Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 16 1980
DATE ENTERED NOV 10 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Walterboro Historic District

AND/OR COMMON: [illegible]

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Along sections of Wichman, Heyward, Valley, Lemacks, Savage, Church, Bellinger, Neyle, Fishburne, Chaplin, Tracy, Hampton, Miller, Charles, Carn, Lucas, Sanders, Walter, Memorial, Shaffer, Weiters, Morrall, Brownlehe, and Black streets

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Walterboro __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045 COUNTY: Colleton CODE: 029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	X MILITARY	X OTHER: Library

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: __ VICINITY OF STATE:

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Colleton County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: Hampton Street

CITY, TOWN: Walterboro STATE: South Carolina 29488

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Colleton County Survey (Part of Lowcountry Regional Preservation Plan and Survey)

DATE: 1973 (update: 1979) __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL X Regional

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Lowcountry Council of Governments

CITY, TOWN: Yemassee STATE: South Carolina 29945

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	X MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		See #81 and #158

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The town of Walterboro, with a population of approximately 7,000, is the county seat of Colleton County, in the Lowcountry of South Carolina. Located near the center of the town, the Walterboro Historic District consists of a large portion of the historic residential areas of Walterboro, including thirty-three buildings of particular historical or architectural significance, and one hundred and forty-two supporting buildings. Primarily residential, the district also includes religious, educational, public, and military buildings. Vacant land from the original scattered pattern of development in Walterboro has been gradually occupied over generations, so that most areas of the district include buildings representing a variety of architectural periods and styles. The majority of the buildings date from the early nineteenth century to before World War II. Most of the buildings located within the Walterboro Historic District are in use and have been kept in good repair.

Key properties contributing to the character of the Walterborough Historic District:

1. The Little Library, Walterboro Library Society Building, 801 Wichman Street. Built ca. 1820 when the Library Society was founded, this tiny gable-roofed frame building has a facade of three bays, with a fanlighted entrance. The interior has simple Federal woodwork. The exterior is faced with beaded weatherboard siding. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. Lucas House, 205 Church Street. N.Y. Perry built this Federal raised cottage in the early 1800's, as his home, and later sold it to Richard B. Bedon, who donated land for the Library Society in 1843. Subsequently it was acquired by Clarence Lucas, in whose family it has remained. Gable-roofed, with one story of frame on a high brick foundation, the house has a five-bay facade with the entrance centered. The entrance has a Federal door surround, with pilasters and a multi-light transom. The shed-roofed veranda has six robust, tapered columns and railings with plain balusters.

3. 305 Church Street. Built before 1905, this large Victorian cottage has an asymmetrical plan and a complex roofline. The front portion of the house is L-shaped, with a gabled extension from the left side of the facade, terminating in a circular, open pavilion with a conical roof. The veranda has slender columns with pierced brackets and railings with turned balusters. Two entrances with transoms and side-lights open onto the veranda . A chimney rises from the center of the main roof ridge, at its intersection with the roof ridge of the rear wing.

4. St. Jude's Episcopal Church, 400 Fishburne Street. Founded in 1855 and rebuilt after the great cyclone of 1879, this Carpenter Gothic style church has board-and-batten exterior walls, with buttresses simulated in wood on the two front corners. The main entrance is in a gabled porch with a lancet-arch doorway and diamond-paned casement windows. Another similar entrance is in a small gabled extension on the right rear corner. The body has five lancet windows on each side with stained glazing and shutters. A round window is centered in the front gable. A box cornice is repeated in the gable. A small tower, battered on its lower portion, rises to a conical steeple.

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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) Local History
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1800 - 1945 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Walterboro Historic District is a significant collection of properties located near the center of the town of Walterboro, South Carolina. The majority of the buildings in the district, which is primarily residential in character, were constructed between 1800 and 1945 and represent a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular design. In addition, the visual appearance of the district reflects the historical development of the town of Walterboro, which was one of several South Carolina pineland villages settled during the early nineteenth century by planters in search of a healthful climate. The district also reflects the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century economic growth of the town.

Situated roughly thirty-two miles inland from the Atlantic coast on a tract of pineland in St. Bartholomew's Parish, Walterborough had become, by the year 1800, a summer retreat for the lowcountry rice planters. The original settlement is said to have been known as Ireland Creek, taking its name from that creek which flows southwestwardly on the original northwestern town limit. A diary account for about the year 1800 tells of some fourteen families who "paying a collector a small sum for an acre," built and "resorted there" in simple cabins made "of logs...backed and lined with clapboard." This account and a widely accepted local tradition hold that the village acquired its name, with the early spelling Walterborough, from Paul and Jacob Walter, brothers and lowcountry planters, who in 1783 built the first house in the town.

Walterborough was made the seat of justice for Colleton District in 1817 by an act of the State Legislature and the courthouse was constructed near the town's eastern limit by 1822. Residences were widely scattered. An 1832 description of the town of Walterborough mentions a summer population of about 900 and a winter population of about one-half that number, "a handsome courthouse, a gaol, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist church, a library, market house and a male and female academy." Streets were laid out in 1839.

The town's steady development after its designation as the county seat of government, which insured political and social prestige, was curtailed only during the Civil War. After the war Walterboro became a gathering place for deposed Ashepoo, Edisto and Combahee planters, so that during the period of Reconstruction, the town again exhibited signs of renewed growth. By 1880 Walterboro had thirteen stores and eight churches.

Walterboro's situation at a crossroads between Augusta and upcountry South Carolina and coastal cities such as Charleston, Beaufort and Savannah, and between the northern states and Florida was influential in maintaining its prosperity. The Green Pond, Walterboro and Branchville Railroad began service in March 1887. By the mid-1890's Walterboro had the largest railway station on the line between Charleston and Savannah. In 1894 Walterboro, with a population of about 1500, continued to serve as a summer or permanent

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 125

UTM REFERENCES

A. 32° 54' 26"/ 80° 39' 7"
B. 32° 53' 44"/ 80° 39' 18"
C. 32° 54' 1"/ 80° 37' 1"
D. 32° 54' 21"/ 80° 39' 43"

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The boundary of the Walterboro Historic nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Walterboro Historic District." The nominated property includes the largest concentration of significant properties with the smallest number of noncontributing in this area of Walterboro.

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
Robert P. Stockton
Wilbur Smith and Associates
Staff, Historic Preservation Division

ORGANIZATION
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE
June 4, 1980

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station

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 ___ LOCAL X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE SC SHPO

DATE 8/26/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 11/10/80

ATTEST: Carol Dubois

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11/10/80

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Title: Historic American Building Survey (Survey of Walterboro Library Society Building)
Date: 1934 X Federal
Depository: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

Title: Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina
Date: 1973 (update) X State
Depository: South Carolina Department of Archives and History
City: Columbia State: South Carolina 29211

11. Dr. James Klein House, 104 Valley Street. Built by Lawrence Sanders about 1844, the two-story frame house was the home of James J. Klein, a chemist, who erected in about 1845 a building on his residence property which became Walterboro's first drug store. The two-story frame building has a portico of four giant order Tuscan columns. The double-door entrance, centered in the five-bay facade, has a multi-light transom and sidelights. Over the entrance is a balustraded balcony onto which a window opens. The house is located on a large landscaped lot.

24. The Glover-McLeod House, The Mounds, 109 Savage Street. Built prior to 1839 when Major Charles Warley purchased the house and lot from Dr. Henry C. Glover, this two-story frame house features a high basement, gable roof, end chimneys, and two tiers of verandas under a shed roof. The facade has a centered doorway, with transom and sidelights on the first floor, and a door and window opening from each of the two front rooms. The upper level of the facade has two doors and two windows opening onto the veranda. The verandas have colonettes and balustrades. Surrounded by oaks, the house stands far back from the street. The grounds contain an antebellum servants' house and other outbuildings.

25. The Perry-Smoak House, 1011 Savage Street. A one-story frame antebellum cottage on a high basement, this house has a double entrance centered in a five-bay facade. The front veranda , under a shed extension of the main roof, has six columns, and turned balusters in its balustrade. Windows have nine lights to a sash. Two interior chimneys, symmetrically placed, rise from the roof ridge.

33. The Palmer-Edwards House, 1303 Wichman Street. Antebellum, according to tradition, and later occupied by the Rev. Edward Palmer and John D. Edwards, this one-story cottage remains essentially as it was when built. It has a gabled tin roof, and a shed-roofed veranda with six square posts and turned balusters. The main entrance, centered in the three-bay facade, has double doors, a multi-light transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions. The property includes an outbuilding.

36. 117 Neyle Street. This one-story Victorian cottage, built by 1905, has a gable roof and a hip-roofed veranda with turned colonettes and balusters. The facade of the central portion of the house is five bays wide, with a centered entrance with multi-light transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions. The right wing was added before 1931; the left wing after 1931, both in a complimentary manner.

37. 123 Neyle Street. Built by 1905, this large Victorian cottage has high-pitched gable roof, with an oversized gable centered on the front. The gable has a round-headed, louvered window and a bracketed cornice. Two large interior chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof ridge. The house has small flanking wings with side gables, and a veranda . The veranda is shed-roofed and has turned colonettes and balusters; original newel posts remain on the step rails. The centered entrance has a multi-light transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions. The entrance is flanked by paired windows.

