NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name New Market

other names/site number McDonald-Rhodus-Lesesne House

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 197 — not for publication ___
city or town Greeleyville — vicinity x
state South Carolina code SC county Williamsburg code 89
zip code 29056

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 2/13/98
Signature of certifying official Date
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives and History

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Elson H. Ball 3-26-98
for
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- x district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	9	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
4	9	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence	agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Other: Extended Double Pen
Raised Cottage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick
roof Asphalt
walls Weatherboard
other Brick
Wood

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Significant Dates
ca. 1820

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance
ca. 1820-ca. 1920

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
x State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
x Local government
___ University
x Other
Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 88.6 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	593600	3711710	3	17	594680	3710940	5	17	593800	3711080
2	17	594680	3711710	4	17	593600	3710940	6	17	593080	3711040

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Hurt Richardson

organization Heritage Preservation Associates date July 9, 1996

street & number 26 Harby Avenue telephone 803-775-6682

city or town Sumter state SC zip code 29150

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. Louis L. Lesesne

street & number Route 1, Box 197 telephone 803-426-2416

city or town Greeleyville state SC zip code 29056

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

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

Narrative Description

New Market Plantation is a complex including a one-story frame house over a raised basement which was built ca. 1820. The house is best described as a early National period folk house with a gable and roof which extends to cover a typical "rain porch" on the front of the house and two bedrooms at the rear of the building. The framing of the house exhibits both hand-hewn and band-sawn timbers and mortise-and-tenon joining. The house has two centrally-placed front doors, each entering a parlor. The rear doors of the parlor enter a central hall flanked by two bedrooms at the back of the house. The house and outbuildings are located two miles south of Greeleyville, Williamsburg County, South Carolina, on S.C. Highway 375. The nominated property also includes a tobacco pack house, the foundation of a greenhouse, and a pecan avenue, all contributing to the character of the plantation complex.

Main House (ca. 1820)

The main house, built ca. 1820, is a one-story frame house over a raised brick basement and is a vernacular house typical of the early National period. It has a gable-end roof with one-story front porch extending the entire length of the facade and an extension containing space for two original bedrooms along the full length of the rear elevation. The house at New Market is a significant example of the type of vernacular country house built in Williamsburg District in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The house is clad in weatherboard and presently has an asphalt shingle roof. The walls of the brick basement are laid in English bond. The house has four exterior brick chimneys. Visible sills and joists of the main floor are massive hand-hewn timbers. In the attic the rafters are band-sewn, lighter timbers joined by mortise-and-tenon joints. The front porch is in a style common in eastern South Carolina known as a "rain porch." The roof of the porch extends approximately a yard beyond the floor of the porch and is supported by tapered and chamfered wooden posts which rest on low brick piers at ground level. This provides an overhang which protects the living area of the porch from inclement weather and direct sunlight. One ascends to the porch via a centrally-placed wooden stairway constructed so that two opposing flights of stairs ascend from the ground to a landing; this section of the stairway is located beyond the edge of the porch roof. The double flight consolidates at the landing to one flight of stairs which rises to the porch. The railing for the stairs consists of simple square capped posts with horizontal wooden members forming the balustrade. The porch itself has a simple wooden rail supported by square wooden posts with elliptical caps and plain square wooden balusters. The posts and stair were replaced ca. 1961 to replace the original--but-badly-deteriorated--posts and stair and are faithful copies of the originals.

The front, or southern, facade, is five-ranked with two centrally-placed front doors flanked by pairs of 6/6 sash windows. The western and eastern facades of the principal portion of the house exhibit an exterior

brick chimney flanked by a pair of 6/6 sash windows on the main floor and a pair of small wooden shutters in the attic. The western and eastern elevations of the rear bedrooms each have a smaller exterior brick chimney and one 6/6 sash window.

The rear, or northern, elevation, is three-ranked and has been altered over the years as additions were made to accommodate living space on the basement level. As late as 1961, the rear elevation had a centrally-spaced door on the main floor level which was sheltered by a centrally-located shed roof porch which appears from historic photographs to have been supported by wooden posts and surrounded by a balustrade of turned balusters. An one-story brick addition with a centrally-placed ground level entry was added to the rear elevation in 1961 to accommodate an entry hall, den, and access to the first floor interior kitchen.

