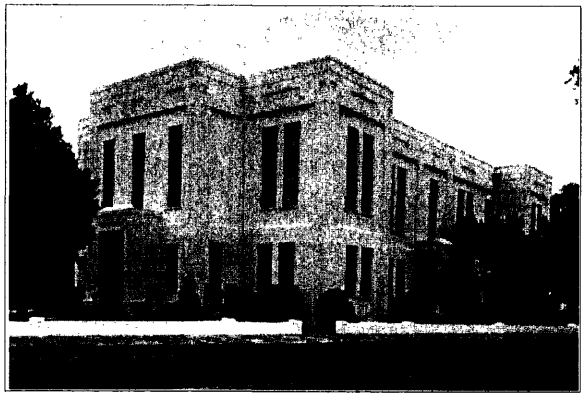
4. July 8, 1997
6. Post Office and Custom House (1917), 302 Carteret Street, camera facing west.
7. Photo #27

4. August 1, 1997
6. 1313 Congress Street (circa 1870), camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #28

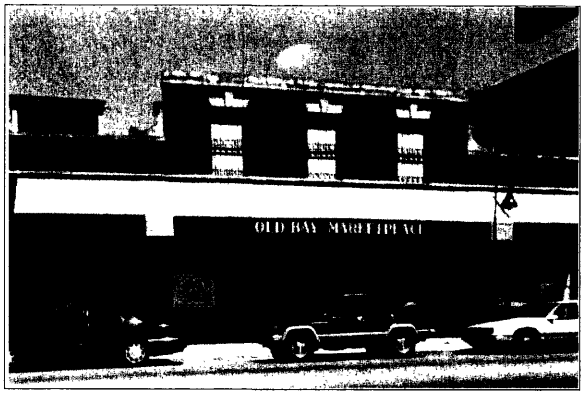
4. August 1, 1997
6. 1408 Greene Street (circa 1870), camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #29

4. September 13, 1997
6. 705 Charles Street (circa 1880), camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #30

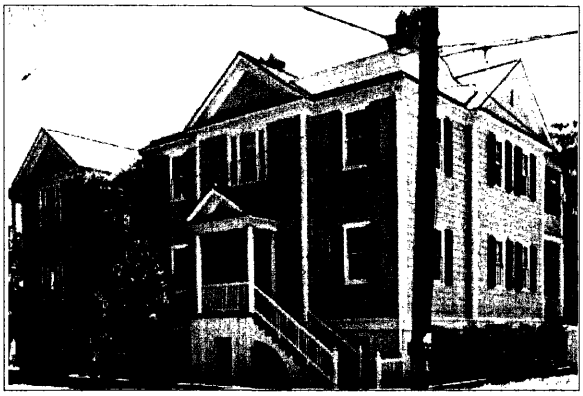
4. August 1, 1997
6. Grand Army of the Republic Meeting Hall (circa 1896), 706 Newcastle Street, camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #31



4. September 20, 1997
6. Beaufort County Courthouse (1883; rebuilt 1936), 1501 Bay Street, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #32



4. July 22, 1997
6. Edwards Building (1954), 917 Bay Street, camera facing north.
7. Photo #33



4. July 22, 1997
6. Lambeth House (circa 1820; remodeled circa 1985), 311 East Street, noncontributing as a result of alterations, camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #34

4. July 18, 1997
6. 301 Laurens Street (circa 1870; porch added circa 1970), noncontributing as a result of alterations, camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #35