38. St. John's Independent Methodist Church, Neyle and Miller Streets. Built before 1905, this Queen Anne style building was formerly the First Baptist Church. The frame building is cruciform with oversized gable ends, faced with wood shingles and punctuated with large louvered round openings. The openings in the side gables have simulated keystones while the opening in the front gable has bell-shaped devices in place of keystones. The front entrance is in a small gabled porch with an oversized surround which is wider than the porch and has engaged square pillars simulated in wood, small louvered bull's eye in the gable, and a robust cornice. The main roof and that of the porch have bell-cast slopes. Windows on the front and sides of the building are closely spaced. The upper sashes have borders of small colored glass lights around large single colored glass lights; lower sashes have two colored glass lights.

43. St. Peter's A.M.E. Church, Fishburne Street. This Gothic Revival church, built ca. 1870, has a rectangular, gable-roofed body, and a square tower rising from the front of a gabled front extension. The tower has four sections--the lower section containing the entrance, with double doors and a transom; the second level being battered and faced with shingles; the third containing a large, multi-light window, the fourth stage having traceried, pointed-arched openings, balustraded along the bottom. Above the fourth stage of the tower is a pyramidal steeple. The church is weatherboarded and has a box cornice with returns, repeated in the gables. Windows are multi-light, with traceried, pointed-arch transoms.

44. Fraser House, 918 Wichman Street. Built in 1858 by Robert Ludlow Fraser, the house is a one and one-half story frame cottage on a high basement. The tin-gabled roof has two gabled dormers on the front slope. The shed-roofed veranda has six square posts and plain balusters. The entrance, centered in a five-bay facade, has a multi-light transom and sidelights.

58. Padgett House, 1126 Wichman Street. Built ca. 1900 by James G. Padgett, a member of the South Carolina Senate, this two and one-half story frame house has an asymmetrical plan with porches on the front and sides. The front porch has a semi-circular bay on the left and two tiers with paired columns, under a pediment, on the right. The columns are set on bases and the pediment has a fan-shaped decorative panel. A box cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gable. A porch on the left side has a semi-circular bay; a porch on the right side is square, with paired columns.

61. Church of the Atonement, 207 Chaplin Street. This small Victorian church is of frame construction, with a high-pitched gable roof and a square tower. Its cornerstone reads "The Atonement Mission, 1896." The lower portion of the tower and the body of the church are faced with narrow weatherboards. The entrance, in a wide pointed arch, situated at the base of the tower, is shaded by a small gabled hood, with bargeboards and a brace in the angle. The upper portion of the tower has a section which is battered and faced with wooden shingles; above that is an open frame work of braced timbers; above that is a small hip roof from which rises the eight-sided cone of the steeple, terminating in a cross. The gable end of the body of the church has bargeboards and a bracketed cornice extends along the sides which are five bays deep.

69. Walterboro Water Tower, Memorial Avenue. This 132 feet high, 100,000 gallon concrete tower was constructed in 1915, for storage of water for the city. According to tradition, the first floor of the building was used for a city jail, and for housing of transients. The tower is visible for several blocks in the downtown area.

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72. The Padgett House, 461 Hampton Street. Built by 1905, this one-story frame cottage has a gable roof, exterior end chimneys and a veranda with bracketed turned colonettes and a balustrade. The facade has a doorway with transom and sidelights, centered between paired windows. Boxed cornices extend along the eaves of the house and veranda and are repeated in the side gables.

73. The Jones House, 475 Hampton Street. Built before 1905, this one-story, gable-roofed frame cottage has a pedimented central pavilion with gingerbread trim. The front porch, extending the full width of the house and wrapping around the central pavilion, has Victorian turned posts and gingerbread brackets. The front entrance has transom and sidelights.

84. The A.V. Glover House, 517 Hampton Street. The home of Colleton County historian Miss Beulah Glover, this one-story 1874 frame cottage has a gable roof and shed-roofed veranda with tapered square posts. The entrance, centered in the three-bay facade, has a transom and sidelights with the lower portions paneled.

86. The Terry-Dunwoody-Haws House, 529 Hampton Street. Built prior to 1845 this two-story frame house became known as the "house of refuge" following the tornado of 1879. It has a hip roof with large, symmetrically placed interior chimneys, and a plain box cornice. The flat-roofed one-story front porch has groups of three Victorian turned posts in the outside corners. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. Flanking one-story wings have entrances with transoms.

93. 607 Hampton Street. Built by 1931, the house is considered the best example of the bungalow type house which is ubiquitous in Walterboro. The one-story frame house with pressed tin gable roof has a prominent, gabled front porch with bracketed, overhanging eaves and square paneled pillars, grouped in threes at the corners, supporting a plain entablature. The porch gable is faced with wood shingles and has a rectangular louvered opening. The facade is asymmetrical, with the front door oriented to the off-center porch. The entrance has a tripartite transom, and sidelights. Chimneys are asymmetrically placed.

110. O.T. Canady House, 109 Carn Street. Built before 1890 by O.T. Canady, a "mechanic" who apparently built several houses in Walterboro, this one-story frame house has a large gable, with an oversized louvered opening, extending over the center portion of the veranda . The veranda has turned Victorian posts and an entablature with a decorated frieze. A bracketed cornice under the extension is repeated in the gable. The centered entrance, with transom and sidelights, is flanked by paired windows.

111. Paul Hamilton Fripp House, 111 S. Walter Street. Begun in 1848, the house was constructed by O. Trezevant Canady, builder of several local houses, and purchased in 1863 by Paul Hamilton Fripp, whose family still owns it. The house is the oldest of three Walterboro houses with a distinctive Greek key frieze along a wide entablature, below a parapet roofline. The Greek key motif is repeated on the parapet of the Fripp House which masks a gabled roof, extends along the veranda, and continues around both sides of the house and around the front and side of a small wing projecting from the left rear corner of the building. The five-bay facade is symmetrical with a centered doorway with a four-light transom flanked by two narrow lights, narrow sidelights, and a Greek Revival surround. The veranda has six square pillars with caps, and turned balusters.

continued ....

116. 135 S. Walter Street. Built before 1887, when the property was sold by Mrs. A.J. Canady and A.B. Sawyer, the house was probably built by S.B. Canady who purchased the vacant lot in 1849. The cottage has a Victorian porch with turned colonettes, a denticulated cornice, turned balusters, and a shallow central pavilion with a louvered gable end.

158. The Farmer House, 528 Hampton Street. This one-story frame cottage has wide beaded weatherboard siding, indicating a probable construction before 1830. It was moved to Hampton Street from Wichman Street by G.C. Brown about 1905. Small wings flanking the front porch on each side also have beaded weatherboard siding. Paired windows and paired porch posts with decorative cross-bracing are later additions.

199. 306 S. Memorial Street. This one and one-half story frame Victorian cottage, built between 1905 and 1912, is asymmetrical in shape, with a wide front extension with a bay window on the front and a porch on the left side. A semi-octagonal extension is on the left side. The porches have turned posts and pierced brackets. The front extension has a pediment on front and dormers on the side.

200. The Wichman-Strobel-Hickman House, 238 S. Memorial Street; and

201. The Wichman-Padgett House, 226 S. Memorial Street. These one-story frame houses are identical, having been built ca. 1889 by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wichman. They are each five bays wide, with a parapet roofline and a flat-roofed piazza extending across the facade. Wide entablatures on each house and piazza feature applied molding in a Greek key design. Each piazza has square posts and turned balusters. The two houses are side by side on landscaped lots.

208. The Butler House, 229 S. Memorial Street. Built by 1912, this one-story gable-roofed Victorian cottage has a two-bay, gabled front extension to the left of the central entrance. A shed-roofed front porch, with turned and bracketed posts, and turned balusters, extends from the extension across the front and continues around the right side of the house. A wide, low gable projects from the front roof slope, above the porch. Front steps with wooden railings ascend to the porch, facing the entrance which has a transom and sidelights. An old servant's cottage is in the rear.

218. The McMillan House, 309 S. Memorial Street. This one-story frame Victorian cottage, built by 1905, has a gabled extension to the left of the front door. The extension has a pediment and a three-bay window. A pendant with scalloped braces decorates the apex of the pediment. A porch extends along the right side of the extension, turns and continues across the front of the main portion of the house. The porch has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets and a balustrade. The front door and two French windows opening onto the porch have two-light transoms. One of the two interior chimneys retains white stuccoed bands, in the Lowcountry style. A bracketed cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gable and over the bay window.

226. Durant-Padgett House, 403 S. Memorial Street. Built by 1904, this one-story frame, Victorian cottage has an asymmetrical shape, with a gabled, semi-octagonal extension to the left of the front entrance, and a gabled extension on the right side of the house. A meandering front porch extends across the front, wraps around the front extension and continues around both sides of the house. The porch has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets and a balustrade. The entrance has multi-light transom and sidelights. The gable ends have round-headed, louvered openings.

