FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received FEB 1 5 1982
date entered MAR 2 5 1982

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic McClellanville Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number ~~Along sections of South~~ Pinckney ~~St.~~, Lofton ~~St.~~, Charlotte ~~St.~~, Church ~~St.~~, Water ~~St.~~, Oak ~~St.~~, Venning ~~St.~~, Legare ~~St.~~, Morrison ~~St.~~, and Scotia St~~S~~. not for publication

city, town McClellanville ___ vicinity of congressional district First

state South Carolina code 045 county Charleston code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	X park
___ structure	___ both	X work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance

street & number County Office Building, Meeting Street

city, town Charleston state South Carolina 29401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The McClellanville Historic District is located in McClellanville, South Carolina, which is situated on the bank of Jeremy Creek in the extreme eastern section of Charleston County. The area is rural and characterized by agricultural and commercial fishing concerns. Approximately 50 percent of the town is included in the district, which is comprised of residential, commercial, religious, and educational properties dating from ca. 1860 to ca. 1935. Some 73 percent or 105 properties contribute to the character of the district.

Key buildings contributing to the historic character of the district:

1. William P. Beckman House, ca. 1868. Two-and-one-half-story frame house with shiplap siding, metal gabled roof, two internal chimneys with corbeled caps, and three gabled dormers. Facade features full portico with pediment supported by simple square pillars, clad with siding, and standing on brick piers. Portico has balustrade with turned balusters. Entrance has three-paned sidelights and double light transom. Second story has four-pane sidelights and single pane transom. One-story wing is attached to rear. All windows are six-over-six.

7. William Beckman House, ca. 1886. Two-story weatherboarded house with gable roof of patterned metal, two internal brick chimneys. Facade features double tiered veranda with hip roof supported by simple square posts. Veranda has balustrade with turned balusters on both levels. Entrance has four-pane sidelights; second floor doorway matches. Windows are six-over-six. South elevation features double tiered bay window with three six-over-six windows on each tier. House sits on two-foot brick piers.

20. Bank of McClellanville, ca. 1919. Single story weatherboarded commercial building with gabled metal roof. Building has two large display windows with double panes flanking a central door. A tall parapet rises above the facade with a small pent roof, covered with wooden shingles, at its base.

37. New Wappetaw Presbyterian Church, ca. 1877. Single story frame church with full pedimented Tuscan portico. A tower with louvered belfry and spire rises above the portico. The church has double entrance doors, three-paneled, with a transom above. An attached frame addition is one-story with a pedimented portico over its entrance.

38. Kate Vincent Waring House, ca. 1913. Two-story weatherboarded house with gabled metal roof. Two tiered, shed roofed porch across facade is supported by plain square posts which feature decorative scroll brackets and pendants. Porch has balustrade with turned balusters. Main entrance has three-pane sidelights and five-pane transom, reflected on second story door. The house is currently undergoing renovation.

45. M. F. Skipper House, ca. 1904. Two-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with gabled metal roof. House is L-shaped with a double tiered porch across its south elevation. The porch has a flat roof and is supported by turned columns. The west elevation features a small gabled portico supported by turned columns. A two-story polygonal bay with three windows on each story comprises half of this elevation.

47. McClellanville Methodist Episcopal Church, ca. 1902. Weatherboarded Latin-cross plan church with a full portico. A small louvered belfry with a pyramidal roof is above the portico. The windows and doors have arched fanlights.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	x other (specify) society/customs
		___ invention		

Specific dates ca. 1860-1935 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McClellanville Historic District is located in McClellanville, South Carolina, which is situated on the bank of Jeremy Creek in the extreme eastern section of Charleston County. The district contains a collection of approximately 105 residential, commercial, religious, and educational properties dating from ca. 1860 to ca. 1935. This collection is architecturally significant as an illustration of the founding of a pineland resort village and its development into a small but stable year-round commercial fishing village.