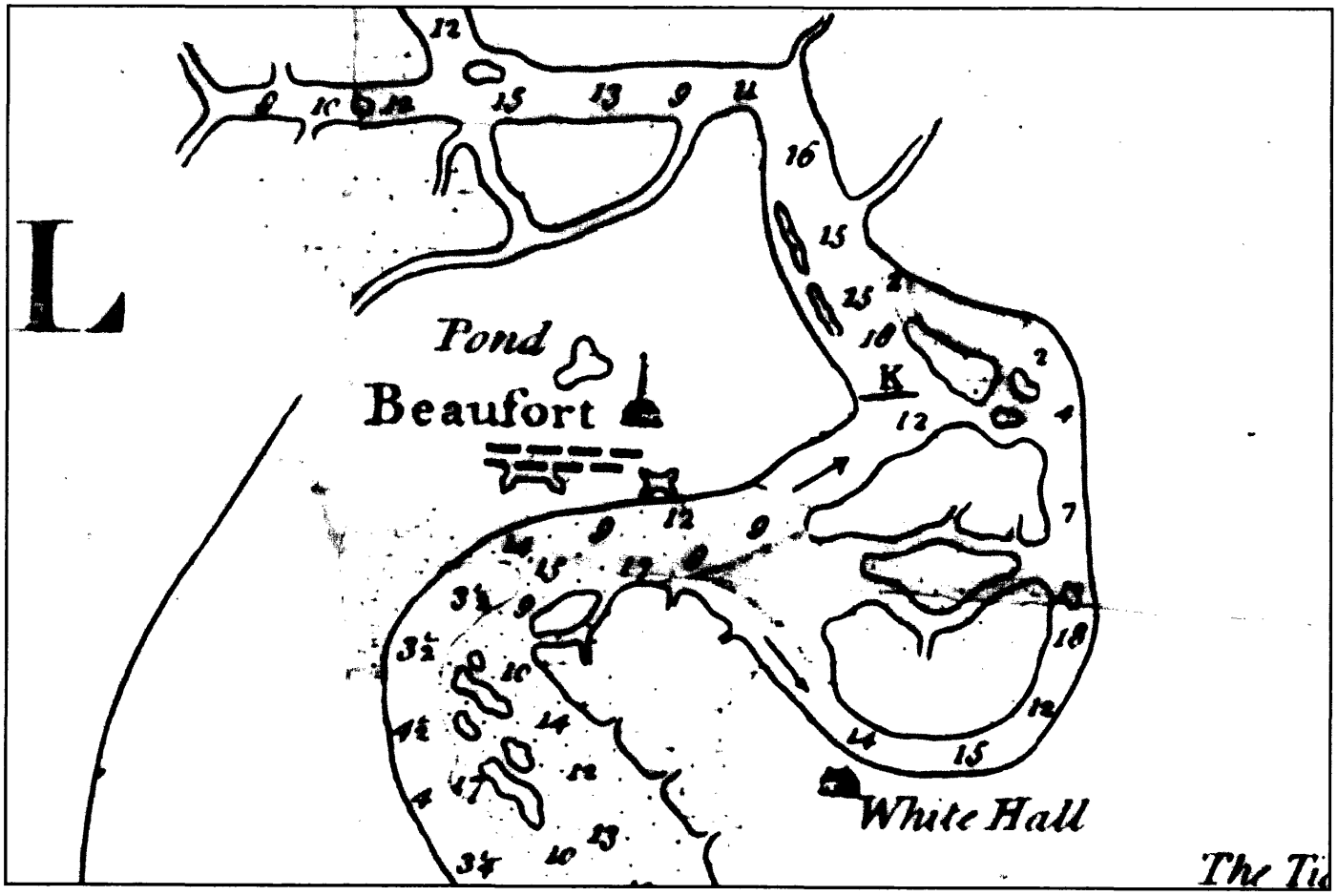
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 17

Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Historic Map #1



John Gascoigne, Plan of Port Royal in South Carolina, London, 1729.