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239. 221 Black Street. This one-story frame house, built after 1891, has a symmetrical facade, five bays wide, with a center gable on the front slope of the roof and a gable-roofed wing, recessed, on either side of the main portion of the house. A shed-roofed veranda extends across the front of the house, turns at each end, and continues across the front of each wing. The veranda has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets and a band of pierced decoration below the cornice. The railing has square balusters. The far left section of the porch has been enclosed. A bracketed cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the front gable, which also has pierced work in the upper angle.

241. The Morrall-Cummings-Loper-Goodwin House, 307 Black Street. Built between 1891 and 1905, this single story frame cottage is L-shaped, with a gabled wing on the right front. The wing has a three-windowed bay in front, with rectangular panels below the windows and a bracketed cornice. The main portion of the house has a gable centered over the entrance. The veranda extends across the front, turns and extends along the left side of the wing. The veranda has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets and a band of pierced work below the cornice. The railing has turned balusters. The bracketed cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gables, which also have pierced work in the upper angles. The gables have triangular-headed openings with louvers. The entrance has multi-light sidelights.

Other properties contributing to the character of the district:

5. 404 Fishburne Street, St. Jude's Rectory. Built after 1905, this gable-roofed cottage has two interior chimneys, with corbelled caps, rising from the roof ridge. A gable on the front slope of the roof has a rectangular, louvered opening. The entrance, the central of the five bays, has a multi-light transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions. A box cornice is repeated in the gables.

8. 406 Church Street. Built by 1931, the house has a gable roof, extended to cover the porch, which has square pillars on brick piers. The facade is asymmetrical, with the entrance off-center between paired windows.

9. 915 Wichman Street. Built by 1920, this one and one-half story frame house has an asymmetrical gable roof, with the front slope longer than the rear. An oversized, shed-roofed dormer with four windows occupies the front slope. The recessed veranda has tapered square pillars. A garage wing extends from the left side of the house.

10. 919 Wichman Street. Built by 1920, this one-story frame house has a flat-roofed portico with four Ionic columns on brick bases. A veranda with paired colonettes on brick bases on the first level and a balustrade on the second level, is recessed behind the portico. A porte cochere, with a sun porch above, extends from the left side of the house.

12. 204 Valley Street. Built ca. 1920, this bungalow type on a high brick basement has a gable roof, extended to cover the front porch. The porch has tapered square pillars on brick piers. The entrance, centered in the five-bay facade, has sidelights with the lower portions paneled.

continued ....

13. 208 Valley Street. A large one-story frame house on a high basement, the house, ca. 1920, has a gable roof, extended to shelter the front porch. The porch has square pillars on brick piers and bracketed, overhanging eaves. There are two tall chimneys on the right side of the house.

14. 212 Valley Street. Built ca. 1941, this gable roofed one-story frame house has its entrance in a small front pavilion, between paired windows.

16. 100 block, Heyward Street. This early 20th Century one-story frame house has a gable roof with a cross gable on the front slope. The hip-roofed front porch has square pillars on brick piers. A box cornice is repeated in the gables. The facade has two entrances, between single windows. A central chimney has a corbelled cap. Property includes a garage.

17. 1003 Wichman Street. Built ca. 1906, this two-story frame house has a gable roof with a gable centered on the front slope. The two tiers of veranda have paneled square posts, and a balustrade with turned balusters on the second level. The centered entrance has a blank transom and multi-light sidelights. A box cornice is repeated in the gables.

18. Bellinger House, 1009 Wichman Street. Built in the early 1800's by the Bedon family, this two-story frame house has a gabled tin roof and an entrance centered in a symmetrical facade. The entrance has a multi-light transom and sidelights with the lower portions paneled. The entrance is flanked by two tripartite windows. The shed-roofed porch, with slender, two-story high square pillars, dates after 1931, and replaced two tiers of veranda.

19. Hicks-Graham-Smith House, 1111 Wichman Street. Built by H.N. Hicks prior to his conveying it to Mamie Graham in 1926, this bungalow style house has a gable roof, extended to cover the front porch. The porch has two square pillars on brick piers and two columnless piers.

21. Bellinger-Lewis-Moorer-Black House, 1123 Wichman Street. This early 20th Century, T-shaped frame residence has a complex roofline, having a one-and one-half story central portion with a front-end gable roof and flanking two-story wings, the roofs of which are gabled on the outer ends and hipped on the inner ends, sloping to meet the slopes of the main gable roof. The front end gable has a tripartite window and is shingled. The porch has paired, paneled square posts on brick piers.

28. 110 Savage Street. This gable-roofed frame dwelling has a gabled porch in the center of the facade, with a louvered fan in the gable, and tapered square pillars. The entrance is centered between paired windows.

29. 118 Savage Street. A single-story frame house, the building has a gable roof and a small porch. The porch has paired columns, on brick bases, supporting a gable roof over an arched opening.

continued ....

30. 124 Savage Street. This frame, one-story dwelling has a gable roof with two symmetrically placed chimneys on the back slope. The hip roofed porch has four fluted square posts. The entrance is centered and has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights with paneled lower portions. The fanlight and sidelights have tracery.

32. Fraser House, 1217 Wichman Street. Built in 1856 by Dr. Fred Fraser, the one and one-half story frame house was originally a one-story raised cottage. During the early part of this century, a second story was added, with a bungaloid dormer on the front slope of the hip roof, and a bungaloid porch. The porch has paired columns on piers, turned balusters and a wide entablature. The very wide main entrance has double doors, transom and sidelights. The house has remained in the Fraser family since its construction.

34. 712 Wichman Street. This one-story frame residence, built by 1931, has a gable roof, with bracketed eaves. The entrance has a multi-light sidelights and is centered between tripartite windows. The front portico has two Doric columns and a pediment over an arched opening.

35. Miller-Fraser House, 734 Wichman Street. Built by 1885, the gable-roofed one-story frame house is L-shaped, with a gabled front wing, and a veranda with turned and bracketed colonettes. The front wing has paired windows with a denticulated cornice. A box cornice is repeated in the gable end. Part of the porch has been enclosed.

42. 902 Wichman Street. This one-story bungalow built after 1931, has a gable roof, extended over the front porch. The porch has tapered square posts on brick piers. The entrance is off-center between paired windows. The tall chimneys are asymmetrically placed.

45. 1000 Wichman Street. A 19th Century building remodeled in bungalow taste, this square house has a hip roof with two interior chimneys asymmetrically placed, with dog-tooth caps. A hip-roofed porch has square posts on brick piers. The centered entrance has a multi-light transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions. The double doors have arched panels. Windows have 9 over 9 lights.

46. 1004 Wichman Street. An L-shaped Victorian house, the building has a gabled front wing and a shed-roofed veranda with square posts. A 20th Century addition extends from the right side, with a new entrance.

47. The Spell House, 214 Fishburne Street. Built between 1912 and 1920, this one and one-half story frame house has a broad, high gable with a centered quadripartite window, a porch with paired, paneled pillars on brick piers, and an entrance with oversized sidelights and a multi-light transom.

48. Behind 1004 Wichman Street (#46). A frame garage apartment with shiplap siding.

49. 117 Tracy Street. Now a residence with a separate address, this small building built ca. 1910, was originally an outbuilding to 1004 Wichman Street. It has a gabled tin roof, two entrances and windows with batten shutters.

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51. The Gresham House, 200 Fishburne Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame house has a low-pitched gable roof, with the gable end toward the street. The front gable has overhanging eaves and brackets. The entrance is in a small central pavilion under the porch. The gable-roofed porch has bracketed overhanging eaves, a louvered fan in the gable and two square posts.

52. The Chaplin House, 103 Chaplin Street. Built in the early 1800's, and according to tradition, by Dan Chaplin, a rice planter, this dwelling has one story of frame, set on a high stuccoed brick basement. The original portion of the house has narrow windows with 9 over 9 lights. The box cornice has returns and is repeated in the end gables. The basement has windows with 6 over 6 lights, as do the additions to the right and left of the main structure. The veranda has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets and a railing with turned balusters, on the second level, and stuccoed brick piers on the basement level.

53. 107 Tracy Street. A one-story bungalow with a gable roof and shed-roofed porch. Tapered square posts on brick piers support the porch roof. The gable end is distinguished by a louvered vent and wooden bracing. Ca. 1930.

54. 105 Tracy Street. A one-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1930, this bungaloid style building has a low gable roof with decorative cross-bracing in the front gable end. A screened in shed-roofed porch has robust, tapered square posts on brick piers, supporting an entablature faced with narrow, vertical beaded boards.

55. 111 Chaplin Street. Built ca. 1930, this one-story frame house is bungaloid in style, with a gable roof. The front gable end has overhanging eaves with cross-bracing in the upper angle. The hip-roofed front porch, extending the width of the house, has tapered square pillars on brick piers. The door is off-center, between paired windows.

57. 1116 Wichman Street. A one-story frame cottage with shiplap siding, and a projecting gabled section on the right, with a louvered vent and diagonal brackets in the gable end. A porte-cochere on the left is balanced by a porch on the right. The porch roof is supported by tapered square posts on brick piers.

60. 203 Chaplin Street. This one-story frame dwelling, has a gabled tin roof. Some windows have 9 over 9 lights. The bungalow style front porch, probably added in the 1920's has square pillars on brick piers, supporting a low-gabled roof.

