Beaufort County South of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island Historic Resources Survey

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Beaufort County

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1   Management Summary

Name of Survey: Beaufort County South of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island Historic Resources Survey.

Survey Area Boundaries: The survey area is the unincorporated portions of Beaufort County south of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island (**Figure 1**).

Number of and Type of Properties Surveyed: 34 resources on 14 properties were surveyed **(Figure 3 and Figure 4a** to **Figure 4n**). These properties historically had domestic, commercial, industrial, religious, and scientific uses.

Area Surveyed: The total area surveyed by a windshield survey of the unincorporated portions of Beaufort County south of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island was approximately 174,581 acres. This includes private roads inaccessible to surveyors and properties not visible from the public right of way.

Project Background: Beaufort County (the County) staff initiated this project with support from a National Park Service (NPS) Historic Preservation Fund grant administered by the SCDAH, which acts as the state's historic preservation office. In 1998, resources built in 1949 or earlier were documented in the *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*.[1] This project builds upon that effort, with a focus on resources constructed between 1950 and 1979 and the survey area's Black history.

Project Objectives: The County contracted Stantec to complete a survey of the unincorporated portions of Beaufort County south of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island. The project had two main objectives: (1) document and reassess resources previously recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey* but not subsequently listed and (2) identify and document resources built between 1950 and 1979 with the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and make eligibility recommendations.

Beginning and End Dates of Survey Project: The project began in January 2024 with a kick-off meeting attended by County staff, Stantec staff, and Brad Sauls, Supervisor of Registration, Grants & Local Government Assistance at the SCDAH. During February and early March 2024, Stantec historians conducted research of the survey area digitally and during a research trip to Beaufort County. The research was synthesized into a historic context outline reviewed by County and SCDAH representatives in April 2024. Public engagement, including a questionnaire, social media posts, flyer distribution, and a public meeting, occurred during March and April 2024. Stantec prepared a draft historic context from late April to late June 2024, which County and SCDAH staff reviewed in July 2024. Field survey was initially planned for August 2024 but was rescheduled due to inclement weather. The field survey was completed

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[1] Bruce G. Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, Brockington and Associates, Historic Beaufort Foundation, Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, Preservation Consultants (1998).

between September 30 and October 4, 2024. The draft report and survey forms were completed in December 2024 and reviewed by County and SCDAH representatives. A second public meeting was held on January 16, 2025. This final survey report was prepared in consideration of County and SCDAH comments. The final SCDAH Access database for the project, survey forms, survey photos, and GIS deliverables were submitted under separate cover on January 23, 2025.

Results: As a result of the survey, Stantec recommends seven properties and one district eligible for listing in the NRHP and recommends two resources could be contributing to the Daufuskie Island NRHP district. The properties recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP are the Croft Praise House (182-015), the Coffin Point Praise House (442-015), the Edwards House Ruins (442-480), the Gay Fish Company (5071), the Saint Helena Church of Christ (5657), Bradley's Seafood (5658), and Folly Road Grocery (5662).[2] Salt Marsh Cottages (5656) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district. The Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store (5660) and Post Office and Burn House (5661) could be contributing to the Daufuskie Island NRHP district if the period of significance is expanded. Two properties previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1998 are now recommended not eligible due to their loss of historic integrity: the Lightsey Cottage (046-241) and the Pritchardville Primate Center (251-427). In addition to these NRHP recommendations, Stantec has identified properties that may be eligible for local historic designation should the County establish a designation program and made recommendations for future preservation planning initiatives. **Contributors and Affiliation:** Senior Architectural Historian Sandy Shannon served as the project's Principal Investigator and participated in all project tasks. Architectural Historian Althea Wunderler-Selby was the lead researcher and writer and participated in community involvement and fieldwork. Senior Architectural Historian Jody Stock contributed to research and the historic context. Senior Architectural Historian Emily Reed was the Contract Manager and contributed to public involvement. Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist Sara Laurence managed survey data collection and prepared figures and GIS deliverables. Senior Technical Editor Dani Putney reviewed and revised this report. All are employees of Stantec.

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[2] Throughout the report, the numbers provided in parentheses after property names are SCDAH site numbers.

Location Map:
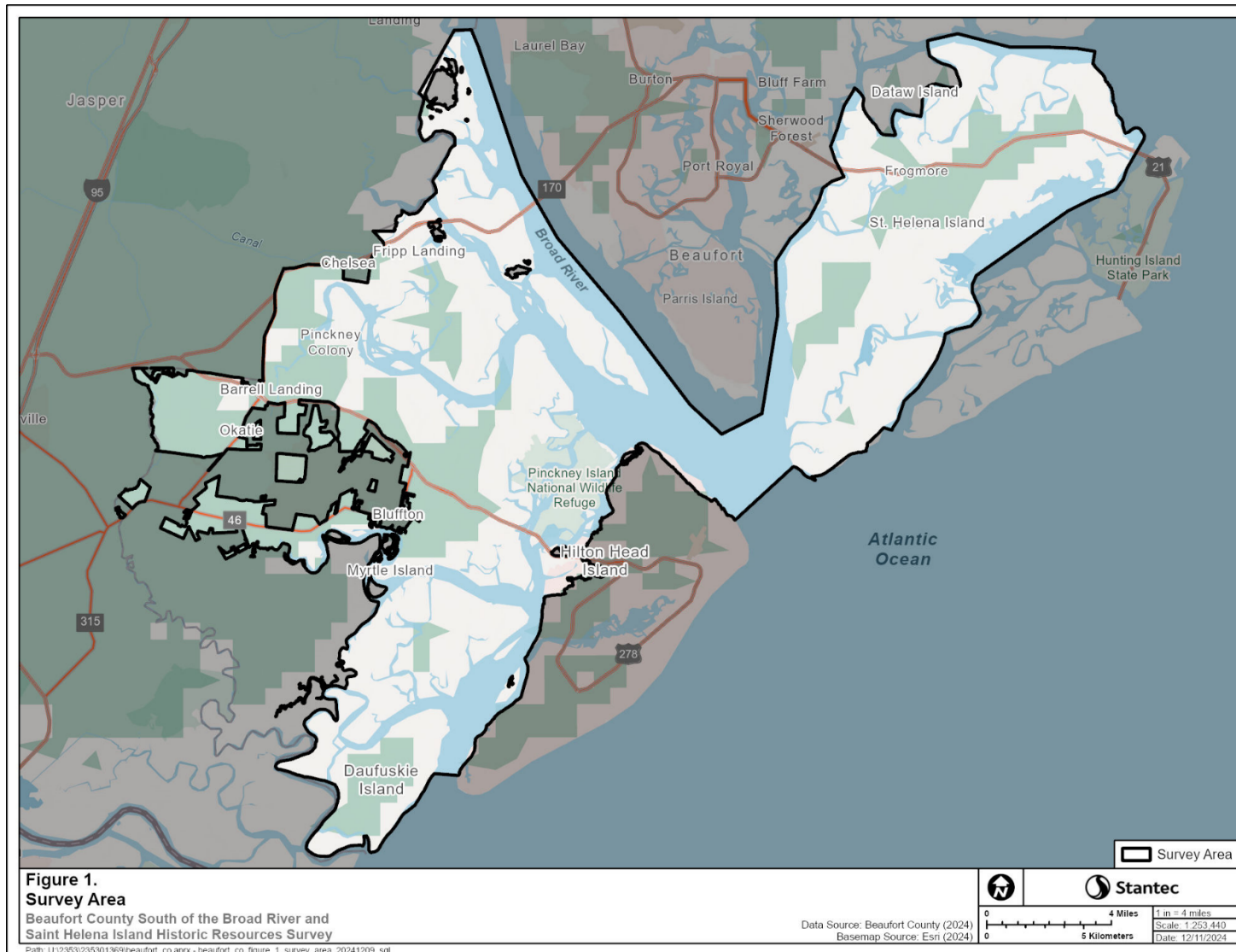
Figure 1. Survey area.

2 Survey Methodology

Stantec developed a methodology for this project to maximize its value for the County. Given the large survey area and the project budget and timeline, Stantec proposed a windshield survey to identify potentially NRHP-eligible properties, intensive-level survey of resources previously recommended eligible in the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, and intensive-level survey of newly identified potentially eligible resources. The survey and research methods involved four main tasks: (1) research and historic context development, (2) community engagement and outreach, (3) fieldwork preparation and fieldwork, and (4) post-fieldwork data processing and reporting. All work was performed by Stantec architectural historians meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

2.1 Research and Historic Context Development

The project began with the preparation of a historic context. The historic context built upon the context in the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, adding information about major trends and events between 1950 and 1979 and the history of the survey area's Black communities. Initial research was conducted using digitally available primary and secondary resources, including newspapers on Newspapers.com, historic-period topographic maps, historical photographs, NRHP and National Historic Landmark (NHL) nominations in the survey area, Beaufort County historical markers in the Historical Marker Database, the SCDAH *African American Historic Places in South Carolina* report, the South Carolina Information Highway (SCIWAY)'s South Carolina African American History and Culture collection, the University of South Carolina digital collection, the Lowcountry Digital Library, and *The Green Book of South Carolina* website.

Following the completion of desktop research, Stantec prepared for on-site research. Stantec Architectural Historian Althea Wunderler-Selby developed an internal list of research questions and identified relevant sources at area repositories. Stantec Senior Architectural Historian Sandy Shannon performed quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of the research plan. The research trip was completed on March 11 and 12, 2024, and encompassed visits to the Beaufort Branch of the Beaufort County Library System, the Caldwell Archives of the Historic Bluffton Foundation, and the Morris Center for Lowcountry Heritage. Due to time constraints, the York W. Bailey Museum at Penn Center and the Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation were visited in October 2024 during fieldwork. After the research trip, Ms. Wunderler-Selby synthesized the information gathered during research and developed a historic context outline with a list of sources consulted. The historic context outline was submitted to County and SCDAH staff for review in March 2024. Stantec addressed comments from both parties, and the historic context outline was subsequently approved.

Between April and June 2024, Ms. Wunderler-Selby and Stantec Senior Architectural Historian Jody Stock prepared a draft historic context of the survey area. County and SCDAH staff reviewed the context in July 2024, and Stantec addressed comments for the final draft historic context, included in this report. The historic context incorporates important resources identified by the community during community

engagement and outreach and resources identified during research. The historic context provided the basis for identifying potentially eligible resources during field investigations.

2.2   Community Engagement and Outreach

Concurrent with research, Stantec collaborated with the County to conduct community engagement and outreach. To initiate engagement and outreach, Stantec prepared a draft public involvement plan and a list of potential project stakeholders for the County. The draft public involvement plan aimed to distribute information about the survey and its goals, gather information about the resources in the survey area and the history of the communities, and promote an appreciation for the historic built environment. The plan consisted of three draft social media posts—for Facebook, Instagram, and X (formerly Twitter)—and three draft messages for distribution via email and Nextdoor. The list of potential stakeholders for email distribution included local historians, scholars, and community leaders; members of the Beaufort County Historic Preservation Review Board; and members of the Cultural Protection Overlay District Committee.

The draft social media materials included a link to a digital questionnaire developed by Stantec. The questionnaire asked community members to identify important places in the survey area built between 1950 and 1979. It specifically sought information about places that were important gathering spots, associated with people important to our recent past, connected to the civil rights movement, linked to underrepresented groups, uniquely designed, or notable for any other reason. The online questionnaire was open to the public from mid-March 2024 to late April 2024.

Senior Architectural Historian Emily Reed presented a PowerPoint about the project at the March 21, 2024, meeting of the Beaufort County Historic Preservation Review Board. The meeting was open to the public, and a recording was made available. During the meeting, community members raised concerns about the accessibility of the online questionnaire. To address this, Stantec developed a hard-copy version of the questionnaire, and the County placed copies of the questionnaire in area public libraries. The results of community input through the online and hard-copy questionnaires were subsequently mapped in an ArcGIS Online map to be visited during field investigations.

In January 2025, Stantec staff will attend a second meeting of the Beaufort County Historic Preservation Review Board to present the survey findings and recommendations to the public. Additionally, the presentation will describe the project approach, the results of the community questionnaire, and how community members can view the final survey report and data. Like the first meeting, the second meeting will be open to the public and will be recorded.

2.3   Fieldwork Preparation and Fieldwork

To prepare for field investigations, Stantec GIS Specialist Sara Laurence developed an ArcGIS Online map of the survey area. The map included the survey boundary, parcels from the Beaufort County Assessor's Office categorized by each property's earliest improvement date, the latest SC ArchSite data, the County's GIS data for the 1998 survey with the resources recommended or determined eligible or recommended for future research identified, historical topographic maps, high-resolution historical aerial

imagery, and resources identified during contextual development as having potential for historic significance and those identified by members of the community.[3] Concurrently, Ms. Laurence developed an ArcGIS Survey123 data collection system for fieldwork. The Survey123 database was set up with data fields and data selection options mirroring the SCDAH's Access database and survey form. The Survey123 database was connected to an ArcGIS Field Maps application, allowing fieldworkers to see their location on a high-resolution aerial image, click on the location of the built resource they were documenting, and launch a Survey123 data collection form.

Fieldwork was completed between September 30, 2024, and October 4, 2024, by Ms. Shannon and Ms. Wunderler-Selby. Stantec completed the windshield survey of Saint Helena Island on September 30 and October 1, south of the Broad River on October 2 and 3, and Daufuskie Island on October 4. The windshield survey included methodically driving all publicly accessible streets in the project area and noting those properties with the greatest potential to have historic significance and the boundaries of potential districts. Driving was conducted at a slow enough speed to view resources from the right of way and categorize parcels in Field Maps as "Reviewed." The vehicle was equipped with a flashing safety light and safety magnets, and staff wore high-visibility vests. All accessible resources previously recommended eligible for the NRHP in 1998 and not subsequently listed, resources identified by the community, resources identified during contextual research, and properties with county tax assessor improvement dates between 1950 and 1979 were carefully reviewed during the windshield survey.

Properties in the survey area were assessed in the field using the four criteria under which a property may be eligible for the NRHP and in consideration of the historic context:

> **Criterion A.** Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

> **Criterion B.** Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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

> **Criterion D.** Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Individual resources and potential historic districts were not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this project; this criterion is typically relevant to archaeological resources. In addition to assessing significance under the NRHP criteria, surveyors assessed the integrity of each resource. For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP, it must retain its overall historic integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Resources are eligible for the NRHP at

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[3] Stantec determined that none of the properties recommended for additional research in the 1998 survey were in the current project's survey area.

one of three levels of significance: local, state, or national. The level of significance of a property reflects its significance in relation to its historic context. For example, a property significant within a local historic context, such as the fishing industry in Beaufort County, is eligible at the local level.[4]

Using this assessment and the eligibility recommendations of the 1998 survey, Stantec identified and intensively surveyed 34 potentially eligible resources on 14 properties. Stantec architectural historians filled out the data fields derived from the SCDAH Access database and survey form and took high-resolution photographs of each resource. Once a resource was documented, its parcel was changed to "Surveyed" and the survey data, photographs, and GIS points automatically connected to each other and backed up to Stantec's server. The data collection platform was set for offline use in areas with limited cellular connectivity. Surveyors toggled historical aerial and topographic maps on and off to help identify the age of built resources. In addition to documenting potentially eligible properties, surveyors visited the Penn Center NHL Historic District and Daufuskie Island NRHP Historic District and documented them with overview photographs.

2.4   Post-fieldwork Data Processing and Reporting

Following the completion of fieldwork in early October 2024, Stantec began processing field data and draft reporting. As part of Stantec's QA/QC process, the survey record for each resource was reviewed for completeness and accuracy by Ms. Wunderler-Selby. Additional desktop analysis to finalize the resource's date of construction, historic associations, and NRHP eligibility was completed. Ms. Shannon reviewed each record to ensure its completeness and accuracy. The project staff participated in discussions to consider and finalize the NRHP recommendations.

After completing the data QA/QC process, Stantec prepared draft project deliverables. Ms. Wunderler-Selby prepared the report in accordance with SCDAH and NPS standards. Ms. Shannon completed QA/QC of the report, and it was reviewed by Senior Technical Editor Dani Putney. Stantec submitted one electronic draft of the deliverable for Beaufort County and SCDAH review and comment.

Upon receipt of comments, a final draft of the deliverables was prepared.[5] The final deliverables are this revised report and appendices—including a letter from SCDAH staff with formal determinations of eligibility for newly surveyed properties—the SCDAH Access database, digital photographs named according to SCDAH naming conventions, and GIS data. Electronic and printed deliverables were prepared according to the requirements in the request for proposal and SCDAH's survey manual.[6]

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[4] Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, National Register of Historic Places, 1997).
[5] Changes made to the draft survey report reflect comments provided by SCDAH and Beaufort County.
[6] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (2018).

2.5 Data Gaps

This survey attempted to assess all resources in the survey area visible from the public right of way. It is likely there are potentially significant resources in the survey area that were not visible from the public right of way due to the location of the parcel, large setbacks, and/or vegetation and thus could not be surveyed. Additionally, many roads in the survey area were private, limiting the geographic area accessible to surveyors. One resource recommended eligible in 1998 and not subsequently listed in the NRHP, the Eddings Point Community Center (182-0468), could not be accessed for documentation. Stantec coordinated with County staff to attempt to gain right of entry to the property; however, this effort was unsuccessful.

3 Historic Context

3.1 Introduction

This narrative contextualizes historical themes and subthemes pertinent to the survey area, the unincorporated portions of Beaufort County south of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island (see **Figure 1**), and the survey period (1950 to 1979). It describes historical patterns of architecture; economic development based on agriculture, commerce, industry, and maritime history; Black ethnic heritage focused on culture and life, education, and social history; public and private institutional development for government, conservation and preservation, and transportation; and recreation, culture, and leisure for parks, camps, community centers, maritime recreation, and religious organizations. It builds upon the historic context developed for the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, which presented a narrative of county-wide history from the protohistoric era to 1949.[7] This additional historic context provides the framework for evaluating resources in the survey area built between 1950 and 1979 for NRHP eligibility and ultimately will aid Beaufort County with future planning efforts.

The historic context focuses on the extant buildings, structures, objects, and districts in the survey area that date from 1950 to 1979 or were built earlier but were important places to members of the community during the survey period and represent the identified themes and subthemes. Approximately 22,266 properties with buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1802 and 2023 are in the survey area. Most of these properties (91 percent, n = 20,310) have buildings constructed between 1980 and 2023. Approximately seven percent (n = 1,469) have buildings that date to the survey period, 1950 to 1979, and approximately two percent (n = 487) have buildings that pre-date 1950 (**Figure 2**).[8] The low number of extant buildings constructed before 1980 is likely a product of two factors: the rural and remote setting of south Beaufort County until the 1990s, when planned community, resort, and commercial development began in earnest, and the impacts of natural disasters. Since 1871, 34 hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions have made landfall in Beaufort County, including some of the most destructive to impact the state.[9]

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[7] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*.

[8] This data is based on the earliest tax assessor improvement date for each parcel in the survey area. Assessor improvement dates are not always accurate, and some parcels do not have date information; however, the data can be used to analyze general trends. Beaufort County Assessor's Office, "Public Mapping Site," 2024.

[9] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "Historical Hurricane Tracks," 2024; South Carolina State Climatology Office, South Carolina Hurricanes Comprehensive Summary, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, January 3, 2024.
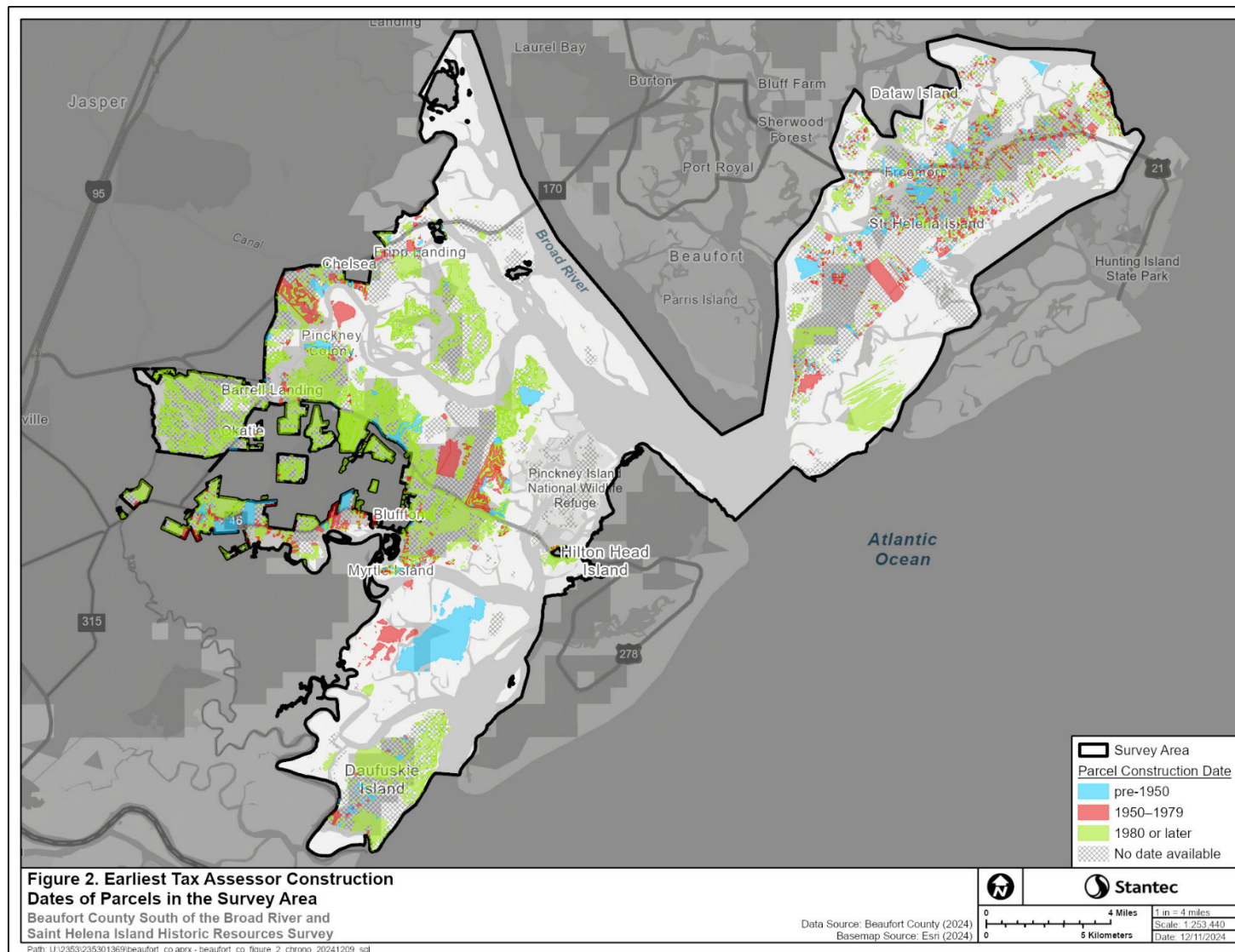
Figure 2. Construction dates of buildings in the survey area. This figure displays the earliest tax assessor improvement date for each parcel in the survey area. Assessor improvement dates are not always accurate, and some parcels do not have date information; however, the data can be used to analyze general trends.

3.2   Historical Overview

Beaufort County Pre-1950

The history of Beaufort County is inextricably linked with its extensive waterways. From the Atlantic Ocean that wraps the many sea islands, to the tidal creeks, marshes, and inland rivers, the waterways both served as transportation and enabled the agricultural systems of its earliest inhabitants. The ocean brought European settlers, including the Spanish, English, and Scottish. These European settlers and Native Americans—including the Yamasee, Cusabo, Escamacu, and Witcheaugh tribes—contested control of the area. In the seventeenth century, the English settled along the South Carolina coast and later at Charleston in 1670.[10] Cattle ranching was one of the area's earliest economic drivers. It began around Charleston in the late seventeenth century and spread to the surrounding region in the early eighteenth century. The substantial land requirements of ranching put the English in contention with the Yamasee Indians, who had villages in the area. The hostilities climaxed with the Yamasee War of 1715. The English displaced the Yamasee and ended the conflict in 1728.[11]

During the colonial period, staple-crop agriculture dominated the region's economy. In the 1730s, wealthy families took advantage of the slow-moving inland freshwater streams for rice plantations. White planters imported large numbers of enslaved Africans to clear the land and prepare the rice fields. As a result, during this decade, the area transitioned from a predominantly white population to a majority Black population. Unlike rice, indigo grew well on the Sea Islands, and after its introduction in the 1740s, it was one of the area's principal exports until around 1780.[12] Long-staple cotton, also known as sea-island cotton, was brought to the Lowcountry in the 1790s. The district's agrarian economy continued in the Antebellum Period, which was characterized in South Carolina by plantation agriculture using enslaved labor to cultivate rice and cotton. This agricultural system transformed the demographics of the area as well as its geography. In 1849, the enormous enslaved labor workforce allowed the district to produce more rice than any other area in North America.[13] Beaufort District, which was created in 1769, was made a county in 1868.[14]

Like other areas of the South, the Civil War physically, economically, and socially transformed Beaufort County. With the arrival of Union troops and their occupation of the City of Beaufort beginning in December 1861, enslavers fled the Sea Islands, and their lands were eventually sold to former enslaved people in small parcels.[15] Few white residents remained on the islands. The relative isolation of the islands' residents fostered the creation of a distinct culture and dialect known as "Geechee" or "Gullah."[16]

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[10] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-3, II-5; Dataw Historic Foundation, Lower Coast American Indians, 2022.

[11] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-6.

[12] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-7.

[13] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-15–II-16.

[14] Orville Vernon Burton and Wilbur Cross, *Penn Center: A History Preserved* (University of Georgia Press, 2014), 127.

[15] Beaufort County, Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan History, 2010.

[16] Lisa V. Faulkenberry et al., "A Culture of Servitude: The Impact of Tourism and Development on South Carolina's Coast," *Human Organization*, Volume 59, No. 1 (November, 2000): 7.

The Port Royal Sound area became a testing ground for Reconstruction policy toward freedmen. While the war still raged, the US Army, Department of the South, issued General Order No. 9 in 1862, which created districts whose purpose was to oversee plantation work and provide formerly enslaved people with educational and religious instruction.[17]

In South Carolina, and the South in general, the Civil War ended the plantation economy. Emancipation, war-time destruction, and neglect disintegrated the system. In addition, the rice and sea-island cotton crops were less viable after the war due to changes in national and worldwide economics. Outsiders arrived in the area and purchased land and plantations. Many formerly enslaved people exerted their new rights and relocated. Although many freedmen owned small farms, farm tenancy became the prevailing system of land management at the end of the nineteenth century.[18] Plantations had been the economic and social centers, and that system had not fostered the creation of towns. In 1873, there were only three villages in the county: Beaufort, Gardens Corner, and Port Royal.[19]

Although large-scale agriculture continued to contribute to the county's economic base in the early twentieth century, it was a smaller portion. Logging, phosphate mining, and truck farming led to the development of parts of the county around the City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal.[20] The area became one of the nation's major timber producers.[21]

During World War II, the US government became the area's major employer and a significant economic force. Between 1937 and 1945, the government significantly expanded the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, which was originally built as a naval storehouse and coaling dock in 1889. The expansion made Port Royal the largest city in Beaufort County during the war. In addition, the US Naval Air Station, Beaufort was commissioned in 1943 and served as a flight training facility.[22]

Introduction to Postwar Beaufort County

The county's economy in the late twentieth century was focused on agriculture, timber production, commercial activities, light industry, and military installations. Tourism and recreation played a growing role. The first bridge to Hilton Head Island was built in 1956, setting off intense land speculation on it and other Sea Islands. Private residences and golf courses were extensively developed on Hilton Head, Callawassie, Dataw, and Spring islands and later Daufuskie Island.[23] Developers purchased much of the land for these resorts from Black owners. By the 1970s, the Sea Islands' economies had transitioned from agriculture to tourism.[24]

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[17] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-23.
[18] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-27.
[19] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-19.
[20] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-1.
[21] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-35.
[22] Lawrence S. Rowland and Stephen R. Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present: 1893–2006*, *Vol. 3*, The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina (University of South Carolina Press, 2015), 353.
[23] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-49.
[24] Faulkenberry et al., "A Culture of Servitude: The Impact of Tourism and Development on South Carolina's Coast", 88.

The military continued to have a strong influence on the area's development. In July 1951, the Department of Defense committed $87 million to upgrade military facilities in South Carolina, including the Beaufort Air Station.[25] Increased numbers of military personnel created the need for new housing; as a result, the government constructed the Capehart Housing Project at Laurel Bay on Port Royal Island in 1959.[26]

Demographic History, 1950–1980

Basic demographic data supply insights about the groups that shaped Beaufort County's built environment between 1950 and 1980 (**Table 1**). During these decades, the driving factor in Beaufort County's population characteristics was the presence of the military. Likely as a result of the influx of military personnel during World War II, the number of white residents substantially increased in the 1950s, from 11,472 in 1950 to 27,083 in 1960. Within this time period, the number of Black residents rose only marginally, from 15,504 in 1950 to 16,969 in 1960. The higher ratio of white residents marked an inflection point; for the first time since the colonial period, whites became a majority by 1960. Drawn by beaches and retirement communities, as well as a continued military presence, by 1970, a higher proportion of the county's population was from outside the state. That year only 40.6 percent of Beaufort County residents were native South Carolinians.[27] Although the Black population remained relatively steady from 1950 to 1980, their proportion of the total population declined from 57 percent in 1950 to 33 percent in 1980.

Table 1. Population statistics for Beaufort County, 1950–1980.

Year	Black Population	White Population	Other*	Total Population	Black Percentage of Population	White Percentage of Population	Other Percentage of Population
1950	15,504	11,472	17	26,993	57%	42%	<1%
1960	16,969	27,083	135	44,187	38%	61%	<1%
1970	16,848	33,864	424	51,136	33%	66%	<1%
1980	21,504	42,454	1,406	65,364	33%	65%	2%

Source: Orville Vernon Burton and Wilbur Cross, *Penn Center: A History Preserved* (University of Georgia Press), 2014, 128.
* The source material for these statistics does not define "other."

3.3   Theme: Architecture

Extant buildings constructed in the survey area during the survey period represent non-residential buildings, such as commercial and industrial resources, and residential buildings. Most non-residential buildings in the survey area are vernacular or modestly reference a popular architectural style. The survey area's rural character during the survey period was not conducive to the development of highly stylized non-residential buildings; instead, they were often utilitarian in nature and constructed to serve a specific purpose for their communities, like a general store or a produce packing house. Residential

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[25] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-43.
[26] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 382.
[27] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 127–128.

architecture in the survey area reflects popular post–World War II residential architectural styles, vernacular building types, and evolving construction material trends. When the US entered the prosperous postwar period, popular residential architectural styles shifted to embrace larger designs and new construction techniques. However, the modest Minimal Traditional–style house, which emerged in the Great Depression, persisted until the early 1950s. The Federal Housing Authority (FHA), created in 1934 to provide government-financed home loans, introduced guidelines for house designs that stipulated uniform construction standards for affordable homes.[28] These guidelines translated to the defining characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style: modest one-story house forms that lacked complexity and had minimal amounts of added architectural details.[29] After World War II, the efficiently constructed style helped meet the housing demand of returning veterans and their families.

The Ranch style emerged during World War II, and it, too, was favored by the FHA. Ranch homes embraced interior modernity but remained conservative on the exterior. By the 1950s, it was the most popular home style in the US. The Ranch style remained prevalent through the 1960s, and homes in the style were frequently constructed in planned developments and on large rural lots.[30] A subset of the Ranch style, interchangeably referred to as Minimal Ranch, Ranchette, or Transitional Ranch, was also popular during this period. This iteration of the style is characterized by its smaller footprint, shallower eaves, and simplified ornamentation.[31] By the mid-1970s, the Ranch style had waned in popularity, but Styled Ranches became increasingly common during the decade. Styled Ranches are Ranch homes that exhibit stylistic elements of other styles, commonly Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Tudor Revival.[32]

Image 1. A 1955 advertisement in Colleton County, adjacent to Beaufort County, promotes the resistant qualities of concrete-block construction. Source: *Press and Standard* 1955.

While some residences were constructed in these styles, many homes from the survey period lack clear styles or forms. Vernacular buildings constructed of masonry were most prominent in the survey area during the post–World War II period, as opposed to wood-frame construction. Concrete was a particularly popular building material, marketed for its resiliency in the face of natural disasters, fire, rot, and pests (**Image 1**).[33]

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[28] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, U.S. Department of the Interior (2002) National Register Bulletin, 60–62.
[29] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture (Revised)* (Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 587.
[30] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 602–603.
[31] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 600–602.
[32] McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 595.
[33] *Press and Standard*, "New Low Price 8x8x16 Concrete Blocks," September 8, 1955, 16, Advertisement; Portland Cement Association, *Why People Like Concrete Homes* (Portland Cement Association via Internet Archive, 1938).

In addition to these post–World War II styled and vernacular homes, at least one example of an architect-designed modernist property is in the survey area. The Salt Marsh Cottages built ca. 1978 to 1979 at Moss Creek Plantation are architect-designed modernist homes that blend geometric forms and natural materials. They were inspired by the designs of famed modernist architects Richard Pollman, Charles Moore, and Frank Lloyd Wright.[34]

3.4 Theme: Community Planning and Development

Development in the survey area generally occurred at a slower pace than in other parts of the county. In south Beaufort County (defined as south of the Broad River), concentrated development did not begin until bridge construction in the 1950s connected both halves of the county across the Broad and Chechessee rivers and Hilton Head Island was connected to the mainland.[35] After south Beaufort County was made more accessible, ad hoc building and construction in communities established pre-1950 increased. Saint Helena Island, in north Beaufort County, was connected by a bridge to the City of Beaufort in 1927, but like areas to the south, it did not experience a significant increase in development until the post–World War II period when resort development began on Hilton Head Island. A portion of the early post–World War II construction in the survey area, however, was likely destroyed or severely damaged by Hurricane Gracie, which made landfall in 1959 on Saint Helena Island as a Category 4 storm with 130-mile-per-hour winds (**Image 2**).[36]

Image 2. Damage at Coffin Point Plantation on Saint Helena Island after the landfall of Hurricane Gracie in September 1959. Source: Lowcountry Digital Library 2024.

Despite south Beaufort County's increased accessibility in the post–World War II period, it still developed more slowly than Hilton Head Island, the City of Beaufort, and Port Royal. This can be attributed to three factors: the rural nature of most of south Beaufort County when it entered the post–World War II period, a lack of adequate political representation, and conflicting visions for future development in the area. South Beaufort County's major center of commerce and population was in Bluffton, which, by 1950, had diminished in economic significance due to the decline of riverboat trade and travel and the undeveloped character of the remainder of the area. North Beaufort County, however, prospered in the immediate post–World War II years due to the military presence in Port Royal, the revitalization of downtown Beaufort, and the

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[34] Jeff Eley, "'Ecologically Responsible': Disciplined in Design, Moss Creek Cottages Spurred Lowcountry Architecture's Sensitivity to Nature," *Island Packet*, n.d; Salt Marsh Cottages Owner Association, Salt Marsh Cottages, 2024.
[35] Beaufort County, *Comprehensive Plan* (2010).
[36] National Weather Service Charleston, Hurricane Gracie: September 29, 1959, National Weather Service, 2024.

beginning of resort development.[37] South Beaufort County also struggled to gain political representation. In 1960, all delegates elected to represent the county in the South Carolina Legislature were from the City of Beaufort, despite efforts to have at least one representative from south Beaufort County.[38] This problem persisted through the mid-1970s; in 1975, south Beaufort County residents expressed discontent with the County Council, which only allowed one member representative for both Bluffton and Hilton Head but three for the City of Beaufort.[39] Black residents were also underrepresented across the county. This was likely because of long-ingrained racism that discouraged Black individuals from running for political positions and white residents voting predominantly for white candidates, and de facto residential segregation and boundaries of political districts being generally more populated with white voters.[40] The first Black City Council representative was not elected until 1960; before that, predominantly Black communities were represented by white individuals.[41] The final factor to limit development in south Beaufort County was that competing opinions for the area's development dominated local politics during the 1970s. Area residents viewed proposed zoning plans as benefiting developers and endangering the natural environment and small landowners, particularly Black residents.[42] Opinions on south Beaufort County's development were brought to the forefront of local politics and discourse during the 1970s, when several proposed industrial developments pitted long-time residents against recent, wealthy transplants (see the **Other Industrial Development** section).

Significant residential and commercial development did not occur in the survey area until the 1990s, after Hilton Head Island's Sun City development began. This 6,385-unit retirement community drew more development interest to south Beaufort County, and commercial development naturally grew along the primary transportation corridor leading to the island, US 278 (Fording Island Road).[43] In 1972, near the end of the survey period, Charles Gath, the county planning engineer, described the survey area as follows: "The areas southwest of Broad River . . . excluding Hilton Head and the immediate Bluffton Area, consists mainly of wooded areas and timber stands with many large tracts in single ownership. There are a few small communities, some scattered individual residences and spotted highway commercial use. For the main part . . . the area is undeveloped."[44]

Inland Communities

Pritchardville is the single inland community in the survey area that contains resources dating to the survey period. It is an unincorporated community between Hardeeville, Jasper County, and the town of Bluffton. It is centered at the intersection of May River Road and Gibbet Road. Pritchardville was settled

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[37] Jennifer D. Brown, "Bluffton Historic District, Bluffton, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1996), National Register of Historic Places Designation.
[38] J. Wilton Graves, "County Cooperation," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 28, 1960, 2.
[39] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Best To Stand Pat on Home Rule Issue," October 9, 1975, 2.
[40] South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus, History, 2024.
[41] *Beaufort Gazette*, "First Integrated County Board Meetings Seen," October 20, 1960, 1.
[42] Kip Blevin, "Bluffton Residents Say 'No' to Zoning," *Beaufort Gazette*, April 20, 1972, 1, 12; Elizabeth Dowling, "'Flexible' Zoning Planned," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 20, 1974, 1, 16.
[43] Beaufort County, *Comprehensive Plan*.
[44] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Planning Engineer Explains Zoning Rules for the County's Land Use," March 16, 1972, 10.

sometime before 1876; that year, a post office was constructed.[45] Pritchardville's development in the early twentieth century was spurred by the completion of the Charleston-to-Savannah branch of the Seaboard Airline Railroad in 1918, approximately 2 miles west of the community. Pritchard Station was built on the line and served Pritchardville residents.[46] Despite the arrival of the railroad, Pritchardville struggled to grow. By 1938, the community had just 50 residents, and in 1945, *The Beaufort Times* described it as a tiny village.[47]
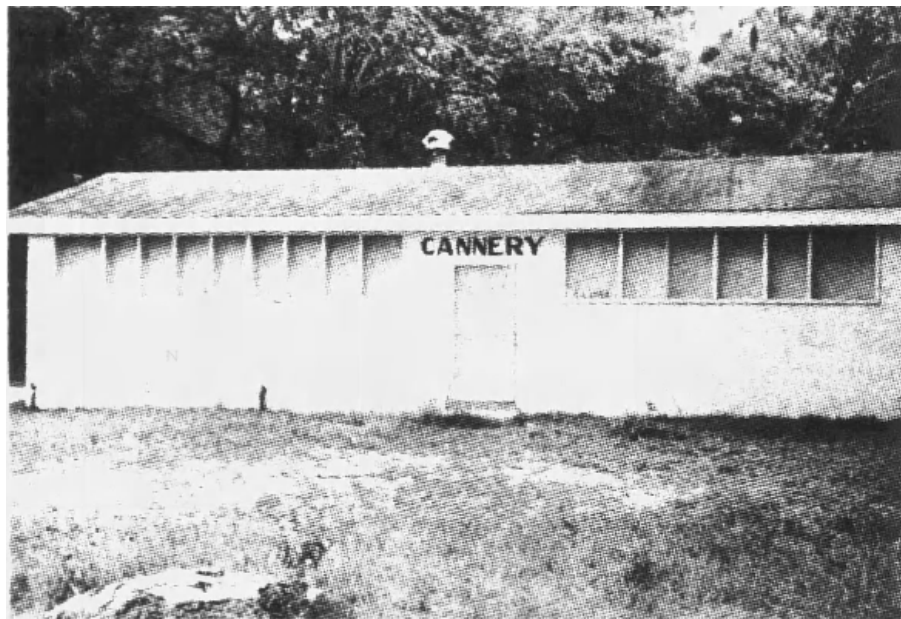
Image 3. The Pritchardville Community Cannery in 1978. This concrete-block building was constructed in ca. 1946 and replaced an earlier wood-frame building. Source: Lauderdale 1978.

By the mid-1950s, Pritchardville contained approximately two dozen scattered buildings along May River Road.[48] Two houses of worship served the small community: St. Luke's Church, built ca. 1875 (listed in the NRHP in 1987), and a prayer house, likely serving white and Black area residents, respectively. In 1965, with support from Penn Community Services (discussed in the **Social History** section), the community rehabilitated the prayer house; however, its location is unknown, and it was not identified during the survey.[49] During the survey period, Pritchardville's economy was predominantly agricultural due to its inland location. Area truck farmers grew various crops, including sugar cane, flowers, snap beans, potatoes, and garden peas.[50] A community cannery, established in 1935 and operated intermittently until 1978, provided a space for community members to can vegetables, and surplus food was provided to low-income residents in the area (**Image 3**).[51] A concrete-block country

[45] *Crescent*, "Local Items," February 17, 1876, 3.

[46] Jeff Fulgham, "Camp Pritchard and the New Riverside Barn property," *Bluffton Today*, 2019.

[47] *Beaufort Times*, "Interesting Facts about Beaufort," April 19, 1945, 1.

[48] U.S. Geological Survey, Pritchardville, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1955.

[49] Sherry Piland et al., "St. Luke's Church, Pritchardville, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1987), National Register of Historic Places Designation; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Improvement Funds Raised in Pritchardville," December 9, 1965, 17.

[50] *Island Packet*, "Roadside Business from Grandaddy's Sugar Cane Field," November 22, 1973, 31; Fran Smith, "Truck Farmers Watch Daffodils Grow," *Island Packet*, March 22, 1973, 19; *Island Packet*, "Crops Processed at Community Cannery," May 15, 1975, 6.

[51] David Lauderdale, "Cannery Opening Doubtful," *Island Packet*, July 6, 1978, 1, 18; January Holmes, "History Sealed in Community Cannery," *Island Packet*, April 11, 2006, 11.

store, known intermittently as Jerry's Country Store, the Country Store, and the Pritchardville Mall, served residents and travelers on May River Road from 1949 through the survey period (the building was demolished in ca. 2020).[52]

Developmental pressure associated with the nearby town of Bluffton began to encroach on Pritchardville by the mid-1970s (see May River Plantation in the **Planned Communities** section). Development around the community escalated in the early 2000s, and Bluffton annexed much of the land surrounding Pritchardville.[53] Today, Pritchardville comprises residential developments, scattered commercial buildings, and some remaining open space.

River Beach Communities

Unincorporated vacation beach communities developed along the May River near Bluffton in the early twentieth century. By 1930, three beachside communities were platted south of Bluffton: Palmetto Beach in 1920, Brighton Beach in 1926, and Myrtle Island in 1928.[54] Another community, Crystal Beach, grew organically within the bounds of Brighton Beach by 1930.[55] These communities catered to seasonal tourists from Savannah, Georgia, and the northeastern U.S. seeking an escape to nature and access to activities like swimming and fishing. At the beginning of the survey period these communities were predominantly, if not all, white. Research revealed no restrictive covenants preventing Black home ownership in the communities, but census records show there were no Black residents in Crystal Beach, Brighton Beach, or Myrtle Island in 1950.[56] Today, these communities make up the Alljoy Road Community Preservation District, established in 2005 in part to preserve the eclectic residential character and undeveloped land in the area.[57] Although the establishment of these communities pre-dates the survey period, relatively few extant resources in them were constructed before 1950. This is likely a reflection of the impact of natural disasters and the increased pace of development in south Beaufort County in the post–World War II period.

