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Fostering Community: Spatial Arrangements of Early Nineteenth Century Camp Meeting Grounds in South Carolina

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FOSTERING COMMUNITY:
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF EARLY
NINETEENTH CENTURY CAMP MEETING GROUNDS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A Thesis Presented to the Graduate Schools of Clemson University
and the College of Charleston

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Historic Preservation

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May 2018

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/// ABSTRACT

This research study uses the investigative lens of spatial analysis as a means to understand nineteenth century camp meeting sites in South Carolina. Careful examination of the spatial organization of each site has given understanding as to how these places may have functioned and adapted through time. Additionally, this spatial study revealed patterns, relationships and trends that are deeply embedded within the organization of these historic places. With the uncovering these patterns, relationships and trends, the cultural, climatic and religious factors that influenced the design and organization of these early nineteenth century camp meetings is brought to life.

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To my parents, I extend all my love and thank you. Without your help and sacrifice in time the historic fabric of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campgrounds could not have been documented or recorded. But most importantly, thank you both for encouraging me to pursue big dreams!

Ad Dei Gloriam

/// TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	i
Abstract	ii
Acknowledgements	iv
List of Figures	x
List of Images	xviii

Chapters

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Literature Review	7
Chapter 3: Methodology	23
Chapter 4: The Background Story.....	37
Chapter 5: Contextual Spaces.....	85
Chapter 6: Campground Sites	145
Chapter 7: Under the Wooden Canvas	219
Chapter 8: Conclusion	287

Appendices

Appendix A: Measured Drawings.....	301
Appendix B: Cattle Creek Campground Photo Documentation and Tent Assessment..	353
Appendix C: Cypress Campground Photo Documentation and Tent Assessment.....	335
Appendix D: Indian Field Campground Photo Documentation and Tent Assessment...	461
Appendix E: St. Paul Campground Photo Documentation and Tent Assessment.....	719

/// LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 3: Methodology

Figure 3.1 Case Study Locations, County Scale

Figure 3.2 Site Locations, State Scale

Chapter 4 : The Background Story

Figure 4.1 Camp Plan Typologies

Figure 4.2 Detail Plan of Campground Order and Arrangement

Figure 4.3 Campground Locations in Context

Figure 4.4 Cattle Creek Campground Site Plan

Figure 4.5 Cypress Campground Site Plan

Figure 4.6 Diagrammatic Site Plan of Cypress, 1973

Figure 4.7 Indian Field Campground Site Plan

Figure 4.8 St. Paul Campground Site Plan - need to change caption in doc.

Figure 4.9 Diagrammatic Site Plan of St. Paul, 1988

Chapter 5 : Contextual Spaces

Figure 5.1 Village of Dorchester, Plat, 1742

Figure 5.2 Village of Dorchester, Plat

Figure 5.3 Dorchester County, 1900

Figure 5.4 Dorchester County, 1897

Figure 5.5 Colleton District, 1825

Figure 5.6 Orangeburgh District, 1825

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 5.7	Early Colonial Roads through South Carolina, 1770-1780
Figure 5.8	South Carolina Railroads, 1840
Figure 5.9	South Carolina Railroads, 1860
Figure 5.10	Camp meetings in Dorchester County, 2018
Figure 5.11	Diagram: Wetlands and Inlets in Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties, 1825
Figure 5.12	Diagram: Wetlands and Inlets around Cattle Creek Campground, 1825
Figure 5.13	Diagram: Wetlands and Inlets around Cypress Campground, 1825
Figure 5.14	Diagram: Wetlands and Inlets around Indian Field and St. Paul Campgrounds, 1825
Figure 5.15	Diagram: Churches throughout Colleton and Orangeburgh, 1825
Figure 5.16	Diagram: Churches throughout Dorchester and Orangeburg, 2018
Figure 5.17	Early Colonial Roads through South Carolina, 1770-1780
Figure 5.18	Diagram: Horseback travel over various time durations
Figure 5.19	Diagram: Wagon travel over various time durations
Figure 5.20	Diagram: Foot travel over various time durations
Figure 5.21	South Carolina Railroads, 1840 (edit caption in word – date)
Figure 5.22	South Carolina Railroads, 1850
Figure 5.23	South Carolina Railroads, 1860
Figure 5.24	Diagram: Train Transportation near Cypress Campground
Figure 5.25	Diagram: Train Transportation near Indian Field Campground
Figure 5.26	Diagram: Train Transportation near St. Paul Campground
Figure 5.27	Dorchester County Road Systems, 1936
Figure 5.28	Dorchester County Road Systems, 1969
Figure 5.29	Dorchester County Road Systems, 2016

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 5.30	Diagram: Cattle Creek Road Systems, 1939
Figure 5.31	Diagram: Cattle Creek Road Systems, 1969
Figure 5.32	Diagram: Cattle Creek Road Systems, 2016
Figure 5.33	Cypress Campground, 1919 (IN WORD EDIT FIG NUMB)
Figure 5.34	Cypress Campground, 1939
Figure 5.35	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Road Systems, 1939
Figure 5.36	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Road Systems, 1969
Figure 5.37	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Road Systems, 2016
Figure 5.38	Indian Field Campground, 1919
Figure 5.39	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Road Systems, 1939
Figure 5.40	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Road Systems, 1969
Figure 5.41	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Road Systems, 2016
Figure 5.42	St. Paul Campground, 1919
Figure 5.43	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Road Systems, 1939
Figure 5.44	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Road Systems, 1969
Figure 5.45	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Road Systems, 2016
Figure 5.46	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1825
Figure 5.47	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1919
Figure 5.48	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1939
Figure 5.49	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1969
Figure 5.50	Diagram: Cypress Campground, Urban Encroachment, 2016
Figure 5.51	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1919
Figure 5.52	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1939
Figure 5.53	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1969
Figure 5.54	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Urban Encroachment, 2018

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 5.55	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1920
Figure 5.56	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1939
Figure 5.57	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Urban Encroachment, 2018
Figure 5.58	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1919
Figure 5.59	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1939
Figure 5.60	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Urban Encroachment, 1969
Figure 5.61	Diagram: St. Paul Campground, Urban Encroachment, 2018

Chapter 6 : Campground Spaces

Figure 6.1	USGS Map of Cattle Creek Campground, 1919
Figure 6.2	USGS Map of Cypress Campground, 1920
Figure 6.3	USGS Map of Indian Field Campground, 1920
Figure 6.4	USGS Map of St. Paul Campground, 1920
Figure 6.5	FIRM Map of Cattle Creek Campground, 2018
Figure 6.6	FIRM Map of Cypress, 2018
Figure 6.7	FIRM Map of Indian Field Campground, 2018
Figure 6.8	FIRM Map of St. Paul Campground, 2018
Figure 6.9	Köppen Climatic Map of the United States
Figure 6.10	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Prevailing Winds
Figure 6.11	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Sun Path
Figure 6.12	Diagram: Times of Needed Sun Shading
Figure 6.13	Psychrometric Chart
Figure 6.14	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Porch Depth and Sun Path
Figure 6.15	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Prevailing Winds
Figure 6.16	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Sun Path

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 6.17	Diagram: Indian Field Campground, Porch Depth and Sun Path
Figure 6.18	Diagram: Cypress, Prevailing Winds
Figure 6.19	Diagram: St. Paul, Prevailing Winds
Figure 6.20	Diagram: St. Paul, Sun Path
Figure 6.21	Diagram: Cypress, Porch Depth and Sun Path
Figure 6.22	Diagram: St. Paul, Porch Depth and Sun Path
Figure 6.23	Diagram: St. Paul, Sun Path
Figure 6.24	Diagram: Campground Typologies
Figure 6.25	Diagram: Site Arrangement
Figure 6.26	Diagram: Cattle Creek, Site Geometry
Figure 6.27	Diagram: Cypress, Site Geometry
Figure 6.28	Diagram: Indian Field, Site Geometry
Figure 6.29	Diagram: St. Paul, Site Geometry
Figure 6.30	Site Plan: Cattle Creek Campground
Figure 6.31	Site Plan: Cypress Campground
Figure 6.32	Site Plan: Indian Field Campground (ADD)
Figure 6.33	Site Plan: St. Paul Campground
Figure 6.34	Diagram: Cattle Creek, Site Geometry
Figure 6.35	Diagram: Cypress, Site Geometry
Figure 6.36	Robert Mills Map, 1825, Cattle Creek,
Figure 6.37	Diagram: Cattle Creek, Swamp Land
Figure 6.38	Diagram: Cattle Creek, Primary and Secondary Spaces
Figure 6.39	USGS Topography Map, 1920, Cypress Campground
Figure 6.40	Diagram: Cypress, Primary and Secondary Spaces (Historically)
Figure 6.41	Diagram: Cypress, Primary and Secondary Spaces (Present Day)

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 6.42	Diagram: Cattle Creek, Primary and Secondary Sight Lines
Figure 6.43	Diagram: Cypress, Primary and Secondary Sight Lines
Figure 6.44	Diagram: Indian Field, Site Geometry
Figure 6.45	Diagram: St. Paul, Site Geometry
Figure 6.46	Diagram: Indian Field, Sight Lines
Figure 6.47	Diagram: St. Paul, Sight Lines
Figure 6.48	Diagram: Cypress, Site Plan
Figure 6.49	Diagram: St. Paul, Site Plan
Figure 6.50	Diagram: Tent Spacing
Figure 6.51	Diagram: Tent Spacing
Figure 6.52	Diagram: Township Influence on Spatial Arrangement
Figure 6.53	Diagram: Spectator and Participant Spaces
Figure 6.54	Diagram: Pedestrian Pathways into Site
Figure 6.55	Diagram: Compression and Expansion
Figure 6.56	Diagram: Compression and Expansion
Figure 6.57	Diagram: Tabernacle Arrangement
Figure 6.58	Tabernacle at Cattle Creek Campground
Figure 6.59	Tabernacle at Cypress Campground
Figure 6.61	Tabernacle at Indian Field Campground
Figure 6.62	Diagram: Cattle Creek Campground, Circulation Patterns
Figure 6.63	Diagram: Cypress, Circulation Patterns
Figure 6.64	Diagram, Indian Field, Circulation Patterns
Figure 6.65	Diagram: St. Paul, Circulation Patterns

List of Figures (Continued)

Chapter 7 : Under the Wooden Canvas

Figure 7.1	Diagram: Illustration of Cloth Tents
Figure 7.2	Cattle Creek, Tent 5, Floor Plan
Figure 7.3	Cattle Creek, Tent 9, Floor Plan
Figure 7.4	Cattle Creek, Tent 25, Floor Plan
Figure 7.5	Cypress, Tent 5, Floor Plan
Figure 7.6	Cypress, Tent 32, Floor Plan
Figure 7.7	Cypress, Tent 38, Floor Plan
Figure 7.8	Indian Field, Tent 28, Floor Plan
Figure 7.9	Indian Field, Tent 69, Floor Plan
Figure 7.10	Indian Field, Tent 71+72, Floor Plan
Figure 7.11	Diagram: Unified Participants
Figure 7.12	Diagram: Unified Spaces
Figure 7.13	Diagram: Interior Spatial Arrangement
Figure 7.14	Diagram: Interior Spatial Arrangement
Figure 7.15	Diagram: Site Arrangement
Figure 7.16	Diagram: Site Arrangement
Figure 7.17	Diagram: Kitchen Spaces
Figure 7.18	Diagram: Kitchen Sightlines
Figure 7.19	Double Tent Spatial Arrangement
Figure 7.20	Plan Drawing of Tent 9, Cypress Campground
Figure 7.21	Diagram: Spatial Organization of Tents
Figure 7.22	Diagram: Audio Transmission and Sightlines Inside Tents
Figure 7.23	Diagram: Spaces Slaves Occupied
Figure 7.24	Diagram: Interior Spatial Arrangement of Tents

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure 7.25	Diagram: Interior Spatial Arrangement of Tents
Figure 7.26	Plan of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground
Figure 7.27	Plan of Tent 5 at Cattle Creek Campground
Figure 7.28	Diagram: Spatial Adaptation
Figure 7.29	Plan Drawing, Tent 5, Cattle Creek
Figure 7.30	Diagram: Circulation Paths Through Tents
Figure 7.31	Floor Plan, Tent 32, Cypress
Figure 7.32	Diagram: Double Height Spaces vs. Single Story Spaces
Figure 7.33	Diagram: Unified Spaces at Campground
Figure 7.34	Diagram: Sightlines at Indian Field
Figure 7.35	Diagram: Porch Volume
Figure 7.36	Diagram: Porch Sightlines

Chapter 8 : Conclusion

Figure 8.1	Diagram: Change in Spatial Organization
Figure 8.2	Floor Plan, Tent 25, Cattle Creek Campground

/// LIST OF IMAGES

Chapter 4 : The Background Story

Image 4.1	West Branch Camp Meeting, Clinton County, Philadelphia, 1872
Image 4.2	Red Lion Camp Meeting
Image 4.3	Cattle Creek – Tent 38
Image 4.4	Tabernacle at Old Camp Meeting in Denver, North Carolina, 1938
Image 4.5	Old Orchard Beach Camp Meeting, Maine.
Image 4.6	Cattle Creek – Establishment Marker
Image 4.7	Cattle Creek – Tents 34-36
Image 4.8	Cattle Creek – Ventilation Strategies
Image 4.9	Cattle Creek – Rear View of Tent 48
Image 4.10	Cattle Creek – Interior Plumbing
Image 4.11	Cattle Creek United Methodist Church
Image 4.12	Cattle Creek - Cemetery Marker, 1788
Image 4.13	Corner Stone of Cattle Creek United Methodist Church
Image 4.14	Cattle Creek – Newly Constructed Tents
Image 4.15	Original Church at Cypress Campground
Image 4.16	Cypress United Methodist Church
Image 4.17	Cypress – Front Elevation of Tent 35
Image 4.18	Cypress - Conch Shell
Image 4.19	Cypress – Tabernacle
Image 4.20	Cypress – Time Capsule Plaque
Image 4.21	Cypress – Spacing Between Tents

List of Images (Continued)

Image 4.22	Cypress – Fire, June 2008
Image 4.23	Cypress – Siding Material
Image 4.24	Indian Field – Multiple Tents
Image 4.25	Indian Field – Front Elevation of Tent 62, Typical Tent
Image 4.26	Indian Field – Front Elevation of Tent 71-72, Typical Double Tent
Image 4.27	Indian Field – Tabernacle
Image 4.28	Indian Field – Roof Structure
Image 4.29	Indian Field – Roof Structure
Image 4.30	Indian Field – Tin Horn
Image 4.31	Indian Field – Knob and Tub Wiring
Image 4.32	Indian Field – Typical Cooking Furnace
Image 4.33	Indian Field – Arial View, 1933
Image 4.34	St. Paul – Front Elevation of Tent 6, Typical Tent
Image 4.35	St. Paul – Tabernacle, 1988
Image 4.36	St. Paul – Vacant Lot Within Circle, 1988
Image 4.37	St. Paul – Back of Tents + Privies

Chapter 5 : Contextual Spaces

Image 5.1	Cypress Swamp, 1938
Image 5.2	Cypress Campground Well, 2017
Image 5.3	Ridgeville Train Station

Chapter 6 : Campground Sites

Image 6.1	Cattle Creek Campground, Ventilation Strategies
Image 6.2	Moment of Expansion and Compression

List of Images (Continued)

Chapter 7 : Under The Wooden Canvas

Image 7.1	Typical Tent at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.2	Double Height Space at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.3	Kitchen with Gable Roof at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.4	Wood Shake Roof
Image 7.5	Slat Ventilation at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.6	Front Porch at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.7	Front Porch at Cypress Campground
Image 7.8	Interior Bathroom at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.9	Typical Tent at Cypress Campground
Image 7.10	Double Height Front Room at Cypress Campground
Image 7.11	Skylights at Cypress Campground
Image 7.12	Wood Burning Stove at Cypress Campground
Image 7.13	Enclosed Kitchen at Cypress (Exterior View)
Image 7.14	Enclosed Kitchen at Cypress (Interior View)
Image 7.15	Tents at Indian Field Campground
Image 7.16	Slat Ventilation at Indian Field Campground
Image 7.17	Double Tent at Indian Field Campground
Image 7.18	Preacher's Tent at Indian Field Campground
Image 7.19	Typical Tent at St. Paul Campground
Image 7.20	Screened Front Porch at St. Paul Campground
Image 7.21	Screened Back Porch at St. Paul Campground
Image 7.22	Enclosed Kitchen at St. Paul Campground
Image 7.23	Enclosed Kitchen at St. Paul Campground
Image 7.24	Cook Using Wood Burning Stove at Indian Field Campground

List of Images (Continued)

Image 7.25	Sleeping Loft at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.26	Single Height Space at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.27	Double Height Space at Cattle Creek Campground
Image 7.28	Double Height Space at Cypress Campground
Image 7.29	Joined Porch Roofs at Indian Field Campground
Image 7.30	Alignment of Porches at Cypress Campground

Chapter 8 : Conclusion

Figure 8.1	St. Paul Campground
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/// CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

Primary Objective of Project

Between 1790 and 1830, a resurgence of religious fervor known as the Second Great Awakening swept across the United States.¹ Itinerant preachers known as circuit riders traveled the country and were the primary instigators for the movement. Dominated by evangelical Methodists and Baptists, circuit riders proclaimed salvation to thousands of people across the southern landscape at rural camp meetings. Though these camp meeting sites varied in size, similar meeting sites appeared throughout the United States.

This thesis investigates the meso and micro spatial arrangements in and around early nineteenth century camp meeting sites in South Carolina. More specifically, this thesis takes a closer look at four active camp meeting sites in South Carolina's southeast counties of Dorchester and Orangeburg established between 1786 and 1875. These four sites are: Cattle Creek Campground (est. 1786), Cypress Campground (est. 1794), Indian Field Campground (est. 1848) and St. Paul Campground (est. 1875).

The examination of these sites through spatial analysis yields understanding of how these places functioned and adapted over time and reveals common or contrasting

¹ Kenneth O. Brown, "Finding America's Oldest Camp Meeting by Kenneth O. Brown," *Methodist History* XXVIII, no. Number 4 (July 1990): 252–54; Dale H. Simmons, "Holy Ground, Too: The Camp Meeting Family Tree," 1997, 328; Roger Robins, "Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability," *University of California Press, Religion and American Culture: A Journal of Interpretation*, Vol.4, no. No.2 (Summer 1994): 165–91; John B. Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind* (Lexington, S.C.: Univerisity Press of Kentucky, 1972); Anna Vemer Andrzejewski, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925," *Vernacular Architecture Forum*, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol.8, no. People, Power, Places (2000): 138–57; W.A. Massebeau, "The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism," *Historical Society Adresses*, November 4, 1919, <http://digitalcommons.wofford.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=histaddresses>.

patterns, relationships and trends embedded within the organization of these historic places. The unique vantage point of study provided by these patterns, relationships and trends offers new insights into the cultural, climatic and religious factors that influenced the design and organization of the campgrounds.

Each site contains similar dominating features such as rough sawn timber dwellings, known as tents, and a large gathering space used for religious services at the campground. Each site contains similar organizational strategies as well, such as tents organized in a concentric fashion facing a central tabernacle, covered porches along the front of most tents and kitchens attached to the back of the tents. Each camp is differentiated by their organizational patterns and architectural themes shared among the tents embedded at each site.

Cattle Creek Campground is located in Orangeburg County while Cypress Campground, Indian Field Campground, and St. Paul Campground are each located within Dorchester County. The sites range in scale with Cypress Campground being the smallest. It contains approximately thirty four tents, one store and a tabernacle. Indian Field is the largest site with one hundred tents and corresponding privies and a centrally placed tabernacle. Prior to this study, none of these sites had been fully and thoroughly documented through measured drawings, photographs, and analytical study. Furthermore, little has been recorded with regard to the overall organization of each site and its geographic placement within the region of the state.

This study employs two scales of investigation – the meso and micro scale – which explore the spatial relationships relevant to understanding southern camp meetings. As a whole, these two levels of inquiries answer the dominate research question: what patterns, relationships, cultural trends, and climatic factors have

influenced the design, organization and adaptation of camp meeting grounds in South Carolina? The meso level research focuses on meeting sites in the context of Dorchester and Orangeburg counties. Additionally, this investigation looks at surrounding land use and development in the areas immediately adjacent to four camp meeting grounds. A more detailed analysis occurs at the micro scale where each camp site is investigated and analyzed for its own unique characteristics and relationships. This level of study also explores the interior spatial relationships of tents laid down over generations of owners.

Questions have been set for both levels of investigation. The first set of questions focuses on the meso scale and seeks to understand the larger social and cultural contexts in which these camp meetings are set. This portion of the study analyzes these four camp sites within their local region and immediate environment. The micro level catalyst questions guide the study of each campsite and its structures. This level of analysis illustrates how these sites and tents function spatially, historically and currently.

Seven meso scale catalyst questions which focus on the state, town and community level of South Carolina have been set forth.

1. How are these four camp meeting sites in South Carolina dispersed and arranged?
2. What transportation routes were used by worshipers and itinerant preachers to access camp grounds in the early eighteen hundreds? What routes existed between camps? What paths of transportation are used to access and connect the sites today?
3. What was the proximity of camp meeting sites to one another at the time of their establishment?

4. What natural, geographic features were necessary for the establishment of a camp meeting site? Have these natural features evolved over time? How has the relationship between these natural features and the camp changed since the time of establishment?
5. How have the population density and the built environment surrounding the camp sites evolved through time? What, if any, influences has the presence of a camp ground had on the growth and development surrounding it?
6. Where, relative to population centers, are existing camp sites located? (residential, commercial, rural areas?)
7. What spatial relationships and adjacencies are there between each of the campsites? Does the proximity of camps to one another correlate with their establishment date, placement and design?

Tightening the focus of investigation the micro scale questions set forth help examine the spatial relationships embedded within the individual sites and the structures found within their landscape. There are three categories of questions: site specific, structure specific, and occupant specific questions. Below are the questions which drive this portion of the study:

Site Specific Questions:

1. What natural features exist on the sites? Trees, water sources, surrounding field, etc. How have these changed since the nineteenth century? Has their relationship and significance to the camp meeting changed?

2. What regionally specific environmental impacts have influenced the design and placement of the campground? Are there any regionally specific climatic factors which impacted the design, organization and use of structures?
3. Are theological concepts embedded within the site and structures? Did biblical theology influence the design and organization of the site and structures?
4. What vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns exist across the site? Have these patterns changed over time?
5. What events take place during camp meeting and where? How have these spaces been designed to accommodate a specific function?

Tent/ structure specific:

6. How are tents organized and used? Is there a hierarchical or community relationship embedded in their placement and location within the camp or within their interior organization?
7. What dictated the size of the tent circle?
8. If all the tents were not constructed at the same time, when was each tent built?
9. How has the interior of tents been altered spatially?
10. What heating and ventilation strategies are used within structures?
11. Where were the slaves room placed within the tent? Is this consistent among all camp meeting grounds? What other spaces did slaves use and occupy at a camp meeting?
12. Where are tent porches placed? How are these spaces arranged and designed?

Occupant Specific:

13. How do different people groups occupy the site? (i.e.- tent owners, guests, cooks, slaves, etc.)

14. How and where do people tend to socialize at the site? Have these socialization patterns evolved over time? Are there trends in the places people interact?

Scaled drawings, diagrams, photo documentation, written and oral sources support this analysis. Each of these avenues provides a specific viewpoint through which a unique understanding of the topic is achieved and provides insight into the design, organization and adaptations of camp meeting grounds in South Carolina.

Cattle Creek Campground, Cypress Campground, Indian Field Campground, and St. Paul Campground are only four of the many vernacular campsites that remain across the Southern landscape. The hope is that this research study will benefit many disciplines including historians, architectural disciplines, city planners, religious studies and inspire the study and preservation of similar sites.

/// CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth century was a pivotal time in religious development across America. Many states were newly founded and economic hardship was widespread. From a religious standpoint, many individuals had no religious affiliation, and the church was in great need of re-establishment into the fabric of American society - nineteenth century camp meetings did just that. Camp meetings like those in Dorchester and Orangeburg County in South Carolina trace their origins to the religious revivals that swept through the nation during the Second Great Awakening. Multiple protestant denominations including Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, used camp meetings to help spread the gospel and religious resurgence across the country.¹

The establishment of camp meetings took place during the same era as the Second Great Awakening which began in the mid-to-late eighteenth century and lasted for several decades. Scholars debate whether camp meetings preceded or resulted from the revival movement. Regardless of their establishment date, few argue the widespread use of camp meeting sites throughout the Second Great Awakening. Because of their

¹ Kenneth O. Brown, "Finding America's Oldest Camp Meeting by Kenneth O. Brown," *Methodist History* XXVIII, no. Number 4 (July 1990): 252–54; Dale H. Simmons, "Holy Ground, Too: The Camp Meeting Family Tree," 1997, 328; Roger Robins, "Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability," *University of California Press, Religion and American Culture: A Journal of Interpretation*, Vol.4, no. No.2 (Summer 1994): 165–91; John B. Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind* (Lexington, S.C.: Univerisity Press of Kentucky, 1972); Anna Vemer Andrzejewski, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925," *Vernacular Architecture Forum*, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol.8, no. People, Power, Places (2000): 138–57; W.A Massebeau, "The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism," *Historical Society Adresses* Paper 32 (1919), <http://digitalcommons.wofford.edu/histaddresses>; Z.F. Smith, "The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting," *Kentucky Historical Society* Vol. 7, no. No. 20 (May 1909): 21–35.

integral role in the Second Great Awakening, scholars have placed the connection of camp meeting sites squarely within the context of the revival movement. This highlights the fact that camp meeting sites cannot be fully understood unless they are analyzed within their context in American history. Therefore, this literary review follows the lead of other scholars by first examining scholarly works of America's late eighteenth and nineteenth century setting prior to examining the written works of religious camp meetings.

The Setting for the Second Great Awakening

Scholars acknowledge the significant impact of the Second Great Awakening in America. As the religious movement swept across the nation, the hearts and minds of many were stirred and transformed by the power of the Holy Spirit. For centuries scholars have written about, discussed, and analyzed the effects, movements, and religious growth that arose out of this national revival. With so many contributors to the analysis of the movement, it should come as no surprise that contrasting views have arisen over the years.

Though one might anticipate many of the debates to revolve around secondary or tertiary aspects of the Second Great Awakening, this is not the case. Scholars debate the fundamental components of the movement, including the time of the movement's conception, place of origin, attributing factors, migration patterns, primary contributors, and off-shoot movements. When analyzing views regarding the Second Great Awakening, it is clear that few scholars seem to agree on every aspect. However, one

truth that is almost universally proclaimed is that the Second Great Awakening impacted early nineteenth century America in significant ways.

The condition of pre-Awakened America is largely agreed upon by many scholars. Scholars such as John Boles in his work (*The Great Revival 1787-1805*), Dickson Bruce Jr. (*And They All Sang Hallelujah*), as well as Roger Finke and Rodney Stark (*The Churching of America, 1776-1990*) mention that prior to the Second Great Awakening, religion throughout America was dormant. These scholars argue people did not regularly attend churches, in large part because of the time required to travel to them. Since the First Great Awakening which took place between the mid 1730's and early 1740's, there had been significant ebb in religious activity.²

Many scholars attribute the decline in religion following First Great Awakening as a necessary condition for the Second Awakening. Though America's pre-Second Great Awakening spiritual state was a necessary catalyst for the widespread revival to take place, few authors delve into any descriptive detail as to what America's spiritual and cultural landscape looked like. Z.F. Smith in his article "*The Great Revival of 1800 - The First Camp Meeting*", present a short summary of what America looked like in the late seventeen eighties and nineties. Smith succinctly places America's setting as "in the midst of [a]...spiritual coma into which the churches and the people had fallen."³

² Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind*; Dickson D. Bruce Jr., *And They All Sang Hallelujah: Plain-Folk Camp-Meeting Religion, 1800 - 1845*, 4. paperback printing (Knoxville, Tenn: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1995); Roger Finke and Rodney Stark, *The Churching of America, 1776-1990: Winners and Losers in Our Religious Economy* (New Brunswick, N.J: Rutgers University Press, 1992).

³ Smith, "The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting." 23.

John B. Boles in his 1972 work, *The Great Revival - Beginnings of the Bible Belt*, summarizes the southern setting for the Second Great Awakening in sweeping descriptive phrases such as “overwhelmingly rural, simple in taste, and habituated to little government supervision of any kind.” W.E. Garrison does the same thing in his review of Charles A. Johnson’s, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, portrays the Second Great Awakening landscape as being inhabited by “lonely people living in widely scattered villages or on isolated farms. It was a manifestation, peculiar to its time and place.” Charles A. Parker characterizes young America in his article *The Camp Meeting on the Frontier and the Methodist Religious Resort in the East - Before 1900*, as “the rough pioneer.”⁴

Smith, Boles and Garrison's broad descriptions are merely two authors out of a great many who share the flaw of not fully expounding upon their description of the American landscape prior to the Second Great Awakening in America - a significant error when America's setting significantly contributed to the success of the Second Great Awakening.

Dickson Bruce Jr. supplemented the shortcomings of other scholarly work by dedicating an entire chapter of, *And They All Sang Hallelujah* to providing a comprehensive description of young America and the “spiritual coma” that Smith describes. He explains that religion, particularly in the South, was stagnant throughout

⁴ Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind*. 3.; W.E Garrison, “The Frontier Camp Meeting, Religion’s Harvest Time by Charles A. Johnson, Review,” *Cambridge University Press/ The American Society of Church History*, 1955, 379–280; Charles A. Parker, “The Camp Meeting on the Frontier and the Methodist Religious Resort in the East - Before 1900,” *Methodist History* XVII, no. Number 3 (April 1980): 181.

the eighteenth century. In short, religion had been placed in an environment saturated in tension and instability and was then expected to flourish.⁵

Bruce asserts: "To the plain-folk, the frontier stood for personal freedom and a life unfettered by the artificial restraints of 'civilizations'" During this period, most southerners had a strong sense of self-reliance as well as contempt toward formal institutions. Often, people found their heroes in "bandits, scalawags, ne'er-do-wells, and gamblers, as well as those who, like [David] Crockett and [Andrew] Jackson, succeeded on society's terms." When it came to regulation, "vigilantism, rather than duly constituted courts, provided the frontier answer to law and order, [and] 'justice' [was] dispensed quickly and with violence." Bruce expands upon the prolific spread of violence in the south by noting that "in one North Carolina county in 1839...all but three of sixty-nine indictments were for assault and battery." These tense realities of colonial life led many individuals to find relief through "drinking and violent 'sports.'" Bruce is quick to follow this statement by clarifying that drinking was not the avenue of escape for all - some wandered toward it as a means of creating "an alternative way of life."⁶

The Origins of the Second Great Awakening and Camp Meetings

There are two dominating schools of thought for the arrival of the Second Great Awakening, which comes out of the "coma ridden" American landscape. John Boles and like-minded scholars declare "it was only through an unusual combination of personality, theology, time, society, and coincidence that remarkable outbreak of religious emotion

⁵ Smith, "The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting," 23; Bruce Jr., *And They All Sang Hallelujah*; Bruce Jr., 34. It is important to note that Bruce's work does not contradict the short descriptive phrases stated by other scholars, Bruce's work simply expands upon their meaning.

⁶ Bruce Jr., *And They All Sang Hallelujah*, 3-13.

erupted...” Contrasting Boles’ school of thought on revival spontaneity is another camp, whose rationale for the rapid spread of religious revival is attributable to successful business strategies.⁷ Finke and Stark are part of this campaign:

In regards to the Second Great Awakening, “it was no more (or less) than a series of local revival meetings organized and led by professional evangelists. It is true that these revival meetings were frequent and that church membership was rising. But the revivals were not spontaneous. Nor did their frequency fluctuate in response to ‘crises.’”⁸

Finke and Stark draw on the work of Charles G. Finney, a fiery minister during the Second Great Awakening, to support their view. Finke and Starke quote from Finney’s *Lectures on Revivals of Religion*, where he stress[es] that revivals did not simply happen but had to be carefully staged. He flatly denied there was anything miraculous about revivals [A revival of a region] ‘is not a miracle. It is a purely philosophical result of the right use of the constituted means.’”⁹

The argument that the Second Great Awakening arose spontaneously (more or less), leads to another large debate held among scholars. Two questions, which are contingent upon one another, remain unanswered. Who initiated the nationally spread religious revival and who is responsible for integrating the use of camp meetings into the revival movement? Scholars identify that it was either James McGready, John McGee (with the help of his brother William McGee), or Daniel Asbury who started the religious awakening movement and the tradition of camp meeting revivals associated with it.

⁷ Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind*, 36.

⁸ Finke and Stark, *The Churching of America, 1776-1990*, 89.

⁹ Finke and Stark, 89.

The Great Revival by John Boles clearly and chronologically walks through the eruption of this religious movement and Presbyterian minister James McGready's role in it. The success of James McGready "at igniting a congregation to high intensity proved to be the catalyst that triggered a southern epidemic of religious enthusiasm. His ministerial accomplishments illustrate how one man, propitiously placed, could initiate a broad social movement."¹⁰ Charles Parker in his article *The Camp Meeting on the Frontier and the Methodist Religious Resort in the East*, supports Boles in this thought. Additionally, Parker and Boles similarly credit McGready for initiating the revival movement, arguing John McGee and his brother both played an integral role in promoting future events. In 1800, when John McGee and his brother William McGee had joined McGready at a fiery religious gathering in Kentucky, the three witnessed such a "strange phenomenon" in response to their preaching which they believed to "be the work of God" that the three ministers "immediately laid preparations for another sacramental service to be held at Gasper River Church the last weekend in July." It was McGready who went to great lengths to promote and circulate the news of the next meeting. When the last weekend of July came, "many came from great distances, as far away as a hundred miles, expecting an extraordinary display of religious fervor. This was to be the first genuine camp meeting..."¹¹

In contrast to John Boles, Kenneth O. Brown presents a different, and perhaps less popular, interpretation for the start of Second Great Revival in his 1992 work *Holy*

¹⁰ Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind*, 37.

¹¹ Boles, 55; Parker, "The Camp Meeting on the Frontier and the Methodist Religious Resort in the East - Before 1900," 179–80.

Ground. Brown argues that the revival began when two Methodist ministers, Daniel Asbury and John McGee, founded Rehobeth United Methodist Church in 1790. Three years after establishing the church, Asbury and McGee “held an outdoor revival, and it has become one of the best known claimants for the honor of being the first camp meeting ever held.” The following year, Asbury, with the help of other Methodist ministers, planned another outdoor revival meeting at Grassy Branch Methodist Church in Lincoln County. Here, Asbury and his men built a “stand” and “tents” in their anticipation of a large crowd. Brown insists that because Asbury and his men erected structures for large crowds to “tent out” on the grounds during the revival meeting, these outdoor religious events were transformed. Brown makes a strong case that it was John McGee, and not James McGready who “suggested and introduced the camp meeting as an integral part of the great revival” in the American frontier.¹²

Z. F. Smith in his 1909 article, “The Great Revival of 1800,” presented another viable interpretation of the origins of the Second Great Awakening and the associated camp meetings. Smith proposes that it was the combined efforts of John McGhee and James McGready, in addition to other members of their denominational party, who initiated the excitement for the Great Revival in 1799. Smith tells the narrative that great religious excitement arose from a single revival meeting at which John McGhee and James McGready both passionately preached. According to Smith, McGhee preached with such “unusual excitement [which was] so disturbing [to] McGready...that [he] left the house and retired to the groves near by, in some consternation.”¹³

¹² Brown, “Finding America’s Oldest Camp Meeting by Kenneth O. Brown,” 7–8, 12. For a similar account see Massebeau “*The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism.*” *historical Society Addresses* Paper 32.

¹³ Smith, “The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting,” 25–26.

Regardless of who initiated the Second Great Awakening and established the first camp meeting, what can be said is that James McGready, John McGee, William McGee, Daniel Asbury, in concert with many others, played instrumental roles in the Second Great Awakening. The variation in establishment narratives among scholars illustrates the complexity of the revival movement and highlights the underpinning perception that the movement was neither uniform nor the result of a singular event.

Camp Meetings

Camp meetings were widespread during the Second Great Awakening. Scholarly attention has been directed to who, when, where and how camp meetings were introduced however little scholarly work has focused on camp meetings themes and use. Charles A. Johnson was one of the first scholars to investigate camp meeting sites in his 1985 book, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, which explores many aspects of the annual religious meetings and incorporates many primary sources. However, his work does not discuss the use or the organization of camp meeting sites but rather focuses on the primary topic of what camp meetings are.

Seven years passed before another significant contribution to the understanding and investigation of camp meetings would be written. Kenneth Brown, in his 1992 work *Holy Ground*, like Johnson, relies heavily upon primary sources and supports many of the same interpretations of those sources. Brown's interpretation differs from Johnson's *Holy Ground* which is intended to be used as a research tool. Johnson's work includes lots of primary source material such as a list of all known camp meeting grounds by

state. In addition to Brown's clearly stating this as a primary objective of his work, the work is obviously compiled for such use by the inclusion of numerous working lists, sources of unpublished addresses and sermons, and similar material. Brown's written work is only approximately a third of his book (the other two-thirds being appendices).

Brown's work, like Johnson's, promoted, and soundly supported the argument that the widespread adoption of camp meetings during the Second Great Awakening was an essential mechanism itinerant preachers used to strengthen and spread religious beliefs. Brown states that "the Methodists in the deep South founded the camp meeting as an organized outdoor effort for revival and church planting..."¹⁴

Contemporary authors Kenneth Brown and Dickson Bruce support the historical understanding that the widespread adoption and use of camp meetings during the Second Great Awakening, was an essential mechanism used by itinerant preachers to strengthen and spread religious beliefs. Brown's work stirred interest in camp meeting sites, and three years later, Roger Robins and Ellen Eslinger both published significant works that contrasted Johnson and Brown on several occasions. Both Robins and Eslinger, take a unique vantage point in interpreting the main function of nineteenth century camp meetings.

Roger Robins, in his 1994 article "Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability," argues that the main purpose and use of

¹⁴ Garrison, "The Frontier Camp Meeting, Religion's Harvest Time by Charles A. Johnson, Review"; Brown, "Finding America's Oldest Camp Meeting by Kenneth O. Brown"; Kenneth O. Brown, *Holy Ground: A Study of the American Camp Meeting*, Garland Reference Library of Social Science, v. 717 (New York: Garland, 1992), 7.

camp meeting grounds was not for the spread of the gospel. In his 1994 article, Robins states that “the frontier camp meeting was both weapon and implement, used for conquest and for cultivation.” He arrives at this view from Francis Asbury, a significant Methodist itinerant bishop during the early nineteenth century, whom he quotes describing camp meetings as “Methodism’s ‘battle ax and weapon of war.’”¹⁵

Like Robins, Ellen Eslinger in her 1994 publication of *Citizens of Zion* provides a unique argument in interpreting the main function of camps. Eslinger asserts that the function of early camp meetings was to serve “as an integrating mechanism that enabled great masses of people to more comfortably relate to that new culture.”¹⁶ George Leyh Jr., in his review of *Citizens of Zion* succinctly summarizes a larger point Eslinger makes in her work which is, “The cause of revival was not theological, but social. Camp meeting served to unite westerners into a model Christian community that mirrored republican ideals of egalitarianism, morality, and unity. This conjunction of political and religious feeling created an environment in which one could become a good Christian and good citizen.”¹⁷

One year after the unconventional interpretations of Robins and Eslinger, Dickson Bruce, Jr. published his book, *And They All Sang Hallelujah*, in 1995. The timing of Bruce’s work would suggest his work was written in response to the radical views of Robins and Eslinger. Bruce acknowledges the social aspects of camp meetings Robins

¹⁵ Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability,” 169.

¹⁶ Ellen Eslinger, *Citizens of Zion: The Social Origins of Camp Meeting Revivalism*, 1st ed (Knoxville, Tenn: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), xxi.

¹⁷ George Leyh Jr., “Citizens of Zion: The Social Origins of Camp Meeting Revivalism by Ellen Eslinger,” *Cambridge University Press/ The American Society of Church History*, Church History, Vol. 68, no. No. 4 (December 1999): 1043–45.

and Eslinger argue and he furthers his discussion by providing evidence for why these social aspects were not the primary function of camp meetings. Bruce, like Charles Johnson and Kenneth Brown, advocates that the primary focus and objectives of nineteenth century camp meetings were grounded in the spread of the gospel.¹⁸

Scholarly Analysis of Camps

Most academic works pertaining to camp meetings contain similar descriptions and first-hand accounts of what occurred during a typical camp meetings.¹⁹ However, lacking from many scholarly works is the presence of analysis. Outside of a small handful, few scholars have led a serious inquiry on meeting sites and their revival events. Anna Andrzejewski and Roger Robins are two exceptions.

The work of Anna Andrzejewski is perhaps one of the more influential resources found in regards to this thesis inquiry. In her work “The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings,” she investigates the spatial arrangement of camp meeting sites through “direct gazes between and among buildings and their users.” Andrzejewski spends a portion of her work defining how “gazes worked in multiple directions between

¹⁸ Bruce Jr., *And They All Sang Hallelujah*, 3–6, 51, 84.

¹⁹ Many authors report the unusual events which occurred during the first camp meetings. Reports often describe attendees having the jerks where they “would suddenly fall to the ground and become strangely convulsed... the head and neck, and sometimes the body also, moving backward and forward with spasmodic violence...” Massebeau, W.A. 1919. “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism.” *Historical Society Adresses* Paper 32. <http://digitalcommons.wofford.edu/histaddresses.11>.

Z.F. Smith in his article, “The Great Revival of 1800 The First Camp-Meeting provides a descriptive picture of the spiritual events that took place at camp meetings. “People were differently exercised all over the ground, some exhorting, some shouting, some praying, and some crying for mercy, while others lay as dead or wounded men on the ground. Some of the spiritually wounded fled to the woods, and their groans could be heard through the surrounding groves, as the groans of dying men.” Smith, Z.F. 1909. “The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting.” *Kentucky Historical Society* Vol. 7 (No. 20): 27.

and among participants as a means to create, negotiate, and reinforce boundaries between people and groups.” Her focus then shifts to illustrating how “dependent the organization and operation of the camp meeting is on the condition of viewing and being viewed.” Her work is unique with regard to camp meetings in several ways. First, so few have truly analyzed the spatial arrangement of meeting sites, and secondly, because her work touches the topics of architecture, theology, social hierarchy, and cultural rituals. Well written and thorough, Andrzejewski spends an appropriate amount of time unveiling and clarifying her understanding of religious meeting sites through occupant’s lines of site.²⁰

Roger Robin’s 1994 article entitled “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp meetings, and Social Respectability” analyzes the social structure embedded within religious camp meeting sites. His study illustrates how social hierarchy influenced the design and use of meeting sites. Robin incorporates “the social stratification that divided male and female, black and white, saint and sinner, in addition to clergy and laity.” Robins presents other interesting aspects of camp meetings, though none are as interesting, or as relevant to this thesis study, as his analysis of social strata and its influence on site use at camp meetings.²¹

When Church Became Theatre: The Transformation of Evangelical Architecture and Worship in Nineteenth - Century America, a book written by Jeanne Kilde in 2002, does not focus on camp meetings, but does have principles which can be drawn from and applied to the investigation and analysis of early nineteenth century campsites. Her

²⁰ Andrzejewski, “The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925,” 138–157,139–140,145.

²¹ Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability,” 170.

work investigates the spatial arrangements embedded in church architecture and tries to understand the organizational shifts between the 1810s and 1880s. In addition to churches, Kilde analyzes the influence that auditorium and theater-like spaces had in the designs of religious spaces. Like Andrzejewski and Robins, her work touches on a variety of issues such as political, social and theological themes, which influence spatial arrangements and the use of space.²²

Symbolism within Camp Meetings

Religious symbolism is deeply ingrained into the organization, structure, events and even terminology of camp meeting. Though its presence seems obvious, many scholars avoid acknowledging biblical motifs of camp meetings. The two scholarly works which do recognize religious references, only give a passing nod to the notion. Separated by nearly eighty years of scholarly works, W.A. Massebeau and Anna Andrzejewski, are the two unaccompanied authors found to inconspicuously acknowledge biblical symbolism.

W.A. Massebeau in his 1919 address titled, *The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism*, makes one reference to religious symbolism. After summarizing the events of camp meetings in the preceding sentence, Massebeau closes the thought with his statement, "Thus commenced what has since received the appellation of camp meetings, a revival of the Feasts of tabernacles."²³ Though it is not much, his reference is more than what many other authors include.

²² Jeanne Halgren Kilde, *When Church Became Theatre: The Transformation of Evangelical Architecture and Worship in 19th-Century America* (New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002).

²³ Massebeau, "The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism."

Anna Andrzejewski closes her analysis of religious revival sites, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Camp Meetings," with her observation that before many Methodist and holiness camp meetings concluded their annual meeting, they often "closed with a circular procession around the campground. 'Marching around Jerusalem,' as the event was sometimes called...These rituals reminded campers of their shared mission to bring God's word into the world..."²⁴ Like Massebeau, Andrzejewski's biblical reference is not directly stated, but strongly implied.

Conclusion

The range of academic publications which are specific to nineteenth century camp meeting sites remains narrow. The challenge with most of the published literature is that most scholars make reference to and draw from the same sources. This results in similar interpretations and restatement of previously published work. The more successful studies of the religious meeting sites that arose out of the Second Great Awakening by Anna Andrzejewski and Roger Robins bring a new approach to the study of camp meetings by analyzing them through unique lenses of sightlines and social hierarchy.

Scholarship has focused on Second Great Awakening origins and social, cultural and religious meaning of the movement. Much less attention has been given to physical manifestations of the Awakening. Of these works, only a few have explored how camp meetings have shaped their landscape to impose sacred order on revival sites.

²⁴ Andrzejewski, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925," 151.

/// CHAPTER 3 : METHODOLOGY

Introduction and Driving Questions

This study uses the investigative lenses of spatial analysis as a means to understand nineteenth century camp meeting sites in South Carolina. The goal is that the examination of these sites through spatial analysis will yield an understanding for how these places are designed, organized and have adapted through time. In addition, this unique vantage point of study will also reveal patterns, relationships, cultural trends and climatic factors which influenced the design of these historic places.

Two sets of catalyst questions drive this investigation. The first set of questions drives the investigation of this architecture typology at the meso level while the other set creates a focused investigation study of camp meeting sites at the micro level. The intention of having questions which focus on the study of camp meetings at two different scales is to achieve a more thorough understanding of how and why these camps sit within their specific context. Together, these two question sets will help propel this investigation into uncharted territory, ultimately providing new insight for how these case studies functioned historically and continue to function in the twenty first century.

The meso scale investigation which focuses on the state, town and community level of South Carolina is driven by seven questions:

1. How are these four camp meeting sites in South Carolina arranged and dispersed?
2. What transportation routes were used by worshipers and itinerant preachers to access camp grounds in the early eighteenth century? What routes existed between camps? What paths of transportation are used to access and connect the sites today?
3. What was the proximity of camp meeting sites to one another at the time of their establishment?
4. What natural, geographic features were necessary for the establishment of a camp meeting site? Have these natural features evolved over time? How has the relationship between these natural features and the camp changed since the time of establishment?
5. How have the population density and the built environment surrounding the camp sites evolved through time? What, if any, influences has the presence of a camp ground had on the growth and development surrounding it?
6. Where, relative to population centers, are existing camp sites located? (residential, commercial, rural areas?)
7. What spatial relationships and adjacencies are there between each of the campsites? Does the proximity of camps to one another correlate with their establishment date, placement and design?

Tightening the focus of investigation the micro scale questions set forth help examine the spatial relationships embedded within the individual sites and the structures found within their landscape. There are three categories of questions: site

specific, structure specific, and occupant specific questions. Below are the questions which drive this portion of the study:

Site Specific:

1. What natural features exist on the sites? Trees, water sources, surrounding field, etc. How have these changed since the nineteenth century? Has their relationship and significance to the camp meeting changed?
2. What regionally specific environmental impacts have influenced the design and placement of the campground? Are there any regionally specific climatic factors which impacted the design, organization and use of structures?
3. Are theological concepts embedded within the site and structures? Did biblical theology influence the design and organization of the site and structures?
4. What vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns exist across the site? Have these patterns changed over time?
5. What events take place during camp meeting and where? How have these spaces been designed to accommodate a specific function?

Tent/ structure specific:

6. How are tents organized and used? Is there a hierarchical or community relationship embedded in their placement and location within the camp or within their interior organization?
7. What dictated the size of the tent circle?
8. If all the tents were not constructed at the same time, when was each tent built?
9. How has the interior of tents been altered spatially?
10. What heating and ventilation strategies are used within structures?

11. Where were the slaves room placed within the tent? Is this consistent among all camp meeting grounds? What other spaces did slaves use and occupy at a camp meeting?