64. 223 Chaplin Street. This one-story frame house has a high-pitched gable roof and a symmetrical facade, with a doorway centered between single windows. The added, bungalow style porch has tapered square posts on brick piers.

65. 227 Chaplin Street. The one-story frame turn-of-the-century house was given a new jerkinhead roof in the 1960's. The building is rectangular, with a symmetrical facade. The centered entrance has a transom and sidelights. Windows have 2 over 2 lights. The porch, added ca. 1930, has a gable roof and triple square posts with decorative cross bracing.

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68. 401 N. Lemacks Street. A one-story wooden house, the building appears to be an older one, remodeled. The paired windows on the front and single windows on sides have 9 over 9 lights. A bungalow style veranda extends across the front.

71. The Godfrey House, 445 Hampton Street. A substantial two-story frame house, built by 1905, has a two-tiered veranda extending the width of the five-bay facade, with robust tapered columns, set on square brick piers, on the first level and turned colonettes and balustrade on the second. A wide paneled frieze runs between the two levels. The centered entrance has a narrow, multi-light transom and multi-light sidelights with the lower portions paneled.

74. The Mims-Smith-Spell House, 487 Hampton Street. Built by Fletcher Mims, a sawmill man, before 1905, this one-story frame, gable-roofed cottage was originally a duplicate of 475 Hampton. It has a gabled central pavilion and a veranda extending across the facade. The veranda has been remodeled, bungalow fashion, with square posts on high brick piers. A small gabled addition, on the right side, has its own gabled porch.

76. 108 N. Miller Street, National Guard Armory. Built ca. 1940, this one-story brick building has pilasters in the shape of Art Moderne pyramids and large windows with blank panels above them. Doors and windows have surrounds of brickwork.

77. The McTeer House, 108 Bellinger Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame bungalow has a gable roof with the front gable extended to shelter the porch. The porch has robust brick piers as supports. The front gable has bracketed overhanging eaves; the entrance has sidelights, and front windows are paired.

78. The Fraser House, 112 Bellinger Street. This bungaloid, one-story frame house was built by 1931. It has an asymmetrical plan, with a front extension, one bay wide with paired windows, and a bungalow style porch with square posts on brick piers. An entrance with sidelights, and a tripartite window open onto the porch. A shed-roofed dormer, four windows wide, in on the front slope of the roof.

79. The Warren House, 114 Bellinger Street. A one and one-half story frame house, built by 1920, the building is rectangular, with a gable roof and half story extended over the front porch. The front gable has three closely spaced windows, and bracketed, overhanging eaves. The porch has tapered square posts. The entrance, reached by a double flight of steps from the porch, has a tripartite transom and sidelights with paneled lower portions.

81. Gazebo, rear of 205 Fishburne Street. An octagonal building with a finial on the conical roof, the gazebo has Victorian turned columns with brackets, and a balustrade. Built about 1913, the building was moved to the present location from a rural location.

82. The Williams-Bridges House, 117 Fishburne Street. Built about 1920, this one-story frame bungalow has a horizontal emphasis with a low gable roof, flared at the lower portion, an elongated dormer with a string of eyebrow windows, a low-ceiling porch with fat square pillars, paired on brick piers, with a wide flight of steps on the left and an elongated balustrade on the right. The steps lead to the entrance which has sidelights. To the right of the entrance is a trio of windows.

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83. 517 Hampton Street. A small brick building built after 1931 by Miss Beulah Glover, Colleton County historian, for storage of historical records.

85. The Pearcy House, 523 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1920, this one and one-half story frame house has a jerkinhead roof, with a shed-roofed dormer with three windows on the front slope. The front porch has Doric columns. An iron railing runs along the edge of the roof in front. The centered entrance has a simple entablature and one sidelight. A small bay window is on the right side of the house.

87. The Black-Price House, 114 Fishburne Street. Built about 1920, this one-story frame bungalow style house has a high, wide front gable and a porch with paneled tapered square posts on piers, extending across the front and continuing around the left side. The centered entrance has a rectangular transom and single oval lights in the sidelights.

88. Wesley United Methodist Church, 204 Chaplin Street. Built by 1931, this Gothic style edifice is T-shaped, with flanking rear wings and a square tower in the center of the facade. The tower contains the entrance in an ogee arch. The upper portion of the tower has pointed-arch, louvered openings, and a pyramidal roof with a finial. The front and sides of the building have lancet windows and false buttresses.

92. 601 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1920, this one-story frame house has a gable roof, with a gabled porch roof running at right angles. A gabled dormer with two one-sash windows occupies the intersection of the gable roofs. The veranda has tapered square posts on brick piers and is extended to the left as a porte cochere. The facade is asymmetrical, with an off-center doorway and paired and tripartite windows.

94. Bellinger-Ackerman House, 613 Hampton Street. Built by Miss Susan Bellinger after 1913 on the site of the first Catholic church, this two-story hip-roofed frame house has a gabled, two-story pavilion on the right side of the facade, with triple windows on each level, a fanlight in the gable. The front porch has a gabled extension in front of the pavilion, and a porte cochere to the left. The porch has square posts on piers, with a columnless pier to the left of the steps. Cornices with robust brackets run below the house and porch eaves and are repeated in the gables. The house has a metal awning under the porch eaves.

95. The Koger House, 617 Hampton Street. This one-story frame cottage was built in 1910 by J. Henry Koger. The house has a gable roof and a veranda across the facade, with an attached gazebo at the right end. The gazebo has imbricated shingle sides and an octagonal pyramidal roof.

96. Glover-Sprott-Marvin House, 621 Hampton Street. Built between 1909 and 1913, this two-story frame house has a gable roof with a gable centered on the front slope. The gable is faced with wooden shingles. The facade is symmetrical, with the main entrance in the center and a single window above it, between paired windows on each floor. The entrance has a multi-light transom and sidelights.

97. The Heirs- Ackerman-Skardon House, 625 Hampton Street. This two-story frame residence, built between 1910 and 1918, has a one-story bungalow style front porch, with tapered square pillars on brick piers. The facade is symmetrical with a centered entrance with sidelights and entablature, and paired and tripartite windows in the other bays. The hipped roof has a dormer with a tripartite opening centered on the front slope. Chimneys are asymmetrically placed.

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98. 629 Hampton Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame bungalow has a tin gable roof, with a low cross gable on the front, with overhanging bracketed eaves. The veranda, covered by the main roof, has tapered square pillars on brick piers. The entrance is off-center, between a tripartite bay window on the right and a three part window on the left.

99. 113 N. Lemacks Street. Built ca. 1940, this gable-roofed one-story frame house has a portico with two tapered columns and a gable roof over an elliptical arch. A shed-roofed porch on the left side has primitive columns on brick piers. The entrance is off-center in the facade, between paired windows.

100. 201 N. Lemacks Street. Built ca. 1940, this one-story frame gable-roofed residence has a gable-roofed porch off-center on the left of the facade, with brick pillars on brick piers. The entrance is off-center between paired windows.

102. 114 Charles Street. Built by ca. 1910, this one-story frame dwelling has a gable roof and a box cornice with returns, repeated in the gable ends. The shed-roofed porch which continues around the right side was remodeled by the addition of square pillars on brick piers, and the right side was screened. The facade has two entrances between single windows.

103. 116 Charles Street. Built ca. 1940, this narrow one-story frame house has a low pitched gable roof and a gabled porch with square posts. The facade has a door and two windows. A capped chimney rises from the roof ridge.

104. 118 Charles Street. Built ca. 1910, the building is one-story of frame with a hip roof. A hipped extension of the roof shelters the front porch, which has ironwork supports and railings in place of its original features. The facade has four bays, with the entrance off-center. A shed roofed addition is on the left side. A large chimney with belt courses rises from the peak of the roof.

106. 701 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1900, this two-story building has a symmetrical facade, with centered doorways on the first and second levels, flanked by tripartite windows on the first level and single windows on the second level. The hipped roof covers the front portico which has four paneled square piers with molded caps, supporting a wide entablature. A second level porch with a balustrade is supported between the two central columns. A gable with a wheel window occupies the front slope of the roof above the central columns.

107. The Price House, 707 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1900, this one-story frame cottage has a high hipped roof and a veranda with slender, fluted columns. The facade is symmetrical, with centered double doors, transoms, and flanking paired windows. The house is set somewhat back from the street, on a large landscaped lot.

108. 709 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1880, this two-story pyramidal roofed frame house has a two tiered L-shaped porch extending along the front and left side. The porch has square pillars on each level and a balustrade on the second level. The facade is two bays wide, with a door on the left and paired windows on the right on each level.

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109. 715 Hampton Street. This two-story frame residence, built ca. 1920, has a gable roof with a pedimented front end gable. The one-story veranda has four fluted columns. The entrance, on the left, has a Colonial Revival surround with a denticulated cornice, consoles and fluted pilasters. A box cornice is repeated in the pediment. There is a one story wing on left and an addition on right, with the right wing being shingled.