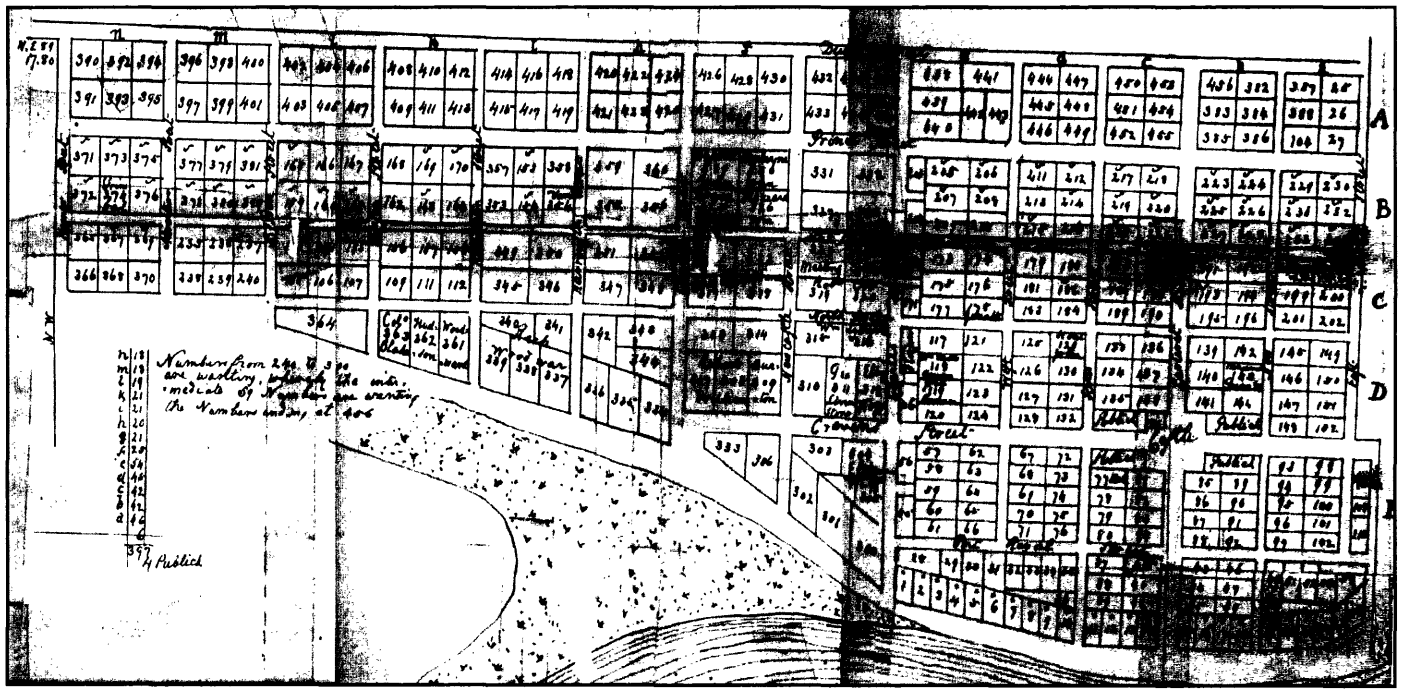
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Accompanying Data Page 18