12. Where are tent porches placed? How are these spaces arranged and designed?

Occupant Specific:

13. How do different people groups occupy the site? (i.e.- tent owners, guests, cooks, slaves, etc.)

14. How and where do people tend to socialize at the site? Have these socialization patterns evolved over time? Are there trends in the places people interact?

Case Studies

Four nineteenth-century camp meeting grounds in South Carolina were selected for this research. Three of these sites are located in Dorchester County, which lies in the southern region of South Carolina. The fourth site lies just inside Orangeburg County which borders Dorchester's northwest edge (Figure 3.1).

Initially, this research investigation started with the three meeting sites located within Dorchester County: Cypress Campground, Indian Field Campground and St. Paul Campground. Cypress Methodist Campground is located in Ridgeville, South Carolina, and established around 1794. Indian Field Campground, established around 1838, is located in the town of St. George. 1875 is believed to be the establishment date of St. Paul Campground, with is situated just outside of Harleyville, South Carolina. St. Paul Campground is the only A.M.E campground in this study.

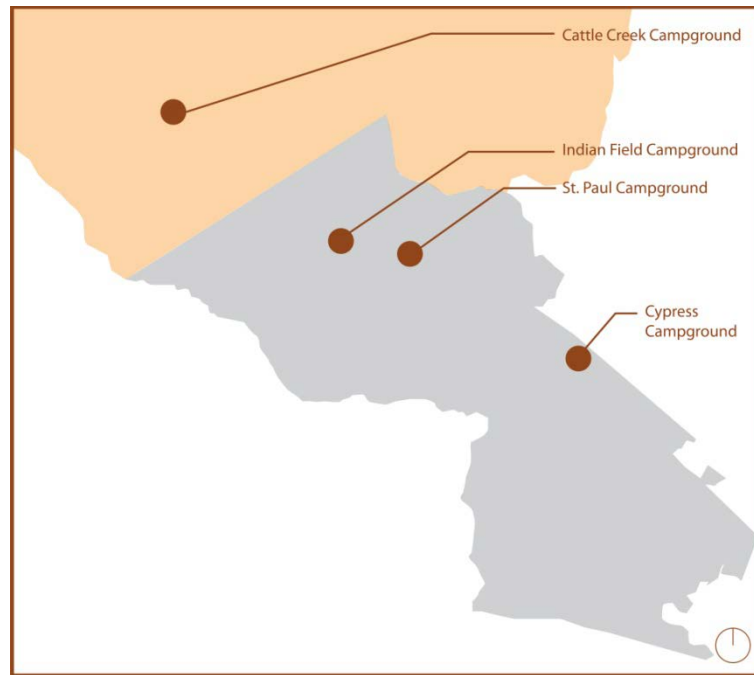


Figure 3.1 Position of campgrounds within Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties. Illustration by author.

Prior to selecting any camp meeting sites for study, a working list of all known camps (that are still standing) was compiled. This list was compiled by contacting historians, through internet research, by searching digital archives and relying on other working lists found in written work. The most significant contribution to locating campgrounds came from the written works of Kenneth Brown and Sara Hines. Both Brown and Hines were generous to share their working list of historic camp meeting sites in their publications ¹

After identifying all known camp meeting sites in South Carolina, each was evaluated through multiple criteria in order to determine which camps should be relied

¹ Kenneth O. Brown, "Holy Ground, Too: The Camp Meeting Family Tree," *Hazelton, PA: Holiness Archives*, 1997, 144–248; Sarah Hines, "The Camp Meeting Movement as a Lean Archetype," *The Project for Lean Urbanism*, n.d., 109.

on more heavily to provide relevant data for this project. The desired outcome of the screening process was to identify one to four camp meeting sites that were close in proximity to one another and ranged in construction dates, religious affiliations, and size. The amount of remaining historic fabric was another consideration during this process. Additionally, it was desirable for the project sites to be located within a reasonable driving distance from Charleston.² By applying these constraints to the working list of known sites in South Carolina, three sites stood out as promising candidates for this study - Cypress Methodist Campground, Indian Field Methodist Campground, and St. Paul Campground (Figure 3.2).

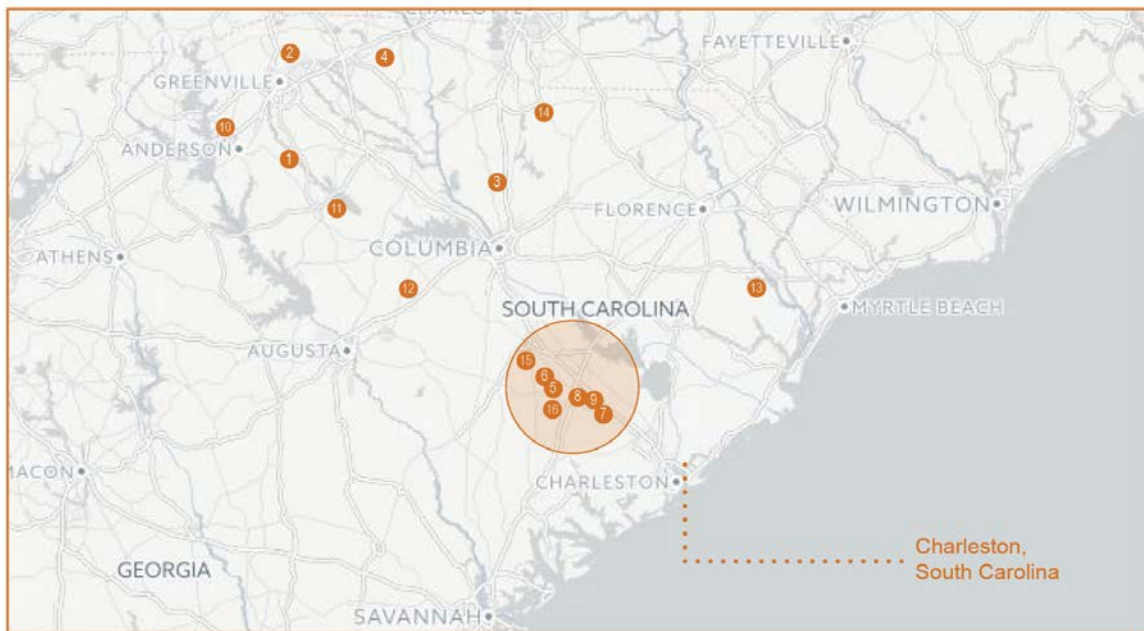


Figure 3.2 Camp meeting sites in South Carolina. Underlay produced by Carto. Illustration by author³.

² The reason for selecting sites which were in close driving distance from Charleston was to allow for maximum number of site visits throughout the investigation process.

³ "South Carolina Basemap," Map Publisher, Carto, accessed April 6, 2018, <https://carto.com/location-data-services/basemaps/>.

With the help of local historians Lynn Hoover, Phyllis Hughes and Claire Mizell, visits were conducted at each camp (with the exception of Cattle Creek Campground) during their yearly camp meeting week throughout the month of October. After initial site visits to each camp, it was determined that St. Paul Campground did not have as many historically contributing features as initially believed. Within recent years, the campground has undergone multiple seasons of significant repairs, alterations and adaptations which diminished the amount of historically contributing physical fabric at the site. Despite the lack of historical fabric the site can still enrich this study by showing how people have adapted these camp structures over time to meet the needs of modern convenience.

Because of the unforeseen contribution patterns of St. Paul Campground, Cattle Creek Campground was then included into this thesis investigation. Cattle Creek Campground meets all but one of the criteria set forth in the initial selection of project sites. Cattle Creek located in Orangeburg Country, just several miles across the Dorchester-Orangeburg county line. The camp, established around 1786, burned in 1898 and was entirely rebuilt.

To conduct this study, Cypress Campground, Indian Field Methodist Campground, St. Paul Campground and Cattle Creek Campground were documented, investigated and analyzed using four different modes: site visits, measured drawings, and photographs, and personal interviews.

Site Visits

Site visits for each camp play a significant role in this thesis project. Three of the four primary camps for this study were attended for several hours during their annual camp meeting week. Cypress Methodist Campground and St. Paul Campground were both visited mid-Friday morning of their camp meeting week in October. Indian Field Methodist Campground was visited from mid-morning to mid-afternoon on Saturday of its camp meeting week. Each of these sites holds their annual revival during the month of October. Cattle Creek Campground holds its annual revival during the summer month of July.

Visiting each of the case studies during their time of active occupation was an important step for this thesis because it provided insight into how these historic places function in the twenty first century. Whenever possible, site visits were on the same weekday and around the same time during their camp week. Doing so provides a more consistent point of comparison between the camps since use, occupation patterns and attendance levels which fluctuate at every camp throughout the day and week. In addition to seeing how people occupied and used these historic places, site visits also provided opportunities to observe how these places have adapted to modern challenges - such as vehicular traffic.

Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campground were each visited on weeks outside of their annual use in order to gather additional observational data and to document the site more fully.

Measured Drawings

Cypress Methodist Campground, Indian Field Methodist Campground, St. Paul Campground and Cattle Creek were documented through measured drawings. Site plans accurately capture the position of each structure and significant landscape features at each camp. Accuracy of building and landscape features is ensured by using a total station. This electronic surveying instrument uses a laser to collect specific geographic data points on a site. Using AutoCad, these points are translated into a digital drawing format and ensure the positions of tents and landscape features are accurately placed.

Two points for every structure on the site were collected in ensure that the correct orientation of the structures is recorded. The position of significant landscape features, such as trees, paths, roads, etc., was also captured using the Leica Total Station. Trees of eight inches or greater, will be recorded with a single data point closest to the trunks center. The total station will also be used to capture pathways by taking data points every several feet.

In conjunction with the data points generated by the total station, detailed notes will be taken on site as data points are collected. Notes will be organized in a manner which corresponds to the data point number generated by the total station and will record noteworthy features of that particular landscape or structure element. For instance, notes on trees will include the trunk's diameter, approximate radius of tree canopy and species type.

Field work also included taking measurements of all structures on the site. Documentation is to HABS standards which requires field measurements be taken with an accuracy of an eighth of an inch. For sites where just a site plan was produced, building footprints and roof overhangs were recorded on site. Additionally, three tents from Cattle Creek, Cypress and Indian field were drawn at a greater detail. These drawings capture all permanent interior features of the tents. The specific tents, which were studied and recorded in greater detail were dependent upon owner participation. Because the tents are owned by individual family members, their participation in this study was required in order to gain access into the tents. Contact with owners was arranged through several modes including word of mouth, information shared by the Board of Trustees, personal introduction to owners at meetings, and facebook postings on each camps' personal page.

Field measurements taken on site were translated into AutoCad 2016, a digital drafting software produced by Autodesk. These drawings were combined with the data points collected by the total station to ensure their placement within the site plan drawing is correct.

Types of Diagrams

Measured drawings are an essential element to the spatial analysis of each camp site and its structures. Site plans and floor plans serve as primary underlay for analysis diagrams that are part of the micro level investigation of each site. Diagrams play a major role in the investigation of each camp meeting site because they provide a means by which places and spaces can be studied analytically and objectively. There

are many different types of diagrams, but their main objective in many disciplines, and in this study, is to graphically distill concepts, theories and processes embedded within a system. Because of this, diagrams have the ability to reveal aspects and qualities of camp sites which are not readily seen or otherwise understood. The additional benefit of using diagrams is their ability to clearly and succinctly represent findings, observations, theoretical and written concepts graphically.

For this study, diagrams are used in both the meso and micro levels of investigation. The diagrams produced are related to the meso and micro catalyst questions initially set forth at the beginning of this chapter. The diagrams used in this thesis are drawn as overlays to site and building drawings completed in the preceding steps of this research investigation. Below are two working lists of diagrams produced during the investigation of camp meeting site. Their purpose is to provide understanding of camp meeting sites through the lenses of spatial analysis.

Meso Scale Diagrams:

- Location of camp sites within the community
- Town growth
- Proximity to other camp meeting sites
- Wagon trails, railroad tracks, road patterns
- Natural features: water and topography
- Distribution patterns of churches surrounding the camp site

Micro Scale Diagrams:

Site Studies

- Building relationship to site (water, circulation, pathways, etc.)

- Geometric form of the campground

- Enclosure Patterns

- Orientation of tents (sun, prevailing winds, entrance, roads)

- Circulation patterns

- Activities and functions inside the circle of tents vs outside

Tent Studies

- Use and pattern change

- Circulation patterns

- Ventilation and heating strategies

- Light strategies

- Architectural trends & alterations

- Porch orientation and organization

Photographic Documentation

Photographic documentation is used in this analysis of nineteenth century camp meeting grounds. The purpose of photographic documentation is to capture information omitted from measured drawings, site plans, and diagrams - character of place is an example of a quality which otherwise might not be graphically documented.

Front and back elevation photographs were taken for each tent. To provide a thorough visual understanding of how structures are arranged at each camp, photographs from different vantage points were also taken. Notes regarding significant details accompany each photo.

Recorded Investigation

Written documentation is another influential method of contribution to this thesis study. Both historic and recent scholarly work provided understanding of how these sites were used in past decades. Personal accounts reveal how people from different centuries occasionally had contrasting occupation patterns and site use. A unique aspect of personal accounts is that they capture information which scholars might not have observed or included in their written studies of these places. Additionally, they provide clues of site features that may still exist but are currently used for unintended purposes, or those that may have been abandoned as obsolete in today's era.

Heavy reliance was placed on historic and scholarly literature on camp meeting grounds during this study. Existing literature was not only used to help support findings but, more importantly, allowed this study to extend beyond the work which scholars have already done.

Historic maps are also included in this investigation. Historic maps are useful when trying to understand the context in which these campsites were originally placed. Historic maps of roads, water and land features, when overlaid with modern maps, reveal how the surrounding context of camps has changed in their many years of

existence. Some of these historic maps are incorporated into the diagramming and analysis portion of this investigation.

/// CHAPTER 4 : THE BACKGROUND STORY

A Brief History on the Origins of Camp Meetings

Religious camp meeting appeared during the Second Great Awakening, a nationwide religious revival that began in the eighteenth century and lasted for several decades. Scholars disagree whether camp meetings preceded or resulted from the revival movement.¹ Regardless of when and where they originated, camp meetings remain a beloved tradition throughout the eastern United States and have “helped weave the fabric of American religion,” according to Kenneth Brown. Camp meetings have been a “successful tool for revivalism, education, church planting, church growth, mission, social action, reform movement, political action and even community development.”²

First generation camp meetings were originally formed in the 1800’s and were dependent on circuit riding preachers who rode through the American countryside bringing “Good news” to rural communities. The evangelical work of circuit riding preachers significantly impacted the growth and spread of religion throughout the

¹ Kenneth O. Brown, “Finding America’s Oldest Camp Meeting,” *Methodist History* XXVIII, no. Number 4 (July 1990): 252–54; Dale H. Simmons, “Holy Ground, Too: The Camp Meeting Family Tree,” 1997, 328; Roger Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability,” *University of California Press*, Religion and American Culture: A Journal of Interpretation, Vol.4, no. No.2 (Summer 1994): 165–91; John B. Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind* (Lexington, S.C.: University Press of Kentucky, 1972); Anna Vemer Andrzejewski, “The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925,” *Vernacular Architecture Forum*, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol.8, no. People, Power, Places (2000): 138–57; W.A. Massebeau, “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism,” *Historical Society Addresses*, November 4, 1919, <http://digitalcommons.wofford.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=histaddresses>; Z.F. Smith, “The Great Revival of 1800 the First Camp-Meeting,” *Kentucky Historical Society* Vol. 7, no. No. 20 (May 1909): 21–35.

² Brown, “Finding America’s Oldest Camp Meeting,” 252–54.

country. Local news papers often informed community members several weeks prior to the arrival of a circuit rider and the holding of a camp meeting. The duration of these early camp revivals would last from several days to several weeks. Peter Cartwright, a circuit-riding Methodist preacher, described these early camp meetings.³

Ten, twenty, and sometimes thirty ministers, of different denominations, would come together and preach night and day, four or five days together; and, indeed, I have known these camp-meetings to last three or four weeks, and great good resulted from them.⁴

His description of early camp meeting illustrates their un-structured organization patterns.

An eye witness to camp meetings in 1799 and in 1800 said that often, “stumps, logs, or tops of trees served as temporary stands from which to dispense the work.”⁵ The image also shows the large number of trees that filled early campsites. Trees were an important aspect of early camp meetings because they provided shade for those listening to the speakers in the summer heat.⁶ The term “stand” was used to describe

³ Massebeau, “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism.” Sarah Hines, *Cottage Communities - The American Camp Meeting Movement*, first (Ashland, Massachusetts: Hines Art Press, 2015). Charles A Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting: Religion’s Harvest Time* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1955)., 42. Bill Fitzpatrick, “South Carolina’s Religious Campgrounds: The Role of Rural Revival Meetings in 19th-Century Religious History,” *South Carolina’s Religious Campgrounds - National Trust for Historic Preservation* (blog), November 16, 2016, <https://savingplaces.org/stories/south-carolina-religious-campgrounds#.Wdlg1VtSzIU>.

⁴ Fitzpatrick, “South Carolina’s Religious Campgrounds: The Role of Rural Revival Meetings in 19th-Century Religious History”; Hines, *Cottage Communities*; Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.

⁵ Massebeau, “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism,” 5.

⁶ Rev. B.W. Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground* (Cornhill, Boston: H.V. Design, 1854); National Park Service and Marion Margaret, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Cattle Creek Campground” (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 1976), South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

the “stand of trees...in the center of the grounds [used] to provide shade for early worshippers.”⁷ The images below are of early revival meetings in the 1800's. Massive numbers of people came to these camp meeting revivals to listen to preachers speak on an elevated platform (Image 4.1 and 4.2).



*Image 4.1 Interior view of West Branch camp meeting, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania. by W.H. Reas.
Image from Library of Congress⁸*



⁷ National Park Service and Margaret, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Cattle Creek Campground.”

⁸ Rease, W. H., Lithographer. *Interior view of West Branch camp meeting, Clinton Co., Pa. / by W.H. Rease.* Clinton County Pennsylvania, ca. 1872. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/94515551/>. (Accessed February 07, 2018.)

Image 4.2 Red Lion camp meeting – example of early camp meeting formation and tent use.
Image from Library of Congress⁹

The images also reveal another important feature that was specific to these first generation camp meetings. Tents which encircled the camp meeting site prior to the establishment of permanent structures and many camp goers stayed in “covered wagons or makeshift tents.”¹⁰ In his 1955 book, *Frontier Camp Meeting*, Charles A. Johnson wrote extensively of these early camp meetings.

The first encampments were cleared areas within the forest close to meeting houses which in their turn served the several functions of worship centers, refuges for prostrate mourners, and lodging places for visiting clergymen. Since frontier churches were frequently located near waterways, it was only natural that camp sites were chosen near springs or creeks, and if possible on navigable rivers. “[T]ents formed the outer shell which enclosed the core of the camp meeting, the open-air auditorium.”¹¹ In 1809, Jesse Lee describes his experience of a camp meeting site:

The land is cleared...to hold as many tents as will be erected, we then have the front of the tents on a line on each side, and at each end. Back of the tents we have a place cleared for the carriages to stand...so that every tent may have a carriage belonging to it in a convenient position. Just back of the carriages we have the horses tied and fed. Before the tents we generally have the fires for cooking, and to help in giving light at night to see who are walking about (if more convenient), fire are placed behind tents.¹²

⁹ Red Lion camp meeting. , . [No Date Recorded on Shelflist Card] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2003655335/>. (Accessed February 07, 2018.)

¹⁰ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past* (Upper Dorchester County Historical Society, Inc., 2009); Massebeau, “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism”; Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability”; Kenneth O. Brown, *Holy Ground: A Study of the American Camp Meeting*, Garland Reference Library of Social Science, v. 717 (New York: Garland, 1992).

¹¹ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 41-2.

¹² Johnson., 44.

The number of tents and their materials at a campsite varied significantly.¹³ Some tents “were made of sail or cotton cloth ‘hung upon poles in the shape of a roof of a house,’” while other tents consisted of quits, coverlets, or even sheets sown together out of a bolt of fabric or muslin.¹⁴ While the materials and design remained the same, the scale of these temporary dwellings varied between regions of the United States. Tents in the “backwoods,” as Johnson described, were much smaller than those erected in the eastern encampments. Some eastern shelters were described as “mammoth,” and large enough to shelter twenty to fifty and even one hundred individuals!”¹⁵

Another significant difference between backwoods and eastern camps of this time was furnishings. Many eastern tents were filled with home furnishings for the week while most pioneers “were lucky to have any piece of rude furniture.”¹⁶

By the 1820s and 1830s camp meetings across the United States began to transition from using temporary coverings to building permanent establishments that were governed by regulation.¹⁷ Camp meetings were also reformed so that they were an orderly and systematically conducted event rather than being dictated by the Spirit or mood of the congregation and preacher.¹⁸ Permanency and regulation brought a new understanding of what camp meetings should look like and how they should function.

¹³ Johnson, 44.

¹⁴ Johnson, 44.

¹⁵ Johnson, 44.

¹⁶ Johnson, 45.

¹⁷ Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability,” 171–72; Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 44–45.

¹⁸ Massebeau, “The Camp Meeting in South Carolina Methodism”; Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability”; Brown, *Holy Ground*.



Image 4.3 Tent 38 at Cypress Camp Ground, Dorchester County, South Carolina. 2017. Image by author.



Image 4.4 A 1938 view of the tabernacle from Old Camp Meeting in Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina. - Library of Congress.¹⁹

Bishop Francis Asbury encouraged eastern Methodists to construct permanent structures at campgrounds and by the 1830s many camp sites had wooden cabins and tabernacles (Images 4.3 and 4.4).²⁰ Tabernacles, like the one in image 4.4, are covered spaces where services are held throughout camp meeting week. Tabernacles took on different forms at different camps and in different regions. Some tabernacles provided a covering for a large number of congregates while other camp grounds relied more heavily on the trees in the landscape to provide shelter for the congregates and only built a covered stand for the preacher. A campsite in Maine relied heavily upon the actual topography and tree coverage of the site (Image 4.5). Wooden benches were arranged in an amphitheater fashion and congregates were sheltered by the tree canopy. A single, elaborate preaching stand was placed at the center of focus, and in the background, multi-story tents surround the site.

¹⁹ Johnston, Frances Benjamin, photographer. *Old Camp Meeting, Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina*. Denver Lincoln County North Carolina, 1938. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/csas200802837/>. (Accessed February 09, 2018.)

²⁰ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting; Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*; Robins, "Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability."



Image 4.5 Designers of Old Orchard Beach Camp use the natural topography and tree canopy to their advantage. Kenneth O. Brown.²¹

Though most permanent “tents” were single story cabins, some were two stories which provided a sleeping loft for the tent family.²² In his 1854 *Camp Ground Manual*, Reverend B.W. Gorham does not support Asbury in promoting the establishment of permanent structures at a camp meeting site. In regards to people constructing temporary cloth tents, Gorham states, “Undoubtedly that is the more excellent way.” He continues his statement with four warnings, or reasons, why he does not promote the establishment of “board tents.”

1. Their *appearance* is calculated to excite a class of low and ludicrous ideas, since they give a spectator rather the idea of a huddle of railroad shanties, than of a worshipping people “dwelling in the godly tents of Jacob.” —Numb. xxiv. 5.
2. They are dark and unpleasant within, as well as unsightly without.

²¹ Brown, *Holy Ground*.

²² Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting; Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*.

3. They do not afford as thorough protection from rain as a cloth tent properly constructed.
4. They are more expensive than the latter.²³

Like the cloth tents, permanent tent structures were typically arranged on the site into three forms: the rectangular, horseshoe, and the circular. The circular arrangement was the most popular of the three.²⁴ Often, with each of these types, camps had concentric rings of tents, wagons, horses and privies. This arrangement made for a well planned and orderly site (Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

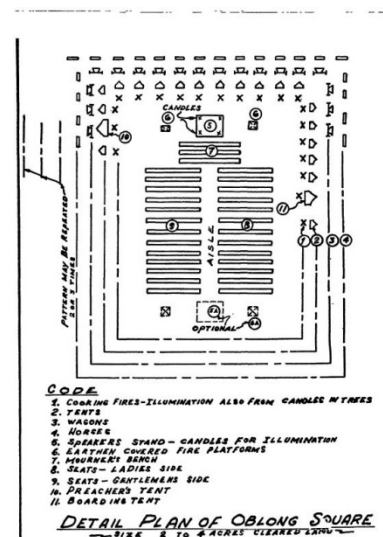
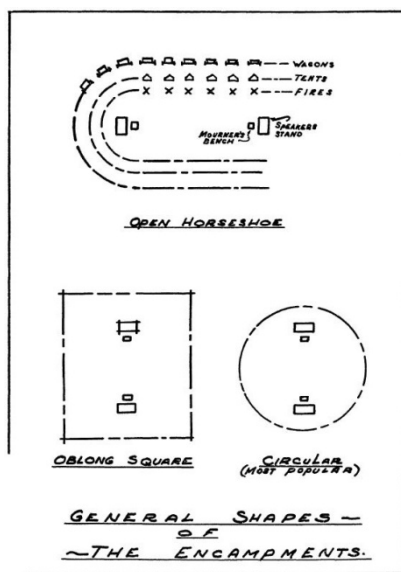


Figure 4.1 Three typologies of campground arrangements exist: an open horseshoe, an oblong square, and circular. Diagram by Charles Johnson. *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.²⁵

Figure 4.2 Detail plan of oblong square site arrangement. Each ring has a designated use. Diagram by Charles Johnson. *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.²⁶

²³ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 136–38.

²⁴ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 42; Andrzejewski, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925."

²⁵ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 43.

²⁶ Johnson, 47.

Bishop Francis Asbury can be credited with the introduction of regulation, which was a significant addition to these nineteenth century camp meetings.²⁷ Asbury hoped to “preserve the religious impact of the forest revival while at the same time curb the excesses of emotionalism.” This desire for regulation was most likely motivated from the Presbyterians withdrawal in participating in camp meetings due to the un-orderly conduct of attendees. Asbury believed regulations lessened the “opportunity for meetings to be as wild as a storm.”²⁸

These second generation camp meetings still relied on circuit riders to draw attendance, but the manner in which these preachers conducted services had changed. “Days were now punctured by trumpet blasts signaling the end of one activity and the beginning of another,” thus giving order and regulation to when services and other events were held.²⁹ Reverend Gorham, in his 1854 *Camp Meeting Manual*, wrote out the proper schedule by which these regularized camp meetings should be conducted to ensure a camp’s success.

1. Rise at five, or half-past five in the morning.
2. Family prayer and breakfast from half-past six to half-past seven.
3. General prayer meeting at the alter, led by several ministers appointed by the Presiding Elder, at half-past eight, A.M.
4. Preaching at half-past ten, followed by prayer meeting to twelve, P.M.
5. Dine at half-past twelve, P.M.
6. Preaching at two, or half-past two, P.M., followed by prayer at the alter till five.
7. Tea at six, P.M.
8. Preaching at half-past seven, followed by prayer meeting at the alter till nine or ten.³⁰

²⁷ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.,81-2

²⁸ Johnson.,92.

²⁹ Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability.”, 173.

³⁰ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 155.

9. All strangers to leave the ground and the people to retire at ten, or immediately thereafter.³¹

Regulations also governed second generation camp meetings. Nathan Bangs, in the 1830s, published the newly established rules camp meetings were to follow.

1. The times of preaching are 10 o'clock, A.M., and 3 and 7 o'clock, P.M., notice of which is given by the sound of a trumpet or horn at the preachers' stand.
2. The intermediate time between preaching is occupied in prayer meetings, singing, and exhortation.
3. In the time of worship, persons are prohibited from walking to and fro, talking, smoking, or otherwise disturbing the solemnities of the meeting.
4. All the required, except on the last night of the meeting, to be in their tents at 10 o'clock, P.M., and to arise at 5, A.M.
5. At six o'clock, A.M., they are required to take their breakfast, before which family prayer is attended in each tent occupied by a family.
6. In time of preaching all are required to attend, except one to take care of the tent.
7. That these rules may be observed, they are published from the stand, and a committee appointed to enforce them.
8. A watch is generally appointed to superintend the encampment at night, to keep order, to see that no stragglers are on the ground, and to detect any disorderly conduct.³²

These rules were posted throughout the camp, but were also read to the congregation at the opening of camp week. This was to ensure that all, even those who were illiterate, would know the conduct expected of them.³³

³¹ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground.*,155.

³² Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting.*, 91.

The early 1820s and 1830s brought great change to camp meeting functions. Charles Johnson describes this transformation in camp meetings as “a growing child to whom maturity adds dignity and grace, the forest revival exhibited a strangely sedate character after its boisterous infancy had passed.”³⁴ The maturity of the camp meeting now allowed many families to plan to attend the annual event. Farming duties were organized around these yearly social events “so that many could make the yearly trek to the old campgrounds.”³⁵ To increase camp meeting attendance, many camp meetings were planned so that they fell during a break in the communities harvest seasons.³⁶ It is no surprise that warmer seasons drew larger crowds than meetings held during cooler months. This is why few, if any, meetings occurred during the winter months.

Second generation camp meetings also had a set duration of time during which the event was held. Initially, camp meetings started on Friday and lasted four days, ending at noon on Monday. Longer camp meetings were more common in the Eastern states. It was not unusual for camps in this region to last six, eight or nine days.³⁷ Roger Robins described this second generation camp as, “No longer bearing the sole responsibility to save souls...[but] free to refresh them.”³⁸

Though religion was the primary intent and focus of camp meetings, fellowship with neighbors was another significant aspect of these large gatherings. Many young bachelors and bachelorettes used revivals as a time to mingle with potential suitors.³⁹ Many couples would promenade, or walk in circles around the interior of the camp to

³³ Johnson, , 92.

³⁴ Johnson., 97-98.

³⁵ Johnson., 87.

³⁶ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, i; Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 86.

³⁷ Johnson., 89.

³⁸ Robins, “Vernacular American Landscape: Methodists, Camp Meetings, and Social Respectability,” 174.

³⁹ Johnson., 210.

signify their interest in courtship.⁴⁰ A longtime camper at Rock Springs in Lincoln County, North Carolina describes that her camp meeting “had been a mating grounds for that state for fifty years.”⁴¹ In 1846, a young lady from Georgia confided in her diary after attending a camp meeting:

I have attended the Houston camp meeting and enjoyed myself well in one respect. We had beaux in abundance, which always gratifies the vanity of girls – too much for their spiritual good. I made several new acquaintances among the gentlemen, Dr. Oliver Robinson, D. Lockett, which whom I was particularly well pleased.⁴²

Even today when talking with tenters at campgrounds, many acknowledge that part of the main excitement for young people is the potential of meeting someone new. Many tenters at campgrounds recall meeting their significant others while attending camp meeting week.

Though some things have changed and adapted with time, twenty-first century camps retain similar qualities from nineteenth century camp meetings. Campgrounds in South Carolina’s Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties still meet annually at their historic sites for a week long revival. Their days are punctuated with trumpet sounds that beckon campers into the tabernacle to worship throughout the day. Orderly geometric site arrangements, natural land features, and permanent wooden structures still occupy the camp ground. Today, as in the nineteenth century, promenading is still an ongoing activity at Southern camp meetings. Four historically significant and active camp meeting grounds are located within a twenty mile radius of St. George, South Carolina. They are:

⁴⁰ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, i.

⁴¹ Johnson., 210.; *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*

⁴² Johnson., 210.

Cattle Creek Campground, Cypress Campground, Indian Field Campground and St. Paul Campground. The following pages present a brief history about each of these sites (Figure 4.3).

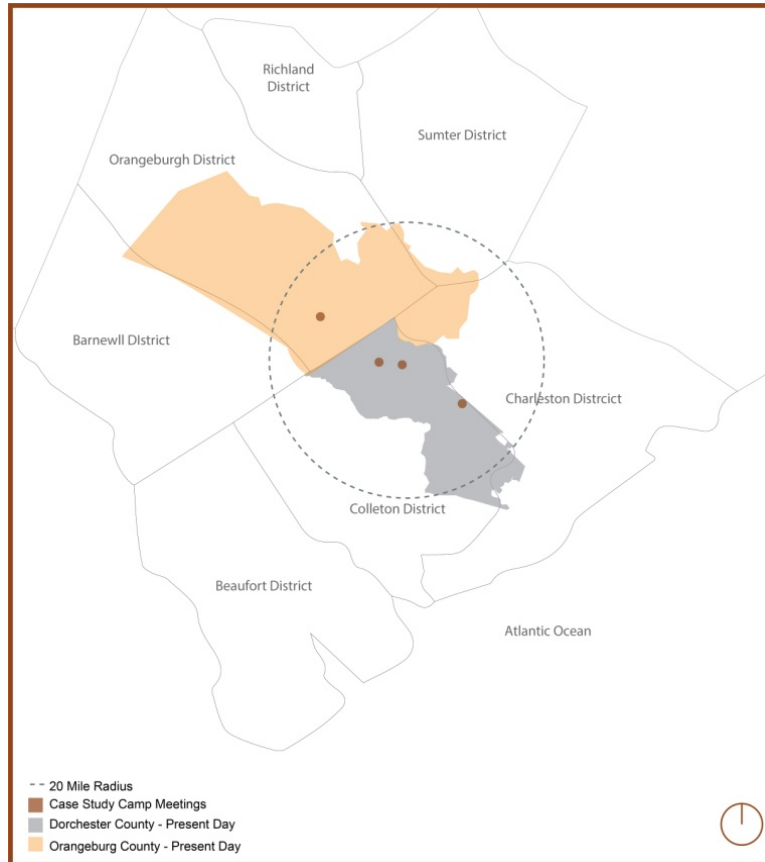
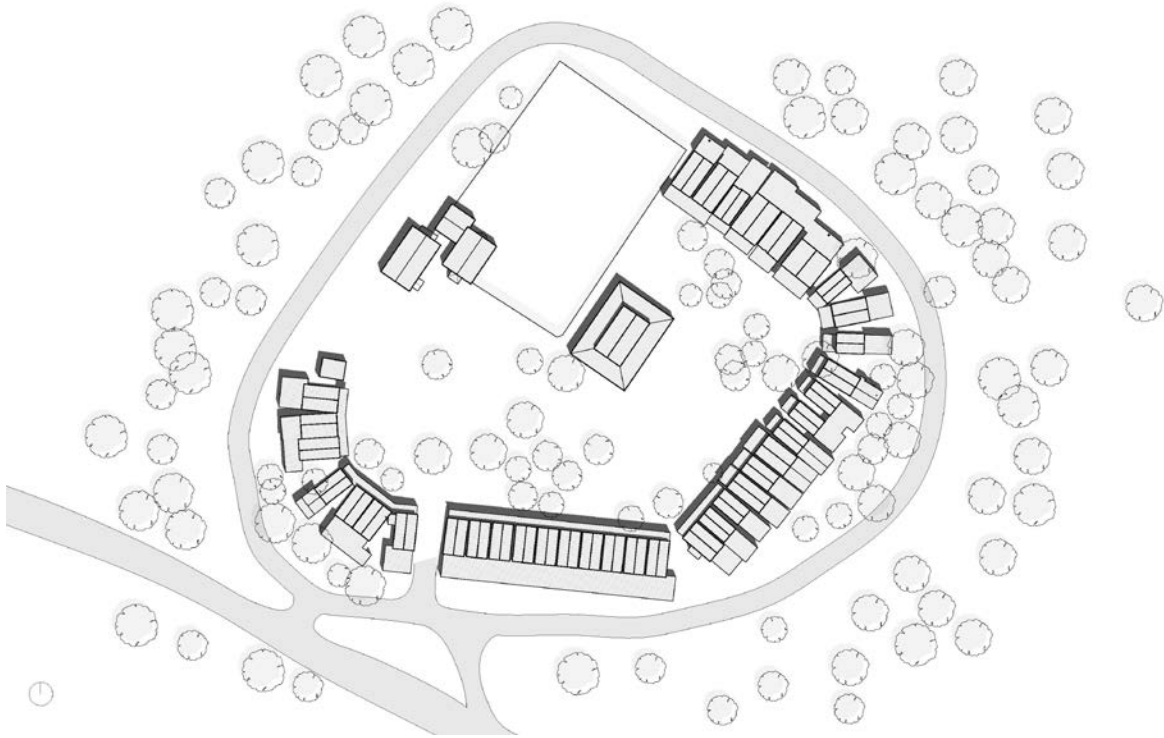


Figure 4.3 The primary case study sites for this project are marked and a twenty mile radius circle is drawn around them illustrating their proximity to one another. Illustration and diagram by author.

A Brief History of Cattle Creek Campground (1786)



*Figure 4.4 Cattle Creek Campground
– not to scale. Illustration by author-*

Cattle Creek Campground is believed to be South Carolina's oldest camp meeting site, and is located off Camp Ground Circle, approximately three quarters of a mile northwest of SC Hwy 210 in the town of Rowesville, South Carolina. Cattle Creek Campground is the only remaining campground in Orangeburg County. The camp is

believed to have been established around 1786 prior to the establishment of Cattle Creek Methodist Church which is situated on the northwest edge of the campsite.⁴³

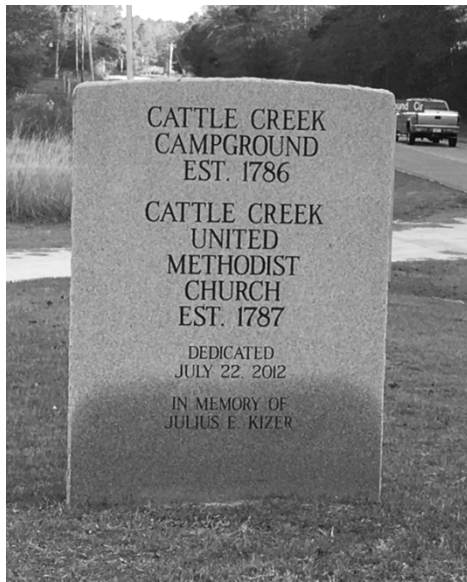


Image 4.6 Marker at Cattle Creek Campground

The first known records of the Cattle Creek Campground are dated July 16, 1833 when George Summers, Sr., donated the land to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cattle Creek. The property was to be used as “an Encamping Ground, a parcel of the land known as the present encampment and surrounding the land on which the church now stand.”⁴⁴ It is probable that the land, or

the surrounding land, was a swamp. This is supported by a document on Cattle Creek Methodist Church and its Campground which was completed by the South Carolina Historical Records Survey and titled “Survey of State and Historical Records: 1936.” The document states that “Before it was drained the frogs were so numerous boys would have to beat on the water with sticks so the preacher could be heard.”⁴⁵

Today, the site contains thirty-six tents that are arranged in an irregular semi-circle. An open tabernacle is centrally placed within the site. All of the tents are built with

⁴³ Dates of establishment for both the church and the campground are based upon a stone marker placed at the entrance to the site. The establishment dates for both are engraved upon its face.

⁴⁴ National Park Service and Margaret, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Cattle Creek Campground”; South Carolina Historical Records Survey, “Cattle Creek Methodist Episcopal (Rowesville, S.C.)” (South Carolina Historical Records, February 28, 1938), South Carolina Historical Records Survey Collection, University of South Carolina. South Caroliniana Library, <http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/Digital/Browse/scs>.

⁴⁵ South Carolina Historical Records Survey, “South Carolina Historical Records Survey for Cattle Creek Methodist.”

wide boards roughly cut by a circular saw. With the exception of one single story tent, all tents are either one and a half stories or a full two stories in their design. The design of all campground tents is focused on three primary and traditional non-religious activities conducted at every campground –eating, sleeping, and socializing. The half story and the second floor in each tent is dedicated to sleeping quarters, while the ground floor contains a small gathering and eating place and additional sleeping quarters. The earthen floors are covered with hay, straw, or wood chips during camp week.



*Image 4.7 Tents 34-36 at Cattle Creek Campground.
November 2017. Image by author.*

Ventilation is a significant architectural feature incorporated into the design of most tents. For most tents, open slats along the exterior walls and peaks of the gable allow air circulation throughout the tent. Additionally, a single, unglazed opening with a simple wood shutter is often integrated into the back and front second story façade.



Image 4.8 Tent 34 Illustrates the strategies and significant amount of ventilation many tents incorporate into their designs. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 4.9 The back of tent 48 shows the unique gable roof design several tents at the camp have over their open air kitchen. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 4.10 Interior bathroom with running water. Cattle Creek, Tent 5. November 2017. Image by author.

Open kitchen areas are designated behind the main structure of each tent and are covered with either a shed or gabled roof. Wood burning furnaces are used by most for their primary source of cooking. However, with the incorporation of electricity into the camp, some families have begun using electric stoves for cooking.

Each tent is equipped with the modern convenience of electricity as well as running water. Many tent owners have even modified spaces within their tents in order to install permanent flushing toilets and showers. While many have modified small exterior rooms which were once bedrooms for slaves, some tents, like tent 5, have an entire room within the main tent dedicated for a bathroom.

The tabernacle is centrally located within the site. Its gabled hip roof is supported by large, curricular columns which are symmetrically placed throughout the structure. Many campaigns of structural materials and methods are used, highlighting where areas of repairs have taken place throughout the years. The long axis of the tabernacle is parallel with the church and runs southwest to northeast. The pulpit and choir pews are elevated and placed at the structures north east side. Early knob and tube wiring can be seen strung throughout the rafter system. An old, long tin horn is sounded twice before every service under the tabernacle. ⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Sybil Butler, "'Hallowed Ground' - Filmmaker Reveals Documentary on Lowcountry's Campmeeting Tradition," The Times and Democrat, accessed August 17, 2017, http://thetandd.com/news/hallowed-ground---filmmaker-reveals-documentary-on-lowcountry-s/article_110dbd20-6514-5dd8-9f2b-28d6aca5c1bd.html.



*Image 4.11 Cattle Creek United Methodist Church
November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.12 Monument
memorializing the oldest plat in the
cemetery November 2017.
Image by author.*

Cattle Creek United Methodist Church occupies the northwest edge of the campground property, and behind the church is a cemetery which is still actively used. The oldest legible stone marker belongs to Reverend Henry Bingham who died October 13, 1788. However, the stone which marks his grave today is a replacement of his original marker which was lost in during the fire of 1898.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ This information is engraved on one of the four faces of the Reverend Bingham's grave marker.



*Image 4.13 Cornerstone of church. November 2017.
Image by author.*

The campground at Cattle Creek has experienced many significant fires throughout its history. On February 15, 1898 a fire destroyed all the tents, the tabernacle and gravestones.⁴⁸ It is probable that the original church was destroyed in the fire as well because its cornerstone is stamped with the year “1899.” However, records from a 1936 South Carolina Historical Records survey states that “First church a frame building erected before 1795 was burned with the entire campground from a forest fire in 1907.”⁴⁹

It is reasonable to believe that two great fires have devastated the camp ground, one in 1899 and the other in 1907. The church, which burned in the 1907 fire, could have been a rebuild of the original church that had burned just nine years earlier. On March 10, 2017, another significant fire spread through the camp. Fifteen tents of the thirty-six tents were completely destroyed before the fire was extinguished. However,

⁴⁸ National Park Service and Margaret, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Cattle Creek Campground.”

⁴⁹ South Carolina Historical Records Survey, “South Carolina Historical Records Survey for Cattle Creek Methodist.”

with hard work and many hands, every tent was rebuilt in time for the camp meeting week in July.

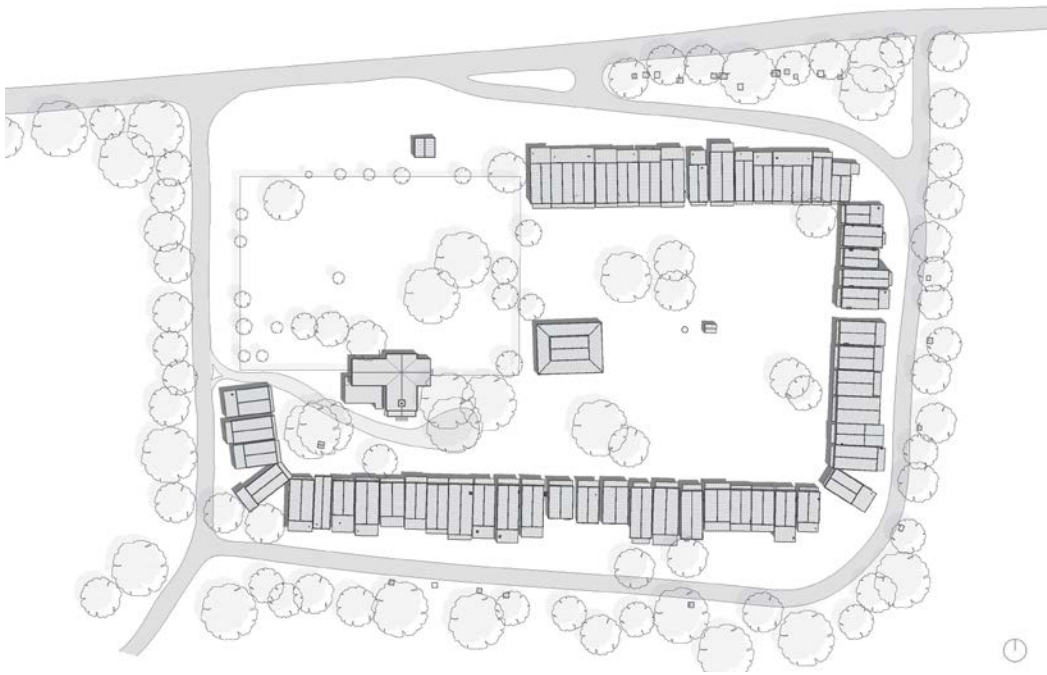
Even though fire has caused the site to undergo a significant amount of change throughout the years, the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 as a “notable...surviving example of a social institution important to rural America during the nineteenth century.”⁵⁰ For nearly two hundred and thirty two years, Cattle Creek Campground has held an annual meeting at this particular site, regardless of the challenges. Today, the Cattle Creek Camp Meeting meets the last week of July.



Image 4.14 Tents 19-32 were rebuilt in 2017 after a fire. November 2017. Image by author.

⁵⁰ National Park Service and Margaret, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Cattle Creek Campground.”

A Brief History of Cypress Methodist Campground (1794)



*Figure 4.5 Cypress Campground
– not to scale. Illustration by author-*

Cypress Methodist Campground, often just called Cypress, is believed to be the oldest campground in Dorchester County and the second oldest campground remaining in the state of South Carolina. The camp was established as early as 1794,⁵¹ just six years after Cattle Creek Campground, which is believed to be South Carolina's oldest camp meeting site, forty-one miles southeast in the adjacent county of Orangeburg, South Carolina. The camp is still grounded on its original nine acre plot of land off of SC 182 in Dorchester County.⁵²

⁵¹ A diary entry found within Reverend Francis Asbury mentions that he stopped in 1794 to preach at Cypress.

⁵² *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, ii.

The campsite's historian, Mattie Lee Browning believes that prior to the establishment of the Methodist campground, the site was occupied by a Cypress Chapel. A journal entry from the well known circuit rider, Reverend Francis Asbury, mentions his stop at the small, Cypress Chapel in 1794.⁵³ Mrs. Browning believes the small chapel was comprised of a Presbyterian congregation.⁵⁴ Knowing this acknowledges that although most camp meetings were organized and orchestrated by Methodists, a close relationship with other denominations were commonly cultivated.

The Cypress Chapel that Asbury mentions in his works is not the same structure that occupies the site today. It is uncertain in what year the original chapel was demolished, but the campgrounds nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places, suggests that the church was constructed around the 1940's.⁵⁵ Images of the original chapel show that it was a very small, wood sided structure with a narrow double door that was centrally placed.

⁵³ Mattie Lee Browning mentions in her history of the site that Asbury's journals note three additional stops were made at the Cypress camp to preach, once in 1799, 1801, and 1803.

⁵⁴ Mattie Lee Browning, "Cypress Campground - A Brief History," *Cypress Board of Trustees*, n.d.

⁵⁵ National Park Service, Beckie Downing, and Kappy McNulty, "National Register of Historic Places - Inventory -- Nomination Form for Cypress Methodist Campground," 1973, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.



Image 4.15 The original church at Cypress Campground stands in the background. Rev. Samuel Danwoody Vaughan, Louisa Rebecca Cummings, and children. Circa 1875-1876. Image courtesy of Lynn Hoover.



*Image 4.16 Cypress United Methodist Church
November 2017. Image by author.*

In addition to Cypress United Methodist Church, a cemetery is also located at the campsite, and contains markers dating as far back as the late seventeen hundreds.⁵⁶ Though many dates on the stones have eroded away, these early dates indicate that both the chapel and the cemetery were here prior to the establishment of the campground. Within its boundaries, the cemetery contains fourteen markers for confederate veterans. Some of the newest gravestones within the cemetery record the year 2014. The church and its cemetery occupy the northwest corner of the site.