Palmetto Beach, located generally south of Castle Point Road, north of Estill Beach Circle, and between the May River to the west and Confederate Avenue to the east, had very little development by the end of the 1940s. It was platted in 1920 and in 1921 was advertised as a fishing camp for summer tourists, offering tents, prepared meals, and access to some of the best saltwater fishing along the coast.[58] The Palmetto Beach plat was subsequently revised four times between 1920 and 1947 and by 1947 contained approximately 166 lots.[59] Historical topographic maps show that very little development occurred in Palmetto Beach before the last plat revision; a 1945 topographic map depicts just 10 buildings in the

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[52] Google Maps, Google Street View: 190 May River Road, 2022; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Man Robs Grocery Store," 1978, 18; Travis Loller, "Country Store to Reopen Under New Owners," *Island Packet*, May 2, 2005, 2.
[53] Jay Karr, "Life in the Slow lane," *Island Packet*, November 3, 2005, 41–42.
[54] Beaufort County Clerk, Myrtle Island, Instrument Number O300027, Beaufort, April 1, 1928; Beaufort County Clerk, Brighton Beach, Instrument Number O3000030, Beaufort, January 2, 1926; Beaufort County Clerk, Palmetto Beach, Instrument Number 1920A00079, Beaufort, June 30, 1920.
[55] Carolyn Brener, "Beautiful Bluffton," *Island Packet*, August 25, 1993, 4.
[56] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Enumeration District 7-18, 1950.
[57] Beaufort County, *Comprehensive Plan,* Appendix 4E.
[58] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Attention Fishermen!," June 10, 1921, 3.
[59] Beaufort County Clerk, Palmetto Beach, Instrument Number 1920A00079, 1920.

area.[60] By 1957, however, approximately 30 more buildings were constructed in Palmetto Beach.[61] This uptick in development was short-lived, and as the 1970s drew to a close, only approximately 10 additional buildings were constructed in Palmetto Beach.[62]

Some of the earliest development in Palmetto Beach was clustered within the small community of Crystal Beach, at the south end of the Palmetto Beach plat. Crystal Beach emerged in the 1930s as a vacation destination for employees of the Dixie Crystal Sugar Refinery in Port Wentworth, Georgia, just north of Savannah.[63] In 1951, Crystal Beach was described as a community "where elaborate beach cottages are set off by beds of beautiful flowers."[64] By 1957, 10 of the buildings depicted in Palmetto Beach were in the Crystal Beach portion of the plat. At the end of the 1970s, no additional buildings appear in topographical maps or are evident in available aerial photographs.

Brighton Beach was platted six years after Palmetto Beach, directly east of the earlier development. It contained over 300 lots and was generally east of Shad Avenue, west of the inlet adjacent to Croaker Street, and south of the intersection of Shad Avenue and Ulmer Road.[65] Brighton Beach developed at a quicker pace than Palmetto Beach despite its later platting due to the development of two hotels: the All-Joy Hotel and the Brighton Beach Hotel.[66] The All-Joy Hotel and several cottages were lost to a fire in 1934, but the community persisted, and by the late 1930s, plans were made to pave the road to Brighton Beach to increase accessibility to the growing attraction.[67]

By 1950, Brighton Beach, also referred to as Alljoy Beach after the All-Joy Hotel, had grown into a small summer resort community.[68] In the mid-1950s, Beaufort County constructed a public boat dock at Brighton Beach, and by the end of the decade, nearly 50 buildings were located in the southern portion of the development.[69] Limited additional development occurred in Brighton Beach through the remainder of the survey period; by the end of the 1970s, approximately five more buildings were constructed near the center of development in the community, and some scattered buildings were located to the north.[70] The area, however, was impacted by developmental pressures during that decade. In 1971, the Beaufort County Planning Commission planned to change the zoning of Brighton Beach to Resort Residential, hoping to encourage Hilton Head–style development and bring more jobs to the Bluffton area. Bluffton and Hilton Head–area residents, specifically Black community members, rallied against the proposed zoning changes.[71]

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[60] U.S. Geological Survey, Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1945.
[61] U.S. Geological Survey, Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1957.
[62] U.S. Geological Survey, Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1976.
[63] Nellie Hasell Fripp, Bluffton and the Okatie, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, June, 1951, Transcript; Brener, "Beautiful Bluffton," 4; Robyn Passante, "Longtime Locals Paint a Picture of Summers Past," *Island Packet*, July 10, 2005, 3.
[64] Fripp, Bluffton and the Okatie, 1951.
[65] Beaufort County Clerk, Brighton Beach, Instrument Number O3000030, 1926.
[66] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Capital Interests May Build Hotel at Brighton Beach," November 19, 1925, 1.
[67] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Bluffton Resort Hotel Destroyed," November 22, 1934, 1; *The Beaufort Gazette*, "Bluffton Extension to be Paved," July 1, 1937, 4.
[68] Julien D. Martin, "Do You Know Beaufort? Bluffton," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 13, 1950, 9.
[69] *Beaufort Gazette*, "18 Public Landings Are Maintained by County," May 10, 1956, 15; U.S. Geological Survey, 1957.
[70] U.S. Geological Survey, 1976.
[71] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Planning Commission Hears Bluffton Residents," December 9, 1971, 14.

Myrtle Island, southeast of Palmetto Beach, was the last river beach community to be platted near Bluffton. Percy Huger platted the small island in 1928 and changed it from its original name, Beef Island, to the more appealing Myrtle Island, inspired by the island's natural vegetation. The plat contained 60 lots, each with 100 feet of frontage on the May River, and a central 5-acre park. A wooden bridge linked the island to the mainland at Palmetto Beach (**Image 4**).[72] By the late 1940s, 13 residences were located on the island, and by the end of the next decade, that number climbed to around 45.[73] Additional development did not occur on Myrtle Island until after the survey period. During the 1980s and early 1990s, around 15 more families moved to the island, and a number of older homes were demolished or destroyed and replaced with post-1980 buildings.[74]
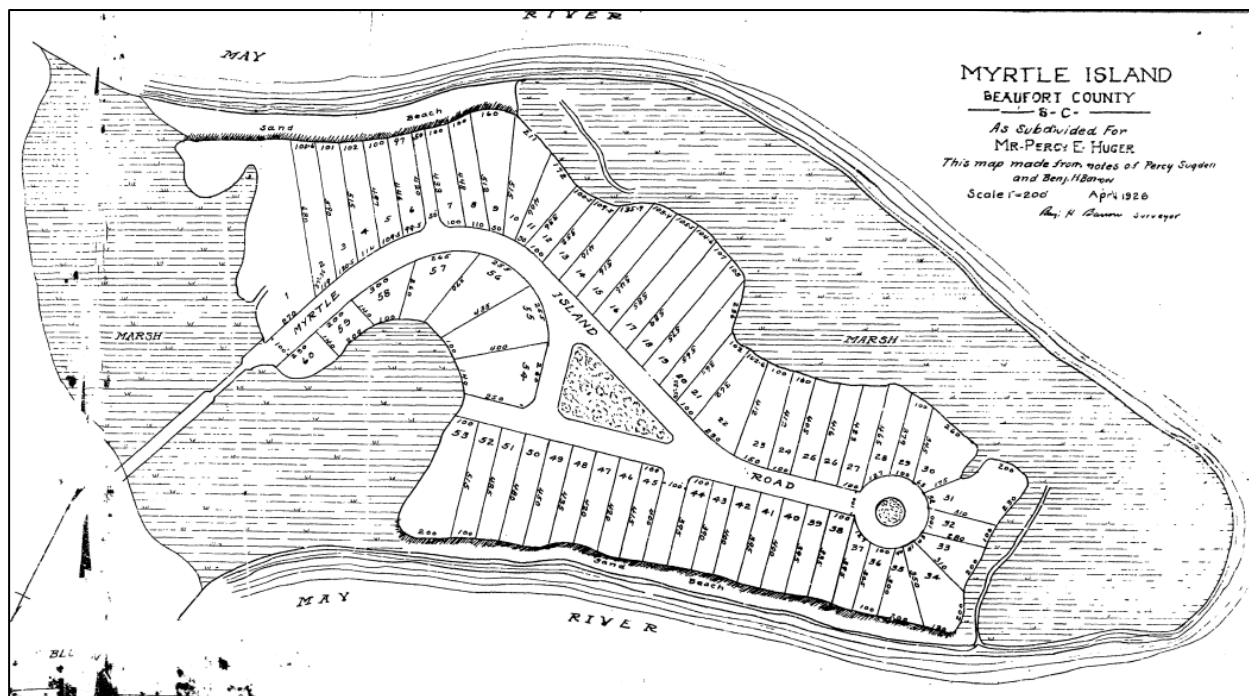
Image 4. The plat of Myrtle Island, drawn in 1926 and filed in 1928. Source: Beaufort County Clerk 1928.

River Landing Communities

Unlike the river beach communities south of Bluffton, the river landing communities in the survey area developed as small, rural communities dependent on the river for fishing or transportation. They did not cater to tourists or summer visitors and were not in proximity to Bluffton. These communities did not experience significant development during the survey period and have remained small and residential.

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[72] Leonora Bohen, "Originally Known as Beef Island, Myrtle Island dates to the 1920s," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 21, 1994, 3.
[73] U.S. Geological Survey, 1945; U.S. Geological Survey, 1957.
[74] Bohen, "Originally Known as Beef Island," 3; Beaufort County Assessor's Office, "Public Mapping Site"; U.S. Geological Survey, Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1984.

Image 5. The T.M. Bailey Oyster Company at Bailey's Landing in 1983. Source: Dickey and Leigh 1983.

Bailey's Landing is named for the Bailey family, a white family that settled on the north bank of the Colleton River in the early twentieth century. They, and three other families nearby, were farmers; the Baileys grew cotton, corn, and potatoes on a 600-acre plot. In 1920, Thaddeus Bailey, Sr., established an oyster business at present-day Old Baileys Circle Road (**Image 5**). A building dating to at least 1950 is extant at this location, but it was not visible from the right of way during survey, and it is unknown if it is the original building that housed the business.[75] At its peak, before the decline of the oyster industry in Beaufort County in the 1950s (see the **Seafood Industry** section), the T.M. Bailey Oyster Company employed six dozen individuals, all of whom were Black.[76] The Baileys initially rented cottages to their employees but then began to sell off portions of their land to them.[77] These families settled near white families who hailed from Savannah, Georgia, and had purchased land from the Baileys in the 1930s.[78] By the early 1950s, the Baileys were also renting out summer cottages at Bailey's Landing, capitalizing on their riverfront location and access to fishing.[79]

As of 1960, around 25 scattered buildings were in Bailey's Landing.[80] By 1979, two new roads were constructed in Bailey's Landing, and about 15 additional buildings were extant.[81] The T.M Bailey Oyster Company operated until the 1990s, when Thaddeus Jr. closed the operation due a lack of available pickers and shuckers.[82] Today, the small community of Bailey's Landing is residential and has remained rural in character, despite its close proximity to the large Oldfield Plantation planned community that began development in 1998.[83]

Fripp Landing, also referred to as Fripp's Landing, developed approximately 2.5 miles northeast of Bailey's Landing on Chechessee Creek. This area was known as Fripp's Village in the early twentieth century and was owned by the Fripp family, a white family with large landownings in the Lowcountry.[84]

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[75] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Okatie, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 1951, Aerial Image.
[76] Leonora Bohen, "Baileys: A Lowcountry Road Less Traveled," *Island Packet*, January 17, 1994, 1, 10.
[77] Bohen, "Baileys: A Lowcountry Road Less Traveled," 1, 10; Victor G. Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry: A History* (Self-published, 2003), 35.
[78] Bohen, "Baileys: A Lowcountry Road Less Traveled," 1, 10.
[79] Fripp, Bluffton and the Okatie, 1951.
[80] U.S. Geological Survey, Jasper, Jasper County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1960.
[81] U.S. Geological Survey, Jasper, Jasper County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1979.
[82] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*, 36.
[83] South Carolina's Information Highway, Oldfield Plantation, Okatie, Beaufort County, 2019.
[84] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Bluffton," April 2, 1908, 5; Explore Beaufort, Tidalholm: Beaufort's Most Popular Historic House, 2019.

The community had approximately six buildings in 1920, and a ferry service ran between Fripp Landing and Pinckney Landing, just 1 mile south downstream.[85] At that time, the community was used as a base for fishing expeditions led in adjacent Jasper County.[86] By the early 1960s, the Fripp Landing community had grown considerably; about 30 buildings lined present-day Chechessee Road.[87] This dramatic increase in development in an area that was still very rural is likely a result of the completion of the Broad River Bridge (also known as the Edward Burton Rogers Bridge) in 1958. This, in conjunction with the Chechessee Creek Bridge construction, made Fripp's Landing efficiently accessible from the City of Beaufort and brought through traffic near the community.

Buckingham Landing, in the southeastern portion of the survey area, is on Skull Creek immediately west of Hilton Head Island. This proximity to Hilton Head drastically impacted the postwar development of Buckingham Landing, causing it to develop as a denser residential area than the other river landing communities. Buckingham Landing's roots are as a ferry landing in the early twentieth century. In 1908, a private ferry was run at the location to the chagrin of Beaufort County officials, who required a charter to operate ferry services.[88] Despite this, the ferry continued to operate privately, offering services to Jenkins Island and Hilton Head Island.[89] Interest in a more permanent connection to Hilton Head Island emerged in the 1920s, and plans were proposed to construct a bridge between Buckingham Landing and Hilton Head Island.[90] These plans, however, did come to fruition for nearly 30 more years.

As of 1945, Buckingham Landing was accessible via a county road and contained eight buildings.[91] In 1950, the community was comprised entirely of Black residents.[92] Ferry service from Buckingham Landing to Hilton Head Island was no longer in operation, but in 1952, island landowners pressured the county to establish a regular service. Ferry service began the following year; however, it was not sufficient for the volume of individuals traveling to Hilton Head Island. In 1955, construction of the long-awaited Hilton Head Island Bridge finally began. The bridge was completed in 1956 and changed the course of development on Hilton Head Island and the small, growing community at Buckingham Landing.[93] By the late 1950s, Buckingham Landing had grown to include nearly 25 buildings. In 1971, the area was platted as the Buckingham Landing Subdivision. The plat contained a gridded street plan, with 4 north-south-oriented roads, 4 east-west-oriented roads, and 72 lots across 16 blocks (**Image 6**).[94]

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[85] U.S. Geological Survey, Okatie, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1920.
[86] *Columbia Record*, "Fine Fishing Trip," August 16, 1923, 3.
[87] U.S. Geological Survey, Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Quadrangle (Historical Topographic Map Explorer), 1961.
[88] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Grand Jury's Present," January 9, 1908, 1.
[89] U.S. Geological Survey, 1920.
[90] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Representative in Beaufort Looking into Possibility of Building Bridge across Broad River," March 22, 1928, 1.
[91] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Urge Recommending of Road Projects," December 21, 1945, 1; U.S. Geological Survey, 1945.
[92] U.S. Department of Commerce, Population Schedule, Enumeration District 7-18.
[93] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 378–379.
[94] Beaufort County Clerk, Buckingham Landing Subdivision, Instrument Number 1971P00110, Beaufort, September 9, 1971.
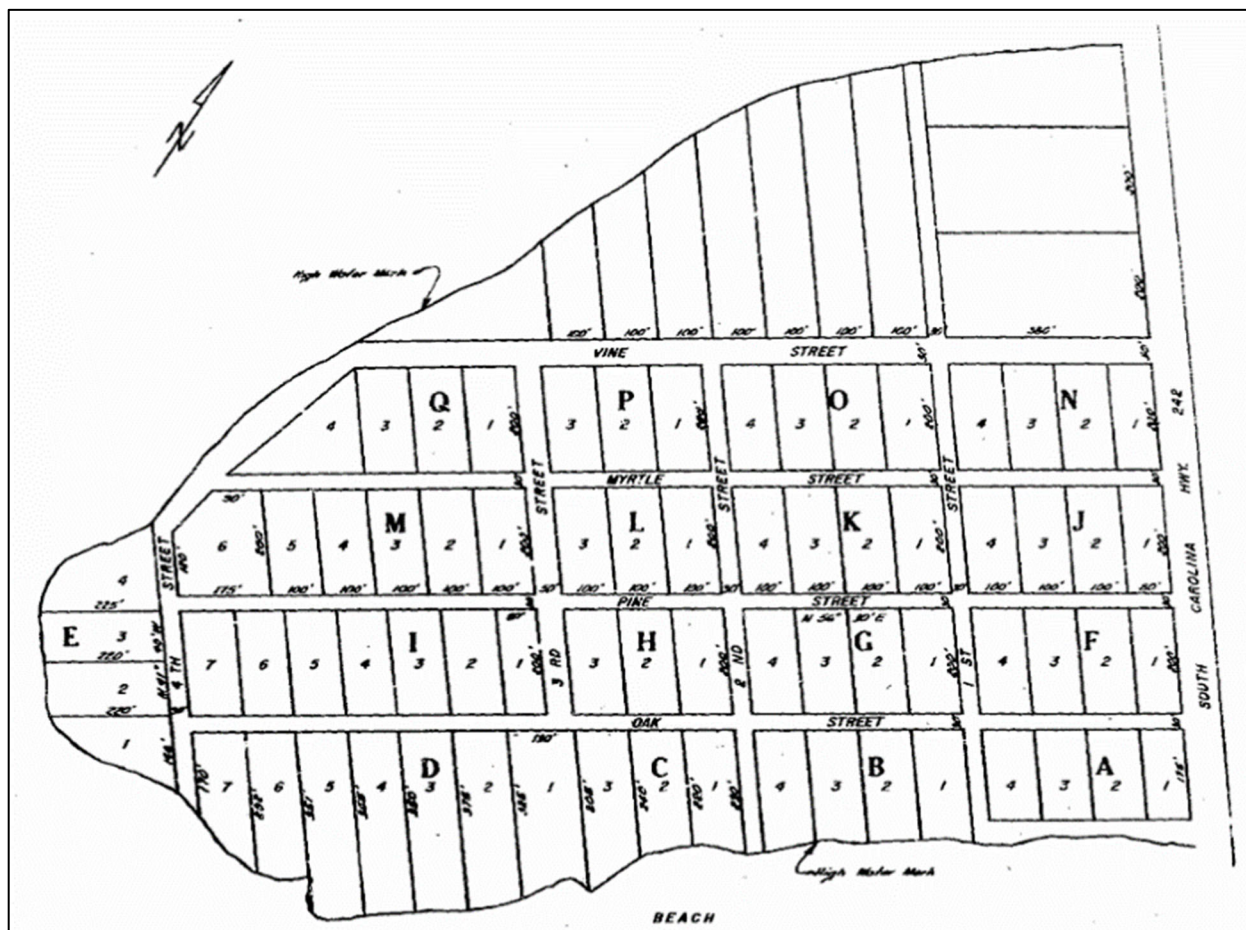
Image 6. The 1971 plat of the Buckingham Landing Subdivision. Source: Beaufort County Clerk 1971.

After its platting, Buckingham Landing developed quickly. Approximately 16 more buildings were constructed in the subdivision by 1972, and a combination gas station, seafood market, gift shop, and general grocery store served the community and travelers en route to Hilton Head Island.[95] This store reopened in 1973 as the Buckingham Landing Fording Island Store, selling baked goods; around 1975, a second store, Buckingham Landing Spirit, opened.[96] By the end of the survey period, Buckingham Landing residents were beginning to feel the negative effects of their proximity to Hilton Head Island. In 1980, community members reported constant solicitation from real estate agents asking to purchase their properties, likely to redevelop the land with homes at a higher price point marketed toward tourists.[97] Today, the majority of Buckingham Landing is composed of post-1980s residences.

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[95] U.S. Geological Survey, 1976.
[96] Fran Smith, "Bakery to Open in Old Gas Station," *Island Packet*, October 18, 1973, 18; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Against Liquor Store," July 25, 1975, 2, Letter to the Editor; Fran Smith, "'Plush' Island Not All That Expensive, Study Says," *Island Packet*, November 4, 1976, 3.
[97] *Island Packet*, "Examine Tactics," June 12, 1979, 4.

Island Communities

Two major populated islands are in the survey area: Daufuskie Island to the south and Saint Helena Island to the north. Both islands developed in earnest in the nineteenth century as centers of the plantation economy, reliant on enslaved Black laborers to grow the highly profitable sea-island cotton. Following emancipation, many formerly enslaved people settled on the islands and established communities linked by their shared Gullah Geechee heritage. The Gullah Geechee, descendants of the enslaved individuals on indigo and sea-island cotton plantations, created a unique Creole culture blending African and American traditions into distinctive foodways, arts, traditions, and language.[98] Despite the shared early developmental and cultural histories of Daufuskie Island and Saint Helena Island, their courses diverged in the post–World War II period. Daufuskie Island struggled with a lack of employment opportunities, a decreasing population, and increasing external developmental pressures. Saint Helena Island's population swelled, and ad hoc development dotted the previously rural landscape but at the expense of the Gullah Geechee community.

At the turn of the twentieth century, Daufuskie Island was a prosperous center of logging, truck farming, and oystering, with a population of around 1,000. By the early 1950s, however, the island's economy had declined rapidly due to the competition of mainland farming and high levels of pollution in the Savannah River that led to the closure of oyster beds on the island during the 1950s.[99] The dwindling job opportunities pushed residents off the island, and the population diminished to 370. Despite some new amenities, including electricity in 1951 and volunteer services through AmeriCorps VISTA beginning in 1965, Daufuskie Island continued to struggle. In addition to the declining economy, the community faced threats from external developers beginning in the 1950s. They witnessed the dramatic development at Hilton Head Island, just across Calibogue Sound, and worried it would soon reach Daufuskie Island. Attempts were also made in 1956 to establish mining operations on the island, but test pits indicated the venture would not be profitable.[100]

Although it avoided the potential negative impacts of mining, Daufuskie Island was dealt a devastating blow in 1959, when the last commercial oyster facility operating on the island closed due to pollution and the shrinking labor force.[101] By the late 1970s, the island's population had decreased to just 84 permanent residents.[102] These residents lived in 50 homes in 2 primary communities, Maryfield and Cooper River, and services on the island were a cooperative-run grocery store, a 2-room schoolhouse, a nursery, and a church.[103] Island residents traveled mostly by ox-drawn carts, and there were no paved roads, police force, hospital or medical clinic, or fire department (**Image 7**). After the popular novelist Pat Conroy

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[98] Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission, The Gullah Geechee People, 2024.
[99] Rebecca Starr, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Hilton Head, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1982), National Register of Historic Places Designation, 8:2.
[100] Jenny Hersch and Sallie Ann Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island* (Arcadia Publishing, 2018), 49.
[101] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 49.
[102] Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe* (University of South Carolina Press, 2007), 9.
[103] Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe*, 9; Starr, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Hilton Head, Beaufort County", 7:1.

Image 7. The present-day intersection of Haig Point Road and Benie's Point Road on Daufuskie Island in 1970. Ox-cart wheel ruts mark the roads, and the vacant building to the rear was previously a store that served the community until ca. 1960. Source: Hersch and Robinson 2018.

published *The Water Is Wide* based on his experience teaching on the island, tourism emerged as a part of Daufuskie Island's economy.[104]

Development on Daufuskie Island during the survey period was very limited; at the end of the 1970s, the island was referred to as "the only remaining Sea Island which still looked as they all had as recently as 50 years ago."[105] However, there were efforts to develop the island beginning in the early 1970s. In 1971, the Bluffton Timber and Land Company, formed by the Sea Pines Company of Hilton Head Island, purchased 740 oceanfront acres on Daufuskie Island. Two independent developers also purchased large swaths of land with the intent to develop subdivisions. These early attempts at development, however, never came to fruition. For the Bluffton Timber and Land Company, the decision to sell its acreage and abandon development was in large part because of the inaccessibility of the island.[106] In 1980, large-scale Hilton Head–style development was imminent for Daufuskie Island when investors purchased nearly half the island for $4.5 million.[107] Today, Daufuskie Island comprises a patchwork of planned resort communities, rural agricultural land, and the remaining resources associated with the island's Gullah Geechee community.[108]

Unlike Daufuskie Island, by 1950, Saint Helena Island had a growing population and a strong economy. The primary factor for Saint Helena's growth was its accessibility. While Daufuskie Island remains accessible only by ferry, Saint Helena Island was connected to the mainland via the Lady's Island Bridge (present-day Richard V. Woods Memorial Bridge) in 1927. The bridge opened up the island to new residents and tourists and pushed truck farming to the forefront of the local economy.[109] With the construction of the Hilton Head Island Bridge in the 1950s and the subsequent influx of tourists to Beaufort County, Saint Helena Island's economy, and the economy of many of the Sea Islands, began to

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[104] Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe*, 11–12.

[105] Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe*, 8.

[106] Fran Smith, "Economy: Boom or Bust?," *Island Packet*, April 24, 1979, 1, 13.

[107] Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe*, 13.

[108] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (2005), 84.

[109] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935, Beaufort County," (1988), National Register of Historic Places Multiple-Property Documentation, E9.

transition from primarily agricultural to tourism-dependent by the 1970s.[110] The growing population and shifting economy impacted the islands' demographics. While the population of the Saint Helena Division (which included the island and other islands to the south and east of the Coosaw and Beaufort rivers) grew by 62 percent between 1940 and 1980, the new residents were primarily white, resulting in the Black proportion of the area's population decreasing from 96.4 percent to 60.7 percent.[111]

The population changes were also a result of the loss of land by the descendants of the formerly enslaved on Saint Helena Island. The rising price of land burdened many Black Saint Helena residents with high property taxes. Between 1965 and 1970 alone, 350 acres of Black-owned land were lost due to unpaid taxes.[112] As Black residents were pushed off Saint Helena Island, white residents moved in, purchasing land in waterfront areas.[113] Development during the survey period was dispersed, but concentrations are evident along the Sea Island Parkway, the major thoroughfare on the island; the southeastern coast; and the northeastern coast. Communities on Saint Helena Island were centered around the original plantations that divided the island's land. By 1977, 43 of the original 45 plantations were inhabited, all by both Black and white residents.[114]

Similarly to Daufuskie Island, Saint Helena Island did not experience large-scale, resort-style development during the survey period. However, increasing residential development on Port Royal and Lady's Island and the development of 90 percent of the land in the City of Beaufort by 1980 set the stage for large-scale, fast-paced development to reach Saint Helena Island.[115] County officials motivated by the area's potential for development secured funding in 1979 to bring county water service to select areas of the island where development might occur.[116] As Saint Helena Division's population increased, particularly on Lady's Island (adjacent to Saint Helena Island), which nearly doubled its population between 1980 and 1990, residents began to question the future of Saint Helena.[117] Proposals for a sewer system in 1988, which would enable increased development, brought the issue to the forefront.[118] As a result of the County's Cultural Protection Overlay and proactive citizens groups and organizations, Saint Helena Island has retained much of its historical culture and built environment and is a major center of the Lowcountry's Gullah Geechee population.[119]

Planned Communities

While resort community development began on Hilton Head Island in the late 1950s, similar development did not occur in the survey area until the mid-1970s. Moss Creek Plantation was the first off–Hilton Head

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[110] Faulkenberry et al., "A Culture of Servitude: The Impact of Tourism and Development on South Carolina's Coast", 88.

[111] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 130.

[112] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 99–100.

[113] Patricia Guthrie, "Catching Sense: The Meaning of Plantation Membership Among Blacks on St. Helena Island, South Carolina" (PhD Dissertation, University of Rochester, 1977), ProQuest, 4.

[114] Guthrie, "Catching Sense", 4–5.

[115] Diane Norman, "Desirability of More Tourism is Questioned," *Beaufort Gazette*, April 7, 1980, 1, 12.

[116] Bill Dupree, "Black Land Service: It's a First of Its Kind," *Beaufort Gazette*, June 27, 1975, 1, 16; Beaufort County Joint Planning Commission, *City of Beaufort Development Plan*, Beaufort County, 1979.

[117] City of Beaufort, *City of Beaufort Comprehensive Plan, Chapter One: Population Element* (1990), I–2.

[118] Cathy Carter Harley, "St. Helena Faces Development Questions," *Island Packet*, August 2, 1988, 4.

[119] Lily Abromeit, St. Helena Island–Gullah/Geechee History & Heritage Continues, 2023.

Island resort-style development in Beaufort County.[120] The development is just west of the Hilton Head Island Bridge, on the north side of US 278 in the survey area. The Bluff Corporation, a joint venture between G. Stewart Smith and Hilton Head–based Comprehensive Ventures, Inc., announced plans for the community in 1973. Moss Creek Plantation promised to offer resort-type amenities to its residents, including parks and a nature preserve; two 18-hole golf courses; yacht, tennis, and golf clubs; an equestrian center; and pedestrian, bike, and horse paths. The planned development encompassed over 1,000 acres of the former Hog Bluff Plantation property and would include approximately 1,500 residential units when completed.[121]

In promotional material, the Bluff Corporation highlighted Moss Creek's differences from Hilton Head Island resorts. The corporation underscored that Moss Creek was not designed for tourists but rather for property owners seeking a private lifestyle surrounded by nature. In the development's plans, more than half of the total acreage was reserved for open space or recreational facilities. Residential development would occupy just 35 percent of the entire development.[122] In September 1974, the first lots, centered around salt marshes, ponds, lagoons, and the Devil's Elbow golf course, were made available for sale.[123] After Beaufort County granted the Moss Creek Plantation an exemption from county subdivision regulations and Northwestern Mutual purchased the development in early 1975, a $2.5 million construction program was announced for the remainder of the year.[124] By January of 1976, the first permanent residents moved in, and by the end of year, sales had climbed sharply. The high sales rate continued into early 1977, and plans were made for additional residences.[125] In 1978, construction began on the Salt Marsh Cottages, a distinct community within Moss Creek Plantation.

Architect Jakie Hoyt Lee designed the Salt Marsh Cottage community, which was inspired by the modernist and nature-influenced designs of Richard Pollman, Charles Moore, and Frank Lloyd Wright. The 42 residences were constructed as clusters connected by organic patterns. They were designed with geometric forms clad in natural materials, and their interiors were 1,100-square-foot light-drenched open floor plans (**Image 8**). After the completion of the Salt Marsh Cottages in 1979, the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects selected Lee for a merit award for his design.[126] The addition of the 42 units to Moss Creek Plantation did not meet the growing demand for housing in the development, however, and in 1980, plans for the 15-unit Bostwick Point Townhouses at Moss Creek Plantation were announced.[127]

[120] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 394.
[121] Doris Bowers, "Moss Creek Plantation Plans Are Announced," *Island Packet*, March 14, 1974, 16.
[122] *Island Packet*, "Private Property," May 23, 1974, 32, Advertisement.
[123] *Island Packet*, "Moss Creek Opens Sale of First Lots," September 10, 1974, 14.
[124] Thomas Westbury, "Planners Exempt More Developers," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 4, 1975, 1; *Island Packet*, "Moss Creek Announces $2.5 Million Construction Program for 1975," June 5, 1975, 1; Fran Smith, "Golf Course Was Part of Devil's Elbow Barony," *Island Packet*, May 3, 1979, 3A.
[125] *Island Packet*, "Socially Speaking," October 21, 1975, 8; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Moss Creek To Start Development," January 13, 1977, 9.
[126] Eley, "Ecologically Responsible: Disciplined in Design."
[127] *Island Packet*, "Townhouses Planned at Moss Creek Plantation," April 10, 1980, 43.

In addition to the large-scale resort-style Moss Creek Plantation development, one smaller-scale planned community in the survey area dates to the survey period. In 1973, a group of developers from Bluffton and Savannah, Georgia, announced the development of May River Plantation on 120 acres between Bluffton and Pritchardville. The development offered 2.5-acre lots on the north bank of the May River. It included tennis courts and a community dock, and homes built in the development had to be reviewed by an architectural committee and meet square-footage requirements. The committee encouraged the "Hilton Head type of design, which blends into the natural setting."[128] No plat for the development could be located, but records show nine lots were sold in May River Plantation between 1973 and 1978, and seven additional lots were sold in 1982.[129]

Image 8. An undated rendering of the Salt Marsh Cottages at Moss Creek Plantation, constructed between 1978 and 1979. Source: Salt Marsh Cottages Owner Association 2024.

3.5   Theme: Economic Development

Extant resources in the survey area reflect south Beaufort County's economic development history in the post–World War II period. The primary movers of the local economy were agriculture and the seafood industry, but commerce and timber were also important aspects. Agricultural production centered on vegetables but shifted from an array of crops to predominantly tomatoes and soybeans by the 1970s.[130] Cattle raising was a smaller feature of the agricultural economy but represents a significant shift in the use of former plantation land.[131] The seafood industry was a defining characteristic of Beaufort County's

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[128] Fran Smith, "120 Acres Being Developed as May River Plantation," *Island Packet*, April 26, 1973, 21.
[129] Beaufort County Clerk, Official Records Public Search, 2024.
[130] N. L. Willet, *Beaufort County, South Carolina* (Beaufort County Chamber of Commerce, 1953), 26–27; Henry O. Counts, "Tomatoes–Lifeblood of Beaufort Agriculture," *Beaufort Gazette*, June 7, 1973, 7; Gerhard Spieler, "The Soybean: Beaufort County's Number One Crop," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 3, 1974, 3B.
[131] Willet, *Beaufort County, South Carolina*, 27; Gerhard Spieler, "Cattle Once Plentiful Here," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 23, 1976, 3, 12.

economy and culture. Oysters were the prominent seafood industry in the immediate post–World War II years, but the industry shifted to embrace shrimping due to numerous factors, like pollution, technological advances, and a shrinking workforce. Crabs and fishing also played a role in the seafood industry, though they never rose to the economic prominence of oysters or shrimp.[132] Commercial development in the survey area was scattered and scarce, but small, locally operated stores provided necessary goods to area residents. As tourism grew in Beaufort County, some businesses began catering to visitors. Large-scale commercial development in the survey area, however, post-dates 1980. The timber industry emerged in Beaufort County at the turn of the twentieth century, and although it diminished during the survey period, it was an important part of the economy for farmers who converted idle land to timber.[133] Attempts at other industrial development in the survey area, including mining, a chemical plant, and metal fabrication plants, were unsuccessful.[134] The majority of the extant built environment associated with the survey area's economy post-dates the survey period and is commercial development prompted by the construction of planned communities in the survey area beginning in the late 1970s.

Agriculture

Truck farming emerged in Beaufort County at the end of the nineteenth century and was an integral part of the county's economy. Small-scale farmers grew various crops, and they were trucked to markets in nearby towns and cities or shipped to markets in the northeast via the railroad.[135] Truck farming in Beaufort County began to decline in the 1950s but remained an important aspect of the economy through the survey period. In the early 1950s, nearly 20 crops were produced commercially in Beaufort County, and Irish potatoes, snap beans, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, and winter greens were the most predominant.[136] Approximately 1,650 farms operated in the county, totaling over 117,600 acres of land. These farms were primarily small: half were between 10 and 29 acres, and just over a quarter were between 3 and 9 acres. Most were operated by people of color, and migrant laborers of Cuban, Mexican, and Puerto Rican descent were frequently employed during harvest seasons.[137]

Within one decade, agriculture in Beaufort County shifted dramatically. Between 1950 and 1959, the total number of farms decreased by 65 percent, to 579.[138] While the average farm size increased from 104 to 182 acres, the county's total farm acreage decreased from 39.9 to 28 percent.[139] Vegetable crops—specifically snap beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and

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[132] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*; Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide: A Century of Oystering in Beaufort County, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, 1996, Exhibit.

[133] Martin, "Do You Know Beaufort? Bluffton," 9; *Beaufort Gazette*, "On Many Farms, Timber Pays the Taxes," August 8, 1957, 6.

[134] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 392–393; John Burbage, "Huge Industry Eyes Port Victoria," *Beaufort Gazette*, October 12, 1972, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "New Firm Eyes Port Victoria," December 21, 1972, 12.

[135] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II-34.

[136] Willet, *Beaufort County, South Carolina*, 26–27.

[137] U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 U.S. Census of Agriculture, North Carolina and South Carolina, Chapter B: Statistics for Counties, Census of Agriculture Historical Archive, 1952; Hannah Heyward, "Migrant Workers Arrive to Pick $15-Million Crop," *Island Packet*, June 12, 1979, 1–2.

[138] Between 1954 and 1959, the U.S. Census Bureau changed its definition of a farm. Using the 1954 definition, the number of farms in Beaufort County decreased to 902.

[139] U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 U.S. Census of Agriculture, North Carolina and South Carolina, Chapter B: Statistics for Counties, 1952; South Carolina Crop Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Agriculture of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, April, 1965.

Image 9. Workers in the greenhouse and fields of a tomato farm in the Corners Community on Saint Helena Island in 1962. Source: Gibson 1962.

watermelons—remained the highest income-producing crops (**Image 9**).[140] By 1961, labor competition with adjacent Jasper County stressed the available workforce during harvest season, heightening the demand for migratory laborers. The need was so great in the early 1960s that Beaufort County farmers backed a public-private partnership plan to build camps for migratory agricultural workers.[141] Research did not reveal if this plan came to fruition; however, farm owners on Saint Helena Island and on nearby John's Island in Charleston County and in Ritter in Colleton County established their own private camps, the locations of which are unknown.[142]

By the 1970s, the variety of crops commercially produced in Beaufort County decreased, and two crops dominated agriculture: tomatoes and soybeans. In 1973, 3,000 acres of tomatoes were estimated to bring the economy $2 million in profit. Most tomatoes were grown on just 10 or 12 farms, planting as much as 300 acres of tomatoes each. While small-scale commercial farming diminished, it had not disappeared; for example, in the Corners Community on Saint Helena Island, small-scale farmers established a cooperative totaling 300 acres.[143] Although soybeans were slightly less profitable than tomatoes, they were referred to as the lifeblood of the county's agriculture and surpassed tomatoes in total acreage in 1973. Soybeans were often planted as a second crop later in the season or were planted on top of plowed-under tomato crops lost to prolonged heavy rains.[144]

Approaching the 1980s, agriculture in Beaufort County was on a precipice. Between 1969 and 1979, the number of farms decreased by half while farm acreage continued to rise, with 30 to 50 farmers owning between 200- and 300-acre farms. Small farmers were frequently abandoning their operations due to inflation, a lack of labor, and developmental pressures. On Saint Helena Island, Black farmers were frequently forced off their land due to an inability to pay property taxes, which increased dramatically as the island developed in the post–World War II period. These farms were usually small in acreage and

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[140] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Beaufort Farm Income Figures Are Explained," January 26, 1961, C1.
[141] *Beaufort Gazette*, "$400,000 Cost Foreseen: Labor Camp Blueprint Unveiling Due Tonight," March 2, 1961: 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Farmers Seek Camps for Housing Laborers," January 12, 1961: 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Work on Housing to Begin Soon," March 21, 1963: 4A.
[142] Jim Allen, "Growing Market Tomatoes is Very Risky Business." *The State*, July 24, 1967, 11A; Betty Leopard, "Lexington Roundup," Columbia Record, April 18, 1967, 4; *Press and Standard*, "Jesus Ramirez," May 30, 1968, 11.
[143] Counts, "Tomatoes–Lifeblood of Beaufort Agriculture," 7.
[144] Spieler, "The Soybean: Beaufort County's Number One Crop," 3B.

were often heirs' property, land owned jointly by the descendants of freedmen.[145] The dominance of the large-scale farms in the 1970s also amplified the labor issues that had been growing since the 1960s. More than 1,500 migrant workers, generally traveling from Florida and Texas, came to Beaufort County in the spring and summer of 1979 to harvest crops.[146]

Image 10. The cattle manager at Tomotley and Hog Bluff Plantations shows off the ribbons won by his cattle at two livestock shows. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1967.

Although never as significant as vegetable crops in Beaufort County, livestock made up a portion of the county's agricultural economy during the survey period. In the 1950s, cattle, hog, and dairy cow rearing increased in the county, supported by the area's mild climate and the ability to graze year-round.[147] Numerous former plantations and large farms were purchased and used for cattle raising, including Coffin Point and Bermuda Bluff on Saint Helena Island and Tomotley Plantation, Cuthbert Point, Chisholm Point, and the Butler and Carr family farm, all outside of the survey area (**Image 10**). By the mid-1960s, hog and dairy cow numbers had significantly decreased in the county, but cattle numbers grew from 5,950 to 9,000.[148] Cattle rearing persisted through the 1970s; in 1976, Beaufort County contained 7,300 head of cattle, and income from cattle, both beef and dairy, totaled $591,000 in 1975.[149]

Commerce

Commercial development was limited during the survey period due to the rural nature of the survey area. Bluffton (outside of the survey area) was the primary commercial center of south Beaufort County at the turn of the twentieth century, but the obsoletion of riverboat travel and trade in the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s diminished the town's commercial significance.[150] The development of Hilton Head Island in the late 1950s led to increased commercial development in Bluffton, but the survey area remained primarily rural with pockets of residential development. During the post–World War II period,

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[145] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 100–101.
[146] Heyward, "Migrant Workers Arrive to Pick $15-Million Crop," 1–2.
[147] Willet, *Beaufort County, South Carolina*, 27.
[148] South Carolina Crop Reporting Service, The Agriculture of Beaufort County, South Carolina, 1965.
[149] Spieler, "Cattle Once Plentiful Here," 3, 12.
[150] Brown, "Bluffton Historic District, Bluffton, Beaufort County."

scattered stores, like the Pritchardville Country Store, and several stores on Daufuskie Island and Saint Helena Island catered to the survey area's small centers of population and growing number of tourists.

Commercial establishments on Daufuskie Island were historically small, independently or cooperatively run businesses. Geraldine Wheelihan operated a general store during the survey period, and after it closed in 1960, Samuel Holmes opened a new store to service the community.[151] In the 1960s, Lance and Billie Burns operated Jolly Shores in the Maryfield area. It was a restaurant and bar with visitor accommodations and also served as a polling location, the location of the dock the US Postal Service used to transport mail, and where radio contact could be made with the mainland.[152] In the Cooper River area, Captain Samuel Stevens operated Steven's Nightclub, also called Steven's Club, from approximately 1950 to 1976.[153] In 1975, the Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store (Co-Op) was established to provide economic opportunities and goods to islanders and to attract more tourists. Beaufort County Technical Education Center students built the store, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act funded a manager and salesclerk position, and the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission provided $2,000 of initial stock. The Catholic Bishop's Campaign for Human Development and Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services were among the other funders. In 1978, a pavilion was constructed adjacent to the Co-Op. It was built using the same funding sources and had a commercial kitchen for islanders to make food, like deviled crab, to sell to tourists as they disembarked at the public boat landing. The pavilion, however, was unsuccessful, and in 1980, the county began leasing it to restaurants.[154]

On Saint Helena Island, a store was historically located in the Corners Community, and at least two stores serviced more rural areas of the island. Established ca. 1887, The Corner Store, at The Corners on Main Road (US Highway 21) and Church Road (Martin Luther King Jr. Drive), was the island's main commercial establishment through the survey period, and it also served as an important community and social center into the mid to late twentieth century.[155] Breland's Store, also known as Scott's Store, was a smaller and more rural store operated by Raymond and Edna Breland for more than 60 years during the twentieth century.[156] A wood-frame building in the northwest corner of Lands End and Scott Hill roads is likely the location of their second store.[157] The first burned in 1941.[158] Local educator and civic leader Isabella Glen was the original owner of the other known Saint Helena Island country store, Folly Road

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[151] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 49.
[152] *The Beaufort Gazette*, "Notice of Election," June 2, 1960, 2, Public Notice; Fran Smith, "Brothers Recall Years of 'Daufuskyizing'," *Island Packet*, May 26, 1983, 1B, 22B; Stantec, "Beaufort County Survey Community Engagement Responses," 2024.
[153] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 86, 89.
[154] Sabra Conway Slaughter, ""The Old Ones Die and the Young Ones Leave:" the Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island, South Carolina" (PhD Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1985), 109; Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 82, 85.
[155] The Corners store has had many names; however, it is most commonly known as The Corner Store. E. Thomas Sims, "The Corner Store and Office, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1988), National Register of Historic Places Designation.
[156] M. H. Yarborough, "Frogmore/St. Helena: Whatever the Name, It's Weathering Change," *Beaufort Gazette*, October 28, 1986, 1C, 7C; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Edna Maude Breland Breland," November 15, 1999, 2A, Obituary.
[157] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Multi-Family Yard Sale," May 1, 1992, 6C.
[158] Yarborough, "Frogmore/St. Helena," 1C, 7C.