112. The Charles H. Fripp House, 228 Hampton Street. Built before 1896, in which year Fripp acquired the house, this one-story frame cottage has a symmetrical facade with a centered entrance with very narrow transom and sidelights. The gabled, Greek Revival style portico has been modified by the addition of bungaloid posts on brick piers. A box cornice is repeated in the portico and side gables. An exterior chimney with corbelled cap rises on either side.

113. Walterboro City Hall, 242 Hampton Street. Built in the 1930's as a WPA project, the building was remodeled with the addition of a Palladian facade. The facade features a portico with four Doric columns on high masonry bases, an entablature with a denticulated cornice and a pediment with round window. The portico shelters twin curving stairs, with iron railings, which rise to an iron-railed, recessed porch on an arcaded base. The main entrance, centered on the porch, has a Classic surround with pilasters and a pediment, and a large transom with tracery. A window on either side of the entrance has a panel below the lower sash. The portico entablature is repeated on the flanking wings which are one-bay wide.

114. The Stokes-Smoak Property, 248 Hampton Street. Built by 1931 as a one and one-half story frame house, the building subsequently acquired a full second story. Prior to 1957, it was known as the Camellia Inn. The bungalow style porch, which continues around the left side and extends to a porte cochere on the right, is original. It has square pillars on brick piers, and a wide entablature, faced with weatherboards below the exposed rafter ends of the shed roof of the porch.

115. 123 S. Walter Street. A one-story brick house, built c. 1935, the building has a gabled front pavilion containing the arched entrance. There are three windows grouped under a segmental arch to the right of the entrance and three windows grouped under a soldier course on the left.

117. 211 Carn Street. Built by 1931, this one-story bungaloid residence has a gabled front. A hipped roof porch extends to the left to accommodate a carport. The porch and carport have tapered square posts on brick piers. The facade is asymmetrical with the entrance between a single window and paired windows.

123. Fishburne House, 314 Hampton Street. A Greek Revival style house, built in Mid-19th Century and the residence of Lieutenant Governor M. L. Carn, the building has a columned veranda with a wide freize, box cornice, and high parapet. The main entrance has a multi-light transom and foreshortened sidelights with multiple lights. The flanking wings were added before 1912.

125. 117 S. Lucas Street. Built ca. 1930, this one-story frame dwelling has overhanging bracketed eaves in the side gables. A small portico has two square posts supporting a small gable roof over an arched opening. The facade is symmetrical, with a sidelighted entrance centered between paired windows.

126. 129 S. Lucas. This two-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1930, has an asymmetrical facade with the entrance on the far right. The doorway has a Colonial Revival surround with pilasters and a small pediment. A small gabled wing is on the right.

127. 141 S. Lucas. Built ca. 1930, this two-story frame gable-roofed house has its entrance in a small two-story pavilion with a high gable roof containing a window on the second level.

128. 305 Carn Street. The one and one-half story frame house, built ca. 1935, has a gable roof with two dormers on the front slope. The shed-roofed porch has paired square posts with caps. The entrance is off-center in the four-bay facade.

129. 309 Carn Street. Two stories of frame, this house has a shed-roofed front porch with Victorian turned colonettes. The hipped roof has a bungalow style dormer on the front slope.

130. 311 Carn Street. Built ca. 1940, this one-story frame dwelling has an asymmetrical plan, with an exterior chimney adjacent to the front door. A small front porch has a gable roof and square posts. A porch on the right side has square posts.

135. Old Railway Express Office, 410 Hampton Street. This one-story brick building was built between 1920 and 1931. The facade has a central doorway with a transom under a segmental brick arch, flanked by larger windows under elliptical segmental brick arches.

136. The Gahagan House, 422 Hampton Street. Built by 1905, this rambling one-story frame house acquired a bungaloid appearance with the addition of paneled and tapering square posts on brick piers and a hip-roofed dormer with three windows. A heavy denticulated cornice in the porch entablature is perhaps retained from the earlier porch. The porch wraps around the sides of the house, which has a symmetrical five-bay facade with a centered entrance with transom and sidelights. An early wing extends from the rear of the house, which is set back from the street on a tree-shaded lot.

137. The Black House, 424 Hampton Street. Built before 1883 as a one-story residence, the house was altered after 1912 by the addition of a second story and front and side porticos. The porticos have pediments with round-headed windows and paired, paneled square pillars with Ionic capitals. The front portico has a balustrade on the second level. A porch extends the full width of the five bay facade on the first level. Doorways, centered in the facade on both levels, have multi-light transoms and sidelights with the lower portions paneled.

138. The Stokes-Hiott House, 458 Hampton Street. This two-story frame house with asbestos siding built between 1912 and 1920 by Dr. L. M. Stokes on the site of the old Fraysee home has an off-center portico with four giant-order Doric columns supporting a pediment with blank fanlight. The main entrance has a louvered fanlight and sidelights with square lights, the entrance is set within a surround with an elongated Doric column engaged, on either side, supporting a very narrow cornice.

139. The Fripp-Hiott House, 747 Hampton Street. Built before 1905, this hip-roofed, two-story frame house is five bays wide. The main entrance has transom and sidelights. A pedimented portico with four giant order Ionic columns, a Georgian door surround with a broken pediment, and a balustraded balcony were added after 1931.

140. Hampton Street Elementary School. Built in the 1930's on the site of the Walterboro Academy, this Art Moderne style building has lengthy facades on Hampton and South Miller Streets. The facade on each street consists of a central and two corner pavilions, linked by long stretches of building. The pavilions are delineated by wide and tall brick pilasters between bays and vertical strip windows of glass block. The central pavilion on the S. Miller Street facade has a small copper dome with a flagpole.

143. 127 S. Memorial Street. A one-story bungalow with a bracketed gable extending over the facade and supported by square posts on brick piers. Built ca. 1920.

144. 135 S. Memorial Street. A one-story bungalow with a bracketed gable extending over the facade and supported by square posts on brick piers. Built ca. 1920.

147. 415 Carn Street. This is a one-story, gable-roofed, 19th Century cottage with low foundations and a shed-roofed veranda; the facade is three bays wide with a center door and French windows. A stuccoed brick exterior chimney is on the right side. A box cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gable ends. The veranda has turned Victorian columns.

148. 417 Carn Street. This one-story frame gable-roofed 19th Century cottage has a facade of three bays with a center doorway and two windows. The sidelights are paneled in the lower portion and the windows have 9 over 9 lights. The shed-roofed veranda has Victorian turned columns and railings faced with weatherboarding.

151. 427 Carn Street. Built between 1912 and 1920, this one-story frame house has an L-shaped porch under the left corner of the hipped roof, with the central entrance and left bay of paired windows recessed behind the porch. The porch has tapered square, paneled pillars on brick piers. The entrance has transom and sidelights. A bungalow style dormer with three lights is centered on the front roof slope.

153. The Howell-Fishburne House, 500 Hampton Street. Built about 1920 by Major M. P. Howell, this two and one-half story Colonial Revival style frame house is three bays wide, with a central doorway with an elliptical tripartite fanlight and sidelights. Window openings are large and symmetrically placed. The front portico, side portico and porte cochere have two large Doric columns each and iron railed terraces on their roofs. There are three large dormers on the front slope of the gable roof.

157. The Brown-Mitchell-Langley House, 524 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1920-1930, this two-story frame house with a hipped roof was built by G. C. Brown. The facade has four quadrants, three of which have paired windows. The lower left quadrant is recessed behind a portion of the L-shaped porch, which emerges and continues along the left side of the house, under a shed roof. The recessed portion of the facade contains the main entrance, with a transom and sidelights with the lower portions paneled. A diamond-shaped window with one light is to the left of the doorway. The porch has square pillars on brick piers and railings with turned balusters.

161. The Morrall-Marrin-Simmons House, 618 Hampton Street. A one-story brick house with a bungalow porch, this house has a front gabled extension with an exterior chimney. The porch, which has tapered square posts on brick piers, has an extension to the left which was originally a carport.

163. The Sylvester Guess House, 628 Hampton Street. Built in the early 19th Century, this two-story frame house is five bays wide with the entrance centered in the first level. First floor windows retain nine over nine lights; second floor windows have six over six. The interior retains simplified Federal mantels and wide pine floor boards. Aluminum siding has replaced the original weatherboarding.

167. The Loper House, 605 Carn Street. Built about 1915, this one-story frame dwelling has a symmetrical facade of five bays, with a gable centered over the entrance. The veranda has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets, and a balustrade. The entrance has multi-light transom and sidelights. The box cornice is repeated in the gable. The gable has a round-headed opening with louvers.

168. 609 Carn Street. The one-story frame bungaloid dwelling, built after 1931, has a gable roof with two chimneys with corbelled caps rising from the roof ridge. The off-center porch has tapered square posts on brick piers. The entrance is off center, between paired windows.

169. 613 Carn Street. A one-story frame house, built by 1931, the building is rectangular, with a gable roof, the front gable being extended to shelter the front porch. The gable end has overhanging, bracketed eaves and a rectangular louvered opening. The porch has square posts on brick piers. A carport on the left side is in the same style. The entrance is off-center between paired windows.

172. 701 Carn Street. This bungaloid dwelling, built by 1931, is one-story of frame, with a low-pitched gable roof. The front gable has overhanging, bracketed eaves and a rectangular louvered opening. The front veranda, extending the width of the facade, has two square pillars on brick piers. The entrance is off-center, between paired windows.