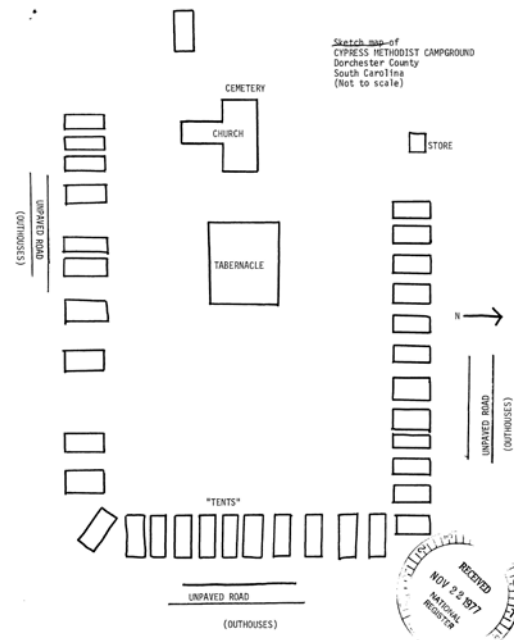


Figure 4.6 Diagrammatic site plan of Cypress Campground in 1973. National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, ii.

⁵⁷ National Park Service, Downing, and McNulty, "National Register of Historic Places - Inventory -- Nomination Form for Cypress Methodist Campground."

Presently, fifty three tents are organized in a semi-rectangular fashion on the site and surround the tabernacle which is placed slightly off center. When the site was surveyed in 1973, only thirty four tents were found on the site. A rough diagrammatic sketch of the property illustrates where the vacant lots occurred within the row of tents (Figure 4.6).⁵⁸ This diagram illustrates that tents at the camp ground were not constructed at the same time, but rather the site has been continuously built up over time.

Many tents retain elements of their original hand hewn framing which is faced with rough sawn lumber siding. Earthen floors are found inside each tent as well as an attached and enclosed kitchen structure at the back. Historically, tent kitchens were a separate structure that was placed a sufficient distance away from the main tent to minimize heat transfer and fire hazards. Above the ground floor, most tents have a half-story sleeping loft.

⁵⁸ National Park Service, Downing, and McNulty.



*Image 4.17 Typical Tent at Cypress Campground.
November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.18 Conch shell used to summon
worshipers at Cypress.
October 2017. Image by author.*

Two other noteworthy architectural characteristics of the tents are the front porches and sash windows that appear on nearly every tent. Most tent owners use their front porch for socializing during the week-long revival which takes place every year on the week ending the fourth Sunday in October. Lynn Hoover, a lifetime local resident who grew up going to Cypress camp meetings, and a present Board of Trustee member, says that historically the camp held five services each day during camp meeting week.⁵⁹ Today, they hold three services a day under the tabernacle, each of which is commenced by blowing through a historic conch shell that has been passed down through the Knight family and is now in the ownership of Lynn Hoover.⁶⁰

The tabernacle, where the main events happen, is centrally placed within the rectangular ring of tents. Its structure still contains a significant amount of the original

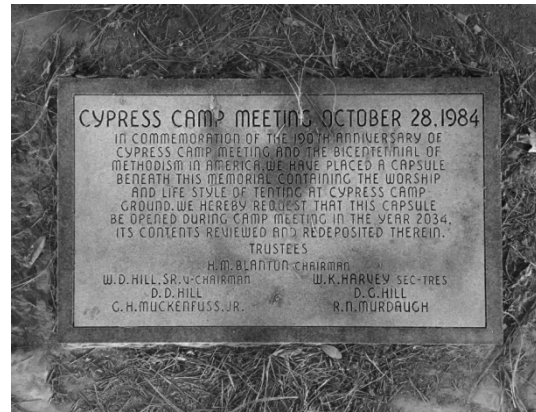
⁵⁹ Lynn Hoover (Board of Trustee member) in discussion with author, October 20, 2017.

⁶⁰ Browning, "Cypress Campground - A Brief History."; Lynn Hoover (Board of Trustee member) in discussion with author, October 20, 2017.

hand hewn lumber and, though it has undergone repairs throughout the years, much of the original structure is still used. The pulpit is placed along the structure's West side, and is elevated to project the speaker's voice to the listeners below. A time capsule lies under the pulpit that was buried in October of 1984 and will remain so until October 2034.



*Image 4.19 Tabernacle at Cypress.
November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.20 Plaque placed below pulpit.
November 2017. Image by author.*

A primary road, SC 182 runs along the camp's Northern boundary while secondary roads encircle the other sides of the camp. Historically, the main road through the area passed through the campsite, primarily running in a west-east direction. The spacing between tents thirty three and thirty four reveals where the roadway would have entered the site on the east side of the camp. By following the topography of the ground, the remainder of the road's path can still be faintly seen traversing slightly south across the site and in front of the entrance to the church. An understanding of where the main road once ran gives insight as to why the main entrance of the church is oriented south and its back faces SC 182.



*Image 4.21 Spacing between tents where road once existed.
March 2018. Image by author.*

The campsite is governed by a Board of Trustees, comprised of five individuals, each of whom represents one of the five churches invested in the camp: –Cypress United Methodist Church, Lebanon United Methodist Church, Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, New Hope United Methodist Church and Trinity United Methodist Church. One of the primary functions of the Board of Trustees is to establish and enforce bylaws for the camp. Cypress' Board of Trustees seeks to preserve the historic character and fabric of as much of the site and structures as possible, and they do this through their bylaws. Examples of the bylaws that help maintain the historic integrity include the restriction of electricity, running water and anything other than casement or wood-shuttered openings.

In addition to their maintenance and preservation actions, the Board of Trustees seeks to protect the site from vandalism and arson – the two primary threats to these historic structures. Multiple fires have occurred throughout the camp’s history.⁶² “In 1962, a fire destroyed tents a week before Camp Meeting. The revival was put off a week until they could hastily be replaced.”⁶³ Lynn Hoover, in her interview with *The Post and Courier* in 2008, recalls fires having occurred in “1988, 1989, and at least two other times during her lifetime.” In 2008, two



Image 4.22 Aftermath of burned tents at Cypress Campground on fire June 20, 2008. Image from Post and Courier.⁶¹

fires within months of each other destroyed the majority of tents along the camp’s southern row. The first fire took place on April 29, 2008, and took five tents and damaged the sixth. On July 19, 2008 the second fire began where the first fire ended, and spread down the row to Tent 22. This tent’s concrete walls helped stop the fire from spreading further down the line of tents.⁶⁴ Two fire and arson mitigation mechanisms are in use at the camp. The first strategy is that tent 31 has been constructed out of concrete masonry units (CMU) and then faced with wood siding. This construction material is what helped prevent the fire from spreading further in July of 2008. The

⁶¹ Noah Haglund, “Second Suspicious Fire Hits Methodist Campground,” *The Post and Courier*, June 19, 2008, https://www.postandcourier.com/second-suspicious-fire-hits-methodist-campground/article_40f4d275-fe47-5b85-8bd4-7339572e6fa1.html.

⁶² Haglund; Bo Petersen, “Fire Destroys 5 Cypress Campground Cabins,” *The Post and Courier*, April 28, 2008, https://www.postandcourier.com/news/fire-destroys-cypress-campground-cabins/article_be624e79-7dc9-5835-8741-d3e3f55c5f53.html.

⁶³ Petersen, “Fire Destroys 5 Cypress Campground Cabins.”

⁶⁴ Haglund, “Second Suspicious Fire Hits Methodist Campground.”

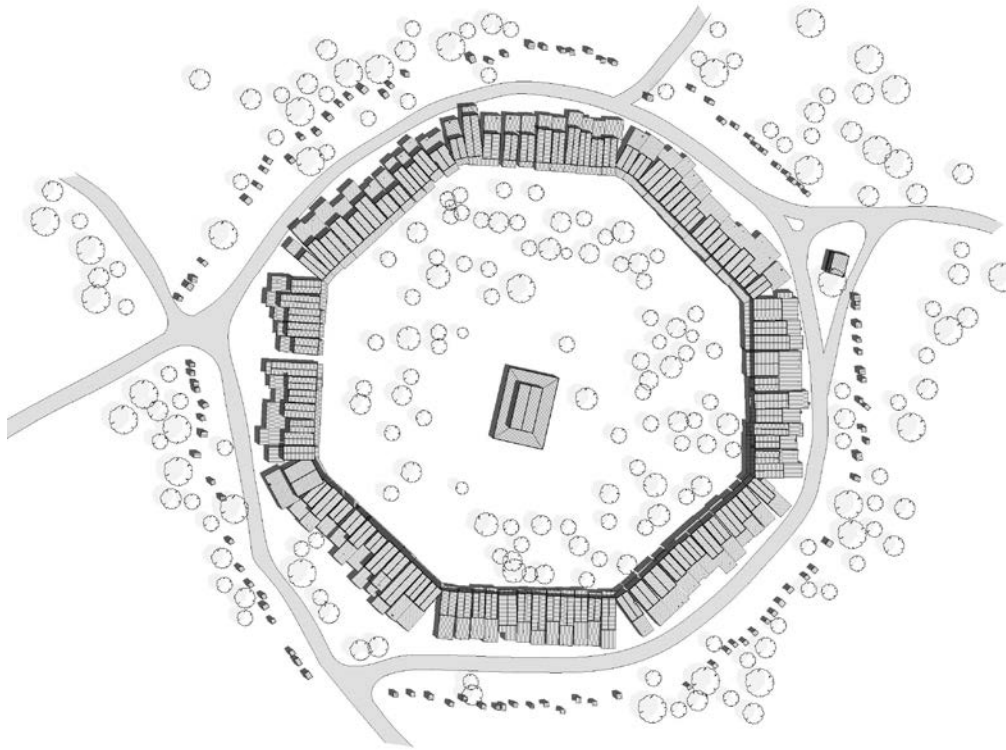
second fire prevention strategy is the instillation of gates which impedes vehicular thoroughfare along the backside (south edge) of the camp.



Image 4.23 Tent 22 is constructed out of CMU and then faced with wood slats on its front façade. November 2017. Image by author.

Though some things have changed since the camp's establishment in 1794, much of the campsite at Cypress retains a significant amount of its original historic fabric and serves as a great example of an early nineteenth century camp meeting site. Cypress Methodist Campground was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

A Brief History of Indian Field Campground (1848)



*Figure 4.7 Indian Field Camp Ground
– not to scale. Image by author-*

Indian Field Campground is the largest camp meeting site in Dorchester County and is believed to have been established as early as December 21, 1801.⁶⁵ In his journals, Reverend Francis Asbury notes stopping to preach at Indian Field on December 21, 1801 and again on January 13, 1803.⁶⁶ His visit to Indian Field would have been at the camp's previous location near the intersection of SC Highway 178 and Highway 15. Historians believe that the site was one to two miles east of where the

⁶⁵ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, iv.

⁶⁶ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, iv.

present day Indian Field United Methodist Church is located.⁶⁷ Though Asbury's journal only mentions the site by name and does not indicate that a camp meeting occurred, researchers believe that it is likely for the camp meeting to have grown out of the nearby Indian Field Church, much as Cattle Creek and Cypress were established by nearby churches.⁶⁸ The parcel of land the camp occupied at the time was dedicated by Josiah Pendarvis for the purposes of religious gathering.⁶⁹

Today, Indian Field Campground is located four miles northeast of St. George, South Carolina off of SC 73. It is uncertain when the camp moved to its present location, but deed records indicate that the move occurred sometime prior to 1838. On April 6, 1838 John Gavin and William Murray deeded the current parcel of land to Indian Field Campground "for a consideration of One Dollar." The deed gave the Board of Trustee members and their descendants, "all that...parcel of ground situate....which is at this time occupied and known by the name Indian Field Camp Ground."⁷⁰ Some believe it is likely that the camp moved to its current location in 1819 because this is also when Indian Field Church moved to its new building, just three miles up the road from Indian

⁶⁷ Bicentennial Committee, *Indian Field Camp Meeting - A 200th Year Celebration* (Board of Trustees of Indian Field Camp Meeting, 2002). In 2000, the Board of Trustee Members at Indian Field Camp Meeting compiled a book on the history of Indian Field Campground. The book is mostly comprised of personal accounts each tent family wrote, and then submitted and compiled by the Bicentennial Committee members. The board notes the difficulty they had compiling the history of the camp site because, "there were not any old records available to consult for historical accuracy." "Most of the written records of Indian Field Camp Meeting have been destroyed or misplaced." Much of the history the Bicentennial Committee was able to compile "was the result of having read the histories written by Beulah Glover, Martha H. Moorer, Dr. Gavin Appleby, and Linda W. Skelton and many articles in the newspapers at the *Eagle Record* office."

⁶⁸ Bicentennial Committee.

⁶⁹ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, iv; Bicentennial Committee, *Indian Field Camp Meeting - A 200th Year Celebration*.

⁷⁰ Bicentennial Committee, *Indian Field Camp Meeting - A 200th Year Celebration*.

Field Campground. Regardless to when the camp moved, its present location provided additional space for the increasingly popular event.⁷¹



Image 4.24 Multiple tents at Indian Field Campground. November 2017. Image by author.

The site contains ninety-six rough sawn tent structures and one hundred and three privies.⁷² Four tents structures are “doubles”, housing two tents under a single roof, bringing the tent count to one hundred. The tents form an eight sided circle encircled by privies. The tents have gable roofs over their main living portion and typically have a shed roof covering the open-air kitchen at the rear of the structure. Most tents have a covered front porch facing the interior of the circle. Simple benches span

⁷¹ Bicentennial Committee.

⁷² There are technically one hundred separately owned tents, each with its own privy, within the ninety-six tent structures at the camp. Additionally, a single privy is dedicated for visiting guests with no tent connection behind the Preacher’s Tent, Tent 1, and two additional privies are dedicated to the camp store. Therefore, the number of tent structures, tents, and the number of privies does not always have a clear correlation at first glance.

between porch columns and along the front face of nearly every tent. Hay, pine straw or wood chips are commonly used to cover the earthen floor inside the tent. Slat siding ventilation is common along the front and sides of the first floor, while a single wood shuttered opening is typically centered under the tent's gable for second floor air ventilation.

Prior to constructing permanent tents on the site, early camper "stayed in covered wagons or make-shift tents...In the 1840's, single story framed structures..." began to arrive at the campsite.⁷³ These tents have developed through the years, and the majority of tents are now two full stories. The second floor is commonly dedicated to sleeping while the first floor typically has a small gathering and eating place and additional bedrooms. "Double Tents" are a unique tent typology specific to Indian Field Camp. The site has four "double tents" which have been integrated into the tent circle. They are: tents 17 and 18, 68 and 68A, 71 and 72, and tent 89 and 90. Each double tent shares a common roof and a partition wall down the center of the structure. The second floor partition wall only extends eight or nine feet from the floor, leaving the top of the structure open for air circulation. As one can imagine, privacy between double tent families is minimal.

⁷³ Bicentennial Committee, *Indian Field Camp Meeting - A 200th Year Celebration*.



*Image 4.25 Typical tent at Indian Field, Tent 62.
November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.26 Typical double tent at Indian Field,
Tent 71-72. November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.27 Tabernacle at Indian Field
November 2017. Image by author.*

Inside the circle of tents sits a single structure – the tabernacle. Though there are multiple campaigns of building materials, a significant amount of historic fabric still remains under the tabernacle's roof. A few hand hewn heavy timber posts and beams, and early pole pieces support the roof framing and are most likely part of the original building campaign. The remaining construction elements primarily consist of sash sawn

or early circular sawn lumber. Modern lumber and materials, such as metal stiffeners, have been integrated into the structure for continuing preservation and maintenance of the structure.



*Image 4.28 Hand hewn beams still remain in the
tabernacle at Indian Field.
November 2017. Image by author.*



*Image 4.29 Hand hewn structural elements in
tabernacle at Indian Field.
November 2017. Image by author.*

Today, camp meeting week at Indian Field takes place on the week ending on the first Sunday of October, as was decided in 1878 by the Board of Trustee members of that time. Initially, meeting week would begin on the Wednesday preceding October's first Sunday, but over time opening day for camp meeting week has moved to the Monday preceding the first Sunday in October.⁷⁴ Prior to 1878, camp meetings were typically held during the fall or winter, whenever the circuit rider came to town.⁷⁵

Services under the tabernacle occur three times a day – “early morning prayer” is followed by an 11am service and an 8pm service. During the early 1900's four services

⁷⁴ Bicentennial Committee.

⁷⁵ Bicentennial Committee.

followed the early morning prayer and were held at 8am, 11am, 3pm, and 7pm. Prior to the 1900's it is unknown how many services were held each day.⁷⁶ However, what has



Image 4.30 Little boy takes his try at blowing the ancient tin horn that is used to indicate the start of worship services under the tabernacle. October 2017. Image by author.

been the same for centuries is the announcement of the services by blowing through a long, handmade horn made of tin. Shell Johnson (with boy, Figure 4.30) is the camp's horn blower today.⁷⁷

Running water and electricity are among the few modern “conveniences” the site has. Historically, early “tenters” would gather water from nearby springs until wells were dug inside the tent circle. Eventually, pitcher pumps were added, and “in the 1950s water was piped to the back of the tents with two tents sharing a tap. Today

most tents have individual taps.”⁷⁸ The integration of light into the camp occurred in a similar way. Historically the site was lit through by “candles, lamps, and fire on stands set up around the Tabernacle...A number of fire stands were also located around the ground to light the way of the walkers” who were promenading around the campsite.⁷⁹ In 1937, South Carolina Electric and Gas began running electric lines to the site, and by

⁷⁶ Bicentennial Committee.

⁷⁷ Bicentennial Committee.

⁷⁸ Bicentennial Committee.

⁷⁹ Bicentennial Committee.

1938, much of the camp was lit through the use of electricity.⁸⁰ Evidence of knob and tube wiring still remains around much of the site today. The Board of Trustee members limit the quantity of electrical service to each tent through their bylaws in order to minimize modernization of the tents through extensive electrification. Most tent owners use their electricity to run a small number of lights throughout the tent at night. Some tent owners have delegated their electricity for cooking and refrigeration purposes, but the majority of tent families utilize their wood burning stove (or ‘furnace’) for their primary means of cooking.



*Image 4.31 Knob and tube wiring still remains on many tents throughout the camp.. November 2017.
Image by author.*



*Image 4.32 Most tents use wood burning furnaces to cook food for the week. November 2017.
Image by author.*

Though camp meeting grounds are most commonly used for one week out of the year for religious purposes, Indian Field has, on occasion, made exception to this stipulation. During the Civil War, many of Charleston’s homeless occupied the campground for shelter. Smallpox broke out among the homeless staying at camp, and the inhabitants then being in desperate need of firewood, dismantled several of the tents

⁸⁰ Bicentennial Committee.

to build fires. “For two years, 1863 and 1864, no local people tented [at the camp] but the Tabernacle was used for worship.”⁸¹

Some tent owners also believe that the Indian Field Campground was at some point occupied by Union Soldiers during the Civil war. Tent owners Charles Gizer and his sister Ann Reeves, talk about uniform buttons from Union troops having been found around the ground. They also talk about the camp’s resemblance to the second verse of the “Battle Hymn of the Republic”, which is also known as “Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory.”⁸² The second verse of the song is as follows:

*“I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence in the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.”*⁸³



Image 4.33 Aerial view of Indian Field. Circa 1975. Library of Congress⁸⁴

⁸¹ Bicentennial Committee.

⁸² Ann Reeves and Charles Gizer, in discussion with author, September 30, 2017. The family of Ann Reeves and her brother Charles Gizer camp yearly in Tent 69. Both Reeves and Gizer grew up attending camp meeting week and have a wealth of information on the history of the site.

⁸³ Wikipedia, “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” Wikipedia - The Free Encyclopedia, February 4, 2018, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_Hymn_of_the_Republic#First_published_version.

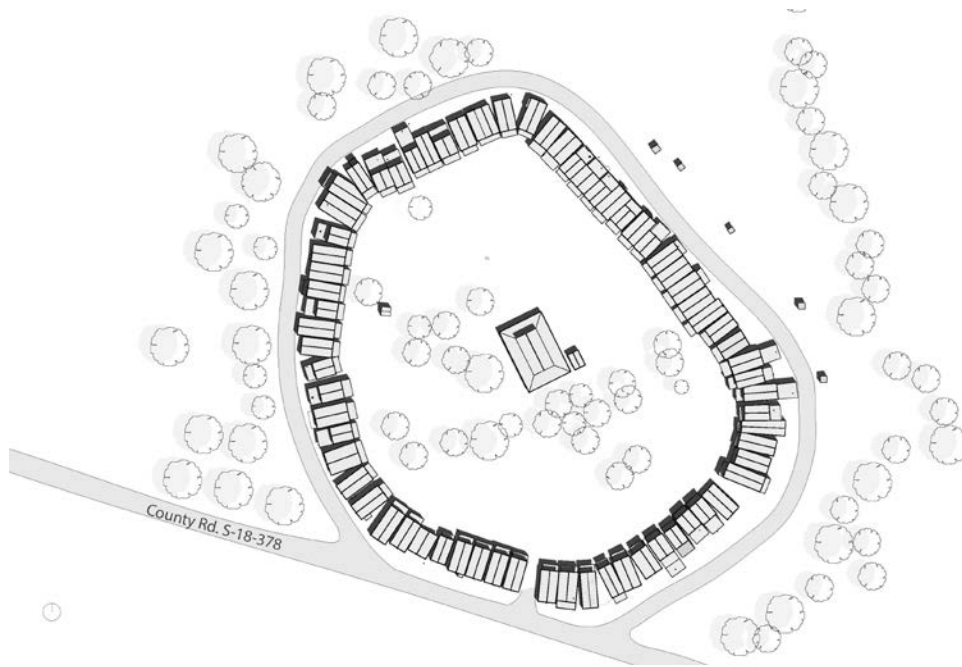
⁸⁴ Historic American Buildings Survey, Creator. *Indian Field Methodist Campground, SC Route 73, .7 mile from SC Route 15, Saint George, Dorchester County, SC.* Dorchester County Saint George South Carolina,

Though many documents containing the history of Indian Field Campground have been lost or misplaced, the current Board of Trustee Members does try to retain the history and integrity of the site as best they can. Like all camp meeting sites, fire poses the greatest threat of destruction to the camp. Only one fire, in 1995, is recorded to have taken place at the campground.⁸⁵ As a result, many of the tents still retain their rich, historic value and structure. In 1973, Indian Field Campground was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

1933. Documentation Compiled After 1933. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sc0736/>. (Accessed February 07, 2018.)

⁸⁵ Petersen, "Fire Destroys 5 Cypress Campground Cabins."

A Brief History of St. Paul Campground (1875)



*Figure 4.8 St. Paul Campground
Not to scale. Illustration by author.*

St. Paul Campground was established around 1875, on a site close to where the present day Greater St. Paul AME Church stands. The original camp ground site is called the “Old Prayer Ground.”⁸⁶ In 1881, St. Paul’s Board of Trustee members purchased 113 acres from Peter D. Weathers, Sr., for two hundred and ten dollars.⁸⁷ The larger 113 acre property, which is still used today, is located approximately half a mile up the road from the “Old Prayer Ground” at 940 St. Paul Road near Harleyville, South Carolina.

⁸⁶ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, viii.

⁸⁷ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past*, viii.



Image 4.34 Tent 6 is an example of the tents found at St. Paul. November 2017. Image by author.

Seventy tents are located at the camp,⁸⁸ the majority of which are two full stories or a story and a half. The tents are arranged in a flattened circle and surround the enclosed tabernacle in the center of the camp. Within the last five years, the tabernacle has been completely rebuilt and fully enclosed.⁸⁹ A photograph of the tabernacle taken in 1998 shows that the old tabernacle was partially enclosed and sat lower to the ground. St. Paul's nomination for the National Register of Historic Places describes what the old tabernacle looked like:

The tabernacle is a one-story building, 46'x65', clad in rough-sawn weatherboard, with a gable-on-hip roof of V-crimped metal... There are no windows; two entryways, without doors, are evenly spaced at each side. The interior of the tabernacle has an earthen floor that is covered with straw during Camp Meeting Week, open rafters, and unplastered walls. The preaching stand is on a raised wooden platform at the southeast short side, flanked by side pews. Two aisles split the rows of wooden pews facing the pulpit. The tabernacle is remembered as having originally

⁸⁸ The tents at St. Paul are numbered up through 70, but two tents share the same number, 69. However, a vacant lot separates tents 11 and 13 bringing the total number of tent structures to an even 70.

⁸⁹ Ralph James, in discussion with author, October 13, 2017.

been an open building. The walls were clad in weatherboard sometime during the first decades of the twentieth century.⁹⁰



Image 4.35 Tabernacle at St. Paul Campground taken in 1988. – National Register of Historic Places, nomination form.⁹¹

Historically, the camp had fewer tents than it does today. In the nineteen seventies and eighties an increased interest in camp attendance arose and many begin to build tents in the vacant lots at the site.⁹² In 1988, a survey of the site was conducted for the National Register of Historic Places. They record the site having fifty four tents and twelve vacant tent sites.⁹³ Photographs taken during this time also show the twelve vacant lots on the property in 1998. The nomination form indicates that four of the twelve vacant lots once had structures on them, but had been destroyed in a fire in 1996,

⁹⁰ National Park Service and Sarah Fick, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for St. Paul Camp Ground" (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, June 1997), The National Register of Historic Places.

⁹¹ National Park Service and Fick..

⁹² Ralph James, in discussion with author, October 13, 2017. Mr. James, built Tent 59 between 1970 and 1973, and he has continued to add on and maintain his structure each year. This past year he had added a screened porch along the front of his tent.

⁹³ National Park Service and Fick, "National Register From for St. Paul Camp Ground."

several years prior to conducting the site survey. These were tents 35 through 38.⁹⁴ A diagrammatic sketch of the property that was drawn at the time of the survey reveals the location of the twelve vacant lots within the camp circle. Additionally, the form also denotes which tents were of historic significance and contributed to overall historic integrity of the site.⁹⁵

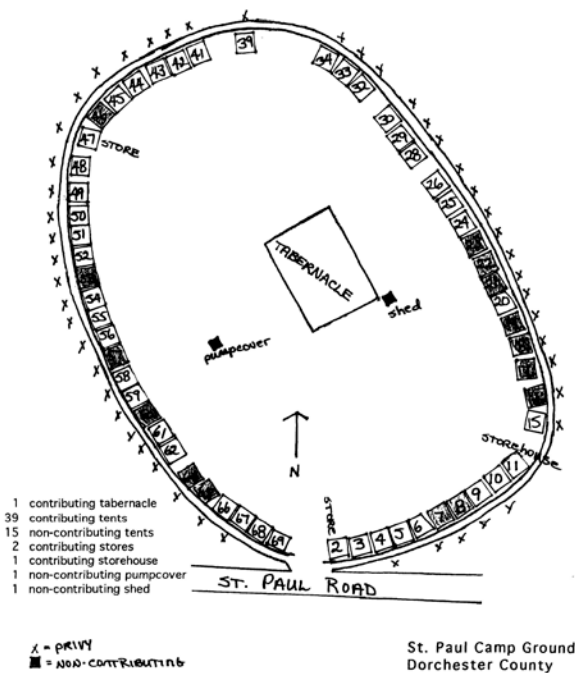


Figure 4.9 The diagrammatic site plan that was drawn in 1988 shows the numerous vacant lots on the site. National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form.

⁹⁴ National Park Service and Fick; Petersen, "Fire Destroys 5 Cypress Campground Cabins."

⁹⁵ National Park Service and Fick, "National Register Form for St. Paul Camp Ground."

According to a conversation with Mrs. Lennard Simmons Mack who owns Tent 43, there are approximately two tents on the site that are part of the original campaign of tents⁹⁶. Many of the older tents have either been rebuilt or “added on to” throughout the years.⁹⁷



*Image 4.36 Image of vacant lots which remained around the circle in 1988.
National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form.*

This continual adaptation of the tents is reflected in the large variation of architectural designs and materials. Most tents have glazed, sash windows and off-centered front door, many of which have a secondary screened door which is primarily used during camp week. One unique architectural feature, only seen at St. Paul Campground, is the incorporation of front and back screened porches. Additionally, many tents have concrete flooring rather than earthen floors seen at other camps. Many

⁹⁶ Meeting notes from conversation with Mrs. Lennard Simmons Mack

⁹⁷ This is also supported in St. Paul's nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places. The form, written in 1988, indicated that even then, most of the tents had been rebuilt and that owners had a “flexibility for taste” when rebuilding their tents.

tent owners have embedded their history within their tents by writing family names and dates into their concrete floors. Significant modern features such as running water and electricity are included inside each tent. Tent owners, rather than the Board of Trustees, are responsible for turning their own water and electricity on and off each year.⁹⁸

Historically, each tent at St. Paul had a privy directly associated with the tent. Unfortunately, the majority of these privies were recently torn down, and portable restrooms are now rented by tent families for the week.⁹⁹



Image 4.37 Few privies still stand behind the tents at St. Paul. November 2017. Image by author.

Traditionally, camp meeting week falls on the week ending on the third Sunday of October. Services are held nightly throughout the week starting at 7:30pm. Saturday

⁹⁸ Ralph James, in discussion with author, October 13, 2017.

⁹⁹ Ralph James, in discussion with author, October 13, 2017.; Lennerd Simmons Mack, in discussion with author, October 13, 2017.

holds a “Youth Hour” at 3pm prior to the 7:30 evening service, and Camp Meeting Sunday, back-to-back services are held from 10:30am to 12:30 and again from 3:30 in the afternoon well into the evening.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ St. Paul Campground Board of Trustees, “St. Paul Campground Schedule for 2017” (St. Paul Campground Board of Trustees, October 2017).

/// CHAPTER 5 : CONTEXTUAL SPACES

In order to fully understand how these camp meeting grounds have changed through time it is important to recognize the placement of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul within the framework of their establishment as well as within their geographic context. This section will focus on the meso scale and investigate topics such as the impact of essential natural and geographic land features, transportation methods, and town encroachment. Investigating the environment prior to, during and after the establishment of each of these campgrounds will show how these spaces have changed and adapted through time in response to modern infrastructure. Additionally, it will reveal areas in which these historic landscapes are in jeopardy.

A Brief History of Dorchester and Orangeburg County

Located in the southeast region of South Carolina, Dorchester County began as a small community of Northern Puritans. Late in 1695, several Massachusetts Puritan church members were sent to Charleston, South Carolina to find and purchase enough land for themselves and several church members. Their hope was to found a new township in this southern region. The group of land scouts was successful on their 1695 visit to Charleston, and they purchased “4,050 acres on the north side of the Ashley River, from Booshoe or Bossua (Dorchester) Creek up to Bacons Bridge, and inland to today’s Summerville.”¹ Two years later, one hundred and fifty-six Puritans migrated from Dorchester, Massachusetts to their newly acquired land in South Carolina and the new

¹ “Dorchester County,” Government Data Source, South Carolina Association of Counties, July 2016, <http://www.sccounties.org/county-profiles>; Sam Stevens, *Village of Dorchester - 1742*, 1742, jpeg, image, 1742, <https://www.sciway.net/hist/maps/dorchester-county-sc-historical-maps.html>.

“Village of Dorchester.” Forty five acres was set aside in the heart of the village to function as a “place of trade”²

In 1742, forty five years after the first settlers moved to the Village of Dorchester, Sam Stevens drew the town as it was during that day. Property within the “place of trade” was laid out in a gridded fashion and properties of various sizes surrounded an open area labeled as “Market Place” (Figure 5.1). The map shows the town’s close proximity to the Ashley River and to Dorchester Creek. Two main roads leading into the village are clearly marked as the “Road to Charleston” and the street “to the High Road”, as well as denoting early house locations and property owners’ names. There are two concentrated areas where people purchased property, the first of which is along the southern border of the town closest to the town square and Ashley River. Another concentrated area of sold land is in the northeast corner of the village where the “Road to Charleston” and the street “to the High Road” enters into town.³

² Henry Gannett, *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, Second (Washington Government Printing Office, 1905); “2016 County Profile Publication”; “Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey” (U.S. Department of Interior, February 1997), <http://nationalregister.sc.gov/SurveyReports/HC18001.pdf>.

³ Stevens, *Town Plat of the Village of Dorchester*.



Figure 5.1 Village of Dorchester, 1742. Sam Stevens - sciway.net⁴

The Village of Dorchester grew and flourished using crops from their land as a means of income and trade. Taking advantage of the natural inlets and freshwater swamps in the area, the Puritan settlers focused their agricultural production on rice and indigo. However, the American Revolution brought economic hardship to the small

⁴ Stevens. Town Plat of the Village of Dorchester.

village of Dorchester and to many other areas across the state after financial support from Britain was lost.⁵

With the advent of methods for rice cultivation, such as tidal irrigation techniques, many farmers found it to be more profitable to move their agricultural operations to regions such as present day Summerville. This movement left many once-fertile rice and indigo fields through the Village of Dorchester derelict. By 1788, the Village of Dorchester was abandoned.⁶

A later map of the Village of Dorchester gives insight into the condition of the town after it had been abandoned (Figure 5.2). Hatched conditions on the map are identified as “Known Ruins.” All the structures which were denoted in the map in Figure 5.1 are hatched as “Known Ruins” in Figure 5.2. Only one new structure is added to the map in Figure 5.2, and it is indicated as being the “Park Superintendent’s Residence.” A “State Park Boundary” has been added to the map (Figure 5.2). It appears that the “Market Place” and the lots closest in proximity to it have been included in the area identified as the “State Park Boundary.” The Superintendent’s residence also falls within this area. It is possible to believe that when this map (Figure 5.2) of the Village of Dorchester was sketched, the village had already been abandoned and properties had been deeded over to the state.

⁵ “Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey”; “2016 County Profile Publication”; “Colonial Dorchester Overview,” History, Colonial Dorchester WebQuest, 2004, <http://www.teachingushistory.org/qt-dor/frameset/6-12-dorchester-2.htm>.

⁶ “2016 County Profile Publication”; “Colonial Dorchester WebQuest.”

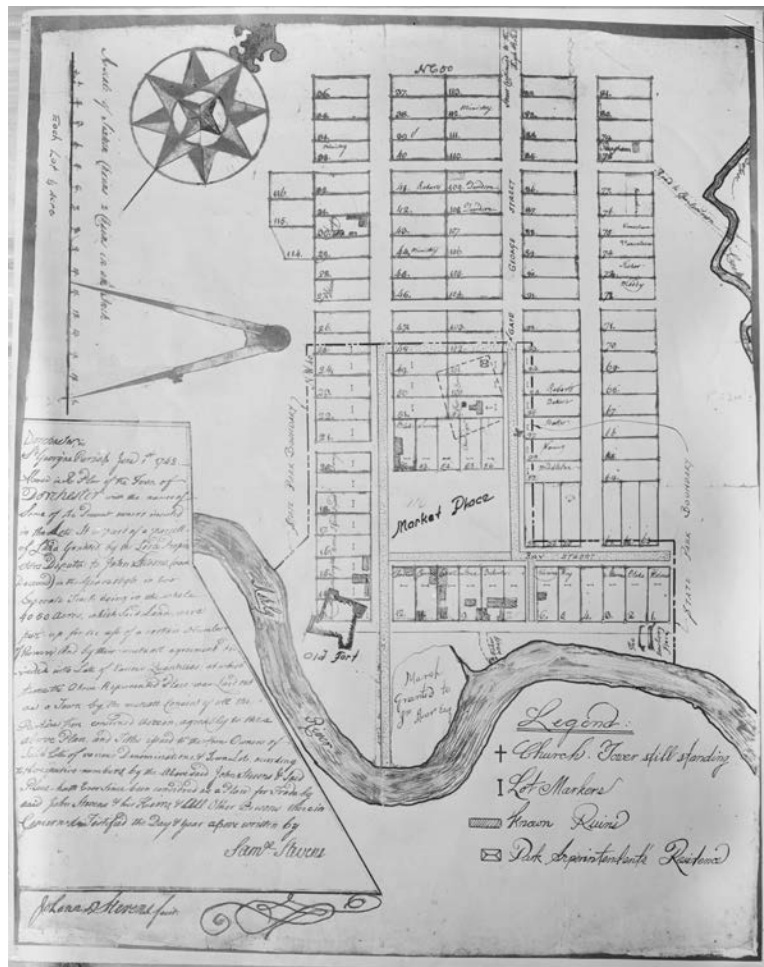


Figure 5.2 Village of Dorchester after it had been abandoned.
South Carolina Digital Library.⁷

After the Village of Dorchester was abandoned “the parish in which it was located continued to be referred to as St. George Dorchester.”⁸ At the time, four parishes made up what is today’s Dorchester’s County: “all of St. Georges’ Dorchester, Parish, part of St. Paul’s Parish and a small slice of St. James, Goose Creek, Parish.”⁹ The population

⁷ Sam Sevens, *Village of Dorchester*, still image, black-and-white negatives, South Carolina. State Commission of Forestry, South Carolina Digital Library, accessed February 10, 2018, <http://test.scmemory-search.org/?q=village+of+dorchester>.

⁸ “2016 County Profile Publication.”

⁹ “Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey.”

of the St. George's Parish in 1790 had less than 4,500 people with a ratio of slaves to freedmen 70:30.¹⁰ By 1830, the population in the community had grown to 4,715, 1,320 of whom were white.¹¹ By 1860, the population had grown to 5,718, and there was roughly a 10% decrease in the ratio of slaves to whites.¹²

United States census data for the Dorchester area between 1880 and 1890 was combined with seven other townships: Summerville, Ridgeville Pregnall (Rumphtown), St. George, Reeseville, Harleyville and Grover.¹³ Together, the data for the Dorchester area of these seven townships was then combined with the census for Colleton County.¹⁴ The agricultural based population of Dorchester County continued to rapidly increase,¹⁵ and by the United States Census of 1900, the County of Dorchester was listed separately from Colleton County.¹⁶ A 1900 map of Dorchester County drawn by J. Hamilton Knight (Figure 5.3), shows the county was comprised of eight townships: Dorchester, Collins, Burns, Givhans, Carn, George, Koger, and small portion of the

¹⁰ "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey."

¹¹ "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey."

¹² "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey.", Numbers and statistics relating to the population and demographic makeup of the area comes from the first United States Census, the first of which was taken conducted in 1790.

¹³ "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey."

¹⁴ Richared Forstalls, ed., "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990" (Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Division, March 1996), <https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/PopulationofStatesandCountiesoftheUnitedStates1790-1990.pdf>.

¹⁵ "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey"; Forstalls, "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990.", What is now known as Dorchester was included in the census for Colleton County, In the Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey, they note that the "countywide population estimates for 1880 and 1890 were probably high; [because] they include all of Collins Townships (in St. Paul's Parish), not all of which is in today's Dorchester County."

¹⁶ Forstalls, "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990."

Berkley Township. In 1900, Dorchester County is recorded to have 16,294 people and Colleton County 33,452.¹⁷

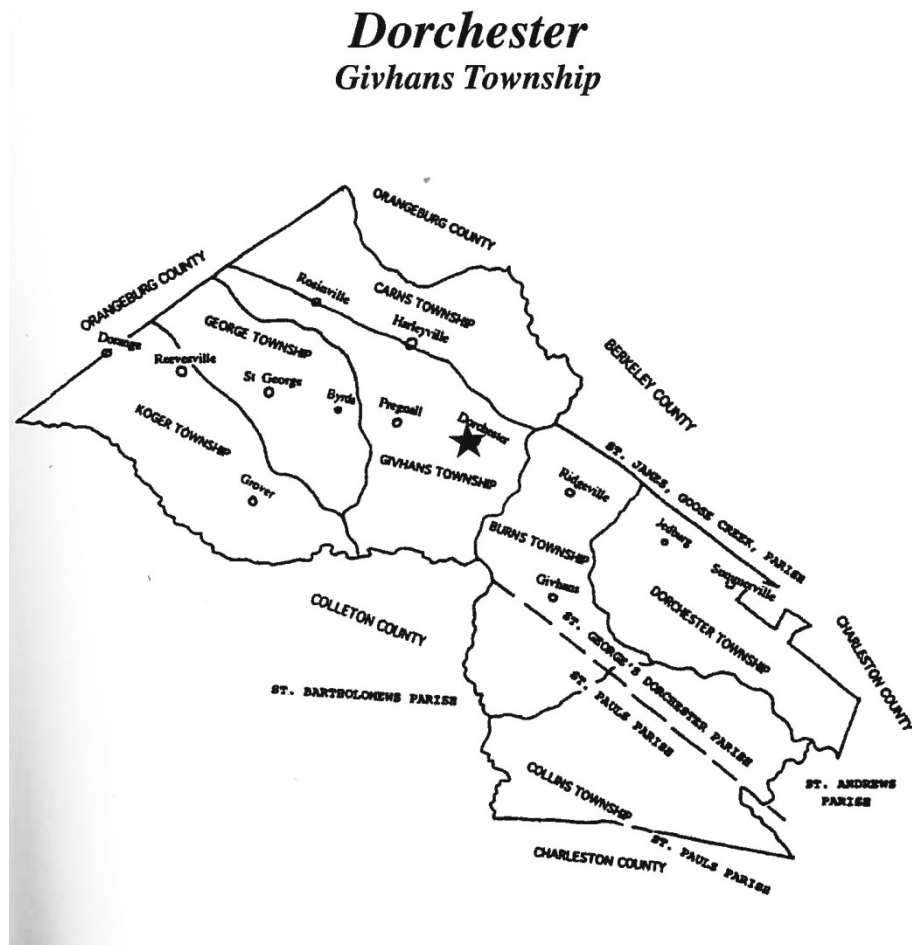


Figure 5.3 Dorchester County in 1900.
Upper Dorchester County A View of the Past¹⁸

¹⁷ Forstalls. The census recording for Colleton County in 1890 (when data from Dorchester County was still combined with Colleton) was 36,386 people. Within a ten year span, Colleton County alone is recorded to have a population of 33, 452 and Dorchester 16,294. The small decrease in population size of Colleton County from 1890 to 1900 in relation to the population of Dorchester county in 1900 highlights the rapid growth in population which the area was experiencing.

¹⁸ *Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past* (Upper Dorchester County Historical Society, Inc., 2009),19.

In 1900, Dorchester County was bounded by Colleton County on its southwest edge, Orangeburg County along the northwest and Berkley County along the northeast and eastern edge.¹⁹ Significant natural land features of the county include the Edisto River along the county's southwest edge, Four Holes Swamp which occupies the northwest region, and the Ashley River which flows to Charleston County in the southeast and runs northwest along the eastern region of Dorchester County.²⁰

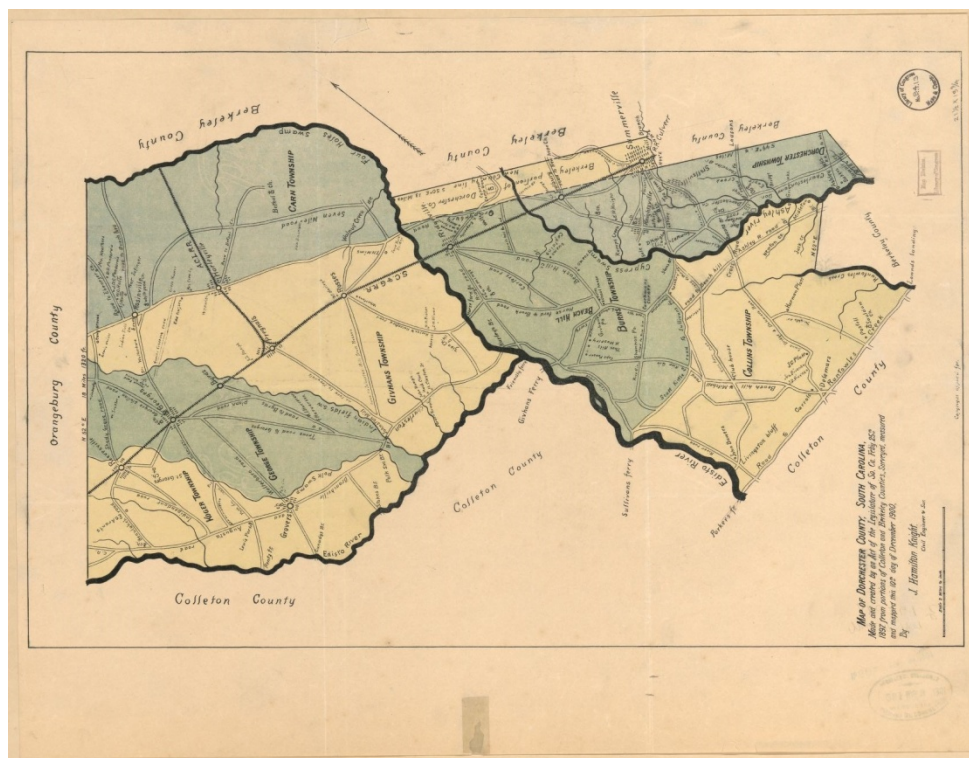


Figure 5.4 Dorchester County 1897. Hamilton J. Knight. Library of Congress²¹

¹⁹ Hamilton J. Knight, *Map of Dorchester County, South Carolina : Made and Created by an Act of the Legislature of So. Ca. Feb'y 25th 1897, from Portions of Colleton and Berkeley Counties*, 1897, map: hand colored, 56 x 36 cm, on sheet 57 x 44, 1897, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA dcu, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3913d.la000835/>.

²⁰ Knight. "Map of Dorchester County, South Carolina, February 25, 1897"

²¹ Knight. "Map of Dorchester County, South Carolina, February 25, 1897"

Swamps and inlets are a significant geographic feature of the county. The Historic Resources Survey for Dorchester County that was completed in 1997 by the United States Department of the Interior gives a concise and accurate description of the county's swamp land:

The county's "northwestern and southeastern sections [are] divided by Four Holes Swamp, which runs north to south. The section northwest of Four Holes Swamp is further divided by Indian Field Swamp and Polk Swamp, which run generally southeast into the Edisto River. At the southeastern half of the county, Cypress Swamp runs south into the Ashley River, separating Ridgeville and Givhans from Summerville, Jedburg and Knightsvill. South of the Ashley River is an area of savannas just above tidal river levels, where Drayton Swamp, Fishburne Creek and Rantowles Creek flow southeast toward the Stono River system."²²

The nationally known architect Robert Mills conducted a comprehensive survey of the state of South Carolina and published a South Carolina atlas in 1825. His maps depict a considerable amount of detail including waterways, inlets, towns and significant features such as churches. His Colleton and Orangeburgh District maps reveal vast swaths of Dorchester and Orangeburg County consumed by swamp land (Figures 6.5 and 6.6). After surveying the area, Mills described it to be "'decidedly unhealthy' except for the sand hills and ridges remote from the swamps."²³

²² "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey."

²³ "Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey."



Figure 5.5 Colleton District in 1825. Robert Mills. Library of Congress²⁴

²⁴ Robert Mills, *Colleton District, South Carolina*, 1825, Map, 70 x 72 cm, 1825, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA dcu, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3913c.cws00136/>.



Figure 5.6 Orangeburgh District in 1825. Robert Mills.
South Carolina Department of Archives and History²⁵

²⁵ Robert Mills, *Orangeburgh District*, 1825, map, 1825, *Atlas of the state of South Carolina*, by Robert Mills, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/rma/id/62>.

Rivers and swampland also affected the land in another way – navigation. The large number of “swampy bogs” that ran through the county made roads “time consuming for passengers and inadequate for shipping goods.”²⁶ A map from 1770 shows how colonial roads moved through the Lowcountry and across the state (Figure 5.6). The Robert Mills Atlas of Colleton and Orangeburgh Districts also shows a detailed view of how road systems navigated the swampy conditions (Figure 5.5).