Additional Information

McClellanville began in the late 1850s as a summer retreat for St. James Santee and Georgetown planters.[1] Founded on the lands of A.J. McClellan and R. T. Morrison, the village had six houses and a school by 1860.[2]

By 1872 the summer population was large enough that a Presbyterian Church had been constructed, and by 1890 there was also an Episcopal Church.[3] The McClellanville Steamboat Company, founded by S. B. King,Jr., H. T. Morrison and T. W. Graham, Jr., was chartered by the state in 1904.[4] A commercial fishing industry also developed after the turn of the century. By 1922 McClellanville had its own public school and in 1926 the village was incorporated.[5]

Architecture:

The McClellanville Historic District is the historic core of the village of McClellanville. The architecture of the historic district is the physical evidence of the social and cultural phenomenae that characterized the establishment and development of McClellanville, from its origin as a summer retreat village for regional planters, through its development as a year-round fishing village, and into its stablization in the 1920s as an incorporated town.

The early planters' retreats, such as the ca. 1891 L. P. McClellan summer house (#71) are of frame construction with broad, sheltered verandas and brick pier foundations. The prevailing vernacular forms, especially the central-hall farmhouse, predominated in early McClellanville architecture. The town developed along the banks of Jeremy Creek in accord with the fishing trade. With the development of this trade and with the establishment of local parishes and commercial concerns, McClellanville architecture began recognizing the more fashionable architecture styles: the ca. 1891 St. James Episcopal Church (#91) is an exceptional example of Carpenter Gothic design, while the ca. 1877 New Wappetaw Presbyterian Church (#37) has a classical Tuscan portico and pediment. The residential architecture of the later nineteenth century reflects the influence of the Queen Anne and

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 93

Quadrangle name McClellanville Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	644190	3661040	B	17	643090	3661265
C	17	643308	3662660	D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. David Chamberlain, Historic Preservation Planner, Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments
Suzanne Pickens Wylie, John Wells, National Register Staff

organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History date

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803)758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state _x_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee (CHF) 1/29/82

title Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Lyan A. Beebe date 3/23/1982

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Carol Dubie date 3/22/82

Chief of Registration

52. Julia R. King House, ca. 1891. Two-story weatherboarded house with high gabled metal roof and two internal brick chimneys with corbeled caps. House is L-shaped with a gabled half-dormer in the angle of the L on the second story. The hip-roofed entrance porch is supported by turned columns. The door has sidelights. The facade also has a first story bay window on its south side with three two-over-two windows. All other windows are six-over-six. A single story one-room wing is located on the north elevation and a single story screened porch is on the south elevation.

53. James A. Lofton House, ca. 1907. Two-story weatherboarded house with gabled tin roof. Five-bay facade features full portico supported by plain square pillars. Small half length screen porch on ground story and small balcony on second story door suggest an earlier double tiered porch. Balcony features balustrade with turned spindles. Both main and second story doors have three-panel sidelights and four-panel transoms. Windows are two-over-two. Both north and south exposures have double, three-bay windows. House is on low brick piers.

59. Martha A. Taylor House, ca. 1875. Two-story weatherboarded house with high gabled metal roof and hip roof five-bay porch supported by simple square posts. Windows are six-over-six with louvers. Entrance has three-pane sidelights. House sits on low brick piers.

65. R. M. Lofton House, ca. 1934. One-and-one-half-story frame house with shiplap siding and high gabled metal roof. Roof has a box cornice and return with scroll brackets and pendants. Facade has hip roof screen porch along three-fourths of its length. Windows are six-over-six or two-over-two. Large shed dormer has three windows. House is T-shaped and sits on three-foot brick piers.

66. John Y. DuPre House, ca. 1790, and pre-1869. This house was reportedly moved from Echaw Plantation on the Santee River. House is one-and-one-half-stories with high gable roof extending over screen porch on facade. Facade features three gabled dormers and two internal chimneys with corbeled caps. Exterior is covered with imbricated cypress shingles, with the exception of recent additions. First story windows are nine-over-nine; second story windows are two-over-two. House sits on three-foot brick piers.

67. Hamilton Seabrook House, ca. 1891. One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with steep gabled roof. Three gabled dormers and full length hip roof screen porch are on facade. Alterations include asphalt shingle roof, semi-enclosed screen porch, and single story wing on east elevation. House has two internal chimneys with caps.

71. L.P. McClellan "Summer Home," ca. 1891. One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with metal roof with two gabled dormers. Facade features full length one-story shed roof screen porch. House has rear shed addition and six-over-six windows. It sits on low brick piers.

76. John Y. DuPre House, ca. 1863. Two-story weatherboarded house with high gable metal roof and two internal chimneys with corbeled caps. Five-bay facade has six-over-six windows and one-story full length screen porch with hip roof.