Grocery, at the intersection of Seaside and Folly roads.[159] By 1971, it was also known as Warren's Store or Buddy Warren's Store, after a later owner.[160]
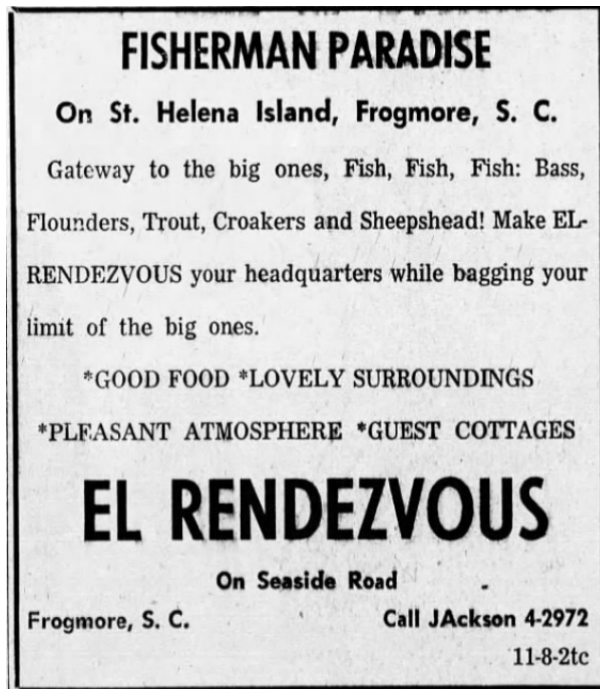
Image 11. A 1962 advertisement for El Rendezvous, also called Club Rendezvous and El Rendezvous Country Club, on Saint Helena Island. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1962.

Saint Helena Island had some of the earliest commercial development geared toward tourists in the survey area. Eddings Point Camp operated from 1953 to at least 1961 and offered patrons cottages, a recreation center, a store, a restaurant, a boat launch, and an outdoor pool.[161] Russ' Store, operated by Grady Russ, sold bait, beverages, food, picnic, and automotive needs to beach through traffic from 1954 to 1991. In its later years, it was known as Russ Grocery Store and had a gas station.[162] James E. Milteer operated the El Rendezvous Club and catered to Black island residents and tourists, with oyster roasts and barbecues, guest cottages, fishing, swimming, and boating from 1955 to 1965 (**Image 11**).[163]

Some stores in south Beaufort County also began catering to tourists in the 1970s, such as the Buckingham Landing Fording Island Store. However, Hilton Head Island remained the major center of commercial activity in south Beaufort County through the 1970s. Widespread commercial development did not begin in the survey area until the late 1980s and 1990s, once resort-style planned communities crossed to the mainland. The Moss Creek Plantation, Rose Hill Plantation, and Sun City developments drew new residents and commercial interests to south Beaufort County, and by the 1990s, commercial development followed the US 278 corridor.[164]

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[159] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Isabella Glen," October 8, 1992, 2A, Obituary.
[160] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Summer Band Program Set by Human Relations Group," June 24, 1971, 6B; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Folly Road Grocery Gives Away Greenbax," March 7, 1974, 9.
[161] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Eddings Point Sportsmen's Camp to Open Labor Day," August 27, 1953, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Eddings Point Camp," December 10, 1953, 4, Advertisement.
[162] Bob Sofaly, "Pumped Up," *Beaufort Gazette*, February 20, 1991, 10; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Going to the Beach?," May 27, 1954, 4.
[163] *Beaufort Gazette*, "El Rendezvous," May 17, 1956, 18, Advertisement; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Weekend Barbeque," February 9, 1956, 17; *Beaufort Gazette*, "El Rendezvous Country Club," June 30, 1955, 13; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Local News," September 10, 1959, 7.
[164] Beaufort County, *Comprehensive Plan,* 2:14–12:15.

Industry

Seafood Industry

The natural resources of the sea, rivers, and estuaries of the Lowcountry have provided sustenance to inhabitants of the region since the beginning of human occupation. Large-scale commercial fishing in Beaufort County began in the 1880s with the birth of the oyster industry. Ice houses and canneries allowed oysters to be shipped to nearby states, and the oyster industry flourished. Luigi Paoli (L. P.) Maggioni established the first oyster factory in Beaufort County on Daufuskie Island in 1883, and by 1891, two other canneries were operating in the county. The industry peaked during the early decades of the twentieth century and declined during the Great Depression and World War II.[165] Shrimping, which emerged commercially in the 1920s with the advent of trawling and motorized boats, replaced oystering as the dominant seafood industry in Beaufort County by the 1950s.[166] Beaufort County's post–World War II seafood industry revolved around shrimp and oyster, and crab and fish to a lesser extent, and remained an integral aspect of the economy through the survey period.

The oyster industry—encompassing canneries, shucking houses, pickers, and shell stock dealers— experienced a small resurgence in the immediate post–World War II period, with production nearly equaling the industry's heyday between the two world wars. In 1950, only three oyster canneries remained in all of South Carolina, including L. P. Maggioni's, by then located on Lady's Island (outside of the survey area).[167] The influx of cannery workers and shuckers returning from World War II, mechanical advances in shucking, and the rising popularity of oyster roasts led to more active canneries and shucking houses, and by 1955, the oyster industry employed nearly 2,000 individuals.[168] This renewed growth, however, did not persist. The decline of the oyster industry by the late 1950s resulted from a myriad of factors. The intensive oyster harvesting of the previous decades led to diminished meat yields; canners, shuckers, and pickers found new employment opportunities that were more stable and better paying in the diversifying economy; oyster picking could not be easily mechanized; and pollution from the Savannah

Image 12. The Graves Oyster Company shucking shed on Daufuskie Island in the 1930s. Source: Burrel Jr. 1996.

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[165] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*.
[166] Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide, 1996.
[167] Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide, 1996; Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*, 22.
[168] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*, 9, 22.

River forced the closure of oyster beds, specifically on Daufuskie Island.[169]

During the post–World War II period, nine oyster companies operated at various times in Beaufort County, of which three were in the survey area: the T.M. Bailey Oyster Company at Bailey's Landing (discussed in the **River Landing Communities** section), Coastal Seafood at Eddings Point on Saint Helena Island, and Graves Oyster Company on Daufuskie Island and Bluffton. Walter Lubkin, Sr., established Coastal Seafood ca. 1950 and later transitioned to crabmeat production when the oyster industry declined. Walter Lubkin, Jr., later took over the company, and it operated until the 1980s.[170] John S. Graves established the Graves Oyster Company in 1932 and initially operated out of a building previously owned by the Bluffton Oyster Company in Bluffton. Later in the 1930s, Graves also operated a shucking house on Daufuskie Island (**Image 12**); this likely closed when oyster beds on Daufuskie Island were deemed too polluted in the 1950s. Shortly after Graves passed away in 1964, Graves Oyster Company ceased business.[171]

Among the other companies in operation during the survey period were the Bluffton Oyster Company and the Bluffton Oyster Cooperative, with facilities adjacent to the survey area. The Bluffton Oyster Company employed around 50 individuals in 1969 but was facing closure due to rising labor costs. To preserve their livelihoods, a group of Black employees, led by Andrew Kidd, Jr., established the Bluffton Oyster Cooperative (**Image 13**). In 1970, the state Office of Economic Opportunity awarded a grant to the cooperative to purchase the Bluffton Oyster Company.[172] The cooperative operated until 1982, when it entered bankruptcy.[173]

Image 13. Andrew Kidd, Jr., and another member of the Bluffton Oyster Cooperative crabbing in waters around Bluffton in 1973. Source: National Archives Catalog 2024.

While the oyster industry faded in prominence in the early post–World War II years, the shrimping industry replaced it as the dominant seafood industry in Beaufort County. Unlike oyster picking, shrimping was easily adapted to new technology, including

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[169] Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide, 1996.
[170] Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide, 1996.
[171] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*, 36–37.
[172] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Grant Received by Bluffton Oyster Cooperative," March 26, 1970, 10.
[173] Burrel Jr., *South Carolina Oyster Industry*, 37.

advances in boat and gear design, electronics, and communications.[174] The discovery of pink shrimp off the shores of Key West, Florida, also propelled the local industry. Previously, shrimping was a seasonal job, but pink shrimp allowed shrimpers to work year-round, traveling between Beaufort County and Key West. These two factors drove the growth of Beaufort County's shrimping industry, and by the early 1970s, 300 of the 400 licensed shrimp trawlers in South Carolina were based in Beaufort County.[175] The shrimping industry continued to grow at a steady pace through the 1970s. Between 1971 and 1975, the number of trawlers in the county increased by 40 percent. However, by 1990, the shrimping industry, like its predecessor, the oyster industry, had begun a decline due to the availability of cheaper farm-raised shrimp, a diminishing workforce, and more stringent environmental regulations.[176]

Timber Industry

The timber industry became an essential part of Beaufort County's economy in the late nineteenth century when timber companies began purchasing former agricultural land.[177] The industry remained central to the area's economy through the first half of the twentieth century, and by 1950, timber was a million-dollar industry in Beaufort County.[178] While large companies owned area timber rights, like the Taylor-Colquitt Company out of Spartanburg that purchased the timber rights to more than 9,000 acres on Hilton Head Island in 1951, farmers played an important role in the county's timber industry.[179] The Soil Bank Program, a federal program that aimed to reduce the production of basic crops, maintain farm income, and conserve soil, touted timber production as an alternative income source for farmers with uncultivated land.[180] Timber stands could help farmers pay their taxes, provide the wood for construction and maintenance on the farm, and help struggling farms turn a profit.[181]

The Soil Bank Program's campaign for timber was successful in Beaufort County; in 1959, 23 of the county's farmers planned to plant 522,000 tree seedlings, and overall timber production was on the rise.[182] Between 1956 and 1960, pulpwood production in Beaufort County increased by 3,400 cords to 19,539 cords total.[183] This increase was despite the damage to timber caused by Hurricane Gracie in 1959, which prompted the first cooperative timber survey in the state, undertaken by the State Commission of Forestry, the Clemson College Extension Service, and the US Forest Service.[184] Timber remained an important asset to Beaufort County farmers through the 1960s, and educational programming continued to push timber production as an additional revenue stream. The Penn Center,

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[174] Beaufort Museum, Time & Tide, 1996.

[175] Captain Woody Collins and Laura Von Harten, *Where Have all the Shrimp Boats Gone? A 100-Year History of the Shrimping Industry in the South Carolina Lowcountry* (SP Book Design, 2020), 89, 97.

[176] Collins and Von Harten, *Shrimp Boats*, 102–104, 106, 110.

[177] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* II:35.

[178] Martin, "Do You Know Beaufort? Bluffton," 9.

[179] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Sale of Hilton Head Island Property for $600,000 Is Announced, Timber Sold," May 10, 1951, 9.

[180] Natural Resources Conservation Service, Brief History of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Bank Program, 2024; William L. Johnson, "The County Agent's Corner," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 10, 1959, 11.

[181] *Beaufort Gazette*, "On Many Farms, Timber Pays the Taxes."

[182] Johnson, "The County Agent's Corner," 11.

[183] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Beaufort County Farm Income More Than $5 Million," December 27, 1956, 11; *Beaufort Gazette*, "County Boosts Pulpwood Figure," December 8, 1960, 3.

[184] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Timber Damage Survey Launched in Local Area," December 23, 1959, 2C; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Workshop Set for Owners of Woodlands," November 17, 1960, 5.

supported by the South Carolina Commission of Forestry and the Beaufort County farm agent's office, held one such educational event on Saint Helena Island. The workshop, geared toward owners of small woodlands, discussed woodlot improvement, timber marketing, tree planting, and aid sources for property owners. In addition to pulpwood, the largest timber product produced in Beaufort County, farmers also produced sawtimber, poles, and resin for turpentine.[185]

By the 1970s, few good stands of timber remained in the Lowcountry; however, south Beaufort County was still largely undeveloped and continued to produce timber, albeit at a lower rate than in prior decades. Pulpwood production between 1960 and 1970 declined by nearly 7,800 cords to 11,711 cords total.[186] Despite the closure of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1979, which had played an important role in transporting pulpwood and timber from the county, timber production in Beaufort County remained consistent through the end of the 1970s.[187]

Other Industrial Development

Aside from the seafood and timber industries, industrial development in the survey area was limited. Several attempts at industrial development resulted in significant community debate and protest and ultimately failed. In 1969, Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF), a German company, sought to expand into the American market and construct a plant at Victoria Bluff on the Colleton River (northwest of Moss Creek Plantation). Wealthy Hilton Head residents opposed the view of the plant from the island and its possible pollution and rallied against BASF. State and local politicians and low-income area residents, both Black and white, however, supported the venture and the thousands of jobs it would bring to Beaufort County. Hilton Head residents, with backing from the Black Hilton Head Island Fishing

Image 14. Area residents rally in favor of the proposed BASF chemical plant on the Colleton River. Signs criticize Charles Fraser, the developer of Hilton Head Island and one of the primary opposers of the plant. Source: Bryan 2011.

Cooperative and environmental scientists and considerable funds, created national interest in the project, and a federal injunction was issued. After this delay, BASF abandoned the project in 1970. The BASF

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[185] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Beaufort-Jasper Soil and Water Conservation District," September 1, 1966, 12.

[186] *Island Packet*, "Beaufort County Is 45th in Pulpwood Production," October 12, 1972, 13; Gerhard Spieler, "Where Has All the Timber Gone?," *Beaufort Gazette*, April 1, 1976, 5.

[187] John B. Tansey, *South Carolina's Industrial Timber Products Output, 1977–1981*, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1984).

controversy marked the first major win against rampant development in Beaufort County during the post–World War II period.[188] It also highlighted the economic disparity between longtime county residents and wealthy newcomers who prioritized Hilton Head–style development (**Image 14**).

Within three years of BASF abandoning its plans for Victoria Bluff, leaders at two new companies eyed the area for its industrial development potential. In 1972, Brown and Root, Inc., a Texas-based construction firm, expressed its interest in developing a heavy metal fabricating plant on the former proposed BASF site.[189] Later that year, the Chicago Bridge and Iron (CBI) company began negotiations with a private landowner to purchase 1,000 acres at Victoria Bluff to construct a metal fabrication plant, initially slated to manufacture liquefied natural gas shipping tanks but later changed to large metal plates for offshore oil drilling rigs.[190] Like BASF, Brown and Root and CBI selected Victoria Bluff for its deep-water access, which would allow easy shipment of their fabricated metal. Also, like BASF, both companies had strong supporters and staunch opponents. Pro-development, pro-job groups and anti-development, pro-environmental groups were once again at odds in Beaufort County. By 1977, Brown and Root abandoned its proposed facility due to environmental pressure, but CBI continued to pursue its plant.[191] After a court battle with environmentalists, CBI began land clearing, leveling, and grading at its Victoria Bluff site in August 1977.[192] Workers were met with a group of over 100 protestors from Bluffton and Hilton Head Island calling themselves the Marsh Alliance.[193] Additional work at the plant site never progressed, as offshore oil drilling rigs in the Atlantic Ocean did not materialize, diminishing the need for the large metal plates to be manufactured at the site. . In 1981, CBI expressed its continued interest in the Victoria Bluff property, but in 1987, it finally sold its land and abandoned the project.[194] Despite the efforts of BASF, Brown and Root, and CBI, no large-scale industrial development succeeded in the survey area by 1980.

3.6   Theme: Black Ethnic Heritage

Daufuskie Island's Gullah Geechee community has dwindled, but Saint Helena Island remains one of the largest concentrations of Gullah Geechee individuals in Beaufort County.[195] During the survey period, Daufuskie and Saint Helena Island's Gullah Geechee populations had distinct cultures, reflected in their day-to-day lives through their methods of sustenance, foodways, religious practices, community organizations, crafts, and language. Both communities experienced developmental pressure and an increasing presence of outside influences in the post–World War II period. The islands also experienced educational development, integration, and the civil rights movement differently than white communities in

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[188] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 392–393; *The State*, "Rally Set to Support BASF Plant," May 22, 1970, 23.
[189] Burbage, "Huge Industry Eyes Port Victoria," 1.
[190] *Beaufort Gazette*, "New Firm Eyes Port Victoria."
[191] Thomas Westbury, "CBI Decision Likely Tomorrow," *Beaufort Gazette*, January 18, 1977, 1, 14.
[192] George Cathcart, "CBI Ready to Begin Building," *Island Packet*, August 2, 1977, 1.
[193] *Island Packet*, "CBI Begins Plant Work, Opponents Demonstrate," August 16, 1977, 19.
[194] Janet Smith, "CBI Land Sold to Investors," *Island Packet*, May 28, 1987, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "CBI Still Interested in Beaufort County," January 22, 1981, 14.
[195] Protect St. Helena Island, Protecting St. Helena, 2024.

Beaufort County and from one another. Ultimately, the islands' postwar histories veered, but their unique and significant Gullah Geechee heritage remains.

This section focuses specifically on Daufuskie Island and Saint Helena Island as they were, and remain, prominent centers of Gullah Geechee community and culture in Beaufort County and the greater Lowcountry. However, Black individuals also lived on the mainland of south Beaufort County; for example, one source indicates that a prayer house was located outside of Pritchardville during the 1960s.[196] Black communities and areas populated by Black residents in the mainland portion of the survey area in 1950 included Gibbet Road in Pritchardville, on the Bluffton-Hardeeville Highway, on Old Miller Road, on Buck Island Road, on the Okatie Highway, on Camp Saint Mary Road, and at Buckingham Landing.[197] From the early to mid-twentieth century, Black residents left the rural Lowcountry at high rates, seeking employment opportunities in cities in the Lowcountry and the northeastern US. Black residents began to return to the Lowcountry at the end of the survey period, beginning in ca. 1975, as racial tensions grew and job opportunities shrank in urban centers.[198] Thus, Black communities on the mainland of the survey area during the post–World War II period likely experienced population loss and a similar struggle as Daufuskie Island and Saint Helena Island to retain their communities and identities.

Culture and Life

Daufuskie Island

Daufuskie Island is an isolated community that historically was home to a large Gullah Geechee population. As the post–World War II period began, economic changes—the decline of oystering, truck farming, and timbering—led the island's population to dwindle as residents moved to the mainland in search of employment opportunities.[199] By 1966, the island's population had dwindled to 122, comprised of 10 white residents and 112 Black residents.[200] The average income on the island was $1,294 per year, significantly lower than the national average income of $7,700 for white families and $4,600 for Black families. Island residents had various

Image 15. Daufuskie Island resident Viola Bryan tends to her garden, ca. 1960. Source: Hersch and Robinson 2018.

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[196] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Improvement Funds Raised in Pritchardville."
[197] U.S. Department of Commerce, Population Schedule, Enumeration District 7-18.
[198] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* 52–54.
[199] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 49; Starr, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Hilton Head, Beaufort County", 8:2.
[200] Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 96.

jobs, including a cook, a postmaster, fishers, a shrimper, a crabber, a wood hauler, a dredger, a community librarian, teachers, and a position with the City of Savannah.[201]

In the mid-1960s, Daufuskie Island residents lived on an average of 10 acres and relied on the land and water for sustenance. Islanders raised chickens, hogs, and cows; hunted; and grew melons, potatoes, collard greens, peas, and butter beans (**Image 15**). Cows, horses, bulls, and oxen were used to plow gardens and were also the primary means of transportation on the island. Surplus food from the garden was shared with neighbors or brought to the mainland to be sold. Islanders used wooden bateaux—hand-crafted flat-bottom boats used in the Lowcountry since the colonial era—to crab, fish, and shrimp

Image 16. Daufuskie Island residents boil crab, ca. 1978. Source: Southern Documentary Fund 2024.

(**Image 16**). Meals were cooked on wood-burning stoves, and recipes were passed down through families. Gumbos and rice dishes were common meals, and deviled crabs were a local delicacy.[202] Homegrown and wild-caught food was supplemented with food from the island's general store. Upon request, the island's mailman, Jake Washington, would also pick up goods for island residents during his mail run to Savannah and Bluffton three times a week.[203]

Aside from working and farming, fishing, and hunting for sustenance, the daily lives of Daufuskie Island's residents during the 1960s revolved around community and church. Community organizations included the Oyster Union Society (established in 1920), the Parent Teacher Association (established in 1934), and the Daufuskie Island Improvement Club (established in the mid-1960s).[204] Residents attended church at either the First Union African Baptist Church or Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2, although the latter closed sometime during the 1960s due to the island's declining population. Praise houses were also on the island, but their attendance during the survey period is unknown. Praise houses emerged during the antebellum era as spaces for enslaved individuals to worship and gather as a community. They were generally small, one-room buildings; sometimes, the cabin of an elderly enslaved person was used as a praise house.[205] Praise houses simultaneously reflect the restrictions enslavers placed on enslaved individuals and the resistance of the enslaved through their communal gatherings, which often took place

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[201] Gerhard Spieler, "Daufuskie: The Golden Island," *Beaufort Gazette*, November 2, 1972, 27; U.S. Census Bureau, Income in 1966 of Families and Persons in the United States, 2024.
[202] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 51, 54, 58; Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 1; Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, SC: 300 Years of African American Life on Daufuskie Island, Gullah/Geechee Nation, 2015, Brochure.
[203] Tom Peck Jr., "Daufuskie Island is Poor, But Not Poverty-Stricken," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 7, 1967, 4C–5C.
[204] Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 107–108.
[205] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Historic Resources of St. Helena Island," E-4.

without the knowledge or approval of enslavers.[206] After emancipation, praise houses continued to be used by Black communities. Gullah Geechee on Daufuskie Island practiced Christianity at praise houses but integrated African religious practices, like ring shouts and call and response. African burial customs were also practiced; cemeteries were located near the water, and the deceased's favorite items were left at gravesites. West African influences were also evident in handcrafts produced on the island, including braided sweetgrass baskets and hand-tied cast nets.[207]

Image 17. The Waving Girl ferry that operated between Daufuskie Island and Beaufort, Bluffton, and Savannah. Source: Hersch and Robinson 2018.

By the 1970s, more amenities and services were established on Daufuskie Island despite its decreasing population, and the economy began to shift to tourism. Beginning in 1966, the *Waving Girl* provided ferry service, and residents began to rely more on the mainland for supplies, groceries, and ice (**Image 17**).[208] During the 1970s, telephone service was brought to the island, a public deep-water well system was constructed, and medical treatment was made accessible to residents.[209] After the movie *Conrack*, based on Daufuskie Island teacher Pat Conroy's memoir *The Water Is Wide*, premiered in 1974, it brought national attention to the island, and more tourists sought out the remote community. Local fishers, shrimpers, and crabbers practiced picnic boat tourism, which entailed bringing small groups of tourists to the island and selling them local goods and food. The demand for transport to the island was large enough that C.C. Hoagland, from Atlanta, Georgia, began operating a twice-a-day, seven-days-a-week ferry service and island tour. Islanders began selling their handmade goods, postcards, and food like crabcakes to these privately operated tours.[210] Cars and trucks began to replace the island's ox-drawn wagons, and after the Co-Op store opened in 1975, residents became more dependent on outside goods and food.[211]

Although Daufuskie Island changed and became more reliant on modern amenities and outside resources in the 1970s, its Gullah Geechee community and culture persisted. In 1976, Daufuskie Day

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[206] W. Scott Poole, "Praise Houses," in South Carolina Encyclopedia, University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, 2022.
[207] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.
[208] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 89.
[209] Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 109–110.
[210] Moutoussamy-Ashe et al., *Daufuskie Island: Photographs by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe*, 11; National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* F39.
[211] Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 101; Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 77.

was founded to celebrate Gullah Geechee culture. Frances Jones, a former teacher at the Mary Fields School, initiated the annual event to celebrate the island's culture, traditions, and community and to provide an event for family and friends to gather. The inaugural Daufuskie Day was held on June 27, 1976, the anniversary of the dedication of the First Union African Baptist Church.[212] The erosion of Gullah Geechee culture and the Gullah Geechee community itself on Daufuskie Island began after the survey period when large-scale development reached the island. As of 2015, just under 20 Gullah Geechee people lived on Daufuskie Island.[213]

Saint Helena Island

Saint Helena Island had a much larger community than Daufuskie Island during the survey period. In 1950, Saint Helena Township had a population of 4,861, and by the end of the survey period, the population had nearly doubled.[214] After the Civil War, the island was settled by the formerly enslaved, who largely maintained the geographic boundaries of the plantations they had lived and labored on. During the survey period, many islanders still identified their communities by the former plantation lands they were located on, such as Indian Hill, Eddings Point, and Cherry Hill.[215] Gullah Geechee families relied on the land and sea for sustenance, and in the 1950s, most Black residents of Saint Helena Island were employed in farming. In 1950, Black residents also worked as oyster pickers and shuckers, salespeople, blacksmiths, storekeepers, launderers, domestic workers, and carpenters and held positions with the Beaufort Memorial Hospital, the Navy Hospital, county schools, the railroad, and in construction, among others.[216]

Many of Saint Helena Island's Black residents lived and farmed on heirs' property, plots of land generally 10 acres or less passed down through families, sometimes without a deed, since the Reconstruction era. Heirs' land was frequently subdivided between family members, and the lack of clear legal title often caused legal difficulties.[217] Because of the small size of heirs' property, most Black farmers on Saint Helena Island practiced small-scale commercial and subsistence farming. Common crops included rice, peanuts, peas, corn, okra, and sweat potatoes, and families kept horses, cows, and hogs. Fishing, oystering, crabbing, and hunting augmented food grown on the land, and families would often share food with one another.[218] Even as the number of small-scale farms diminished in Beaufort County through the 1960s and 1970s, farming persisted on Saint Helena Island at both large- and small-scale commercial

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[212] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 100.
[213] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.
[214] An accurate representation of the population of Saint Helena Island during the survey period is difficult to discern. Some data, including the 1950 population statistics, are for Saint Helena Township, which included all islands to the southeast of the Beaufort River and Coosaw River. Other data refer directly to Saint Helena Island. Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 129; Anonymous, South Carolina, Table 6: Population of Counties and by Minor Civil Divisions: 1930 to 1950, South Carolina, Vertical Files, Beaufort, County, Statistics, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, ca. 1950.
[215] Anthony M. Jones, *Growing Up Gullah: Memories of Five Residents of Saint Helena Island, South Carolina* (Technical College of the Lowcountry, 2015), 10–12; Guthrie, "Catching Sense", 4.
[216] Robert Middleton, Reflection on Growing up on St. Helena Island, SC, 2015; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Enumeration District 7-23, 1950.
[217] Dupree, "Black Land Service," 1, 16.
[218] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 100–101; Jones, *Growing up Gullah*, 54,57; Ed Atkins Jr., "Protect Gullah/Geechee Fishing Grounds," *Island News*, October 18, 2023.

operations.[219] Like on Daufuskie Island, dishes cooked in Saint Helena's Gullah Geechee homes centered on rice, seafood, and fresh produce. These dishes can still be found on the island today, cooked by residents and sold to visitors in restaurants like Gullah Grub, run by a Gullah Geechee resident.[220] In addition to growing their own produce, hunting, and fishing, Saint Helena islanders could buy food and goods at small stores on the island, like The Corner Store, Scott's Store in Lands End, and Folly Road Grocery.

Similarly to the Gullah Geechee community on Daufuskie Island, the lives of Saint Helena's Black residents centered on religion and their community. A multitude of churches were located on Saint Helena Island during the survey period (see the **Religious Organizations** section). Although the number of praise houses diminished during the survey period, some were still actively used by at least the late 1970s. Churches and praise houses were the religious, social, and judicial centers of the Saint Helena Island community. Just as community members identified themselves by the former plantation land they lived on, they also identified themselves and formed social groups around the church they attended. Disputes between community members and minor infractions, such as causing a disturbance, were frequently addressed by the church. When the issue was resolved, or an individual had received adequate counseling from the Bible, grievances were forgiven. This unique approach to law and order worked on Saint Helena Island because its residents were very spiritual and community-oriented. Like Daufuskie Island, the religion practiced by Gullah Geechee residents of Saint Helena Island blended traditional African cultural elements with Christianity. This was also evident in medicinal practices on the island. Residents used medicinal roots, plants, and herbs, and rootwork—a system of beliefs used by rootworkers to remove spells and cure individuals of physical and psychological problems—was still active on the island into the 1980s.[221]

Image 18. Frissell Hall at Penn Center in 1960. Source: Lowcountry Digital Library 2024.

Outside of church, Saint Helena Island's Black residents gathered at community halls, fraternal organizations, and places of entertainment. Frissell Hall (also known as the Frissell Community House and the Frissell Memorial Community Building), constructed at Penn Center in 1925, was a location for various community events, including weddings, dances, lectures, and meetings (**Image 18**). Events at Frissell Hall during the survey period included, among others, a talent show, a meeting of

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[219] Counts, "Tomatoes–Lifeblood of Beaufort Agriculture," 7.
[220] Adrienne Jordan, In These Island off South Carolina, You'll Find Gullah Food Cooked the Way it Was 150 Years Ago, 2018.
[221] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* F12 , F14, F24, F25.

the Golden Dream Social Club, a forestry meeting, a youth dance, and a wedding ceremony.[222] While Frissell Hall was an important indoor gathering space, The Green in the Corners Community served as the island's main outdoor community gathering space. Used from 1893 onward, events like Emancipation Day, the annual Farmers' Fair, and community sings were held on The Green during the survey period.[223] Next to The Green, the Knights of Wise Men Lodge, a fraternal organization that provided members with burial aid, acted as an extension of The Green during holiday celebrations on the island.[224] At its height in 1920, the lodge had 350 members. By the 1980s, it had become harder to recruit members as Saint Helena Island became more modern, burial aid societies decreased in significance, and new options for recreation and entertainment became available to island residents. Consequently, by 1995, the lodge had just 14 members.[225] Other communal organizations included the Saint Helena Community Council established ca. 1950 and a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) established in 1961.[226] In addition to Black organizations, the island also had white communal groups, such as the Saint Helena Island Home Demonstration Club, which met from ca. 1952 to 1965.[227] Home Demonstration Clubs were federally funded organizations established to teach agriculture and home economics to women in rural locations.[228]

During the survey period, recreation on Saint Helena Island occurred on the island's beaches and waterways, at Hunting Island State Park, and also in the halls of juke joints, informal establishments with music, dancing, and drinking. According to island resident Albert Buster Atkins (1927–2016), each section of Saint Helena Island had its own juke joint. Atkins recalled specific juke joints in Warsaw, Oaks, and Eustis and on Distant Island Road. The Distant Island Road juke that Atkins patronized was in the back of a store.[229]

Despite challenges to its continued existence—as a result of increasing development pressure, modernization, the tourism industry, and Black-owned land loss—Saint Helena's Gullah Geechee community has persisted and is one of the largest such communities today. Geechee, the Gullah Geechee language, is still spoken by many residents, and traditions like fishing, basket weaving, and herbal medicine are still practiced.[230] Penn Center, established in 1948 as Penn Community Services, continues to be involved in numerous community-based projects, like courses for retaining Black land ownership and aiding farmers in establishing cooperatives (see **The Civil Rights Movement** section).

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[222] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 55; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Local News," March 14, 1957, 8; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Local News"; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Extension News," March 20, 1958, 3; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Benefit Dance Set Tonight," June 18, 1976, 5; Gerhard Spieler, "Lowcountry Comments," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 2, 1975, 4.
[223] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, The Green, Beaufort County (U.S. Hwy. 21 & Lands End Rd., St. Helena Island), 2024.
[224] Laura Hansen, "Knights of Wise Men Lodge Hall, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1996), National Register of Historic Places Designation, 8:6.
[225] Hansen, "Knights of Wise Men Lodge Hall", 8:13.
[226] *Beaufort Gazette*, "History Week," February 16, 1950, 8; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: 5519 St. Helena-Lady's Island Branch, 2024; Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 71.
[227] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Home Demonstration Clubs Hold Spring Council Meeting," May 6, 1965, 15; *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena Island HDC Has Final Meet," June 5, 1952, 3.
[228] Linda D. Wilson, Home Demonstration Clubs, 2024.
[229] Chisholm Galloway Home for Funerals, Albert Buster Atkins, 2016; Jones, *Growing up Gullah*, 13.
[230] Lyn Riddle, "Islanders Crack the Books to Save Their Past: Slaves First Became Citizens on St. Helena. Residents Are Learning How to Guard Heritage, Ward Off Developers," *Los Angeles Times*, November 25, 1993.

Local, state, and national organizations continue to fight against encroachment on the island, with one scholar describing the effort as holding on for dear life to residents' homes, heritage, and cultural legacy.[231]

Education

Daufuskie Island

As Daufuskie Island approached the post–World War II period, three schools served the community. Before the establishment of the first formal school on the island in 1913, children attended classes at the island's two churches: First Union African Baptist Church and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church. In 1913, Beaufort County constructed a school for the white children on the island. Known as the White School House, it operated until 1962, when the only white child enrolled in the school graduated.[232] Another school-aged white child would not live on the island for the next 20 years. Lola Merritt, the lone teacher at the school from at least 1960 until its closure, lived in the schoolhouse; she had a small kitchen, an outhouse, and an outdoor water pump.[233] After its closure, the White School House was used as a post office in 1987, the headquarters for the island's volunteer fire department in 1989, a community library in 2006, a thrift shop, and currently the Bruce Allen Archival Learning Center of the Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation.[234]

Image 19. The Mary Field School on Daufuskie Island in 1981. Source: South Carolina Historic Properties Record 2024.

The first formal school for Daufuskie Island's Black children opened in 1934 (**Image 19**). The Mary Fields School was a two-room schoolhouse with an outhouse and no interior heating. The Beaufort County School Board provided teachers for the school's 188 pupils, and desks were constructed of scrap wood. Students attended the Mary Fields School in morning and afternoon shifts for six months out of the year; later, the school year was extended to nine months.[235] In the 1950s, an addition was made to the school that included indoor restrooms, a

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[231] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* 118, F111.
[232] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.
[233] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 49, 61; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Baxley Named Principal of Bluffton High School," July 21, 1960, 5.
[234] Bridget M. Kuehn, "Former School May Get New Life: Historical Group Seeks Lease," *Island Packet*, November 13, 2000, 1, 13; *Island Packet*, "Daufuskie Island Residents Get Library," March 25, 2006, 2; Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, Rob Kennedy Trail: Daufuskie Island Historic Sites, 2024.
[235] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, Rob Kennedy Trail, 2024; Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.

kitchen, and a wood-burning stove.[236] During the survey period, the Mary Fields School struggled to receive adequate funding and supplies and retain teachers. Schools for white children were allocated nearly twice as much in funding per student in comparison to schools for Black children, and teachers at the Mary Fields School improvised to ensure pupils received an equal education.[237] In 1969, longtime Mary Fields School teacher Frances Jones, a Black woman, retired and was replaced by Pat Conroy, a white man who had been a teacher at Beaufort High School. Conroy only taught at the school for two years and was dismissed for insubordination. His experience, however, inspired his memoir *The Water Is Wide* (1972), which was adapted for the screen as *Conrack* in 1974. Following Conroy, the Mary Fields School experienced quick turnover in its teachers; between 1974 and 1983, seven different teachers worked at the school.[238] The Mary Fields School served Daufuskie Island until 1997, when it was replaced by the present-day Daufuskie Island Elementary School.[239] Today, the former schoolhouse is used for church and civic activities.[240]

One additional school was located on Daufuskie Island but closed before the survey period. After the construction of the Mary Fields School, children in north Daufuskie Island continued to attend school at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church. In 1938, the Jane Hamilton School opened to serve the area. The school, named after an island resident who deeded her land to the Beaufort County Board of Education, was a single-room building constructed with the help of the Works Progress Administration and local tradespeople. The school only operated until 1950. After its closure, a pickup truck converted for use as a bus transported north-end children to the Mary Fields School. Today, the former schoolhouse is used as the island's community library and the Gullah Learning Center.[241]

Saint Helena Island

The first educational center on Saint Helena Island was Penn Center, a school for formerly enslaved individuals established by northern missionaries and abolitionists in 1862. At the turn of the twentieth century, two northern white educational philanthropists assumed leadership of the school and altered its curriculum to follow the Hampton-Tuskegee model. Students at Penn gained practical training in carpentry, masonry, and the domestic arts, and courses were offered in midwife training.[242] In 1948, due to financial issues, Penn School closed and turned its educational facilities over to the Beaufort County public school system. At the time it closed, Penn Center had 172 students. In 1947, the school spent $403 per student annually, while the average cost in Beaufort County schools was $136 per white student and just $38 per Black student annually.[243] Penn Center subsequently re-emerged as Penn Community Services, a center for social justice and community education (discussed in the **Social History** section).

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[236] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 59.
[237] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.
[238] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 49, 65–67, 71; South Carolina Low Country and Resort Islands, "Daufuskie's Gullah History Trail," SouthCarolinaLowcountry.com, 2024.
[239] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.
[240] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, Rob Kennedy Trail, 2024.
[241] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, Rob Kennedy Trail, 2024; Haig Point Daufuskie Island, Women of Daufuskie, 2021.
[242] National Park Service, South Carolina: Penn Center, 2023.
[243] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 5, 67.

When Beaufort County subsumed Penn's educational facility, it was renamed Saint Helena High School. It offered a six-year secondary course of study and continued to offer industrial and agricultural training to its body of approximately 200 students. Of these students, 50 were residents of the Sea Islands, and the remaining were from the mainland.[244] In 1952, Penn Community Services notified the county that it planned to repossess the school property, which it had been renting to the county for just one dollar per year. In anticipation of the property returning to Penn Community Services after the 1952-to-1953 school year, Beaufort County secured $133,714 in federal funds and allocated $447,400 of state funds to construct a new school for Black elementary and high school–aged students. The new school would contain 32 rooms, including a cafeteria and shop, and was slated for a 40-acre tract with athletic fields and fields for farming.[245] The construction of the school was part of the extensive equalization school program in South Carolina, a statewide multimillion-dollar school building campaign to circumvent the potential of desegregation by providing equal educational facilities for white and Black students.[246]

The architectural firm of Halsey & Cummings, based in Charleston, designed the new Saint Helena Elementary and High School, which opened in 1953, and the Kinghorn Building Supply Company of Beaufort was the contractor.[247] Through the 1960s, the school grew, both physically and in regard to its programming. The construction of four additional classrooms and a shop at the high school was approved in 1960, and in 1962, the high school anticipated its largest enrollment since opening.[248] In 1968, both the elementary and high school offered eight-week Summer Cultural Enrichment Programs that emphasized music, art, games, outdoor recreation, and health and safety education.[249]

Although Beaufort County schools began to integrate in the 1964-to-1965 school year (discussed in the **Integration** section), the Saint Helena Elementary and High School remained predominantly, if not all, Black. During the 1965 to 1966 school year, all the 1,536 students enrolled in grades 1 through 12 were Black.[250] With the threat of losing federal school funding, Beaufort County proposed a plan in 1970 to finally fully integrate its schools. When implemented in 1971, the plan took the top three grades from the predominantly Black Saint Helena High School and Robert Smalls High School and bused the students to the predominantly white Beaufort High School. Saint Helena Elementary School was rezoned to provide grades one through six for Hunting Island, Fripp Island, and Saint Helena Island, and the former high school space became the Saint Helena Junior High, serving grades seven through nine. This plan effectively integrated Beaufort County High School, but Saint Helena Junior High and Elementary remained primarily Black.[251]

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[244] Julien D. Martin, "Do You Know Beaufort? Negro Schools," *Beaufort Gazette*, June 22, 1950, 2.

[245] *Beaufort Gazette*, "$447,400 Allocated for Building 32-Room Negro Elementary and High School on St. Helena Island," May 22, 1952, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Federal Funds Reserved to Aid in Construction of St. Helena School," October 16, 1952, 1.

[246] Rebekah Dobrasko, South Carolina's Equalization Schools, 1951–1960, 2024.

[247] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Kinghorn Is Low Bidder on New St. Helena Negro School," September 18, 1952, 1; Halsey & Cummings, Halsey & Cummings Records, Finding Aids, South Carolina Historical Society, 2015.

[248] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Negro Elementary School Expansion Program Starts," August 4, 1960, 18; *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena Eagles Begin Football Practice," August 23, 1962, 14.

[249] *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena High School Plans Summer School," June 6, 1968, 5.

[250] Ann Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed: the Desegregation of the Public Schools in Beaufort County, South Carolina" (MA Thesis, Clemson University, 2010), 61.

[251] *Beaufort Gazette*, "School Officials Adopt New Proposal," March 26, 1970, 1, 12; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Board to Draft Local School Compliance Plans," February 26, 1970, 1, 12; Grace Cordial, School Annuals in the Research Room, 2022.

In 1977, as part of a building program to update the county's aging and neglected public school system, the Beaufort County Board of Education voted to close Saint Helena Junior High School and send its students to a proposed middle school on Lady's Island, along with students from the City of Beaufort.[252] Only a few months after the vote, county officials walked back this decision. Enrollment statistics showed that the addition of Saint Helena Junior High School students at the new Lady's Head Island Middle School would result in a student body 70 percent Black and 30 percent white. The board feared this increase in Black students would cause white flight to private schools, which the county experienced when it initially integrated its public schools in the 1960s (discussed in the **Integration** section).[253] In 1979, a decision was reached regarding the fate of Saint Helena Junior High School; it would be closed in 1985, students would attend the Lady's Head Island Middle School, and the Saint Helena Elementary School would expand into the former junior high space.[254] By the mid-1990s, the Saint Helena Elementary School was housed in a new facility adjacent to its original location, and the former Saint Helena Elementary and High School was demolished.[255]

Social History

The Civil Rights Movement

The civil rights movement in Beaufort County was centered at Penn Community Services at Penn Center on Saint Helena Island. Penn Community Services was a nonprofit organization established in 1948 as a reimagining of the Penn School, which closed due to financial issues. The new organization's mission was multifaceted; it aimed to "promote, stimulate and cooperate in programs designed to provide guidance, mobile library service, recreation and social welfare programs and adult education" and provide a welcoming space for interracial groups in the region.[256] This new mission aligned with the burgeoning civil rights movement of the post–World War II period. When Saint Helena Island residents formed the Saint Helena Community Council ca. 1950 and a local branch of the NAACP in 1961, they found support at Penn Community Services.[257]

During the 1950s and 1960s, Penn Community Services, under the leadership of Courtney and Elizabeth Taylor Siceloff, established numerous programs to benefit the Saint Helena Island community. The organization sought out community input to ensure these programs addressed the community's pressing needs and guided the island's development rather than determined it. Penn Community Services continued to train midwives, like the former Penn School; opened the first daycare center for Black children in South Carolina; and established the Teen Canteen program for area teenagers, a store to disseminate donated clothing, and a tomato marketing cooperative. After several years of research and forming partnerships with Saint Helena Island–based medical professionals, Penn Community Services

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[252] Thomas Westbury, "Board Adopts School Building Proposals," *Beaufort Gazette*, November 23, 1977, 1, 18.
[253] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Board Votes To Keep St. Helena School in Use," December 9, 1977, 1, 18.
[254] Ronald Daise, "Salisbury Says Request Modest," *Beaufort Gazette*, August 21, 1979, 1.
[255] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Invitation for Bids," November 3, 1992, 33, Public Notice.
[256] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 68–69.
[257] *Beaufort Gazette*, "History Week"; Cause IQ, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: 5519 St. Helena-Lady's Island Branch, 2024; Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 71.

was instrumental in forming Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services in 1970. A satellite clinic, the Rosa B. Colley Health Center, was formed at Penn Community Services as part of the health services program. Penn Community Services leaders also recognized the importance of the island's Gullah Geechee culture and worked to retain it through oral history interviews and the preservation of praise houses.[258]

In addition to its various community programs, Penn Community Services provided meeting space for interracial groups and racial justice organizations. Groups that held conferences at the center included the Consultation on Human Relations Programming in Rural South Carolina, the NAACP, the World Peace Foundation, the Southern Regional Council, the Congress of Racial Equity, and the Student Council on Human Relations. The latter organization was formed at Penn Center during a meeting of more than 200 students following the violence encountered by the Freedom Riders in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Penn Community Services also hosted integrated summer camps for college students that aimed to break down racial barriers and citizenship classes that provided educational and practical civics courses. The area's white population did not always support these activities and meetings. In 1955, white students staying at Penn Center and Black residents were warned to use only the beach for Black people;[259] in 1956, a Ku Klux Klan rally was held near Beaufort to denounce Penn Center, and in 1957, a petition was circulated to prevent an integrated retreat at Penn Center.[260]

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was perhaps the most recognizable organization to meet at Penn Center. The SCLC, established partly by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. following the Montgomery bus boycott, held its first retreat at Penn Center in 1964. The first retreat was organized to plan a series of boycotts and to train local civil rights activists in nonviolent protest methods. After the success of the first conference, the SCLC held four additional conferences at Penn Center: one in 1965, one in 1966, and two in 1967. The retreats were used to organize, plan, and discuss pressing issues but were also a time of rest and reprieve. Dr. King used the retreats to

Image 20. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with Courtney and Elizabeth Siceloff and their son, John, at Penn Community Services. Source: Penn Center: A History Preserved 2014.