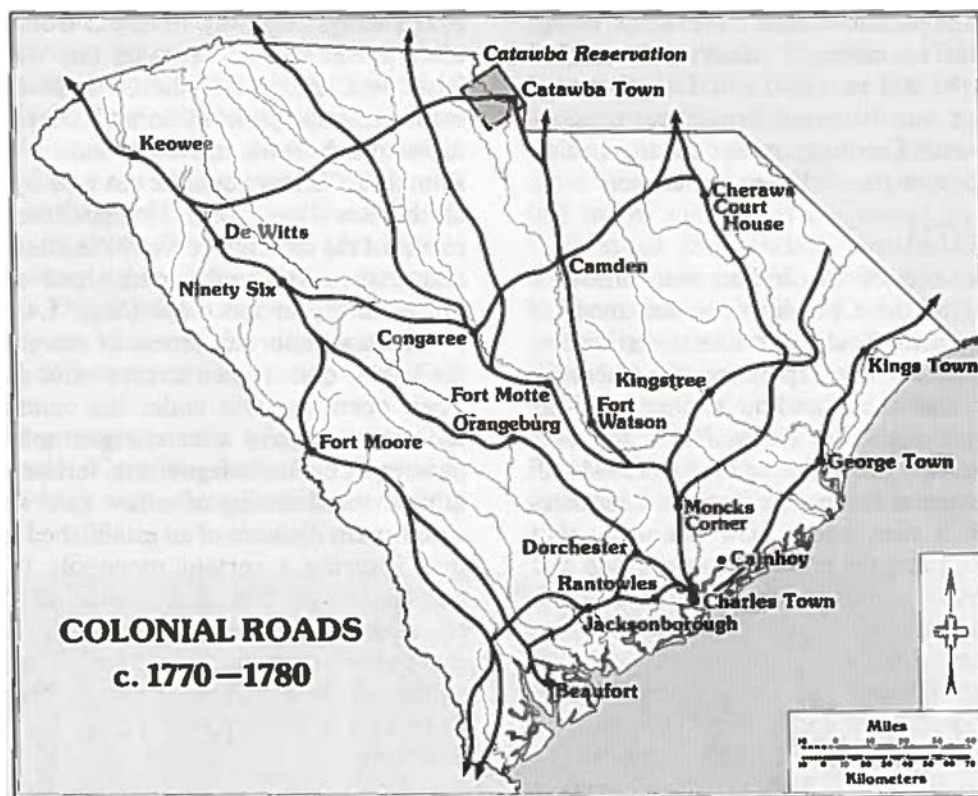
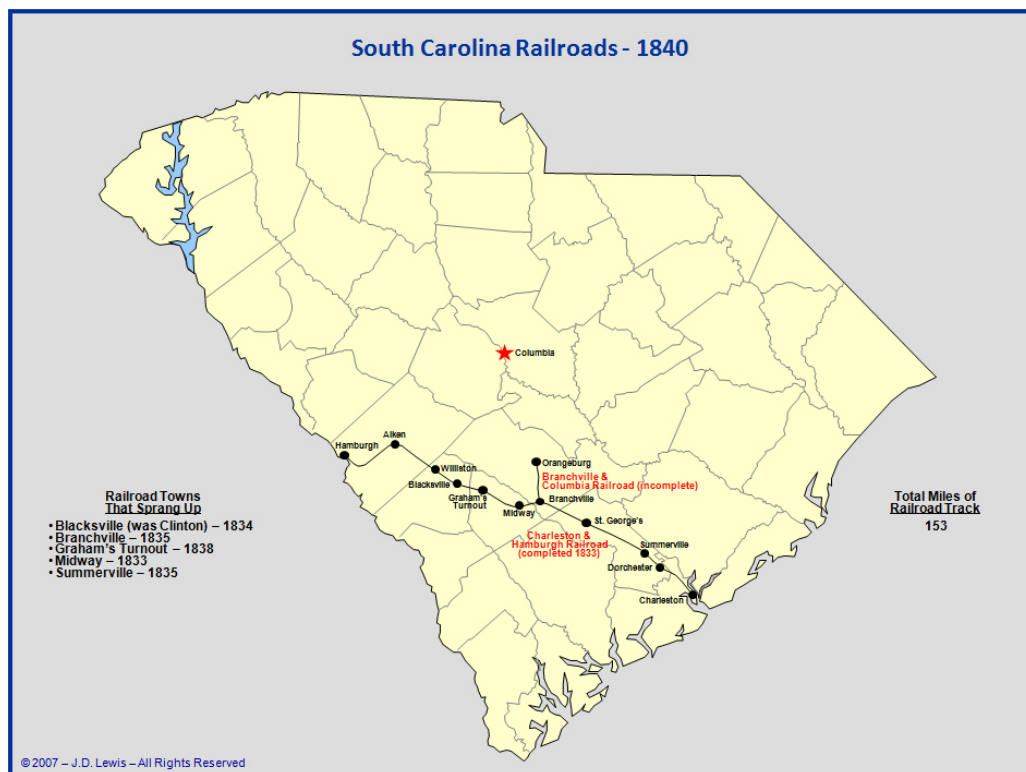


Figure 5.7 Colonial road system in South Carolina from 1770 to 1780. Charles F. Kovacic and John Winberry. South Carolina: A Geography.²⁷

²⁶ “Dorchester County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey.”

²⁷ Charles F. Kovacic and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: A Geography*, Geographies of the United States (Boulder: Westview Press, 1987).

Navigation across the county and state drastically changed in the early 1830s when a new railroad system traversed the state from Charleston northwest to Hamburg. The railroad system made once-difficult places to reach more accessible. Maps from 1840 (Figure 5.8) and from 1860 (Figure 5.9) show the dramatic increase in railroad lines across the state in twenty years. The railroad coming out of Charleston ran directly across the northern edge of Colleton County, crossing over Cypress Swamp, Four Holes Swamp, and very close to Indian Field Creek and Cattles Creek, all of which are significant land features in close proximity to Cattle Creek Campground, Cypress Campground and Indian Field Campground.



*Figure 5.8 The Charleston to Hamburg line was the first railroad system in South Carolina.
J.D. Lewis. Carolinana.com²⁸*

²⁸ J.D. Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1840*, 2007, Map, 2007,
http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/sc_railroads_1840.html.

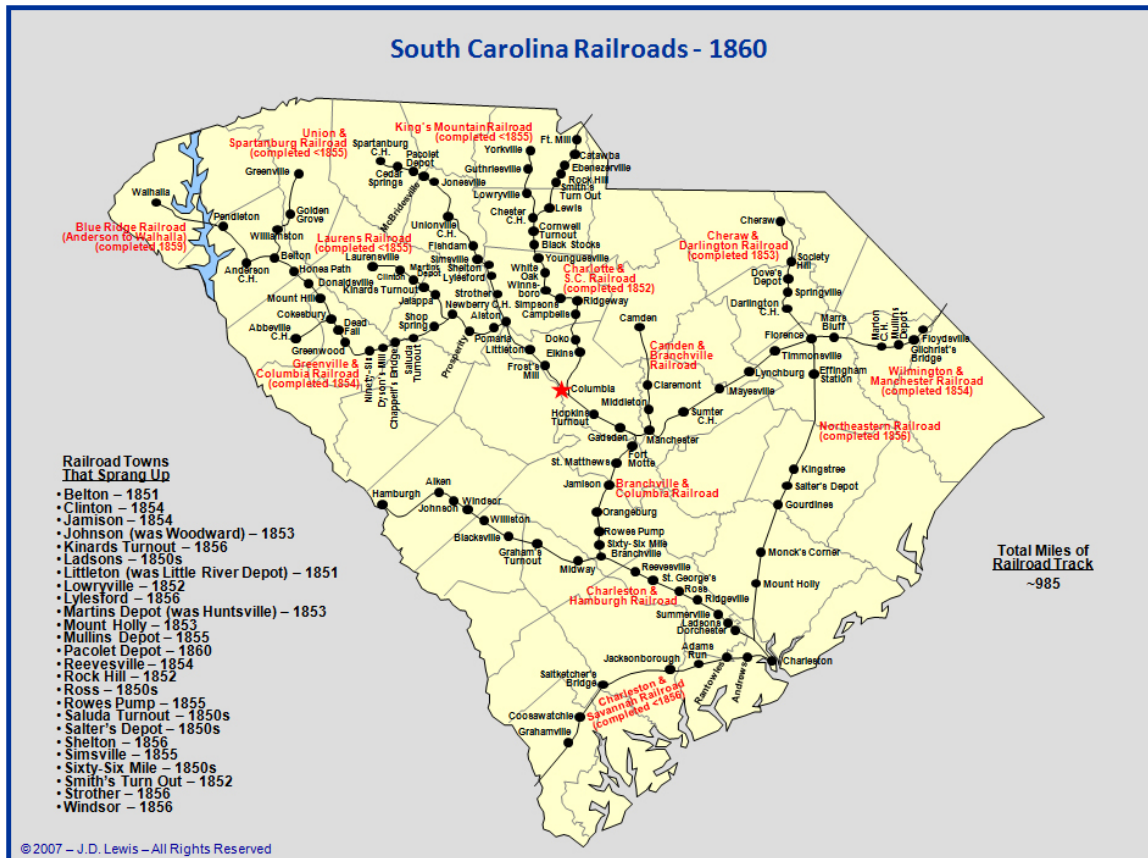


Figure 5.9 Growth of railway systems in South Carolina. J.D. Lewis. Carolinana.com²⁹

Site Selection of Camp Meetings

Rivers and streams which generally flowed northwest to southeast influenced South Carolina's early road systems and also affected the location of early camp meetings. Multiple factors determined the location and placement of a camp meeting

²⁹ J.D. Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1860*, 2007, Map, 2007, http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/sc_railroads_1860.html.

grounds. Reverend B.W. Gorham in his book *Camp Meeting Manual* outlined the site requirements for a successful camp meeting. His book was not published until 1854, after many permanent second generation camp meetings had been well established. However, Charles Johnson's guidelines do provide insight for how the camp meeting reforms, encouraged by circuit-rider Bishop Francis Asbury in the early nineteenth century, were executed.³⁰

First generation camp meetings often took place in heavily forested areas cleared of underbrush. Second generation camp meetings looked drastically different as they were shaped by three characteristics which Asbury encouraged: planning, order and permanence. By 1836 camp meetings had drastically changed to be "smaller and highly systematized as to the frequency, length, procedure of service, and location."³¹

Reverend Gorham outlines several specifications in the selection, preparation and design of camp meeting grounds. His list is organized from greatest priority to least. For Gorham, a camp "ground very thoroughly prepared" would allow for the "success of the meeting."³² The site selection was perhaps the first and most important decision to be made to ensure a successful camp meeting. Gorham outlines eleven rules for the camp meeting committee to follow when selecting a camp meeting site:

1. Is there a bountiful supply of good water at hand?
2. Is it [the location] in a neighborhood of Methodists, or among people who will be likely to sympathize with and sustain order in a meeting?
3. Are there adequate pasture grounds near by?
4. Is the canopy of shade nearly complete?

³⁰ Charles A Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting: Religion's Harvest Time* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1955).

³¹ Johnson, 31,47; Rev. B.W. Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground* (Cornhill, Boston: H.V. Design, 1854).

³² Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 121.

5. Is the ground easy of access from principal thoroughfares?
6. Is it central in the District, or nearly so?
7. Can lumber for stand and seats be procured with facility?
8. Will the owner of the ground, or of contiguous woodlands, allow the cutting of poles for tents, and the use of wood for fuel?
9. Is the surface a dead level, or little inclined?
10. Is it free from cradle knolls?
11. Is there considerable extent of forest land or any other fact by which the ground will be screened from the wind?³³

The criteria which Gorham outlined for the selection of camp meeting sites are useful and insightful in many ways. First, his eleven suggestions provide insight into how designers of early nineteenth century camp meetings intentionally thought about the placement of these camps within the landscape at the time. Secondly his criteria provide a touchstone with which information gathered from analysis studies can be compared.

Campground Sites within Dorchester and Orangeburg

Cattle Creek Campground, Cypress Campground, Indian Field Campground and St. Paul are each located in Dorchester County and Orangeburg County, South Carolina, and each sit within a twenty mile radius of their geographic center (Figure 5.10).³⁴ The camps appear to be arranged in a relatively linear fashion, stretching diagonally across the county from northwest to southeast.

³³ Gorham, 121–22.

³⁴ Cattle Creek Campground is the only one of the four camps which belongs to Orangeburg County. It is located roughly ten miles Dorchester County's northwest boarder.

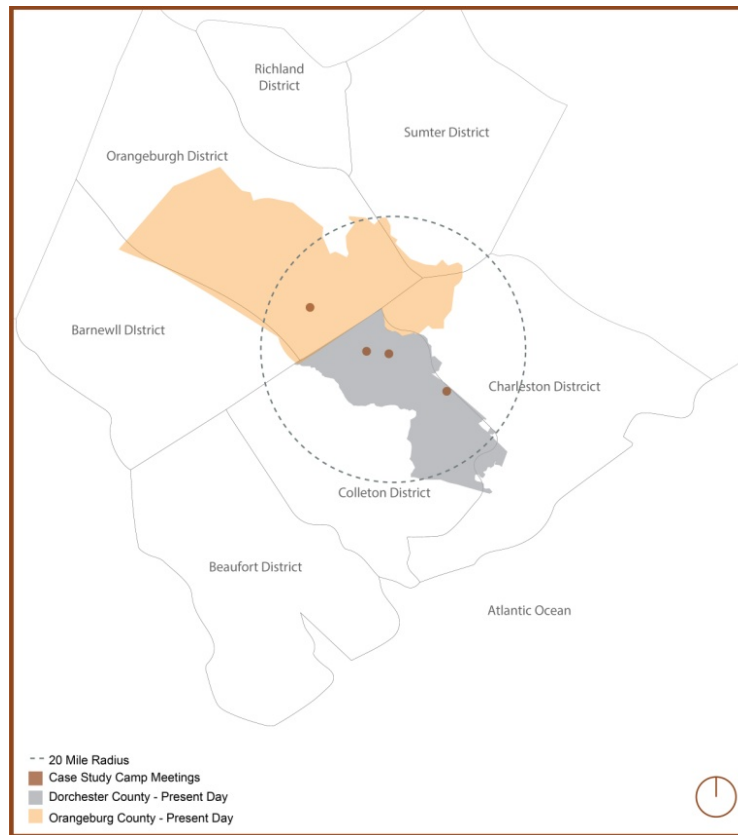
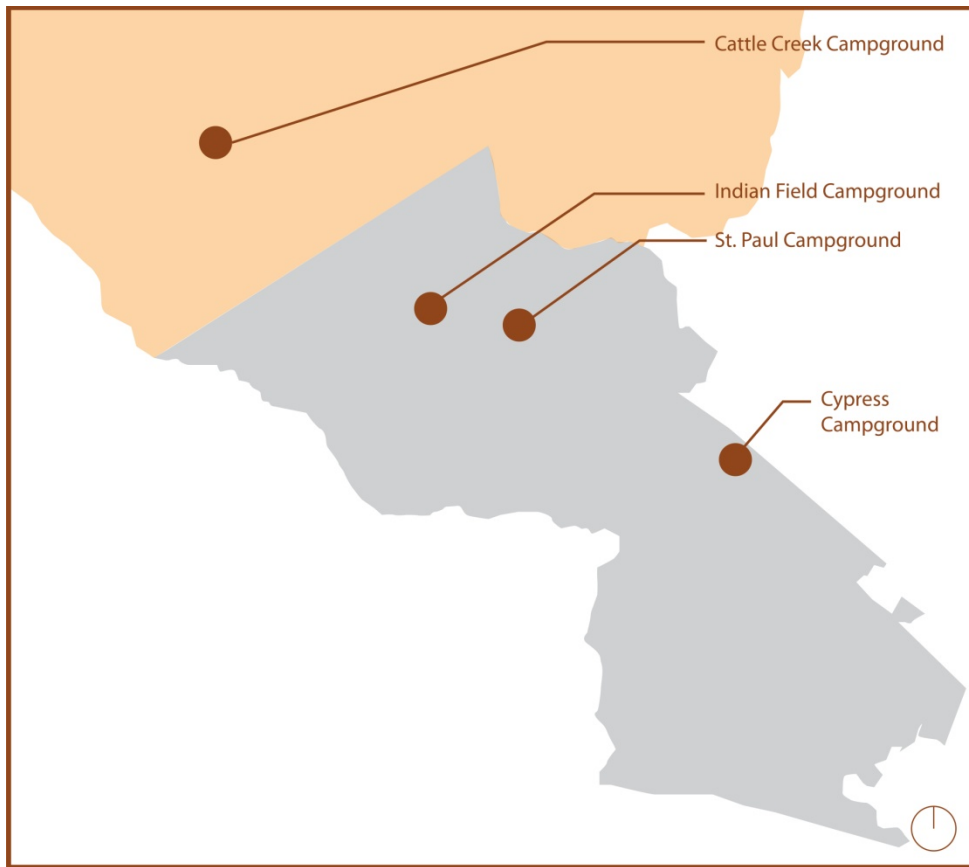


Figure 5.10 Primary case study sites are surrounded by a twenty mile radius circle to illustrate their proximity to one another. The line drawing represents the 1800s districts of South Carolina and is overlaid with today's Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties. Illustration and diagram by author.

Surrounding Wetlands

The first of Gorham's eleven criteria for selecting a good camp meeting site considers the proximity of naturally surrounding water supply to the camp. He stated that "if the water is not very large, it will be well to locate several large tanks. A congregation of several thousands will consume an amount of water entirely incredible to persons not experience in such matters."³⁵

³⁵ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 121. Gorham asks if there is a "good supply of water at hand"



*Figure 5.11 Location of campgrounds in Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties.
Illustration drawn by author.*

Fresh water was a necessity for campgrounds to function. Not only was water needed for human survival, but cooking and washing also required a water supply. Therefore, many of the sites chosen were limited by their required proximity to creeks. The low-lying counties of Dorchester and Orangeburg are both areas with abundant wetlands, which easily allowed for the placement of camps close to water supplies. The diagram above (Figure 5.11) is an overlay of significant inlets and wetlands Robert Mill indicated in his 1825 Atlas South Carolina, overlaid by present day Dorchester and Orangeburg counties.






-  Rivers & Streams
-  Swamps
-  Case Study Camp Meetings
1 mile radius

Figure 5.12 Major inlets and wetlands around the site of Cattle Creek Campground in 1825. Diagram by author, underlay by Robert Mills, Orangeburgh District, 1825.³⁶

Early establishers of these campgrounds integrated the sites within the landscape. The diagrams above and below (Figures 5.12 and 5.13) use Mill's 1825 atlas as an underlay and highlight the significant inlets and wetlands that were in close proximity to then-existing campgrounds. It should be noted that of the four campsites, only Cattle Creek Campground and Cypress Campground would have existed during Mills' 1825 survey. It would be another twenty years before Indian Field moved to its existing site and another fifty years before St. Paul Campground would find its establishment. It should also be brought to the reader's attention that although Cattle Creek and Cypress campgrounds were active, neither site is noted on Mill's map. The approximate radius encircling each camp site in the following diagram is one mile.

Cattle Creek Campground is the only camp which was settled on an existing marshy site as indicated on Mill's atlas. USGS topography maps from 1943 illustrates

³⁶ Mills, *Orangeburgh District*.

that the camp and all the surrounding land is at an elevation of one hundred and forty feet.³⁷ Local historical records for South Carolina mentioned in their 1936 Survey of the State that the site was once situated on a marsh. “Before it was drained the frogs were numerous & boys would have to beat on the water with sticks so the preacher could be heard.”³⁸ Roughly three-quarters of a mile west of the camp, Cattle’s Creek runs north to south, and was most likely utilized by early “tenters” as a source of water.






-  Rivers & Streams
-  Swamps
-  Case Study Camp Meetings
1 mile radius

Figure 5.13 Major inlets and wetlands around the site of Cypress Campground in 1825. Diagram by author, underlay by Robert Mills, Colleton District, 1825³⁹.

Cypress campground is also located near a swamp which runs due north roughly one mile beyond the camp’s southeast edge. Cypress Swamp is a significant landmark

³⁷ *South Carolina, Bowman Quadrangle, 1943, 1943, Map, 1943, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>; South Carolina, Orangeburg Quadrangle, 1943, 1943, Map, 1943, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.*

³⁸ South Carolina Historical Records Survey, “Cattle Creek Methodist Episcopal (Rowesville, S.C.)” (South Carolina Historical Records, February 28, 1938), South Carolina Historical Records Survey Collection, University of South Carolina. South Caroliniana Library, <http://library.sc.edu/p/Collections/Digital/Browse/scs>.

³⁹ Mills, *Colleton District, South Carolina*.

within the Dorchester County as it is one of the larger swamps that extends from the lower eastern region of Dorchester County and up toward Lake Moultrie which is in Berkley County. An image taken of Cypress Swamp near Summerville, South Carolina in 1938 by Marion Wilcott provides a glimpse for what the swamp might have looked like throughout the nineteenth century (image 6.1).



Image 6. 1 Photograph of Cypress Swamp near Summerville in Dorchester County, taken in 1938 by Marion Post Wilcott. Library of Congress.⁴⁰



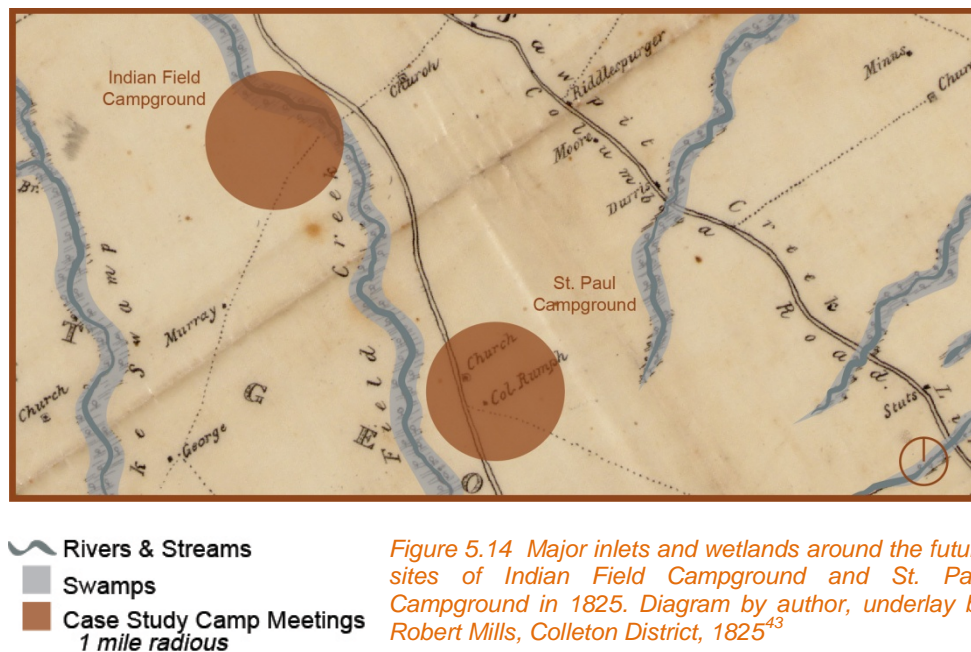
Image 6.2 Photograph of well at Cypress Campground. October 2017. Image by author.

Though it is uncertain when it was dug, it is most likely that the circular well (Image 6.2) placed in the center of the camp at Cypress, was the primary source of water for campers throughout the nineteenth century. Hand pumps were later installed and became the primary water source during the twentieth century, and today the camp has a few water taps that are shared by all during camp week. Many campers note the

⁴⁰ Marion Post Wolcott, *Cypress Swamp Near Summerville, SC*, 1938, photograph, 1938, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/fsa2000031013/PP/>.

quality of water at the campground and comment on how it tastes much better than water anywhere else in the area.⁴¹

Indian Field Campground and St. Paul Campground are separated by Indian Field Creek (Figure 5.14). Indian Field Campground is the closer of the two sites to the fresh water as it sits approximately half a mile from the creek, or about a ten minute walk.⁴² West of the Indian Field Campground is Polk Swamp which is a stem from the Edisto River and runs northward toward Orangeburg County. Just to the right of St. Paul Campground are southern reaching arms which extend from Four Hole Swamp. Four Hole Swamp is a major wetland that weaves across the upper half of Dorchester County and meets the Edisto river which forms the county's southwest edge.



⁴¹ Conversation with Larry Hill on January 14, 2018.

⁴² Raymond C. Browning et al., "Effects of Obesity and Sex on the Energetic Cost and Preferred Speed of Walking," *Journal of Applied Physiology*, no. February 2006 (February 2006): 390–98.

⁴³ Mills, *Colleton District, South Carolina*.

With each of the camps, water is a significant attribute to their landscape. Of the four sites, Cypress is the only campground that does not have a freshwater stream within walking distance, which suggests that the well which is located on the site is either original to the founding of the campground or constructed shortly thereafter. Cattle Creek is unique from the rest in that its site is situated on water-saturated land, though it is uncertain as to why this would be desirable.

Religious Surroundings

Second to a fresh water source, Gorham thought that the religious demographic of the surrounding community was important to the success of a camp meeting. Ideally, a campground would be located “within a neighborhood of Methodists” but if a neighborhood of Methodists was not to be found, then the camp should at least be sited “among people who will be likely to sympathize with and sustain order in a meeting.”⁴⁴ It can be seen that Gorham’s specific instructions regarding the religious demographic surrounding the camp meeting grounds were attributed to two primary factors: reform and separation.

First generation camp meetings were tightly connected with the Second Great Awakening and were perceived as being rowdy and full of spiritual wonders. Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists were each actively engaged in and promoted early camp meetings. For each denomination, “the ministers’ aim was immediate conviction and conversion.” Often, people attending these early gatherings witnessed

⁴⁴ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 121.

“Falling down, the jerks, and other uncommon spasms” among the congregation.⁴⁵ However, by 1801 the Baptists and Presbyterian denominations chose to no longer participate in early camp meetings as they wanted an environment over which they could have greater control and order within the congregation. Ultimately these groups sought ‘rational’ revivalism in which there was ‘very little commotion of animal feelings.’⁴⁶ The Methodists too, realized order and reform was necessary if there was going to be continued success of their work through holding camp meetings, hence their establishment of campground guidelines and rules in the early nineteenth century. By the 1820s and 1830s, camp meetings had drastically changed from their early beginning, and order and self-control ruled over the camp and the congregation.⁴⁷

Understanding the background for how Methodists came to dominate these second generation camp meetings provides insight to Gorham’s desire in placing these camps among a Methodist community. First, Methodists and those who were unsaved were going to be the primary attendees of these meetings since Baptists and Presbyterians were no longer actively supporting camp meetings in 1854 when Gorham wrote his camp meeting requirements. Perhaps Gorham feared that without the support of Baptists and Presbyterians, a camp meeting placed among their stomping grounds would cause animosity and greater unrest between the denominations.

In 1825 when Robert Mills surveyed Colleton and Orangeburgh Districts he noted many, though not all, of the churches he found; unfortunately the denomination of the churches are rarely notated (Figure 5.15). It would seem that Indian Field and St. Paul

⁴⁵ John B. Boles, *The Great Revival, 1787–1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind* (Lexington, S.C.: University Press of Kentucky, 1972), 61; Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.

⁴⁶ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.

⁴⁷ Johnson. *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, 98.

were the only two camp sites of the four which were established within close proximity of other churches. Perhaps Cattle Creek and Cypress campgrounds are not surrounded by other churches because they were the church of the community prior to the establishment of their campgrounds on their property.

The religious setting of Dorchester and Orangeburg districts in 1825 is drastically different than today (Figure 5.16 and 6.16).⁴⁸ Simply comparing the church count from 1825 to 2018, it is obvious that church establishment has increased drastically over the past two centuries - perhaps as a result of the presence of the campgrounds. Population count also increased significantly during this time. In 1820, the US Census recoded 26,404 people in the Colleton District and by 2015, the US Census estimated nearly 152,478 individuals living in Dorchester County.⁴⁹ In both diagrams, denominations are not accounted for, however, it can be correctly assumed that the Methodist population is only of some smaller fraction of the churches which are identified in the diagrams.

The placement of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul within the landscape of Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties is significant because it indirectly captured the religious setting in South Carolina in the early nineteenth century.

⁴⁸ The church locations which are denoted in Figure 5.16 are sourced through Bing and Google searches on February 14, 2018.

⁴⁹ Forstalls, "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990"; "2016 County Profile Publication." The 1820 numbers were combined with other townships to create a district. Census numbers for Colleton also included Dorchester.

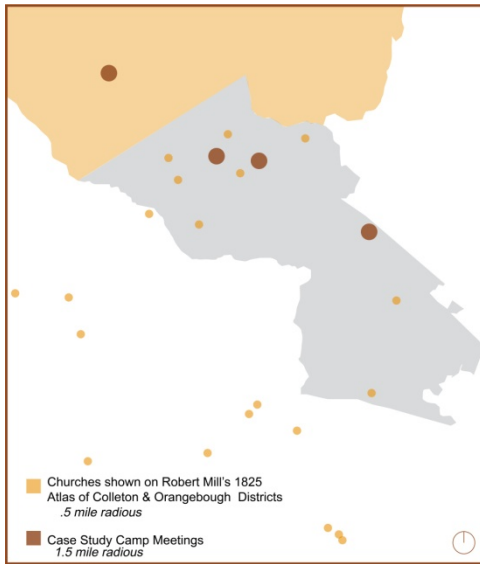


Figure 5.15 Churches identified on Robert Mills 1825 Atlas. Diagram by author.

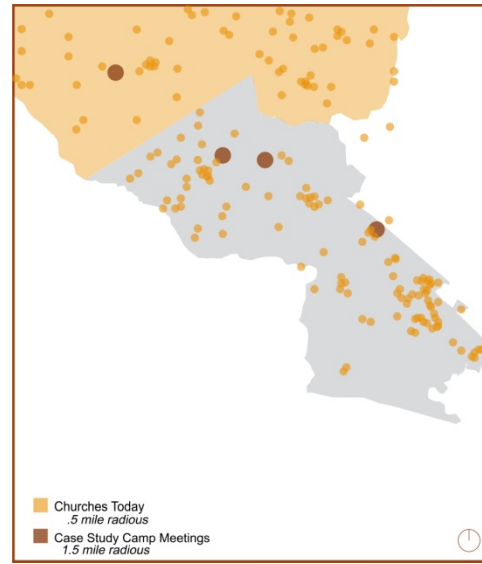


Figure 5.16 Churches presently active in Dorchester and Orangeburg County. Diagram by author.

Accessibility

Site accessibility was as important as fresh water – both are fundamental site requirements. If sites were not accessible, who could come, and if fresh water was not available once people arrived, who could stay?

Road systems throughout early South Carolina commonly derived from paths used during the Indian trade.⁵⁰ There were a few major thoroughfares South Carolinians used during the 1770s and 1780s, just years prior to the establishment of Cattle Creek Campground in 1786 and Cypress Campground in 1794 (Figure 5.1). Looking closely at the map, a major wagon trail departs from Charleston and heads northwest where it comes to the next major establishment in the state, the Village of Dorchester, then

⁵⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina*, 82.

continues in the same projection path to the town of Orangeburg before moving further northwestward and joining with other major wagon trails. The significance of this particular wagon route is that its path comes within miles of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Fields and St. Paul campgrounds. With this primary route, many people could access each of the campgrounds more easily, which made the idea of a journey to a camp meeting more feasible and enticing.

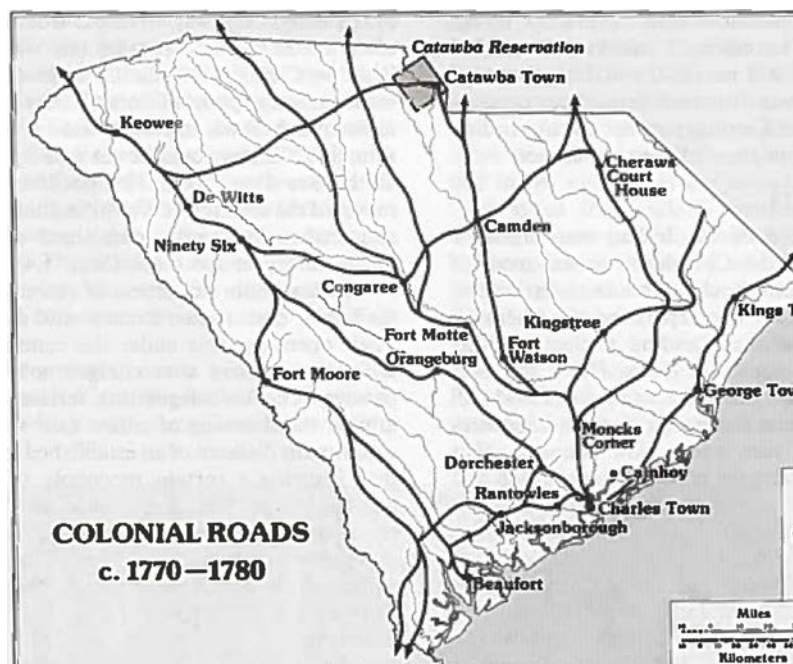


Figure 5. 17 Early colonial road systems in South Carolina from 1770-1780. Diagram from South Carolina by C. Kovacik and J. Winberry⁵¹

Horseback and wagons were the primary mode of transportation for people traveling to camp meetings during in the early nineteenth century. Traveling to the campground by foot would have been limited to the few people who lived within close proximity to the camp. Circuit riders traveled on horseback from one camp to the other. Depending on the weather and terrain, riders could travel at an average speed of four

⁵¹ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina*.

miles an hour and cover anywhere from sixteen to thirty two miles in a single day. In his diaries of his travels across the rural country, Francis Asbury frequently noted the distance he had traveled that day. During the summer of 1780, Asbury records in his diary that he traveled “Near forty miles,” “about thirty miles,” “sixteen miles,” and “ten miles,” in a given day’s ride.⁵² Using an average speed of four miles an hour, the diagrams below illustrate the distance a person traveling on horseback from each of the campsites could make with a half-day’s ride, full day’s ride and a three day journey (Figure 5.18). Visiting the four study campgrounds in linear progression, each is within a half-day ride of the next. With a single day’s ride, any of the four study campgrounds could have been reached from the others by any circuit riding preachers that were riding through the county on their assigned circuit. Within three days, a circuit rider would have been able to travel across any of the adjacent districts of Colleton, or to population centers such as Beaufort, Charleston and Orangeburg.

⁵² Francis Asbury, *The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury*, vol. 1, 3 vols. (Wesleyan Heritage Publications, 1998).

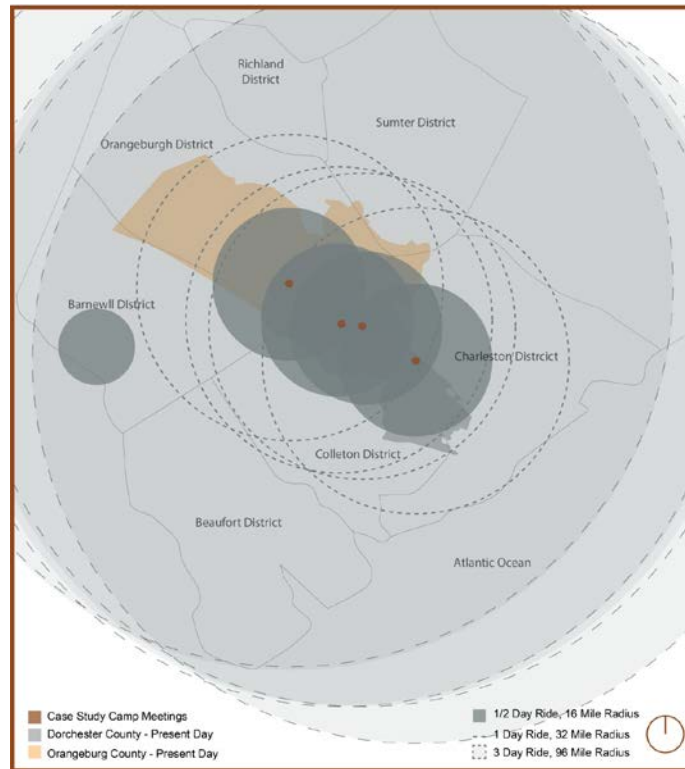


Figure 5. 18 Average travel distance for individual on horseback in a half-day's ride, full day's ride and three day's ride. Present day Dorchester and Orangeburg counties are highlighted on top South Carolina's 1800s Districts. Illustration drawn by author.

In the 1820s, there were 26,404 people living in the Dorchester county region.⁵³ Primary means of transportation for families traveling to the weeklong revival were wagons which were considerably slower than traveling by horseback, but notably faster and easier than traveling by foot. The average wagon could cover anywhere between ten and twenty miles in a single day.⁵⁴ Using these figures to create the diagram in Figure 5.19, the placement of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campground shows how far they might reasonably have attracted people traveling by

⁵³ Forstalls, "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990."

⁵⁴ Rickie Longfellow, "Highway History, Back in Time, Wagons West," U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, accessed February 16, 2018, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/back0307.cfm>.

wagon from surrounding districts. Within a three day's wagon ride, each of these four campgrounds could have drawn families from as far north as the Richland District and as far south as the Beaufort District.

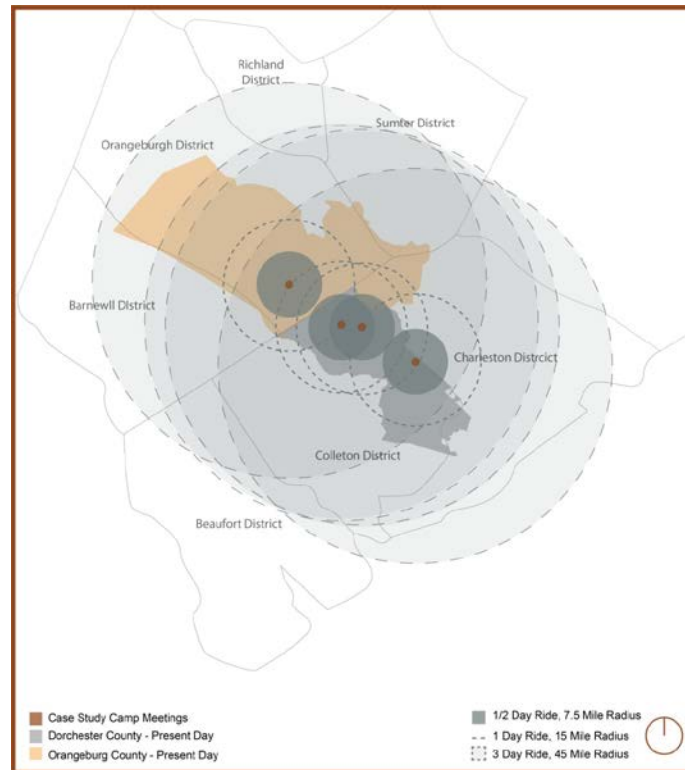


Figure 5. 19 Average traveling distances by wagon. Present day Dorchester and Orangeburg counties highlighted on top of South Carolina's 1800s Districts. Illustration drawn by author.

Foot travel was the slowest of the three means of travel during the early nineteenth century (Figure 5.20). Individuals arriving to camp meetings on foot would have been few, possibly visitors, given the volume of food and equipment required for a “tenting” individual, and most probably included just those who lived within an few hour’s walk. Of the four campgrounds, Indian Field and St. Paul are the only two within a four

hour walking distance from each other. However, all camps are within a single day's walk of one another.

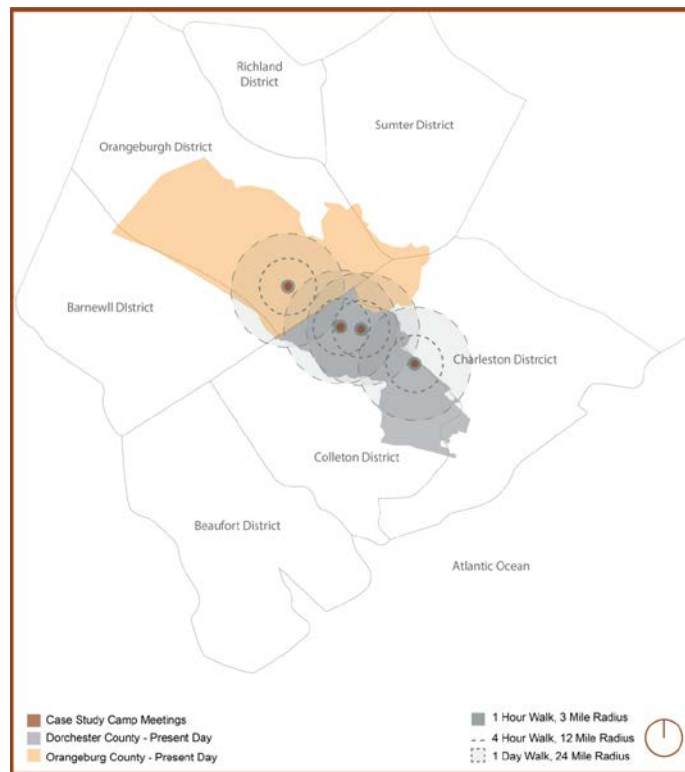


Figure 5. 20 Average distance an individual could walk in one to four hours. Present day Dorchester and Orangeburg counties highlighted on top of South Carolina's 1800s Districts. Illustration drawn by author.

Advancements in Transportation

The railroad system came to South Carolina in 1830 for the primary purpose of commerce and trade (Figure 5.21). One of the earliest routes left the peninsula of Charleston, passed through Branchville and moved west to Hamburg (North Augusta

today). The town of Branchville is just west, and slightly south of Cattle Creek Campground and is arguably the “first railroad junction” in the world⁵⁵.



Image 6.3 Early photograph of Ridgeville train stop. Photo by Ben Roberts. University of South Carolina Library⁵⁶

It would not be until the 1850s that railroads gained popularity as a means of travel for the growing southern population. With the increase of train tracks and frequency of stops, people were able to travel to a greater number of destinations in a shorter period of time. The train which ran from Charleston to Branchville would soon make many stops along its path, including the small towns of Ridgeville (image 6.3), St. George, and Reevesville.⁵⁷ This same line put the campgrounds of Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul within eight miles of a train.

⁵⁵ “South Carolina - Railroads,” Carolinas, accessed February 17, 2018, <http://www.carolana.com>.

⁵⁶ Ben Roberts, *SC 31-1, 4-58 Ridgeville*, photograph, University of South Carolina. South Caroliniana Library, accessed February 11, 2018, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/rrc/id/1134/rec/1>.

⁵⁷ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina*, 86–87.

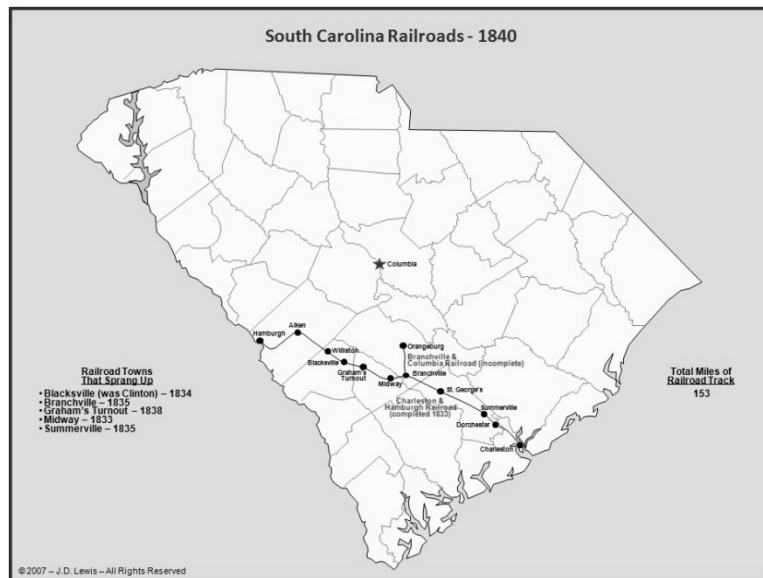


Figure 5.21 Charleston- Hamburg rail-line in 1840.
Diagram by J.D. Lewis. www.carolina.com⁵⁸

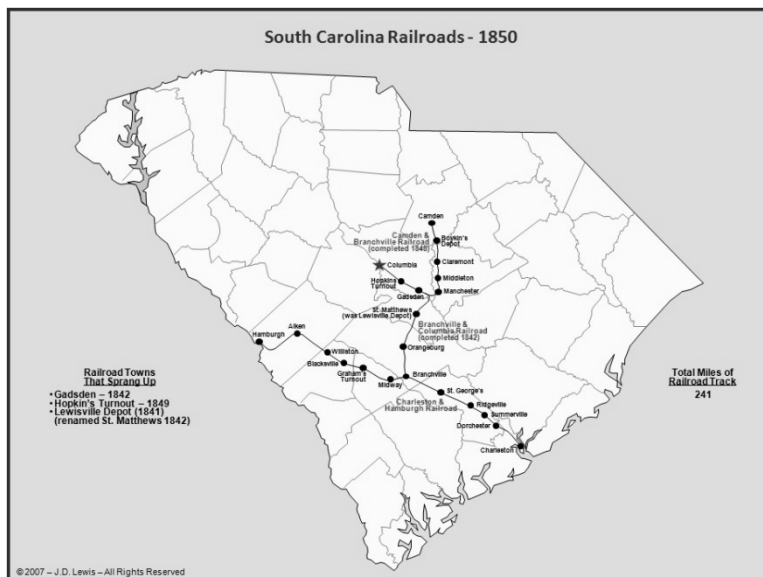


Figure 5.22 1850 rail-lines in South Carolina.
Diagram by J.D. Lewis. www.carolina.com⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1840*.

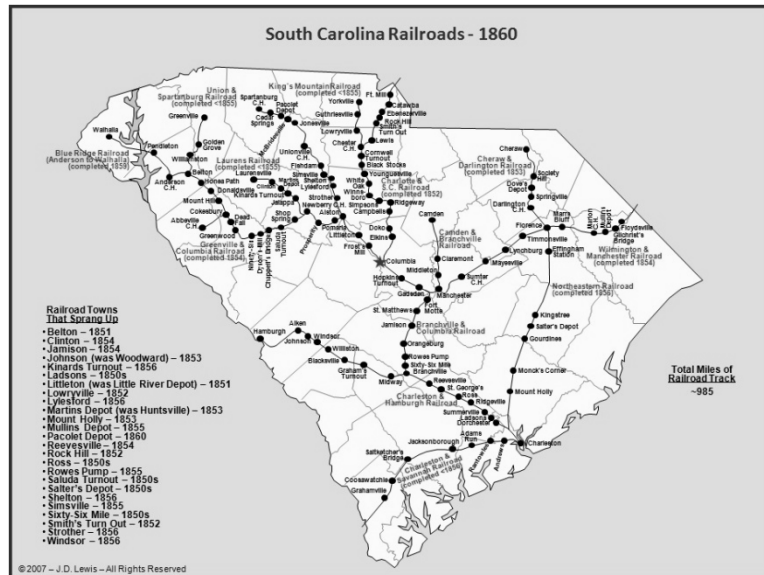
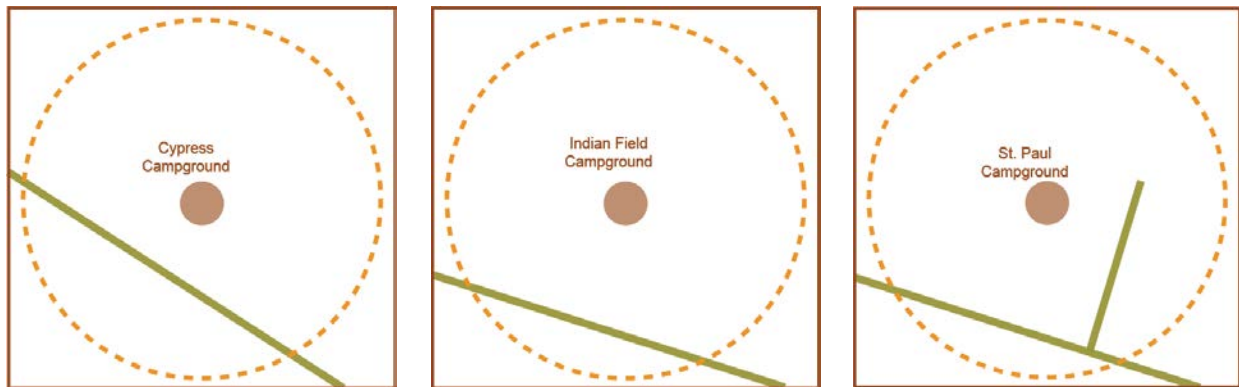


Figure 5.23 Between 1850 and 1860, railroads through South Carolina grew exponentially. Diagram by J.D. Lewis – www.carolina.com⁶⁰



Figures 6.24, 6.25 and 6.26 The Charleston- Hamburg line passed within an eight mile circle radius of Cypress, Indian Field and the future site of St. Paul campground in the early nineteenth century. Illustrations drawn by author.

⁵⁹ J.D. Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1850*, 2007, Map, 2007, http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/sc_railroads_1850.html.