80. Robert E. Graham House, ca. 1915. Two-story weatherboarded house with asphalt shingle hip roof and boxed cornice. Hip roof single story porch spans length of facade. Part of porch is screened. Porch is supported by square capped pillars and simple balustrade. Attic features central hip roofed dormer on facade with double two-over-two windows. Remaining windows are one-over-one. House is on low brick piers.

87. Henry M. Lofton, Jr., House, ca. 1901. Two-story T-shaped residence with weatherboarded siding and high gabled metal roof. It has two internal chimneys with corbeled caps. North elevation features recessed entrance with gabled portico with box cornice and return supported by palmetto logs. Entrance door has four-pane sidelights and transom. Facade also feature a two-story bay window with three facets covered with imbricated shingles and a steep metal pent roof. All windows are six-over-six and house is on low brick piers.

88. Sarah B. Doar House, ca. 1900. Two-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with gabled asphalt shingle roof. It has three gabled dormers and two internal chimneys with corbeled caps. Facade features two-tiered full length porch. Five-bay porch supported by simple Doric columns has turned balustrade. Porch has a low shed roof. Main door has four-pane sidelights and five-pane transom. Second story door has similar sidelights but no transom. Windows are six-over-six with louvers. House sits on three-foot brick piers.

91. St. James Episcopal Church, ca. 1891. Square church with sawtooth cypress shingles, steep gable roof with asphalt shingles, and steep gabled entrance porch. Decorative features include Gothic scroll work, bargeboards, pendants, and finials. Church has small enclosed belfry and Gothic stained glass windows.

94. Louis A. Whilden House, ca. 1862. One-and-one-half-story house with board and batten siding and high gable metal roof. Roof has central gabled dormers with six-over-six windows. Pent roof screen porch spans five-bay facade. House has two external chimneys with caps. Windows are covered with louvered shutters; house sits on two-foot brick piers. Property includes two significant outbuildings: a one-room board and batten gabled metal roof kitchen with one internal chimney and simple wooden shutters, and a similar one-room doctor's office with two six-over-six windows.

98. Ursula B. Morrison House, ca. 1899. Two-story weatherboarded house with metal hip roof with central pedimented dormer featuring modillion blocks to match eaves. Double tiered entrance portico is supported by Roman Doric columns on first story and Ionic columns with simple balustrade on second. Windows are six-over-six and one-over-one. Entrance has eliptical fanlight and sidelights. House has one internal chimney with corbeled cap.

101. Horace H. Leland House, ca. 1874. Two-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with high gabled metal roof. It has two gabled dormers with six-over-six windows. House has two internal chimneys and boxed cornice and return. Facade features gabled entrance portico supported by simple square piers. Door has four-pane sidelights; windows are nine-over-nine with louvers. Two-story ell with double tiered shed roof porch supported by simple square piers and a single external chimney is attached to rear. House is on low brick piers.

103. Hibben Leland House, ca. 1887. One-and-one-half-story L-shaped house with staggered shingle siding, high gabled metal roof, and screen porch across part of facade. House had central shed dormer and one internal chimney.

104. Charlton H. Leland House, ca. 1887. One-and-one-half-story L-shaped house with weatherboard siding and high gable metal roof. It has two gabled dormers and hip roof porch in the angle of the L. House has central chimney with corbeled cap and external end chimney. One-story hip roof bay window is on west elevation. Windows are six-over-six.

109. Eugenia I. Graham House, ca. 1904. Two-story frame residence is L-shaped with gable asphalt shingle roof with box cornice and return supported by decorative brackets. One-story wraparound hipped roof screen porch is supported by simple square posts on brick piers approximately three feet high. Extending from porch is small entrance portico with gabled roof and box cornice and return. Porch posts have decorative scroll brackets. Facade also features a three-facet bay window on the first story southwest corner. This has decorative scroll brackets with pendants. All windows are one-over-one.

125. New Wappetaw Presbyterian Manse, ca. 1880. Two-story frame house is L-shaped with high gable metal roof. Facade features double tiered wraparound porch, screened on second story, supported by simple posts with scroll brackets on ground level. Facade features central double tiered bay window with six-over-six sash. Single story wing and porch are on rear.

Other properties which contribute to the character of the district:

2. Vacant lot.

3. Vacant lot.

4. J. B. Morrison, Jr. Store, ca. 1910. One-story frame commercial building with metal gabled roof. Store has shiplap siding and some asbestos siding. Windows are two-over-two including two large windows on the facade (western elevation). Facade also has opposing gable across half the length.