The basement level of the house began to be used as living space sometime prior to 1900, when two parlors were created underneath the front parlors on the main floor. The eastern parlor was used as a den and the western parlor as a dining room. The first floor was originally accessed by a flight of stairs which rose from the dining room to the western parlor on the main floor; these were removed in 1961. Another interior staircase was added behind the eastern basement parlor prior to 1900. This narrow stairway ascends to a landing and then turns to ascend to the central hallway at the rear of the main floor.

An interior kitchen was added to the ground floor behind the dining room after 1900 and the old detached kitchen was moved some distance from the main house at that time for use as a service building.

The interior of the main floor was originally arranged with two parlors at the front and two bedrooms at the rear with a central hallway between the bedrooms. All of the main floor rooms have a simple dado of horizontal shiplap boards crowned with a simple wide molding. Doors, windows, mantels, and surrounds in the four rooms are all quite plain.

The main floor arrangement was altered sometime before 1961 to accommodate a bathroom which was remodeled in 1961. When the bath was added, the western parlor was essentially divided in half, with the front part used as a bedroom and the rear part made into a small hallway and the bathroom.

Tobacco Pack House (ca. 1916)

The tobacco pack house was built by Charles Haynesworth Lesesne ca. 1916, during the period when tobacco was a primary crop at New Market. It is a one and one-half story gable end frame building with a shed attached to its western elevation. The main part of the building is clad in weatherboard and has a metal roof. It stands on a concrete block foundation. The larger service entrance to the pack house is on its north elevation. A standard-sized wooden door is centrally-placed on the south

elevation; above this door is a small window with wooden shutters in the gable. The eastern elevation has two windows covered with wooden shutters. The shed portion of the building is clad in metal on its western and southern sides.

Greenhouse Foundation (ca. 1916)

Only the foundation and a small portion of one wall remain of a brick greenhouse built ca. 1916 and originally measuring approximately 8'x20'. Mrs. Katherine Habenicht Lesesne, wife of Charles Haynesworth Lesesne, had the greenhouse built to house and maintain her extensive collection of flowering plants.

Pecan Avenue and Grove (ca. 1920)

A pecan avenue leading up to the historic rear of the main house and an associated pecan grove also contributes to the nominated property.

Statement of Significance

New Market is significant as an excellent example of a Federal or Early National period vernacular plantation house, one of the few surviving examples of rural residential architecture in Williamsburg County from the early nineteenth century. The agricultural outbuildings further document the late nineteenth and early twentieth century transition of local agricultural production from an emphasis on cotton to an emphasis on tobacco.

The main house and plantation complex at New Market are located to the east of Mount Hope Swamp, on the northern side of the Santee River, two miles south of present-day Greeleyville. This region was heavily settled by Scots-Irish and French Huguenots from ca. 1733 throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Indigo, rice, hemp, flax, corn, and cattle were the primary products of the Williamsburg District in the early years and cotton and tobacco later became important crops.

The place name "New Market" in this vicinity first appears in the public record in 1810, in a deed between Theodore Gourdin and William McDonald in which Gourdin rented McDonald an acre near "the New Market Course," a horse track on the old river road.[1] New Market Plantation itself dates to ca. 1820; the complex appears on the 1821 Harlee survey of Williamsburg District as the property of "Maj. McDonald," probably William McDonald (d. 1818), son of Col. Archibald McDonald (d. 1785-89).[2]

To the north of New Market and also east of Mount Hope Swamp lay Mount Hope Plantation, established as a 435-acre plantation by William McDonald ca. 1797. By 1818 Mount Hope had grown to encompass 1,013 acres, including the present New Market tract. The original part of Mount Hope was located just south of the present-day town limits of Greeleyville. The 1797 rice field indicated on the plant is still visible in Mount Hope Swamp on a current topographical map.[3]

William McDonald specified in his will of 1818 that his oldest son, William N. McDonald, would inherit Mount Hope and that his executors were to purchase a tract for his other two sons, Thomas E. and Archibald C. McDonald.[4] Mount Hope contained a tract known as the Blue House tract along the Santee River to the east and west of Mount Hope Swamp and extending north on the eastern side of the swamp some distance northeast of

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[1]Williamsburg Deed Book A, p. 166, Williamsburg County Courthouse, Kingstree, S.C.