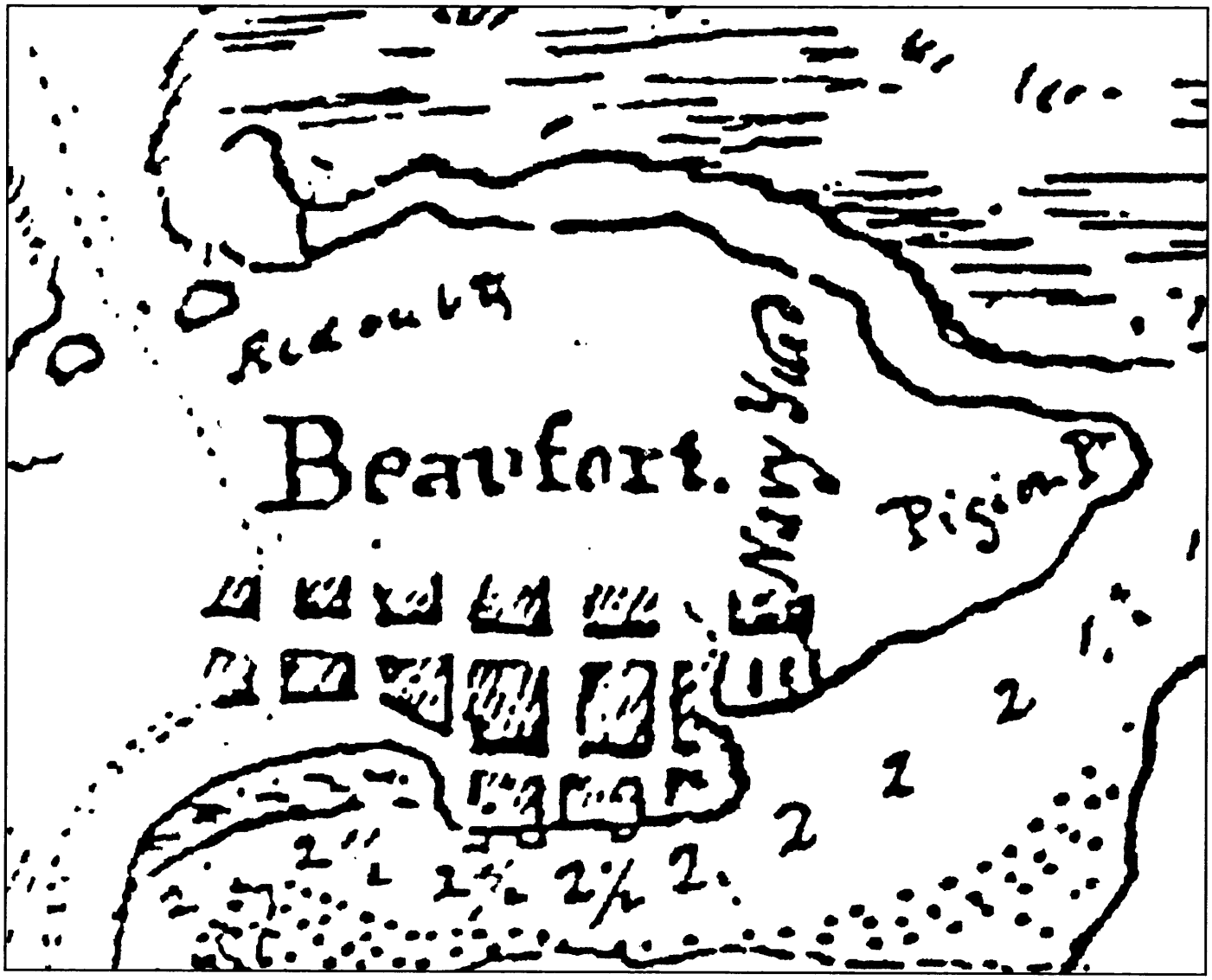
Beaufort Historic District
Beaufort County, SC