8. Helen Beckman Smith House, ca. 1932. One-story shiplap sided house with gabled metal roof and central internal chimney. Two-bay entrance porch with shed roof is supported by simple posts. Double windows on facade are all two-over-two. House sits on low brick piers.

9. William M. Toomer House, ca. 1916. Two-story frame house with high gabled metal roof, boxed cornice, and return. Double tiered porch on facade is enclosed with screen on first story, altered to living space on the second. Porch has shed roof. House sits on three-foot concrete block foundation.

10. Vacant lot.

11. John M. Lofton, Jr., Store, ca. 1914. Two-story commercial building with shiplap siding and low gabled metal roof. Facade features recessed entrance with four display windows. Remaining windows are two-over-one or six-over-six. One-story shed roofed addition with door and two windows is attached to south elevation. Building is currently abandoned and in poor condition.

12. Vacant lot.

15. Vacant lot.

16. Vacant lot.

18. Commercial Building, ca. 1910. Two-story weatherboarded commercial building with low gabled metal roof and exposed eaves. First story has two large display windows with two-pane transoms and recessed two-pane entrance door with similar transom. Door at south side of facade also has two-pane transom. Second floor of facade features balcony over main entrance and two six-over-six windows. Building sits on low brick piers.

19. Commercial Building, ca. 1930. One-story frame commercial building with shiplap siding, a gable metal roof, and two two-over-two display windows.

21. King Brothers Store, ca. 1902. One-story weatherboarded commercial building with flat metal roof. Facade has four large display windows with single panes and recessed entrance with double two-pane doors. Facade has a decorative parapet.

22. Vacant lot.

23. Vacant lot.

26. McClellanville Mercantile Co., ca. 1904. Frame one-story commercial building with shiplap siding and gabled metal roof with projecting eaves. Single external chimney and single room rear wing. Facade has two display windows, boarded up, and two doors opening to different rooms.

31. Vacant lot.

33. J. B. Morrison, Jr., House, ca. 1914. One-story asbestos sided house with high gabled metal roof. Entrance porch is supported by simple square posts. Windows are three-over-one. House sits on brick piers.

34. McClellanville Public School, 1922. Two-story brick Colonial Revival style building with metal hip roof and cupola. Full height pedimented entrance portico with lunette fanlight is supported by Tuscan columns. Pedimented main entrance has transom. The original building had four external end chimneys with caps. These are now internal with the later addition of two massive wings with recessed entrance marked by round arches. All windows are six-over-six.

36. Ester Commander House, ca. 1927. Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped house with weatherboard siding and gabled asphalt shingle roof. Single story wraparound porch with hip roof is supported by simple square pillars. Roof has box cornice with return and double internal chimneys with corbeled caps. A projecting two-story polygonal bay on right of facade includes main entrance. All windows are six-over-six. House sits on low brick foundation.

40. George W. Shokes House, ca. 1904. One-and-one-half-story frame house with hip metal roof and single hip roof dormer. Facade features three-bay full length porch with simple posts. Windows are six-over-six. House is L-shaped and sits on two-foot brick piers.

41. Park.

42. Vacant lot.

44. Vacant lot.

46. Vacant lot.

49. Residence. The house apparently dates from the last years of the nineteenth century. A two-story frame house with an L-shaped plan, weatherboard siding, and a standing seam metal roof. A projecting polygonal bay is on the first story of the projecting ell. A one-story porch is in the angle of the ell. Window sash is two-over-two.

55. J. Osgood McClellan House, ca. 1914. Two-story shiplap and asphalt shingle sided residence with gabled metal roof. Single external chimney is on south side. Five-bay single story porch on facade is supported by square pillars with solid balustrade. Part of porch is screened and has a metal roof. Main entrance features sidelights and transom. Windows are six-over-six. House has a small single room wing on rear northeast corner. House is on low brick piers.

56. Sarah J. Stanland Graham House, ca. 1900. Two-story weatherboarded house with high gabled metal roof with central dormer. Double tiered open porch with hipped roof spans facade. Porch is supported by plain square posts with scroll brackets and openwork frieze. Porch also has a simple balustrade. Central dormer has a single louvered window with Gothic trim. Second story porch has asbestos sided infill of a later date. Main entrance has four-pane sidelights and transom. Windows are two-over-two with louvers. House is on low brick piers.