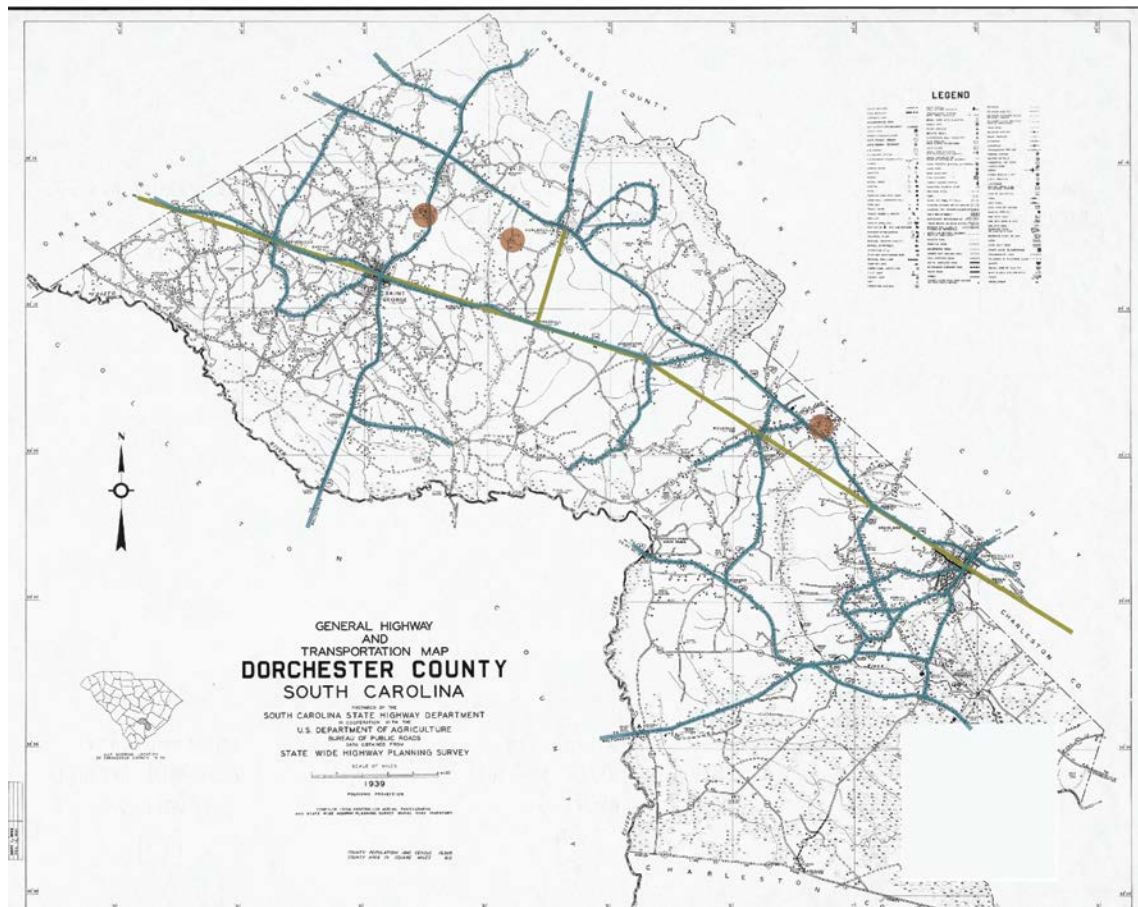
⁶⁰ Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1860*.

In addition to the rapid growth in railroad systems throughout the state of South Carolina, the number of roads also increased exponentially and connected many regions of the state to one another in a new way. The increase in road and rail systems around the campgrounds was beneficial to traveler's ease of access to each campsite. Soon, families living in rural places like Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties traded their horses and buggies in for steam, diesel and later, gasoline engine powered transportation.⁶¹

The early twentieth century was the age of the automobile. Though initially the car was a means of travel associated with the wealthy, mass production and lower prices made the automobile a luxury many Americans could afford. This shift in primary mode of transportation accelerated the growth and development of road systems around Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul. Maps published by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in 1939, 1960 and in 2016 show the dramatic increase of primary, secondary and tertiary road systems throughout Dorchester County (Figures 6.27, 6.28 and 6.29). The number of paved primary road systems through the county more than triples in the span of thirty years and includes the completion of Interstates 26 and 95 during this time (Figure 5.27 and 6.28). The close proximity of I-26 and I-95 to the small communities surrounding the campgrounds provided ease of access to the campsites for a greater range of people than ever before. Now, with the aid of interstate travel, families traveling to the campground could travel across multiple counties and state lines in a single day's travel.

⁶¹ Robert Buergleener, "Driving Ambitions: Charles Roswell Henry and the Changing Status of the Early," *Central Michigan University, Automobile Consumer*, 37, no. No.2 (Fall 2011): 79–98; "The History of the Automobile," *The History of the Automobile and Impact on Society*, accessed February 17, 2018, <http://l3d.cs.colorado.edu/systems/agentsheets/New-Vista/automobile/>.

In addition to affecting the development and means of transportation at a greater county scale, road systems also had an impact on the growth and development immediately surrounding the camp sites. The campsite which was most likely to have benefited through transit development was Cattle Creek. In 1825, when Robert Mills surveyed Orangeburgh, he did not denote any significant roadways leading to Cattle Creek United Methodist however, by 1939, dirt roads created access to the campground from all directions (Figure 5.30). Thirty years later, a significant number of roads around the campground are still dirt, but now paved highways lead directly to the entrance of Cattle Creek Campground (Figure 5.31). Between 1939 and 2016, few, if any, roads had been added, but many of the roads which were once dirt have been paved.



- Rail Roads
- Primary Road Systems
- Interstate Road Systems
- 4 Mile Radius Around Site
- Camp Meeting Site

Figure 5.27 The primary and secondary roads and trains worked together to provide transportation throughout Dorchester County in 1939. Diagram underlay is 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁶²

⁶² General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939, Map, 1939, Roots and Recall, <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/dorchester/buildings/dorchester-county-scdot-maps/>.

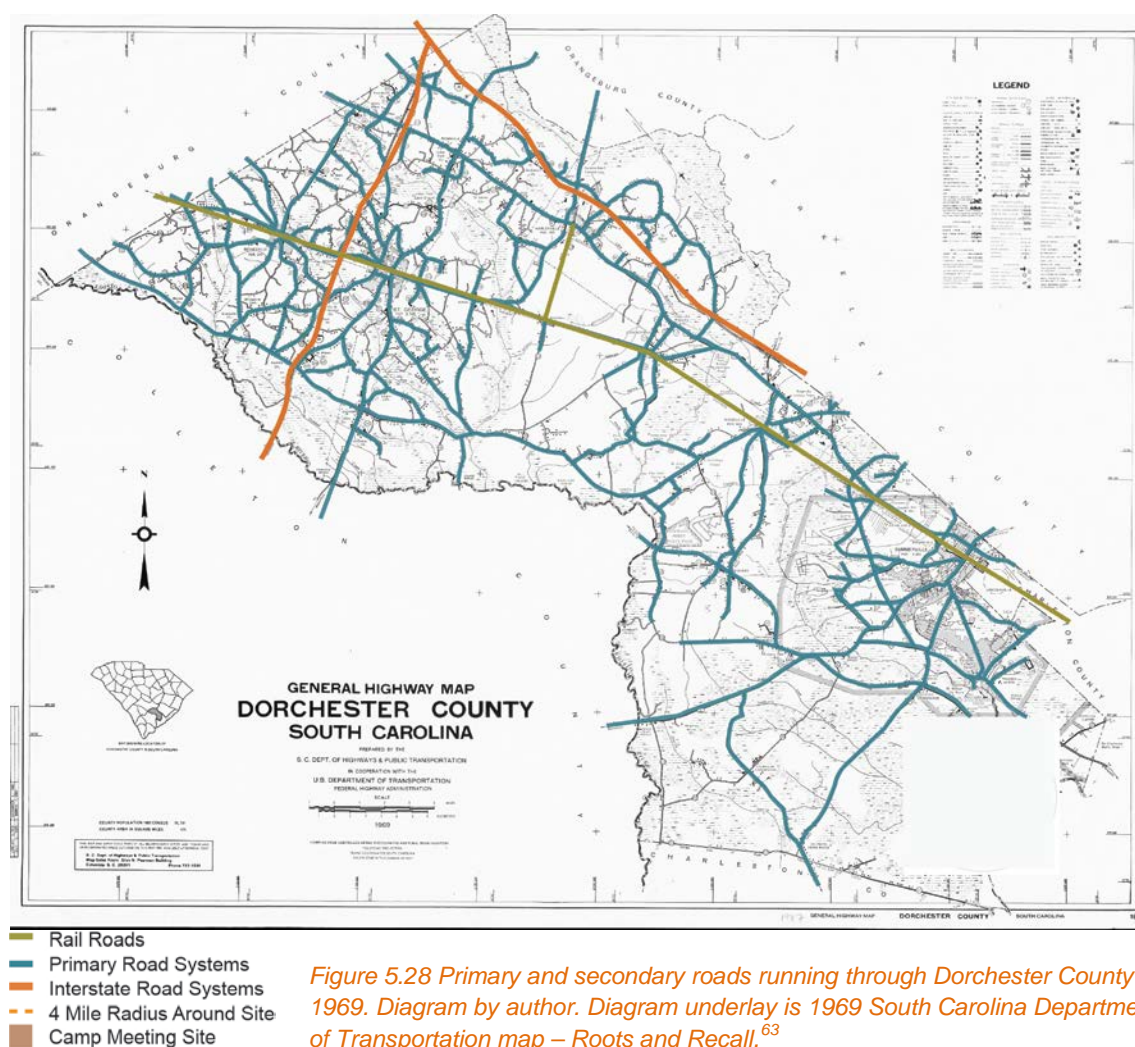


Figure 5.28 Primary and secondary roads running through Dorchester County in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1969 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁶³

⁶³ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969, Map, 1969, Roots and Recall, <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/dorchester/buildings/dorchester-county-scdot-maps/>.

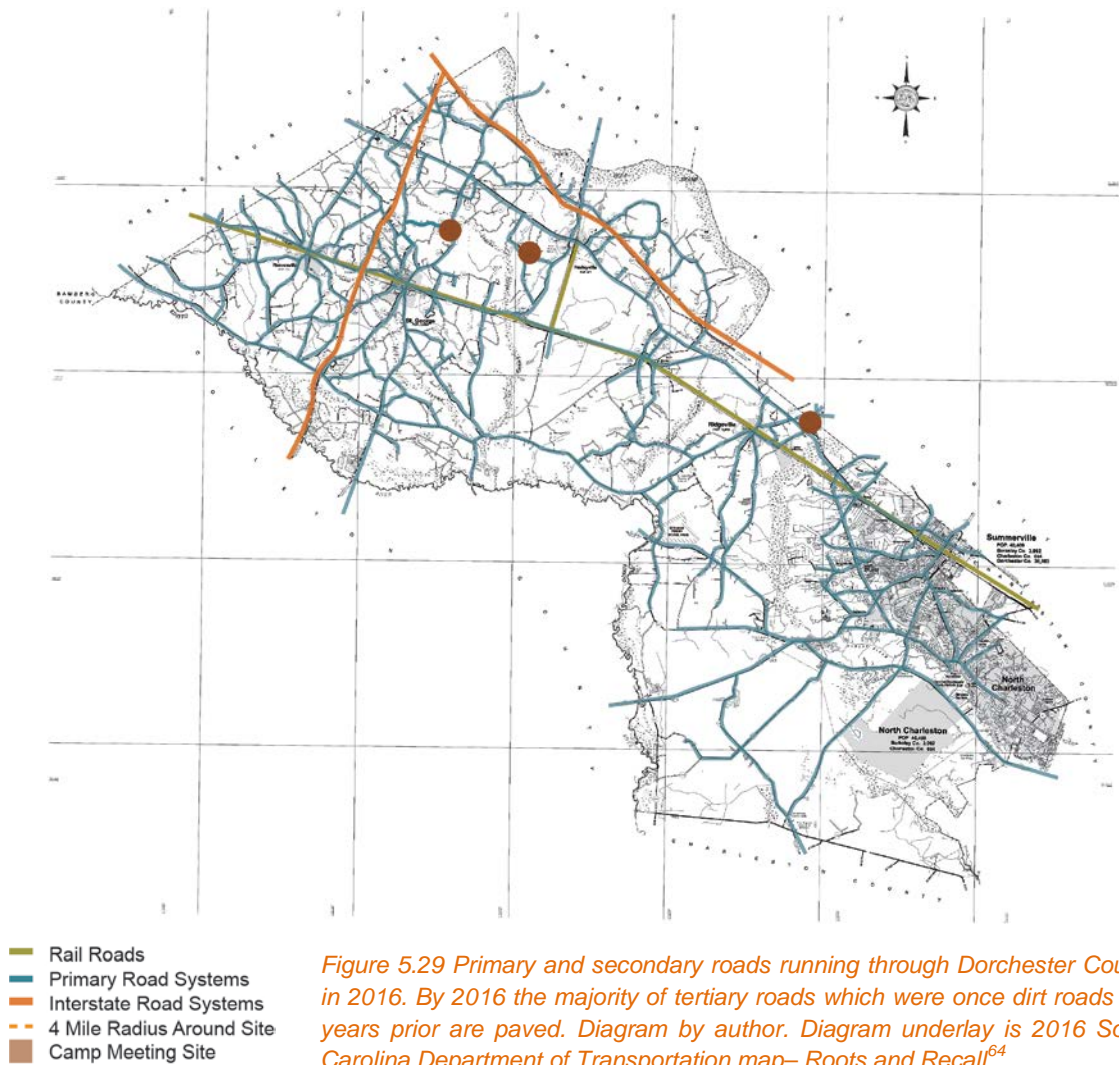


Figure 5.29 Primary and secondary roads running through Dorchester County in 2016. By 2016 the majority of tertiary roads which were once dirt roads fifty years prior are paved. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 2016 South Carolina Department of Transportation map– Roots and Recall⁶⁴

⁶⁴ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2016, Map, 2016, <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/dorchester/buildings/dorchester-county-scdot-maps/>.

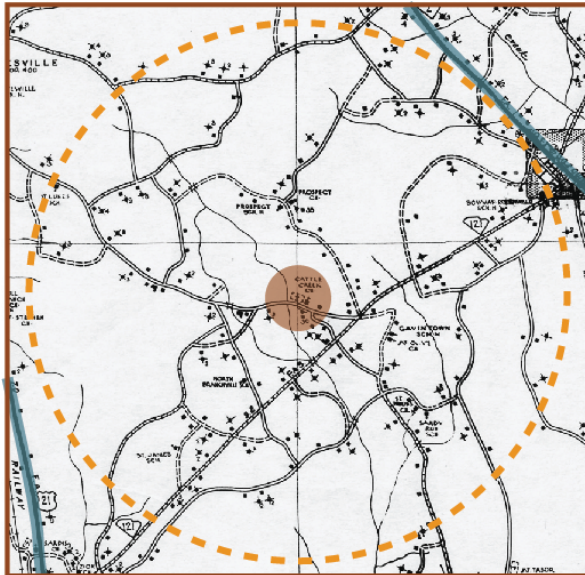


Figure 5.30 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Cattle Creek Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. *Roots and Recall*.⁶⁵

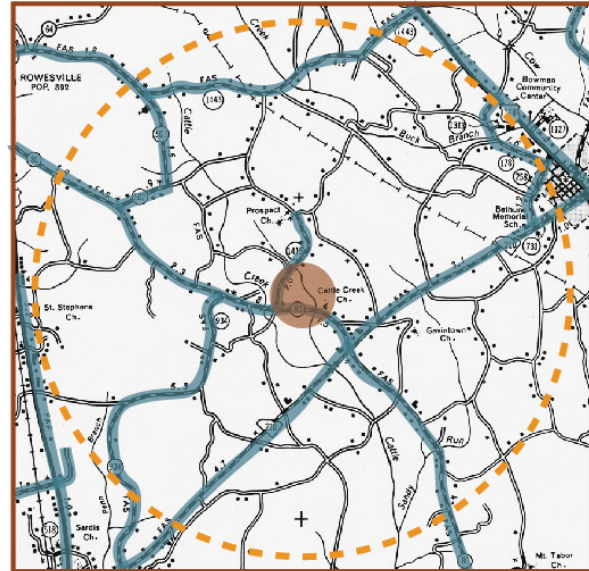


Figure 5.31 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Cattle Creek Campground in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1969 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. *Roots and Recall*.⁶⁶



- Rail Roads
- Primary Road Systems
- Interstate Road Systems
- - - 4 Mile Radius Around Site
- Camp Meeting Site

Figure 5.32 (Left) Primary and secondary roads Cattle Creek Campground in 2016. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 2016 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. *Roots and Recall*.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

⁶⁶ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

⁶⁷ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2016.

Unlike Cattle Creek, the campground at Cypress had two primary wagon trails in close proximity to the site when Robert Mills surveyed the area in 1825. In fact, one of the wagon trails originally traversed the middle of the site. A USGS Topographic map from 1919 shows the original path the wagon trail took through the campsite (Figure 5.33). By 1939, the wagon trail had shifted north of the campground and no longer ran through the site (Figure 5.34).

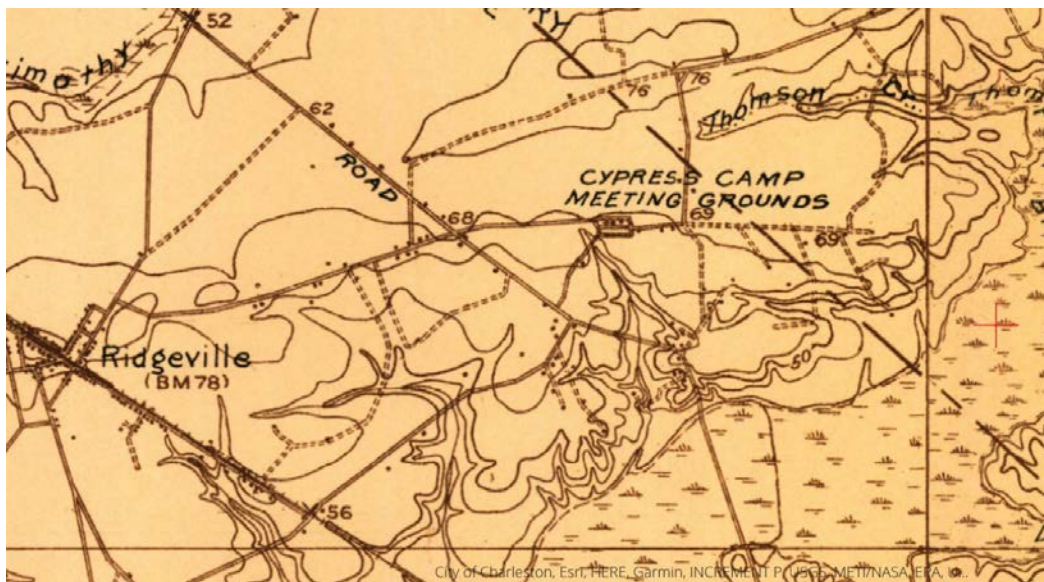
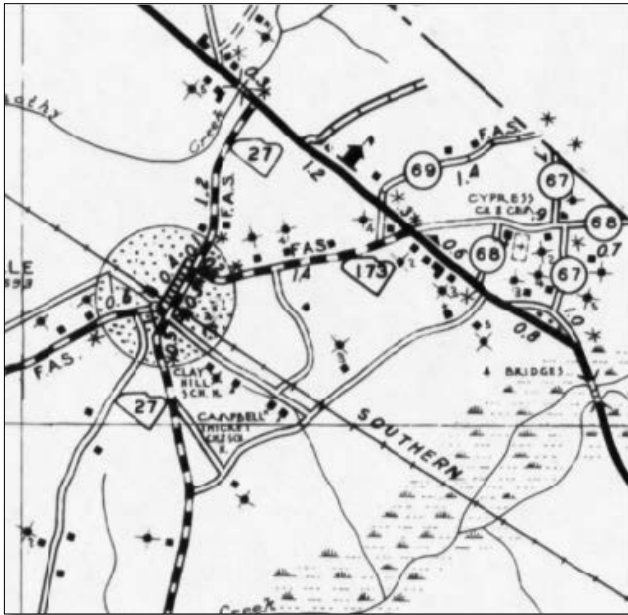


Figure 5.33 USGS Topographic map of land surrounding Cypress Campground in 1919. The map shows the primary wagon trail which ran through the campground at Cypress. USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ *South Carolina, Summerville, 1919, 1919, Map, 1919, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>; South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919, 1919, map, 1919, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.*



*Figure 5.34
South Carolina Department of
Transportation map (1939) shows
that between 1919 and 1939 the
wagon trail which once ran through
Cypress Campground shifted north
of the camp and joined the main
road leading into Ridgeville. –1939
South Carolina Department of
Transportation Map – Roots and
Recall⁶⁹*

Together, these maps suggest that the campground at Cypress had a greater influence over the road system and the development of the surrounding landscape than the other way around. Had the dirt pathway through the camp remained, the site would have changed drastically with the future development of road systems. Figures 6.35 and 6.36 show how the roadways continued to develop around Cypress over the course of eighty years. By 1939, the majority of existing road systems within an eight mile radius surrounding the site had been established. At the time, highway 78 and county roads 173 and 27 had already been paved and the town of Ridgeville had several primary routes leading to its center. The train system coming out of Charleston and heading to Branchville had a train stop a little over two miles southwest of the site, in the city of Ridgeville, within a very short distance of the camp meeting. With increasing sophistication and efficiency in transportation, travelers from greater distances could now reach campgrounds with greater ease and speed.

⁶⁹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

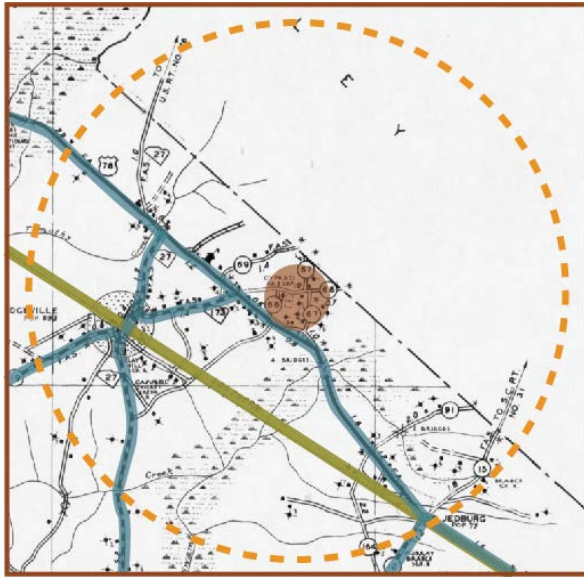


Figure 5.35 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Cypress Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. Roots and Recall.⁷⁰



Figure 5.36 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Cypress Campground in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1969 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. Roots and Recall.⁷¹

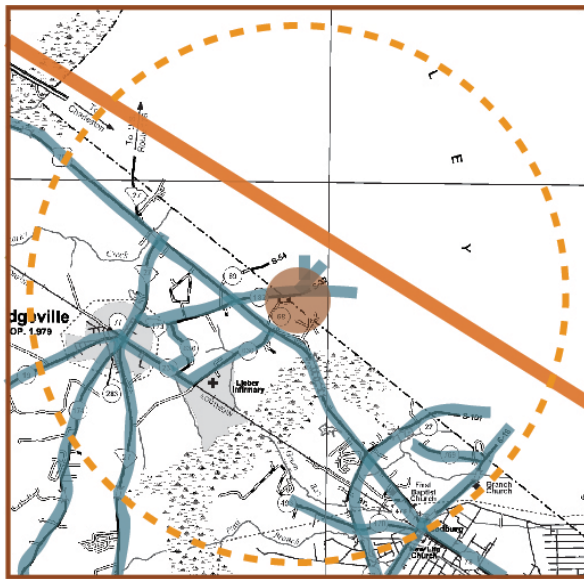


Figure 5.37 Primary and secondary roads surrounding St. Paul Campground in 2016. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 2016 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. Roots and Recall.⁷²

- Rail Roads
- Primary Road Systems
- Interstate Road Systems
- - - 4 Mile Radius Around Site
- Camp Meeting Site

⁷⁰ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

⁷¹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

⁷² General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2016.

Between 1939 and 1969, Interstate 26 was constructed a mile northeast of the campground's location. Exits from the interstate that can be taken to travel into the town of Ridgeville are exist 187 (onto Old Gilliard Road) and exit 194 (onto Jedburg Road). Both interstate exits lead by an indirect path into Ridgeville, which is the closet town that the exits serve. The most direct path that could have been formed between the town of Ridgeville and Interstate 26, would have been along Meyers Mayo Road – the road that passes in front of the campground today. Had interstate exits been placed at the intersection of Meyers Mayo Road and Interstate 26, rather than where they are today, the inevitable development surrounding the road exchange as well as increased vehicular traffic would have destroyed the rural context which the campground now occupies and threatened the campground with abandonment and or demolition by developers for the higher value of its land.

Thankfully, exits 187 and 194 occur northwest and southeast of Cypress Campground and, heavy vehicular traffic to and from the interstate exits move in diverging directions away from the camp meeting grounds at Cypress. Once again, it would seem that the development of the surrounding road system was influenced by the site which Cypress campground occupies.

Just as in the case of Cypress Campground, unpaved roads surrounded Indian Field Campground, and a significant number of wagon trails/dirt roads led to and surrounded the camp site by 1919. The map below (Figure 5.38) comes from a 1919 USGS Topographic study conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It illustrates the interwoven wagon trails just west and northeast of the campground at that time.

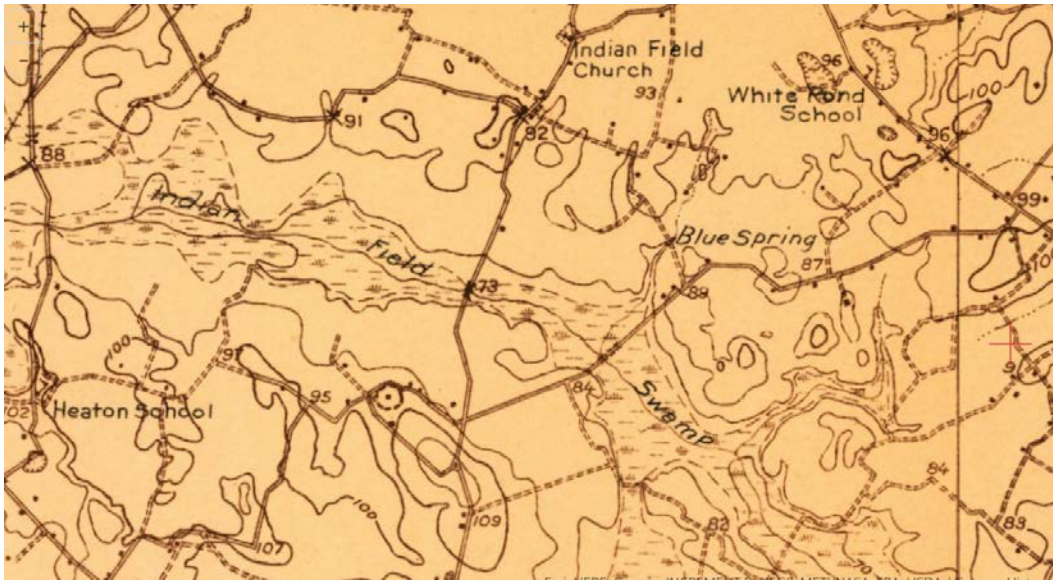


Figure 5.38 USGS Topographic map of land surrounding Indian Field Campground in 1919. The map shows the primary wagon trails which surround the site. USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database.⁷³

By 1939, when the South Carolina Department of Transportation compiled a map of Dorchester County road systems, a significant number of dirt roads had been created, particularly southwest of the site, near the town of St. George, and northeast of the campground (Figure 5.38). Many of the dirt roads are jagged and create awkward transitions between routes. Within an eight mile radius of the site, only two roads had been paved: US Highway 178 and US Highway 15. The only paved road is Indian Field Circle which creates a “U” shaped look off of US Highway 15 and encircles Indian Field Campground. The 1919 map above indicates that this particular road, out of all the other dirt roads within an eight mile radius, was the only one which had been paved in a “bituminous surface.”⁷⁴ It is unknown whether this was a government prompted project or one that which was encouraged by community members attending Indian Field

⁷³ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919; South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920, 1920, Map, 1920, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.

⁷⁴ Specific wording comes from the map’s ledger.

Campground. Either way, the paving of Indian Field Circle reveals the surrounding community's view of landscape preservation surrounding the campground in 1919.

Within twenty years, the majority of the dirt roads within an eight mile radius of the campground had been paved. The paving of these dirt roads leading toward St. George also led to the elimination of excess paths and the straightening of those which remained (Figure 5.39). Additionally, Interstate 95 and Interstate 26 are both constructed between 1960 and 1968. Interstate 95 is roughly three miles due west of the campground and runs in a southwest – northeast direction.

Between 1969 and 2016, few of the road systems have been changed within an eight mile radius of the camp. This is most likely due to the limited amount of land viable for development surrounding the Indian Field Campground. In fact, much of the land which could be developed, had already been developed by 1919. The diagrams above reveal that the Indian Field Swamp which runs from northwest to southeast of the campground, has created a natural development barrier for the site. Without the protection of the swamp, it is hard to believe that the landscape surrounding the site would be as rural as it is today.

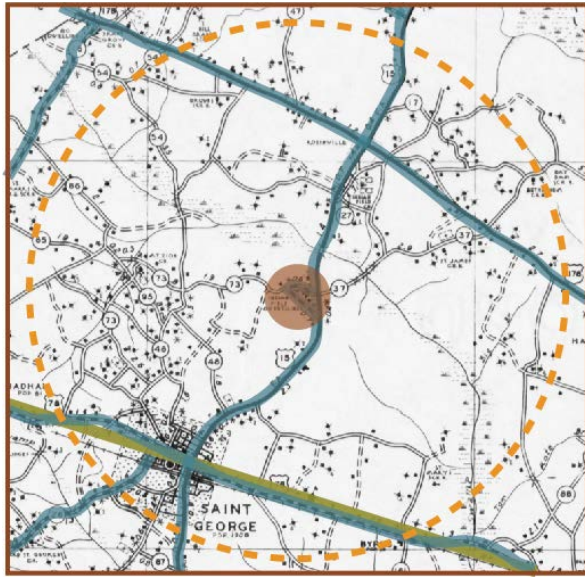


Figure 5.39 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Indian Field Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁷⁵

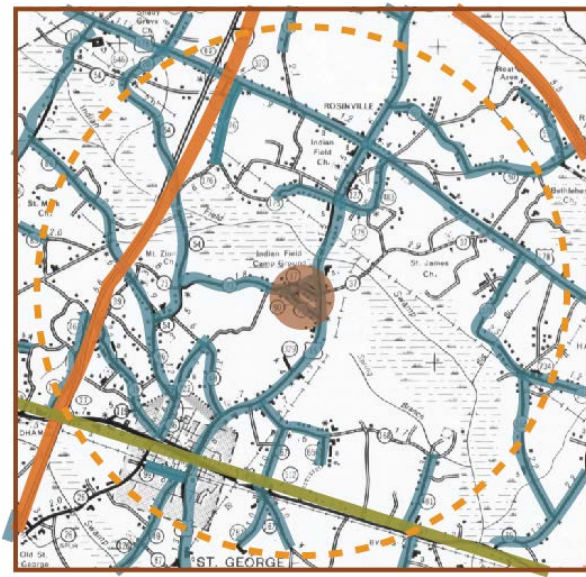


Figure 5.40 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Indian Field Campground in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1969 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. Roots and Recall.⁷⁶

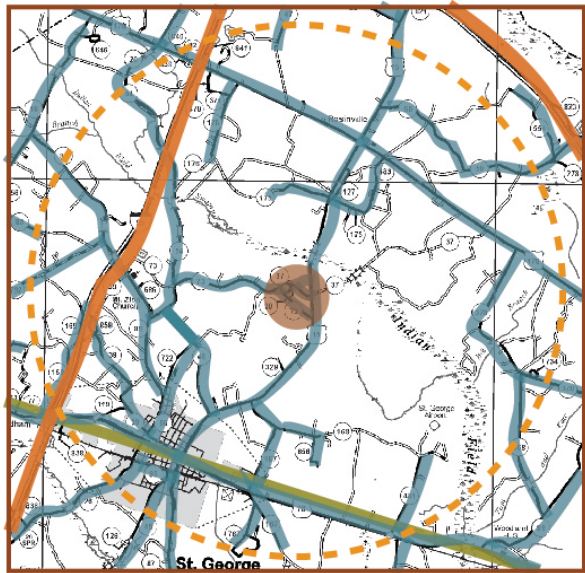


Figure 5.41 Primary and secondary roads surrounding Indian Field Campground in 2016. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 2016 South Carolina Department of Transportation map. Roots and Recall.⁷⁷

- Rail Roads
- Primary Road Systems
- Interstate Road Systems
- - - 4 Mile Radius Around Site
- Camp Meeting Site

⁷⁵ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

⁷⁶ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

⁷⁷ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2016.

After studying the road and transportation systems surrounding St. Paul Campground, it is obvious that of the four case study sites for this project, this site has been the least impacted by the development of roadways. Since 1919, the landscape has been etched with a very similar road layout. Additionally, since 1919, the integration of train transportation has remained in the same location. In fact, the only major addition to the landscape is Interstate 26 about 2 miles northeast of the site, and unlike Cypress and Indian Field, no additional roads around Interstate 26 have appeared within the landscape. This stagnated growth in the landscape could be contributed to the significant amount of wetlands around the camp. Wetlands surrounding the camp restrict the land development into smaller pockets which, by 1939 were developed to capacity. The lack of land development also slowed the increase in density and urban sprawl in the nearby town of Harleyville. For St. Paul campground, this stagnated community growth and development has also preserved the historic integrity of the landscape in which the camp is situated.

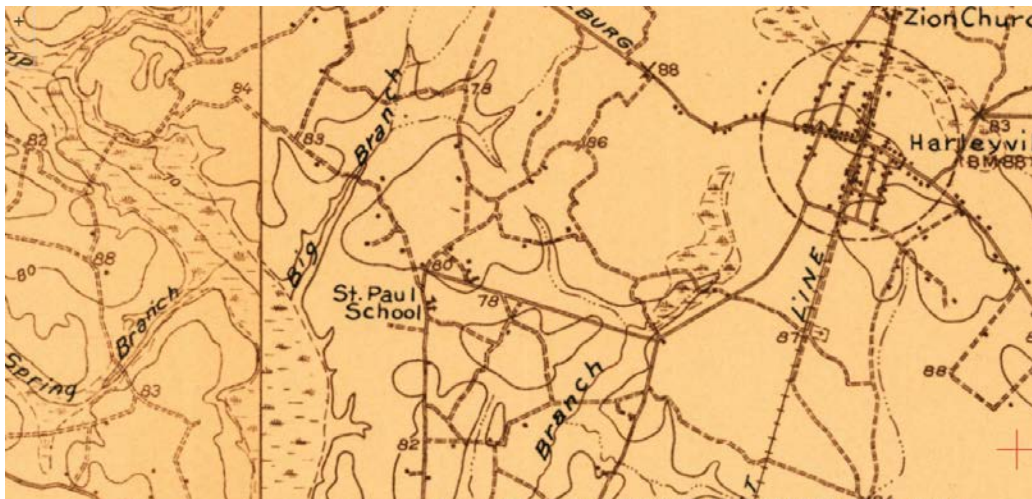


Figure 5.42 USGS Topographic map of the area around St. Paul Campground in 1919. The map shows the primary wagon trails which surround the site. USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database⁷⁸

⁷⁸ South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920; South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919.

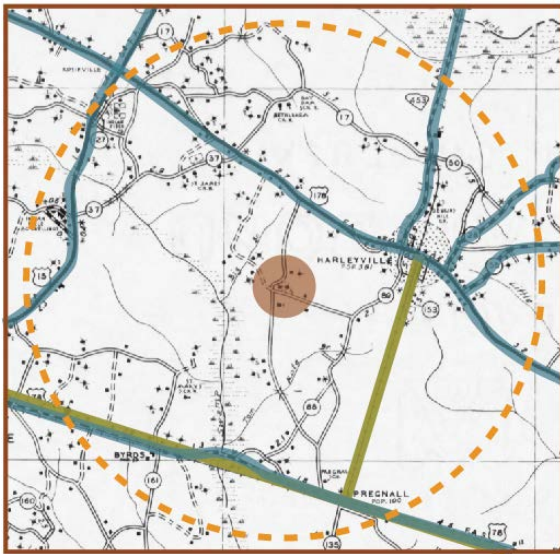


Figure 5.43 Primary and secondary roads surrounding St. Paul Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁷⁹



Figure 5.44 Primary and secondary roads surrounding St. Paul Campground in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 1969 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁸⁰

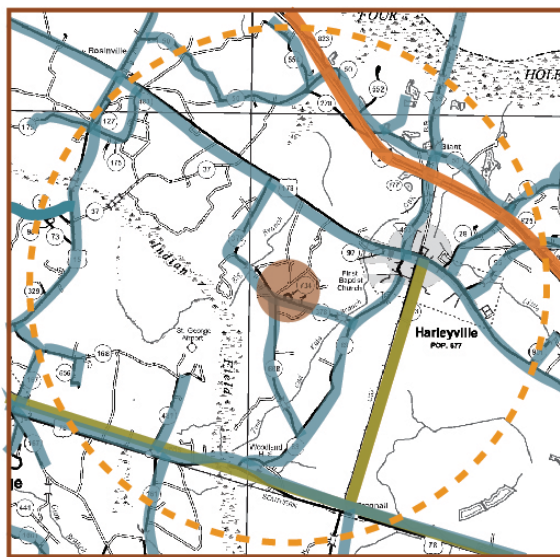


Figure 5.45 Primary and secondary roads surrounding St. Paul Campground in 2016. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay is 2016 South Carolina Department of Transportation map – Roots and Recall.⁸¹

- Rail Roads
- Primary Road Systems
- Interstate Road Systems
- - - 4 Mile Radius Around Site
- Camp Meeting Site

⁷⁹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

⁸⁰ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

⁸¹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2016.

The Impacts of Urban Growth

For many rural settings, their ever increasing threat is urbanization and urban sprawl. The campgrounds within Dorchester and Orangeburg are subject to these changes, though some more than others. Of the four case studies for this project, Cypress Campground and Indian Field Campground appear to have been the most threatened and impacted by urbanization and urban sprawl whereas Cattle Creek and St. Paul are less threatened.

Ridgeville is the closest town to Cypress Campground. When Robert Mills surveyed the land in 1825, Ridgeville did not exist or was not documented. Mills only recorded the junction of two roads – Orangeburgh Road and today's Meyers Mayo Road (Figure 5.46). By 1919, Ridgeville is founded (1920 census, pop. 385), but is primarily composed of four or five streets which converge with one another in a small area. Between 1840 and 1850 Southern Railroad establishes a stop in the middle of town.⁸² By 1939, the Department of Transportation map shows a few well spaced establishments along the four primary roads leading into the center of the town (Figure 4.47). These primary roads leading into town have been paved, but the majority of streets still remained dirt. Within a thirty year period the number of structures within and surrounding the town has significantly increased, especially along U.S. Highway 78. During this town growth, many of the structures were constructed northeast of the town's center and encroached upon the rural setting of Cypress Campground. This northeastward growth out from the town's center (2010 census pop. 1979 persons) continued to be the favorable direction of growth and by 2018, the area of density around the city has nearly doubled (Figure 5.50). If the town of Ridgeville continues to

⁸² Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1840*; Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1850*.

grow at the pace and direction which it has for the past ninety years, the threat of Cypress Campground being overtaken by urban growth and development should be of great concern to the camp's members. Placed within an urban setting, the campground's landscape would most certainly lose its historic integrity, and the probability that the camp would continue to function in the same way is small.⁸³

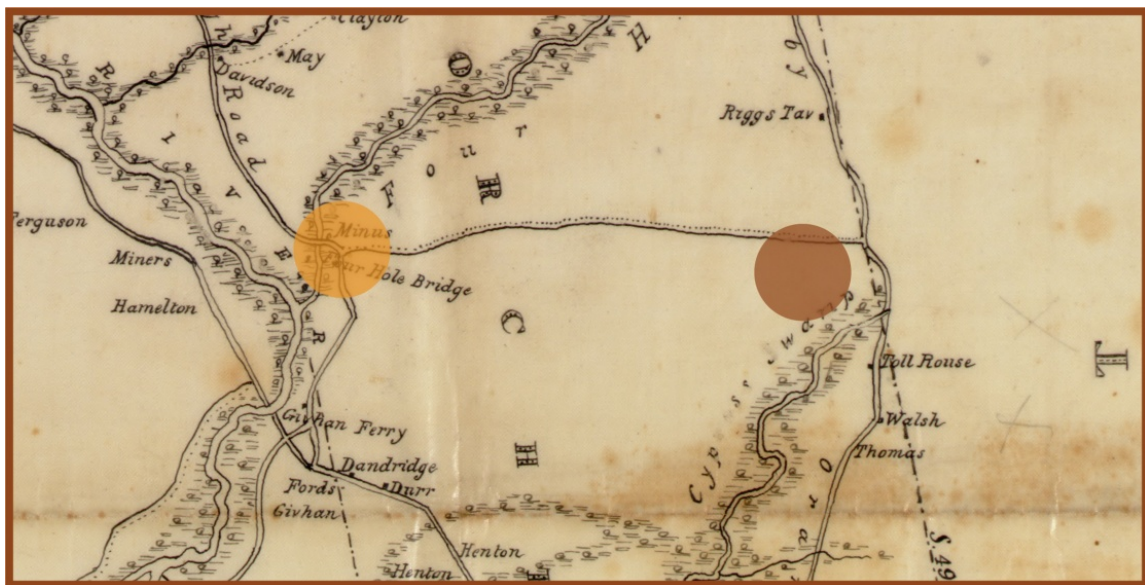


Figure 5.46 Location of Cypress Campground (circle, right) and its proximity to the future town (circle, left) of Ridgeville, South Carolina in 1825. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Robert Mills, 1825. Library of Congress.⁸⁴

⁸³ Forstalls, "Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990."

⁸⁴ Mills, *Colleton District, South Carolina*.

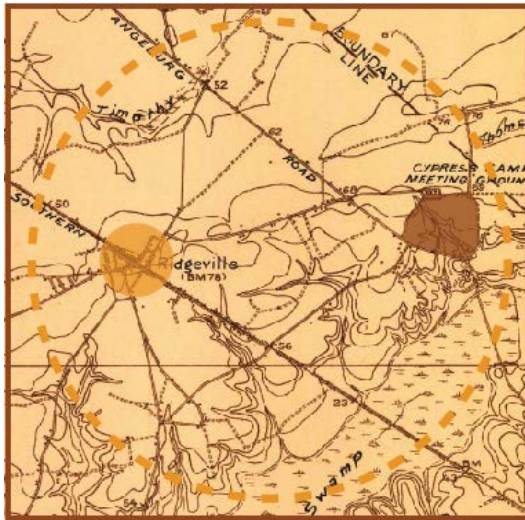


Figure 5.47 Cypress Campground and its proximity to the future town of Ridgeville, South Carolina in 1919. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Department of the Interior, 1920. United States Geological Survey⁸⁵.

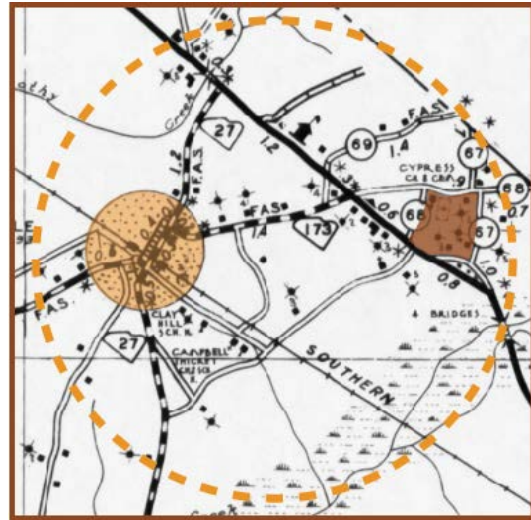


Figure 5.48 Cypress Campground and its proximity to the town of Ridgeville (population 590), South Carolina in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. Roots & Recall⁸⁶

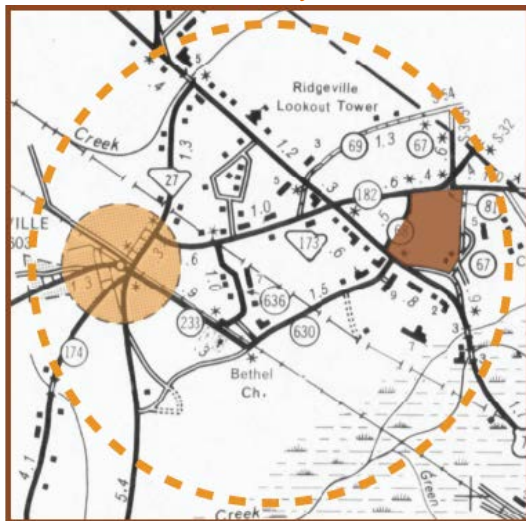


Figure 5.49 Cypress Campground and its proximity to the town of Ridgeville, South Carolina in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. Roots & Recall⁸⁷

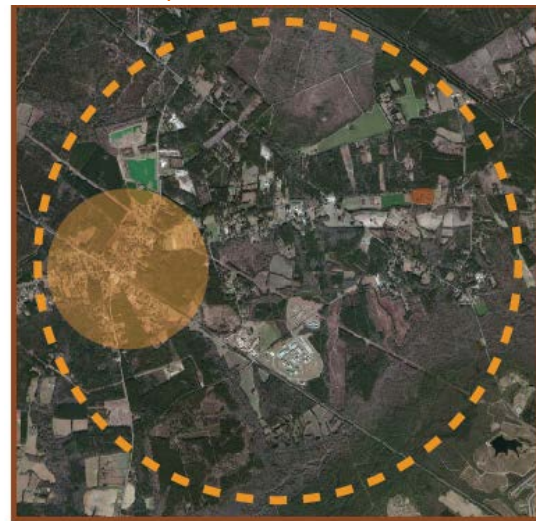


Figure 5.50 Cypress Campground and its proximity to the town of Ridgeville, South Carolina in 2018. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Bing Maps.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919; South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920.

⁸⁶ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939, Map, 1939, Roots and Recall, <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/dorchester/buildings/dorchester-county-scdot-maps/>.

⁸⁷ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

Similar to Cypress, Indian Field Campground has also felt the stresses and strains of urbanization and urban sprawl. The number of establishments surrounding the location the future campground would occupy has been minimal. However, prior to the founding of the campground, the town of St. George had already begun to welcome urban development by establishing a train stop in the center of its town. A 1840s map illustrating the railroad stops along the Charleston – Hamburg rail-line shows St. George as one of the nine stops that the train would make along its journey (Figure 5.21). By 1919, the town of St. George had a well defined gridded street system making up its city center (Figure 5.51). The map shows a handful of structures which are greatly dispersed between the four miles of land that separates the town from the campground. The map of 1939 shows that the street system within the city limits continued to be refined and developed but the city's outward growth away from the city center was very minimal over the twenty year timeframe (Figure 5.52). However, what is drastically different between 1919 and 1939 is the significant number of structures which were established outside of the city's town limit. The map shows nearly three times the number of structures within the four miles circle than what were there twenty years prior! The majority of these new structures are concentrated to the northwest of the town where the major road development outside of the town took place. Between 1939 and 1969, the northwest area of St. George becomes more densely populated with structures. Additionally, the US Highway 15 which runs in front of the campground and toward the town's center becomes significantly developed during this time period. The areas along this road which were once vacant are in 1969 occupied with structures. The town limits of St. George also exhibited their first major growth in urban sprawl in every direction. The number of

⁸⁸ Microsoft Corporation, "Bing Maps," Web mapping, Virtual globe, Bing Maps, December 2005, <https://www.bing.com/maps>.

major road systems leading into the town has also increased by 1969 and they provide easy access into town from all directions.

Today, in 2018, an aerial view of St. George shows that the city limits have continued to grow outward and its density within its city center has significantly increased (Figure 5.54). Like the campground at Cypress, the landscape surrounding Indian Field has drastically changed since the time of its establishment in 1848, and its historic landscape is in jeopardy.



Figure 5.51 Indian Field Campground and its proximity to the future town of St. George, SC in 1919. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Department of the Interior, 1920. United States Geological Survey.⁸⁹



Figure 5.52 Indian Field Campground and its proximity to the future town of St. George, SC in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. Roots & Recall⁹⁰

⁸⁹ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919; South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920.

⁹⁰ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.



Figure 5.53 Indian Field Campground and its proximity to the future town of St. George, SC in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. *Roots & Recall*⁹¹

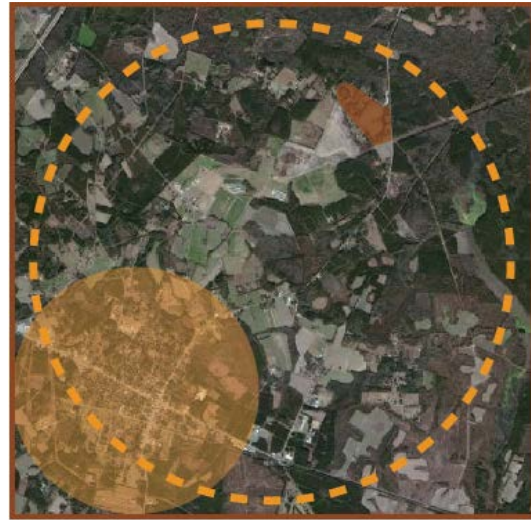


Figure 5.54 Indian Field Campground and its proximity to the future town of St. George, SC in 2018 Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Bing Maps.⁹²

⁹¹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

⁹² Microsoft Corporation, "Bing Maps."