Historic Map #2



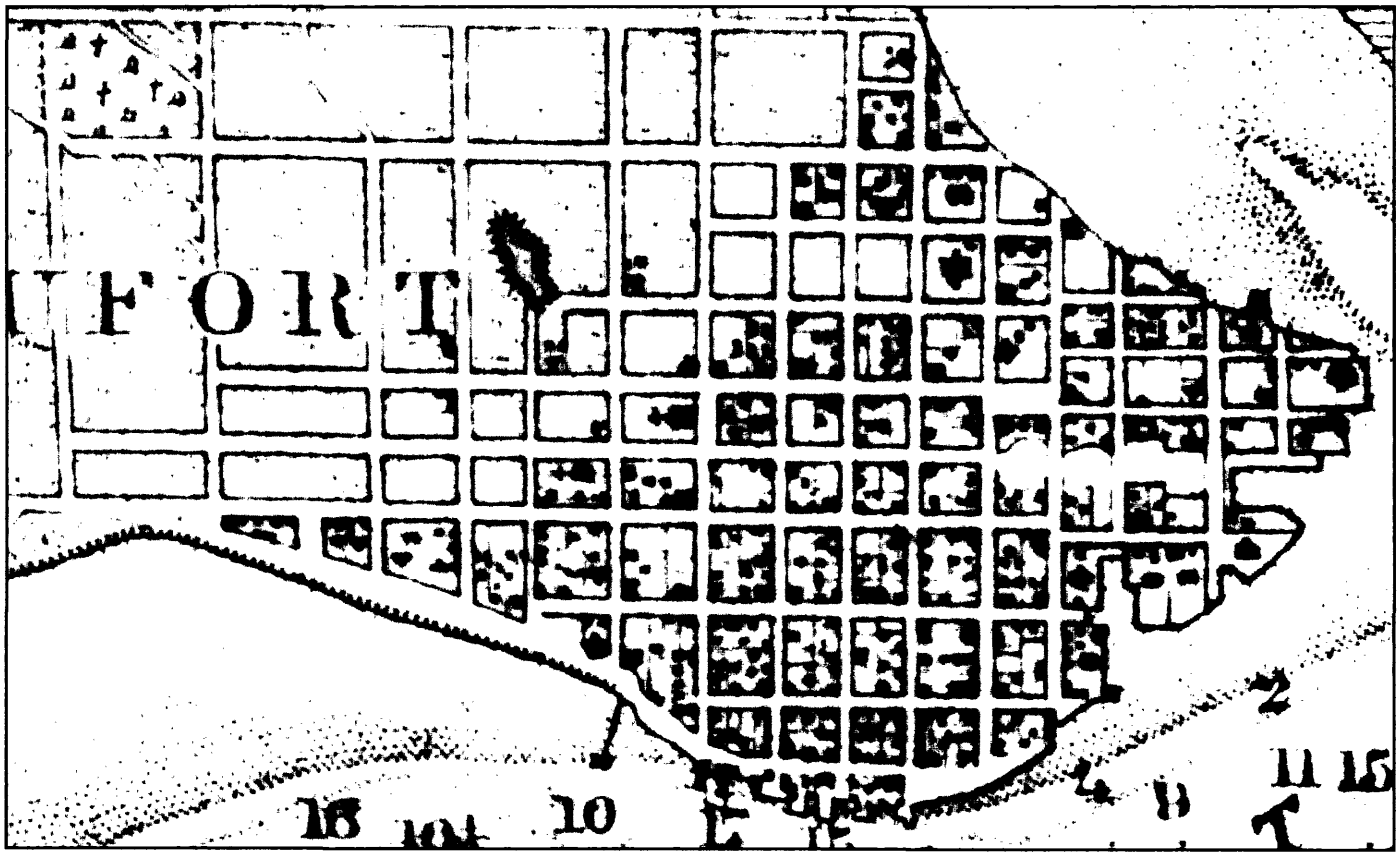
Circa 1760(?), Transcribed by Smith, 1908