58. Eliza A. Murray House, ca. 1914. Two-story asbestos sided house with high gabled metal roof. House is T-shaped with one-story hip roofed screen porch. Roof has box cornice and return. All windows are two-over-two. House sits on two-foot brick piers.

60. Vacant lot.

62. John H. Graham House, ca. 1914. Two-story weatherboarded L-shaped house with asphalt shingle hip roof. Facade has hip roof single story porch with recessed entrance. Three-quarters of entrance porch is screened. Double windows have one-over-one panes and louvered shutters. Entrance door has two-pane sidelights. House sits on three-foot concrete block foundation.

63. Vacant lot.

68. Lillian F. Lucas House, ca. 1925. Two-story weatherboarded house with gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. House has two external chimneys. Entrance portico is supported by plain columns; door features four-pane sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Windows are six-over-one with shutters. Single story screen porch with decorative balustrade on second story deck is attached to house. House is on low brick foundation.

69. Vacant lot.

70. Vacant lot.

72. Gabriel Manigault House, ca. 1861. One-story board and batten residence with high gabled metal roof and shed porch on facade supported by square chamfered posts. Porch is three bays long. Single external chimney is of recent origin. House sits on one-foot brick piers.

73. Vacant lot.

79. Vacant lot.

81. Vacant lot.

83. Vacant lot.

84. Vacant lot.

89. Martha G. Doar House, ca. 1928. One-story frame residence with shiplap siding, metal roof, one interior chimney, and entrance screen porch supported by bungalow style piers.

92. Arthur O. Atkinson House, ca. 1918. One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with high gabled metal roof and two gabled dormers. House has one exterior end chimney with corbeled cap and one interior chimney with corbeled cap. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain square posts. Porch has simple crossed board balustrade. Windows are six-over-six. A single room shed roofed ell is attached to the rear. House sits on low brick piers.

95. R. B. Leland House, ca. 1916. One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, and one interior chimney. Entrance portico has a hip roof supported by three plain square pillars. Windows are one-over-one. House sits on low brick foundation.

96. Vacant lot.

97. Vacant lot.

99. A. Bonneau McGillivary House, "New Cottage," pre-1914. Two-story residence with weatherboarded siding on first story, shingle siding on second story, and gabled patterned metal roof. Pedimented full portico on the south elevation, with first story enclosed one-half length. First story porch continues as a wraparound, supported by simple square pillars. Second story portico is supported by paneled square pillars with solid banding in place of balustrade. Entrance door has five-pane sidelights. Windows are two-over-one. House sits on low brick piers.

102. Vacant lot.

105. Vacant lot.

106. Vacant lot.

107. Vacant lot.

108. Vacant lot.

110. Vacant lot.

111. Robert A. Morrison House, ca. 1871. Two-story weatherboarded house with high metal gable roof. Three-bay facade has double tiered entrance portico with gable roof. Portico supported by simple square pillars; second story has simple balustrade. First story porch screened. Small later addition is attached to side.

114. Robert H. Morrison House, ca. 1908. Two-story weatherboarded house with T-shaped plan and high gabled asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornice and return. Full length screen porch spans entire south elevation, first story. Porch has hip roof supported by simple square posts. Windows are six-over-six and two-over-two.

115. Residence, date unknown. Single story frame residence with shiplap siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, one internal chimney, and three-bay facade.

116. Residence, ca. 1937. One-and-one-half-story frame residence with shiplap siding, asphalt shingle roof, entrance porch with grouped posts, and wings. Wings have small screen porch across facade.

117. C. M. Lofton House, ca. 1911. One and one-half-story brick veneered house with high gabled metal roof and exposed eaves. Facade features a high gabled two-bay entrance porch with roof brackets and tripartite Venetian window in gable end. One half of the entrance porch is screened. Main roof also has a single gabled dormer with support brackets and tripartite Venetian window. All other windows are two-over-two.

119. Residence, ca. 1938. Single story residence with shiplap siding, metal gable roof, five-bay facade with recessed entrance, and screen porch on side.

121a. Residence, post-1922. One and one-half-story T-shaped weatherboarded residence with shed roof screen porch across three-fourths of facade. It has one internal chimney and gable metal roof with box cornice with return.