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[258] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 71–72; Walter Dennis, "Gun Shoot: Dawn of Freedom, Progress," *Beaufort Gazette*, January 4, 1996, 6–7; Beaufort-Jasper-Hampton Comprehensive Health Services, History of Beaufort-Jasper-Hampton Comprehensive Health Services, 2024; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Summer Work Camp at Penn Opens June 24," April 14, 1955, 5.
[259] The beach for Black individuals may have been the segregated beach at nearby Hunting Island State Park. However, research has not definitively determined the location of other beaches used by the area's Black residents or visitors.
[260] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 73–76, 78–80; *Island Packet*, "Road to Integration," December 23, 2001, 1.

escape his growing national attention and express himself freely to trusted colleagues (**Image 20**). To provide him more solitude during the retreats, Penn Community Services began constructing a cabin for his visits. It was not finished, however, before Dr. King's assassination in the spring of 1968.[261]

After guiding Penn Community Services for two decades, the Siceloffs resigned from the organization in 1969 after the board of trustees pushed for Black leadership. John W. Gadson, Sr., replaced Courtney Siceloff, becoming the organization's first Black executive director. Under Gadson's leadership, Penn Community Services focused its efforts on retaining Black land ownership on Saint Helena Island. In collaboration with Charleston Washington, Jr., a lawyer based in Beaufort, the organization established Black Land Services, Inc., to combat the loss of Black-owned land in the face of rapidly increasing property taxes. In 1971, in a further effort to honor Saint Helana Island's Gullah Geechee heritage, Penn Community Services opened the York W. Bailey Cultural Museum at Penn Center.[262] The following year, Penn Community Services established the Land Use and Environmental Education Program to further assist Black Saint Helena Island landowners with educational and legal services.[263] In 1974, the significance of Penn Center, from its establishment as a center of education during the Civil War to its role in the civil rights movement, was recognized by the listing of the center as an NRHP historic district and an NHL historic district.[264]

Integration

The integration of Beaufort County's public schools and places, facilities, and organizations began in the 1960s, but full integration was a long and arduous process. In 1954, Beaufort County was nearing the completion of its equalization school program. Between 1953 and 1954, the county constructed six new schools, four for Black students (including the Saint Helena Elementary and High School, discussed in the **Education** section) and two for white children, to provide what it deemed as equal facilities.[265] In May of 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* that separate but equal public schools were unconstitutional. Despite this ruling, Beaufort County maintained a dual-education system of schools for white and Black children for approximately two more decades. The first step toward integration was in 1956, when Beaufort County adopted a new transfer policy that allowed any student to transfer to any public school. However, the power to accept or deny transfer requests was in the hands of the school board, and the complex process and potentially long legal proceedings in the event of a transfer denial discouraged transfer applicants. Consequently, schools remained segregated.[266]

The passage of the Civil Rights Act in March 1964 was the impetus for the first integrated public schools in Beaufort County. Beaufort County risked losing federal school funding if it did not comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which stated that no program or activity that received federal funding could

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[261] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 81–88.
[262] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 96, 99, 103.
[263] Penn Center, Programs and Resources, 2024.
[264] James Sheire, "Penn Center Historic District, Frogmore, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1974), National Register of Historic Places Designation; Nenie Dixon, "Penn Center Historic District, Frogmore, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1974), National Historic Landmark Designation.
[265] Dobrasko, South Carolina's Equalization Schools.
[266] Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 34–35.

discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin. To comply with Title VI, the school board approved nine transfer requests for the 1964-to-1965 school year.[267] When the school term started, nine Black students entered four white Beaufort County schools (**Image 21**).[268] Although local newspapers at the time reported that integration did not result in unrest, Black students, including 10-year-old Craig Washington and junior high school student Carolyn Banner, later reflected on experiencing violence from white students and feeling unsafe. Craig Washington—whose older brother, Rowland, integrated into Beaufort High School—was the only Black student of three to remain at Beaufort Elementary School through the end of the school year.[269]

In March 1965, again facing cuts to federal funding for not fully meeting Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Beaufort County passed the freedom of choice program. Freedom of choice allowed students to desegregate schools voluntarily, and the boundaries established by the previous transfer policy were removed. Although still an insufficient plan for integration under Title VI, freedom of choice prompted almost 300 Black students to enroll in previously white schools for the 1965-to-1966 school year.[270] This number represented just under five percent of the total number of Black students in Beaufort County public schools.[271] The county's freedom of choice plan finally complied with Title VI in December 1965 after it added busing and the integration of teachers.[272]

The steady, albeit slow, integration of Beaufort County public schools was actively resisted by some white Beaufort County parents. Across South Carolina, white parents increasingly enrolled their children in segregated private schools; in 1956, only 16 private schools were in the state, but by 1975, there were nearly 200. This reactionary phenomenon was evident in Beaufort County. In 1965, the Beaufort Academy opened with 200 white students enrolled.[273] By 1971, four more private schools were open in Beaufort County, including the May River Academy (active from 1977 to 1988) in the survey area near Bluffton. Between 1965 and 1971, the enrollment of white students at private schools rose from 199 to 1,144,

Image 21. In 1964, two Black children integrated into Mossy Oaks Elementary School in Beaufort. Seven other Black students integrated into Beaufort High School, Beaufort Junior High School, and Beaufort Elementary School. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 2004.

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[267] Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 35–36.
[268] *Island Packet*, "Road to Integration."
[269] Crystal Streuber, "A Slow Road: Desegregating Beaufort, a Look Back 50 Years After Brown v. Board," *Beaufort Gazette*, May 16, 2004, 1A, 6A–7A.
[270] Bridget M. Kuehn, "Dual-Education System Took Decades to Defeat," *Island Packet*, December 23, 2001, 1A, 9A.
[271] Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 47.
[272] Kuehn, "Dual-Education System Took Decades to Defeat," 1A, 9A.
[273] Kuehn, "Dual-Education System Took Decades to Defeat," 1A, 9A.

representing nearly 20 percent of all white students in Beaufort County.[274]

In 1970, after four years of the freedom of choice program, federal officials determined that freedom of choice would not eliminate segregation in Beaufort County schools. Almost $1 million in federal funding was cut from the school district, and a federal court order notified Beaufort County that funding would not resume until its dual-education system was fully eliminated. At that time, nearly 90 percent of Black students remained at all-Black schools. The threat of the permanent loss of federal funding pushed Beaufort County to finally embrace full integration in its public schools. A new plan was adopted that used a reorganization of grades and new geographic zones for specific schools to mix Black and white students, and staff members were also integrated.[275] The first day of full integration on August 31, 1970, did not result in protest or violence, but the early years of full integration were often marked by tension between students.[276] The consolidation of all high school students at one school, Beaufort High School, led to the busing of students from long distances and overcrowding. To remedy the overcrowding, the school day was held in two 4.5-hour sessions until 1973, with one half of the student body attending each session. This issue was not fully addressed until a second high school, Battery Creek High School (outside of the survey area), opened for the 1973-to-1974 school year.[277]

Image 22. Black visitors at Hunting Island State Park's segregated pavilion on the Fourth of July 1952. Source: State Park Service, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism 2024.

Outside of Beaufort County's public schools—in its public places, facilities, and organizations—integration occurred at a seemingly quicker pace. In 1960, the first integrated County Board of Directors meeting was held.[278] Leroy E. Browne, a Saint Helena Island native and graduate of the Penn School, was the first Black public official in Beaufort County since the Reconstruction era. He represented Saint Helena Township until 1980.[279] One year after Browne's election, the county's public library bookmobile service was desegregated. In 1963, the county announced that the main public library was open to all residents, and the City of Beaufort simultaneously announced that its parks, tennis courts,

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[274] Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 81–82.
[275] Kuehn, "Dual-Education System Took Decades to Defeat," 1A, 9A.
[276] Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 90, 93.
[277] Streuber, "A Slow Road: Desegregating Beaufort," 1A, 6A–7A; Kelsey, "At Their Own Deliberate Speed", 97.
[278] *Beaufort Gazette*, "First Integrated County Board Meetings Seen."
[279] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Leroy E. Browne Services Center To Be Dedicated Sunday," May 15, 1980, 4; South Carolina General Assembly, A House Resolution (January 25, 2007).

and recreation areas were also integrated.[280] The city later claimed, however, that its facilities had never been legally segregated, stating that "whatever segregation there has been in the past has been accomplished by mutual consent of both races."[281]

The segregation of Beaufort County's only state park, Hunting Island (adjacent to the survey area), was strictly segregated since its establishment in 1938. The north end of Hunting Island was the only portion of the park open to Black visitors (**Image 22**). In 1963, the federal court ordered South Carolina to integrate its parks. Rather than integrate, however, state officials simply closed the parks. Hunting Island State Park closed by September 1963 and then reopened on June 1, 1964, after the General Assembly ruled that state parks should be opened on a limited, integrated basis.[282] South Carolina's state parks did not return to regular year-round operation until 1966, at which time they were fully integrated.[283]

In 1965 and 1966, the City of Beaufort Police Department and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office both hired their first full-time Black officers. Joseph Linnen had served with the police department since the 1950s but was only permitted to patrol Black neighborhoods and did not have the authority to arrest any white individuals. In 1965, he was brought on as a full-time officer and could arrest any individual, Black or white. Linnen later served as the assistant chief and interim chief of police before joining the sheriff's department.[284] Shortly after the police department hired Linnen, it hired its second full-time Black officer,

Robert "Bobby" Jenkins. Jenkins stayed with the police force for one year before being hired as the first full-time Black deputy with the county sheriff's office (**Image 23**).[285]

Beaufort County's primary medical facility, the Beaufort Memorial Hospital, was among the facilities that took longer to integrate. In 1966, the hospital maintained a policy of segregated rooms unless Black and white patients specifically asked to be roomed

Image 23. The Beaufort County Sheriff's Office in 1966, with Bobby Jenkins to the rear center. Source: Shore 2021.

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[280] *Beaufort Gazette*, "City's Property Is Desegregated," August 29, 1963, 1.

[281] *Beaufort Gazette*, "For the Enlightenment of Our Readers," September 5, 1963, 2.

[282] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Hunting Island Endangered Following Court Decision," July 18, 1963, 5; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Hunting Island State Park Attracts 148,720 Visitors," September 17, 1964, 7. *Beaufort Gazette*, "Hunting Island Endangered"; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Hunting Island State Park Attracts 148,720 Visitors."

[283] State Park Service, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism, Remembering and Acknowledging the History of Segregation in South Carolina State Parks, 2024.

[284] David Lauderdale, "'Respect From Everyone in Town': Beaufort's First Full-Time Black Cop Joe Linnen Laid to Rest," *Island Packet*, July 16, 2019. Lauderdale, "Beaufort's First Full-Time Black Cop."

[285] Jake Shore, "Beaufort County Law Enforcement Officer Who Broke Racial Barriers Retires After 56 Years," *Island Packet*, February 12, 2021.

together.[286] The following year, the federal government denied funds to the hospital due to this policy.[287] The hospital subsequently pursued full integration of its facilities. The hospital had Black nurses in the 1960s but no Black doctors; by 1979, however, the medical chief of staff, Dr. Elijah Washington, was a Black man.[288] Although the hospital was segregated through the 1960s, at least one doctor's private practice was integrated. Dr. Donald Gatch moved to Bluffton ca. 1960 and established a general family practice on the outskirts of the town. Unlike most rural doctors, Dr. Gatch embraced integration and removed the partition that separated the Black and white waiting rooms in his office, despite threats from the Ku Klux Klan. He left his practice in 1970, but by that time, the Beaufort Memorial Hospital and Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services offered integrated medical services.[289]

By the early 1970s, Beaufort County's political leaders felt that the county had progressed significantly, with one representative expressing, "I still feel like we are a model. We're about as integrated as you can get."[290] Local leaders cited that Black individuals served on nearly all boards in the county and the City of Beaufort, that Black individuals had been on the school board of trustees for the past 15 or 20 years, and that the unified school system reflected the racial harmony in Beaufort County. Not all, however, agreed with these statements. In 1971, James Clyburn, the director of the state's Division of Human Resources and the president of the South Carolina Young Democrats, stated, "Two or three years ago, I had the feeling that Beaufort would be a model county. It is one of the few counties which isn't making much racial progress."[291]

3.7 Theme: Public and Private Institutional Development

At the start of the survey period, public and private institutional development was inconsistent within Beaufort County. More services were provided in the more populated north half of the county, defined as north of the Broad River. In the subsequent decades, as bridge construction made south Beaufort County more accessible, the area was developed and the population increased. To serve the growing communities, in the decades between 1950 and 1980, government-provided services, like libraries, medical clinics, fire protection, and the sheriff's office, grew overall. The intense development and population growth were also catalysts for a conservation movement aimed at preserving the area's natural and historic resources.

Transportation

The waterways that provided early transportation in Beaufort County also enforced the area's geographic seclusion in the age of rail and automobile transport. Bridge construction in the second half of the twentieth century ended the isolation and laid the foundation for the development of south Beaufort

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[286] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Letters to the Editor," May 5, 1966, 2.
[287] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Just One Word..." February 16, 1967, 2.
[288] *Beaufort Gazette*, "I Anticipated a War, But it Didn't Happen," December 31, 1979, 13.
[289] *Island Packet*, "Antipoverty Crusader Dies," February 12, 1980, 1, 30.
[290] Howard Nicholson, "Legislative Report," *Beaufort Gazette*, May 27, 1971, 8.
[291] Nicholson, "Legislative Report," 8.

County. The Hilton Head Island Bridge connected that island to the mainland, and the Broad River Bridge united north and south Beaufort County [292]

The Hilton Head Island Bridge replaced ferry service to the growing tourism hotspot (**Image 24**). After its completion in 1956, Hilton Head Island was transformed from a largely agricultural economy to one focused on resorts.[293] The development on Hilton Head Island at the south end of the county and the expansion of the Marine Corps facilities at the north end spurred efforts to build a bridge across the Broad and Chechessee rivers to unite the two halves of Beaufort County.[294] Complaints about the isolation of the

Image 24. The 1956 Hilton Head Island Bridge connected the island with the mainland and catalyzed development along its approach in the survey area. Source: Bertsch ca. 1956.

Parris Island Marine Corps facility from larger metropolitan areas was one of the major incentives for the construction of the bridge. After its completion in 1957, the Broad River Bridge cut the time it took to drive from Parris Island to Savannah by more than half and the driving distance from Beaufort to Bluffton from 70 to less than 30 miles.[295] Today, most segments of the 1956 Hilton Head Island Bridge have been replaced, and a portion of the 1957 Broad River Bridge was repurposed as a fishing dock when the structure was replaced in 2004.[296]

Government

Overall, government-provided services expanded for Beaufort County residents from 1950 to 1980. The introduction of mobile library services in the 1950s and 1960s increased the availability of books in the far reaches of Beaufort County. Operating out of the independent Laura Towne Library at Penn Center, Wilhelmina Barnwell and Ethel Bailey established a delivery service to provide books to Black children on Saint Helena and Lady's islands in 1956. During the first two years of operation, Barnwell and Bailey used their personal automobiles to make the deliveries, but in 1958, the library acquired a used bookmobile. In 1962, the Beaufort Township Library became the Beaufort County Library, and the formerly independent Laura Towne Library became the first county branch location. Unlike the previous racially segregated facilities, the county library system was intended to serve all residents, and the J.I. Washington Colored Library was slated for closure.[297] As part of the new county system, bookmobiles were employed to provide books, periodicals, and pamphlets to residents of the county's more rural areas (**Image 25**).[298]

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[292] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 383.
[293] Beaufort County, Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan History. II-14
[294] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 382.
[295] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 383.
[296] Visit Beaufort South Carolina, Beaufort's Big Bridges, 2024.
[297] Beaufort County Sheriff's Office, History of the Sheriff's Office, 2024.
[298] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Library Gets New Bookmobile Unit," December 1, 1966, 1.

The Laura Towne Library closed in 1973, but a new library did not open on Saint Helena Island until the mid-1990s.[299]

At the start of the second half of the twentieth century, the availability of medical services throughout the county was inconsistent; in north Beaufort County they were provided by state organizations, while in the south Beaufort County islands they were community-based. According to a 1973 letter to the editor in *The Beaufort Gazette,* the City of Beaufort received money for parks, recreation, renovation, and revitalization, while Bluffton did not even have a doctor.[300]

To help address the deficiencies, Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services, Inc. (BJCHS), was incorporated in 1970. BJCHS was a federally

Image 25. Beaufort County Library bookmobile. Source: Beaufort County Library 2024.

funded Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) health services project intended to assist the underserved members of the counties' rural areas. As its name implies, it was a comprehensive program addressing both the environmental and medical issues that negatively impacted residents' health.[301] The program provided services to any Beaufort or Jasper County resident who met the OEO poverty guidelines. In the two-county area, it served roughly 25,000 people. Illustrative of the need for such a program, 42 percent of Beaufort County residents were eligible. Local people were trained as "sanitary aides" to do carpentry, plumbing, and maintenance to improve the living and sanitary conditions of their fellow residents. Most of the initial projects of the environmental improvement program addressed crisis conditions, such as relocating a family whose house had been destroyed by fire, providing indoor toilet facilities or privies for residents without sanitation facilities, or digging wells for residents with no running water. In 1971, to provide medical care, three clinics were strategically located in the towns of Sheldon, Hardeeville, and Grays (outside of the survey area). The clinics were opened in county health department buildings and were used by BJCHS during off-hours. Two additional clinics were planned for the county; the Saint Helena Center at Penn Center was set to open in February 1972, and a second new clinic was being built near the Chelsea community in Jasper County. Medical, dental, and pharmacological services were provided.[302] In 1980, Beaufort County established the Leroy E. Browne Medical Center on Saint Helena Island. The site housed the BJCHS Saint Helena Clinic, the Senior Citizens Nutrition Program, and the Beaufort-Jasper Water Authority.[303]

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[299] Beaufort County Library, Library History, 2024.
[300] Vivian S. Beach, "Nation's Ills," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 14, 1973, 2.
[301] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 108.
[302] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Local Comprehensive Health Service...Helps People," February 3, 1972, 31.
[303] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Browne Services Center."

According to one county resident, fire protection was one of the services that was offered more extensively in north Beaufort County than in the south.[304] A volunteer fire department was established on Saint Helena Island in 1969.[305] During its early years, the unit struggled, as it relied entirely on donations. In 1971, residents signed a petition asking the state legislature to create a fire district to obtain adequate funds to pay for existing and new equipment. Water lines to both Saint Helena and Lady's islands were approved in 1971, which greatly assisted in fire suppression (**Image 26**).[306] In 1972, the volunteer fire department was replaced by the Lady's Island-Saint Helena Fire District, which was also composed of volunteers. In 1976, the county applied for a $400,000 grant to provide water and fire services to the islands.[307]
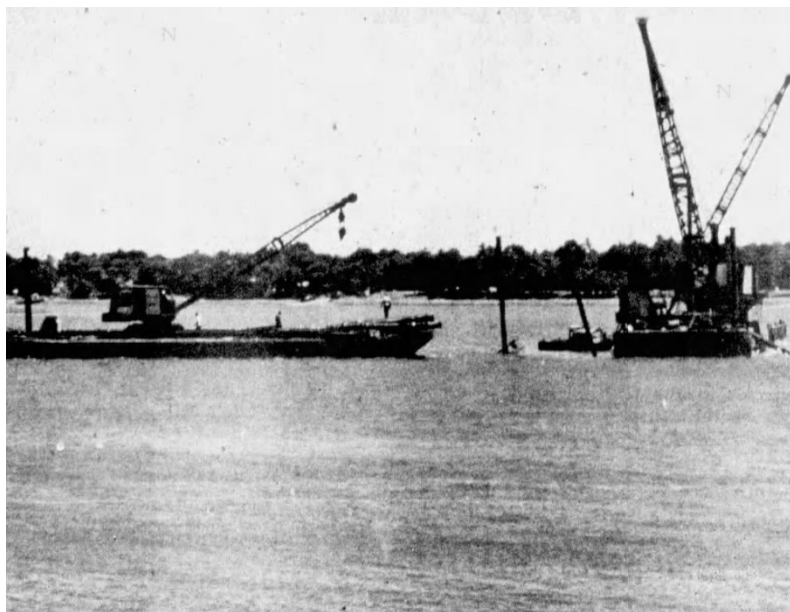
Image 26. Laying underwater pipelines in the Beaufort River, 1972. Source: Westbury 1972.

A 1976 *Beaufort Gazette* article provides a snapshot of the county's firefighting capabilities. That year, the City of Beaufort had two fire stations, Port Royal Township one, Burton Fire District three, and Lady's Island-Saint Helena District two. Fripp Island did not have a station but relied on 35 volunteers. With the exception of the City of Beaufort, which had 13 paid firefighters (in addition to volunteers), all other departments were staffed entirely by volunteers. A mutual aid agreement among the districts, the Marine Corps Air Station, the Parris Island Fire Department, and the Naval Hospital Fire Department provided additional support when needed.

Despite improvements to the system, some areas of the county, including remote areas of the Lady's Island-Saint Helena District, lacked fire service.[308] In 1978, the Bluffton Township Fire District was founded to provide services in south Beaufort County and the town of Bluffton.[309] A station was established in Pritchardville in 1983.[310]

Under the direction of Sheriff L.S. Wallace, the Beaufort County Sheriff's office increased significantly in size, from 13 deputies in 1969 to 20 in 1974. In addition, the fleet of patrol cars was augmented, a boat

[304] Beach, "Nation's Ills," 2.
[305] Page Putnam Miller, *Fripp Island: A History* (History Press, 2007), n.p.
[306] John Burbage, "Association Urges Signing of Fire Department Petition," *Beaufort Gazette*, November 4, 1971, 1.
[307] *Beaufort Gazette*, "County Housing Study Underway," April 27, 1976, 1.
[308] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Beaufort County Fire Protection Varies," April 21, 1976, 4.
[309] *Island Packet*, "Bluffton Fire District Hearing Held," May 9, 1978, 13.
[310] *Island Packet*, "Public Invited to Fire Station," August 4, 1983, 13.

was added to reach the islands, and traffic and radar enforcement became part of the department's responsibilities. Wallace also created the first central dispatch office, which served the sheriff's office, several of the fire districts, and the Emergency Medical Service after its creation in 1974.[311] The Sea Island Rescue Squad was organized in 1977 under the umbrella of the county's emergency response system. The squad consisted of 10 certified medical technicians whose responsibility was to provide full emergency medical services to the islands.[312] The group dissolved after almost 25 years of service when the Fripp Island firehouse added a full-time emergency medical service unit.[313] By 1980, the county's Emergency Services Commission oversaw three volunteer emergency response squads.[314] The Hilton Head Island Rescue Squad was created to transfer emergency cases from Daufuskie Island to Hilton Head Island for medical treatment.[315]

Conservation and Preservation

As development threatened the county's environmental resources, conservation efforts took hold in the 1970s. The Beaufort County Open Land Trust was the first of its kind established in the state. Chartered in 1971, its mission was to preserve open spaces, natural habitats, and rural communities throughout the Lowcountry. The organization acquired its first property in 1970 in the City of Beaufort, and today protects over 30,000 acres across seven counties, including multiple properties in the survey area.[316]

The Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge and the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Victoria Bluff Heritage Preserve represent major conservation efforts in the survey area from the survey period. The Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge is situated between mainland Beaufort County and Hilton Head Island. Edward Starr, Jr., and James Barker acquired the island in 1954 for use as a private game reserve. In 1975, the pair deeded the island to the US Fish and Wildlife Service to be used as a wildlife refuge and nature preserve.[317] The preserve was a component of a chain of wildlife refuges along the Atlantic Flyway that provided nesting habitat and stopovers for thousands of migratory birds annually.[318] The South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Victoria Bluff Heritage Preserve was established in 1980 in the survey area, north of US 278. The 1,250-acre preserve on the Colleton River near Moss Creek Plantation represented a compromise between developers and conservationists. The Chicago Bridge and Iron Company was able to build a plant on the bluff as long as the remainder of the land became a state preserve.[319] The plant was never constructed; however, the nature preserve remains.

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[311] Beaufort County Sheriff's Office, History of the Sheriff's Office.
[312] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Blood Pressure Checks Are Free," May 27, 1977, 16.
[313] Miller, *Fripp Island*, n.p.
[314] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Consultant: Abolish Local EMS Board," March 31, 1980, 14.
[315] Jim Polson, "Allen to Direct Island's EMTs," *Beaufort Gazette*, August 6, 1980, 3.
[316] Open Land Trust, South Carolina's First and Oldest Land Trust, 2024.
[317] Heritage Library Foundation, Pinckney's Island, 2024.
[318] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, 2024.
[319] *Island Packet*, "Bluff Hearing Set," April 15, 1980, 11.

3.8   Theme: Recreation, Culture, and Leisure

Recreation, culture, and leisure were an important part of the survey area's history, represented a growing portion of the area's economy during the survey period, and highlighted the strong ties within the survey area's communities. Maritime recreation, including fishing, boating, and swimming, was part of the local culture as well as a draw for tourists during the twentieth century. The importance of maritime recreation in the survey area is evident through the system of public facilities Beaufort County constructed and maintained in the post–World War II period. The contentious effort to ensure public beach access during the survey period also underscores the significance of maritime recreation and the growing divide between longtime area residents with tourists and recent transplants. Beaufort County's effort to erect recreation centers in rural communities beginning in the 1970s provided another means of recreation, especially for youth living in remote areas of south Beaufort County. These recreation centers provided indoor and outdoor spaces to play and learn and were often used as community centers. In addition to recreation and community centers, the area's residents gathered at places of worship. Churches and prayer houses were centers of communities, providing not only a space to worship but also places for weddings, funerals, and community events.

Maritime Recreation

The recreational opportunities on Beaufort County's extensive waterways are an essential part of local culture and have been a draw to tourists since the turn of the twentieth century. Communities like Palmetto Beach, Brighton Beach, Myrtle Island, and Crystal Beach attracted seasonal visitors with river beach access. Local individuals and businesses, such as Thaddeus Bailey, Sr., Eddings Point Camp, and the El Rendezvous Club, rented out cottages for tourists seeking respite in nature and access to fishing, boating, and swimming. Events like the Beaufort County Fishing Rodeo (held from 1948 to 1953; **Image 27**) and various county and privately-run fishing tournaments were regularly held, and weekly newspaper columns and radio shows discussed local fishing conditions and news.[320] For area residents, boating and fishing were often done both recreationally and for sustenance.

ENTER THE

Beaufort County Fishing Rodeo

MANY VALUABLE PRIZES
REGISTRATION FEE: $1.00

Register at the Beaufort Sports Shop before you go fishing. Bring your fish here to weigh in after your trip.

Many prizes to be awarded for best entries in several classes: Tarpon, Cobia, Channel Bass, Sea Bass, Black Fish, Whiting Black Drum and Sheephead.

Image 27. An advertisement for the 1950 Beaufort County Fishing Rodeo. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1950.

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[320] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Beaufort County Fishing Rodeo Opens May 1 for Five Months," April 30, 1948, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Annual Fishing Rodeo Prize Winners Named," November 5, 1953, 1; Dean Poucher, "A "Little Contest"," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 27, 1967, 7; Dean Poucher, "New Byline," *Beaufort Gazette*, December 22, 1966, 9.

Beaufort County leaders realized the importance of water access for both commercial fishing and the general public in the post–World War II period. In 1952, county officials sought funding from the South Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission to construct boat ramps throughout the county. The ramps would be suitable for launching commercial vessels and would be constructed to allow water access at all tidal phases. The county proposed 10 ramps, including 4 in the survey area: All-Joy (Brighton Beach), Buckingham Ferry (Buckingham Landing), south of C.A. Pinckney's (likely near present-day Pinckney Landing), and on the Chechessee River in the vicinity of H.M. Fripp's (Fripp Landing).[321]

By 1956, Beaufort County maintained 18 public landings. This included two landings on Saint Helena Island, at Station Creek and Butcher Island, and landings at Brighton Beach and Buckingham Landing.[322] The county also constructed wooden catwalks along bridges for fishers who did not own boats. Two were located in the survey area at the Broad River Bridge (present-day Edward Burton Rodgers Bridge) and the Chechessee River Bridge. By 1975, the county maintained 26 public landings with paved ramps and parking, 5 fishing piers, and 7 catwalks.[323] A county-operated pier on Daufuskie Island offered fishing shacks and restrooms, but a private dock operated by Lance Burn, the island's magistrate, was the more popular landing spot for vessels.[324]

Although Beaufort County had what was described as one of the finest systems of public landings in South Carolina, it had considerably fewer publicly accessible beaches.[325] During the survey period, public access to beaches in the survey area could be found at Brighton Beach on the May River, at Lands End Beach on Saint Helena Island, and on Daufuskie Island.[326] As development increased in Beaufort County in the post–World War II period, public beach access became a hotly contested issue. The beach along the Atlantic Ocean remained public, but public access routes to the beach were becoming scarcer. The battle between pro-development and pro-public access interests was waged in local politics during the 1970s. In 1975, after several years of comments and revisions, Beaufort County passed a subdivision regulation largely viewed as a compromise with developers. The new regulation gave the county the option to purchase beach access from developers if the access was deemed necessary for public benefit. The purchase could take up to 95 days, thus delaying construction. However, a clause in the regulation exempted planned developments from review if they had made significant design investments prior to the regulation's enforcement. Nearly all development was subsequently exempt, as existing sewer lines and areas earmarked on maps as future development were considered to meet the investment threshold.[327] This regulation, and the impact of development on public beach access, was most relevant in the survey area on Saint Helena Island, which experienced greater developmental pressure during the survey period than other communities in the survey area.

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[321] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Recommend Game Funds for Building Several Boat Ramps," November 6, 1952, 1.
[322] *Beaufort Gazette*, "18 Public Landings."
[323] Spieler, "Lowcountry Comments," 3.
[324] Peck Jr., "Daufuskie Island," 4C–5C.
[325] Dean Poucher, "Didn't It Blow," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 20, 1969, 7.
[326] Dianne Reynolds, "News From Bluffton," *Beaufort Gazette*, May 3, 1973, 6; *Island Packet*, "Spanish Wells Plantation News," April 24, 1975, 19; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Crocodile Country," June 20, 1957, 9.
[327] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Still No Public Beach Access," June 27, 1974, 2; *Island Packet*, "Beach Access Proposal Okayed," June 27, 1974, 2.

Parks, Community Centers, and Camps

Image 28. The 1977 Western Minor All-Star baseball team of the Beaufort County Recreation Department poses at Saint Helena Park. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1977.

Because of the rural nature of south Beaufort County during the survey period, few parks and community centers were in the survey area. By 1980, the Pickney Island Wildlife Refuge and the Victoria Bluff Heritage Preserve provided south Beaufort County with public natural space (see the **Conservation and Preservation** section for more information on these parklands). Efforts to establish public recreational facilities in the survey area date to 1962, when Saint Helena Island residents, supported by Penn Community Services, began financing and constructing a youth recreation and community center building.[328] It is unknown if this building was ever completed, but by the early 1970s, Beaufort County recognized the need for recreational facilities in its rural communities. In 1972, State Representative James Moss proposed an act to establish the Beaufort County Rural Recreation District. At that time, there were no county-operated recreational facilities, and Representative Moss sought to establish parks in undeveloped areas near Saint Helena Island, Lady's Island, Bluffton, Hilton Head Island, and Port Royal Island. The South Carolina General Assembly passed the act, and subsequently, the Beaufort County Recreation Commission was established to govern the Beaufort County Rural Recreation District.[329]

Within two years, the Recreation Commission announced plans to construct six public recreation sites in Sheldon, Bluffton, and Hilton Head; upgrade elementary school playgrounds; and apply for $200,000 in federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) funds for parks on Saint Helena Island. In addition to the BOR funds, the commission allocated $38,000 for Saint Helena Park on a 20-acre tract near the island's elementary and junior high school in the central portion of the island.[330] In 1976, BOR funding totaling $72,000 was approved for Saint Helena Park, specifically for lighting, fencing, a combination baseball and football field, restrooms, and drainage facilities.[331] By 1977, the park was completed (**Image 28**), and a second phase of work was proposed the following year to add tennis courts, basketball courts, a picnic area, and a "tot lot."[332] These improvements were not completed until after the survey period, during the

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[328] *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena Communities Plan Recreation Center," October 18, 1962, 14.
[329] *Island Packet*, "Recreation District Approved for County," June 29, 1972, 14; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Phillips Named Recreation Head," November 9, 1972, 10; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Getting It Together," April 6, 1972, 7.
[330] Elizabeth Dowling, "Funding Sought For Recreation," *Beaufort Gazette*, April 12, 1974, 1.
[331] *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena Receives Park Grant," March 25, 1976, 12.
[332] Jettie McCollough, "Recreation Plan Has $2 Million Price Tag," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 2, 1978, 1, 16.

Image 29. Children at the Scott Community Recreation Center pose with pottery pitchers they made during an arts and crafts course. Source: McCollough 1978.

Image 30. An advertisement for a community field day at the St. Mary's Human Development Center. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1977.

1990s. When the park's basketball court opened in 1990, it was named for Wesley E. Felix, who served on the Beaufort County Recreation Commission for 16 years.[333]

In addition to Saint Helena Park, Scott Community Recreation Center (also called Scott Park) and the Seaside Recreation Center (also called the Seaside Center and the Seaside Road Recreation Center) were developed on Saint Helena Island in the early 1970s. The Scott Community Center was opened in the southern portion of the island by 1973. That summer, it was one of nine locations for the recreation commission's Summer Recreation Program, which included team games, a basketball league, and arts and crafts.[334] In 1975, the recreation commission sought funds to match a BOR grant for facilities in the Scott community on Saint Helena island.[335] The following year, a solicitation for bids was posted for the construction of a lighted baseball field in Scott Park.[336] By 1978, the Scott Community Recreation Center had 125 children enrolled in its programming after school and on the weekends. The center had a playground, a basketball court, an athletic field, and table tennis and pool tables and provided dance classes, arts and crafts, games, and puzzles (**Image 29**). Most of the children who used the center's programs were bused in from isolated areas.[337] The Seaside Recreation Center, located in north Saint Helena Island, opened by 1975. Like the Scott Community Recreation Center, the Seaside Recreation Center was part of the recreation commission's Summer Recreation Program.[338]

While the community parks and centers on Saint Helena Island provided services and recreational opportunities to the public, one private camp also operated in the survey area during the survey period. Camp Saint Mary's, on Okatee Bluff just west of Bailey's Landing, was developed in 1934. The Charleston Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church purchased the land for Camp Saint Mary's, which had operated in other areas in Beaufort County beginning in 1929. For the next three decades,

[333] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Jump Ball," October 26, 1990, 20; Kathleen S. Herberger, "Recreation Board Forms Panel to Push Sports," *Beaufort Gazette*, August 4, 1993, 3.
[334] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Recreation Director Needed for County," July 26, 1973, 9.
[335] Fran Smith, "Recreation Commission Requests $35,000," *Island Packet*, October 30, 1975, 1.
[336] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Sealed Bids," June 9, 1976, 15, Public Notice.
[337] Jettie McCollough, "Scott Community Recreation Center is 'Terrific Fun'," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 21, 1978, 5.
[338] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Smiles of Summer at Sheldon Park," June 3, 1975, 1.

the camp provided religious instruction and recreational activities including swimming, fishing, dancing, and boating to youth from across the Lowcountry. In 1966, nearly 1,400 youth attended the camp, but due to funding difficulties, the diocese closed Camp Saint Mary's the following year. Between 1967 and 1972, the property was used for various private summer programs. In 1972, it reopened under the direction of Sister Ellen Robertson as the Saint Mary's Human Development Center (now known as the Lowcountry Human Development Center), with a mission to serve the community. The center provided after-school and summer programs for children from Beaufort and Jasper counties, events for area families (**Image 30**), housing for migrant workers in the camp dormitories for several years, and daytime activities for senior citizens.[339]

Religious Organizations

Due to the rural nature of the survey area in the post–World War II period, religious organizations were limited. The exception to this was on Saint Helena Island, which had a large number of religious organizations serving its communities. Outside of Saint Helena, just four religious organizations were active in the survey area: Saint Luke's Church, a prayer house near Pritchardville, First Union Baptist Church, and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2. Saint Luke's Church (listed in the NRHP in 1987) was built in 1824 near the Pritchardville community. Initially, the church had an Episcopal congregation, but in 1875, it opened as a Methodist Church and has remained so to the present day.[340] In 1965, the Pritchardville area community rehabilitated the prayer house, but no other information regarding the building could be located.[341]

On Daufuskie Island, the First Union African Baptist Church and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2 both served the island community during the survey period. However, only the First Union African Baptist Church remains active today. The First Union African Baptist Church is located in the Maryfield community and was built ca. 1918, replacing an earlier church that was destroyed by fire.[342] The building was restored in the 1990s.[343] Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2 in the Cooper River community was built ca. 1940, replacing an earlier building that was destroyed by a hurricane. Construction of the new church building was led by Samuel Holmes, an island carpenter, a general store owner, and a Works Progress Administration worker. By the 1960s, Daufuskie Island's declining population led to the closure of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2. In 1968, the building was repurposed as a community library, and the Beaufort County Library donated books and magazines to stock its shelves.[344] In 2001, the Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation purchased the former church building, restored it, and opened it as a

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[339] Rob Gioielli, "Facility To Become County Park," *Beaufort Gazette*, April 22, 2001, 23.
[340] Piland et al., "St. Luke's Church, Pritchardville, Beaufort County."
[341] Piland et al., "St. Luke's Church, Pritchardville, Beaufort County"; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Improvement Funds Raised in Pritchardville."
[342] Starr, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Hilton Head, Beaufort County", 8:1. The First Union African Baptist Church is described as built in ca. 1918 in the Daufuskie Island Historic District NRHP nomination. However, other sources describe the building as constructed in 1884. This document defers to the date listed in the NRHP nomination.
[343] Daufuskie Island, First Union African Baptist Church, 2024.
[344] Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 94, 64.

museum.[345] Both the First Union African Baptist Church and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2 are contributing resources in the Daufuskie Island Historic District.

At least 12 church congregations were active on Saint Helena Island during the survey period. Half of these churches were established before the survey period. These are the Brick Baptist Church (built in 1855), Nazareth Baptist Church (established ca. 1903), Ebenezer Baptist Church (established ca. 1922), Orange Grove Baptist Church (established ca. 1929), Adams Street Baptist Church (established ca. 1936), and St. Joseph Baptist Temple (present-day Bethesda Christian Fellowship, established ca. 1938).[346] The remaining six churches were established during the survey period: First Memorial Baptist Church (established in 1954 by former congregants of the Brick Baptist Church), Scottsville Baptist Church (established ca. 1958), Saint Helena Baptist Church (established in 1965), Holy Cross Mission (established ca. 1970), Oaks True Holiness Church (established ca. 1975), and Grace & Truth Gospel (established ca. 1977).[347]

Image 31. A 1979 photograph of an unnamed praise house on Daufuskie Island before its destruction by a hurricane. Source: Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe 1979.

In addition to churches, praise houses (also known as prayer houses) were located on Daufuskie Island and Saint Helena Island. At one point, Daufuskie Island had seven praise houses.[348] By the end of the survey period, however, only two known praise houses were extant on Daufuskie Island: an unnamed praise house (**Image 31**) and the Union Baptist Praise House, located behind the First Union African Baptist Church.[349] The unnamed praise house was destroyed by a hurricane sometime between 1979 and 1981, and the Union Baptist Praise House was demolished in 2002.[350] A replica of

[345] Daufuskie Island, Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No. 2, 2024.

[346] Sheire, "Penn Center Historic District", 7:1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Notice to Farmers," October 29, 1903, 1; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Ashley Baptist Association," November 24, 1922, 7; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Sunday School Union Gathering," June 13, 1929, 4; *Beaufort Gazette*, "List of Subscribers to the American Red Cross Flood Relief Fund," April 16, 1936, 3; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Hear the Simmons Singers of Savannah, Ga," September 22, 1938, 4; *Beaufort Gazette*, "University Choir To Sing Feb. 24," January 27, 2007, 25.

[347] Brick Baptist Church, Brick Baptist Church, A Historic Landmark, 2005; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Leroy E. Browne Service Center To Be Dedicated Sunday," May 15, 1980, 4; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Died, Emanuel Pope," July 10, 1958, 13, Obituary; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Area Churches List Christmas Services," December 17, 1970, 1; Spieler, "Lowcountry Comments," 4; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Building Permits," April 22, 1977, 15; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Browne Services Center."

[348] Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation, The Gullah of Daufuskie Island, 2015.

[349] Cathy Woodward, "Photo Exhibit Completes Study of Daufuskie," *Island Packet*, July 14, 1981, 18; Tom Szaroleta, "Daufuskie Church Seeking Help With Repairs," *Island Packet*, March 9, 1997, 1.