[2]Robert Mills and I. Harlee, Map of Williamsburg District, 1821/1825; N. Louise Bailey and Ivey E. Cooper, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), p. 456; Will of William McDonald, in Elaine Y. Eaddy, Williamsburg County Probate Records 1806-ca. 1900 and Notes From Other Miscellaneous Sources (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), p. 114.

[3]McCrady Plats, No. 5504; Will of William McDonald in Eaddy, p. 114.

[4]Will of William McDonald, in Eaddy, p. 114.

present-day S.C. Highway 375.[5] The buildings at New Market apparently stand on what was the Blue House tract of Mount Hope Plantation; by 1837 the tract was in the possession of Archibald C. Donald, the brother of William N. McDonald of Mount Hope.[6]

It is not known whether the New Market house is "the Blue House and and the avenue" mentioned in an 1819 indenture between William N. McDonald and the Theodore Gourdin, but the possibility certainly exists. In 1837 Archibald C. McDonald sold the Blue House tract, containing 783 acres, to William J. R. Cantey for $2,000. The boundaries and neighboring property owners mentioned in the deed further indicate that the Blue House tract of Mount Hope Plantation is the property upon which New Market stands.[7]

It is important to outline here the long-standing connection between the McDonald and Lesesne families in the context of New Market and this portion of Williamsburg County. Since the 1830s, at the latest, the property directly east of McDonald's Blue House and Mount Hope Plantations has remained in the possession of the Lesesne family. These two families appear to have owned adjoining tracts of land on the western side of Mount Hope Swamp as well. The Lesesnes and McDonalds were first-generation settlers in Williamsburg District and intermarried very early in the history of the district. The late Judge Louis L. Lesesne owned New Market until his death in 1996. Judge Lesesne's great-great-great-great grandfather Francis Lesesne (d. 1768) came to Williamsburg Township in ca. 1750 and is the ancestor of the Lesesne family in Williamsburg, Sumter, and Clarendon Counties; Francis's wife Mary McDonald Lesesne (1725-1789), was the daughter of Daniel McDonald. Francis and Mary Lesesne's son Charles Frederick Lesesne (d. 1821) married Binky McDonald (d. 1832), the daughter of Col. Archibald McDonald (d. 1785-89) and the niece of Capt. James McDonald.[8] Thus, the two families were longtime neighbors, relatives, and friends, and the tract upon which New Market Plantation stands was ancestral land to both the Lesesnes and the McDonalds.

In 1871 Gabriel Rhodus ordered a survey of the New Market/Mount Hope property. This tract contained 1,178 acres in 1871 and was bounded on the south by the Santee River, on the north on land owned by the Keels family, on the west by Mount Hope Swamp, and on the east by land owned by Mrs. Amarintha Plowden Lesesne, widow of Francis J. Lesesne (d. 1852), grandson

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[5]Plat of Gabriel D. Rhodus, 1,178 acres, Mount Hope Swamp, 1871, Williamsburg County Deed Book U, p. 51; Theodore Gourdin to Francis J. Lesesne, Deed for 773 acres, 1834, Williamsburg County Deed Book E, pp. 282-83; Theodore L. Gourdin to Charles Lesesne, Deed and Plat to Richmond Plantation, 1,017 acres, 1837, Williamsburg County Deed Book E, pp. 188-89; Agreement between Theordore Gourdin and William McDonald, 1808, Williamsburg County Deed Book B, p. 53.

[6]Williamsburg County Deed Book E, pp. 188-89, 224, 282-83; Deed Book C, pp. 9-11.

[7]Williamsburg County Deed Book E, p. 224; Deed Book C, p. 11.