173. 703 Carn Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame house has a clipped gable roof. The front porch has a low-pitched gable roof over an elliptical-arched opening, paired square posts and bracketed eaves. The entrance has sidelights with paneled lower portions. On the right side, a one-bay extension, with a hip roof, makes the facade asymmetrical.

191. 209 Sanders Street. A one-story frame, hip-roofed house, built by 1912, the building has a shed-roofed veranda with square pillars on brick piers. The entrance is centered between single windows.

194. 108 Shaffer Street. Built by 1912, the building is of frame with a tin hipped roof. The shed-roofed front porch has square posts. The front has two entrances, between single windows.

195. 110 Shaffer Street. This one-story frame dwelling was built by 1912. It has a tin hipped roof and a shed-roofed front porch with square posts. The entrance is centered between single windows.

196. 301 Sanders Street. This one-story frame dwelling, built by 1912, is gable-roofed with side gables. The shed-roofed veranda has paired square posts. The entrance is off-center.

197. 307 Sanders Street. This one-story frame house, with a high gable roof, built ca. 1905-12, has a front veranda with square posts. Two entrances are centered between paired windows. A chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the center of the roof ridge.

202. 205 S. Memorial Street. Built by 1912, this one-story Victorian house has an asymmetrical plan, with a gabled extension on the right side of the facade and a veranda on the left. The veranda has a small gable pavilion on the left end, turned colonettes and railings. A box cornice is repeated in the gables.

203. The Sanders-Slotchiver-Grace House, 414 Carn Street. Built between 1916 and 1920, this two-story frame house has a bungalow style dormer with a tripartite window and a bungalow style front porch with square tapered pillars on brick piers. The facade is symmetrical with two widely spaced bays. The entrance is in the lower right bay.

204. 418 Carn Street. A one-story frame cottage, built between 1912 and 1920, the house has a wide, high front gable with a round-headed louvered opening, centered. The facade is symmetrical, five bays wide with a centered entrance with transom and sidelights. The front porch has paired square posts and a roof balustrade with panels of Chinese Chippendale inspiration.

206. First Christian Church, 440 Carn Street. This church was originally built ca. 1925, and rebuilt ca. 1940. It is a T-shaped edifice, constructed of dark red brick, with a low gable roof. Simulated buttresses are located between bays. Keystoned pointed-arch openings contain lancet windows.

207. The Easterlin-Butler-Canter House, 219 S. Memorial Street. Built about 1918, this is a one-story frame house with a high gable roof and a bungalow style porch. The gabled front is shingled and has bracketed eaves. The porch has tapered square pillars on brick piers, and a wide entablature and the centered entrance has sidelights and is flanked by paired windows. Tall chimneys, asymmetrically placed, have corbelled caps.

174. 707 Carn Street. This one-story brick house has an asymmetrical plan with the entrance in the side of a gabled front extension. The extension has a bay window in front. A small corner porch has one slender tapered post. Gable ends are faced with shiplap siding.

176. The Ulmer House, 719 Carn Street. This turn-of-the-century one-story frame house has a center gable and a center entrance with transom and sidelights. The box cornice is repeated in the gable, which has a triangular-headed louvered opening. Exterior end chimneys have molded brick caps. The veranda retains its original hip roof and cornice, but had square posts on brick piers added.

178. 114 S. Lemacks Street. A one-story frame bungaloid house, built ca. 1930, the building has a low gabled front with overhanding bracketed eaves and a large rectangular, louvered opening. The hip-roofed front porch has square pillars on brick piers. The entrance is off-center between paired windows.

179. Behind 110 Lemacks Street (#180), garage apartment. Two-story frame building with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and irregular fenestration.

180. 110 S. Lemacks Street. This one-story frame bungalow, built ca. 1930, has a low gable roof with a rectangular, louvered vent in the front gable, and a chimney with a corbelled cap and rain hood rising from the ridge. The hip-roofed front porch has square posts on high brick piers. The entrance is off-center between paired windows.

181. 300 Carn Street. This one-story brick house, built ca. 1934, is gable-roofed, with gabled extensions to the left (sheltering a porch) and to the right (sheltering a carport). The porch and carport have brick arcades.

183. 314 Carn Street. Built after 1920, this one-story frame house is bungaloid in style, rectangular in shape with a gable roof, with the front gable extended to shelter the porch. The porch has short primitive columns on brick piers.

187. 221 S. Lucas Street. A one-story frame cottage, built ca. 1900, with two main rooms, flanking a central interior chimney. Each room has a separate entrance with a flanking window. The shed-roofed front porch has chamfered square posts.

188. 223 S. Lucas Street. A one-story frame house with a gabled roof, the building was built after 1931. The porch has four square tapered posts and railings of horizontal boards. The facade is asymmetrical, with the entrance off-center.

189. 225 S. Lucas Street. This one-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1940, has a gabled porch with a rectangular, louvered opening in the gable. The porch has four colonettes. The asymmetrical facade has an off-center entrance.

190. 203 Sanders Street. Built ca. 1930, this one-story frame house has a low gable roof, extended to cover the front porch. The porch has a rectangular louvered vent in the gable and square posts. The entrance is off-center between paired windows.

211. 201 Weiters Street. A one-story frame building, built ca. 1935, identical to 203 Weiters Street (#212) but for the absence of a balustrade above the porch roof.

212. 203 Weiters Street. A one-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1935, with a jerkinhead roof and exposed rafter ends. The entrance, centered between paired windows, is sheltered by a semi-circular porch with a balustraded flat roof.

214. 215 Weiters Street. A one-story frame dwelling with a gable roof, a gabled porch with a louvered opening in its gable end, and square pillars set on brick piers supporting the porch gable. The house was built ca. 1930.

215. 217 Weiters Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame house has a medium gable roof and a bungaloid porch with two square pillars on brick piers and two columnless piers flanking the front steps. Overhanging eaves of the house and porch gables are bracketed.

216. 221 Weiters Street. A one-story frame residence, with a gable roof extending over the facade, supported by wooden pillars on brick piers. The eaves are bracketed, and the fenestration irregular. The house was built ca. 1931.

217. 108 Brownlehe Street. Built by 1931, this one-story frame house has a low gable roof of tin. The gable-roofed front porch has two square pillars set on brick piers. Gable ends of the house and porch have diamond shaped openings. The entrance is off-center in the three-bay facade. A large square chimney rises from the roof ridge.

223. 321, 327, and 329 S. Memorial Street. Built between 1920 and 1931, these
224. identical three houses are one-story, of frame, with high gable roofs, and front
225. porches with square posts and balustrades. The posts support a broad entablature; part of the frieze of the entablature continues around the sides of the house. Rafter ends are exposed at the front and rear eaves.

228. 116 Morrall Street. Built ca. 1920, this one-story bungaloid residence has a shed dormer on the front slope of the gable roof. The roof extends over the veranda which has square pillars on brick piers.

229. 118 Morrall Street. This one-story frame house, built ca. 1920, has a tin gable roof and a bungalow style front porch, gabled-roofed with bracketed eaves, and robust, paneled square pillars on high brick piers. Columnless piers flank the front steps.

230. 111 Black Street. Built before 1931, this one-story frame bungalow has wide and deep porches, with wide and high gable ends, on the Black Street front and Morrall Street side. The porches have grouped square wooden posts on brick piers, and porch and step railings of brick.

231. Herndon-Langford-Rowe House, 200 Weiters Street. Built by 1912, this two-story frame house has an asymmetrical plan, with a gabled extension, one bay wide, projecting from the right of the facade. A bay window appears on the first level of the bay. A one-story, shed-roof porch extends across the front to the left of the extension. The porch has square pillars supporting an entablature, and railings with turned balusters.

232. Benton-Miley House, 206 Weiters Street. Built between 1910 and 1912, this two-story frame house has a gable roof with gable ends front and rear. One story gable-roofed wings extend to the left and right, recessed slightly from the main facade. A one-story bungalow style porch, with square pillars on piers, extends across the central portion and the wings. A second story enclosed porch, extending the width of the central portion, was added after 1931.

233. 111 Morrall Street. A one-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1930, has an off-center front porch with a front gable, tapered square pillars on brick piers and railings with jigsaw cut balusters.

234. 117 Morrall Street. A one-story frame bungalow, built ca. 1920, with a wide shingled gable end extending over the facade, and supported by square posts set on brick piers. The central entry is flanked by 6 over 6 windows.

235. 119 Morrall Street. A one-story frame residence, built ca. 1925, with a gable roof, and an off-center gabled porch supported on wooden pillars set on brick piers.

236. 203 Black Street. Built between 1905 and 1912, this house was a traditional style, one-story frame residence of five bays with a front veranda. The main entrance has multi-light transom and sidelights; windows have 6 over 6 lights. The house was extended two bays on the right after 1931 and acquired a bungalow style dormer with paired eyebrow windows, and a porch with tapered square pillars on brick piers.

237. The Strickland House, 209 Black Street. Built ca. 1930, this one and one-half story frame bungalow has a large dormer with paired windows on the front slope of the hip roof, a porch with tapered square pillars set on brick piers, and a symmetrical facade with a centered entrance between paired windows. The entrance has a rectangular transom and single oval lights in the door and side-lights.