121b. Outbuilding/Residence. Single story weatherboarded outbuilding with asphalt shingle roof, double attached garage, and small entrance portico. Portico is supported by two columns and features balustrade.

122. Ursula A. MacIntosh House, ca. 1889. Two-story shiplap sided house with high gabled metal roof. Entrance portico is supported by plain Doric columns. Windows are six-over-six with louvered shutters. Screen porch is on east elevation.

123. David M. Mackintosh House, ca. 1913. Single story weatherboarded house with shed roof porch across the facade. Porch piers are covered with shingles. House has high hip roof with asphalt shingles. Double windows are six-over-six. Entrance has three-panel sidelights. Two internal chimneys have corbeled caps. Windows have louvered shutters added as decoration.

124. R. H. Peacock House, ca. 1913. Single story weatherboarded house with high hip metal roof, one internal chimney. Low hip roof screen porch on facade continues around east elevation. House sits on low brick piers. Windows are one-over-one.

127. Mary Morrison Brailsford House, ca. 1917. Single story shiplap sided house with gabled asphalt shingle roof. Gabled entrance portico is supported by simple square pillars. Roof and portico have exposed rafters. House has one internal chimney. Screen porch wing is attached to south elevation. Windows are six-over-six. House sits on low brick piers.

128. Vacant lot.

129. Vacant lot.

130. Vacant lot.

133. Vacant lot.

134. Vacant lot.

135. Vacant lot.

136. Vacant lot.

137. Vacant lot.

138. Vacant lot.

139. Vacant lot.

141. Vacant lot.

142. Vacant lot.

143. Mary A. Mills House, ca. 1890. Two-story weatherboarded house with gabled asphalt shingle roof. One-story porch spans facade. Porch has hip roof supported by simple square pillars and plain balustrade. Single story bay window on south elevation has three windows. All window sash have been replaced. Entrance has four-pane sidelights and five-pane transom. House sits on low concrete block foundation.

144. J. O. Murray House, ca. 1899. Two-story weatherboarded house with gabled metal roof, box cornice and return. House is L-shaped with a full portico on the south elevation. Portico has a hip roof supported by four square pillars. Small second story balcony is situated over the main entrance. Main entrance has sidelights and a six-panel transom. Second story door has only sidelights. Windows are six-over-six with louvered shutters. House sits on two-foot brick piers.

Noncontributing properties:

5. Commercial Building, modern. One-story concrete block commercial building with asphalt shingle roof and full length metal porch.

6. Residence, 1950s. Single story asbestos sided residence with asphalt shingle roof.

13. Commercial Building, 1940s. One-story asbestos sided commercial garage.

14. Residence, ca. 1948. One-story shiplap sided residence with metal roof and screen porch.

17. Marcos Pharmacy, modern. One-story concrete block commercial building with asphalt shingle roof.

24. T. W. Graham and Company, modern. One-story concrete block commercial building with metal false facade and brick veneer trim.

25. Residence, modern. One-story concrete block residence with screen porch and carport.

26. McClellanville Telephone Company, Inc., modern. One-story concrete block building with metal roof.

28. Storage Shed, modern. A storage shed of green corrugated metal with a gable roof.

30. Residence, modern. One-story brick veneer residence with asphalt shingle roof and carport.

32. Baker House, ca. 1913. Two-story, gable metal roofed house with one-story screen porch across facade. House has been altered with brick veneer. It was probably frame with double porch across front originally.

35. Residence, modern. One-story brick veneer residence with entrance porch and asphalt shingle roof.

39. Post Office, modern. Concrete block one-story public building with flat roof and brick veneer facade.

43. Residence, modern. One-story concrete block residence with small entrance porch and asphalt shingle roof.

45. Residence, modern. One-story outbuilding with additions, used as residence.

48. Mobile Home, modern. Mobile home with small plyboard addition.

50. Residence, 1950s. One-and-one-half-story shiplap sided residence with asphalt shingle roof and porch on side.

51. Residence, date unknown. Two-story frame house, with one-story shed porch; the house has been radically altered with aluminum siding, which enclosed the brick chimney as well as the house, and with new windows.

54. Residence, modern. One-story concrete block residence with asphalt shingle roof and small entrance porch.

57. Residence, 1950s. One-and-one-half-story brick veneer residence with dormers and screen porch on side.

61. Residence, modern. One-story brick veneer residence with small screen porch on south end of building.

64. Residence, modern. One-story board and batten residence with screen porch across facade.

74. Residence, modern. One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence with screened porch, asphalt shingles, and two external chimneys.