Historic Map #3



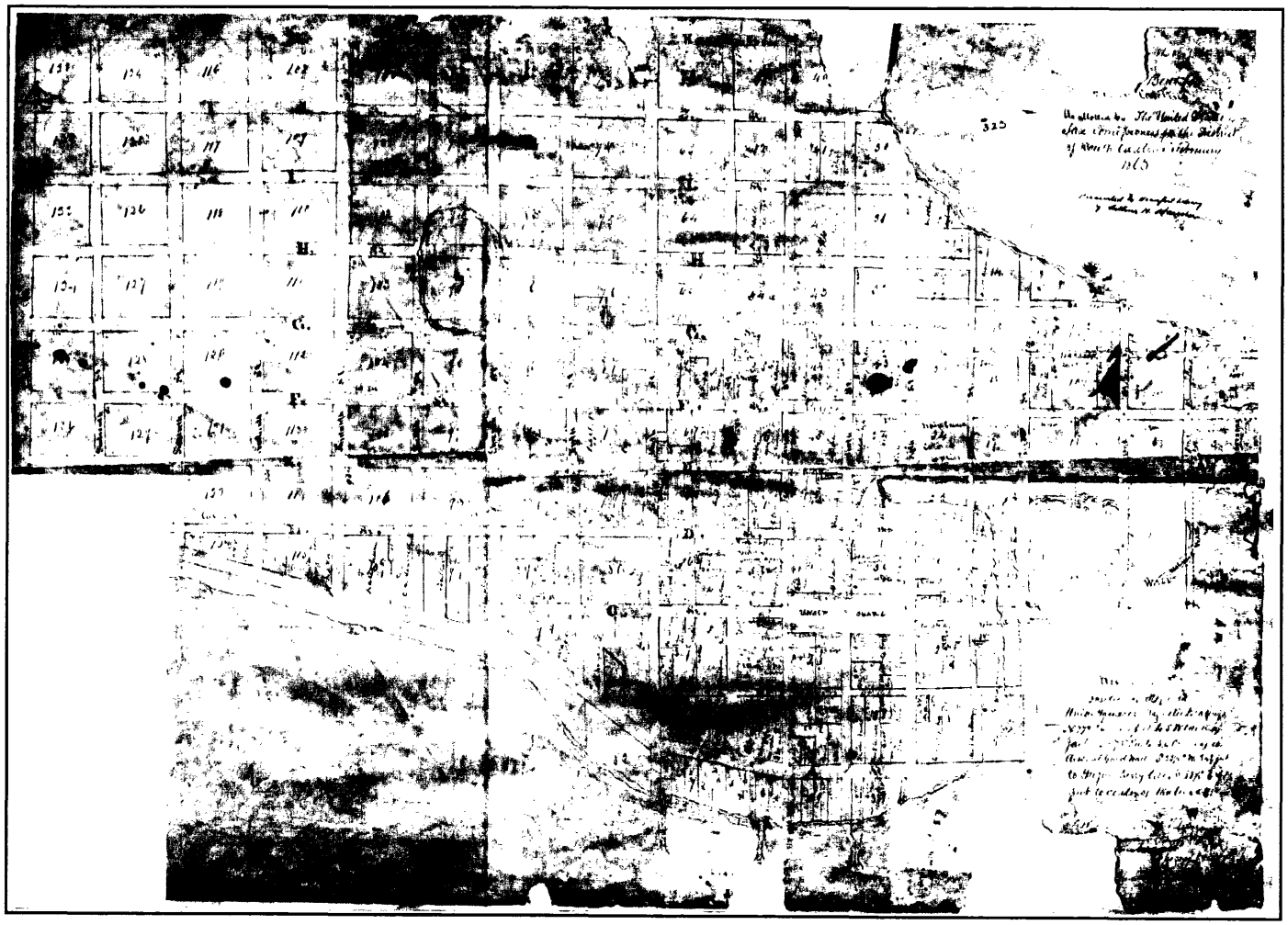
Beaufort's Defenses, sketch map, 1808.

Historic Map #4



Beaufort circa 1860, U.S. Coast Geodetic Map, published

Historic Map #5



Map, U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners, 1863.