[350] Woodward, "Photo Exhibit Completes Study of Daufuskie," 18; National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* 79.

the Union Baptist Praise House was subsequently constructed.[351]

By the end of the survey period, at least four praise houses remained on Saint Helena Island. The number of praise houses on Saint Helena Island and across the Lowcountry overall dwindled rapidly in the post–World War II period. The end of segregation and the increasing accessibility of previously remote areas allowed Black citizens to attend larger, more centralized churches, and praise house attendance decreased. [352] On Saint Helena Island, this resulted in the number of praise houses falling from approximately 25 to 7 between the early 1930s and 1950.[353] Praise houses were still in use in Beaufort County during the 1960s, and some remained active through the remainder of the survey period.[354] By the 1990s, the following praises houses, all constructed ca. 1900, remained on Saint Helena Island: Eddings Point Community Praise House, Mary Jenkins Community Praise House, Croft Praise House, and Coffin Point Praise House (rebuilt ca. 1950).[355] The Eddings Point Community Praise House and Mary Jenkins Praise House were listed in the NRHP in 1989 and were vacant at that time.[356] Today, the Ebenezer Baptist Church oversees the maintenance of the Mary Jenkins Praise House.[357]

3.9 The Survey Area Approaching the Twenty-first Century

After the establishment of the first "off-island" planned community, Moss Creek Plantation, in 1973, additional mainland development soon followed. Nearby, the Rose Hill and Belfair Plantation planned communities were underway by the early 1980s. In 1983, seven residential subdivisions were in the planning stages in the town of Bluffton.[358] By the turn of the century, the US 278 corridor leading to Hilton Head Island was awash in upscale golf and retirement communities. Commercial establishments, such as hotels, shopping centers, and fast-food restaurants, followed close on the heels of the residential construction.[359] Bluffton's historical core was completely hemmed in by new residential and commercial growth.[360]

Like the mainland, from 1980 to 2006, Daufuskie Island faced intense development pressure. In the 1980s, the Haig Point and Melrose plantations were transformed into gated communities with luxury residences, clubhouses, marinas, golf courses, stables, and tennis courts. The new Daufuskie Island Resort included parts of the Melrose and Bloody Point plantations.[361] Construction on the Sea Islands negatively impacted the Gullah Geechee communities. New development increased property values and

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[351] Grace Cordial, Praise Houses in Gullah Religious and Social Practices, 2018.

[352] Jeff Kidd, "Faint Praise: Gullah's Spiritual Roots in Danger of Fading Away," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 6, 2010, 1, 9.

[353] Martin, "Do You Know Beaufort? Bluffton," 9; J. Tracy Power, "Mary Jenkins Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1989), National Register of Historic Places Designation, 8:2.

[354] *Beaufort Gazette*, "HDA Council Meet Scheduled for May 10," May 4, 1961, 15; Power, "Mary Jenkins Community Praise House", 8:2.

[355] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* III:37.

[356] Power, "Mary Jenkins Community Praise House"; J. Tracy Power, "Eddings Point Community Praise House, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (1989), National Register of Historic Places Designation.

[357] Karl Puckett, "St. Helena Man Rescuing Praise House He Knew as a Boy," *Island Packet*, March 14, 2024, A1, A6.

[358] *Island Packet*, "JPC Reviews Cemetery Residential Projects," August 16, 1983, 3.

[359] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 394.

[360] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 394.

[361] Kathy K. Seyalioglu, "Daufuskie Island: A Blending of Architecture and Tradition in the South Carolina Lowcountry" (MFA Thesis, Savannah College of Art and Design, 2006), 49.

taxes on Daufuskie and Saint Helena islands. Whether by necessity or choice, many Daufuskie residents left the island. With their departure and the influx of new residents, the Gullah Geechee culture and language were diluted.[362]

Growth in Beaufort County was intense between 1960 and 1990. The changes to the physical environment did not go unnoticed by area residents. In the face of rampant uncontrolled development, a "growth-control" movement emerged. The first activists were the wealthy retirees on Hilton Head who did not want to see the natural beauty of their communities compromised. This group found allies in environmental conservationists desirous of preserving the natural landscape. Tension between the pro-growth and growth-control groups would dominate politics for the next several decades.[363]

The end of the century was also a period of change in South Carolina's long-established shrimping industry. By the 1980s, shrimping was in a slow but persistent decline. A large new shrimp dock was constructed at Port Royal in 1990, but it only briefly breathed life into the industry. By that time, many of the long-established shrimpers of the 1950s and 1960s had gone out of business.[364] New federal regulations contributed to the problem, and further aggravating the situation, inexpensive farm-raised shrimp flooded the market, and the price of wild-caught shrimp dropped.[365] In addition, population booms in the American South provided shrimpers alternative jobs that had not previously been available. Only the best shrimpers with the best boats were able to make a profit.[366]

In the last decades of the twentieth century, Beaufort County experienced strong population growth. The number of residents almost doubled between 1985 to 2000, from 83,800 to 151,400 (**Table 2**). Although the population increased in both the north and south halves of the county, in the 1980s and 1990s, the growth was disproportionately in south Beaufort County. In 1980, north Beaufort County had over three-quarters of the population. By 2000, the south half had caught up, and the north and south were 50/50.[367]

Table 2. Geographic-based population statistics for Beaufort County, 1980–2000.

Year	North Beaufort County	South Beaufort County	All County	North Beaufort County %	South Beaufort County %
1980	50,386	14,978	65,364	77%	23%
1985	60,722	23,078	83,800	72%	28%
1990	67,245	37,655	104,900	64%	36%
2000	75,836	75,564	151,400	50%	50%

Source: "Population Trends and Projections for Beaufort County."

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[362] Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe, The Old Prayer House, Photograph 2014.310.20, Daufuskie Island, Smithsonian, National Museum of African American History & Culture, April 19, 1979, Photograph.

[363] Rowland and Wise, *Bridging the Sea Islands Past and Present*, *Vol. 3*, 392.

[364] Collins and Von Harten, *Shrimp Boats*, 104.

[365] Collins and Von Harten, *Shrimp Boats*, 106.

[366] Collins and Von Harten, *Shrimp Boats*, 110.

[367] Anonymous, Population Trends and Projections for Beaufort County, South Carolina, Vertical Files, Beaufort County, Statistics, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, ca. 2000.

In terms of racial composition, the demographic trends that began in the 1950s continued through the end of the century. Although the Black population grew steadily between 1980 and 2000, it was far outpaced by increases in the white population (**Table 3**).[368]

Table 3. Population statistics for Beaufort County, 1980–2000.

Year	Black Population	White Population	Others*	Total Population	Black Percentage of Population	White Percentage of Population	Other Percentage of Population
1980	21,504	42,454	1,406	65,364	33%	65%	2%
1990	24,582	59,843	2,000	86,425	28%	69%	2%
2000	29,005	85,451	6,481	120,937	24%	71%	5%

Source: Orville Vernon Burton and Wilbur Cross, *Penn Center: A History Preserved* (University of Georgia Press), 2014, 128.
* The source material for these statistics does not define "other."

A second shift in demographics occurred at this time. In 1980, only two percent of the population was categorized as "other," but by 2000, this segment had increased to five percent. Historically, the few thousand immigrants working in the state were primarily from Mexico, Cuba, and Puerto Rico and were employed in seasonal agriculture.[369] In the 1990s, many Mexican immigrants were drawn to the area by job availability. The types of industries employing immigrants expanded to include construction, the service industry (such as restaurants), and manufacturing.[370]

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[368] Burton and Cross, *Penn Center*, 128.
[369] Heyward, "Migrant Workers Arrive to Pick $15-Million Crop," 1–2.
[370] Moore School of Business, Division of Research, IMBA Globalization Project, Mexican Immigrants: The New Face of the South Carolina Labor Force, South Carolina, Vertical Files, Beaufort County, Statistics, Beaufort District Collection, Beaufort Branch Library, March, 2006.

4 Previously Documented Resources in the Survey Area

4.1 Resources Listed in the NRHP

Twenty properties individually listed in the NRHP are in the survey area (**Table 4**). The properties were listed in the NRHP between 1979 and 2010. Most (55 percent, n = 11) were listed in 1980, followed by five (25 percent) listed in 1989. Of the 43 areas of significance of the listed properties, Architecture is the most common (39 percent, n = 17), followed by Black Ethnic Heritage (16 percent, n = 7), Social History (14 percent, n = 6), Religion (7 percent, n = 3), Military (7 percent, n = 3), Medicine (5 percent, n = 2), Funerary/Gravestone Art (5 percent, n = 2), and one each in the Agriculture, Commerce, and Education areas of significance (2 percent each). All but one of the NRHP-listed properties in the survey area are located on Saint Helena Island. St. Luke's Church (National Register Information System ID 87001951) in Pritchardville is the exception. Of the 19 NRHP-listed properties on Saint Helena Island, 18 were listed under the *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935* Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form.[371]

In addition to properties listed individually in the NRHP, nine NRHP-listed historic districts and one NHL-listed historic district are in the survey area (**Table 5**). The historic districts were listed in the NRHP between 1974 and 2014. Penn Center on Saint Helena Island was listed as an NHL in 1974. Of the districts' 25 areas of significance, Architecture is the most common (24 percent, n = 6), followed by Black Ethnic Heritage (12 percent, n = 3), Military (12 percent, n = 3), Social/Humanitarian (8 percent, n = 2), Education (8 percent, n = 2), Politics/Government (8 percent, n = 2), and one each for Archaeology, Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Local History, Literature, and Recreation (4 percent each). Six of the historic districts are on Saint Helena Island, one is in the Okatie vicinity, and one is on Daufuskie Island. Three of the historic districts on Saint Helena Island were listed under the *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935* MPD Form. The Daufuskie Island Historic District is the largest district in the survey area, encompassing 6,150 acres, followed by the 47-acre Penn Center Historic District on Saint Helena Island.

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[371] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Historic Resources of St. Helena Island."

Table 4. NRHP-listed resources in the survey area.

Site Number	National Register Information System ID	Resource Name	Address/Location	Vicinity	Period of Significance	Area(s) of Significance	Year Listed
0001	88001723	Alston, Emanuel, House	Section Road 161, 0.25 mile north of junction with US 21	Corners Community	ca. 1915	Architecture	1988
0004	88001726	Bailey, Dr. York, House	US 21, approximately 0.2 mile east of junction with Lands End Road	Corners Community	ca. 1915–ca. 1935	Architecture, Black Ethnic Heritage, Medicine	1988
0007	88001821	Fort Fremont Battery	Off Lands End Road	Saint Helena Island	1898–1911	Military, Architecture	2010
0012	88001730	Coffin Point Plantation Caretaker's House	Adjacent to Coffin Point Plantation, off Seaside Road	Corners Community	1892–ca. 1935	Architecture, Social History	1989
0013	88001733	Corner Packing Shed, The	US 21, west of junction with Lands End Road	Corners Community	ca. 1930–ca. 1935	Architecture, Commerce	1988
0014	88001737	Corner Store and Office, The	US 21, west of junction with Lands End Road	Corners Community	ca. 1877–1905	Architecture	1988
0018	88001739	Eddings Point Community Praise House	On SC Section Road 183, 0.1 mile north of junction with SC Section Road 74	Corners Community	ca. 1900–ca. 1935	Architecture, Religion, Social History, Black Ethnic Heritage	1989
0022	88001819	Fort Fremont Hospital	0.3 mile from Lands End Road	Corners Community	1906–1911	Military, Architecture, Medicine	1989
0024	88001743	Fripp, Edgar, Mausoleum, St. Helena Island Parish Church	SC Section Road 45 near junction with SC Section Road 37	Corners Community	1852	Art/Gravestone Art, Architecture	1988
0025	88001750	Fripp, Isaac, House Ruins	On an unpaved road 1.1 miles west of	Corners Community	ca. 1800–ca. 1860	Architecture	1988

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4 Previously Documented Resources in the Survey Area

Site Number	National Register Information System ID	Resource Name	Address/Location	Vicinity	Period of Significance	Area(s) of Significance	Year Listed
			junction with SC Rd. 45				
0027	88001759	Green, The	Southeast corner intersection of US 21 and Lands End Road	Corners Community	1893–ca. 1935	Black Ethnic Heritage, Social History	1988
0031	88001770	Jenkins, Mary, Community Praise House	On SC Section Road 74, 2.1 miles north of its junction with US 21	Corners Community	ca. 1905–ca. 1935	Architecture, Religion, Social History, Black Ethnic Heritage	1989
0035	88001773	Oaks, The	On unpaved road 0.3 mile west of SC Section Road 165	Corners Community	1862–1864	Black Ethnic Heritage, Education, Military	1988
0036	88001774	Orange Grove Plantation	Overlooking Wallace Creek, 0.25 mile from SC 113	Corners Community	1928–ca. 1935	Architecture, Social History	1989
0041	88001776	Riverside Plantation Tabby Ruins	On unpaved road 0.4 mile west of SC Section Road 45 at Lands End	Corners Community	ca. 1800–ca. 1860	Architecture	1988
0043	88001777	St. Helena Parish Chapel of Ease Ruins	SC Section Road 45, near junction with SC Section Road 37	Corners Community	ca. 1740–1886	Religion, Architecture, Funerary and Gravestone Art	1988
0045	87001951	St. Luke's Church	SC 170	Pritchardville	1824–1875	Architecture	1987
0048	79002375	Seaside Plantation	10 miles east of Beaufort on SC 21	Corners Community	ca. 1700–ca. 1899	Agriculture, Architecture, Black Ethnic Heritage	1979
0050	88001779	Simmons, Robert, House	On unpaved road 0.5 mile south of US 21	Corners Community	ca. 1910	Architecture	1988

Beaufort County South of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island Historic Resources Survey

4 Previously Documented Resources in the Survey Area

Site Number	National Register Information System ID	Resource Name	Address/Location	Vicinity	Period of Significance	Area(s) of Significance	Year Listed
0470	96000408	Knights of Wise Men Lodge	Martin Luther King Drive, south of junction of Martin Luther King Drive and US 21	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1942–1945	Black Ethnic Heritage, Social History	1996

Table 5. NRHP- and NHL-listed historic districts in the survey area.

Site Number	National Register Information System ID	Historic District Name	Address/Location	Vicinity	Period of Significance	Area(s) of Significance	Year Listed
–	82003831	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Southwest of Hilton Head	Hilton Head	ca. 1700–ca. 1900–	Architecture, Military, Black Ethnic Heritage, Local History	1982
0011	75001687	Coffin Point Plantation	3 miles east of Corners Community at northeast end of Seaside Road on Saint Helena Island	Corners Community	ca. 1800–ca. 1900	Literature, Military, Politics/Government, Social/Humanitarian, Black Ethnic Heritage	1975
0026	88001754	Frogmore Plantation Complex	Off SC Section Road 77 near junction with SC Section Road 35	Corners Community	ca. 1810–ca. 1920	Architecture, Education, Black Ethnic Heritage, Commerce	1989
0038	74001824	Penn Center Historic District	South of Corners Community on SC 37	Corners Community	19th and 20th centuries	Education, Political, Social/Humanitarian	1974
0039	88001775	Pine Island Plantation Complex	Pine Island	Corners Community	ca. 1904–ca. 1935	Architecture, Recreation	1989
0042	83002185	Rose Hill Plantation House	Off US 278	Bluffton	ca. 1858–ca. 1860, ca. 1946–ca. 1949	Architecture	1983

0054	75001688	Tombee Plantation	South of Corners Community on Saint Helena Island	Corners Community	ca. 1800–ca. 1899	Agriculture, Architecture	1975
487-0311	13001096	Callawassie Sugar Works (38BU0409)	29 Sugar Mill Drive	Okatie	ca. 1815–ca. 1818	Industry, Archaeology	2014
389-0021	88001821	Fort Fremont Battery	181 Bay Point Road	Saint Helena Island	1898–1911	Military, Architecture	2010

4.2   Resources Determined Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

SCDAH staff determined 17 resources in the survey area eligible for listing in the NRHP, prior to the completion of this survey (**Table 6**). Of these resources, 11 are eligible as contributing resources to 2 eligible historic districts: the Monkey Farm and the John Pinckney property.[372] The Monkey Farm, also known as the Pritchardville Primate Center, was determined eligible in 1998 and was revisited during the current project. The John Pinckney property was determined eligible in 2006, and its resurvey was beyond the scope of the current project. Additionally, the John Pinckney property was not visible from the public right of way.

The remaining six previously determined eligible resources are individual properties on Saint Helena Island. Five of these resources were revisited and reassessed during the current project: the Coffin Point Community Praise House (442-480), the Croft Community Praise House (182-015), the Edwards House Complex (487-1415), Gay's Seafood Company (5071), and the Lightsey Cottage (046-241).[373] The Eddings Point Community Center (182-468), determined eligible in 1998, was not accessible from the public right of way, and attempts to contact the property owner to request access were unsuccessful.

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[372] Neither of these districts are documented as districts in SC ArchSite; they are only documented with their individual resources.
[373] The Croft and Eddings Point community praise houses are recorded in ArchSite with duplicate structure points. The Croft Community Praise House is recorded as a site with no site number and has a second misplotted structure point (approximately 2 miles northeast, north of the intersection of Eddings Point Road and Bud Miley Road) with the site number 182-015 but no resource name. The misplotted point is adjacent to the NRHP-listed Eddings Point Community Praise House (182-018), which also has a duplicate point adjacent to the Croft Community Praise House. These two resources also have inaccurate scanned survey forms: The photographs and addresses have been swapped. The Coffin Point Community Praise House is recorded as site 442-480 and has a second misplotted structure point (approximately 570 feet southwest) with the same resource name but no site number.

Table 6. Resources in the survey area previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.[374]

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
046-241	Lightsey Cottage	31 Oyster St.	Bluffton	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-015	Croft Community Praise House	Eddings Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1900	*Historic Resources of St. Helena Island c. 1740–c. 1935,* 1988; *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-468	Eddings Point Community Center	735 Eddings Point Road at Morgan River	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1945	*Historic Resources of St. Helena Island c. 1740–c. 1935,* 1988; *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.01	Monkey Farm	Logan Road	Bluffton	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.02	Monkey Farm	Logan Road	Bluffton	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.03	Monkey Farm	Logan Road	Bluffton	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.04	Monkey Farm	Logan Road	Bluffton	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.05	Monkey Farm/Receiving Building	Logan Road	Bluffton	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
442-480	Coffin Point Community Praise House	Coffin Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1900	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

[374] Three resources recorded in ArchSite as determined eligible have subsequently been listed in the NRHP. These resources are omitted from **Table 6**. Fort Fremont Battery (398-0021) was listed in the NRHP in 2010, and Callawassie Island Sugar Works (487-0311) was listed in the NRHP in 2014. Both these resources also have duplicate structure points; Fort Fremont Battery is recorded as 389-21, and Callawassie Island Sugar Works is recorded as 487-311. The Avenue of Oaks at Coffin Point Plantation also has duplicate records in ArchSite. It is recorded as sites 442-335 and 442-351. Site 442-335 is recorded as determined not eligible, and site 442-351 is recorded as determined eligible. However, the Avenue of Oaks is listed in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the Coffin Point Plantation Historic District. Stantec recommends that these discrepancies in ArchSite be rectified after the completion of this project.

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
487-1415	Edwards House Complex	Old House Road	Spring Island	ca. 1790	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
5013.01	John Pinckney Barn #1	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.02	John Pinckney Barn #2	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.03	Smokehouse	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.04	Pinckney Tabby Potato House Ruins	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.05	Pinckney Windmill	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.08	Pinckney Oak Allee	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5071	Gay's Seafood Company	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Corners Community	1952	*Cultural Resources Survey of the US 21 Harbor River Bridge Replacement Project*, 2016

4.3 Resources Determined Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

The survey area contains 133 resources determined not eligible for the NRHP by SCDAH staff prior to the completion of this survey (**Table 7**). Most of these resources are on Saint Helena Island (37 percent, n = 49), followed by in the Bluffton vicinity (28 percent, n = 37), in the Pritchardville vicinity (13 percent, n = 18), on Daufuskie Island (7 percent, n = 10), on Spring Island (2 percent, n = 3), on Callawassie Island (1 percent, n = 2), and in the Okatie vicinity (1 percent, n = 2). Twelve of the resources (nine percent) have no address or location.

Table 7. Resources in the survey area previously determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
046-229	–	62 Stock Farm Road	Bluffton vicinity (vic.)	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-231	–	171 Burnt Church Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-233	–	29 Myrtle Island Road	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto Beach)	ca. 1950	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-235	–	25 Crystal Beach Drive	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-237	–	7 Crystal Beach Circle	Bluffton vic. (Palmetto Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-239	–	14 Oyster St.	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-243	–	35 Oyster St.	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-245	–	259 Alljoy Road	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground*

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
					Historic Resources Survey, 1998
046-247	–	276 Alljoy Road	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-249	–	5 Whiting Road	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-251	–	290 Alljoy Road	Bluffton vic. (Brighton Beach)	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-253	–	189 Ulmer Rd.	Bluffton vic.	1927	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-255	–	189 Ulmer Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-2565	–	237 Alljoy Road (Brighton Beach Road)	Brighton Beach	ca. 1950	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-257	–	211 Ulmer Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1919	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-259	–	200 Ulmer Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-275	–	Moss Creek Plantation	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-299	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
046-370.00	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground*

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
					Historic Resources Survey, 1998
046-370.01	–	Potato Island	Bluffton vic.	1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-238	–	Bloody Point Road	Daufuskie Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-272	–	97 Benjies Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-317	–	Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-321	–	136 Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-325.00	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-329	–	88 School Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1925	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-462	–	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-467	–	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
176-476	–	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-038	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground*

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
					Historic Resources Survey, 1998
182-1424	–	Harbor Breeze Drive	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-1434	–	877 Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-337	–	45 Tomm Fripp Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-339	–	58 Shiney Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-347	–	M.L. King Blvd.	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-357	–	165 M.L. King Blvd.	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-359	–	159 M.L. King Blvd.	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-361	–	123 Polowana Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-363	–	Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-367	–	Warsaw Island Road	Saint Helena Island vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
182-369	–	Warsaw Island Road	Saint Helena Island vic.	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-461	–	17 Eddings Point Road	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-464	–	16 Coastal Seafood Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1900	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-465	–	58 Coastal Seafood Road/Doe Point	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1935	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-466	–	Eddings Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-469	–	Susie Lane, behind Penn Center	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-470	–	14 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.	Corners Community	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-471	–	870 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. and Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-473	–	Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1925	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-474	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-475	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
182-478	–	Folly Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
182-479	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-045.01	–	Okatie Highway	Pritchardville	ca. 1880	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-362.00	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-362.01	–	Camp St. Mary's Road	Bluffton vic.	1935	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-362.02	–	Camp St. Mary's, off Okatie Road	Bluffton vic.	1935	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-364	–	Calhoun Plantation Road	Bluffton vic.	1900/1918	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-366	–	Ole Bent Oak Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-368	–	Shady Lane	Bluffton vic.	1919	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-427.06	–	Logan Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-429	–	Calhoun Plantation Road	Bluffton vic.	1925	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
251-431	–	Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1935	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-433	–	Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1917	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-434	–	Old Bailey's Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-436	–	Old Bailey's Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-438	–	Old Bailey's Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-440	–	SC Highway 170	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-442	–	SC Highway 170	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
251-443	–	Okatie Highway	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-393	–	1950 Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1925	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-395	–	1972 Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-397	–	Bay Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
389-399	–	Bay Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-401	–	Bay Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-403	–	1006 Lands End Road near Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
389-407	–	Lands End Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-439	–	May River Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1900	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-441	–	May River Road	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1900	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-446	–	Gibbet Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-448	–	Gibbet Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-449	–	May River Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-450	–	Gibbet Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-451	–	May River Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
411-452.0	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-452.1	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-453	–	Palmetto Bluff Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-454	–	SC Highway 46	Pritchardville	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-455	–	May River Road	Pritchardville vic.	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-456	–	SC Highway 46	Pritchardville	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-457	–	May River Road	Pritchardville	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-458	–	May River Road	Pritchardville	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
411-459	–	SC Highway 46	Pritchardville	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
442-341	–	229 Fripp Point Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
442-349	–	1770 Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
445-1425	–	Sam Doyle Road, west side	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-1429	–	Sam Doyle Road, west side	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-1431	–	Storyteller Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-1432	–	Storyteller Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-1433	–	Storyteller Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-371	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-373	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-375	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-377	–	1019 Seaside Road at Club Bridge Creek	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-379	–	1188 Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-381	–	1398 Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
445-383	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1930	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-385	–	Cuffy Drive	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-387	–	Station Creek Drive	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-389	–	Seaside Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1935	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-391	–	Tombee Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-409	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-411	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
445-460	–	Sam Doyle Road	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-057	–	Belfair Oaks Blvd.	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1927	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-058	–	Belfair Plantation	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1960	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-1416	–	Old House Road	Spring Island	1800s	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
487-1417	–	Spring Island Drive	Spring Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-1418	–	Mobley Oaks Road	Spring Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-185	–	Highway 790	Callawassie vic.	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-261	–	Belfair Oaks Blvd.	Bluffton vic.	ca. 1927	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-283	–	Sawmill Creek Road	Bluffton vic.	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
487-313	–	Tabby Point Lane	Callawassie Island	ca. 1815	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
5013	John C. Pinckney House	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	1979	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5013.06	Pinckney Chicken Coop	650 Pinckney Colony Road	Bluffton	ca. 1960	*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Pinckney Point Tract*, 2006
5041	–	North side of US 278 Crossing over Okatie River	Bluffton	ca. 1900	*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the US 278 Widening Project*, 2008
5045	Indian Hills Baptist Church Educational Building	389 Fording Island Rd. (US 278)	Okatie	ca. 1940s, 1990s	*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the US 278 Widening Project*, 2008

Site Number	Name of Property	Address	Location	Construction Date	Associated Report
5045.01	Indian Hills Baptist Church Cemetery	389 Fording Island Road (US 278)	Okatie	ca. 1900	*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the US 278 Widening Project*, 2008
5069	Blocker Store	505 Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey (addendum)*
5069	Blocker Store	505 Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey (addendum)*
523-492	–	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	1800s	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
523-499.00	–	–	–	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998
523-499.02	–	Island Beach Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1900	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1998

4.4 Resources Requiring Additional Information to Determine NRHP Eligibility

The survey area contains 39 previously recorded resources that require additional information for SCDAH to determine their NRHP eligibility, prior to the completion of this survey (**Table 8**). All but two of these resources—a shed/workshop (0039.10) on Pine Island and cistern (5367) on Saint Helena Island—are on Daufuskie Island. However, no resources on Daufuskie Island are recorded in ArchSite as eligible for the NRHP or contributing to the NRHP-listed Daufuskie Island Historic District. It is likely some of the resources recorded in ArchSite as requiring additional information are contributing resources in the Daufuskie Island Historic District. As the Daufuskie Island Historic District nomination lacks a full inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources and does not provide formal street addresses, it is beyond the scope of the current project to determine if properties recorded in ArchSite as requiring additional information are currently listed in the NRHP.

Table 8. Resources in the survey area previously determined to require additional research.

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
0039.10	Shed/Workshop	–	Pine Island	ca. 1940s	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel on St. Helena Island and Pine Island*, 2023
046-484	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	1873	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-485	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1860	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-486	Daufuskie Island Historic District	1257 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-487	–	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-489	–	48 Old Haig Road	Daufuskie Island	1941	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-490	Daufuskie Island Historic District	24 Old Haig Road	Daufuskie Island	1940	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-491	–	Old Haig Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
046-493	Daufuskie Island Historic District	82 Cooper River Landing Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-494	Daufuskie Island Historic District	128 Cooper River Landing Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-495	Daufuskie Island Historic District	94 Carvin Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1950	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-496	–	Melrose Landing Road	Daufuskie Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-497	Daufuskie Island Historic District	38 Conroy Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
046-498	Daufuskie Island Historic District	32 Conroy Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-258	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Martinangele Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1790	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-260	Daufuskie Island Historic District	27 Martinangele Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-262	Daufuskie Island Historic District	52 School Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-264	Daufuskie Island Historic District	14 Benjies Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-266	Daufuskie Island Historic District	111 Benjies Point Rd.	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-268	Daufuskie Island Historic District	168 Benjies Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-270	Daufuskie Island Historic District	104 Benjies Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-274	Daufuskie Island Historic District	13 Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	1913	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
176-276	Daufuskie Island Historic District	7 Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-315	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-319	Daufuskie Island Historic District	126 Jake Washington Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-323	Daufuskie Island Historic District	66 Church Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-325.01	Daufuskie Island Historic District	259 School Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1885	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-327	Daufuskie Island Historic District	201 School Road	Daufuskie Island	1933	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-330	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Church Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-353	Daufuskie Island Historic District	232 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1920	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-365	Daufuskie Island Historic District	231 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1910	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-405	Daufuskie Island Historic District	205 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-444	Daufuskie Island Historic District	186 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1945	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-463	Daufuskie Island Historic District	23 Benjies Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1915	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-472	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Rodeo Drive	Daufuskie Island	–	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
176-482	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1890	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/Location	Vicinity	Construction Date	Associated Report
523-488	Daufuskie Island Historic District	364 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	1921	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
523-499.01	Daufuskie Island Historic District	Island Beach Road	Daufuskie Island	ca. 1882	*Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, 1988
5367	Cistern	–	Saint Helena Island	ca. 1900	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel on St. Helena Island and Pine Island*, 2023

5   Survey Results

The following chapter describes the results of Stantec's windshield and intensive-level surveys. The chapter contains a brief description of the survey area's characteristics, a summary of the documented resources, and the NRHP recommendations for documented resources. All images included in the chapter were taken by Stantec architectural historians during fieldwork unless otherwise noted.

5.1   Survey Area Characteristics

The windshield survey revealed that the survey area is characterized by mixed suburban and rural development. The portion of the survey area south of the Broad River, excluding Daufuskie Island, consists mainly of large, private residential communities that post-date the survey period and scattered dwellings. Small communities are also clustered along the riverfront south of Bluffton. Daufuskie Island consists of a combination of scattered and clustered rural residential developments and large private residential developments that post-date the survey period. Saint Helena Island is predominantly rural residential development with clusters of residential development around small communities.

Development dating to the survey period, 1950 to 1979, is predominantly vernacular dwellings (**Image 32**), Ranch-style dwellings (**Image 33**), and mobile homes (**Image 34**). Other types of resources encountered in fewer numbers were vernacular churches (**Image 35**) and commercial buildings (**Image 36**). Ranch- and New Traditional–style dwellings (**Image 37** and **Image 38**) and large commercial buildings are typical of development that post-dates the survey period. Much of the post-1979 development is within private communities.

Image 32. A ca. 1957 vernacular dwelling typical of the survey area and period at 6 Myrtle Island Road in the river beach communities south of Bluffton.

Image 33. A ca. 1959 Ranch-style dwelling typical of the survey area and period at 921 May River Road in the Pritchardville area.

Image 34. Mobile homes typical of the survey area and period at 45 Simmons Road on Saint Helena Island.

Image 35. A ca. 1970 church typical of the survey area and period at 97 Chechessee Road in Fripp's Landing.

Image 36. The ca. 1960 Folly Road Grocery, a commercial building typical of the survey area and period, at 489 Seaside Road on Saint Helena Island.

Image 37. A ca. 1985 Ranch-style dwelling typical of post-1979 development in the survey area at 51 Buck Point Road in the Bluffton vicinity.

Image 38. A ca. 2023 New Traditional–style dwelling typical of post-1979 development in the survey area at 1 Estill Beach Circle in the river beach communities south of Bluffton.

Many resources that pre-date the survey period—built in 1949 or earlier—are abandoned or in poor condition. This is particularly evident on Daufuskie Island (**Image 39**). During the windshield survey, resources pre-dating 1950 that were previously documented during the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey* were observed if visually accessible from the public right of way. Stantec's architectural historians concur with most determinations of eligibility from the prior survey. However, a small number of properties previously determined not eligible by SCDAH may now be eligible due to the passage of time and the loss of comparable properties. Such resources include the Pritchardville Cannery property—containing the original ca. 1935 cannery building (411-459; **Image 40**) and the ca. 1946 cannery building (not previously recorded; **Image 41**)—and the ca. 1945 Lands End Road Store (U-13-409; **Image 42**). Per the scope of the project, these resources were not documented. However, Stantec encourages the County to pursue the documentation and reevaluation of these resources.

Image 39. A ca. 1910 vacant residence on Daufuskie Island. This is likely the Burn House, listed in the Daufuskie Island Historic District as contributing resource #113. [375]

Image 40. The ca. 1935 Pritchardville Cannery (411-459) at 189 May River Road in Pritchardville. This resource was previously determined not eligible for the NRHP but may now be eligible.

Image 41. The ca. 1946 Pritchardville Cannery at 179 May River Road in Pritchardville. The documentation of this resource was outside the scope of the project. However, it may be eligible for the NRHP.

Image 42. The ca. 1945 Lands End Road Store at 570 Lands End Road on Saint Helena Island. This resource was previously determined not eligible for the NRHP but may now be eligible.

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[375] Six different resources with the name "Burn House" are in the partial inventory of the Daufuskie Island Historic District National Register nomination. The resource pictured here is not the same Burn House associated with the Daufuskie island Post Office discussed later in the report.

5.2   Documented Resources

Stantec historians documented 34 resources on 14 properties in the survey area (**Table 9**; **Figure 3** to **Figure 4n**). Fourteen resources were previously documented and determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and reassessed as part of this project, and 20 were newly documented resources built between ca. 1930 and 1979 with potential to be eligible for the NRHP. Of these resources, 16 are primary resources like residential, commercial, religious, and industrial buildings and 18 are secondary resources like garages and sheds. Most buildings are vernacular and lack clear elements of a particular style. Some houses are in the Ranch style, and one complex contains Pavilion-style buildings. Typical exterior wall materials are concrete masonry units, wood siding panels, brick, synthetic siding, weatherboard, and shiplap. The integrity of resources varied, but typical alterations were rear- and side-elevation additions and replacement exterior cladding, windows, doors, and garage doors. A narrative description and NRHP eligibility assessment of each documented property follows.

Table 9. Inventory of documented resources.

Site Number	Address/Location	Historical Name	Construction Date	Previously or Newly Documented
046-241	31 Oyster St.	Lightsey Cottage	ca. 1930	Previously Documented
046-241.01	31 Oyster St.	Lightsey Cottage; Carriage House	ca. 1930	Newly Documented
182-015	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House	ca. 1900	Previously Documented
182-015.01	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; House	ca. 1968	Newly Documented
182-015.02	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; Outbuilding #1	ca. 1968	Newly Documented
182-015.03	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; Outbuilding #2	ca. 1968	Newly Documented
251-427	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; House	ca. 1945	Previously Documented
251-427.01	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Outbuilding #1	ca. 1955	Previously Documented
251-427.02	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Outbuilding #2	ca. 1945	Previously Documented
251-427.05	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Receiving Center	ca. 1945	Previously Documented
251-427.06	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Laboratory	ca. 1945	Previously Documented
442-480	61 Coffin Point Road	Coffin Point Praise House	ca. 1958	Previously Documented

Site Number	Address/Location	Historical Name	Construction Date	Previously or Newly Documented
487-1415	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House	ca. 1790	Previously Documented
487-1415.01	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; South Pavilion	ca. 1810	Previously Documented
487-1415.02	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; North Pavilion	ca. 1810	Previously Documented
487-1415.03	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; Service Building	ca. 1810	Previously Documented
487-1415.04	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; Oak Avenue	ca. 1790	Previously Documented
5071	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Gay Fish Company	ca. 1952	Previously Documented
5071.01	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Gay Fish Company; Dock	ca. 1949	Newly Documented
5656	101, 126, & 131 Devils Elbow Lane	Salt Marsh Cottages	1979	Newly Documented
5657	1006 Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Church of Christ	c. 1958	Newly Documented
5658	1452 Sea Island Parkway	Bradley's Seafood	ca. 1971	Newly Documented
5658.01	1452 Sea Island Parkway	Bradley House	ca. 1970	Newly Documented
5659	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House	1957	Newly Documented
5659.01	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House; Greenhouse	ca. 1970	Newly Documented
5659.02	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House; Garage	ca. 1950	Newly Documented
5660	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store	1975	Newly Documented
5660.01	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store; Restrooms	1978	Newly Documented
5660.02	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store; Outbuilding	ca. 1978	Newly Documented
5661	5 Prospect Road	Daufuskie Island Post Office and Burn House	ca. 1955	Newly Documented
5661.01	5 Prospect Road	Burn House; Outbuilding	ca. 1960	Newly Documented

Site Number	Address/Location	Historical Name	Construction Date	Previously or Newly Documented
5662	489 Seaside Road	Folly Road Grocery	ca. 1960	Newly Documented
U-13-38.18	57 Frances Butler Lane	Retreat House	1968	Newly Documented
U-13-38.19	57 Frances Butler Lane	Retreat House; Outbuilding	ca. 1968	Newly Documented
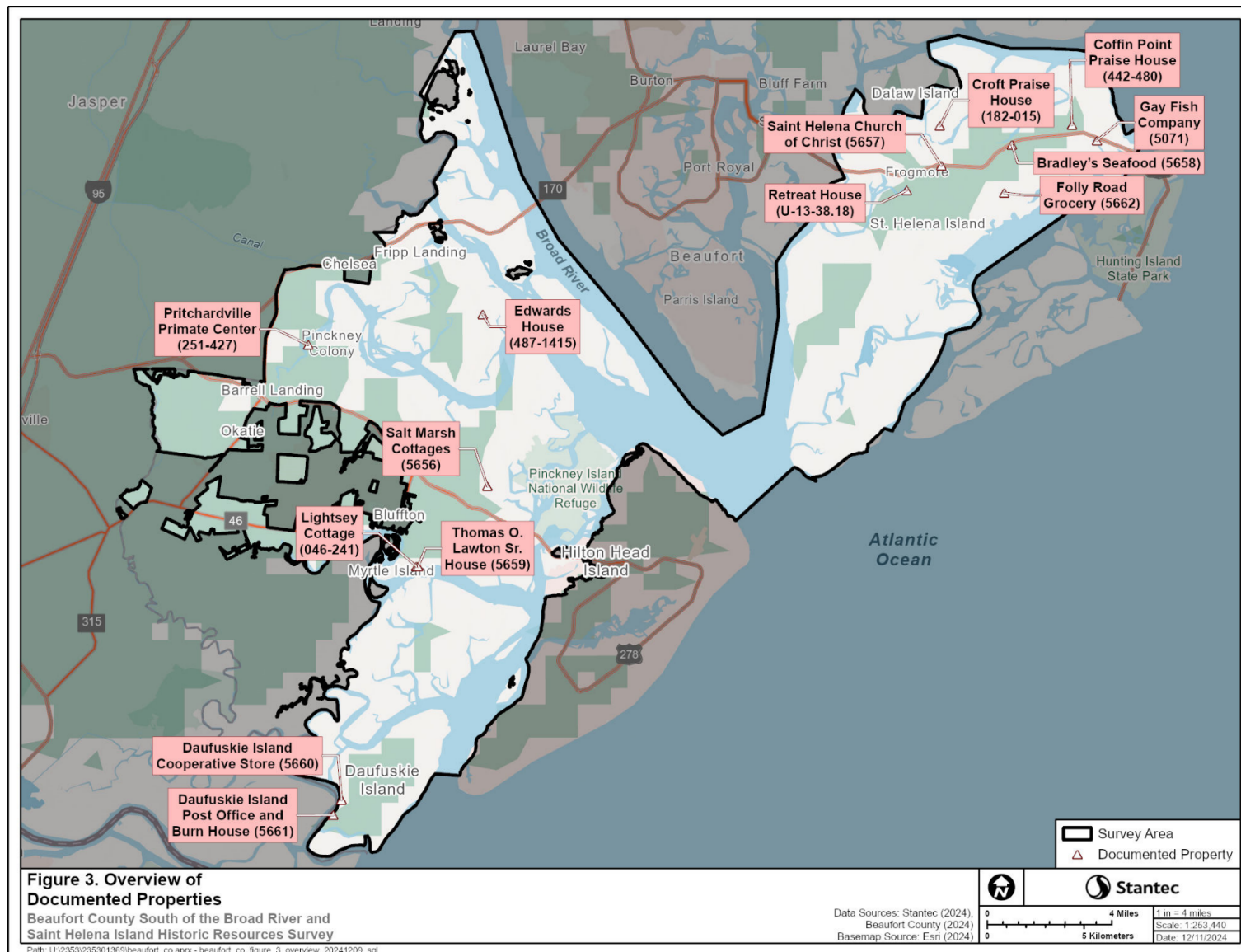
Figure 3. Overview of documented properties.