75a. Residence, ca. 1943. One-story frame residence, severely altered with aluminum siding, many additions, asphalt shingle roof, internal chimney.

75b. Outbuilding/Residence. Frame, first story garage, second story residence, stairs on exterior. Low gable roof of asphalt shingles, single central chimney.

77. Residence, 1950s. One-story asbestos sided residence with screened entrance porch.

78. Residence, 1950s. One-story asbestos sided metal roof residence with small entrance porch.

82. Residence, modern. Two-story concrete block and plyboard sided residence with full length screen porch on second floor and small single story porch with jalousie windows.

85. Commercial Building, modern. One-story plyboard sided commercial building with asphalt shingle roof.

86. Residence, ca. 1947. Small one-story frame residence with shiplap and weatherboard siding and metal gable roof. Building has been extensively altered.

90. Residence, ca. 1948. One-story asbestos sided residence with asphalt shingle roof, screen entrance porch, and single internal chimney.

93. Residence, modern. Two-story frame residence with recessed entrance and one-story wing.

100. Residence, modern. Two-story brick veneer residence with porch on facade.

112. Residence, modern. One-and-one-half-story board and batten residence with screen porch across facade.

113. Residence, modern. One-and-one-half-story brick veneer residence with entrance porch and enclosed porch.

118. Residence, 1940s. Asbestos sided single story residence with small shiplap sided addition.

120. Club Lodge, modern. Two-story concrete block club lodge.

131. Residence, modern. One-story shiplap sided residence with entrance portico and rear wing.

132. Residence, late 1940s. One-story asbestos sided residence with small screen entrance porch.

140. Residence, modern. One-story residence with a aluminum siding and small screen porch at entrance.

Italianate styles although the vernacular house forms were still preferred. The adaptation of Queen Anne elements is shown in the fishscale shingles on the ca. 1901 Henry M. Lofton, Jr., House (#87) and in the polygonal bays of the ca. 1880 New Wappetaw Presbyterian Manse (#125) and the ca. 1904 M. F. Skipper House (#45). Italianate brackets are in evidence on the ca. 1904 Eugenia I. Graham House (#109). The ca. 1899 Ursula B. Morrison House (#98) is a rare example of Colonial Revival residential architecture in McClellanville. The house has a modillion block cornice and a two-tiered portico, with Ionic columns on the second story above the primitive Doric columns of the first story.

The commercial strip in McClellanville developed in the first years of the twentieth century. The buildings of the area are of frame construction and are built directly on the road. Even in the old Bank of McClellanville building, ca. 1919 (#20), the elaboration is restricted to a wooden parapet.

The construction of the McClellanville Public School (#34) in 1922 -- a substantial brick building, in the Colonial Revival style -- was indicative of the stabilization of the town and the decline of the summer resort patterns.

The McClellanville Historic District is visually unified by the nearly ubiquitous wooden frame construction; by the consistent scale of the houses, the lots, and their relation to the banks of the creek; by the tremendous live-oak trees which permeate the town; and by the relative absence of contemporary commercial intrusions. Even the contemporary residential buildings adhere to the scale and texture patterns established in the nineteenth century. The district, which includes the early twentieth century commercial buildings as well as the resort homes, the waterfront properties, and the early churches, represents the comprehensive history of the town of McClellanville.

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Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1904. Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, State Printers, 1904.

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McIver, Petrona Royall. "Wappetaw Congregational Church." South Carolina Historical Magazine 58 (April 1957): 84-93.

Stoney, Samuel G., ed. "Recollections of John Safford Stoney, Confederate Surgeon." South Carolina Historical Magazine 60 (October 1959): 208-220.

Thomas, Albert Sidney. A Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. Columbia, S.C.: R. L. Bryan Company, 1957.

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the McClellanville Historic District nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Charleston County Tax Maps, #764-15-0, #764-14-0, #766-3-0, #766-7-0, #766-2-0, #764-10-0, #764-7-0, and #764-11-0, which are drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated propery includes the largest concentration of historic properties with the smallest number of nonhistoric in McClellanville.

Footnotes

[1] Lawrence Fay Brewster, Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1947), pp. 24-25; Samuel G. Stoney, ed., "Recollections of John Safford Stoney, Confederate Surgeon," South Carolina Historical Magazine 60(October 1959): 214.