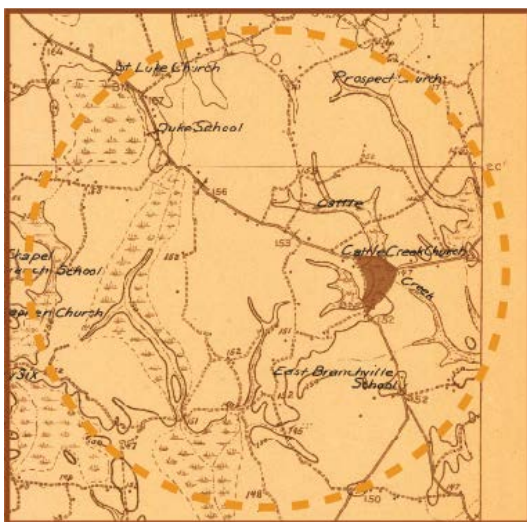


Figure 5.55 Cattle Creek Campground in 1919. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Department of the Interior, 1920. United States Geological Survey.⁹³



Figure 5.56 Cattle Creek Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. Roots & Recall⁹⁴



Figure 5.57 Diagram of Cattle Creek Campground in 2018. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Bing Maps.⁹⁵

⁹³ South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920; Department of the Interior and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Carolina, Bowman Quadrangle, 1920, 1920, Map, 1920, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.

⁹⁴ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

⁹⁵ Microsoft Corporation, "Bing Maps."

The story of surrounding land development looks different for the campgrounds of Cattle Creek and St. Paul. Cattle Creek, which was originally placed within the wetlands, had little to no establishments between the campground and the nearest town, which would have been the town of Orangeburgh in 1825.⁹⁶ Today, Cattle Creek Campground is centered between the two small towns of Bowman and Branchville, both of which are five to six miles away from the camp. One would anticipate that the city of Branchville, which was one of the early train station stops between Charleston and Hamburg,⁹⁷ would be the more likely of the two towns to have contributed to urban encroachment of Cattle Creek's campground, however, it has not. Likewise, the town of Bowman has seen little outward expansion from its town (Figures 6.55-6.57). Today, the rural setting in which Cattle Creek was originally placed still appears to be intact, as does the site around St. Paul Campground.

The town of Harleyville is the closest town center to the campground at St. Paul. Comparing the growth of Harleyville between 1919 and 1939, there appears to be little sprawl or growth in urban density (Figures 6.58 and 6.59). Between 1939 and 1969 Harleyville has not increased in urban density, but it has experienced a subtle sprawl west and southwest of the town's center (Figures 6.59 and 6.60). In fact, the growth that has occurred southwest of the town limits has been concentrated around the location of the campground. This could be attributed to the new roads which were designed and paved around the campground's site. Oddly though, when looking at a 2018 aerial photograph of the campground and its surrounding landscape, there does not seem to

⁹⁶ Robert Mill's Atlas depicts on a small handful of landmarkings between Cattle Creek's location and the city of Orangeburgh which is nearly fifteen miles northwest.

⁹⁷ Lewis, *South Carolina Railroads - 1840*. A map of the Charleston- Hamburg railroad marks the towns in which the train stopped in. The 1840s map of the rail line shows Branchville as one of the nine original stops.

be a significant amount of development, or urban growth. Comparing the amount of growth in urban density and sprawl over the past century, it does not appear that the campground at St. Paul has experienced any significant change in its historic landscape, nor does it appear likely to experience this stress in the near future.

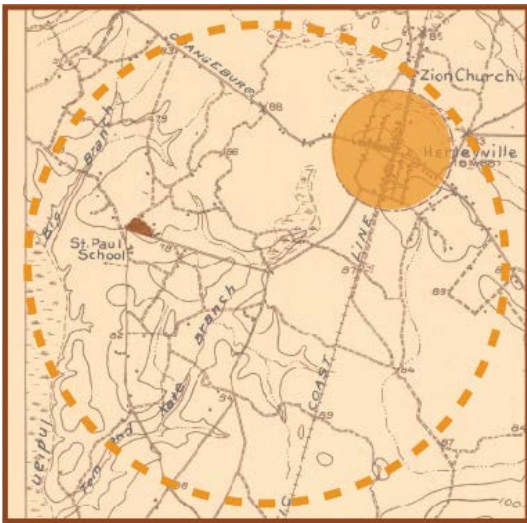


Figure 5.58 St. Paul Campground in 1919. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Department of the Interior, 1920. United States Geological Survey.⁹⁸

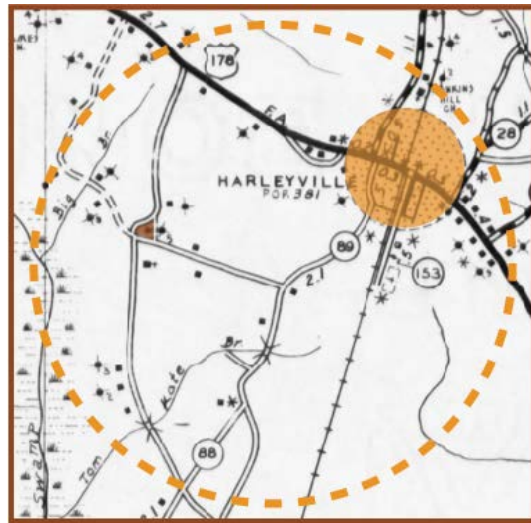


Figure 5.59 St. Paul Campground in 1939. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. Roots & Recall⁹⁹

⁹⁸ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919.

⁹⁹ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1939.

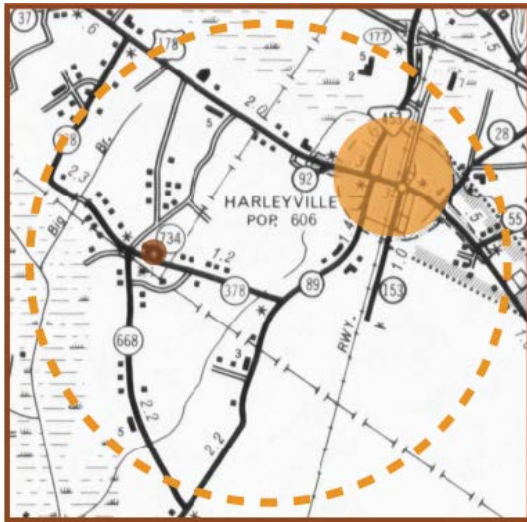


Figure 5.60 Diagram of St. Paul Campground and its proximity to the town of Harleyville, SC in 1969. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by S.C. Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation. *Roots & Recall*¹⁰⁰

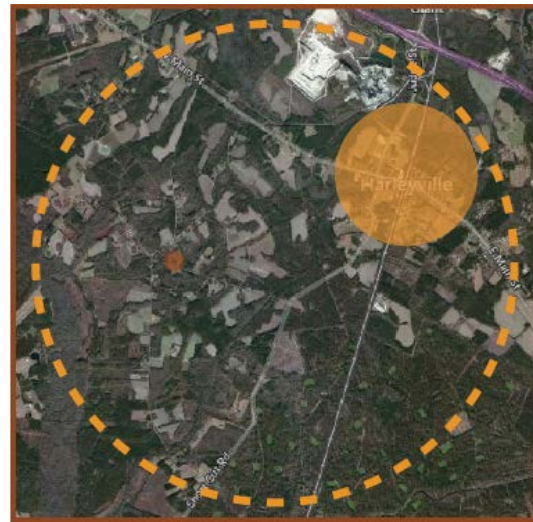


Figure 5.61 Diagram of St. Paul Campground and its proximity to the town of Harleyville, SC in 2018. Diagram by author. Diagram underlay by Bing Maps.¹⁰¹

Recognizing the increasingly urban environment of each of these camp meeting grounds is important because it acknowledges the slow removal of the rural landscape original to these historic sites. Understanding past and continuing development can provide a warning of what the future holds. For alert and prudent stewards of these historic landscapes, these analyses provide an opportunity for precautionary measures that preserve the historic integrity of these camp meeting grounds.

¹⁰⁰ General Highway Map, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 1969.

¹⁰¹ Microsoft Corporation, "Bing Maps."

/// CHAPTER 6 : CAMPGROUND SITES

The ways in which spaces inside a camp meeting ground are organized, used and experienced are very tightly connected to both nature and people. A site's topography, micro-climate, and geometry affect how a camp took root within the landscape. In turn, the way in which a camp's components occupy a site impacts how occupants organize functions within a camp, move through and around space, and also how people connect with their neighbors. This chapter analyzes the spaces at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul and the interrelated and interactive relationships that occur among camp structures, camp functions, site-specific environments and the people who occupy their spaces.

Site Topography

Reverend B.W. Gorham outlined in his *Camp Meeting Manual* several important site specific characteristics he thought essential for a successful camp meeting. The ninth criterion in his list considers the levelness of the site's topography.¹ Though each site has its own unique topography, Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campground each met Gorham's site specification by having a relatively flat ground plane (Figure 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4). However, the low-lying regions of Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties are covered with inlets and swamps adding a level of difficulty in meeting Gorham's site requirements. Out of necessity, each of the camps needed to be positioned close enough to a primary water supply but they also need to

¹ Rev. B.W. Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual: A Practical Book for The Camp Ground* (Cornhill, Boston: H.V. Design, 1854).



Figure 6.1 Enlarged portion of a 1919 USGS Topographic map of the area around Cattle Creek Campground..USGS Topographic Map.United States Geological Survey Database²

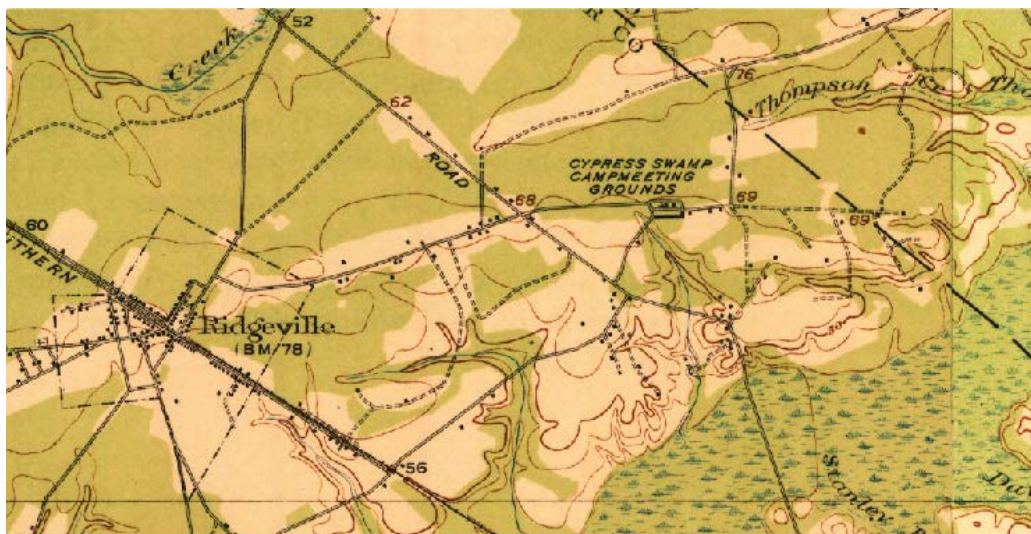


Figure 6.2 Enlarged portion of a USGS Topographic map of the area around Cypress Campground in 1920. USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database³

² South Carolina, Summerville, 1919, 1919, Map, 1919, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>; South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1919, 1919, map, 1919, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.

³ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle, 1920, Map, 1920, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>; South Carolina, Summerville Quadrangle, 1920, 1920, Map, 1920, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>.

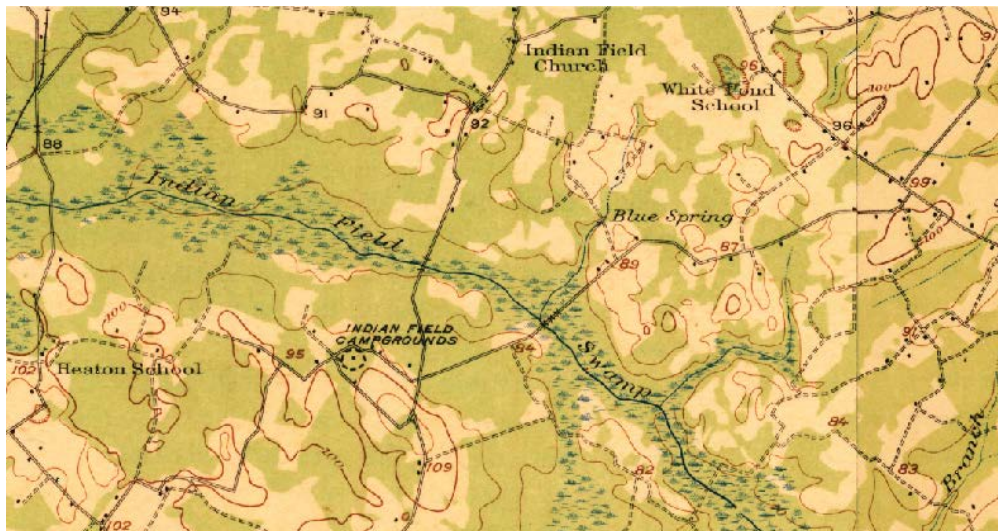


Figure 6.3 Enlarged portion of a USGS Topographic map of the area around Indian Field Campground in 1921 .USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database.⁴

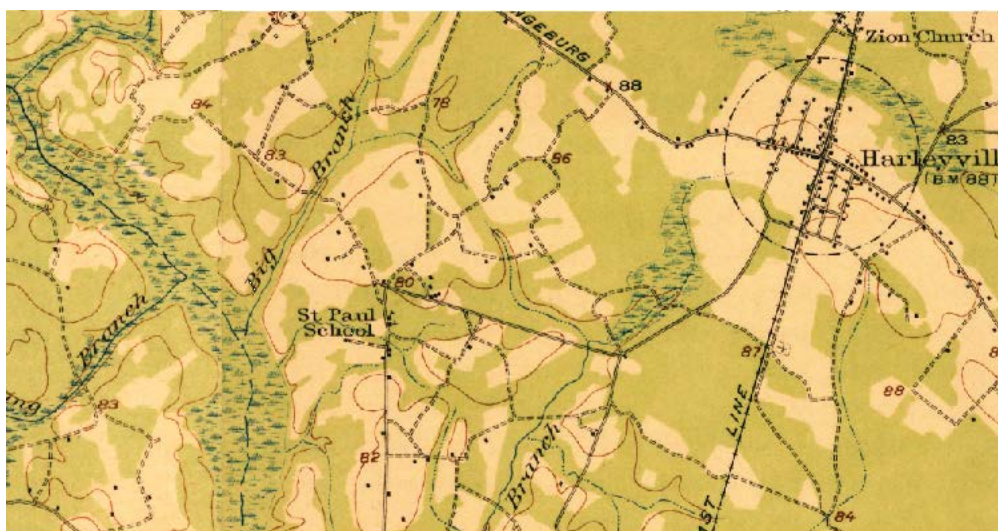


Figure 6.4 Enlarged portion of a USGS Topographic map of the area around St. Paul Campground in 1920. .USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database⁵

⁴ South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920, 1920, Map, 1920, Historic Topographic Maps, United States Geological Survey Database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#12/33.2123/-80.4525>; South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle.

⁵ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle; South Carolina, St George Quadrangle, 1920.

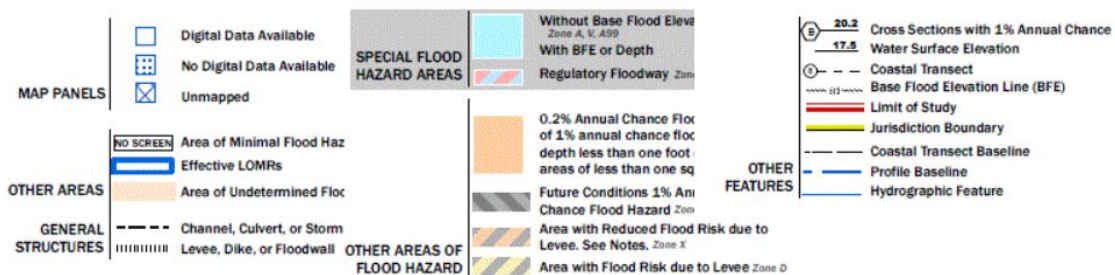


Figure 6.5 FIRM Flood map of Cattle Creek Campground. Map produced by FEMA⁶

⁶ "FEMA," Flood Information, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018, <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/>.

be situated on high ground so that the camps were not inundated by the inlets and swamps.

Cattle Creek Campground is unique from the other campgrounds in this study because it is surrounded primarily by swamp land. Looking at the 1919 topography map, it becomes clear that the particular area of land on which Cattle Creek United Methodist Church and Cattle Creek Campground are sited was selected on high ground (Figure 6.1). Though much of the surrounding area land is considered a swamp, the site of the church and campground are elevated approximately three feet higher than the surrounding swampland. The area of high ground is not large but adequate for the church and campground. Area around the campground is relatively flat and of the same elevation level as the swamp for several miles. The 2018 FIRM diagram below (Figure 6.5) zones the church and campground in an “Area of Minimal Flood Hazard.” However, it should be noted that the area of study with regard to the swamp’s flood zone ends just south of the location of the church and camp. This is indicated by the two small red lines which truncate the swamp's flood zone on the map.

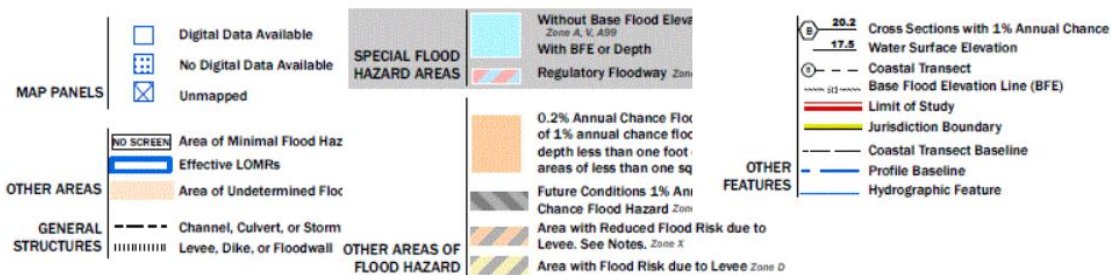


Figure 6.6 FIRM Flood map of Cypress Campground and its surrounding area. Map produced by FEMA⁷

Cypress also occupies a site close to a swamp. Comparing Cypress Swamp to Cattle Creek's, the swamp by Cypress campground has a much wider floodway area than Cattle Creek's (Figure 6.5 and 6.6). Additionally, the 2018 FIRM map places much of Cypress Swamp into the special flood hazard area which is indicated by pink and blue

⁷ "FEMA."

horizontal strips. However, unlike the land surrounding Cattle Creek, there is significant change in topography elevation between the swamp and the campground at Cypress (Figure 6.2). From the swap to the campsite, the elevation rises nearly forty feet, placing the camp well above the swamps floodway and in an area with minimal flooding. After the sharp incline and reaching an elevation of sixty feet above sea level, the campground, and the land north of it maintain a relatively constant elevation for several miles. The surrounding topography and landscape is probably similar to the site characteristics Gorham encouraged for selecting a camp meeting site. The leveled plane of the camp provides enough space for the camp's tents to be easily established while the steep land change provides the camp protection from flooding from the nearby water.

Indian Field Swamp bisects the intervening land between Indian Field Campground and St. Paul Campground. Indian Field Campground sits southwest of the swamp where the topography steadily rises from eighty-four feet above sea level to one hundred and nine feet above sea level (Figure 6.3). However, Indian Field Camp does not occupy the highest flat plane of land, but rather is situated on a ridge with an elevation of ninety-five feet. The camp is still nearly eleven feet above the swamp and safe from being flooded by its primary water source. The 2018 FIRM maps confirm this, showing the area of minimal flooding from the swamp (Figure 6.7). Though there is higher ground adjacent to the camp's location, none of these elevation planes provided enough space for the camp.

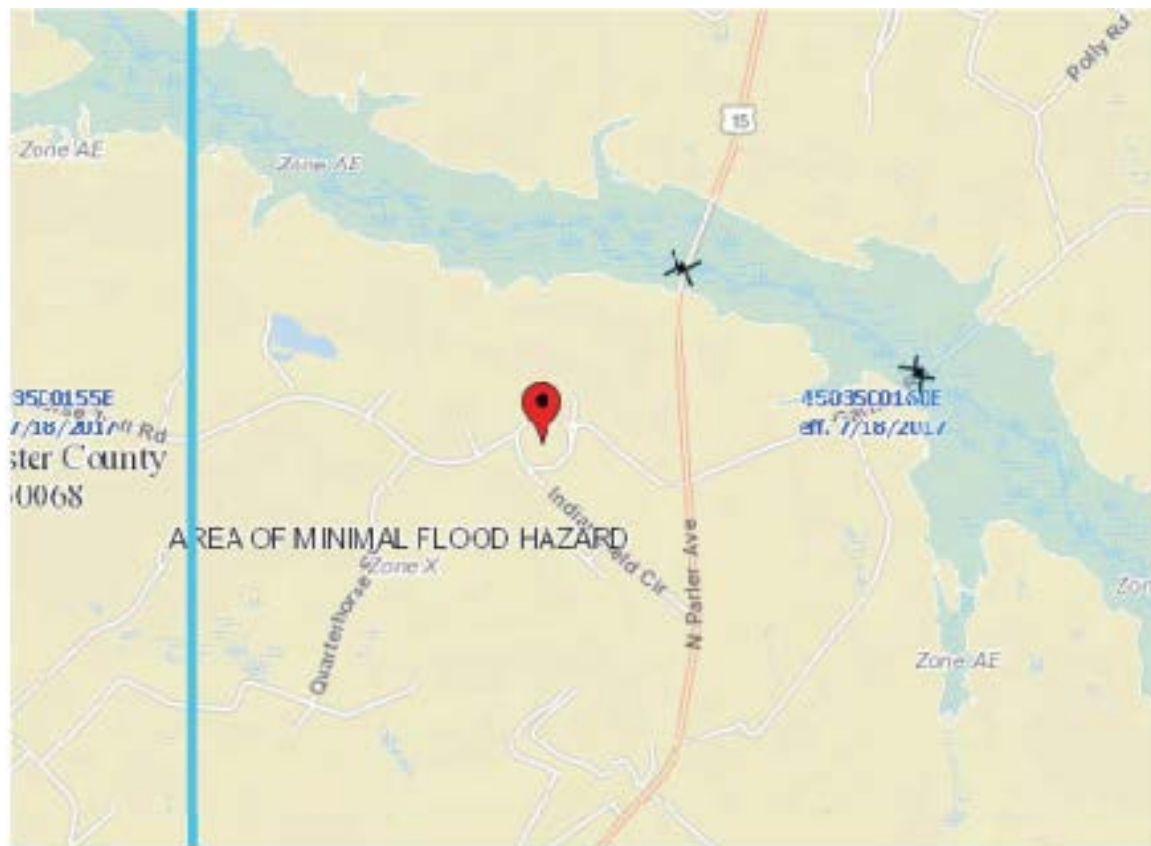


Figure 6.7 FIRM Flood map of Indian Field Campground and its surrounding area.

Map produced by FEMA⁸

⁸ “FEMA.”

“FEMA.”



Figure 6.8 FIRM Flood map of St. Paul Campground and its surrounding area. Map produced by FEMA⁹

The east side of the swamp near St. Paul campground also floods very minimally (Figure 6.8). This is particularly important for the site of St. Paul because there is very little change in elevation between Indian Field Swamp and the site (Figure 6.4). In fact, the site is located at one of the lowest elevation points for several miles. Perhaps what

⁹ "FEMA."

keeps this site from flooding is that it is positioned 1.1 miles away from the flood way of the swamp.

After looking at each camp's topography map and FIRM map, it is apparent that each camp site used a hierarchy of requirements to select its ideal location. Each of the camps was first chosen for its proximity to water and then for being above or out of reach of a flood zone. Thirdly, sites with very little topography change throughout the camp's ground were chosen for the ease of building structures, pedestrian movement, and historically, animal and wagon/buggy movement.

Climate Conditions of Dorchester and Orangeburg County

Climate plays a role in how a site is used and experienced. More than just thermal temperatures, climatic factors of a site include the dominant wind directions, sun orientation, rainy seasons and dry seasons, etc. Additionally, climatic factors often influence how spaces are organized and designed on both large and small scales. For example, porches are an architectural response to specific climatic conditions on the site. Without porches, or people occupying the site outside of their tents, the space within the campground would look, feel and function very differently than the campgrounds in Dorchester and Orangeburg County. It is the site's occupation by people that makes these spaces special. Because of this, it is worth studying the climatic conditions and site organization at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and Cypress campgrounds in order to understand what characteristics makes these exterior environments enticing to their occupants.

The climate of Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties is what would be anticipated for counties located within the southeastern region of the United States. The Köppen Climatic Classification Map shows that both Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties sit within the Humid Subtropical Climate of South Carolina (Figure 6.9). Areas within a humid subtropical climate characteristically have hot, humid summers and mild winters.¹⁰ The Köppen Climatic Classification Map proves useful in identifying the overall regional climate for the area. However, the Köppen map does not provide climate information at the micro level. To gain a better understanding of the micro climate where Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul camps are located, Climate Consultant 6.0 was used.¹¹ The Climate Consultant 6.0 software was also able to provide climate data specific to the month of July and October which are the camp meeting months for the camps in this study.

¹⁰ *Köppen Climatic Types of the United States*, accessed February 24, 2018, https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c3/US_50_states_K%C3%B6ppen.svg; “Interactive United States Köppen Climate Classification Map,” Climatic Map Provider, Plant Maps, accessed February 24, 2018, <http://www.plantmaps.com/koppen-climate-classification-map-united-states.php>.

¹¹ Climate Consultant 6.0 provides climate data for a specific location. The software uses weather data from EPW (Energy Plus Weather) files. The EPW files used for this study were downloaded from the United States Department of Energy’s EnergyPlus website. The closest towns with EPW files that the United States Department of Energy’s EnergyPlus website had were Columbia, South Carolina and Charleston, South Carolina. While both towns are found within the same climatic region, the micro climate of Columbia, South Carolina was more similar to Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties than Charleston. The primary difference between Columbia and Charleston is that Columbia is an inland city like Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties and Charleston is a coastal city which takes advantage of ocean breezes and has a more humid environment. It should be noted that though much of the weather data was provided by Climate Consultant, the information that the software provided was reinterpreted through author made diagrams in order to be more site specific for each camp meeting site in this study.

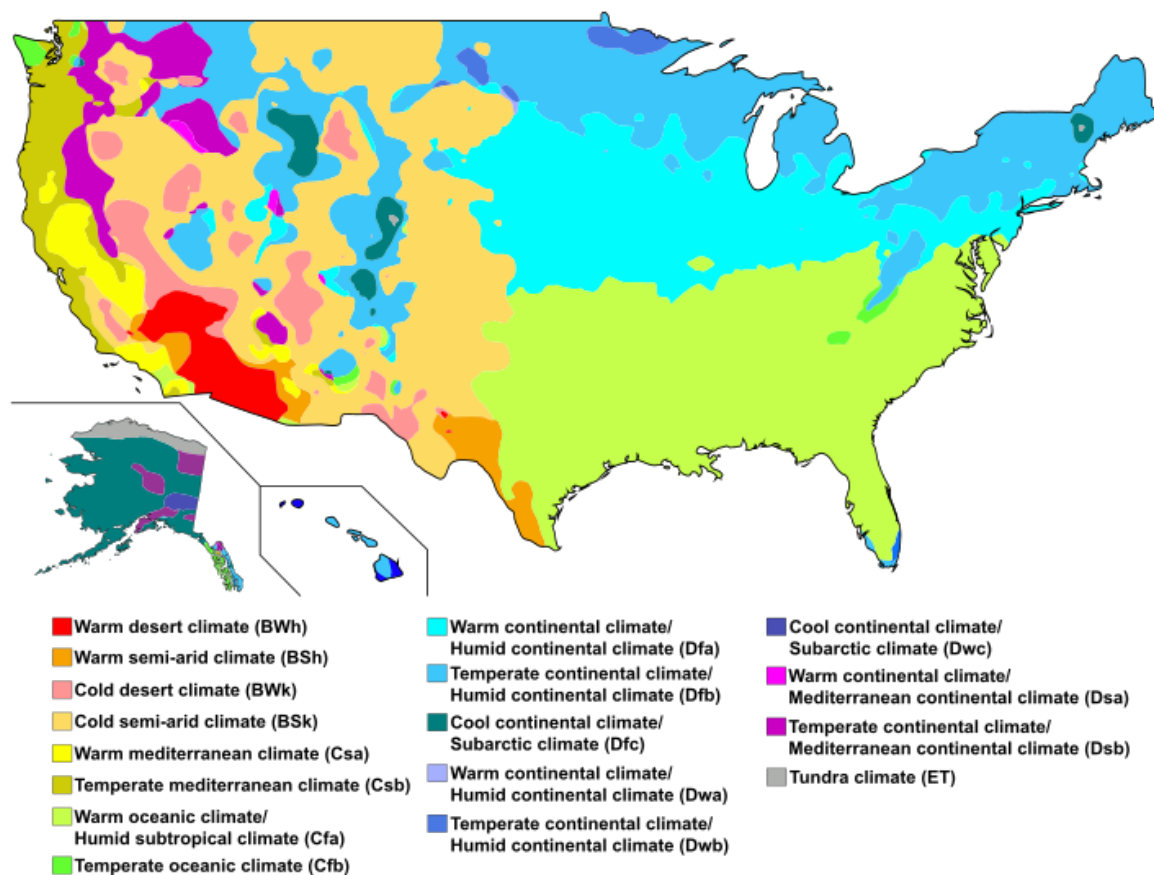


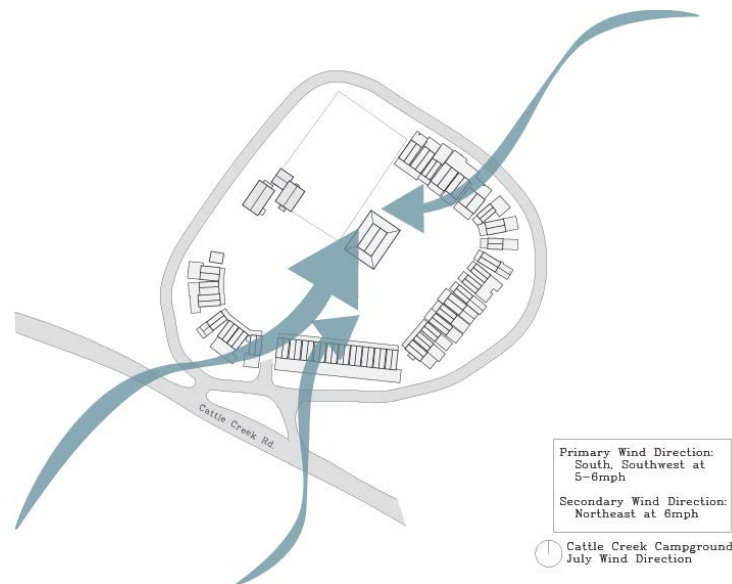
Figure 6.9 Köppen Climatic Classification Map of the United States. PRISM Climatic Group, https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c3/US_50_states_K%C3%B6ppen.svg¹²

Cattle Creek Campground is unique in this study, in that this camp meeting week is during the month of July, when all the rest hold their annual meeting during the month of October. For the month of July, the hot and humid climate of Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties has a daily average high temperature of ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit with nightly low average temperatures of seventy two degrees Fahrenheit.

¹² Köppen Climatic Types of the United States.

The primary and secondary winds for July come from the southwest, south and north east around six miles an hour (Figure 6.10).¹³

The great majority of the tents at Cattle Creek take advantage of the prevailing winds through their architectural designs and orientation. Large slat vents and window openings are commonly found on both gable ends of the tents at Cattle Creek. Openings on both first and second floors allow the air to move freely throughout the structure, and keep the air circulating inside. Additionally, the majority of tents orient their gable ends toward the prevailing winds on the site which allows most of the tents to funnel seasonal breezes through the long axis of their structure and keep the tent as cool as possible.



*Figure 6.10 Prevailing wind patterns across the site at Cattle Creek Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.*

¹³ UCLA Energy Design Group, *Climate Consultant 6.0*, version 6.0, Climate Consultant 6.0, English (UCLA Energy Design Group, n.d.), <http://www.energy-design-tools.aud.ucla.edu/>.



Image 6.1 Tent 34 at Cattle Creek shows open slat ventilation strategies incorporated into many tents. October 2017. Image by author.

Early designers of the site also considered the sun's orientation, length of day and its heat. During the month of July, the sun rises around six thirty and sets around eight thirty - this amounts to nearly fourteen hours of daylight on an average day (Figure 6.11). A sun shading diagram created by Climate Consultant, shows how much sun shading is needed given the season (Figure 6.12). The red dots on the chart indicate the times of day where shading is needed from sunlight in order to maintain comfort. Times of day which are comfortable without shading are indicated with yellow dots, and times of day which are cooler than comfort level are blue.¹⁴ In order to create a more thermally comfortable space, like a porch, during the month of July, sun shading is needed at

¹⁴ UCLA Energy Design Group.

Cattle Creek from seven in the morning to seven at night! A Psychrometric Chart is another tool that can be used to determine passive cooling strategies that can extend the comfort range for occupants in a given environment (Figure 6.13). A Psychrometric Chart uses a graph system to chart a geographic region's dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures in the x-axis and humidity levels in the y-axis. Occupant comfort levels associated with specific passive design strategies are plotted on top of the chart to graphically illustrate appropriate design strategies given specific temperature and humidity.

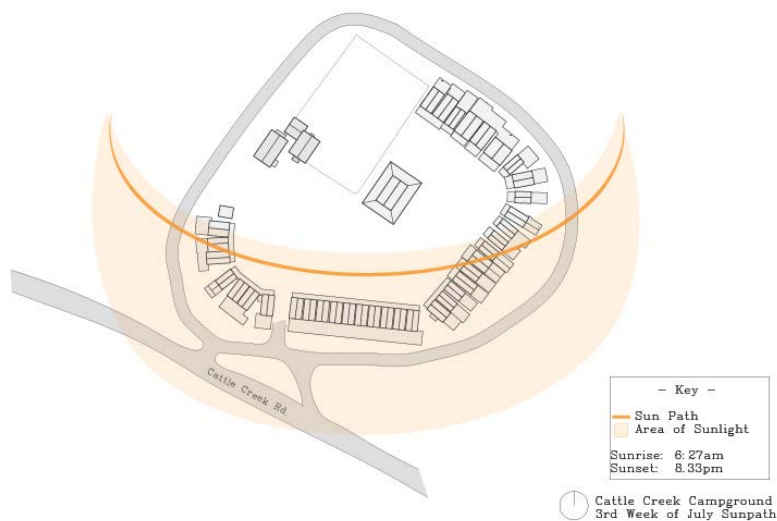


Figure 6.11 Sun path at Cattle Creek Campground.

Illustration and diagram by author.

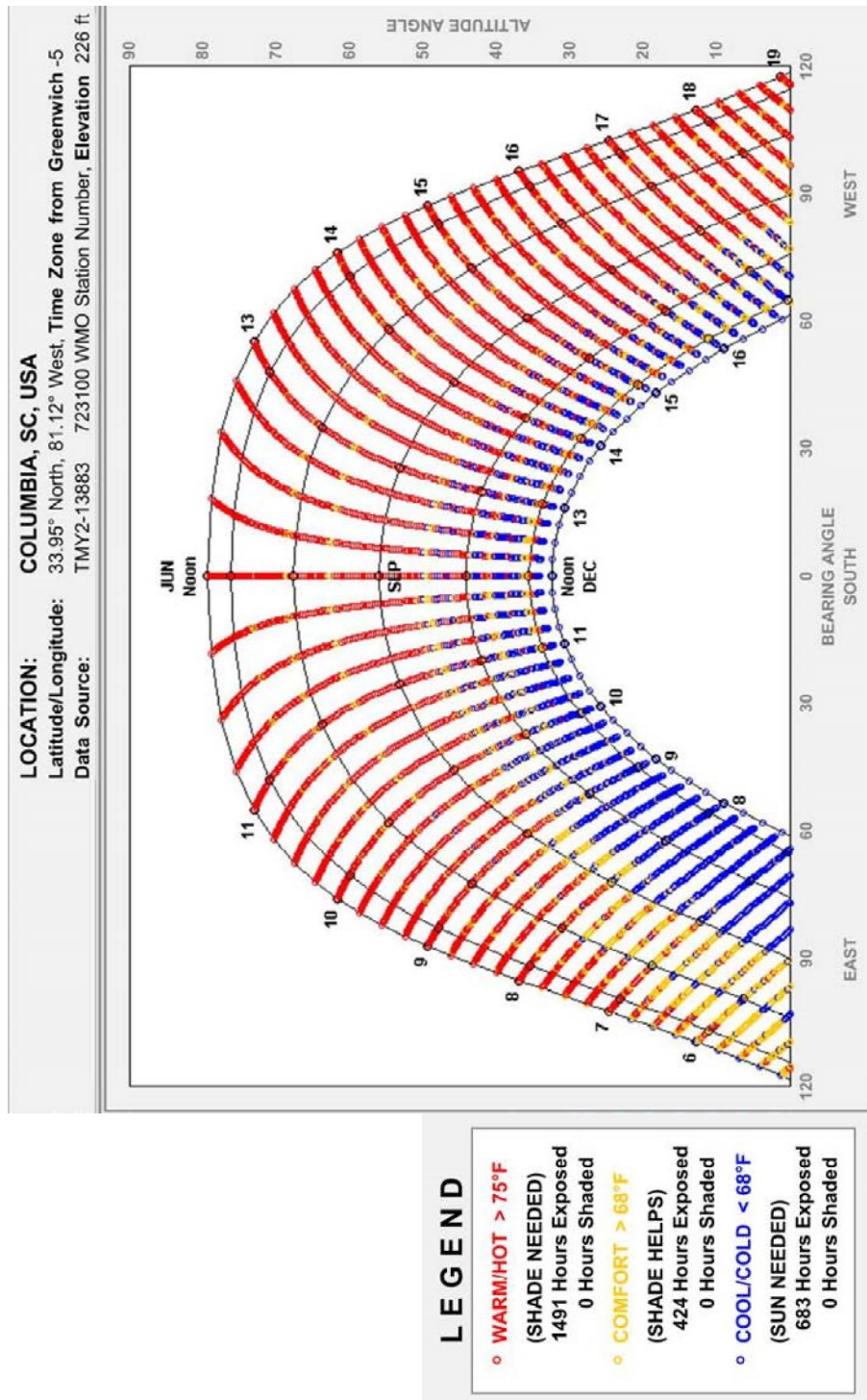


Figure 6.12 Sun shading diagram. Diagram produced by UCLA Energy Design Group.
 Climate Consultant 6.0¹⁵

¹⁵ UCLA Energy Design Group.

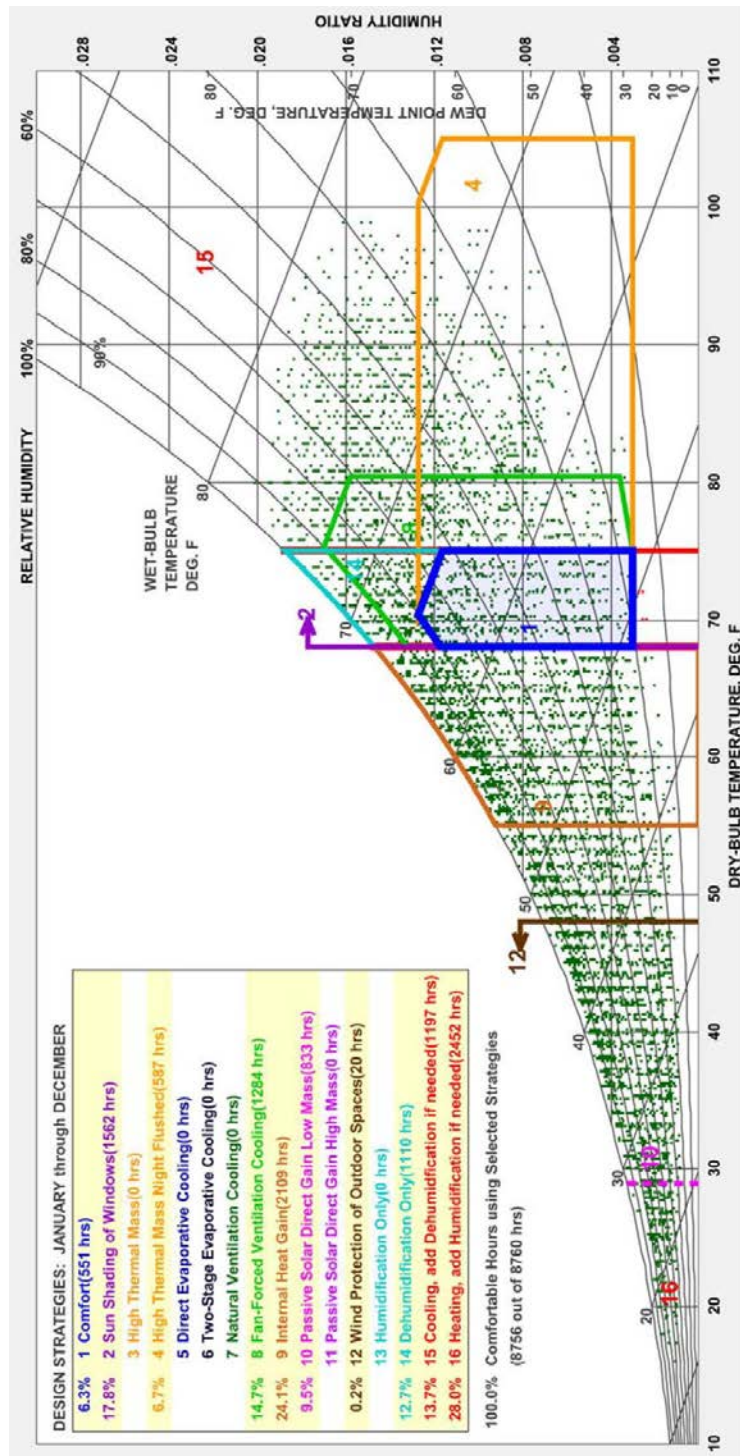


Figure 6.13 Psychrometric Chart. Diagram produced by UCLA Energy Design Group. Climate Consultant 6.0¹⁶

¹⁶ UCLA Energy Design Group.

Early tent designers at Cattle Creek were aware of the significant amount of sunlight that spaces on the site would receive during July and responded by integrating several sun responsive design strategies into the camp's design. Spaces within the camp and their relationship to the sun and people are considered in the orientation and design of structures across the site. Nearly half of the tents at the camp are oriented so that their front porch, where most people spend their time, faces north. People sitting on this side of the camp will have very consistent daylight with little glare or sunlight in their eyes. Additionally, being sheltered from direct sunlight coming from the south helps create a cooler environment on the north side of the tent. The height and close spacing of the tents also provides increased shade during the day, thus keeping spaces cooler.

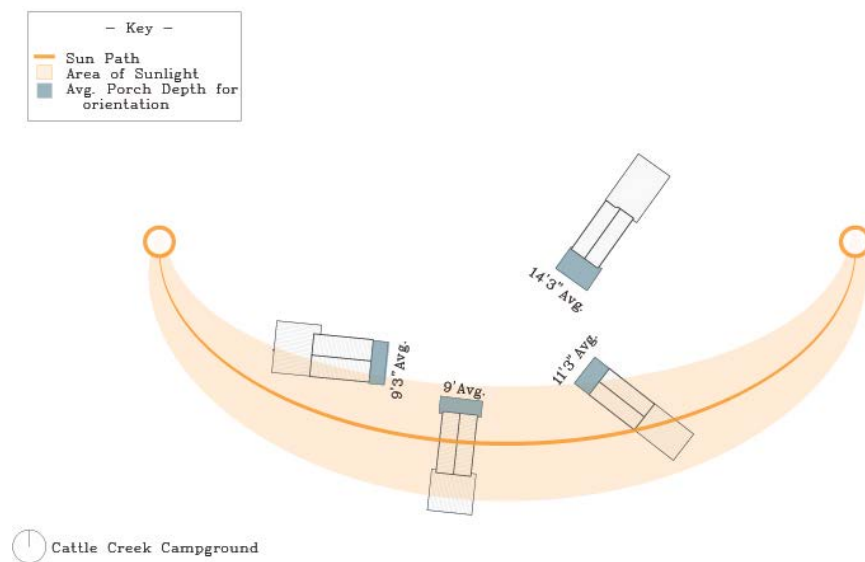


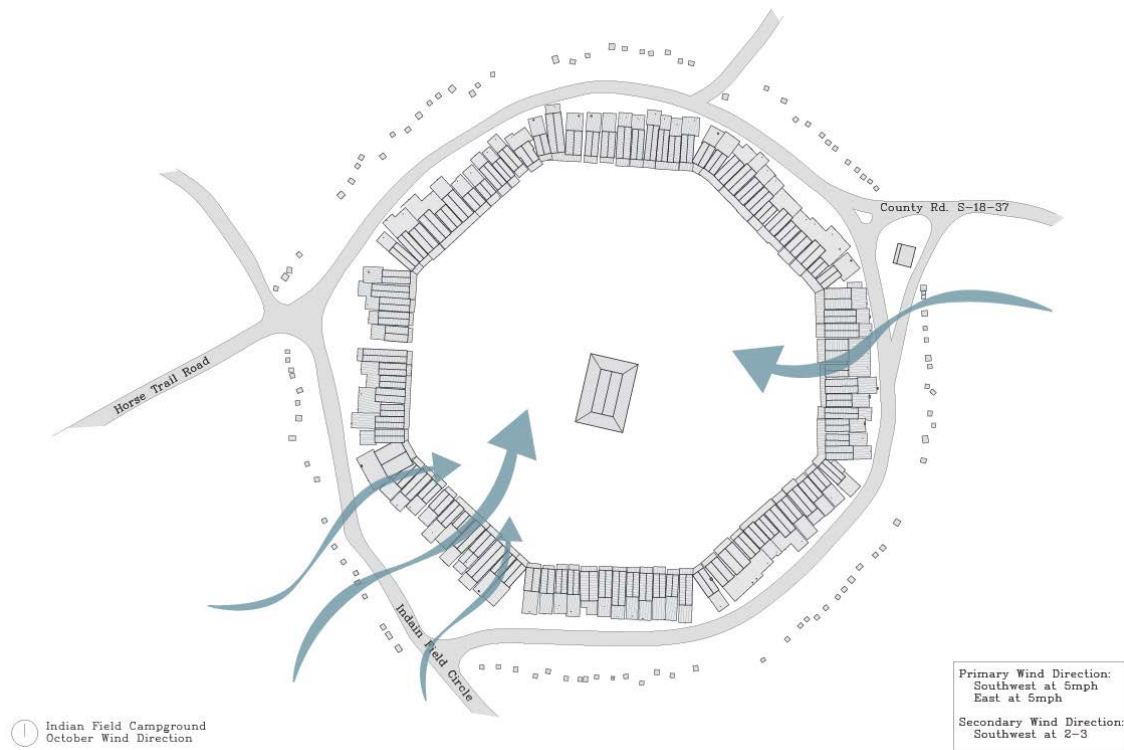
Figure 6.14 Diagram of average porch depths at Cattle Creek Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

Deep porches and overhangs are two primary strategies integrated into the design of most spaces at the campground. By measuring the depth of each of the porches, it is apparent that porches oriented south, receiving the most direct sunlight, are considerably deeper porches than porches oriented north or east. South facing porches at Cattle Creek have an average depth of fourteen feet, three inches. Northern facing porches are over five feet shorter than those facing south, and have an average of only nine feet in depth (Figure 6.14).

Each of these site-specific climatic design responses shows that camp meetings, designed for religious functions but, were also adapted to the climate occurring during the one week of the year they were occupied. The design of these campground spaces was a merging of religion and thermal comfort. This argument can be strengthened with matching evidence found in the climate study of Indian Field Campground.

The climate analysis at Indian Field examined seasonal temperatures, wind patterns sun paths across its site. Indian Field holds their annual camp meeting during the week ending on the first Sunday of October. October's weather is notably cooler than the July's, and has an average daily high of seventy-eight degrees Fahrenheit and average nightly low of forty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. Prevailing winds move across the site from the southwest and east between five and six miles an hour (Figure 6.15).¹⁷

¹⁷ UCLA Energy Design Group.