Figure 4a. Documented resources.
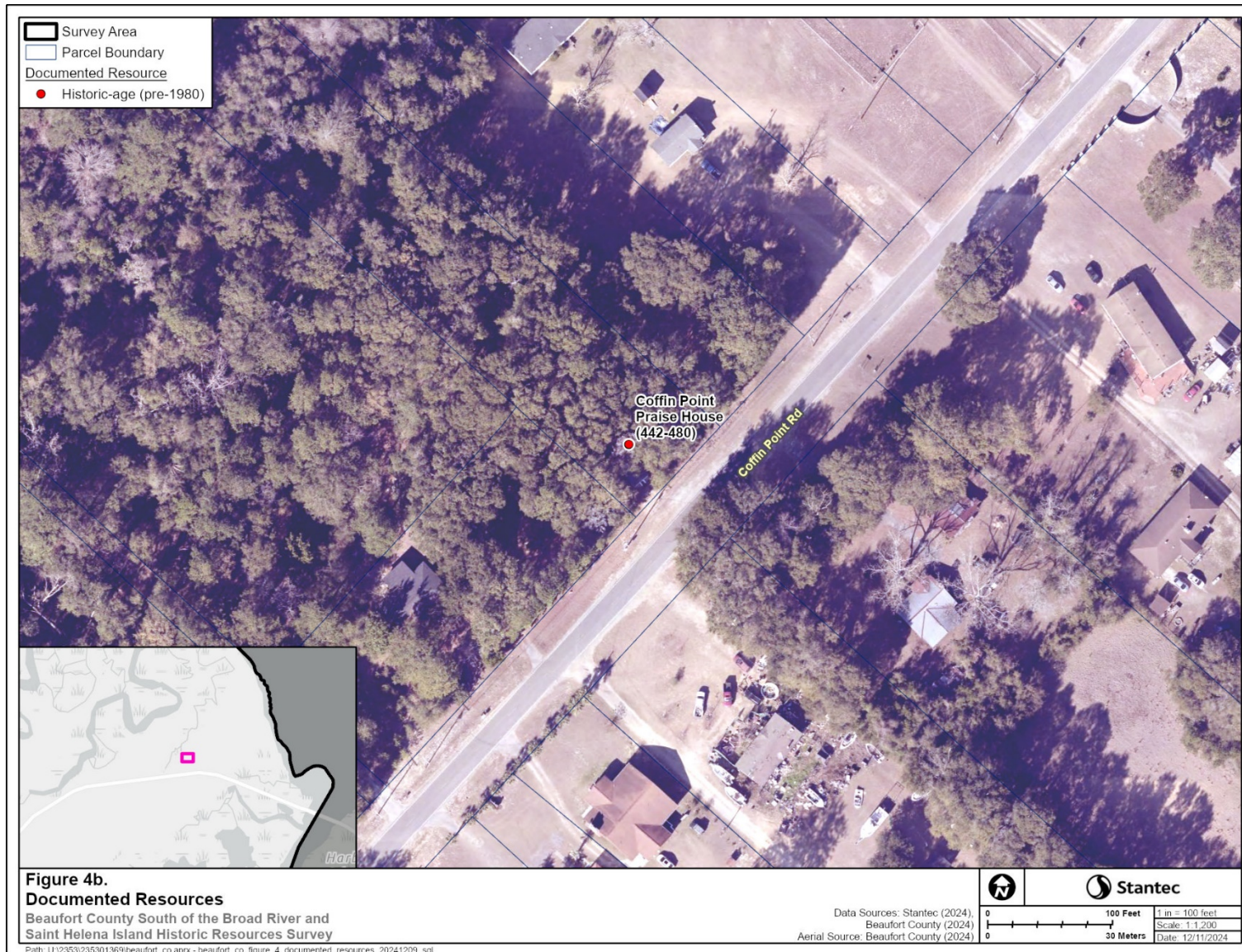
Figure 4b. Documented resources.
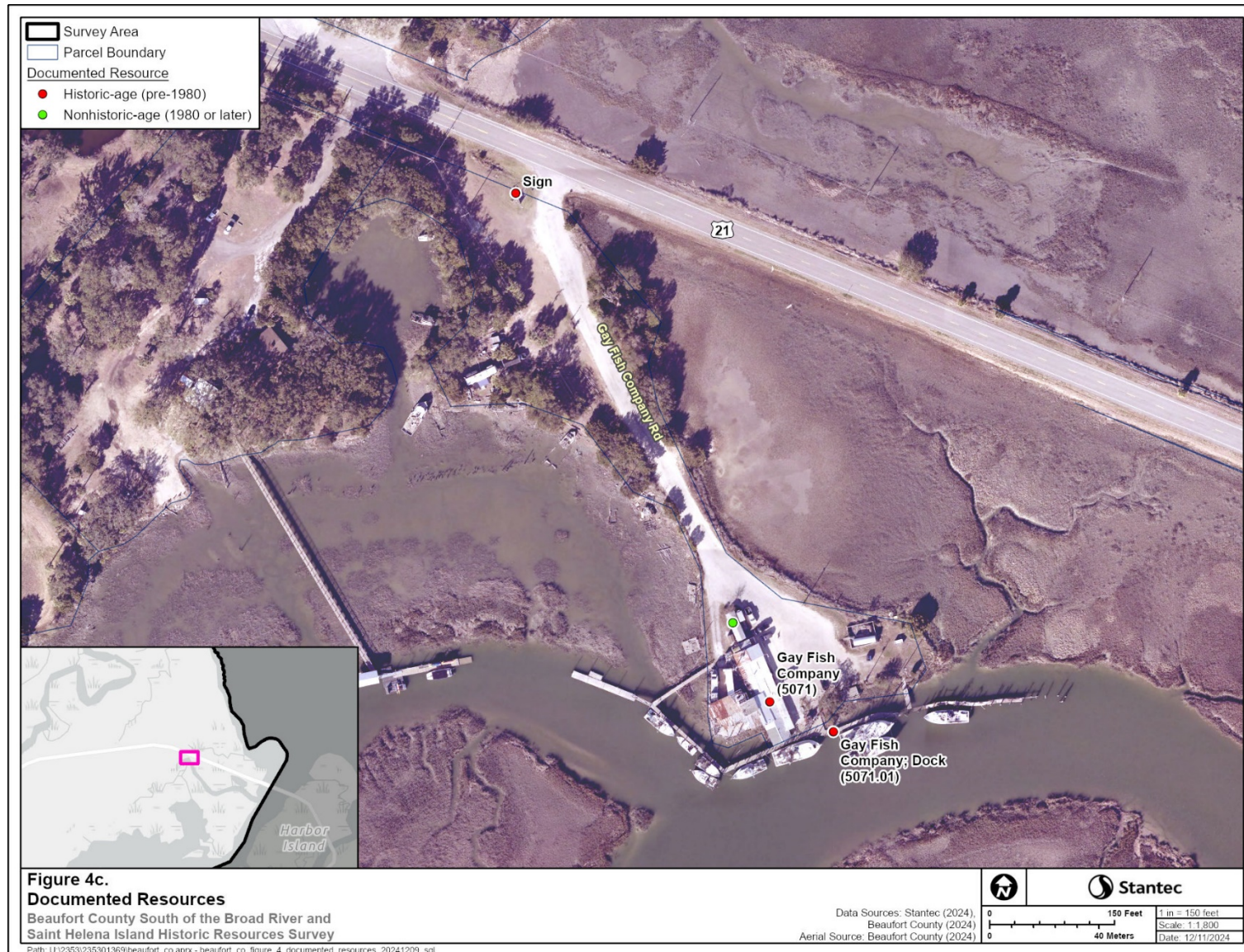
Figure 4c. Documented resources.
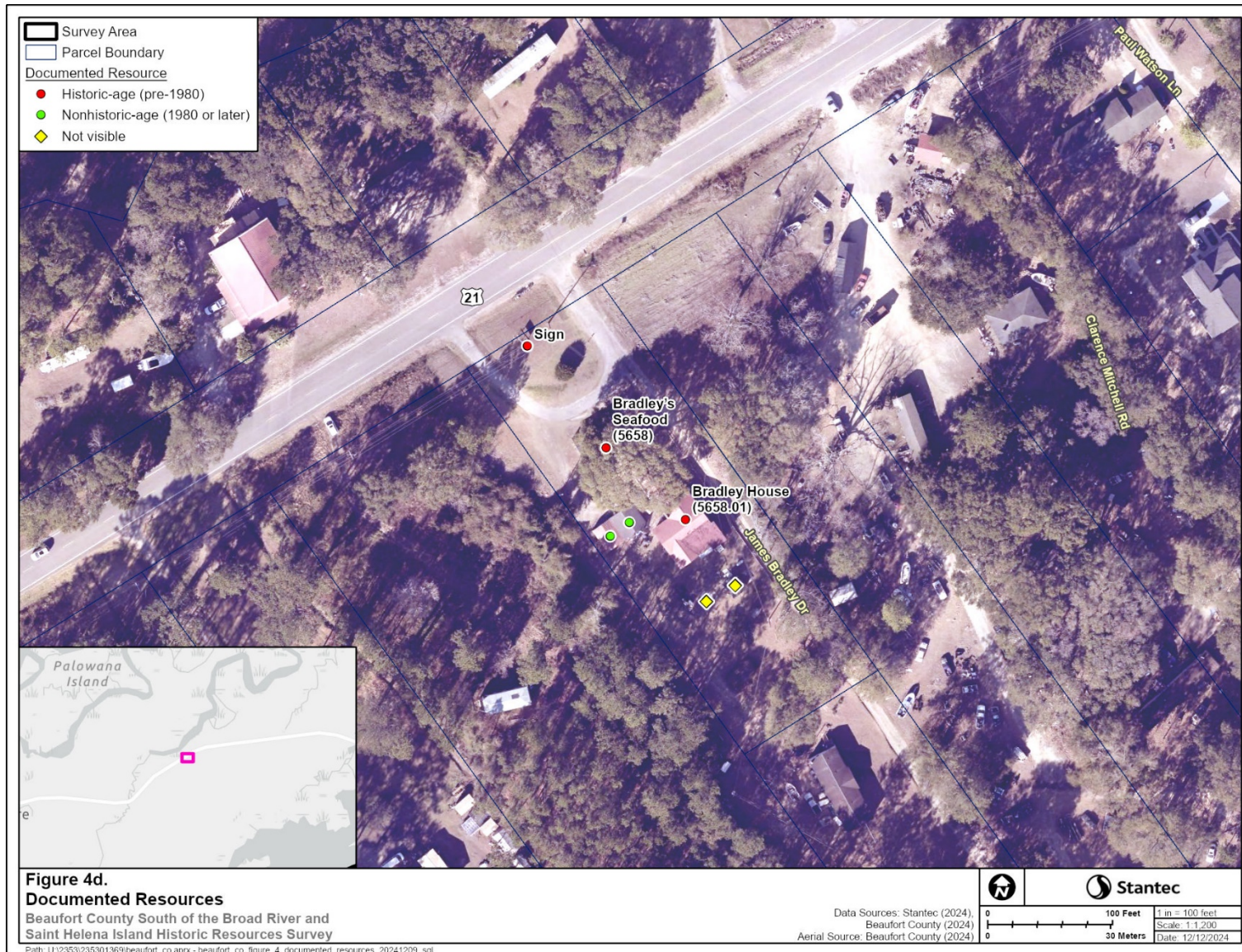
Figure 4d. Documented resources.
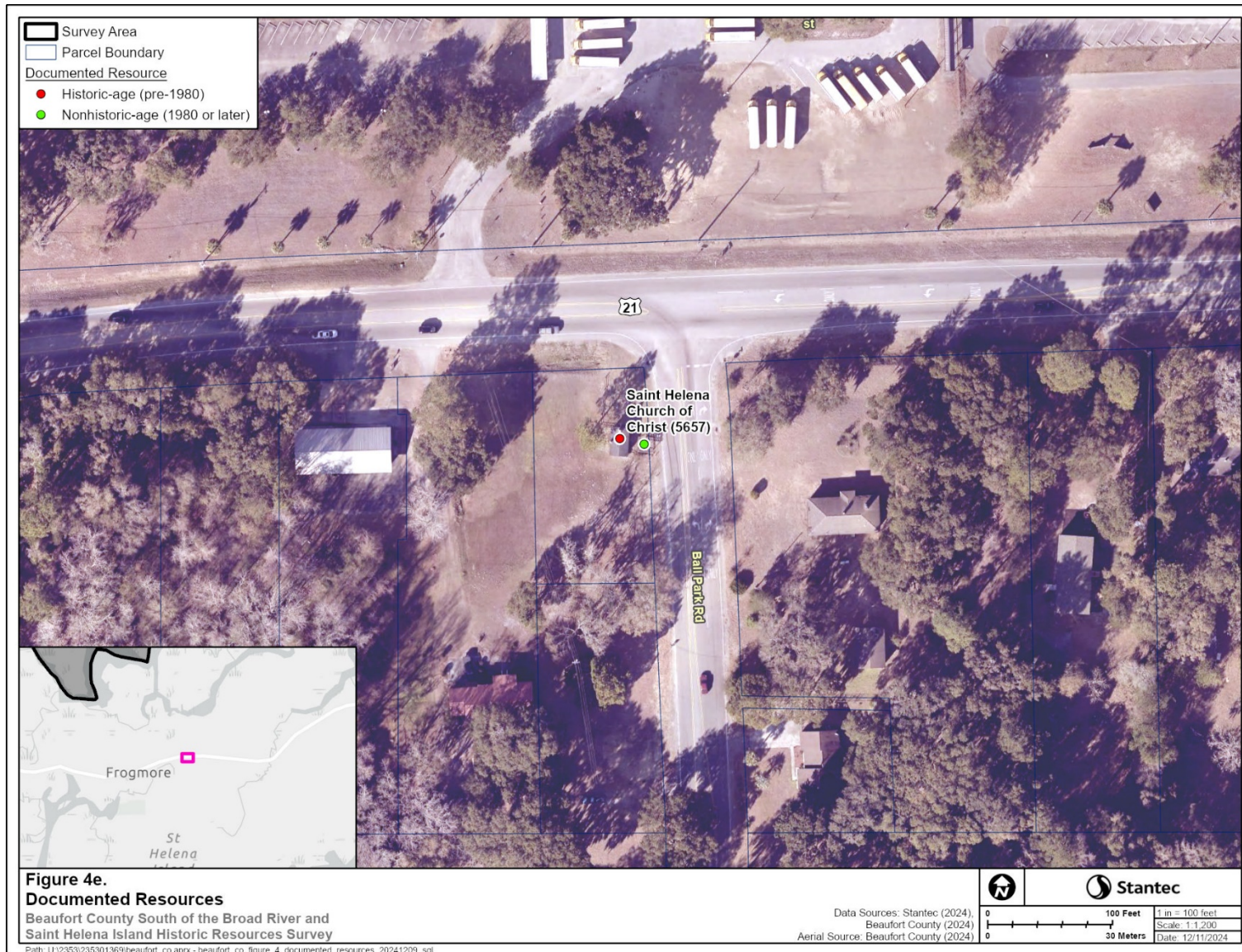
Figure 4e. Documented resources.

Figure 4f. Documented resources.

Figure 4g. Documented resources.
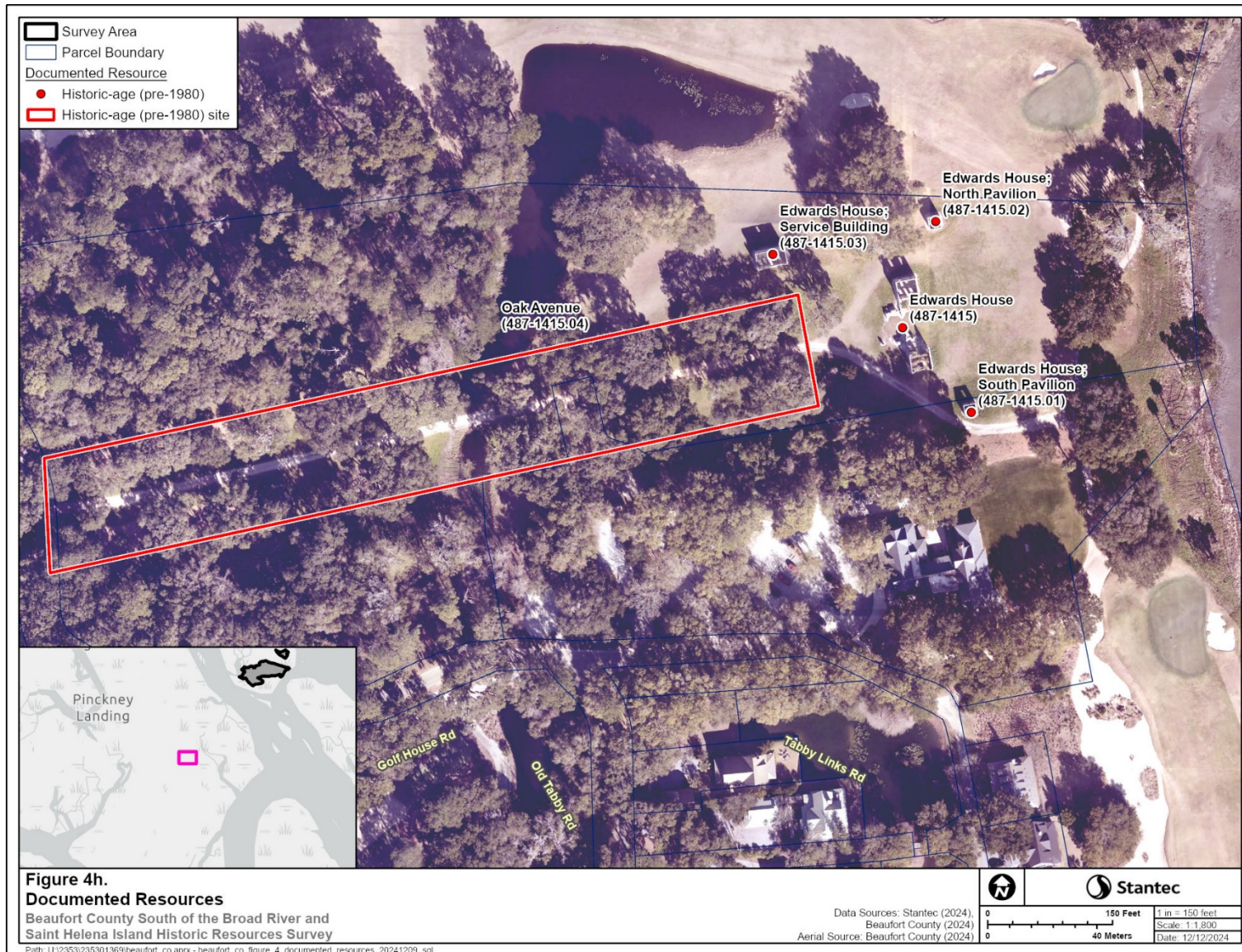
Figure 4h. Documented resources.
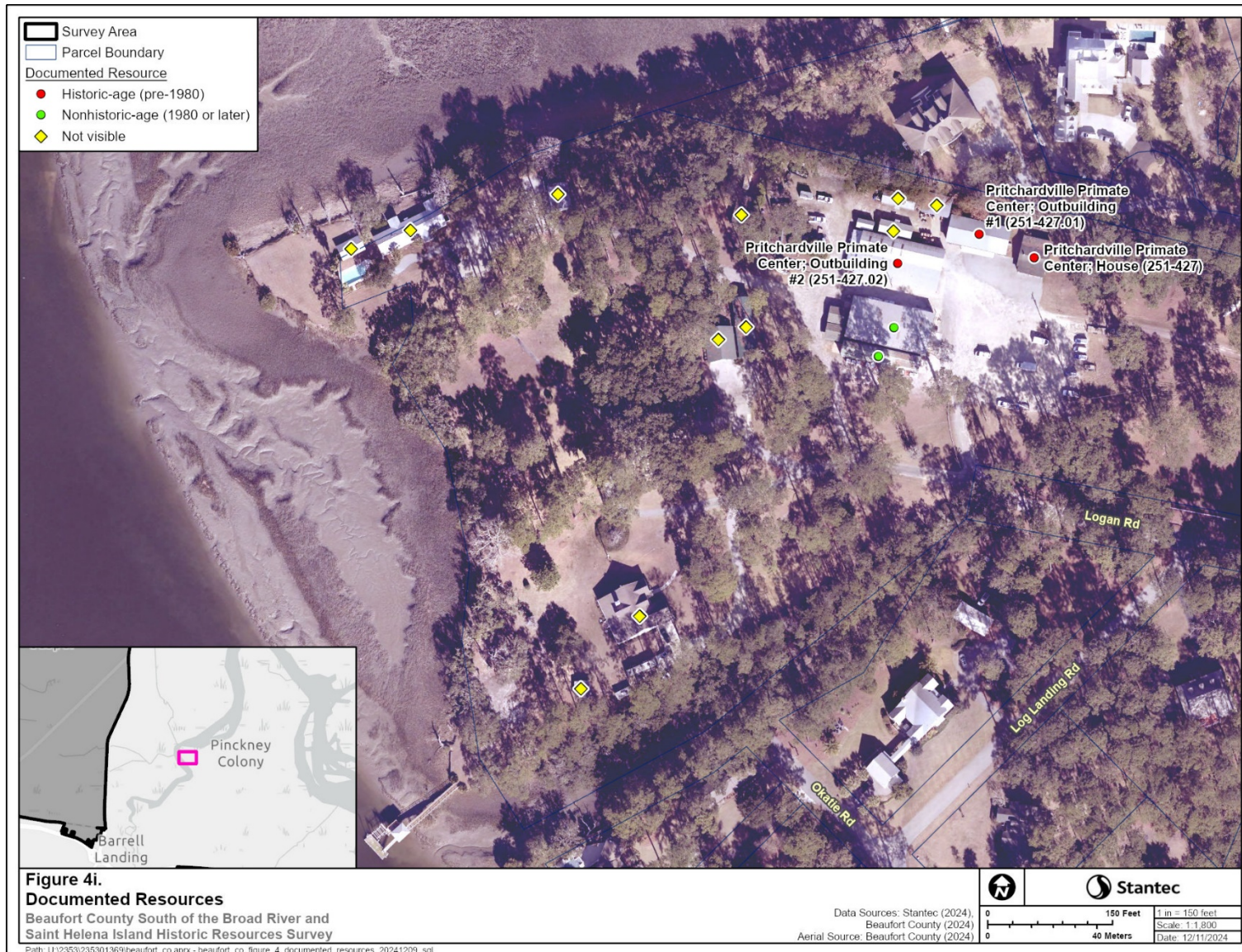
Figure 4i. Documented resources.

Figure 4j. Documented resources.
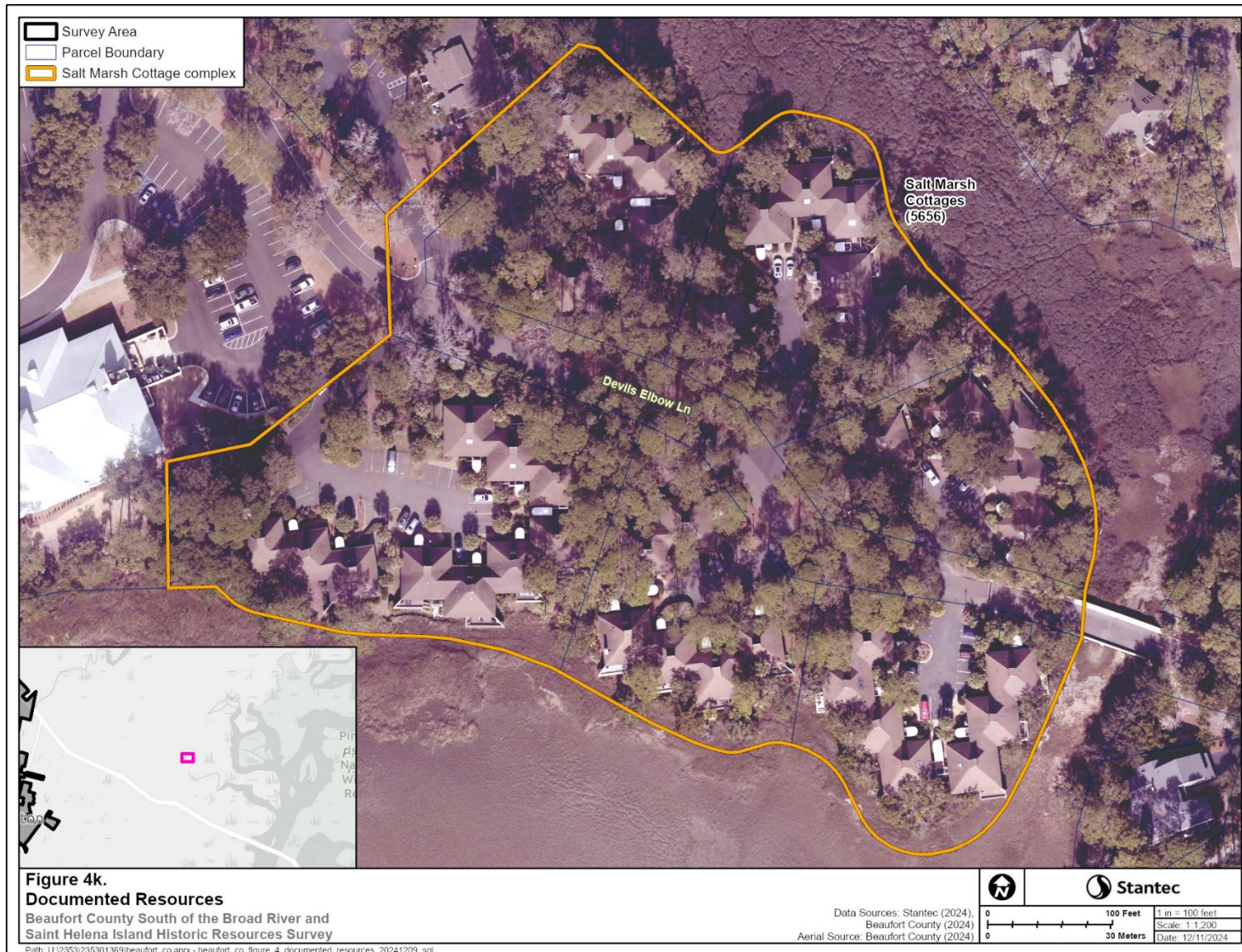
Figure 4k. Documented resources.

Figure 4l. Documented resources.
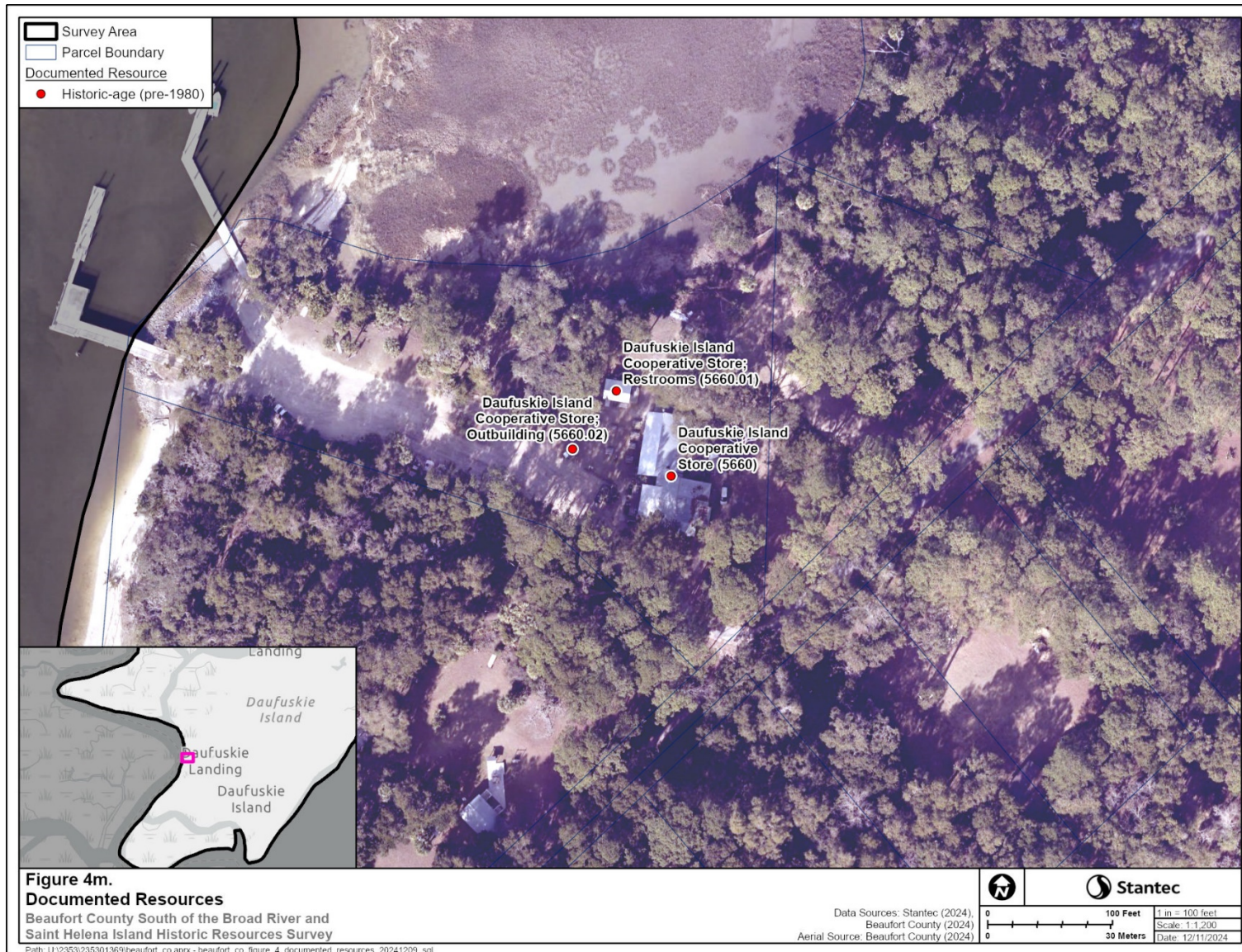
Figure 4m. Documented resources.
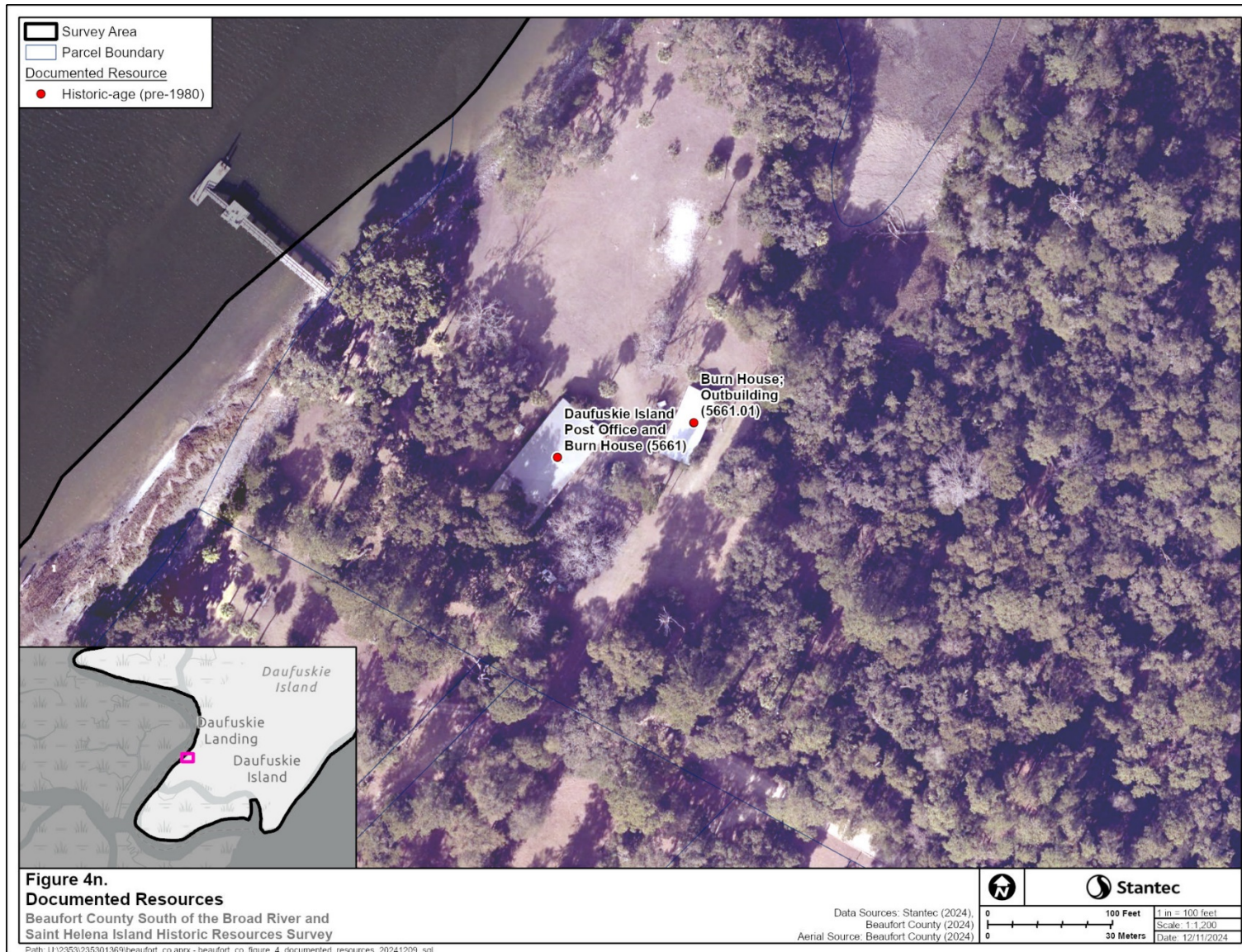
Figure 4n. Documented resources.

5.3 NRHP Recommendations

Of the 14 properties documented, Stantec recommends 7 properties and 1 district eligible for listing in the NRHP. Four of these properties were previously determined eligible by SCDAH but were not subsequently listed in the NRHP. In addition to the 14 properties documented, Stantec completed windshield surveys of 1 NRHP-listed and 1 NHL-listed historic district: Daufuskie Island and Penn Center, respectively. Updates to both districts are recommended. Two previously determined eligible properties—the Lightsey Cottage (046-241) and the Monkey Farm (251-427)—were revisited and are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. One newly recorded resource, the Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House (5659), was deemed potentially eligible in the field but is recommended not eligible for the NRHP upon further research (see **Figure 3**). SCDAH staff have determined that the properties newly recommended eligible meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix B**).

Properties Recommended Individually Eligible for the NRHP

As a result of the survey, Stantec recommends seven properties individually eligible for the NRHP (**Table 10**). Four of these properties were previously determined eligible by SCDAH, and the remaining three were unevaluated. The previously determined eligible properties are the Croft Praise House (182-015), Coffin Point Praise House (442-015), Edwards House Ruins (442-480), and Gay Fish Company (5071). The newly documented and recommended eligible properties are the Saint Helena Church of Christ (5657), Bradley's Seafood (5658), and Folly Road Grocery (5662). Narrative descriptions and recommendations of eligibility, including NRHP criteria, level, area(s), and period(s) of significance, and boundaries for each property follow.

Table 10. Surveyed properties recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/ Location	SCDAH Determination of Eligibility	Recommended NRHP Criteria	Recommended Period of Significance	Recommended NRHP Area(s) of Significance
182-015	Croft Praise House	219 Eddings Point Road	Eligible (1989)	A and C	ca. 1900 to 1975	Architecture, Social History, and Black Ethnic Heritage
442-015	Coffin Point Praise House	61 Coffin Point Road	Eligible (1989)	A and C	1958 to 1975	Architecture, Social History, and Black Ethnic Heritage
442-480	Edwards House Ruins	1 Golf House Road	Eligible (1989)	C	ca. 1790 and ca. 1810	Architecture and Landscape Architecture
5071	Gay Fish Company	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Eligible (2016)	A	ca. 1949 to 1975	Commerce and Industry

Site Number	Name of Property	Address/ Location	SCDAH Determination of Eligibility	Recommended NRHP Criteria	Recommended Period of Significance	Recommended NRHP Area(s) of Significance
5657	Saint Helena Church of Christ	1 Golf House Road	Unevaluated	A and C	1958 to 1975	Architecture, Social History, and Black Ethnic Heritage
5658	Bradley's Seafood	1452 Sea Island Parkway	Unevaluated	A	ca. 1970 to 1975	Commerce, Industry, and Black Ethnic Heritage
5662	Folly Road Grocery	489 Seaside Road	Unevaluated	A	ca. 1960 to 1975	Commerce and Black Ethnic Heritage

Croft Praise House, 182-015

Image 43. The Croft Praise House (182-015) at 219 Eddings Point Road on Saint Helena Island.

Resource 182-015, the Croft Praise House (**Image 43**), was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP at the national level of significance by SCDAH in 1989 under the MPD Form *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935*. It was not subsequently listed in the NRHP due to owner objection. The authors of the MPD identified praise houses as an eligible subtype under the "Resources Associated with Religious Life" property type. The MPD established that to qualify for listing, a praise house should retain its original plan and its "basic integrity of materials and siting."[376] The MPD notes that due to their communal nature, praise houses can be expected to have alterations and additions and that these changes do not diminish a praise house's integrity such as to make it not eligible for the NRHP. Praise houses that meet the registration requirements in the MPD are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration A, Religious Properties, in the Architecture, Religion, Social History, and Black Ethnic

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[376] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Historic Resources of St. Helena Island", F:11.
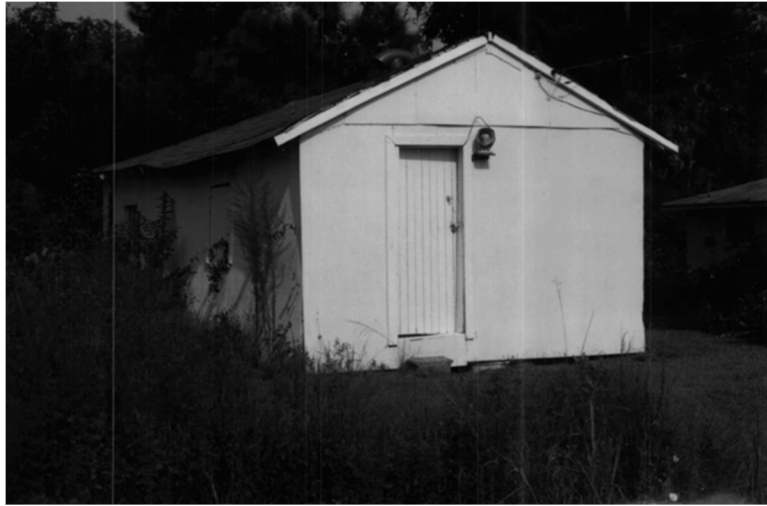
Image 44. The Croft Praise House in 1997 with replacement siding. Source: South Carolina Department of Archives and History 1997.

Heritage areas of significance. The MPD does not specify a level of significance for eligible praise houses.[377]

The Croft Praise House was built ca. 1900 as a house of worship for Black individuals living on the former Croft Place Plantation on Saint Helena Island.[378] Praise houses were small, single-room buildings used by enslaved individuals to worship, often blending traditional African cultural elements and Christianity. After emancipation, Black individuals continued to use praise houses for worshipping, testifying, hymns, and spirituals. On Saint Helena Island, praise houses were the religious, social, and judicial centers of communities. [379] After the end of segregation, Black residents began to attend larger, more centralized churches and praise house attendance decreased. Although the use of praise houses declined beginning in the mid-twentieth century, sources indicate the Croft Praise House was used until at least 2010.[380] In ca. 1968, a single-family residence (182-015.01) with two outbuildings (182-015.02 and 182-015.03) was constructed immediately north of the Croft Praise House on the praise house parcel and an adjacent parcel.

Reconnaissance-level research did not reveal a record of sales for the Croft Praise House parcel, but the current owner of the parcel and the ownership history of the adjacent parcel to the north indicate it has likely been passed down through family. Currently, the Croft Praise House parcel is owned by Thomas Heyward, Jr.; however, records indicate he passed away in 1990.[381] Heyward was the husband of Blanche Chaplin Heyward (1924–2000), and the two resided in the dwelling adjacent to the Croft Praise House. Blanche Chaplin Heyward was the daughter of Philip Chaplin (1887–1938) and Rebecca Polite Smalls-Chaplin (1888–1965).[382] Beaufort County assessor data indicate Philip Chaplin owned the parcel immediately north of the Croft Praise House, which is the location of two outbuildings associated with the Heyward residence.[383] The Chaplins are a Black family, and their surname can likely be traced to Tombee Plantation. Thomas B. Chaplin established Tombee Plantation on Saint Helena Island in the eighteenth

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[377] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Historic Resources of St. Helena Island", F:10–F:11.
[378] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Building Inventory Form: U-13-15, Beaufort County, 1997.
[379] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* F12, F14, F24, F25.
[380] Kidd, "Faint Praise," 1, 9.
[381] Beaufort County Assessor's Office, Property ID R300 010 000 0047 0000, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2024; Find A Grave, PFC Thomas Heyward Jr., Memorial 2950195, 2000.
[382] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Blanche Chaplin Heyward," July 30, 2000, 2, Obituary; Ancestry/Family Tree Contributor, Seabrook/Jones Family Tree, 2024.
[383] Beaufort County Clerk, Deed Record 1646:1647, Beaufort, South Carolina, October 15, 2002.

century, and many of the descendants of those enslaved at Tombee still carry the Chaplin name.[384] No direct association between the Croft Praise House and Philip Chaplin or his descendants was determined.

The Croft Praise House is a small wood-frame building with a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, wood weatherboard cladding, single six-light wood-frame windows, boarded windows, and a single wood plank door. Between 2008 and 2013, the building's replacement plywood siding (**Image 44**) was removed and the walls were clad with shiplap siding or the historical shiplap siding under the plywood was restored.[385] This was likely completed during a 2010 effort to repair and restore the building.[386] The prior survey form for the Croft Praise House incorrectly used a photograph and the address of the NRHP-listed Eddings Point Community Praise House (182-018). The correct photograph for the Croft Praise House is on the survey record for the Eddings Point Community Praise House.

Stantec recommends that the Croft Praise House is still eligible for listing in the NRHP under the *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935* MPD. The Croft Praise House is significant for its association with the distinct Gullah Geechee culture of the Lowcountry's sea islands. The building was a center of community on Saint Helena Island and was integral to the religious practices of Black residents. The Croft Praise House also embodies the distinctive physical characteristics of a praise house with its wood-frame construction, wood cladding, one-story height, gable roof, and small size. The building retains all aspects of integrity. Although its cladding was changed in ca. 2010 from plywood to shiplap, the current shiplap siding is either the historical siding or replacement cladding that likely more closely resembles the building's original wall treatment. The prior determination of eligibility of the Croft Praise House did not specify areas of significance, a level of significance, a period of significance, or a property boundary. In consideration of the MPD, Stantec recommends that the Croft Praise House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the Architecture, Social History, and Black Ethnic Heritage areas of significance at the local level of significance with a period of significance from ca. 1900 to 1975, corresponding with the building's estimated construction date to 50 years ago.[387] The property is recommended eligible at the local level of significance because it is significant within the context of the Sea Islands.[388] The property meets Criterion Consideration A, which stipulates that a religious property is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance. The Croft Praise House derives its significance from its association with Gullah Geechee culture and its physical characteristics that embody the utilitarian praise house building type. The recommended boundary of the Croft Praise House corresponds to the building's 1-acre parcel, R300 010 000 0046 0000, encompassing the building and the surrounding land historically associated with it

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[384] Jim Littlejohn, "Chaplin Name Pervades the Carolina Lowcountry," n.d., The Heritage Library: Digital Content.
[385] Google Maps, Google Street View: 219 Eddings Point Road, 2008; Google Maps, Google Street View: 219 Eddings Point Road, 2013.
[386] Kidd, "Faint Praise," 1, 9.
[387] The MPD identifies Religion as one of the applicable areas of significance for praise houses; however, SCDAH staff have indicated that praise houses would likely not be eligible under Religion today because of changes in the way the NPS considers religious significance.
[388] Though the Croft Praise House was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP at the national level of significance, SCDAH staff reviewing this project have identified the local level of significance as more appropriate for the survey area's praise houses.

(**Figure 5**). The single-family residence on the parcel (182-015.01) is recommended as noncontributing. There are no known associations between the residence and the praise house, and the residence is a typical Ranch-style residence that does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.
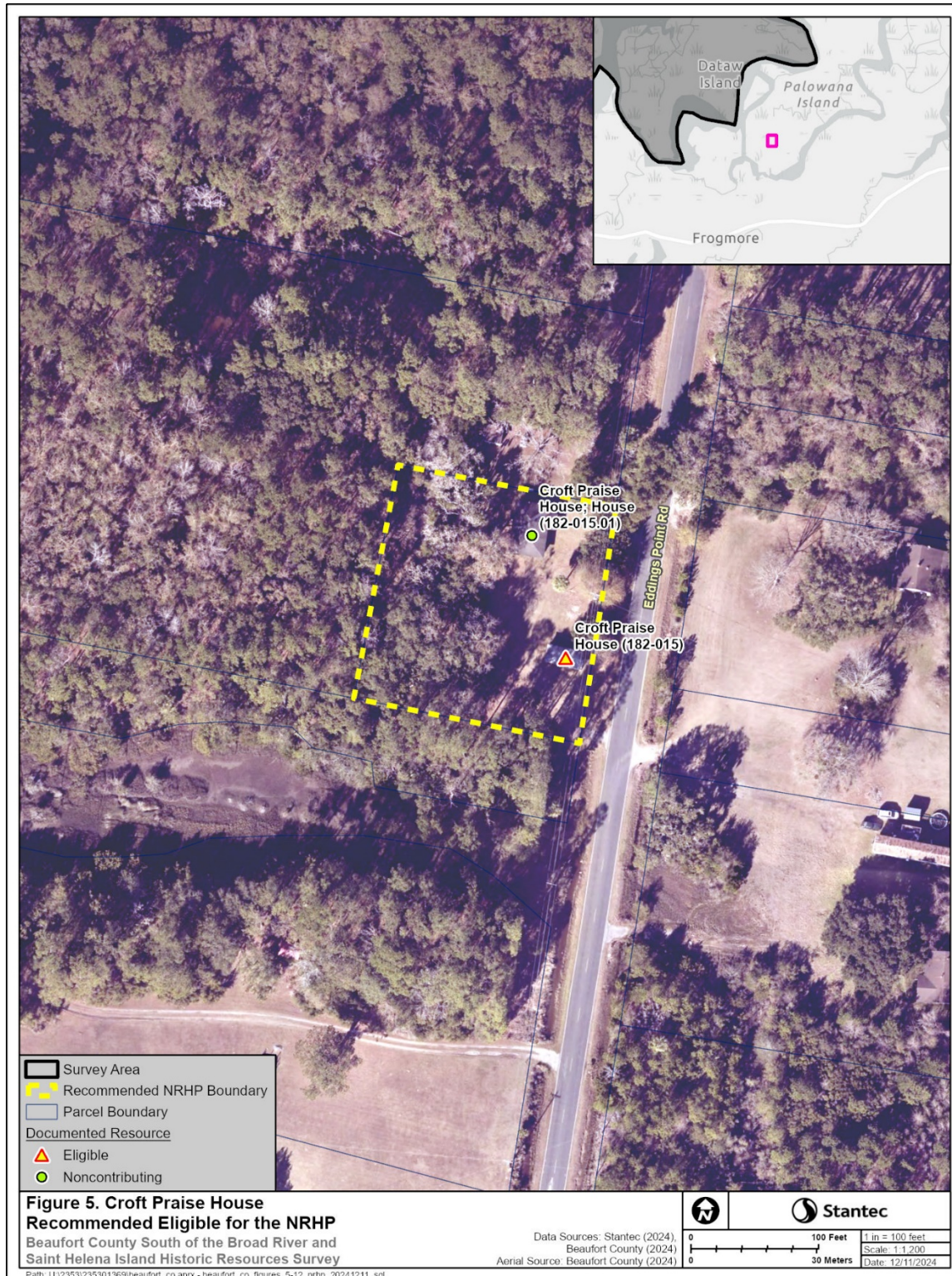
Figure 5. The recommended eligible Croft Praise House property.