[8]Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Vol. 84, pp. 140-161.

of Charles Frederick Lesesne. The 1871 Rhodus plat indicates a dwelling and avenue as well as outbuildings north of the old road to Murrays Ferry which parallels the Santee River.[9]

Between 1900 and 1923, Charles Haynesworth Lesesne, great-great-great grandson of Francis Lesesne (d. 1768) and father of Judge Louis L. Lesesne, bought several contiguous tracts which formed the eastern third of Blue House Plantation, by then known as the "Home Place" of Col. G.D. Rhodus. The resulting 386.7-acre tract remains in the Lesesne family to the present day (1997). In 1954, the tract was divided among the children of Charles H. Lesesne, and Louis L. Lesesne acquired the 88.6-acre tract which includes the New Market main house and outbuildings.[10]

New Market and Mount Hope Plantations and the Blue House tract of Mount Hope were settled early in the history of Williamsburg Township. Created in 1732 as one of the colonial backcountry townships under the administration of Governor Robert Johnson, Williamsburg Township was settled primarily by Scots-Irish Presbyterians who arrived between 1734 and 1759.

The center of the township was the town of Kingstree, named for a large white pine which stood on the banks of the Black River and became the reference point for land surveys in the township. Though were was some land speculation and though non-residents were granted some land in the new township, Williamsburg Township was then, and is now--though to a much lesser extent--unusual in its solidarity in both religious denominational preference (Presbyterian) and national-social origin (Scots-Irish).

There was also a strong French Huguenot presence in the Mount Hope section of Williamsburg Township. The Lesesne family was joined by other Huguenot families such as the Gourdins, Jeneretts, Gaillards, Lifrages, Lequexs, Michaus, and Mouzons.[11] The Scots and Huguenots were sympathetic neighbors--both groups having left Europe and Great Britain because of intolerance of their Reformed faith.

These Williamsburg settlers raised corn, cattle, flax, rice, indigo, and hemp, and the principal place of trade was Charleston. To accomodate transportation across the Santee River, Murrays Ferry was established near Mount Hope Plantation in 1741. This ferry was located just a short distance east of Mount Hope Swamp, and the old river road north of the Santee to Murrays Ferry crossed through Mount Hope Plantation and the Blue House tract, placing these plantations in an advantageous location for commerce and social contact with the rest of the colony. The road which led north to Kingstree intersected the Santee River road just east of what became New Market Plantation, and the placement of the road is likely the

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[9]Williamsburg County Deed Book U, p. 51.

[10]Williamsburg County Deed Book BB, pp. 42-44; Deed Book A-7, p. 199; Deed Book A-54, p. 109.

[11]1790 Census of Williamsburg District.

origin of the name "New Market." Whether known as New Market or as the Blue House tract, the plantation was strategically located at the hub of vital trade routes in the backcountry.[12]

During the American Revolution the war in the backcountry, which was in many respects a civil war, decimated the district's economy. There was no British bounty for indigo, which had helped make the region wealthy before the Revolution; the successful cattle industry had been completely interrupted by the war and was only slowly rebuilt; rice was produced, but primarily for local consumption rather than for export; and tobacco only became an important product of the area after the war.[13]

By 1800, Williamsburg was successfully producing cotton and tobacco once again raising cattle, and a slave population which had been very small prior to the Revolution increased dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century; New Market was one of those cotton plantations established during the first quarter of the century. While Charleston was still a significant destination for goods produced in Williamsburg District, Georgetown became a more significant market; goods were generally carried down the Black River on boats. Williamsburg remained a rural district, with Kingstree--its major town--still only a very small settlement, and Willtown, a small village on Black Mingo Creek, the only other significant community center until a post office opened at Indiantown in 1818. Toward the mid-point of the century, as the population grew and the availability of land for sons of the planters dwindled, the district witnessed the exodus of many of its young men to western states.[14]

A contented and harmonious society developed in Williamsburg District from its earliest days to the eve of the Civil War. The antebellum period witnessed prosperity for the planter class and the social life that accompanied it. Horse racing and tournaments were popular pastimes. The tournament at the Murrays Ferry racetrack was a principal event of the year in Williamsburg as were regimental muster days.[15]

In 1856, the Northeastern Railroad was built from Charleston to Williamsburg District and Charleston once again became the market of choice for the people of the district. The railroad lessened the importance of Murrays Ferry across the Santee River after over a century as a vital link

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[12]Meriwether, p. 84; Robert Mills, Map of Williamsburg District, 1825, in Mills, Atlas of South Carolina; Faden-DeBrahm Map of South Carolina, 1780.