*Figure 6.15 Prevailing wind patterns across the site at Cattle Creek Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.*

Unlike Cattle Creek, the circular shape of Indian Field campground does not encourage tent orientations to respond to the wind directions. However, clear evidence shows tent porches are sized and designed in response to their orientation to the sun. The sun shading chart in Figure 6.11, indicates that during October, shade is needed to keep a space comfortable between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon. South facing porches at Indian Field keep their spaces cooler and more comfortable for their occupants by extending the depth of their eave by nearly four feet more than north facing porches (Figure 6.17). Additionally, the depth of porches decreases as you move clockwise around the site, beginning in the north and ending in

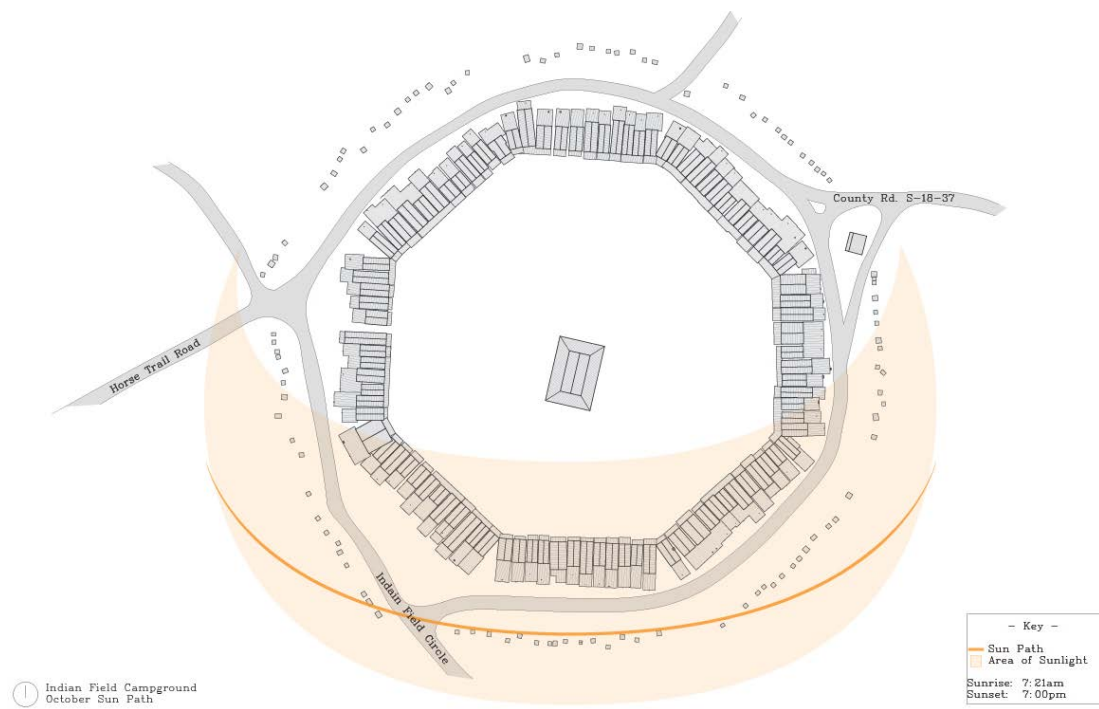


Figure 6.16 Sun path across the site at Indian Field Campground. Illustration and diagram by author.

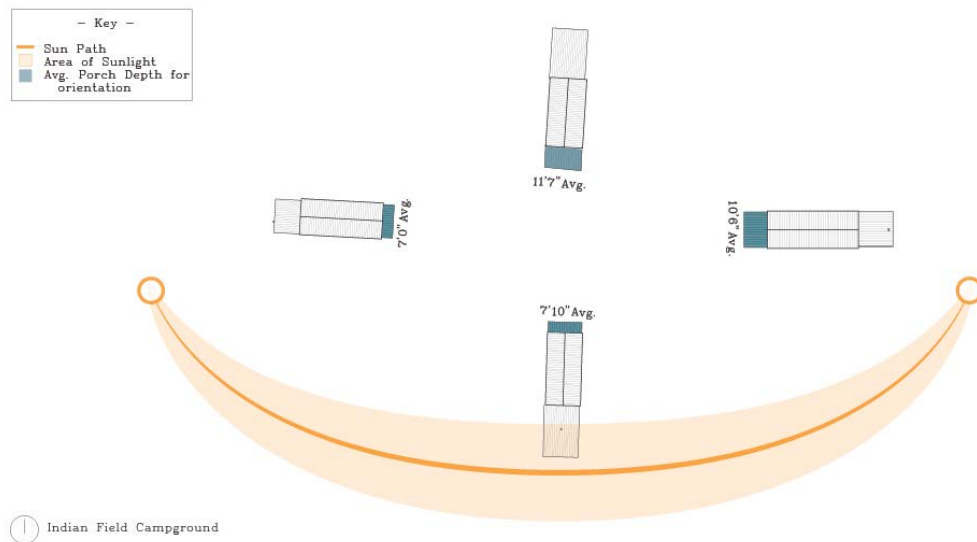


Figure 6.17 Average porch depths at Cattle Creek Campground. Illustration and diagram by author.

the west. Porches oriented to face east have the shallowest spaces because by the warmest part of afternoon, the sun is behind them and most spaces are in need of heat gain rather than cooling.

Climate analysis at Cypress Campground and St. Paul contrast the findings at Cattle Creek and Indian Field. Neither camp appears to let the climate conditions of the site influence the design strategies of tents and porches on the site. However, the analysis does reveal interesting patterns of the camp's history and how spaces within the camp have evolved and adapted.

With regard to passive cooling strategies, only half of the tents at Cypress are oriented to take advantage of site winds, and the other half are not (Figure 6.18). The same is true for the tent orientation at St. Paul (Figure 6.19). For Cypress, the apparent lack of incorporating ventilation strategies is not surprising since camp meeting week is held late in the month of October when it is cool. It is evident that most of the tents at Cypress are designed for heat conservation rather than air ventilation because of the integration of passive heating strategies into their designs. Two common strategies nearly every tent incorporates into their design is a heat source and skylights. Most tents have integrated either a wood burning furnace, stove or a fireplace into the main gathering room of the tent. Additionally, interior gathering spaces and kitchen often have skylights which allows for abundant sunlight to collect inside the tent throughout the length of the day.

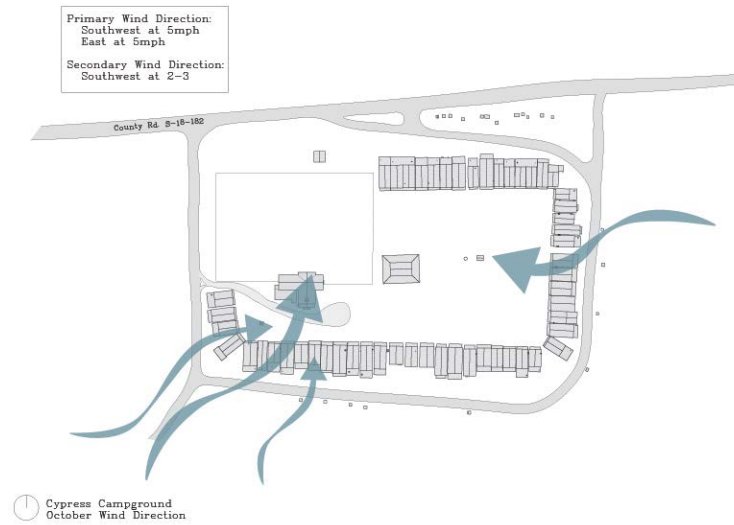


Figure 6.18 Prevailing wind patterns at Cypress Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

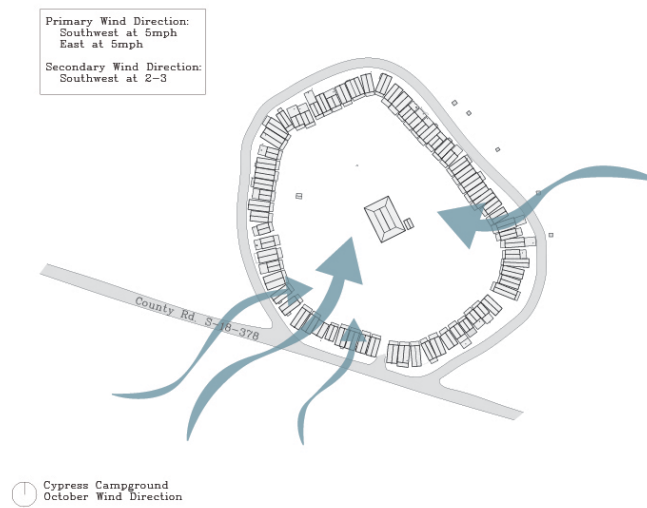


Figure 6.19 Prevailing wind patterns at St. Paul Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

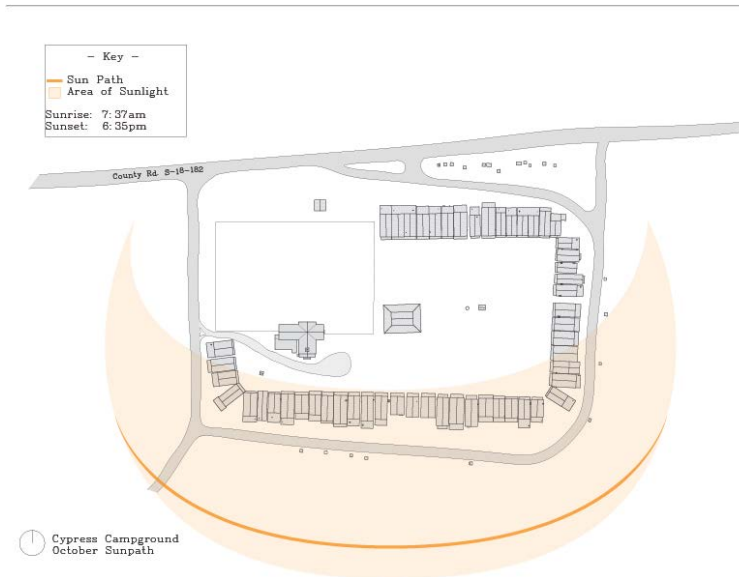


Figure 6.20 Sun path Cypress Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

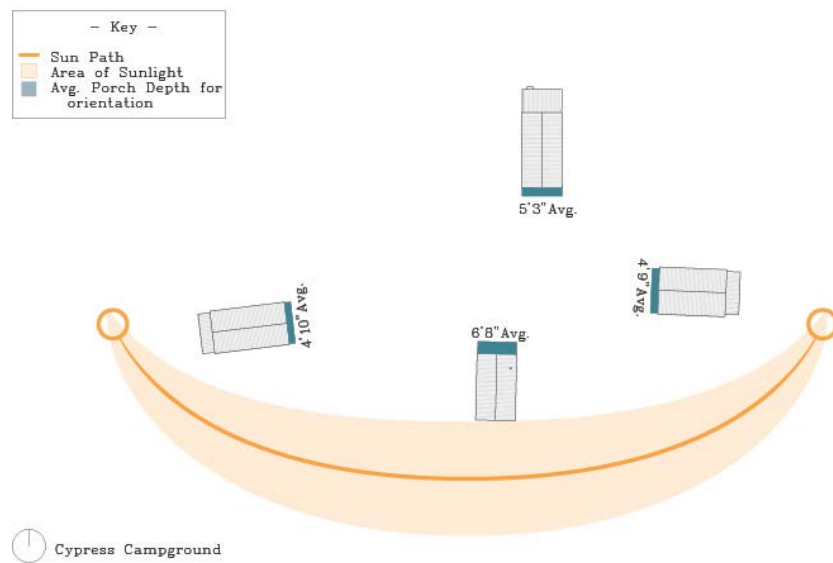


Figure 6.21 Average porch depth at Cypress Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

Porches at Cypress Campground that are oriented West, South and East, appear to have a consistent depth with only six inches of variation among them (Figure 6.20). Strangely the tent porches that are oriented North on the campground have the deepest porches across the site. This unusual occurrence in the depth of porches does give insight into the camp's history as well as revealing how spaces on the campground have evolved through time.

Tents with their porches oriented West, South, and East are some of the older tents at the campground. Most of the fires that have occurred on the site over the years have destroyed the original tents along the southern edge of the camp which would have had north facing porches. It is very likely that during the rebuilding of the burned tents, tent owners put a larger, more appropriately sized front porches than the previous tents had. The average depth of the north facing porches along this south side of the camp is six feet, eight inches. Compared to the north facing porch depths at other campgrounds, the porches at Cypress are still more shallow than porches at other camps. Cattle Creek's north facing porches have an average depth of nine feet and Indian Field's porches average seven feet, ten inches – an entire foot deeper than porches at Cypress. The shallow north facing porches at Cypress make sense when comparing their late camp meeting date in comparison to the warmer months in which all the other camps hold their meetings.

The tent porches which have been recently rebuilt at Cypress probably have a deeper porch because the role and function of spaces within the camp have changed over the past two centuries. Now, the camp has fewer religious services per day which gives tenters more time to sit outside and visit with their neighbors. With the majority of

tenters' time now being dedicated to the social aspects of camp meeting, it seems only natural that the spaces which are most often used would increase in size to accommodate increased duration of occupation and people.

As with Cypress, the front porches at St. Paul show similar spatial evolution. The average porch depth at St. Paul has no correlation to the site's climate or sun's orientation (Figure 6.22 and 6.23). The deepest porch spaces are on the tents facing east and the shallowest porches are oriented south. Some of the porches at St. Paul are unique from all the other camps in that they are screened. These screened porches are all clustered along the north side of the camp and oriented south. Historically, the tents were not designed with screened porches, but rather have evolved over time to being so. The clustering of screened porches along the northern edge of the camp shows that these tent owners have adapted their shallow porches to be more suitable spaces for their occupants.

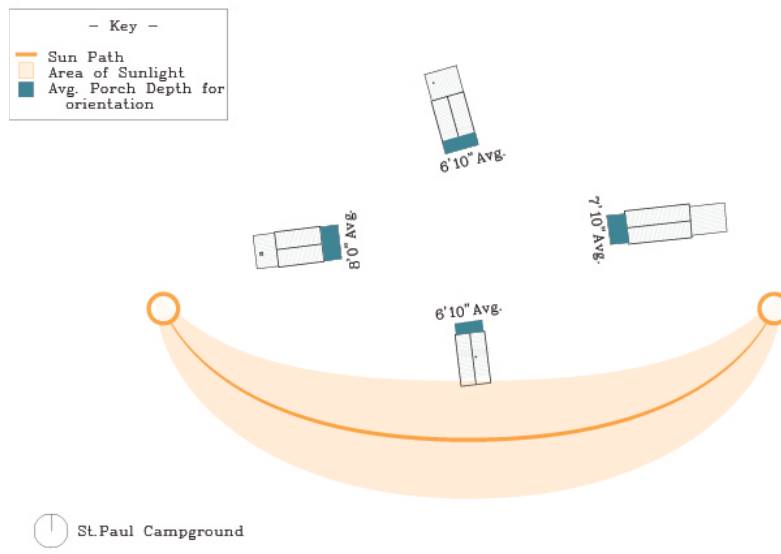


Figure 6.22 Average porch depth at St. Paul Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

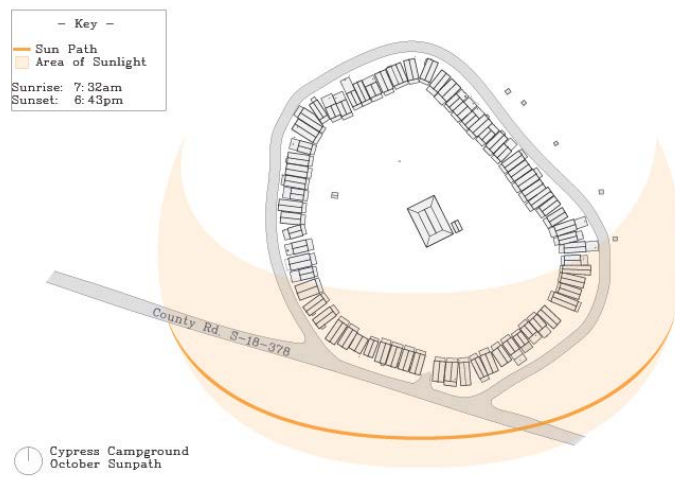


Figure 6.23 Sun path at St. Paul Campground.
Illustration and diagram by author.

As illustrated above, the site climate of a camp meeting ground often plays a role in how spaces are designed and occupied. By their understanding of the climate and site during a specific time of the year, early camp designers at Cattle Creek and Indian Field were able to construct campground spaces that were both religiously and climatically focused. In addition to showing that spaces at these early nineteenth century campgrounds were designed for their specific focus, the climate analysis shows that spaces at both of these campgrounds are thoughtfully and purposefully embedded into the landscape through their site specific designs.

Spaces at Cypress and St. Paul are not embedded as well into their sites as Cattle Creek and Indian field. However, climate studies do show that the spaces at both camps have been adapting to their site and their change in use over time. The changes at both of these camps show that spaces within all campgrounds are active and are adjusted to fit the needs of their occupants.

As a whole, this climatic study illustrates that the early campgrounds were driven in their design more so than later camp sites. Tents at Cattle Creek (est. 1786) are situated within the landscape in such a way that they can take advantage of climatic environments specific to the site. The placement of tents at St. Paul campground, which were established eighty-nine years later, does not reflect concern with site specific climatic features, but rather conformity to traditional geometric form and spatial arrangement.

Geometry

The geometry of nineteenth century campgrounds commonly took one of three distinctive spatial arrangements: rectangular, horseshoe, and circular. The circular arraignment is said to be the most popular organization strategy of the three.¹⁸ Often, with each of these typologies, camps had concentric rings of tents, wagons, horses and privies and each ring was dedicated to a specific function. Diagrammatic plans illustrate how these three spatial arrangements would have been applied to the site (Figure 6.24 and 6.25).

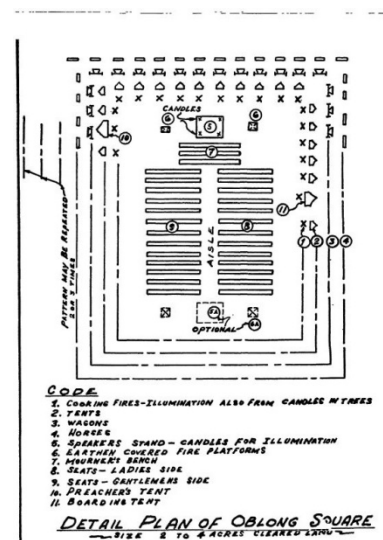
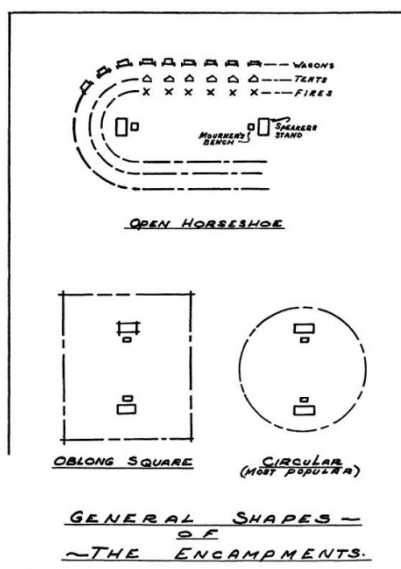


Figure 6.24 Three typologies of campground arrangements exist: an open horseshoe, an oblong square, and circular. Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.¹⁹

Figure 6.25 Detail plan of oblong square site arrangement. Each ring has a designated use. Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.²⁰

¹⁸ Charles A Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting: Religion's Harvest Time* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1955); Anna Vemer Andrzejewski, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meetings, 1850-1925," *Vernacular Architecture Forum*, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol.8, no. People, Power, Places (2000): 138-57.

¹⁹ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.43.

²⁰ Johnson.47.

Campgrounds in Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties are varying adaptations of the spatial arrangement in the Figures above. The earliest campground, Cattle Creek, is a hybrid between the oblong square, open horseshoe and the circle (Figure 6.26). The three later camps, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul (Figure 6.27 through 6.29) each have a more distinctive form and fit more cleanly into one of the three spatial arrangement categories.

Given the irregular geometric shape of Cattle Creek, Cypress and St. Paul campgrounds, it is likely that early campground establishers followed Gorham's site regulations only to the extent to which it was easily possible. Had early campground establishers at Cattle Creek, Cypress and St. Paul thought of Gorham's suggestions as rigidly regulatory, the sites would have taken on more regimented forms and disruptive landscape features such as roads would have been adjusted early in the campground's design. Perhaps the reason Cattle Creek, Cypress, and St. Paul did not deem it necessary to conform to every suggestion Gorham made for early camp meeting was because they were aware of other nonconforming campgrounds that were successful.

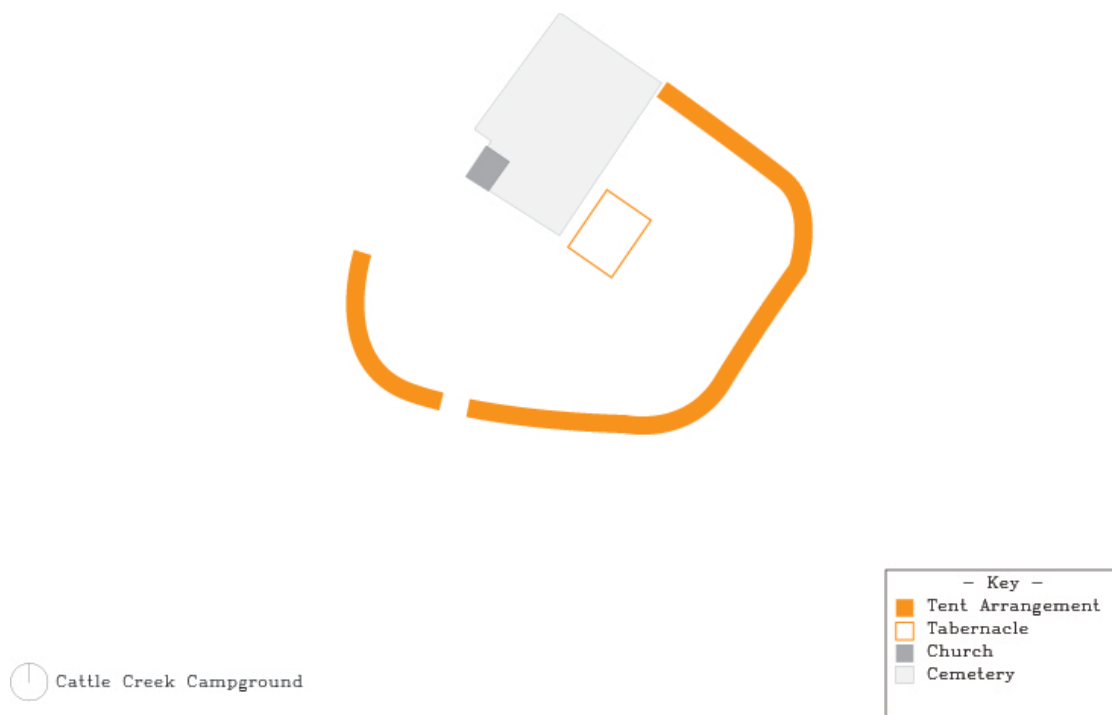


Figure 6.26 Geometric from of Cattle Creek. Diagram by author.

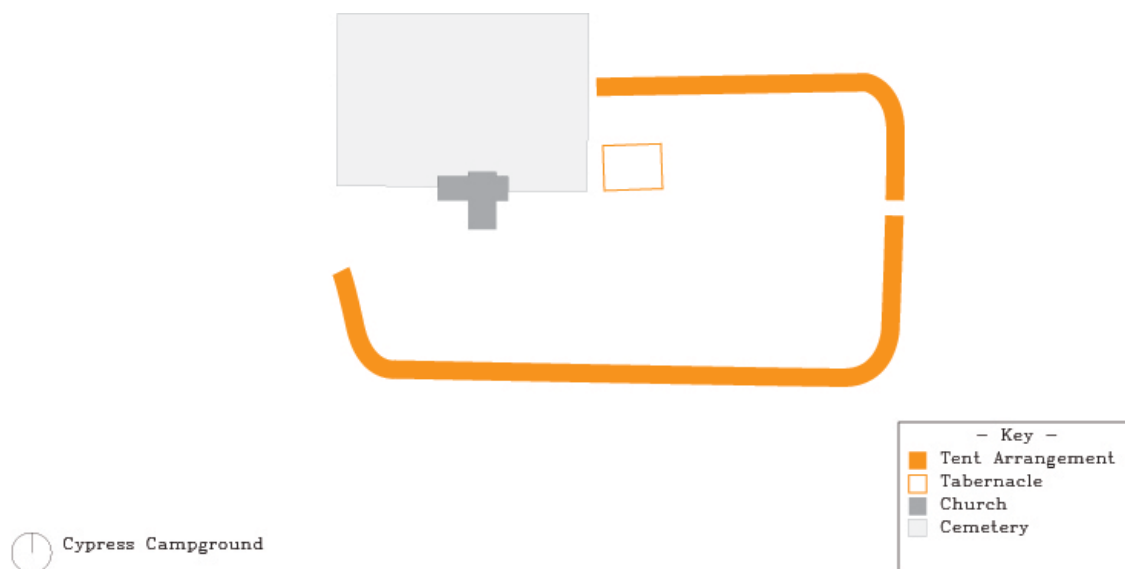


Figure 6.27 Geometric from of Cypress. Diagram by author.

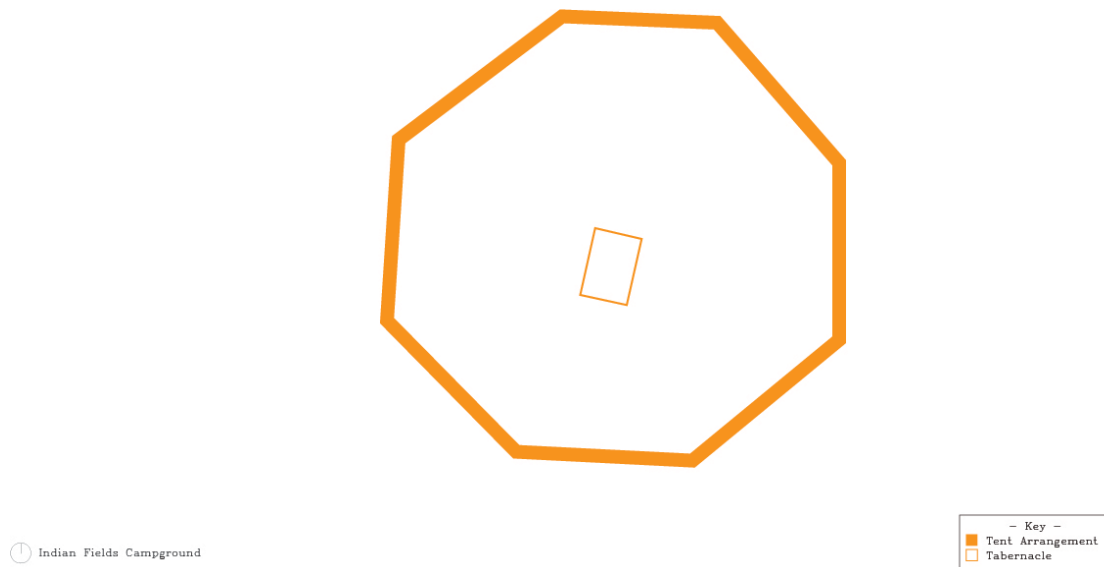


Figure 6.28 Geometric form of Indian Field Campground. Diagram by author.

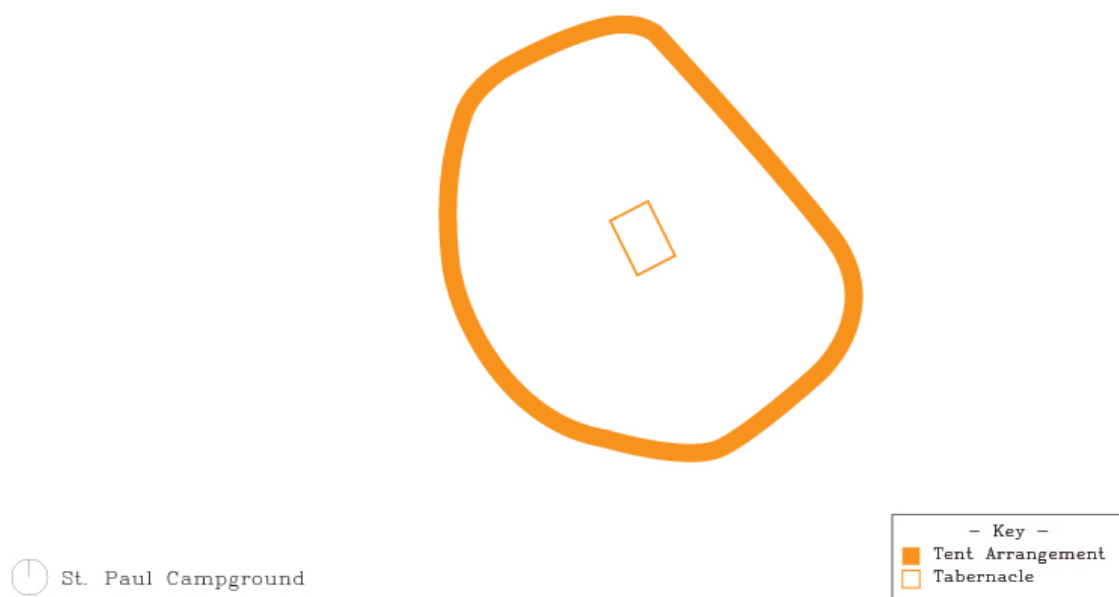


Figure 6.29 Geometric form of St. Paul Campground. Diagram by author.

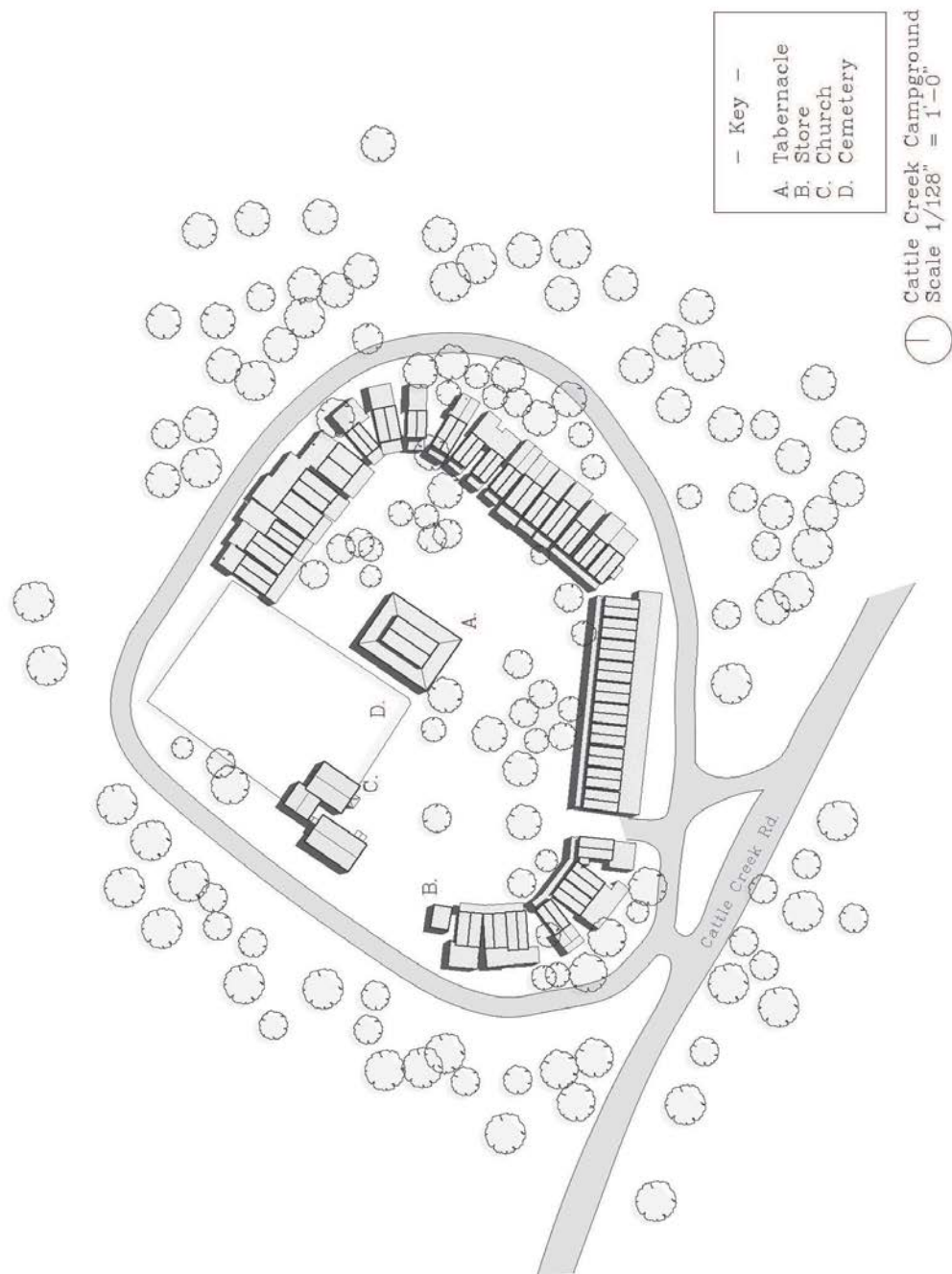


Figure 6.30 Site plan of Cattle Creek Campground. Illustration by author.

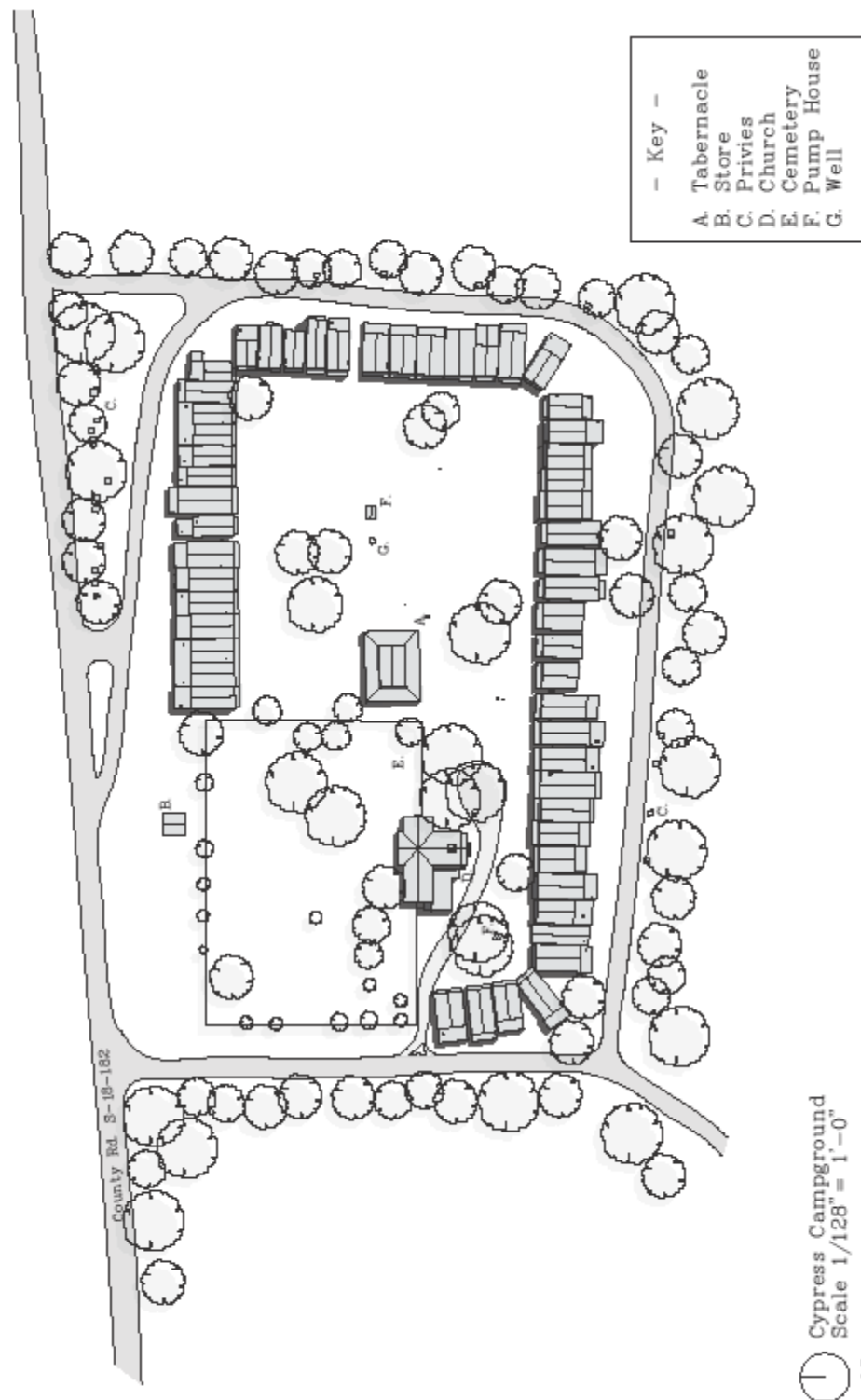


Figure 6.31 Site plan of Cypress Campground. Illustration by author.

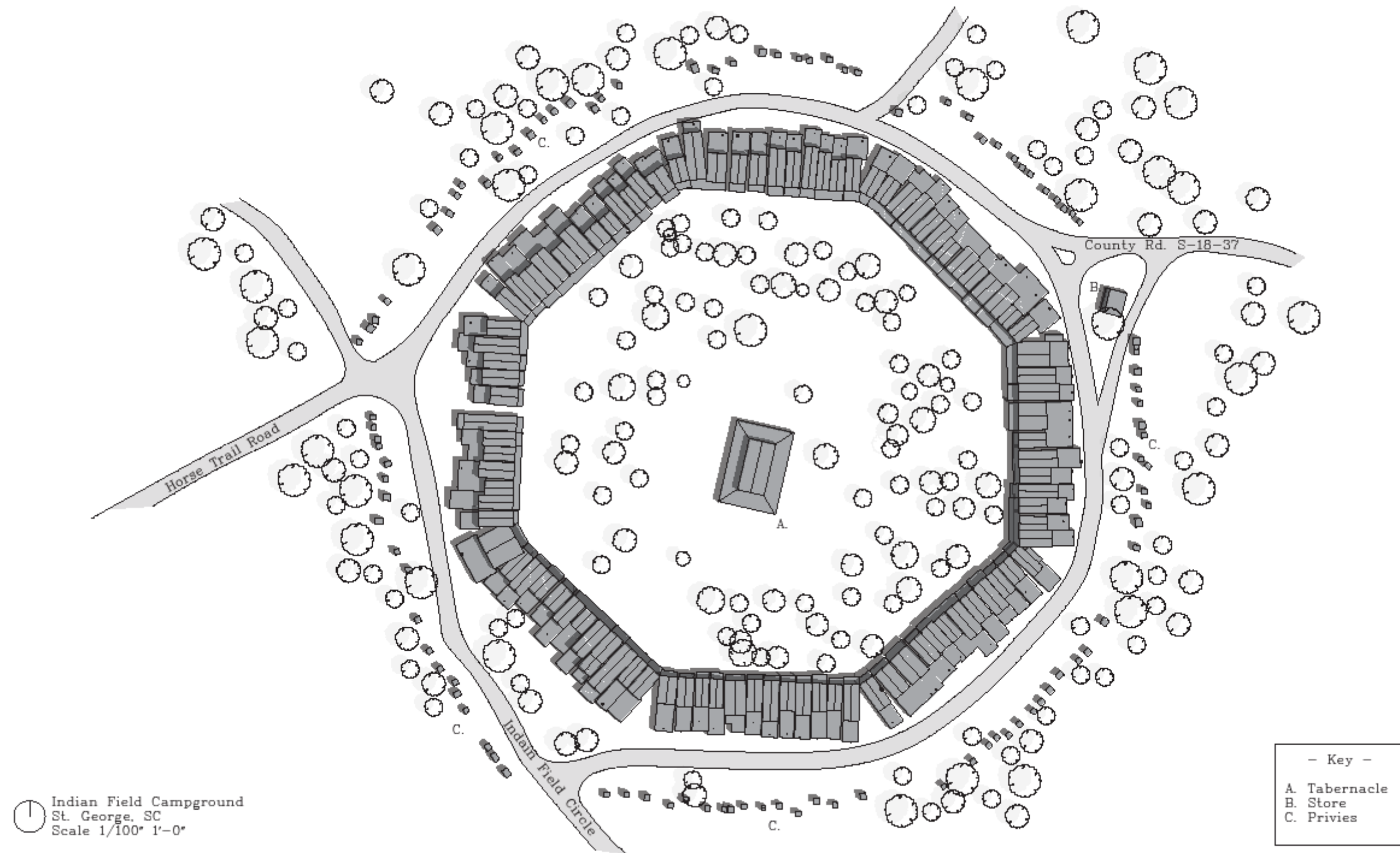


Figure 6.32 Site plan of Indian Field Campground. Illustration by author.

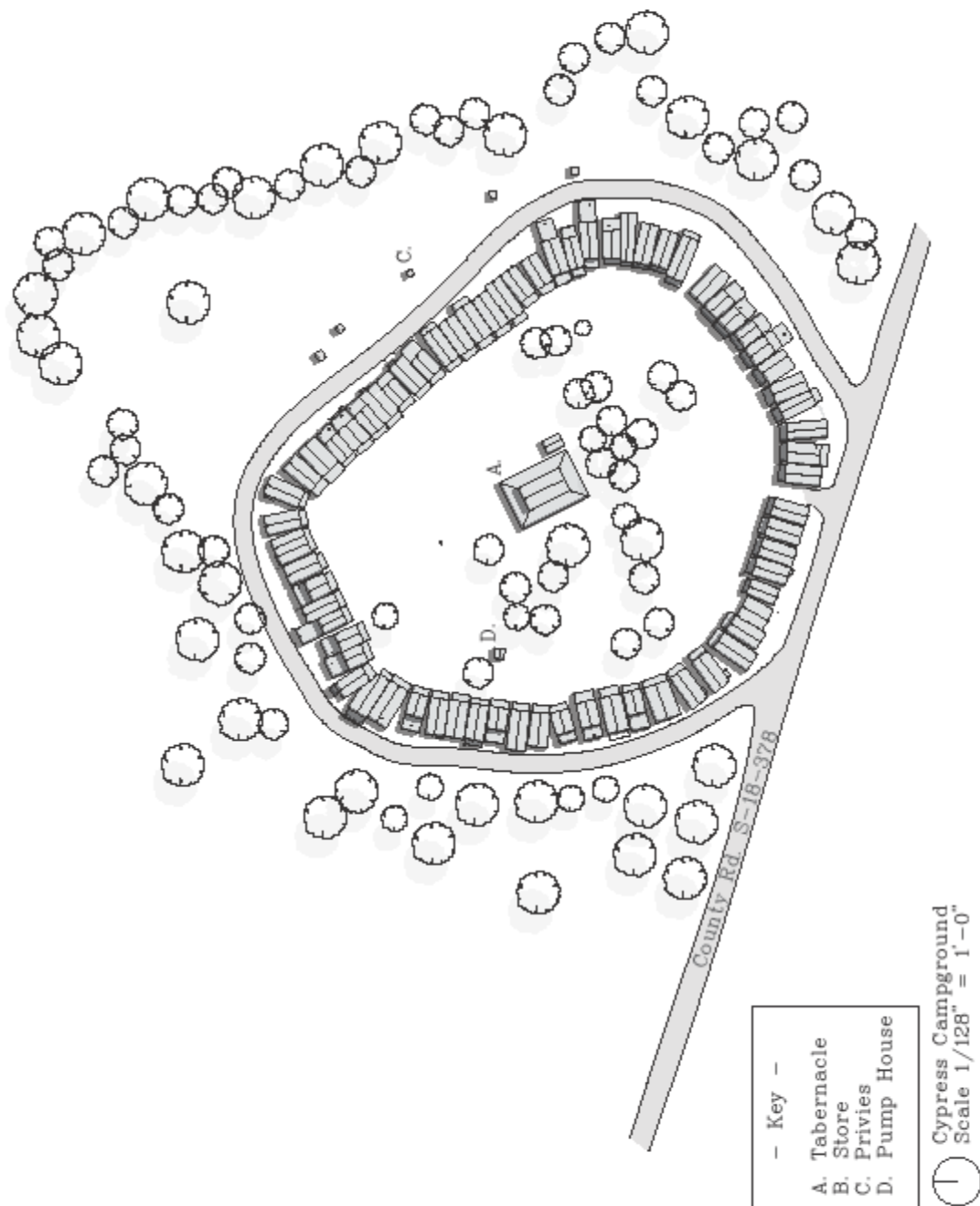


Figure 6.33 Site plan of St. Paul Campground. Illustration by author.

Partial Enclosure and its impacts on Space

Though both Cattle Creek and Cypress campground have different geometric forms, their spatial arrangements are similar in two fundamental ways: their partial enclosure of space by tents and their multi-purpose site. Campgrounds like Indian Field and St. Paul define their camp's space entirely through the arrangement of tents but Cattle Creek and Cypress do not. In addition to their tents, both Cattle Creek and Cypress campgrounds rely on other space defining features, like Church and cemetery placement, to establish the boundaries of space. The way in which both of these camps define their spaces affects the way in which spaces are experienced and used.

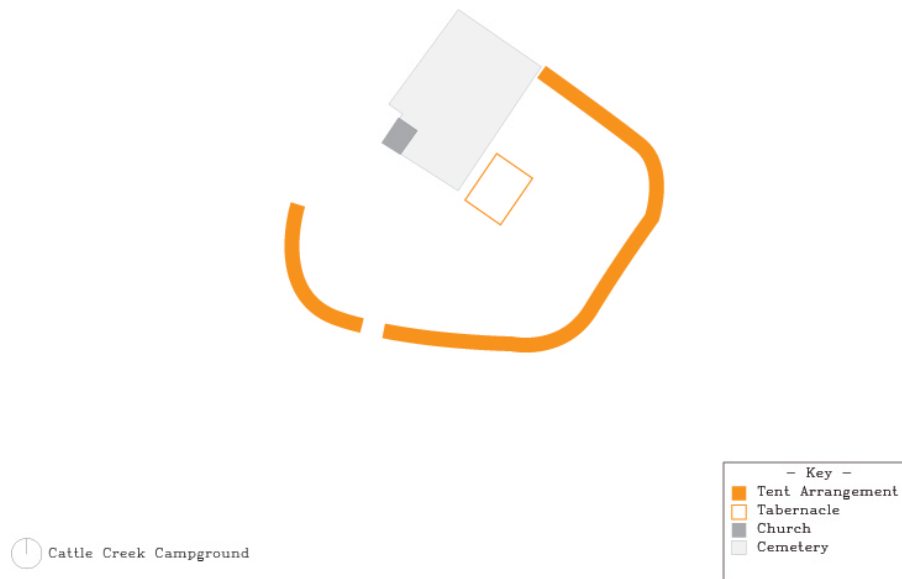


Figure 6.34 Geometric form of Cattle Creek Campground. Diagram by author.

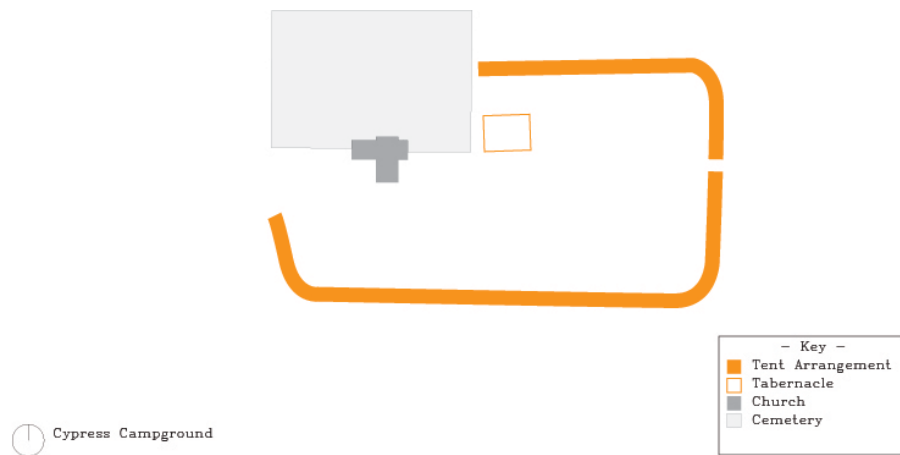


Figure 6.35 Geometric form of Cypress Campground. Diagram by author.