Coffin Point Praise House, 442-480

Image 45. The Coffin Point Praise House (442-408) at 61 Coffin Point Road on Saint Helena Island.

Image 46. The Coffin Point Praise House in 1997. Since this photograph, portions of the building's rough-cut weatherboard were replaced with machine-cut weatherboard. Source: South Carolina Department of Archives and History 1997.

Resource 442-480, the Coffin Point Praise House (**Image 45**), was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP at the national level of significance by SCDAH in 1989 under the MPD Form *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935*. It was not subsequently listed in the NRHP due to owner objection. The first Coffin Point Praise House was built ca. 1900 on the former Coffin Point Plantation on Saint Helena Island and was used as a place of worship by the Black community.[389] In 1940, the praise house was destroyed by a hurricane. The original location and appearance of the Coffin Point Praise House is unknown. After the 1940 hurricane, Rosa Jenkins donated a portion of her land for the praise house to be rebuilt on, and it was finished by 1942. In 1958, the building was severely damaged by a fire, and community member Frank "Billy Boy" Jenkins rebuilt the praise house using his own funds and wood sourced from a shed on his property.[390]

The Coffin Point Praise House parcel is identified in Beaufort County assessor data as owned by Rosa Jenkins #2. The property is likely owned by a Rosa Jenkins heir. The building is a small wood-frame building with a front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, wood weatherboard cladding, single four-light wood-frame windows, and a single

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[389] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Building Inventory Form: U-13-480, Beaufort County, 1997.
[390] Kidd, "Faint Praise," 1, 9; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Spring Tour of Homes," March 20, 2009, 2C.

centered wood plank door. The building was altered with replacement wood entry stairs ca. 1990, and some rough-cut weatherboard was replaced with machine-cut weatherboard post-1997 (**Image 46**).

Stantec recommends that the Coffin Point Praise House is still eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building retains all aspects of integrity. Although the building was altered with some replacement weatherboard siding after its documentation in 1997, the amount of replacement siding is minimal and it reflects the building's continued importance to the community. The prior determination of eligibility of the Coffin Point Praise House did not specify areas of significance, a level of significance, a period of significance, or a property boundary. Stantec recommends that the Coffin Point Praise House is eligible under Criteria A and C in the Architecture, Social History, and Black Ethnic Heritage areas of significance at the local level of significance with a period of significance from ca. 1958 to 1975, corresponding with the building's estimated construction date to 50 years ago. The property is recommended eligible at the local level of significance for the same reasons as the Croft Praise House. The property meets Criterion Consideration A, as it derives its significance from its association with Gullah Geechee culture and its physical characteristics that embody the utilitarian praise house building type. The recommended boundary for the Coffin Point Praise House corresponds to the building's 7-acre parcel, R300 012 000 0055 0000, encompassing the building and its surrounding land historically associated with it (**Figure 6**). Due to the building's construction date, which was erroneously previously recorded as ca. 1900, it does not meet the registration requirements established under the *Historic Resources of St. Helena Island, c. 1740–c. 1935* MPD. However, Stantec recommends the resource is eligible, as the reconstructions of the building in 1942 and 1958 reflect its importance to the island's Black community and its continued use through the twentieth century.
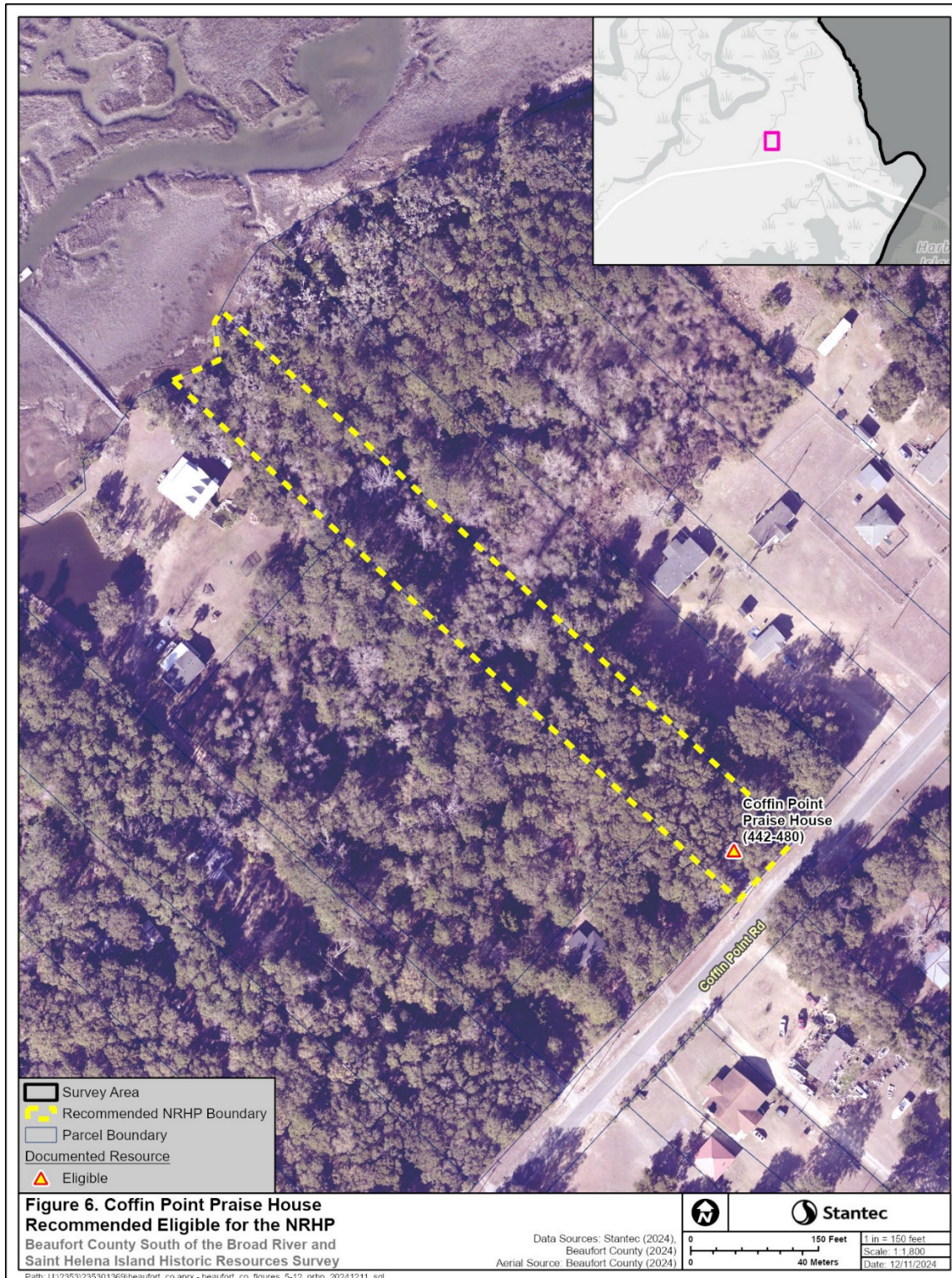
Figure 6. The recommended eligible Coffin Point Praise House property.

Edwards House Complex, 487-1415

Image 47. The Edwards House Complex (487-1415 to 487-1415.04) at 1 Golf House Road on Spring Island, facing southeast.

Resource 487-1415, the Edwards House Complex (**Image 47**), was previously determined eligible for the NRHP by SCDAH under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance and Criterion D in the Archaeology area of significance in 1998 during the *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. The property was not subsequently listed. The Edwards House Complex encompasses five resources: the Edwards House ruin (487-1415), the South Pavilion ruin (487-1415.01), the North Pavilion ruin (487-1415.02), the Service Building ruin (487-1415.03), and Oak Avenue (487-1415.04).

According to the 1998 *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey*, the Edwards House Complex was "at least in part determined eligible" for the NRHP by SCDAH in 1990, and its boundaries included the five resources documented in 1997.[391] All five resources were recommended as contributing to the complex in the 1998 survey. Only the Edwards House ruin (487-1415) is depicted on ArchSite, where it is categorized as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Edwards House Complex is on the former Spring Island Plantation, obtained by Scotsman John Conchran in 1706 through a land grant from the crown.[392] The plantation was passed down through the descendants of John Cochran over the next century, eventually to George Barksdale. The Edwards House was built during Barksdale's occupancy of Spring Island Plantation. His grandson, George Edwards, added to the family home in the early nineteenth century and constructed other buildings on the plantation. During Edwards' ownership of the plantation, enslaved labor was used to cultivate Sea Island cotton. By 1830, Edwards held more than 300 individuals in slavery, and by 1850, over 70 percent of Spring Island had been converted to agricultural fields. Edwards died in 1859, and his son, George B. Edwards, assumed control of the plantation. By 1862, much of Spring Island Plantation was abandoned.[393]

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[391] Harvey et al., *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey,* V:5.
[392] Spring Island Trust, Spring Island History, 2024.
[393] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415, Beaufort County, 1997; Spring Island Trust, Spring Island History.

The Edwards House ruin, the largest on the property, dates to ca. 1790 during George Barksdale's residency on Spring Island Plantation. The residence was originally a two-story building constructed of tabby.[394] Oak Avenue, a 600-foot-long dirt roadway lined with mature oak trees running east to the Edwards House, also dates to ca. 1790.[395] In ca. 1810, George Edwards added two wings to the Edwards House. The two-story wings flanked the building's original volume, creating a U-shaped form, and a porch was added.[396]

The three other ruins at the Edwards House Complex—the South Pavilion, the North Pavilion, and the Service Building—date to ca. 1810. The South Pavilion is a small, nearly square-shaped tabby building with a single door, window openings on each elevation, and some extant stucco siding. The North Pavilion is of a similar design but has no window openings and no extant tabby cladding. The South Pavilion was likely historically used as an office, and the North Pavilion was likely historically used as a storage building.[397] The last ruin, the Service Building, is the second largest ruin in the complex. It is a two-story tabby building with three entry bays. This building was likely used as quarters for enslaved individuals or servants.[398] Today, none of the buildings in the Edwards House Complex have extant roofs, windows, doors, or interior features. Only the South Pavilion has remnants of its original stucco cladding, and some walls are only partially extant.

Stantec recommends that the Edwards House Complex is still eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although the buildings are in a ruinous state, they retain their integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The only alteration to the property since its determination of eligibility in 1990 and reassessment in 1997 is the addition of bracing to the south wing of the Edwards House ruin. This bracing is minimally visually obtrusive and presumably necessary for the ruin's continued preservation. The complex lacks integrity of setting and materials due to the construction of a golf course adjacent to the ruins in the late 1980s and the loss of materials—including roofing, windows, doors, exterior cladding, and interior features—prior to the complex's determination of eligibility in 1990. The prior determination of eligibility of the Edwards House Complex did not specify a period of significance or a specific property boundary. Stantec recommends that the property is eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture and Landscape Architecture areas of significance at the local level of significance for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of tabby construction and the designed landscapes of southern plantations. Tabby, a type of concrete comprised of sand, lime, and oyster shells, was a common building method used by early settlers of the Lowcountry. Tabby was mixed and poured like board-formed concrete and was generally covered with a coat of protective stucco. The resources in the Edwards House Complex retain their tabby construction, and their construction process is evident through the visible lines of the forms used to shape the tabby and the remaining portions of stucco coating. Oak Avenue reflects the

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[394] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415, 1997.
[395] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415.04, Beaufort County, 1997.
[396] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415, 1997.
[397] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415.01, Beaufort County, 1997; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415.02, Beaufort County, 1997.
[398] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Intensive-Level Site Inventory Form: U-13-1415.03, Beaufort County, 1997; Virginia Barrettmitter Price, "Edward House & Dependencies (Ruins), Old House Road, Spring Island, Pinckney Landing, Beaufort County, South Carolina," U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey (n.d.), Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS SC-868).

common practice of plating oak allées—formal paths or streets lined on both sides by plantings—on plantations in the southeast United States. Oaks were commonly used for allées in the southeast due to their natural prevalence in the landscape. In addition to providing a grand entrance for visitors to a property, oak allées also provided shade and, when facing a river, provided cooling breezes. Oak lined entry roads are recognized as a character-defining feature of southern plantations.[399]

The recommended period of significance for Criterion C is ca. 1790 and ca. 1810, the years the extant ruins were constructed. All extant resources associated with the property are recommended contributing: the Edwards House (487-1415), the South Pavilion (487-1415.01), the North Pavilion (487-1415.02), the Service Building (487-1415.03), and Oak Avenue (487-1415.04). The recommended boundary is 7.1-acres and encompasses all the ruins in the complex, Oak Avenue, and the immediately adjacent land around the ruins that has not been developed into a golf course (**Figure 7**).

The Edwards House Complex is likely also eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D in the Archaeology area of significance; however, archaeological reassessment was beyond the scope of this survey.[400]

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[399] Suzannah Smith Miles, "Lowcountry Allées, the Picture-perfect Promenade," May, 2019; 100 Oaks Project, The Oldest Oak Allées in Louisiana, 2020; National Park Service, Southern Live Oak at Oakland Plantation, 2021.
[400] Colin Brooker et al., *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*, Chicora Foundation (1990).
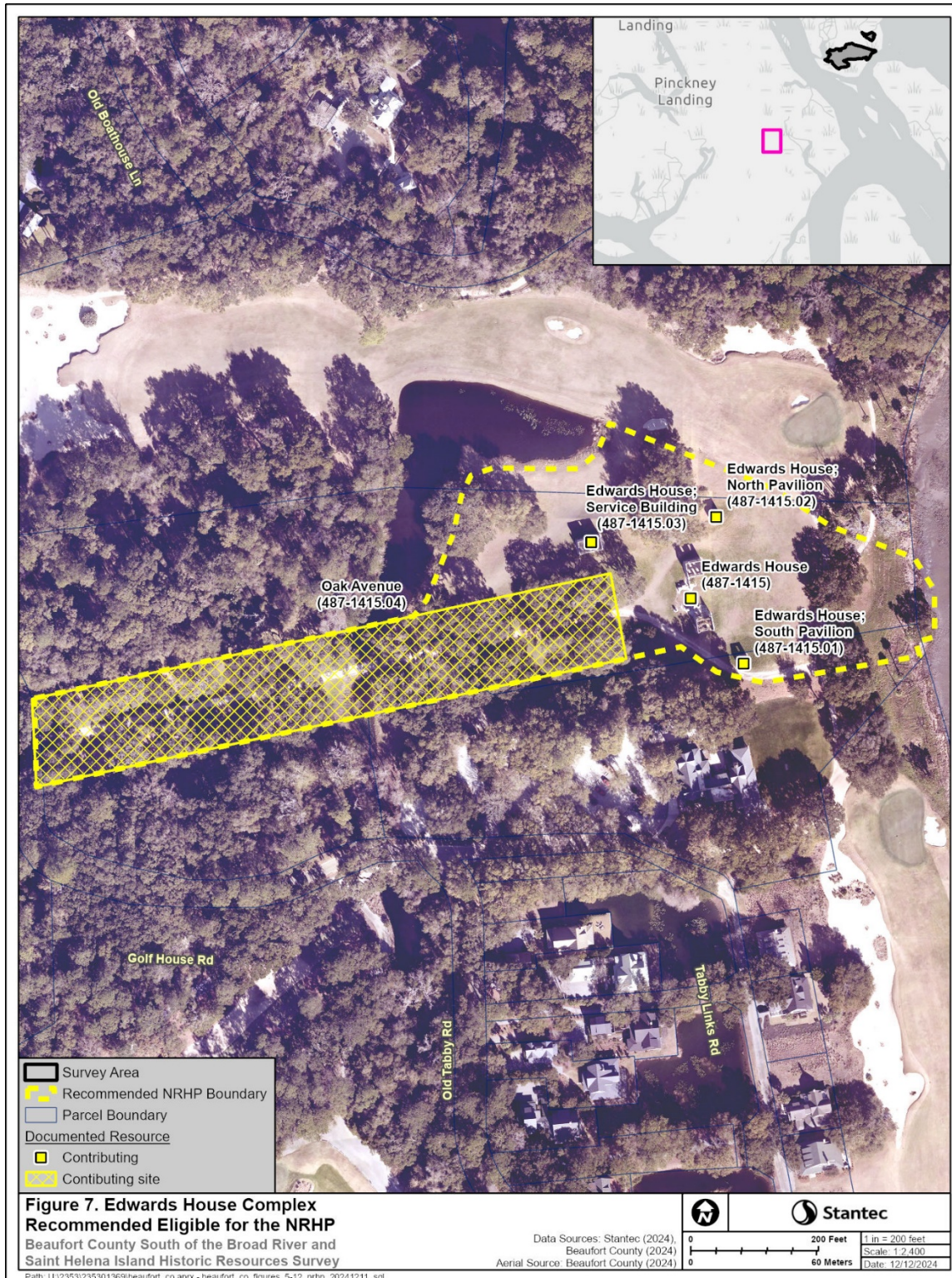
Figure 7. The recommended eligible Edwards House Complex property.

Gay Fish Company, 5071

Image 48. The Gay Fish Company (5071) at 1948 Sea Island Parkway on Saint Helena Island.
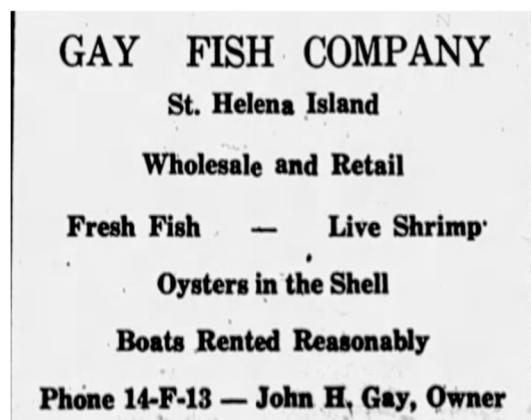

Image 49. A 1949 advertisement for the Gay Fish Company's wholesale and retail sales. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1949.

Resource 5071, the Gay Fish Company (previously recorded as Gay's Seafood Company; **Image 48)**, was previously determined eligible for the NRHP by SCDAH in 2016 during the *Cultural Resources Survey of the US 21 Harbor River Bridge Replacement Project*. John H. Gay founded Gay Fish Company, Inc., on Saint Helena Island in 1947 "to engage in trawling and fishing for shrimp and other seafood."[401] The following year, John and his wife, Hilda, moved from their home on Lady's Island to Saint Helena to establish the family business. They completed a dock for their trawlers in ca. 1949, and in ca. 1952, the company building at 1948 Sea Island Parkway was completed.[402] The Gay Fish Company weathered the decline of the shrimping industry in Beaufort County in the late twentieth century and remains a family-owned and operated business. The family has attributed its success to its retail storefront; most of the family's business comes from tourists during the summer season (**Image 49**).[403]

The Gay Fish Company is on the Harbor River on the northeast side of Saint Helena Island. It encompasses the ca. 1952 processing and retail building, a ca. 1949 dock that could not be viewed from the right of way (5071.01), and a nonhistoric-age outbuilding. The processing and retail building is a concrete block building with three distinct volumes: a one-story long and low rectangular volume to the east, a smaller one-story volume with a higher roof line to the north, and a two-story volume to the

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[401] *The State*, "New Companies Get Charters," November 19, 1947, 10B.
[402] Tim Barnwell, "The Gay Family: History of Shrimping in Beaufort," *Beaufort Lifestyle*, January 1, 2020; Sheldon Owens and Joshua N. Fletcher, *U.S. 21 Bridge Replacement Project over the Harbor River, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Environmental Assessment and Programmatic 4(f) Evaluation, Appendix M—Cultural Resources Report and Memorandum of Agreement*, Brockington and Associates (2016), 54.
[403] Barnwell, "The Gay Family."

west. The main entry to the retail portion of the building is on the east elevation and consists of a single door in a recessed entry bay. The building has been altered with additions to its north and south elevations between 1955 and 1983, an addition to its west elevation ca. 1990, and the replacement of its primary entry door at an unknown date.

Stantec recommends that the Gay Fish Company is still eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has not been altered since it was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2016, and it retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to at least one nonhistoric-age addition and a replacement primary door. SCDAH determined the property eligible under Criterion A, but areas of significance, a level of significance, a period of significance, and a property boundary were not specified. Stantec recommends that the Gay Fish Company is eligible under Criterion A in the Commerce and Industry areas of significance at the local level of significance for its association with the seafood industry in Beaufort County during the twentieth century and as one of the few shrimping companies in the county to persist through the twentieth century. The recommended period of significance is from ca. 1949 to 1975, corresponding with the associated dock's estimated construction date to 50 years ago. The recommended boundary corresponds to the building's 2.57-acre parcel, R300 013 000 088A 0000, and the footprint of its associated docks (**Figure 8**). This boundary encompasses the Gay Fish Company building, dock, outbuilding, access road, and sign along Sea Island Parkway. The ca. 1949 dock on the property is recommended a contributing resource, a small historic-age sign at the front of property is recommended a contributing feature, and the nonhistoric-age outbuilding is recommended as noncontributing.
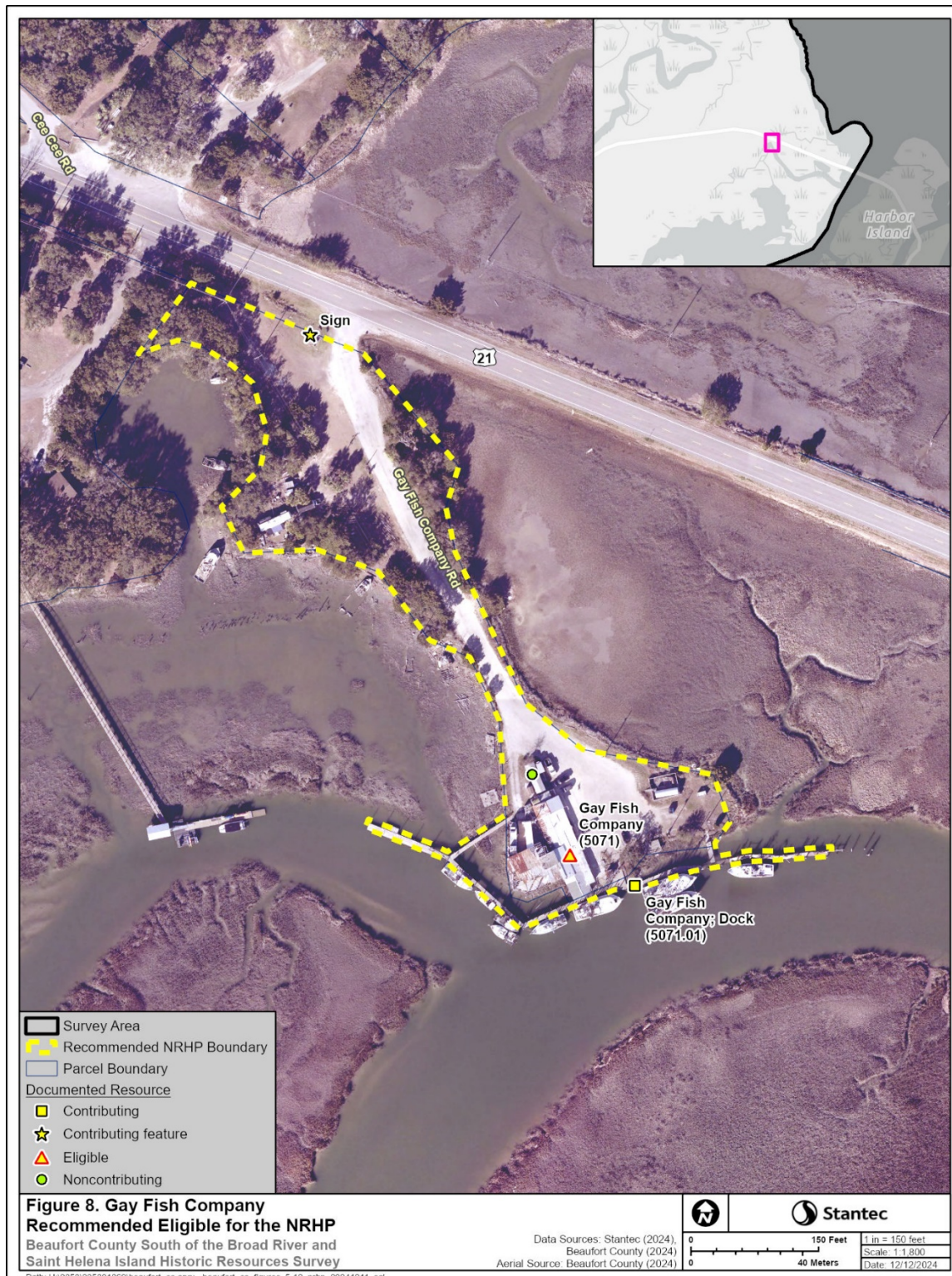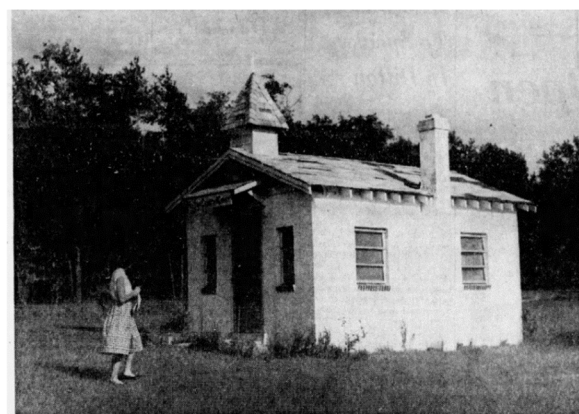
Figure 8. The recommended eligible Gay Fish Company property.

Saint Helena Church of Christ, 5657

Image 50. The Saint Helena Prayer Chapel (5657) at 1006 Sea Island Parkway on Saint Helena Island.

Lowcountry's Tiny House of Worship

Image 51. The Saint Helena Prayer Chapel in 1962. Source: Brown 1962.

Resource 5657, the Saint Helena Church of Christ (**Image 50** and **Image 51**), is a newly recorded resource. The Saint Helena Church of Christ was organized in August 1958, and shortly after its chapel was built.[404] Sources indicate that the congregation was active beginning in at least 1956 and held a gospel meeting in a tent at this location (**Image 52**).[405] Eva Singleton (née Graham) and Cleveland Singleton, Black farmers on Saint Helana Island, donated a half-acre lot for the congregation's house of worship.[406] Eva Singleton, one of the church founders, was prompted to establish the Saint Helena Church of Christ because her and two other women had no place to worship. When the church was built, the congregation initially consisted of just three members, presumably Eva Singleton and the other two women; by 1966, the congregation grew to 12.[407]

In 1989, the Saint Helena Church of Christ congregation deeded their chapel to Ben Johnson, Jr., and Ruthie M. Johnson, who purchased a residence on an adjacent parcel in 1980.[408] By the early 2000s, the Saint Helena Church of Christ was abandoned. Its cross fell from its steeple, and weeds were overtaking the building. Ben Johnson, with the aid of volunteers from the Brotherhood of Saint Helena Baptist Church, restored the building in 2003. They reconstructed the steeple and cross, replaced the roof cladding, painted

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[404] Trannie B. Brown, "Beaufort Claims Smallest Church," *The State,*, October 11, 1962, 3C.
[405] *Beaufort Gazette*, "St. Helena Church of Christ," August 30, 1956, 11, Advertisement.
[406] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Enumeration District 7-24, 1950; Brown, "Beaufort Claims Smallest Church," 3C.
[407] Brown, "Beaufort Claims Smallest Church," 3C.
[408] Beaufort County Assessor's Office, Property ID R300 016 000 174B 0000, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2024; Beaufort County Clerk, Deed Record 532:2245, Beaufort, South Carolina, July 13, 1989.

Image 52. A 1956 advertisement for a tent gospel meeting held by the Saint Helena Church of Christ at the location where its house of worship would be built in 1958. Source: *Beaufort Gazette* 1956.

the interior of the building, and replaced the rostrum. After the restoration of the building, a sign was erected renaming the building the Saint Helena Prayer Chapel.[409]

Although referred to as a church and later a prayer chapel, the Saint Helena Church of Christ's small size and establishment by Black residents is evocative of a praise house. The building is a unique mid-twentieth century example of a praise house; most praise houses date to the early twentieth century and are wood-frame construction. The concrete block construction of the Saint Helena Church of Christ reflects changing construction trends, but the building's small footprint and single room reflect its historical precedents. Although praise house use declined in the mid-twentieth century as more formal Black churches were established, praise houses were still used by some community members and remained important sites to the Black community.

Stantec recommends the Saint Helena Church of Christ eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the Social History and Black Ethnic Heritage areas of significance and Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance at the local level of significance. The building is an uncommon example of a mid-twentieth-century concrete block praise house and reflects the continued use and importance of praise houses among the island's Black community. The property meets Criterion Consideration A, as it derives its primary significance from its association with Saint Helena Island's Black community, and its physical characteristics that embody the praise house building type and changing twentieth-century building methods. The building retains all aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The recommended period of significance is from 1958 to 1975, corresponding with the building's construction date to 50 years ago. The recommended boundary corresponds to the building's 0.54-acre parcel, R300 016 000 173A 0000, encompassing the building and the approximately half-acre donated to the church by Eva and Cleveland Singleton (**Figure 9**). The arbor adjacent to the building, constructed ca. 2003 during the building's restoration, is not included in the resource count due to its small size and impermanence.

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[409] Cathy Carter Harley, "Brotherhood Resurrects Prayer Chapel," *Beaufort Gazette*, August 30, 2003, 8C.
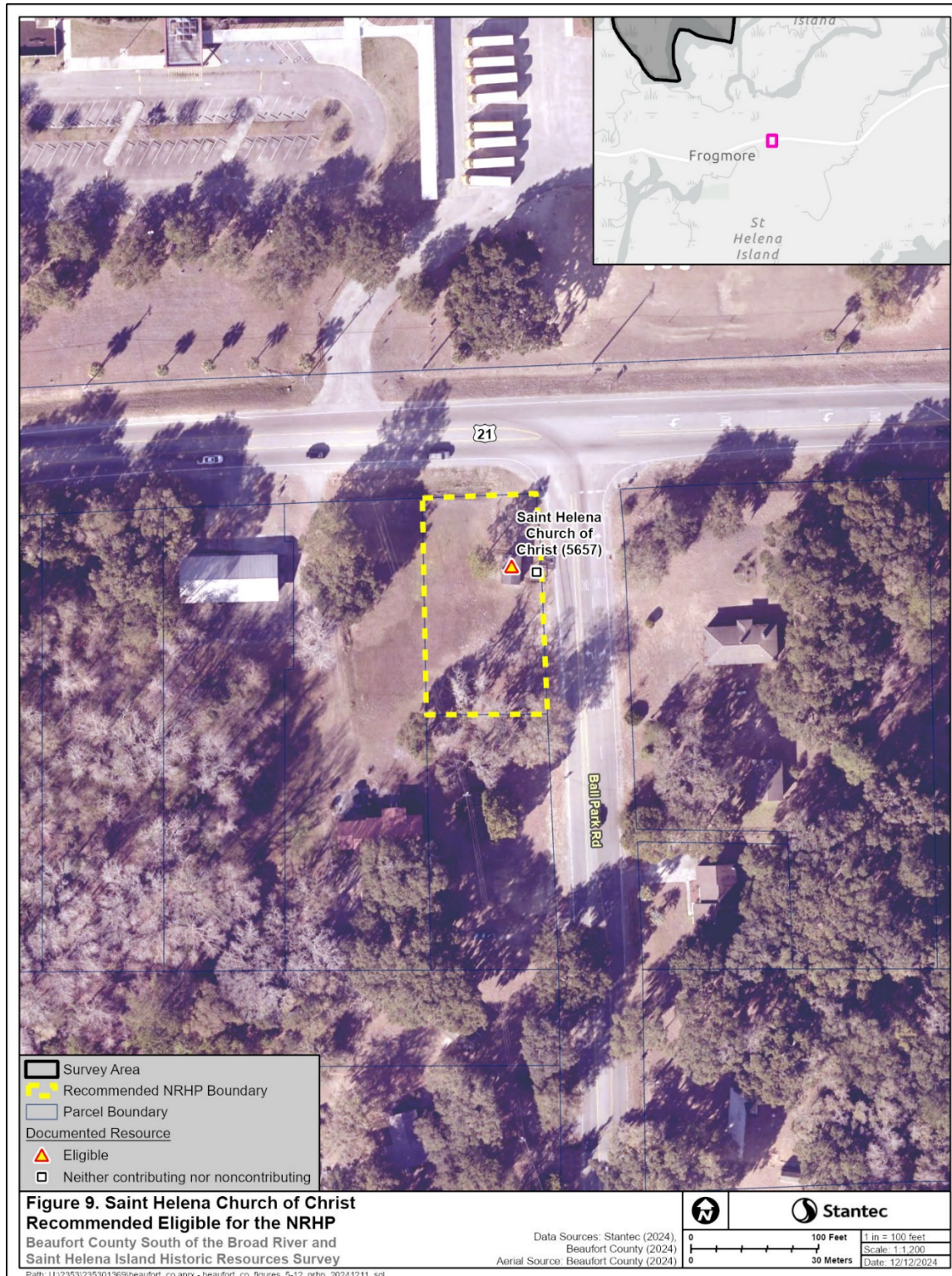
Figure 9. The recommended eligible Saint Helena Church of Christ property.

Bradley's Seafood, 5658

Image 53. Bradley's Seafood (5658) at 1452 Sea Island Parkway. on Saint Helena Island.

Resource 5658, Bradley's Seafood (**Image 53**), is a newly recorded resource. Bradley's Seafood is a Saint Helena Island business owned and operated by the Bradley family. The Bradleys are long-time Saint Helena Island residents, and the family acquired its land along James Bradley Road in the mid-twentieth century. In 1944, Buster Bradley, a Corners resident, bought 5.5 acres of land on the former Cedar Grove Plantation from Arthur W. Elting, a wealthy New Yorker who owned a nearby hunting plantation.[410] Over time, much of that land was sold off, but James Bradley, Sr.—the grandson of Buster Bradley— and his wife, Bertha, still own 1 acre of the original family land.[411] Their son, James Bradley, Jr., owns an adjacent 2.5-acre parcel of the original family land.[412]

Bradley Sr. and Bertha both came from fishing families. With their upbringings and acreage fronting Village Creek, establishing a family seafood business was a logical choice. They built a Ranch-style residence ca. 1970 and a small concrete block storefront in front of their home ca. 1971.[413] The Bradleys ran the business together; he operated their trawler, *Bradley's Pride*, traveling to Key West in the winters to shrimp, and she ran the storefront. They caught and sold shrimp and other seafood at their storefront and to local restaurants.[414] Eventually, after about 20 years, Bradley Sr. stopped traveling to Key West and fished full-time on the waters surrounding Saint Helena Island. In the mid-2000s, James Bradley, Jr., took over the family business and became captain of their trawler.[415]

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[410] Beaufort County Clerk, Deed Record 61:561, Beaufort, South Carolina, June 3, 1944; Gullah Gone: A Documentary Film, James Bradley Jr., 2024.
[411] Gullah Gone: A Documentary Film, James Bradley Jr; Beaufort County Clerk, Deed Record 1473:1745, Beaufort, South Carolina, September 19, 2001.
[412] Beaufort County Clerk, Deed Record 3375:1737, Beaufort, South Carolina, January 27, 2015.
[413] Beaufort County Assessor's Office, Property ID R300 018 000 012A 0000, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2024; Gullah Gone: A Documentary Film, James Bradley Jr.
[414] *The State*, "Saving Gullah: 'Where You Com From, Where You Going At'," September 28, 2003, 2, 4; Meredith Norris, Visiting Bradley's Seafood on U.S. 21, Bradley's Seafood, Sea Island Parkway, St. Helena Island, n.d; U.S. Economic Development Administration, South Carolina Shrimper Finds Smooth Sailing with Help of EDA Revolving Loan Fund Program, 2023.
[415] U.S. Economic Development Administration, South Carolina Shrimper Finds Smooth Sailing with Help of EDA Revolving Loan Fund Program.

Stantec recommends Bradley's Seafood eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the Commerce, Industry, and Black Ethnic Heritage areas of significance at the local level of significance. Bradley's Seafood is significant for its association with the shrimping industry in Beaufort County and for its association with Black culture on Saint Helena Island. The Bradleys established their business during the peak of the shrimping industry in Beaufort County, when new technologies and the discovery of pink shrimp in Key West propelled the industry into a major economic force. Bradley's Seafood persisted through the subsequent decline in shrimping during the 1990s, and the family is believed to be one of the few Black families to own and operate shrimping vessels in South Carolina.[416] The business is still family owned and operated; James Bradley, Jr., captains the family's trawler, and Bertha operates the storefront. Gullah Geechee and Black culture on Saint Helena Island historically revolved around the area's countless waterways. The island's marshes, rivers, and oceanfront provided sustenance, recreation, and employment to Black residents. While waterways remain a significant aspect of local Black culture, Bradley's Seafood is the only known Black-owned wholesale and retail seafood company on Saint Helena Island. Further research may reveal that the property is eligible at the state level of significance.

The Bradley's Seafood storefront retains all aspects of integrity. Although the building has a rear addition present by 1983, the date of the addition cannot be determined using available aerial imagery. The addition may date to the period of significance and thus would not impact the building's integrity of design. Additionally, the addition was likely constructed to facilitate the operation of the Bradley's Seafood storefront. The recommended period of significance is from ca. 1970 to 1975, corresponding with the construction date of the Bradley House to 50 years ago. The recommended boundary corresponds to the building's 0.94-acre parcel, R300 018 000 012A 0000, encompassing the storefront and the Bradley family home (**Figure 10**). The ca. 1970 Bradley House (5658.01) is recommended contributing to the property. The house is associated with the Bradleys' ownership and development of the property and retains integrity, with the only evident alteration being a rear addition. A small sign at the front of the property is recommended as a contributing object, and a post-1980 garage is recommended as noncontributing. A likely historic-age ancillary building and a likely nonhistoric-age ancillary building to the rear of the property could not be viewed from the public right of way. Additional survey with right of entry would be necessary to determine the eligibility of these resources. One nonhistoric-age outbuilding—a prefabricated carport—is not included in the resource count due to its small size and impermanence.

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[416] *The State*, "Saving Gullah: 'Where You Com From, Where You Going At'."
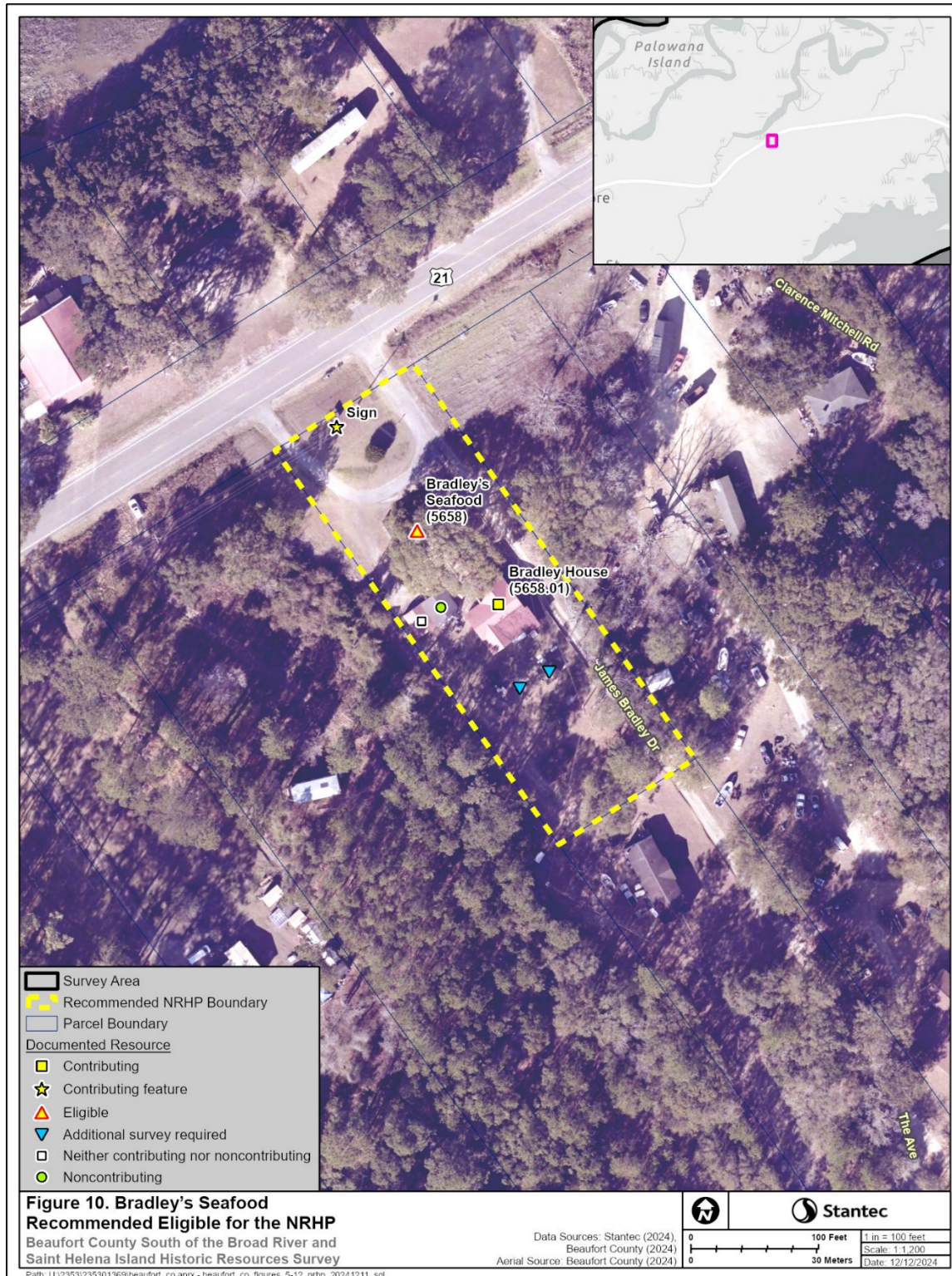
Figure 10. The recommended eligible Bradley's Seafood property.

Folly Road Grocery, 5662

Image 54. Folly Road Grocery (5662) at 489 Seaside Road on Saint Helena Island.

Resource 5662, Folly Road Grocery (**Image 54**), is a newly recorded resource. The first Folly Road Grocery was established adjacent to the present-day building in a small wood-frame building. Isabella Coleman Glen, a Saint Helena Island native, opened the store ca. 1938. Glen was born in 1905 and attended the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School in the Corners area. She worked as a domestic helper at the Frogmore House for several years before moving to New York in 1930 to seek better employment opportunities. While living in New York City and Philadelphia over the next eight years, Glen seasonally lived on Saint Helena Island and taught school. She returned to the island permanently in 1938 after the death of her mother. Glen subsequently opened the Folly Road Grocery store at the corner of Folly and Seaside roads. The store was considered one of the foremost Black-owned businesses on Saint Helena Island.[417]

Country stores like Folly Road Grocery were often anchors of communities in rural portions of South Carolina during the first half of the twentieth century. They acted as the commercial, social, and political centers of rural communities. Residents could purchase their groceries at the country store and converse with their neighbors about local issues like farming and businesses. Country stores in rural South Carolina began to decline in the 1930s as people flocked to cities for job opportunities and the automobile industry made stores in cities and towns more accessible. The country store did not completely disappear, however; they continued to be important institutions in the state's remaining rural communities.[418] The establishment and persistence of Folly Road Grocery during a time when country stores were on the decline reflects the remote and self-sufficient nature of communities on Saint Helena Island.