[13]William Willis Boddie, History of Williamsburg (Columbia: The State Company, 1923), pp. 94-113, 133-35.

[14]Boddie, pp. 247-57.

[15]Ibid., pp. 304-322.

in the transportation system of the backcountry and the ferry soon fell into disuse. New Market became a rural outpost on the Santee River road.[16]

After the Civil War the primary products of the district were cotton, tobacco, and turpentine. Truck farming also became an important industry in Williamsburg County after 1900. The boll weevil hit the area in 1921, and cotton became a doomed crop. In the wake of the devastation of this pest, knowing that agriculture had long been the cornerstone of its economy, the district embraced the agricultural advances of the twentieth century with enthusiasm.[17] New Market, along with many other farms, switched its primary emphasis from cotton to tobacco during this period.

In 1923 Murrays Ferry entered a new era. One hundred and eighty-two years after becoming a main artery for travel across the Santee River from upcountry South Carolina to Charleston and later being transcended in importance by the advent of the railroad, Murrays Ferry became the site of a new bridge for automobile traffic. Williamsburg County saw other new horizons as it entered the twentieth century. The 1920s was an era of cooperative tobacco farming and marketing and improved diversification of crops and livestock.

New Market reminds us of those things important to our ancestors. In 1997, the house turns its back on our present-day thoroughfare, Highway 375, a road non-existent in past centuries. Instead, New Market looks toward the Santee River swamp and the old river road to Murrays Ferry, then on to the all-important economic center of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Charleston. The house on the Blue House tract at Mount Hope stands as a reminder of a proud past in Williamsburg County.

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[16]Ibid., pp. 323-26.

[17]Ibid., pp. 534-44.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Williamsburg County Courthouse, Kingstree, S.C.
Williamsburg County Deeds
Williamsburg County Plats
Williamsburg County Wills

Secondary Sources

Bailey, N. Louise, and Ivey N. Cooper. Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981.

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Eaddy, Elaine Y. Williamsburg County Probate Records, 1806-c. 1900 and Notes From Other Miscellaneous Sources. n.p.: n.p., n.d.

Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Vol. 84.

Meriwether, Robert L. The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765. Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1940.

Maps

Faden-DeBrahm Map of South Carolina, 1780.
McCrady Plats
Mills, Robert, and I. Harlee. Map of Williamsburg District, 1821/1825.

Verbal Boundary Description

That tract of land situate in Williamsburg County, S.C., containing 88.6 acres, numbered A-779 on the tax rolls of Williamsburg County.

Verbal Boundary Justification

This 88.6-acre tract constitutes the tract received by Louis Lesesne in the division of the estate of his father, Charles Haynesworth Lesesne, in 1954. It represents tract number 1 of that division in New Market and this transaction is registered in Williamsburg Plat Book 6, p. 74, Williamsburg County Courthouse, Kingstree, S.C. The boundaries of this parcel have been constant since at least 1916.