List of Contributing Properties, 1969 National Register Nomination

#	Name	Address	Survey[1]	Changes Since 1968
*1.	George Parsons Elliot House	1001 Bay Street	1081	
2.	William Henry Trescot House	500 Washington Street	801	Moved from 1011 Bay Street
3.	William Elliott House ("The Anchorage")	1103 Bay Street	1112	
4.	John A. Cuthbert House	1203 Bay Street	1153	
*5.	Robert Means House	1207 Bay Street[2]	1154	
6.	Thomas Fuller House ("Tabby Manse")	1211 Bay Street	1154	
7.	Charles Edward Leverett House	1301 Bay Street	1190	
8.		1305 Bay Street	1191	
9.	John Joyner Smith House	400 Wilmington Street	1222	
10.	Edward Barnwell House	1405 Bay Street	1223	
11.	E.A.Scheper House	1411 Bay Street	1224	
12.	St. Helena's Episcopal Church	501 Church Street	1105	
13.	Beaufort Baptist Church	600 Charles Street	1073	
14.	Frederick Fraser House	901 Prince Street	1017	
15.	Wesley United Methodist Church	700 West Street	942	
16.	Miles Brewton Sams House	801 Prince Street	941	Victorian alterations removed
17.	William Wigg Barnwell House	501 King Street	818	Moved from 800 Prince Street
18.	*No site listed*			
*19.	Milton Maxcy House (Edmund Rhett House)	1113 Craven Street	1110	
20.	William Fickling House	1109 Craven Street	1109	
21.	John Joyner House [3]			
22.	Woodbine Cottage	308 Charles Street	1080	
23.	Lucius Cuthbert House (Scheper House)	915 Port Republic Street	1028	
24.	Abraham Cockcroft House	920 Bay Street	1040	Portico reconstructed
25.	Keyserling Building	807-813 Bay Street	971	
26.	Frances Saltus House	802-806 Bay Street	977	
27.	John Mark Verdier House	801 Bay Street	970	Restored as house museum
28.	Wallace House	611 Bay Street	872	
29.	William Joseph Thomas House	607 Bay Street	871	
30.	Lewis Reeve Sams House	601 Bay Street	870	
31.	William Waterhouse House	212 New Street	869	
32.	Thomas Hepworth House	214 New Street	868	
33.		508 Port Republic Street	[4]837	Altered in 1990s
*34.	George Moss Stoney House	500 Port Republic Street	838	
35.		601 Port Republic Street	866	
36.	Berners Barnwell Sams House #1	310 New Street	865	
37.	The Arsenal	713 Craven Street	906	
38.	W.J.Jenkins House; Saxton House	901 Craven Street	1024	
39.		915 Craven Street	1027	
40.	Lambeth House	311 East Street [5]	797	Altered
*41.	Joseph Johnson House ("The Castle")	411 Craven Street	796	
42.	Henry Farmer House	412 East Street	822	

x See Accompanying Data Page 6

43. "Cassena"	315 Federal Street	774
44.	310 Federal Street	779
*45. William Fripp House ("Tidewater")	302 Federal Street	778
*46. James Rhett House (Scheper House)	303 Federal Street	776
*47. James Robert Verdier House ("Marshlands")	501 Pinckney Street	758
*48. Paul Means House	604 Pinckney Street	769
49. Paul Hamilton House ("The Oaks)	100 Laurens Street	752
*50. Berners Barnwell Sams House #2	201 Laurens Street	755
*51. Edgar Fripp House ("Tidalholm")	1 Laurens Street	751
52. Elizabeth Hext House	207 Hancock Street	753
*53. John Johnson House	804 Pinckney Street	760
54. Talbird Sams House	313 Hancock Street	761
55. Talbird House	409 Hancock Street	782
56. Rev. Henry Ledbetter House	411 Bayard Street	780
57. Beaufort College	803 Carteret Street	841
*58. Elizabeth Barnwell Gough House	705 Washington Street	882
59. DeTreville House	701 Greene Street	880
60. St. Peter the Apostle Church	710 Carteret Street	893
61. Chaplin House	712 New Street	843
*62. Robert Smalls House (Henry McKee House)	511 Prince Street	813
63. George Edward Doane House	502 Prince Street	817
64. First African Baptist Church	601 New Street	814
65. "Little Taj"	401 King Street	792
66. Thomas Hazel House	509 North Street [6]	819
67. William Johnson House	414 New Street	858
68. John Barnwell Grant House[7]		

* The 1969 nomination cites these as being "Houses specifically nominated for NHL."

[1] Numbers assigned by Brockinton Associates, Inc., et al. "Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey." 1998.

[2] Nomination cites address as 1201 Bay Street.

[3] The list includes a "John Joyner House" in addition to the previously-listed "John Joyner Smith" House. The sequence of the list suggests that this may have been intended to by the Rhett House at 1009 Craven Street, the only house rated "outstanding" in the 1968 Feiss-Wright survey that does not appear otherwise on the list.

[4] This house was extensively altered in the 1930s and its inclusion on the 1969 nomination is questionable.

[5] Nomination cites address incorrectly as 11 East Street.

[6] Nomination cites address as 511 North Street.

[7] This house was not identified in either the 1968 and 1998 surveys under the name "John Barnwell Grant" House. 409 Carteret Street (1998 survey #855 states that the house was built on land granted to John Barnwell." It was also rated "excellent" in the 1968 Feiss-Wright survey suggesting it as the possible site represented in the list.