In ca. 1960, the new Folly Road Grocery was constructed.[419] The new building, located adjacent to the original store, was a modern storefront constructed of concrete block with brick cladding on the façade; large, fixed windows; and a pair of glazed slab metal doors. Glen operated the new store until 1969, when

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[417] *Beaufort Gazette*, "Isabella Glen"; Grace Cordial, Women's History Month, 2021.
[418] Jackie Tyson et al., *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850–1950*, New South Associates for South Carolina Department of Transportation (2013).
[419] University of South Carolina, University Libraries,, Beaufort County, 1965, Aerial Image; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 1955, Aerial Image.

Buddy and Helen Warren took over its operation.[420] In addition to operating Folly Road Grocery, Glen was a leader in the Saint Helena Island community. She co-founded the Saint Helena League and the Scholarship Club of the Brick Baptist Church, was a member of the local chapter of the NAACP, was the first woman board member on South Carolina's Federal Housing Administration, and authored the book *Life On St. Helena Island* in 1980.[421] Buddy and Helen Warren operated the store for the next 40 years, and their son, Frederick Christopher Warren, purchased the store in 1975. Folly Road Grocery was subsequently known as Buddy's Store.[422]

Stantec recommends Folly Road Grocery eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the Commerce and Black Ethnic Heritage areas of significance at the local level of significance. The grocery store was one of the most prominent Black-owned businesses on Saint Helena Island in the mid to late twentieth century and was an important resource to area residents, as it provided access to groceries and goods for those without a means of transportation to off-island stores. The building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Its lacks integrity of setting due to the demolition of the adjacent original Folly Road Grocery between 2008 and 2013, and it lacks integrity of association due to the closure of the store sometime after 2016.[423] The recommended boundary corresponds to the building's 0.53-acre parcel, R300 017 000 0262 0000, encompassing the building and its surrounding land historically associated with it (**Figure 11**).

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[420] Marshel's Wright-Donaldson Home for Funerals, Helen Warren, 2016.
[421] Cordial, Women's History Month.
[422] Marshel's Wright-Donaldson Home for Funerals, Helen Warren; *Beaufort Gazette*, "Frederick Christopher Warren," April 23, 1999, 2A.
[423] Google Maps, Google Street View: 489 Seaside Road, 2008; Google Maps, Google Street View: 489 Seaside Road, 2013; Google Maps, Google Street View: 489 Seaside Road, 2016.
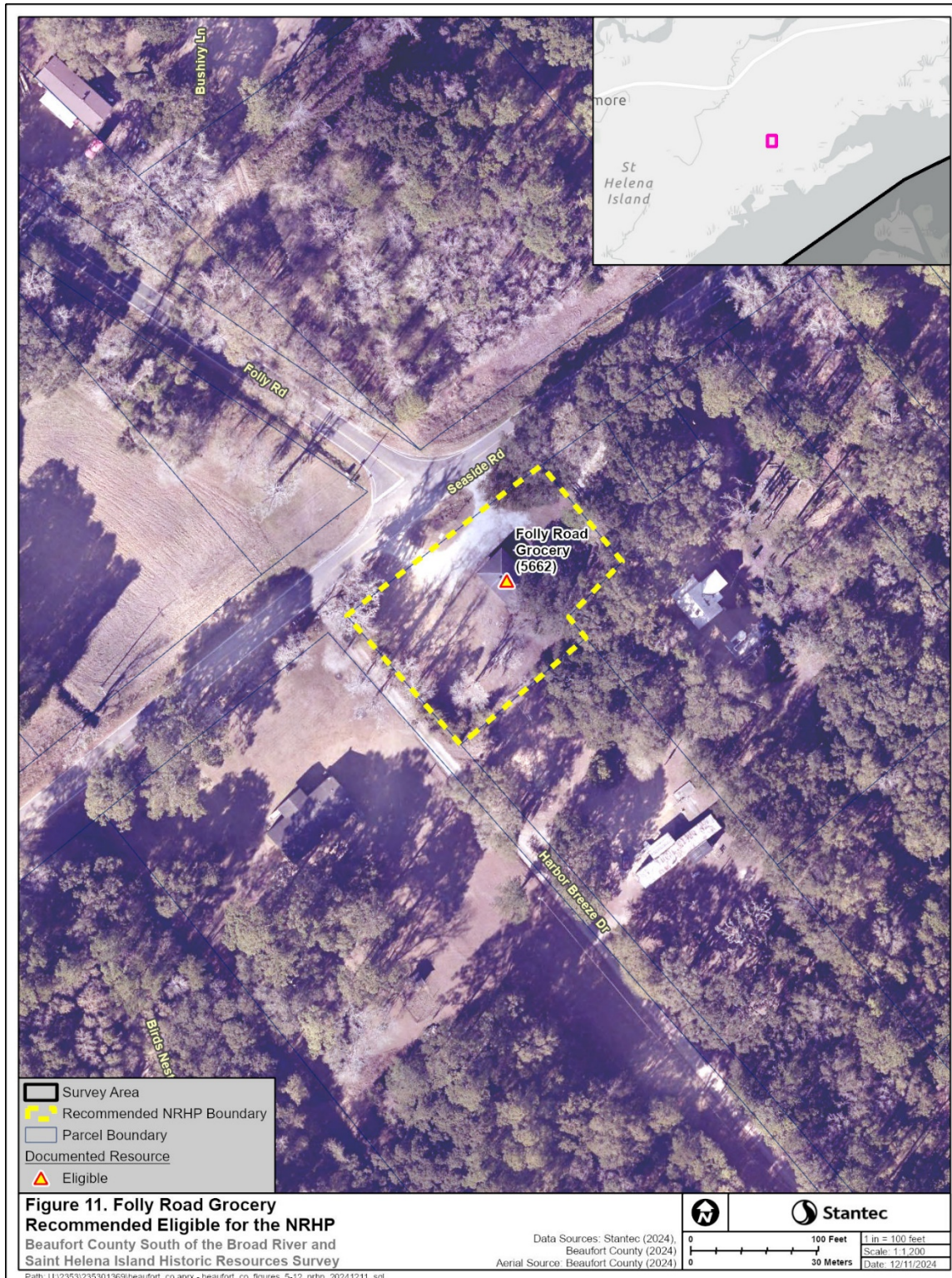
Figure 11. The recommended eligible Folly Road Grocery property.

Districts Recommended Eligible for the NRHP

Salt Marsh Cottages, 5656

Image 55. The Salt Marsh Cottages district (5656) at 101, 126, and 131 Devils Elbow Lane in Moss Creek Plantation, viewed from the Moss Creek Drive bridge.

Image 56. Three units in the Salt Marsh Cottages community.

Resource 5656, Salt Marsh Cottages (**Image 55** and **Image 56**), is a newly recorded complex. Per the scope of the project, the complex was documented with overview photographs; each individual resource in the complex was not documented. Salt Marsh Cottages is a residential development within the Moss Creek Plantation gated community. The first lots in Moss Creek Plantation were sold in 1974, and construction of the Salt Marsh Cottages, a distinct community within the larger development, began in 1978. Architect Jakie Hoyt Lee of Lee and Partners designed the Salt Marsh Cottages and was inspired by the modernist and nature-influenced designs of Richard Pollman, Charles Moore, and Frank Lloyd Wright. Landscape architect Don Marion Guscio designed the landscape setting of the Salt Marsh Cottages.[424]

Jackie Hoyt Lee, a native of Georgetown, South Carolina, received his Bachelor of Architecture from Clemson University in 1962.[425] He established Lee and Partners, a Hilton Head Island–based architecture firm, by the late 1970s.[426] Don Marion Guscio was a native of Evans, Georgia, and a 1965 graduate of the University of Georgia.[427] He moved to Bluffton in 1971 with his wife, Babbie, and their two children. The family had been living in Paris but relocated when Guscio was offered a position as a landscape

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[424] South Carolina American Institute of Architects, *SCAIA Review of Architecture 79/80* (Internet Archive, 1980).
[425] Clemson University, Clemson Commencement Program, June 1962, Clemson Commencement Programs Collection, Clemson University, June 2, 1962.
[426] *Island Packet*, "Inverness Villa Marketing Will Begin," July 14, 1977, 19.
[427] University of Georgia, *Pondora 1965: University of Georgia, Athens*, Digital Library of Georgia, Hargrett Library, University of Georgia Libraries, 1965.
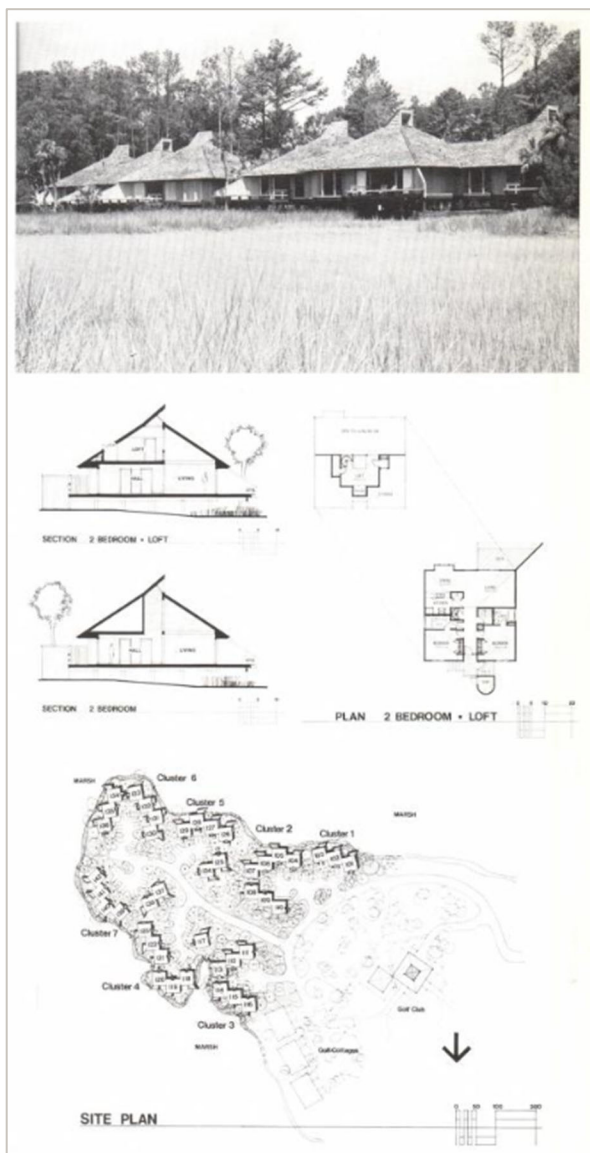
Image 57. Architect Jackie H. Lee and landscape architect Don Guscio received a Merit Award from the South Carolina American Institute of Architects in 1980 for their design of Salt Marsh Cottages. Source: South Carolina American Institute of Architects 1980.

architect at the Sea Pines Plantation Company on Hilton Head Island.[428] Two years after joining the company, Guscio and his five colleagues were awarded an American Society of Landscape Architects Merit Award for their master plan for the Hilton Head Plantation.[429]

The 42 residential units at Salt Marsh Cottages, constructed by Johnson-Dulaney, Inc., were completed in 1979. Several constraints guided the development's design: conservation of the marsh edge, development guidelines that mandated the use of natural exterior materials and colors, a required residential density of five units or more per acre, and frequent flooding at the site.[430] Additionally, Lee sought to partner the buildings with the surrounding marshland.[431] His design accommodated these challenges, and the final product, completed in 1979, was six clusters of small, two-bedroom residential units geared toward seasonal occupants (**Image 57**). The clusters of Pavilion-style buildings were organized in nature-inspired geometric designs. Lee chose the cluster design to create a "larger, singular statement that is not overwhelmed by the expansive marshscape."[432] The buildings' foundations were raised to preserve the natural vegetation around the marsh and to protect the development from anticipated regular flooding. Each building was clad in vertical wood siding panels painted in a natural tan color, and full-height windows, glazed doors, skylights, and patios that extended over the marsh blended the indoors and the outdoors.

The Pavilion style, popular from the late 1950s to 1990, was initially popularized as a commercial architectural style. The style is characterized by its unique roof consisting of two stacked roofs, the lower of which is hipped; floor-to-ceiling windows and

[428] Mindy Lucas, "How I Live the Lowcountry: The Store's Babbie Guscio," *Island Packet*, October 28, 2015.
[429] *Island Packet*, "Award for Hilton Head Plantation," June 27, 1974, 34.
[430] South Carolina American Institute of Architects, *SCAIA Review of Architecture 79/80*, 15.
[431] Eley, "Ecologically Responsible: Disciplined in Design."
[432] Eley, "Ecologically Responsible: Disciplined in Design."

sliding glass doors; and wide boxed or open eaves. The unique roof—inspired either by Buddhist temple buildings or Polynesian architecture—was used for new Pizza Hut and McDonald's restaurants during the 1960s. These national chains spread the style across the country, and it quickly became used for a variety of buildings, including dwellings. Although generally confined to small-scale commercial buildings, the Pavilion style was sometimes employed to visually break up larger buildings like office or education campus complexes. This resulted in clustered, small Pavilion-style buildings, typically sited on a natural landscape. Residential examples of the clustered Pavilion style, like the Salt Marsh Cottages, are rare.[433] The Salt Marsh Cottages reflect the character-defining features of the Pavilion style with their Pavilion roofs, full-height windows, wide boxed eaves, and relationship to their surrounding natural environment.

In 1980, the South Carolina American Institute of Architects (SCAIA) awarded five Merit Awards for excellence in design. Lee and Partners and Don Guscio were among the winners, recognized for the design of the Salt Marsh Cottages. The jurors noted the project's excellent floor plans and siting, which permitted privacy despite the buildings' shared walls; its compact, ecological design; and the design variety created by rotating the common roof mass of each individual unit.[434] After the recognition of Salt Marsh Cottages, Lee was awarded a second SCAIA Merit Award in 1982 for the Turnberry Village condominiums on Hilton Head Island. Lee also served in leadership roles in SCAIA during the early 1980s; he was secretary-treasurer in 1981, vice president in 1982, and president in 1983.[435] He continued to work in Beaufort County through at least 2016 and is regarded as one of the architects responsible for developing Hilton Head's unique architectural character.[436] Don Guscio remained active in Bluffton until at least 2015 as a landscape architect, land planner, and developer and also sat on the Beaufort County Joint Planning Commission for an unknown period of time in the early 1980s.[437]

Stantec recommends the Salt Marsh Cottages eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the Architecture and Community Planning and Development areas of significance. The residential development is a good example of modernist architecture and planning and is the first example of a development with Hilton Head–style architecture on the mainland of Beaufort County. No other modernist designs of this nature from the survey period were observed in the survey area. All 42 units in the original Salt Marsh Cottages are extant, and the community retains its overall integrity. Its setting, including its wooded lots and views of the surrounding marsh, is unchanged. The community's layout and circulation appear unaltered, and only minor alterations to individual residences were noted during fieldwork. The recommended period of significance is 1979, corresponding with the completion of the development. Stantec recommended pursuit of listing once the property reaches 50 years of age in 2029; however, SCDAH staff have indicated the property likely meets Criterion

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[433] Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Pavilion, 2024.

[434] South Carolina American Institute of Architects, *SCAIA Review of Architecture 79/80*.

[435] South Carolina American Institute of Architects, *SCAIA Review of Architecture 81/82* (US Modernist, 1982); South Carolina American Institute of Architects, *SCAIA Review of Architecture 82/83* (US Modernist, 1983).

[436] *Island Packet*, "Legal Notice," July 15, 2016, C7; David Lauderdale, "Lauderdale: Architect Now Draws Pillars of Lowcountry Life," *Island Packet*, February 29, 2016.

[437] Heather Conley, "Joe Viens Picked For JPC Seat," *Island Packet*, December 7, 1983, 3; Monica Taft, "Calhoun Street Promenade Keeps Old-Town Feel," *Island Packet*, April 29, 2007, 1D; Zach Murdock, "Developer Told to Rethink Plans for Ulmer Road Subdivision," *Island Packet*, January 8, 2015, 1; Renee Dudley, "Developers Table Bluffton Project," *Island Packet*, July 16, 2008, 4A.

Consideration G, which stipulates that a property achieving significance within the last 50 years is eligible if it is of exceptional significance.

The recommended boundary encompasses most of the three parcels that make up the development—R600 033 00A 0332 0000, R600 033 00A 0333 0000, and R600 033 00A 0334 0000—and the viewshed of the surrounding marsh (**Figure 12**). This boundary excludes four unrelated buildings on the west half of parcel R600 033 00A 0333 0000. It also excludes the marshlands south of the development. Although the marsh was integral to the design of the development and the views of the marsh to and from the residential units are a defining feature of the property, the marsh was excluded from the boundary, as there was no logical method to delineate the area. The recommended boundary contains 6.3 acres. Other areas of Moss Creek Plantation, specifically the Palm Isle development designed by Lee and Partners and completed in 1983 immediately northeast of the Salt Marsh Cottages, may be eligible upon reaching 50 years of age.[438] Resources constructed after 1979 were beyond the scope of the current project; thus, these areas were not surveyed.

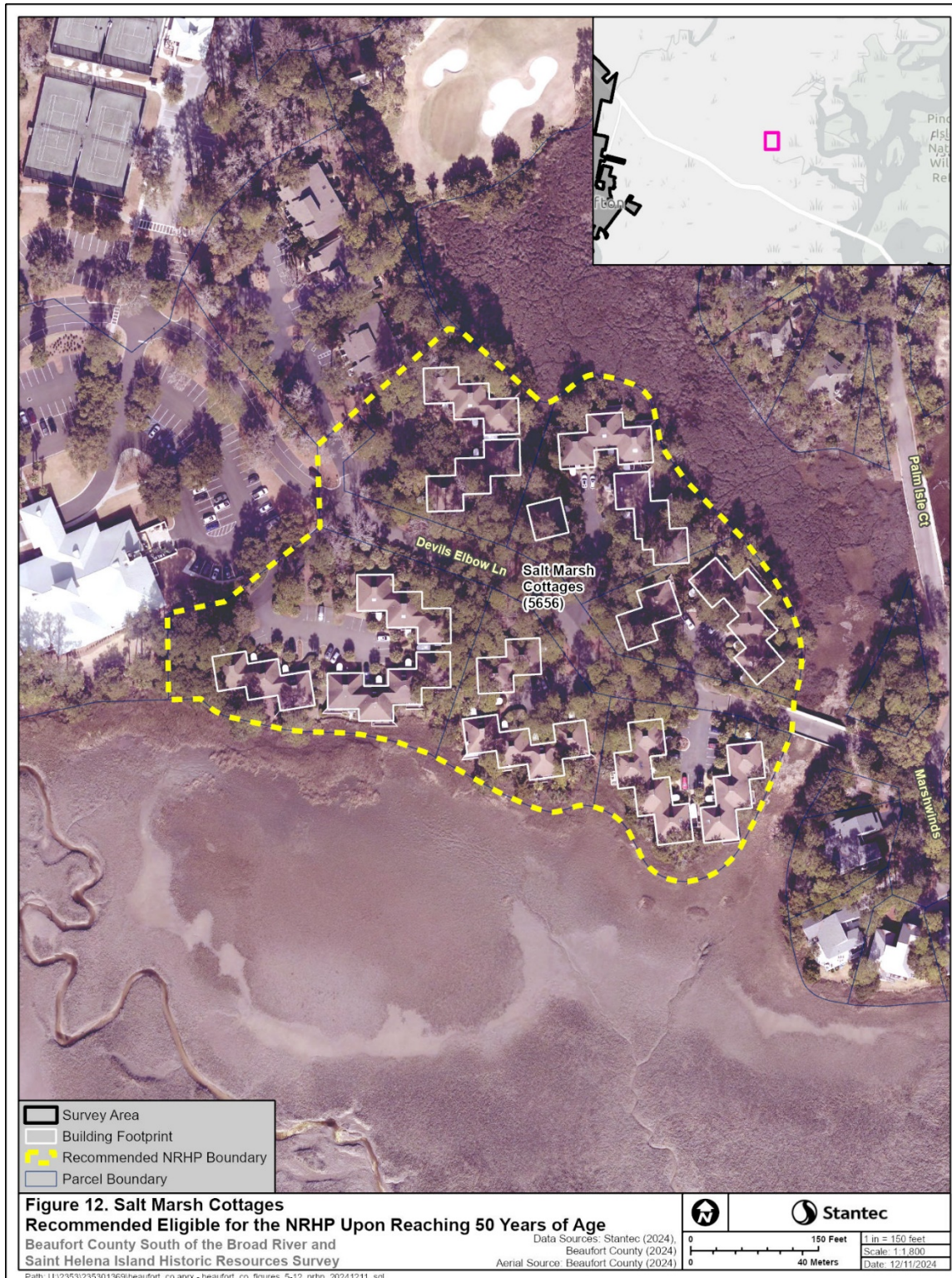[438] *Island Packet*, "Construction Starts on Island," September 15, 1983, 7C.

Figure 12. The recommended eligible Salt Marsh Cottages historic district.

Recommended Updates to Existing NRHP District

Daufuskie Island

The Daufuskie Island Historic District (National Register Information System ID 82003831) was listed in the NRHP in 1982 under the Architecture, Military, Black History, and Local History areas of significance with a period of significance from ca. 1700 to ca. 1930.[439] The nomination was later amended to add Archaeological significance. The district boundary corresponds to the entirety of the island, and it encompasses 18 contributing resources noted for their particular significance, 56 additional contributing resources, 167 wooded lots included as contributing resources, and 32 noncontributing resources. The noncontributing resources are mobile homes and other built resources that were not yet 50 years of age at the time of the district's listing.[440]

Image 58. The currently noncontributing Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store (5660) at 15 Haig Point Road in the Daufuskie Island Historic District.

Stantec recommends that two properties currently listed as noncontributing could contribute to the Daufuskie Island Historic District with a period of significance expansion. Additionally, SCDAH staff have indicated that both properties could be individually eligible pending additional research. The 1975 Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store (5660) (**Image 58**), present-day D'Fuskie's Store & Eatery, was established to provide economic opportunities and goods to islanders and to attract more tourists. In 1978, a pavilion with a commercial kitchen for islanders to make food to sell to tourists as they disembarked at the public boat landing was added to the building.[441] The store is significantly associated with the growth of tourism on the island in the late twentieth century and was an important lifeline for residents, as it provided access to groceries and goods that otherwise required a trip to the mainland. With the addition of the pavilion in 1978, the store also provided job opportunities to island residents and a place for residents to sell goods. Although it lacks

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[439] The authors of the Daufuskie Island Historic District NRHP nomination selected 1700–1799, 1800–1899, and 1900– as the period of significance; however, the year 1930 is the presumed end date because resources built after 1930 are noncontributing to the district.
[440] Starr, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Hilton Head, Beaufort County"; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Daufuskie Island Historic District, Beaufort County, South Carolina," South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2024), National Register of Historic Places Designation.
[441] Slaughter, "Effects of Modernization on the Community of Daufuskie Island", 109; Hersch and Robinson, *Images of America: Daufuskie Island*, 82, 85.

integrity of materials, workmanship, and association due to replacement doors, replacement wall cladding, a porch addition, replacement windows, and the closure of the cooperative store and pavilion, it retains sufficient overall integrity to contribute to the historic district under Criterion A.

Image 59. The currently noncontributing Daufuskie Island Post Office and Burn House (5661) at 5 Prospect Road in the Daufuskie Island Historic District.

The Daufuskie Island Post Office and Burn House property, containing the Burn House (5661.01) (**Image 59**) and a building used as visitor accommodations (5661.02), could also be contributing to the Daufuskie Island Historic District with a period of significance expansion. Lance and Billie Burns operated a restaurant and bar with visitor accommodations on the property, which was known as Jolly Shores. Jolly Shores also served as a polling location, the location of the dock the U.S. Postal Service used to transport mail, and where radio contact could be made with the mainland.[442] Though the property is no longer in commercial or postal use, both buildings on the property are still used for visitor lodging. Jolly Shores was an important asset to the community, provided a means of connection with the mainland, and reflects the growing importance of tourism on Daufuskie Island in the late twentieth century. Although it lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and association due to replacement windows, a replacement door, some replacement wall cladding, and a partial change in use, it retains sufficient overall integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Stantec's windshield survey of Daufuskie Island revealed a high amount of nonhistoric-age infill, including ad hoc residences as well as large resort-style developments. Many historic-age resources on the island were observed to be in various states of disrepair, from minor exterior issues to complete collapse. A comprehensive resurvey of the district would be necessary to determine the impact of these changes to the district's historic integrity.

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[442] *The Beaufort Gazette*, "Notice of Election"; Smith, "Brothers Recall Years of 'Daufuskyizing'," 1B, 22B; Stantec, "Beaufort County Survey Community Engagement Responses."

Penn Center

Image 60. A cemetery adjacent to the Brick Church in the Penn Center Historic District.

Image 61. The 1968 Retreat House on the Penn Center campus.

The Penn Center Historic District (National Register Information System ID 74001824) on Saint Helena Island was listed in the NRHP and designated as an NHL in 1974. The district was listed in the NRHP under the Education, Political, and Social/Humanitarian areas of significance with a period of significance from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The district was designated as an NHL under the Education, Political, Social/Humanitarian, and Black History areas of significance with the same period of significance. The boundary of both the NRHP and the NHL district is 47 acres. At the time of designation, the boundary corresponded to two parcels; today, the boundary intersects eight parcels. Neither nomination includes a full inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources. It is noted in both nominations, however, that the campus contains 18 buildings built between 1855 and 1968.[443]

Stantec recommends that Beaufort County pursue an update of the Penn Center Historic District NHL nomination. The nomination is outdated and uses vague language regarding the district boundary and its contributing and noncontributing resources. For example, a cemetery adjacent to the brick church (**Image 60**) is not mentioned in the

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[443] Sheire, "Penn Center Historic District"; Dixon, "Penn Center Historic District."

nomination, and it is not defined as contributing or noncontributing to the district. Additionally, buildings have been constructed on the Penn Center campus since the district was designated, such as the Clarence Johnson Fellowship Hall in 1984. An updated inventory should be compiled, including nonhistoric-age resources, and the inventory should clearly identify contributing and noncontributing resources. Stantec further recommends that a more in-depth historical context be developed, with more information provided about Penn Center's civil rights era history specifically. An expanded and better-defined period of significance should also be identified. The Retreat House (U-13-38.18) (**Image 61**), noted in the current NHL nomination but not explicitly identified as contributing, could be considered contributing within an expanded period of significance. The building is associated with civil rights work at Penn Center and retains all aspects of integrity.

Properties Previously Recommended Eligible for the NRHP Now Recommended Not Eligible

Lightsey Cottage, 046-241

Image 62. The Lightsey Cottage in 2024; note its raised foundation and addition.

Image 63. The Lightsey Cottage at 31 Oyster Street in 1997. Source: South Carolina Department of Archives and History 1997.

Resource 046-241, the ca. 1930 Lightsey Cottage (**Image 62**), was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by SCDAH in 1998 during the *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. The property was not subsequently listed. It was determined eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance; no level of significance, period of significance, or boundary for the property was identified. Since the previous survey of the property in 1997, the Lightsey Cottage has been altered to such a degree that it lacks integrity for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Alterations to the building include a large rear and side addition, a raised foundation, the relocation of the entry steps and screen door, replacement of the entry steps, and the replacement of the wood siding with engineered siding (**Image 63**). The original one-over-one wood windows may have also been replaced with vinyl units. The building

appears more like new construction than an early twentieth-century dwelling. The property's carriage house has also been altered since it was surveyed in 1997; it has replacement siding and a pent-shed roof addition. Due to these alterations, the property lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. These aspects of integrity inhibit the property's ability to convey its historical architectural qualities under Criterion C. Stantec recommends that the Lightsey Cottage is no longer eligible for the NRHP.

Pritchardville Primate Center, 251-427

Image 64. The Pritchardville Primate Center at 130 Logan Road. Resources 427.01 and 427.02, on the right side of the image, have been considerably altered since 1997. The two buildings on the left side of the image are nonhistoric-age.

Resource 251-427, the Pritchardville Primate Center (**Image 64**)—commonly known and previously documented as the Monkey Farm—was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by SCDAH in 1998 during the *Beaufort County Above-Ground Historic Resources Survey, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. The property was not subsequently listed. It was determined eligible under Criterion A in the Science and Technology and Health and Medicine areas of significance. No level of significance, period of significance, or boundary for the property was identified in 1998. The facility was established in 1946 to aid in research developing the polio vaccine. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (NFIP) operated the facility as a receiving station for rhesus and cynomolgus monkeys from India and the Philippines. Monkeys were held there for several weeks to ensure their health before being sent to research facilities funded by NFIP. Thousands of monkeys passed through the Pritchardville Primate Center before it closed in 1959 after a vaccine for polio was discovered.[444] When surveyed in 1997, the facility's former office building was being used as a residence and the others for storage. The property is currently in commercial use for a heating and air-conditioning contractor.

Since the previous survey of the property, resources have been demolished and altered and new buildings have been constructed. Previously recorded resources 427.04 and 427.03, outbuildings dating to ca. 1945, appear to have been demolished between 2005 and 2006, when a new warehouse building was constructed. Previously recorded resources 427.01 (Outbuilding #1), 427.02 (Outbuilding #2), 427.05

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[444] *Florence Morning News*, "To Help Fight Polio Monkey Business Is Booming at Bluffton," December 2, 1951, 8B; David M. Taub, "The True Story of Monkey Island, Part 1," *Island News*, February 21, 2019.

(Receiving Building), and 427.06 (Laboratory) have been altered since being surveyed in 1997.[445] Resource 427.01 has replacement wall cladding, replacement windows, a porch addition, infilled windows, a replacement roof, and removed rafter tails; resource 427.01 has two additions, replacement wall cladding, and a replacement roof; resource 427.05 has boarded windows and a garage door replacement; and resource 427.06 has replacement and boarded windows. In addition to the loss and alteration of previously recorded resources, many resources have been added to the property since 1997. At least 18 likely nonhistoric-age resources added to the property are not associated with its use as a research facility. Due to these changes, the property lacks integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects of integrity inhibit the property's ability to convey its significance under Criterion A in the Science and Technology and Health and Medicine areas of significance. Stantec recommends that the Pritchardville Primate Center is no longer eligible for the NRHP.

Surveyed Properties Recommended Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House, 5659

Image 65. The Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House (5659) at 36 Oyster Street.

Resource 5659, the Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House (**Image 65**), is a newly recorded resource. The residence was built in 1957 for Thomas O. Lawton Sr., one of the platters of the Brighton Beach community, and his wife, Nannie Guerard White, and children.[446] Lawton Sr. (1880–1967) and C.E. Ulmer platted Brighton Beach, and Lawton reserved an approximately 7-acre tract of land along the May River for his family in the south part of the plat, between Oyster Street and Lawton Drive (present-day Alljoy Road).[447] Lawton and Ulmer appear to have sold lots in Brighton Beach to individuals to build their own

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[445] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Okatie, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2005, Aerial Image; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Okatie, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2006, Aerial Image.

[446] Nancy Wellard, "Stiles Harper Charms with Sweet Tea, Orchid Collection and Love of Southern History," *Island Packet*, May 23, 2014; Ancestry/Family Tree Contributor, Lawton Family Tree, 2024.

[447] Beaufort County Clerk, Brighton Beach, Instrument Number O3000030, 1926; *Greenville News*, "Thomas O. Lawton," May 14, 1967, 10, Obituary.

residences or builders to build on speculation. Lawton also donated a strip of beach to the public and gave Beaufort County land for a boat ramp, creating Brighton Beach and the Alljoy Boat Ramp.[448]

The Lawton house and property remained in the family, but over time, most of Lawton's 7 acres were sold. Just two acres, parcel R600 039 00C 153A 0000, at the easternmost edge of the tract remained in the family's ownership. After Lawton's death in 1967, the family dwelling passed to his daughter, Virginia Barnard Lawton (1913–2001), and her husband, Stiles Mikell Harper (1910–2002).[449] Their son, Stiles Mikell Harper, Jr. (1944–2020), extensively remodeled and expanded the family residence after his graduation from Clemson University in 1969, giving the house its present-day modernist appearance. The remodel appears to be the work of an architect; however, reconnaissance-level research did not reveal the name of an architect. Harper, a horticulturist, also built two greenhouses on the property, primarily for his extensive orchid collection, one of which, resource 5659.01, was visible from the public right of way during survey.[450] Today, the property is still in the Harper family.

The Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House was documented based on an initial assessment of its potential eligibility. However, research revealed that the modernist residence is a postwar remodel rather than new construction from the postwar era. The building does not reflect a cohesive modernist design, as the modernist remodel was planned around the original residence and the extant portions of the original residence are visually evident. Furthermore, though the residence had limited visibility from the right of way, it does not appear to have sufficient architectural qualities for individual listing in the NRHP. Although associated with Thomas O. Lawton, Sr., a local developer, research does not indicate that Lawton made important contributions to history. It is unknown if he platted other developments in addition to Brighton Beach. Research also indicates that Lawton likely lived in Hampton County, South Carolina, and only visited this home seasonally.[451] The property is also associated with Stiles Mikell Harper, Jr., a local horticulturist with a large collection of specimens, but research did not reveal that Harper made documented important contributions to the horticultural industry. Thus, Stantec recommends that the Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

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[448] Bridget A. Clingan, "Tour Raising Funds For Bluffton Beach," *Island Packet*, November 26, 1999, 8C.
[449] Beaufort County Assessor's Office, Property ID R600 039 00C 153A 0000, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 2024.
[450] Nancy Wellard, "Stiles Mikell Harper Jr.: The Loss of a Unique Lowcountry Treasure," *Island Packet*, September 1, 2020; Clemson University, Clemson University Seventy-Third Commencement, Clemson Commencement Programs Collection, Clemson University, May 1, 1969.
[451] Ancestry/Family Tree Contributor, Lawton Family Tree.

Local Designation Recommendations

Local historic designation programs are one of the strongest tools available to communities and municipalities to protect their important historic resources. Local historic designation programs are enacted by creating an ordinance that establishes a process for designating individual landmarks and districts. Generally, a preservation ordinance also creates a historic preservation commission or design review board tasked with reviewing applications for designation and changes to designated properties. While Beaufort County has a Historic Preservation Review Board that reviews proposed changes to NRHP-listed resources; it has no local designation program. If the County established a local designation program, all resources recommended eligible in this report and resources already listed in the NRHP could potentially be designated local historic landmarks or districts. Local designation would allow Beaufort County to better maintain its historic resources.

Depending on the specific criteria developed for local designation, Beaufort County could potentially designate resources that lack integrity for individual listing in the NRHP but are important historic resources. Resources like the Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store (5660) and Jolly Shores (5661), recommended potentially contributing to the Daufuskie Island

Image 66. The Corners Community could potentially be listed as a local historic district if the County establishes a local historic designation program.

Historic District with an expanded period of significance, could be designated as local individual landmarks despite their lack of integrity. Districts lacking integrity for listing in the NRHP could be designated as local historic districts, such as the Corners Community (**Image 66**). Stantec recommends that Beaufort County coordinate with SCDAH to determine best practices for establishing a local designation program, develop and implement a local designation program, and pursue designation of resources in the county.

6 Recommendations for Future Preservation Planning Efforts

Since 1980, unincorporated southern Beaufort County has experienced rampant development, set in motion by Hilton Head Island and the growth of the area as a tourist destination. Saint Helena Island has largely been spared from this development due to the Cultural Protection Overlay implemented by the County in the late 1990s to limit incompatible development on the island. Outside of Saint Helena Island, many historic resources in the unincorporated portions of the county south of the Broad River have been lost or are neglected and actively threatened by continued development. Stantec recommends the County take these immediate actions to preserve its remaining historic resources:

1. Implement a stabilization and restoration program to preserve threatened historic resources

2. Support NRHP designation of resources and districts determined eligible as a result of this project

3. Amend the Local Accommodations and Hospitality Tax Grant Program to set aside a portion of revenue for historic preservation efforts

4. Hire an on-call historic preservation consultant to support updating the County's historic preservation ordinance, obtaining recognition as a Certified Local Government with the NPS, and establishing a local landmark designation program

During the windshield survey, Stantec architectural historians noted that many resources pre-dating the survey period—built before 1950—are in various states of disrepair and neglect. Some of these resources are currently listed in the NRHP, such as dwellings contributing to the Daufuskie Island Historic District, and others, like the Pritchardville Cannery and Lands End Road Store, may be eligible for the NRHP. To preserve these threatened resources, Stantec recommends the County develop and implement a stabilization and restoration program for historic buildings. The SCDAH currently funds Stabilization Grants through the Historic Preservation State Grant Fund. Stabilization Grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations, local governments, and federal or state-recognized Native American tribes to stabilize and weatherize buildings eligible for or listed in the NRHP. Stantec recommends the County create a fund for stabilization and restoration, establish parameters for properties eligible for funding, and mandate that projects be completed following *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Stantec recommends that properties eligible for funding be any NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties and local historic landmarks.

Following the completion of this project, Stantec recommends the County coordinate with interested property owners to pursue NRHP listing for properties determined eligible by SCDAH. While NRHP listing is honorific and does not offer protection from development or neglect, it is a means to recognize and honor important places in communities. Listing in the NRHP also provides opportunities for funding, including SCDAH grants for buildings owned by nonprofit organizations, local governments, or federal or state-recognized Native American tribes, and Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives for incoming producing properties.

Currently, the County receives revenues from a three percent local accommodations tax and a hospitality tax. These revenues are used to fund grants in support of tourism, including tourism-related cultural, recreational, or historic facilities. Stantec recommends that the County amend its Local Accommodations and Hospitality Tax Grant Program to specifically set aside funding for historic preservation initiatives in the county. This could include funding for stabilization and restoration, NRHP nominations, and survey projects. Creating a specific fund for historic preservation would give the County opportunities to pursue a variety of preservation initiatives instead of limited funding for only tourism-related cultural and historic facilities.

Lastly, Stantec recommends the County hire an on-call, qualified historic preservation consultant to aid the County's historic preservation programs and initiatives. A consultant could support updating the County's historic preservation ordinance, obtaining recognition as a Certified Local Government, and establishing a local landmark designation program, among other tasks. Hiring a consultant would reduce workload on County staff and ensure all preservation initiatives follow accepted best practices and federal and state guidelines.

7   Conclusion

As a result of this project, Stantec reassessed properties previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and surveyed properties built between 1950 and 1979 for the first time with potential to be eligible for NRHP designation. Stantec documented four historic resources previously determined eligible for listing by SCDAH that appear to still be eligible for designation: the Croft Praise House (182-105), Coffin Point Praise House (442-480), Edwards House Complex (487-1415), and Gay Fish Company (5071). Three newly recorded resources are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP: the Saint Helena Church of Christ (5657), Bradley's Seafood (5658), and Folly Road Grocery (5662). One newly recorded district, Salt Marsh Cottages (5656), is also recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Stantec recommends updates to the Penn Center NHL historic district. The nomination is outdated and should be amended with an expanded period of significance, an inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources, and a more in-depth historic context. The Daufuskie Island NRHP district nomination could similarly be updated; however, a comprehensive resurvey would be necessary to determine the impact of changes to the district since its original listing. Two resources previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO, the Lightsey Cottage (046-241) and the Pritchardville Primate Center (251-427), are recommended not eligible due to lack of integrity. Based on the project's results and the county's current developmental pressures, Stantec has provided recommendations for future preservation planning efforts to ensure the preservation of the county's important historic resources.

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Appendix A. Inventory of Documented Resources

Table A-1. Inventory of resources documented with an SCDAH survey form.

Site Number	Address/Location	Historic Name	Construction Date	SCDAH NRHP Determination of Eligibility
046-241	31 Oyster St.	Lightsey Cottage	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
046-241.01	31 Oyster St.	Lightsey Cottage; Carriage House	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
182-015	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House	ca. 1900	Eligible
182-015.01	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; House	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
182-015.02	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; Outbuilding #1	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
182-015.03	219 Eddings Point Road	Croft Praise House; Outbuilding #2	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
251-427	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; House	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
251-427.01	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Outbuilding #1	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
251-427.02	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Outbuilding #2	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
251-427.05	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Receiving Center	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
251-427.06	130 Logan Road	Pritchardville Primate Center; Laboratory	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
442-480	61 Coffin Point Road	Coffin Point Praise House	ca. 1958	Eligible
487-1415	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House	ca. 1790	Contributes to Eligible District
487-1415.01	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; South Pavilion	ca. 1810	Contributes to Eligible District
487-1415.02	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; North Pavilion	ca. 1810	Contributes to Eligible District
487-1415.03	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; Service Building	ca. 1810	Contributes to Eligible District

Beaufort County South of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island Historic Resources Survey
Appendix A. Inventory of Documented Resources

Site Number	Address/Location	Historic Name	Construction Date	SCDAH NRHP Determination of Eligibility
487-1415.04	1 Golf House Road	Edwards House; Oak Avenue	ca. 1790	Contributes to Eligible District
5071	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Gay Fish Company	ca. 1952	Eligible
5071.01	1948 Sea Island Parkway	Gay Fish Company; Dock	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
5656	101, 126, & 131 Devils Elbow Lane	Salt Marsh Cottages	1979	Eligible
5657	1006 Sea Island Parkway	Saint Helena Church of Christ	c. 1958	Eligible
5658	1452 Sea Island Parkway	Bradley's Seafood	ca. 1971	Eligible
5658.01	1452 Sea Island Parkway	Bradley House	ca. 1970	Contributes to Eligible District
5659	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House	1957	Not Eligible
5659.01	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House; Greenhouse	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
5659.02	36 Oyster St.	Thomas O. Lawton Sr. House; Garage	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
5660	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store	1975	Requires Additional Information
5660.01	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store; Restrooms	1978	Requires Additional Information
5660.02	15 Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island Cooperative Store; Outbuilding	ca. 1978	Requires Additional Information
5661	5 Prospect Road	Daufuskie Island Post Office and Burn House	ca. 1955	Requires Additional Information
5661.01	5 Prospect Road	Burn House; Outbuilding	ca. 1960	Requires Additional Information
5662	489 Seaside Road	Folly Road Grocery	ca. 1960	Eligible
U-13-38.18	57 Frances Butler Lane	Retreat House	1968	Contributing to Listed District

Site Number	Address/Location	Historic Name	Construction Date	SCDAH NRHP Determination of Eligibility
U-13-38.19	57 Frances Butler Lane	Retreat House; Outbuilding	ca. 1968	Not Eligible

Appendix B. Letter from SC State Historic Preservation Office

State Historic Preservation Office

South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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BEAUFORT COUNTY SOUTH OF THE BROAD RIVER AND SAINT HELENA ISLAND ISLAND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY (2025)
NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Beaufort County South of the Broad River and Saint Helena Island Historic Resources Survey conducted by Stantec Consulting Services during September-October 2024. It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the properties listed below meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO bases these determinations on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Eligibility status is subject to change if changes occur that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the SHPO National Register staff confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. This is the professional opinion of SHPO staff but does not guarantee successful listing. The National Park Service (NPS), not the SHPO, ultimately determines whether or not to list properties in the National Register. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the SHPO National Register staff if it appears that properties not listed here are also worthy of consideration.

NEWLY RECORDED PROPERTIES/DISTRICTS DETERMINED INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Site No.	Property Name	Criteria and Area(s) of Significance
5656 50	Salt Marsh Cottages	C (Architecture; Community Planning & Development); Criteria Consideration G (property achieving significance within the last years)
5657	Saint Helena Church of Christ	A (Social History and Ethnic Heritage: Black); C (Architecture)
5658	Bradley's Seafood	A (Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: Black)
5662	Folly Road Grocery	A (Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: Black)

Stantec

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