238. Beach-Grace-Parker House, 213 Black Street. This one-story frame house, built prior to 1891, is L-shaped, with a gabled front wing to the left of the front door. A shed-roofed piazza extends across the front and continues around the right side. The piazza has Victorian turned posts with pierced brackets, and a balustrade. The front door and French windows opening onto the piazza have transoms. A box cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gable ends.

240. The Wescot-Connor House, 301 Black Street. Built prior to 1897, this is a traditional cottage type of one story, frame, with a five-bay facade and a shed-roofed veranda. The centered entrance has transom and sidelights. The veranda has square pillars and railings with vertical boards as balusters.

242. The Morrall-Wescot-Berry House, 311 Black Street. Built prior to 1911, the one-story frame house has a center gable with a box cornice and pierced work in the upper angle. The entrance has multi-light sidelights. The front porch, with a shed roof and paired square posts on brick piers was added ca. 1930.

243. 200 Black Street. Built after 1920, this bungalow has a gable roof, connecting at right angles with a gable roof on the rear. The gable-roofed front porch has square pillars on brick piers. A gabled extension is on the right.

244. 204 Black Street. Built after 1920, this house is practically a twin of 200 Black Street, except that it has a hip-roofed porch.

245. 220 Black Street. This is a one and one-half story frame house with a high-pitched gable roof and a center front gable. The facade is symmetrical, five bays wide with a center entrance, and a window centered in the front gable. A veranda with Victorian turned posts and balustrade, has small parapets at the ends of the shed roof. A box cornice is repeated in the gables. There are two interior chimneys, on the roof ridge. The house was built after 1891. An old one-story frame servants' cottage is in the rear.

246. 300 Black Street. This one-story frame house is an older residence which was remodeled in bungaloid fashion in the 1920's. The gable-roofed house has a box cornice, repeated in the side gables, and an entrance with transom and sidelights centered in the facade. The bungalow style porch has tapered, paneled square pillars.

247. 304 Black Street. Built ca. 1920, this frame hip-roofed house has a bungaloid porch under a gabled extension containing a half story. The front gable contains three windows. The porch has brick pillars.

248. 249 Hampton Street. Built ca. 1910, this one story frame, gable-roofed building has weatherboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. The centered entrance has a transom and sidelights.

Noncontributing properties:

6. St. Jude's Parish House, 903 Wichman Street. Built ca. 1940, this one-story brick and concrete block building has a symmetrical facade, with a louvered round opening in the gable above the entrance.

7. Outbuilding, Church Street. Behind the St. Jude's Parish House (#6). A small one-story brick building with a gable roof and two doors, painted white, built ca. 1940.

15. 613 N. Lemacks. This hip-roofed, twentieth century frame house has a roof which is hipped on the right and gabled on the left. The gabled extension covers a porch with square posts. A centered front gable contains a chimney and two windows. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow porch with bracketed square posts.

20. Glover-Smith House, also numbered 1111 Wichman Street. This one-story frame house, dating from the 1930's, has a gable roof with a front gable, a sun porch in a gabled pavilion on the right, a chimney in the center of the facade, and an entrance in a recessed porch on the left; the building has been altered. A two-story frame apartment unit stands in the rear yard.

22. 605 N. Lemacks Street. This one-story frame dwelling, built ca. 1945, has a gable roof with louvered rectangular openings in the side gables. The porch, under the right front corner of the roof, has a gabled extension. The porch has square posts and is screened.

23. 609 N. Lemacks Street. A contemporary one-story brick veneer ranch style residence.

26. 102 Savage Street. A one-story, brick veneer, ranch style residence with decorative ironwork.

27. 106 Savage Street. Built in the mid-20th Century, this gable roofed frame dwelling has an asymmetrical facade with the entrance in a recessed porch. The entrance has fluted pilasters and corner blocks in the surround. A sunporch is situated on the right.

31. 1205 Wichman Street. This one-story, gable-roofed brick house, built ca. 1940, has in the right front corner an arcaded porch with iron grills in the arches and a louvered fan in the porch gable. The entrance, in the side of the porch, is at right angles to the street. A gabled, screened porch is on the left side.

39. 804 Wichman Street. Built as a bank, this contemporary building has a two-story central square, with shed-roofed extensions on all sides. Walls are of glass or dark stained wood, with piers of brown brick. Roofs are of metal.

40. 210 N. Miller Street. Built ca. 1950, this one and one-half story stuccoed residence has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The entrance is off-center in the facade and sheltered by a gabled and bracketed hood. An enclosed porch, retaining the balustrade, is in the upper portion of the facade.

41. 107 Bellinger Street. Built ca. 1950 or 1960, this one-story brick residence has an asymmetrical plan with a bay window and a shed-roofed porch with pierced ironwork supports and railing. A carport connects the house to an apartment unit built of the same materials.

50. 208 Fishburne Street. A ca. 1945 two-story brick, Colonial Revival style building, the gable-roofed house has a symmetrical facade with the entrance centered. The entrance has sidelights with paneled lower portions. A portico with two Doric columns has a pediment over an arched opening. A hip-roofed one-story wing extends on the left side, a hip-roofed porch, with paired Doric columns, is on the right.

56. Hopewell Presbyterian Church, Wichman and Tracy Streets. Built in 1949, this 20th Century Gothic church has a tower on the right front corner, with windows on the first stage, louvered vents on the second, and a pyramidal roof. The entrance is a double door centered in the facade. Windows have concrete lintels with keystone motifs.

59. 112 Tracy Street. A contemporary one-story brick veneer ranch style residence.

62. 211 Chaplin Street. This one-story frame cottage, built ca. 1950, has a complex roofline due to later additions. The older, gable-roofed portion has a symmetrical facade, with the doorway centered between paired windows. The veranda has pierced iron work supports, a later addition. Old wooden outbuilding in the rear.

63. 217 Chaplin Street. A ca. 1960 one-story frame, ranch style house, faced with asbestos siding.

66. 305 N. Lemacks Street. This one-story frame house, built ca. 1940, has a multi-light Palladian window and an off-center entrance. The house has an asymmetrical plan with an irregular hip roof.

67. 311 N. Lemacks. This one and one-half story brick residence, built ca. 1940, has a gable roof with single windows in the side gables. A gabled porch on the right of the facade has brick piers, and a bull's eye in the gable. Tall chimneys are asymmetrically placed. A terrace with an iron railing extends along the front.

70. 400 block, Hampton Street. One-story ca. 1950 concrete block fire truck garage.

75. The Witsell-Chapman House 495 Hampton Street. This sprawling, one-story frame house, built after 1931, has two main portions. On the right is a gable-roofed portion, with the gable end toward the street. On the left is a hip-roofed portion, with board and batten and weatherboard exterior walls, and a porch with grouped posts with decorative cross braces.

80. 205 Fishburne Street. A contemporary one-story, brick veneer ranch style residence.

89. 210 Chaplin Street. Built by 1931, this L-shaped residence has an older portion with a gable roof, built ca. 1900. The house has been expanded to the right, with a gable-roofed extension containing an asymmetrical facade with the entrance off-center between a single window and paired windows. The porch, extending in front of the new addition, has decorative iron supports.

90. 213 N. Lemacks Street. A contemporary one-story, brick veneer, ranch style residence.

91. 110 Fishburne Street. This one-story frame residence, built after 1931, has a gable roof, with a gabled extension on the right front, containing a rectangular window in the gable. A small decorative gable rises on the left. The entrance is off-center, on the far right of the recessed porch, which has no visible supports.

101. 110 N. Lemacks Street. This one-story, hip-roofed frame house, built ca. 1945, has a gabled front extension containing the entrance, with a three-light transom and a pilastered surround. Another gabled front extension has a tripartite window. There is a hip-roofed extension on the left side, one bay wide.

105. Behind 709 Hampton Street. A one-story frame outbuilding, ca. 1950; also a two-story cinder-block and frame outbuilding, ca. 1960.

118. 200 block, Carn Street. A one-story ca. 1960 concrete block Fire Department garage, with asphalt-paved parking lot adjacent.

119. 140 S. Lucas. This one-story brick house, built ca. 1945, has a stuccoed gable on the front and side. A porch recessed into the left front corner has a brick pillar on a brick pier. The entrance is off-center.

120. 130 S. Lucas Street. Built ca. 1945, this one-story hip-roofed brick residence has a small stuccoed gable on the front, with a louvered opening. The entrance is off-center, in a porch recessed into the right front corner. The porch has a brick pillar on a brick pier.

121. 126 S. Lucas Street. A ca. 1950 one-story concrete block office building.

122. 300 Hampton Street. A one-story ca. 1965 brick veneer commercial building with a portico.

124. 330 Hampton Street. A one-story frame apartment, faced with asbestos siding, ca. 1950. Part of a rental complex, including nos. 131 and 132.

131. 330 Hampton Street. A one-story apartment, framed, faced with asbestos siding, ca. 1950.

132. 330 Hampton Street. A two-story framed apartment building, faced with asbestos siding, ca. 1950.