[2] Brewster, p. 25.

[3] Petrona Royall McIver, "Wappetaw Congregational Church," South Carolina Historical Magazine 58 (April 1957): 92; Albert Sidney Thomas, A Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Company, 1957), p. 356.

[4] Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1904 (Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, State Printers, 1904), pp. 1173-1176.

[5] Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Book F-33, p. 438, Charleston, South Carolina.

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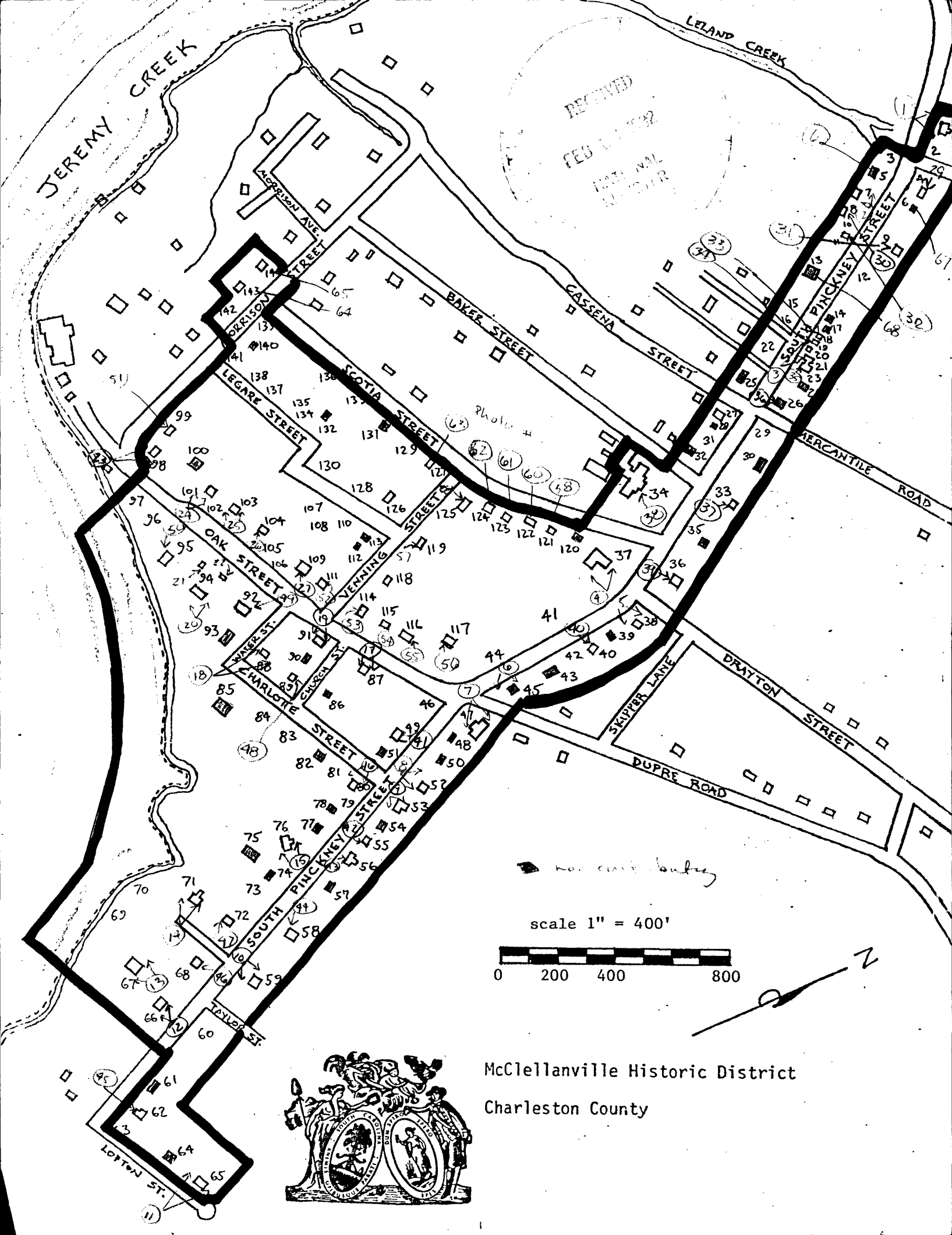

McClellanville Historic District

Charleston County