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	New Market
Location of Property:	Greeleyville vicinity, Williamsburg County, S.C.
Name of Photographer:	Katherine H. Richardson
Date of Photographs:	March and June 1996
Location of Negatives:	S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia

1. Southern (facade) elevation, facing north.

2. Eastern elevation, facing west.

3. Northern elevation, facing south.

4. Western elevation, facing east.

5. Detail of rain porch, facing east.

6. Detail of eastern bedroom, facing east.

7. Detail of western parlor, facing southwest.

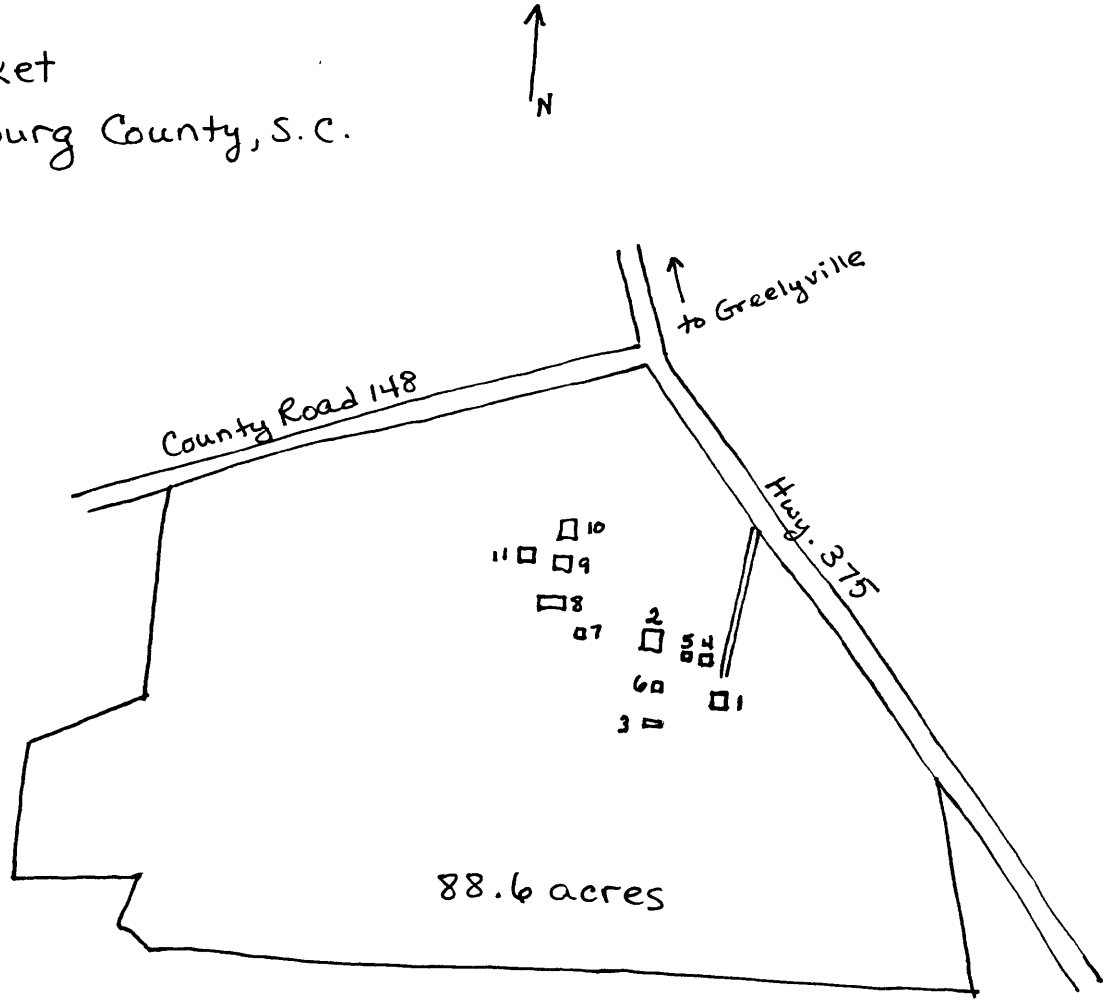
8. Detail of ground floor parlor, facing east.

9. Detail of ground floor dining room, facing west.

10. Pack House, facing northwest.

11. Pack House, facing south.

New Market
Williamsburg County, S.C.



Eligible: 1. New Market House
2. Pack House
3. Greenhouse Foundation

Non-eligible: 4. Garage
5. Outhouse
6. Smoke House
7. Pump House
8. Old Kitchen / Stables
9. Barbeque Shed
10. Barn
11. Old Kitchen Building (moved)