133. First Baptist Church, S. Memorial and Hampton Streets. This 1966 Colonial Revival style building has a pedimented portico with four Doric columns, a pilastered steeple, a classic entablature and quoins. The church is flanked by two large wings in the same style of architecture.

134. Walterboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Hampton Street. Built between 1912 and 1920 as a double store building, fronting on Railroad Avenue, now Memorial Street, this is a two-story brick building with a flat roof, parapet roofline and irregular fenestration.

141. 410 Hampton Street, in rear. A one-story metal-sided storage warehouse, ca. 1970.

142. 410 Hampton Street, in rear. A one-story concrete block storage warehouse, ca. 1970.

145. 143 S. Memorial Street. Built prior to 1892, this one-story cottage has an asymmetrical gable roof, with the front slope shorter and steeper than the back slope. A two-bay front ell has a symmetrical gable roof. A box cornice continues around the house and is repeated in the gable. The house was remodeled with the addition of a Neo-Colonial door surround and porch.

146. 407 Carn Street. This one-story frame building, constructed by 1931, was originally a residence with a porch extending across the front. The building has been remodeled in the Colonial Revival style and is used as a print shop. The entrance, now on the right side, has a Georgian style surround with fluted pilasters and a simplified entablature.

149. 419 Carn Street. A one-story concrete-block dwelling with a gable roof. Contemporary.

150. 423 Carn Street. This one-story frame house has a gable roof and symmetrical facade. The centered entrance has a Georgian style door surround with pilasters and simple entablature. A denticulated cornice runs across the facade.

152. 429 Carn Street. This gable-roofed, one-story frame house, built after 1931, has a bracketed hood over the entrance, which is off-center between single windows. An iron-railed brick terrace extends across the front of the house.

154. 508 Hampton Street. A ca. 1950 one-story hip-roofed residence of painted concrete block, this L-shaped Colonial Revival style house has a classic door surround with fluted pilasters and simplified entablature. A full-length window, to the right of the doorway, has 9 over 9 lights.

155. 500 block Hampton Street. Constructed ca. 1955, this two-story brick hip-roofed Colonial Revival style house has a symmetrical facade of five bays. The centered entrance has a classic surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated cornice. The facade has a denticulated cornice which continues around the sides. A one-story brick wing extends to the left.

156. 518 Hampton Street. This ca. 1950, one and one-half story Colonial Revival style house has an oversized dormer, extending across the front slope of the gable roof, faced with wood and containing several windows. The facade is symmetrical, with the entrance in a small central pavilion. The entrance has a pilastered surround and fanlight.

159. Colleton County Memorial Library, 600 Hampton Street. Built in 1957, the Colonial Revival style building was designed by architect John H. Truluck. This one-story hip-roofed brick building has a pedimented portico with four Doric columns, a denticulated cornice and a main entrance with fanlight and sidelights.

160. 614 Hampton Street. This contemporary one-story flat-roofed frame building is set far back from the street, on a tree-shaded lot. It has board and batten walls, and an asymmetrical facade has a door on the left, between single windows and paired windows on the right. The door is sheltered by a small triangular porch with one square post.

162. 622 Hampton Street. This is a contemporary frame residence, L-shaped with a gabled roof and horizontal strip windows. The entrance is in the left side of the front extension, at right angles to the street.

164. 113 S. Miller Street. One and one-half story brick and frame residence, ca. 1955.

165. 123 S. Miller Street. One and one-half story brick residence, ca. 1960.

166. 601 Carn Street. Built ca. 1940-1950, this one-story brick dwelling has a gable roof with side gables. A porch, recessed under the left front corner of the roof, has decorative iron supports. The doorway, entered from the recessed porch, is at right angles to the street.

170. 617 Carn Street. Built 1950-1960, this one-story brick veneered dwelling is hip-roofed, with a front gable containing a louvered fan-shaped opening. A porch and carport, under a hip-roofed extension to the left, have brick pier supports. The doorway, entered from the porch, is at right angles to the street.

171. 621 Carn Street. This one-story brick house is gable-roofed, with a cross gable on the front slope, containing a rectangular louvered opening. The entrance is off-center in the facade, which has groups of three windows. A carport with brick piers extends to the right.

175. 700 block, Carn Street. A one-story frame dentist's office built ca. 1970, with hip roof.

177. 124 S. Lemacks Street. A contemporary one-story brick veneer, ranch style residence.

182. 310 Carn Street. A large masonry office building built ca. 1965, with a scale and design incompatible with adjacent supportive residences.

184. 218 Carn Street. A contemporary one-story brick veneer ranch style residence.

185. Southwest corner, Carn and Memorial Streets. Asphalt-paved parking lot.

186. 207 S. Lucas Street. A one-story frame cottage with a shed roofed porch, built ca. 1935.

192. House, northwest end of Shaffer Street. A contemporary, one-story brick residence.

193. Behind 310 Carn Street. A large, open, metal-roofed shed with metal supports.

198. 332 S. Memorial Street. Built by 1931, this one-story brick house is a bungalow type with a gable front and square fluted posts, and a Colonial Revival door surround. In the rear is a two-story garage apartment, known as 311 Sanders Street.

205. 428 Carn Street. A ca. 1970 one-story frame residence of "French Provincial" design, with a mansard roof.

209. 115 Weiters Street. A one-story ca. 1960 brick veneer ranch style residence.

210. 117 Weiters Street. A one-story contemporary frame residence, with a hipped roof.

213. 205 Weiters Street. A ca. 1965 one-story frame ranch style residence.

219. 106 Weiters Street. One story frame residence, ca. 1950.

220. 110 Weiters Street. One story frame residence, ca. 1950.

221. 112 Weiters Street. One story frame residence, ca. 1950.

222. 116 Weiters Street. One story frame residence, ca. 1950.

home for many planters, but it was also described as a prosperous town containing industries which included saw mills, a rice mill, and nearby phosphate mines. Sanborn Insurance Maps of Walterboro in 1905 depicted the Colleton Cotton Mills, the Walterboro Cotton Oil Company, and Cummings Iron Works and Supply Company.

With the coming of the railroad, Memorial Avenue, then called Railroad Avenue, which led from the center of town to the depot, had become a fashionable street on which to live. Modern Victorian residences began appearing in the late nineteenth century in this neighborhood in the southern portion of the town, defined roughly by Carn Street on the north, Rivers Avenue to the east, Black Street to the south, and Memorial Avenue to the west.

By the 1920's Walterboro was at the junction of the two main highways leading from the North to Florida across South Carolina, the Atlantic Coastal Highway (U.S. 17) and the Lafayette Highway (S.C.30). At this time Walterboro, although no longer a summer capital, was reported to be "rapidly gaining fame in the North as a winter colony." A pamphlet published ca. 1925 stated, "There are two good hotels, five restaurants, and twelve automobile service stations so the wants of the tourist are well provided for." The pamphlet also cited an increase in railway business as an indication of the general growth of business in the town.

In 1931 the population of Walterboro had grown to approximately 2600. Besides the cotton oil factory and iron works present in 1905, the industries in the town by this time included two lumber mills, a saw mill and cotton gin, three bottling works, a factory which manufactured barrel heads, and an ice and fuel company.

Today, the Walterboro Historic District is characterized by diversity: it includes buildings ranging from residences constructed in the early nineteenth century when Walterborough was a summer retreat for planters to Victorian residences constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to bungalows constructed in the first half of the twentieth century.

Architecture: The Walterboro Historic District contains a wide range of architectural expression, from antebellum residences and Victorian bungalows to Gothic Revival churches and Colonial Revival houses.

A substantial number of the summer homes built in the first decades of the nineteenth century have survived. These are primarily of two types: the one-story gable-roofed frame cottage, raised on brick piers, with a central hall plan and a veranda across the facade; and the two-story variant on the same plan, with one or two tiers of veranda. The Fraser House (#44) is an example of the first type; the Glover-McLeod House (#24) is a good example of the second.

Another type, originating in the latter part of the antebellum period, is the Greek Revival house with its gable roof masked by a high wooden parapet. The Fripp House (#111), which has anapplied Greek key pattern embellishing its parapet, was imitated in the twin Wichman houses (#'s 200 and 201), built two generations later.

Walterboro's surviving historic churches, all dating after the 1879 cyclone, include St. Jude's Episcopal (#4), St. Peter's A.M.E. (#43), and the Episcopal Church of the Atonement (#61), all frame interpretations of Gothic Revival design.

Around the turn of the century, a building boom resulted in the construction of numerous decorated cottages, many of which survive. The O.T. Canady House at 109 Carn Street (#110), one of many built by O.T. Canady in Walterboro, is exemplary of the type, featuring turned veranda posts, an applique frieze, a bracketed cornice, and a high front cross-gable, with a louvered attic vent.

The Colonial Revival style was popular in Walterboro during the first part of the twentieth century. The Padgett House (#58) displays characteristics of the Colonial Revival, as well as the influence of the Queen Anne style.

The congregation of large numbers of residences, exemplary of the predominant styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, amidst a literal forest of oak trees, punctuated by the educational and religious centers of the town, form a cohesive district, one that has admitted growth in recent years without losing its historical significance.

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