Both Cattle Creek and Cypress have three well defined edges, and a partial fourth, that are established by the closely placed tents. The north and northwest side and corner at both camps is missing (Figure 6.34 and 6.35). For both camps this north corner and northwest edge is occupied by a small church and cemetery. In the site plans and diagrams for both camps, the church and cemetery appear to occupy much of the undefined corner and edge. However, visually and experientially, the interior space at either campground does not feel fully enclosed. Besides the obvious fact that neither site is fully enclosed by tents, the church and cemetery take up less visual space than would a completed side with tents. Like most cemeteries, the grave markers at both campground cemeteries are close to the ground and spaced well apart. The innate low lying stature of the grave markers creates little visual interference for someone casting their gaze across the cemetery and to the space beyond. Because of this, the cemeteries at Cattle Creek and Cypress can be described as taking up little visual

space. Physically, both cemeteries create a boundary to the camp's space, but visually they do not. Standing in the center of the camp looking northwest, a person's gaze would pass over the cemetery and onto the space outside of the camp.

The churches at both campgrounds take up both physical and visual space; just not very much. At both camps, the footprint of the church and their adjoining buildings is small but their heights are easily double or triple that of the tents. The solid mass of both churches creates a visual barrier for someone standing inside the camp looking northwest. However, the amount of physical and visual space that the churches occupy is very little in comparison to the visual space which needs to be occupied to fully enclose the campground.

It is likely that the spatial geometry of both sites was largely influenced by their use. At both sites, the camp meeting ground is a secondary component to the site's primary and ongoing function - the church. Weekly services are held on Sunday mornings at both Cattle Creek United Methodist Church and Cypress United Methodist Church and therefore both sites must cater to the routine ebb and flow of the congregation. Both campgrounds have been adapted to accommodate routine vehicular access and parking for church members by creating a vehicular pathway into the site and parking for congregation members. The duality of programs at both sites, the church and the campground, has made it difficult for both camps to create a space that is open and accessible to the public while also creating a site that is enclosed and exclusive during camp meeting week.

Though the geometry at both campgrounds has been adapted to accommodate their functions, long removed historic landscape features at Cattle Creek and Cypress

also contributed to the open geometric form and present use of the camp site. The northwest edge of Cattle Creek remains underdeveloped because of swamp land to the west which used to occupy the space. (Figure 6.36 and 6.37) Because this area of space was once undesirable for building tents, it has adapted to become a space for parking vehicles during church events. The path that cars make cutting across the landscape contributes to the spatial division between the west side of the campground and the east (Figure 6.38).

Cattle Creek campground is partially enclosed because of the site's existing natural conditions (swamp land) and is then reinforced through manmade paths. Conversely, the campground at Cypress was designed partially enclosed because of existing manmade road systems, and is now reinforced because of the need for vehicular access to the site. It is important to recognize that the partial enclosure at both camps impacts the experiential quality of the site and introduces additional programmatic and circulation routes across the camps.



Figure 6.36 The circle indicates the location of Cattle Creek Campground. Diagram by author, map underlay by Robert Mills, Orangeburgh District, 1825 . Library of Congress.

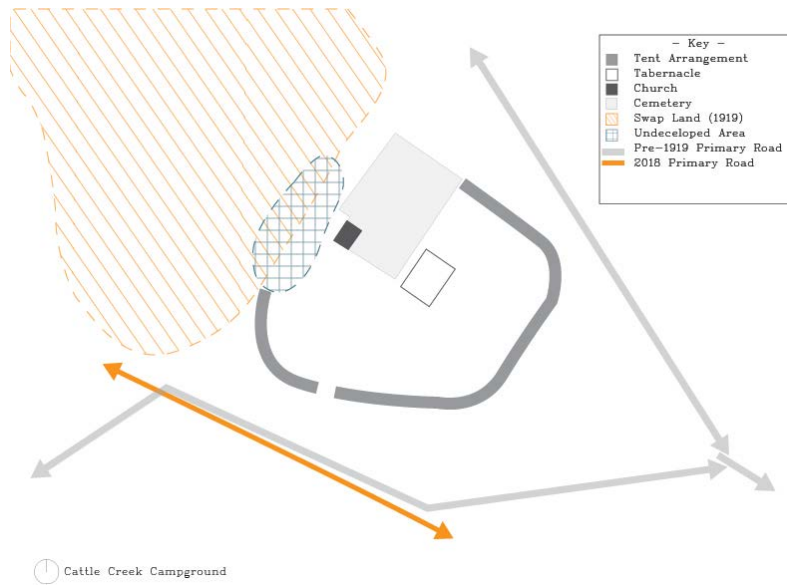


Figure 6.37 Cattle Creek Campground and its landscape features. Hatched areas indicate spaces of growth and swamp land. Diagram by author.

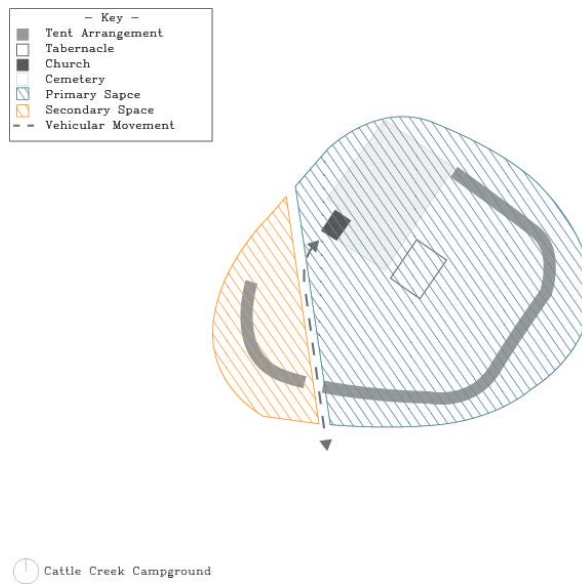


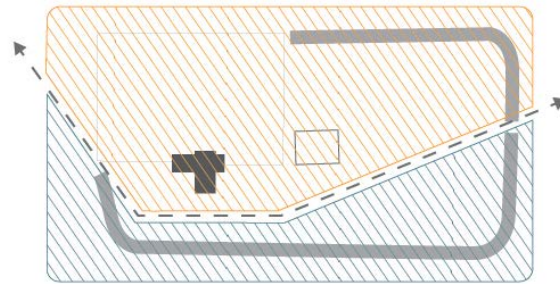
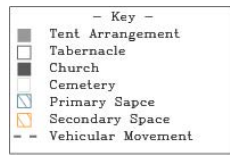
Figure 6.38 Primary and secondary spaces at Cattle Creek Campground. Diagram by author.

A wagon trail once passed through Cypress campground and contributed to the site's incomplete spatial arrangement. The road bisected the site and created clear northern and southern halves to the camp (Figure 6.39 and 6.40). Ghost marks of this wagon trail still remain on the site today and can be seen when looking carefully at the subtle change in topography across the site and in the incomplete spatial geometry of the camp. With the removal of the wagon trail sometime between 1920 and 1943 the space inside the campground has become more unified.



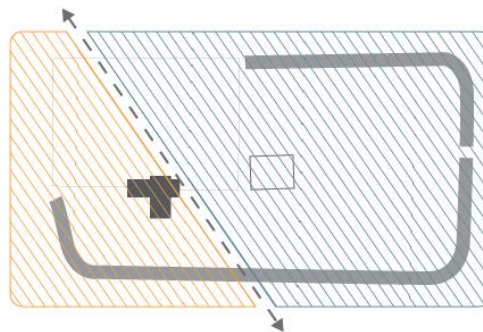
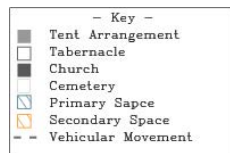
Figure 6.39 USGS Topographic map of Cypress Campground in 1920. USGS Topographic Map. United States Geological Survey Database²¹

²¹ South Carolina, Ridgeville Quadrangle; South Carolina, Summerville Quadrangle, 1920.



Cypress Campground

Figure 6.40 Primary and secondary spaces created by wagon trail at Cypress Campground. Diagram by author.



Cypress Campground

Figure 6.41 Primary and secondary spaces created by sight lines at Cypress Campground. Diagram by author.

For Cattle Creek and Cypress, the division of spaces inside the camps is reinforced through the lack of sightlines across the campground (Figure 6.42 and 6.43). At both sites, landscape features such as trees, the church and the tabernacle impede a person's sightlines from extending to, or across other parts of the campground. More specifically, the sightlines which are impeded are those which would have helped unify the divided spaces within both of the camps.

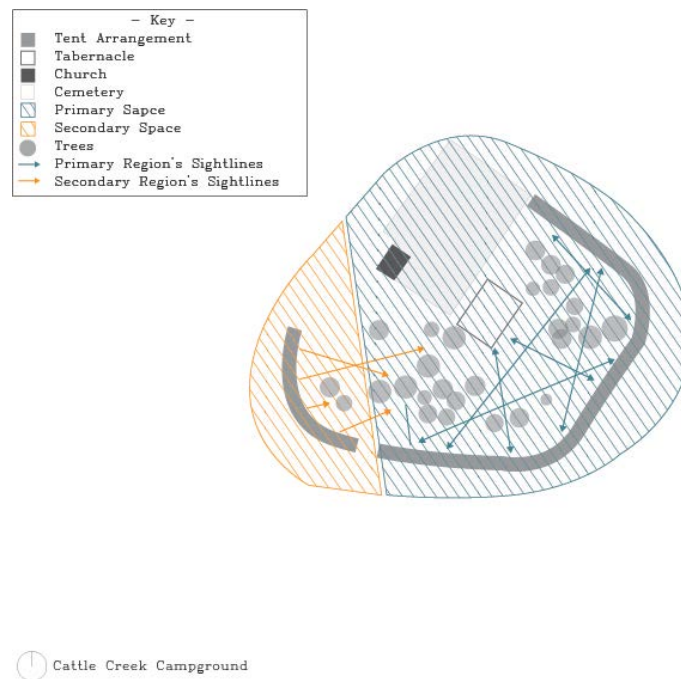


Figure 6. 42 Primary and secondary spaces created by sight lines at Cattle Creek Campground. Diagram by author.

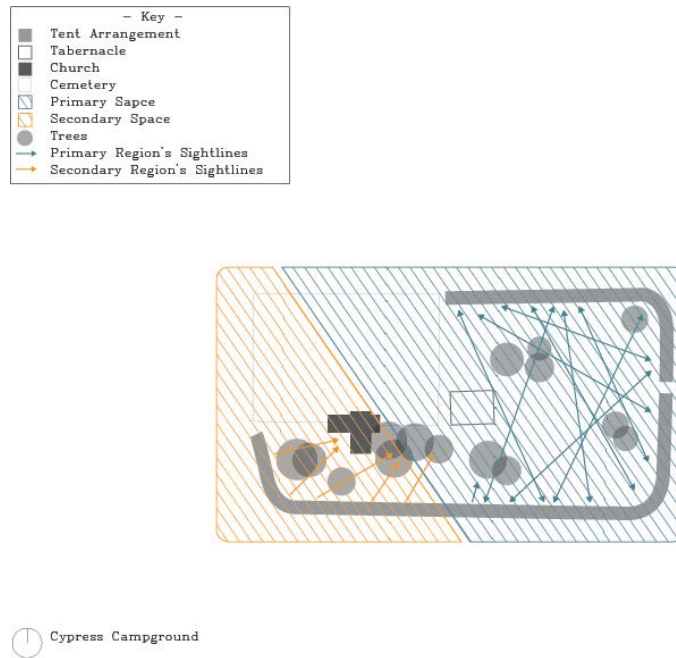


Figure 6.43 Primary and secondary spaces created by sight lines at Cypress Campground. Diagram by author.

The east side of the camps at Cattle Creek and Cypress is stronger for two specific reasons: the larger number of tent occupants and exchangeable sightlines. The greater number of people in a concentrated space provides more opportunity for the sightlines to be exchanged between people on different sides of the camp. The exchange of a person's gaze is more likely to build community among people in the same space.

The southwest corner at both Cattle Creek and Cypress makes a gentle bend north. The gentle angle that the tents and their front porches are arranged in casts the sightlines of those occupying these spaces out into the landscape rather than on each other. In turn, it makes it more challenging for happenstance conversations with

neighbors to take places when people are not given the opportunity to catch someone's eye.

Full Enclosure

The spatial arrangement of the other two campgrounds in this study, Indian Field and St. Paul, are enclosed circular forms (Figure 6.44 and 6.45). Like Cattle Creek and Cypress, their site's spatial arrangement contributes to how both of these spaces are used and experienced. In his work, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*, Charles Johnson says that the circular camp meeting form is the most popular.²² Indian Field and St. Paul campground give clues for why nineteenth century camp meetings might have been more commonly arranged in circular patterns.

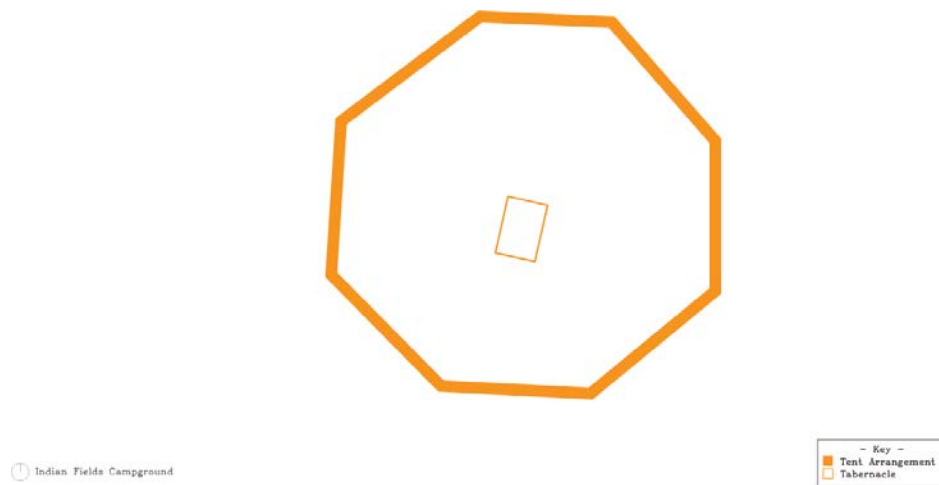


Figure 6.44 Geometric form of Indian Field. Diagram by author.

²² Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*., 42.

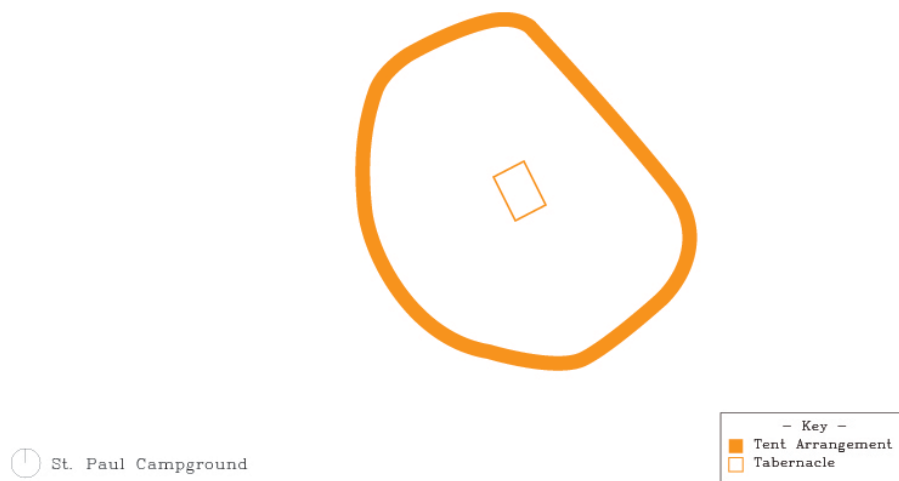


Figure 6.45 Geometric form of St. Paul campground. Diagram by author.

The circular form of Indian Field is created out of eight flat sides, where as St. Paul makes it circle by beveling its edges – both are equally effective. Each campground is fully enclosed by tightly spaced tents which are all of similar height and width. These tightly spaced tents clearly define the interior boundaries to the campground’s space.

One primary benefit of the circular form of the site is that there are no small corners that could be easily separated from the larger majority of the camp, like at Cattle Creek and Cypress. Additionally, and more subtly, there is no prominence of place or position within a circular arrangement, except for the central tabernacle.

Unlike the campgrounds at Cattle Creek and Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul do not have to share their camp meeting space with a church. The camp meeting space at Indian Field and St. Paul is fully dedicated to one function for a single week out of the year – camp meeting. Because the site is only used for camp meeting week, neither camp has a vehicular entrance that is used to routinely enter inside the campground.

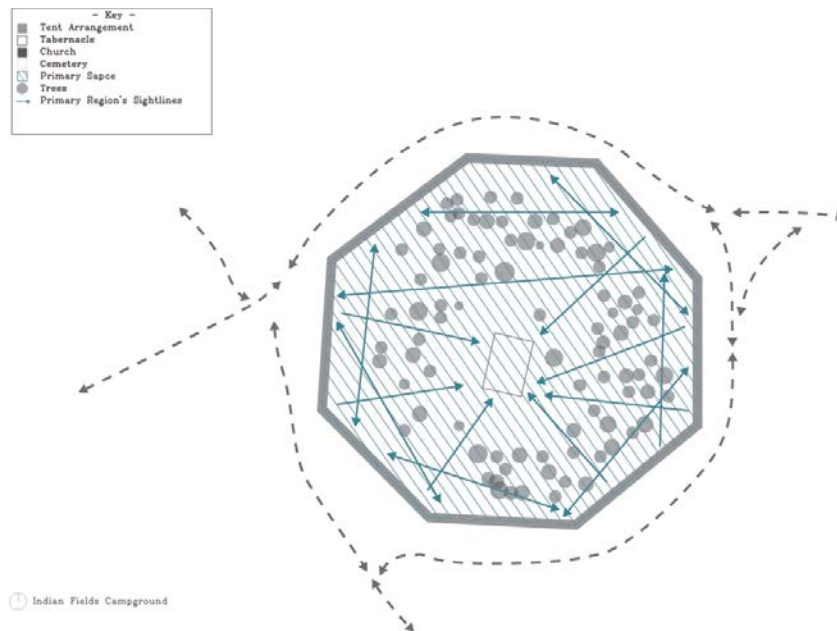


Figure 6.46 Sight lines at Indian Field Campground. Diagram by author.

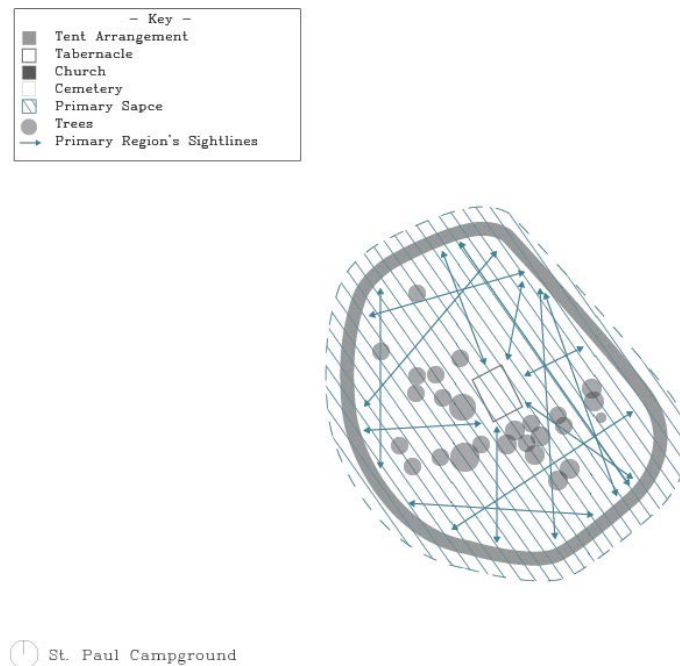


Figure 6.47 Sight lines at St. Paul Campground. Diagram by author.

The absence of cars frequently traversing either of the sites has preserved the unity of both campground spaces. Additionally, the fully circular form of both campgrounds allows everyone to exchange views with people across the site (Figure 6.46 and 6.47).

Seeing how circular campgrounds create a more unified environment among people attending the camp meeting, it becomes more apparent why Johnson found camp meeting sites often took on a circular form.

Progression of Enclosure

With regard to establishing the structures of camp, Reverend Gorham does give some general guidelines for how to begin. He suggests that for camps which wish to have around one hundred tents, “then the ground within the tents, should be at least half an acre; or a full acre, including the sites of the tents themselves; and the ground should be larger or smaller, in proportion, for a larger or smaller meeting.”²³ However, Gorham was writing this in the era of cloth tents, and all sites within this study significantly exceed Gorham’s suggestions for site dimensions, which is probably for the better. The inner tent circles areas at the study sites; Cattle Creek (smallest site at thirty six tents) is nearly one and three quarter acres, Cypress (fifty three tents) occupies nearly two and three quarter acres, and St. Paul (sixty nine tents) occupies just over three acres. The inner tent circle at Indian Field, with its one hundred tents, occupies nearly five and three quarter acres. So if each of these four camps are much larger than the recommended

²³ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual: A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*, 125–26.

space which Gorham suggests campgrounds should begin with, then how did these camps become established?

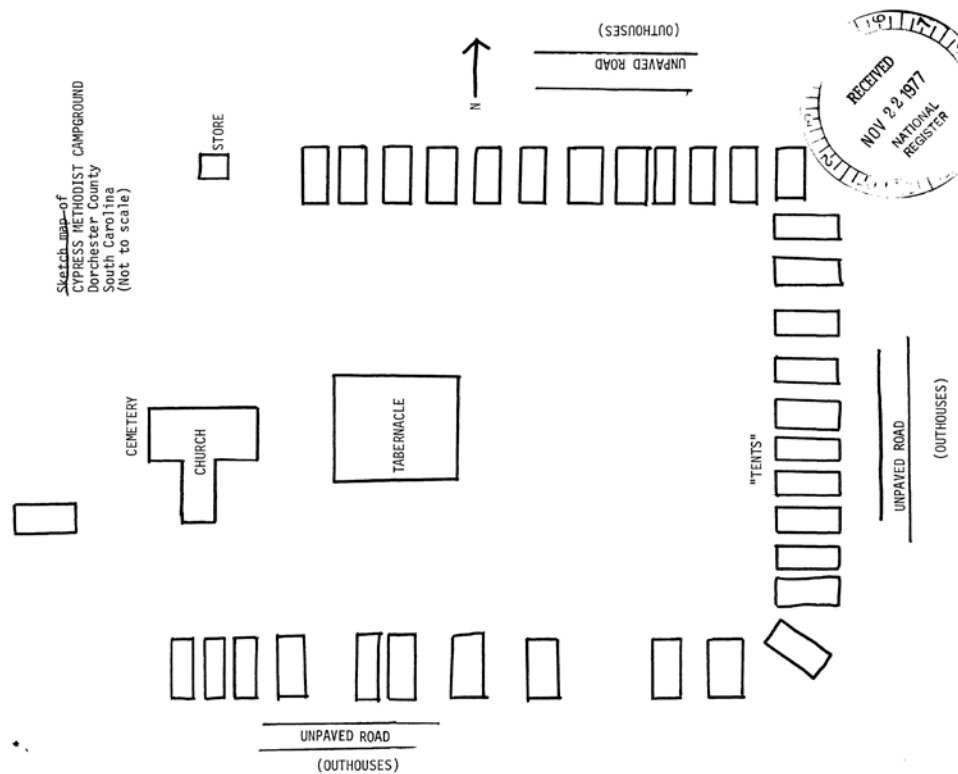


Figure 6.48 Diagram of Cypress Campground in 1973.
1973 National Register Nomination form for Cypress Campground²⁴

Though there is little documentation for how each of these camp meeting grounds evolved into their present state, educated guesses can be made. Evidence suggests that campgrounds were often built over time, rather than every tent constructed at the same time. The National Register Nomination forms were completed for Cypress

²⁴ National Park Service, Beckie Downing, and Kappy McNulty, "National Register of Historic Places - Inventory -- Nomination Form for Cypress Methodist Campground," 1973, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/dorchester/S10817718003/index.htm>.

Campground and for St. Paul Campground in 1973 and 1977, and give evidence that camp meetings grew and changed over time.

In the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for Cypress and St. Paul campground contain diagrammatic sketches showing how each of these sites were laid out at the time of the survey (Figure 6.48 and 6.49). In 1973, one hundred and seventy nine years after it was established, Cypress campground had thirty four tents. In 2018, forty five years after the site's survey, the campground has fifty three tents. The diagrammatic sketch of St. Paul that was completed in 1997 shows a similar expansion progression. At the time of the survey, there were fifty six tents on the site. In 2018, the site contains sixty nine tents.²⁵

²⁵ National Park Service, Downing, and McNulty; National Park Service and Sarah Fick, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for St. Paul Camp Ground" (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, June 1997), The National Register of Historic Places, <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/dorchester/S10817718008/index.htm>.

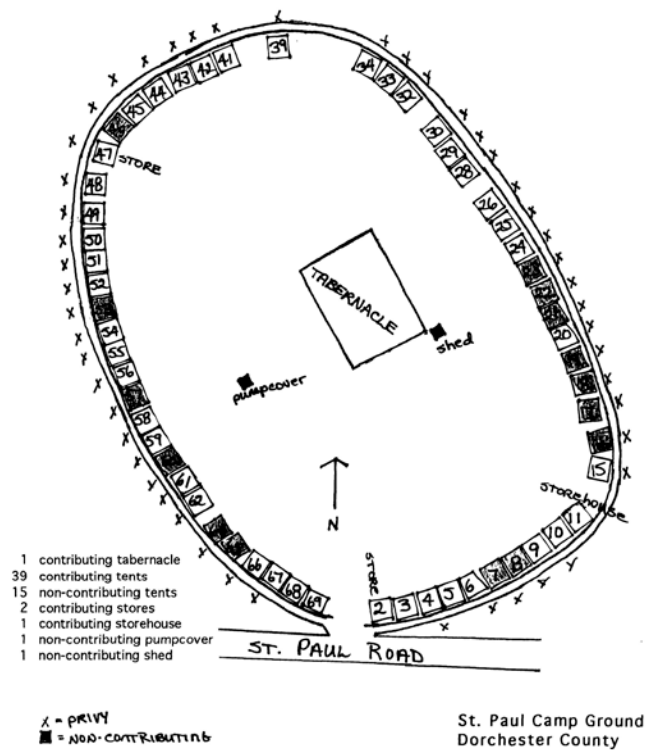


Figure 6.49 Diagram of St. Paul Campground in 1997. National Register Nomination form of St. Paul Campground²⁶

²⁶ National Park Service and Fick, "National Register Form for St. Paul Camp Ground."

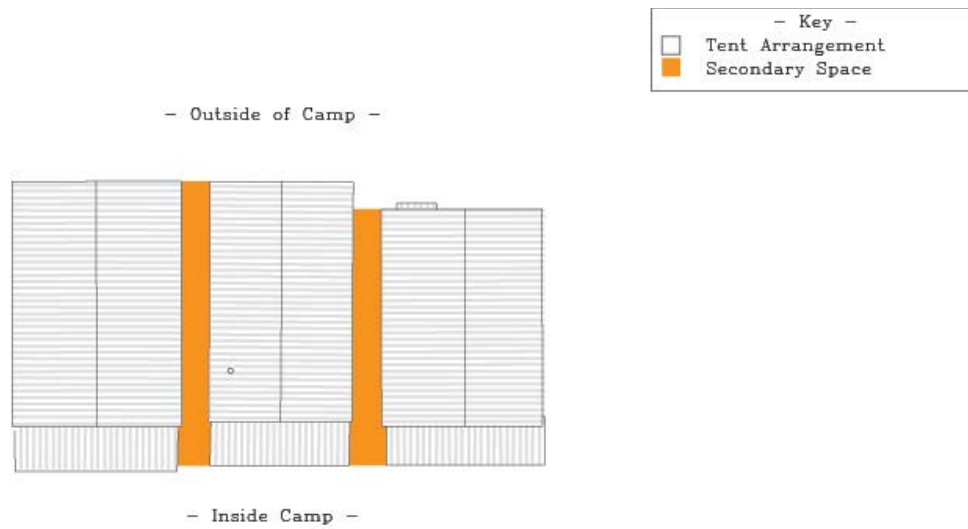


Figure 6.50 Spacing between tents constructed at the same time or in progressive order.
 Illustration and Diagram by author.

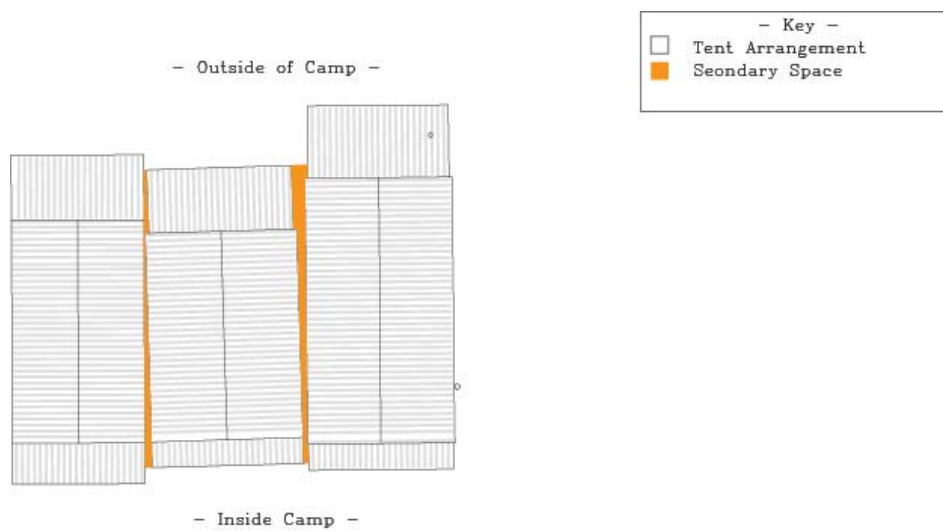
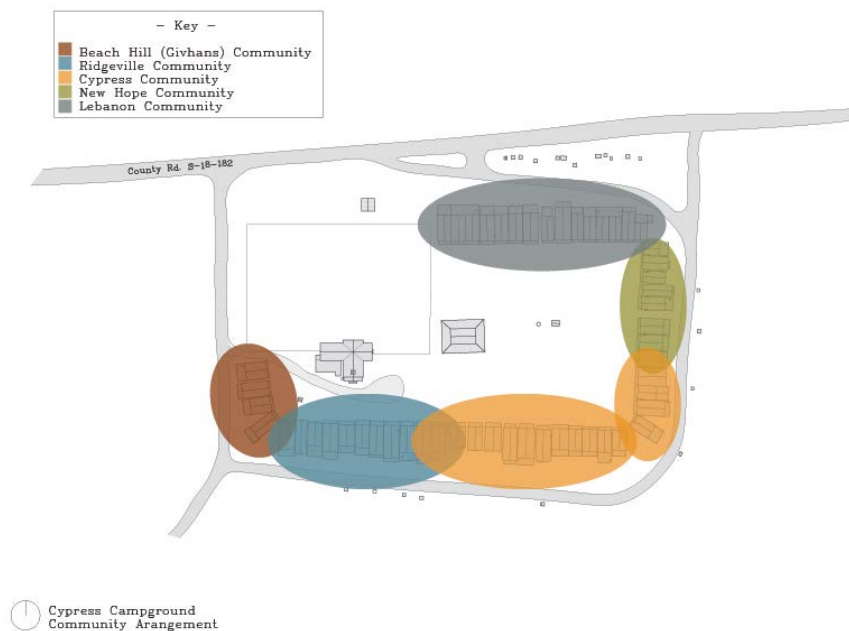


Figure 6.51 Spacing between tents constructed at different times and as "infills" to the site.
 Illustration and diagram by author.

The campground at Cypress was filled in a curious way in that the arrangement of tents has a correlation to the proximity of the surrounding communities.²⁷ Starting at tent one and moving counter clockwise around the site, the historian Mrs. Mattie Lee Browning, describes the tent ownership around the site beginning with the people from Beach Hill (now known as Givhans), then Ridgeville, the Cypress community, New Hope community and then the Lebanon community which occupies the entire North edge of the campground (Figure 6.52).²⁸



*Figure 6.52 Configuration of tents is influenced by surrounding community townships.
Illustration and diagram by author.*

²⁷ Sybil Butler, "'Hallowed Ground' - Filmmaker Reveals Documentary on Lowcountry's Campmeeting Tradition," The Times and Democrat, accessed August 17, 2017, http://thetandd.com/news/hallowed-ground---filmmaker-reveals-documentary-on-lowcountry-s/article_110dbd20-6514-5dd8-9f2b-28d6aca5c1bd.html.; Lynn Hoover in discussion with author, October 20, 2017.

²⁸ Butler.

St. Paul Campground is the only site where space remains for limited potential growth. Presently there is no structure built between tents eleven and thirteen which is on the southeast side of the camp. If any of the camps were to significantly increase in size, they would need to construct another row of tents behind those which now stand. Adding an additional ring of tents would most likely not change the way in which the interior space of the camp was experienced, but it would obviously change how people entered, moved, and interacted between the existing and the newly defined spaces of the campground.

Inside Versus Outside and the Space Between

Presently, each camp has an interior space which is either fully surrounded or nearly surrounded by tents which work together to define the edges of the camp and form a barrier between what is outside the camp versus inside the camp. The well defined and enclosed space that each of these camps exhibit has created an interior space which excludes people who are not participating in camp meeting activities (Figure 6.53). In other words, the interior space of the camp is only utilized and experienced by those attending camp meeting. The spaces outside the camp are spaces where those who are not invited into to the camp remain spectators.

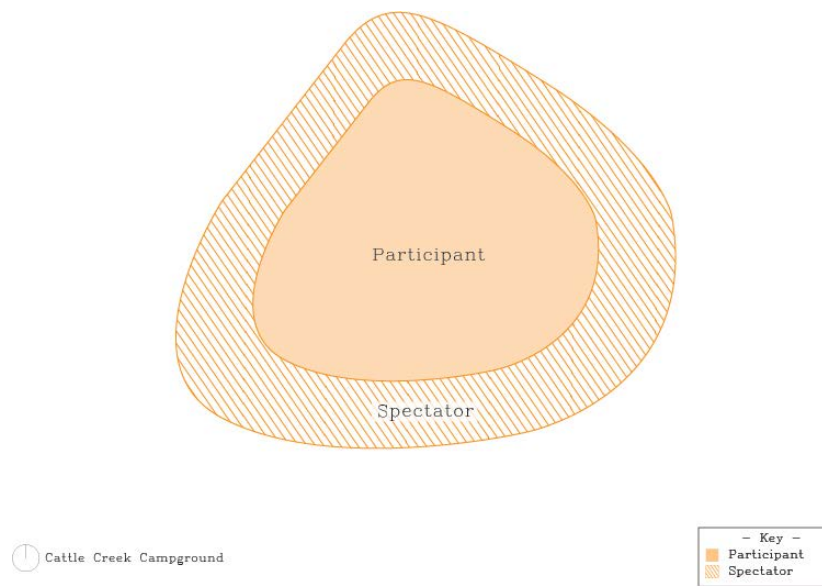


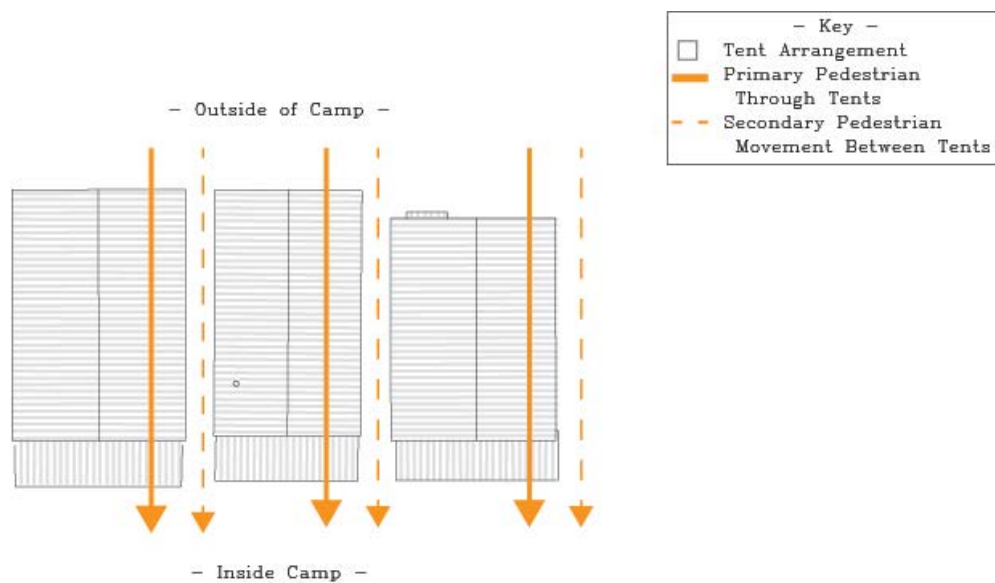
Figure 6.53 Interior campground spaces are used by participants and spaces outside of the campground by spectators. Diagram by author.

The camps evoke a strong feeling of someone either being included or excluded. There are two primary contributing factors which create this feeling – the campground's shape and the passageways into the camp. The geometric shape of each of these camps has already been discussed, so it is easy to see how the orientation of the tents around a central space can create a barrier between those who are inside the camp and those who are not. What has not been discussed is a person's passage into the camp.

With few exceptions, vehicular traffic during camp weeks is restricted to roadways outside the tent circle. Vehicular parking, as was traditional with horses, buggies, and wagons, is behind the tents, with the inner tent circle reserved for pedestrian traffic.

As a pedestrian, the primary way to enter inside the camp is by passing through the interior of one of the tents. Commonly, the tents are jointly owned by multiple family

members. The private ownership of each of the tents makes it uncomfortable for outsiders to pass through someone's private space to reach the inside of the campground; to do so would cross social boundaries. The other way in which outsiders could enter into the interior of the camp could be by moving down the space between two tents. However, this space is often less than three feet wide and again, and encroaches on what is obviously the private space of others. Together, the form of the site and the few public access points help create a space which is exclusively dedicated to those participating in camp meeting.



*Figure 6.54 Two primary ways which pedestrians enter into the campground.
Diagram by author.*

Compression and Expansion

This examination of how different people enter into the interior space of the campground brings up another interesting area on which to focus – how is the interior of the campground experienced by those who walk into the interior of the camp?

The way in which someone enters into the interior space of the campground is significant to the way in which the interior of the camp is experienced. As stated earlier, two primary ways in which someone can enter into the interior space of the camp is either through a tent or between the narrow space between two tents. Either way a person enters inside the camp, they must pass through tight spaces of compression before they enter inside the camp where they experience the expansion of space both vertically and horizontally. Figure 6.55 and 6.56 help explain this concept. Spaces of compression and expansion are the extremes of one another. The significance of passing through a space of tight compression before entering into the interior space of the campground is that it heightens the way in which a person experiences both spaces. Put another way, the movement between two similarly sized spaces or rooms is often rarely remembered as a significant experience. There is no moment of “wow” as someone moves between two similarly sized rooms. The breathtaking expansive space inside each of the campground’s center makes these spaces within the camp even more unique and special as spaces of worship.

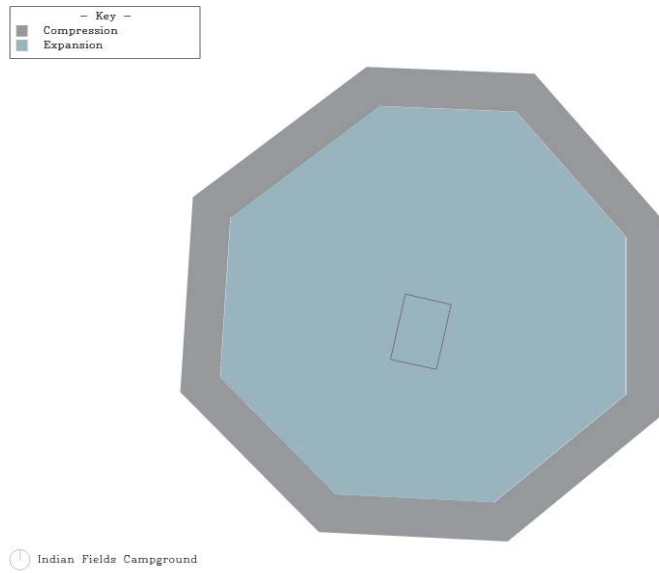


Figure 6.55 Compression and expansion area on the sites. Diagram by author.

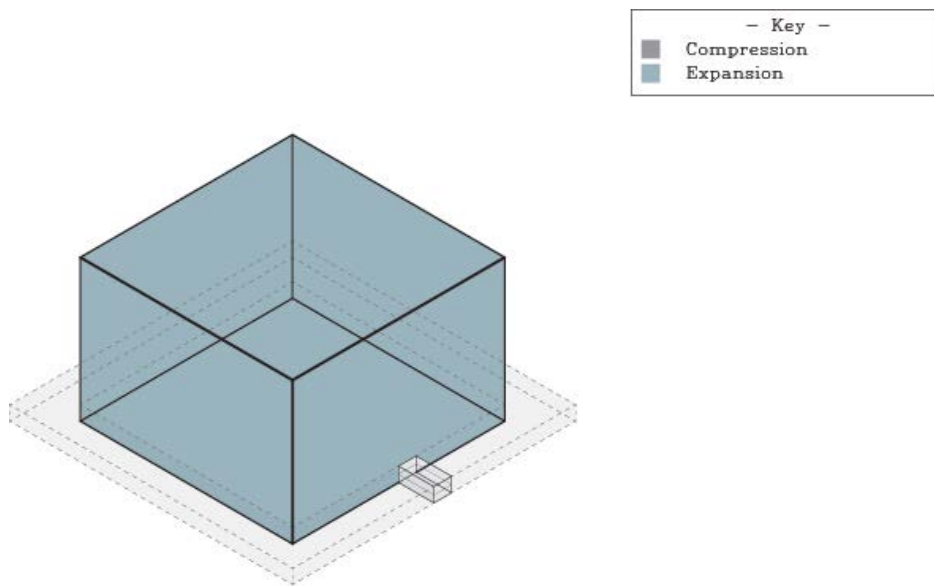


Figure 6.56 Areas of compression and expansion on the site. Diagram by author.



Image 6.2 Exiting front room of tent and into campground at Indian Field Campground March 2018. Image by Author.

Programmed Spaces

The program and arrangement of spaces is almost identical between Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul. Each campground is organized in concentric rings so that the most public functions at the camp are situated on the extremities of the site. Privies, roads, and parking for vehicles often occupy this outermost space.

The next ring toward the center of the camp contains the working parts of the camp – the kitchens. Some might argue that the kitchens are the most important spaces on the campground because they are where the cooking happens, and the majority of

camp meeting participants interviewed remarked on the exceptional character of camp meeting food. (The three main activities that occupy a person's time during camp meeting week are: worship, socializing, and eating!)

More private than the kitchens, which are often open lean-tos, are the enclosed tents with dedicated spaces for individual families. Traditionally, a tent's primary function has been to provide sleeping spaces for people attending camp meeting week. Most have a small dining room where families can eat together, but most tents have the great majority of their internal space dedicated to sleeping spaces.

Moving closer toward the center of the circle, the next ring of programmed spaces are the front porches of the tents. Here is where people spend most of their waking time during camp meeting week. Porches provide a cool environment where people move between tents as they socialize with their neighbors. Empty space fills the next ring in toward the very core of the camp. People move through the open interior of the campground as they move around the site. The vastness of the empty space acts like a long pause in a sentence which precedes the key point in the statement. At the very core of the site is the tabernacle, the most important structure on the site.

Everything within the camp's spatial arrangement is oriented around this central space which the tabernacle occupies. The tabernacle is the primary space of focus for each of these campgrounds during camp meeting week. It functions as the central place of community worship and community gathering throughout the week. As people join together and come under the tabernacle's roof, they become more unified in purpose, in outlook and in their faith. The spatial organization of the entire campground gives indication that the space under the tabernacle is the central focus, and the most

important and sacred space on the campground. Above all, the events within the tabernacle are the reason for the campground's existence.

Tabernacle Spaces

Service times at each campground have varied throughout the year. During camp meeting week, each campground holds multiple services under the tabernacle each day. In 1830, a man by the name of Nathan Bangs scripted guidelines for when services should be held during camp meeting week. He suggests that “the times of preaching are 10 o’clock, A.M., and 3 and 7 o’clock, P.M....”²⁹

In regards to the construction and spatial arrangement of tabernacles and their components, Gorham provides very specific instructions for how they should be constructed. It should be noted that when Gorham laid out these early construction and spatial requirements for tabernacles, they were not covered structures as they are today. Rather, only the preacher’s stand had sheltering and the congregation relied upon trees for their provision of shade.³⁰

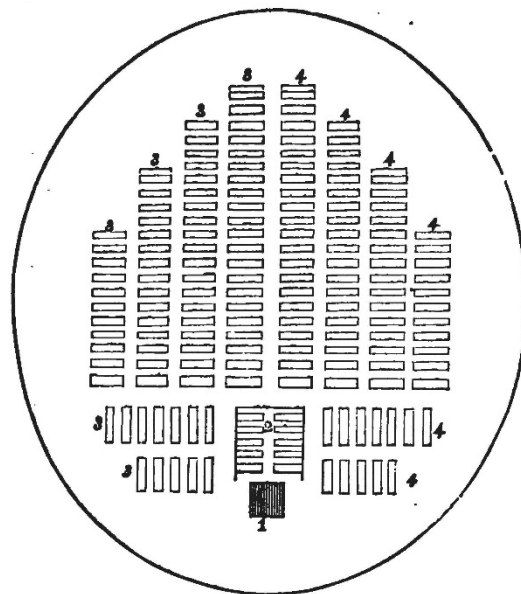
The first step in the construction process, according to Gorham, is to build the preacher’s stand which should have the dimensions of twelve feet by sixteen. An altar should then be constructed in front of the stand and “generally be at least twenty-five feet square, but its particular shape must depend, in part, upon the circumstances.”

²⁹ Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting.*, 91.

³⁰ Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual: A Practical Book for The Camp Ground.*128-135

Additionally, entrances into the altar spaces “should be at the two front corners of the stand, and, I [Gorham] think, only there.”³¹

Seating for the congregation was the next step. The whole arrangement of seating was dependent upon a large central aisle that was seven feet wide and was to be located “precisely in front of the center of the stand, and distant ten feet from the altar rail.” Benches for the congregation were to be sixteen feet long and placed in rows out in front and to the side of the preacher’s stand (Figure 6.56).³²



Ground plan of Camp Ground, 14 by 16 rods. Scale, 5 rods to the inch.

REFERENCES :

1. Stand, or speakers' platform.
2. Altar.
3. Seats — ladies' side.
4. Seats — gentlemen's side.
- C. Circle on the outside of which the tents are to be built.

Figure 6.57 Diagrammatic plan of tabernacle proposed by Gorham. Diagram from "Frontier Camp Meeting" by Gorham.³³

³¹ Gorham. 128-135

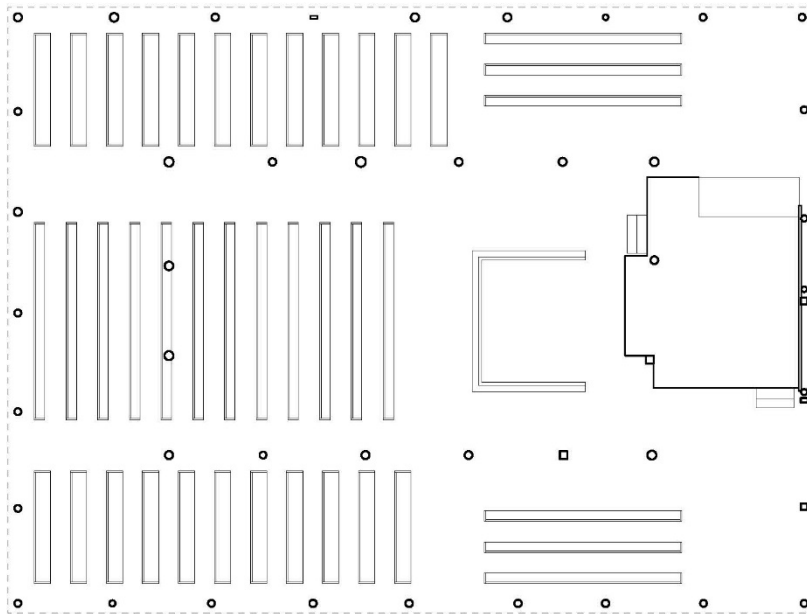
³² Gorham. 128-135

³³ Gorham.135.

Spatially, the stand for the preacher remains the primary focus in which every component and bench is oriented toward, much like a church or a theater. In Gorham's diagrammatic sketch of the tabernacle's spatial arrangement, the central aisle segregates the woman and men (Figure 6.56). Today, the central aisle no longer separates the men and women who attend services, but much of the other spatial configuration Gorham outlines can still be found in the tabernacle arrangements of Cattle Creek, Cypress and Indian Fields.³⁴

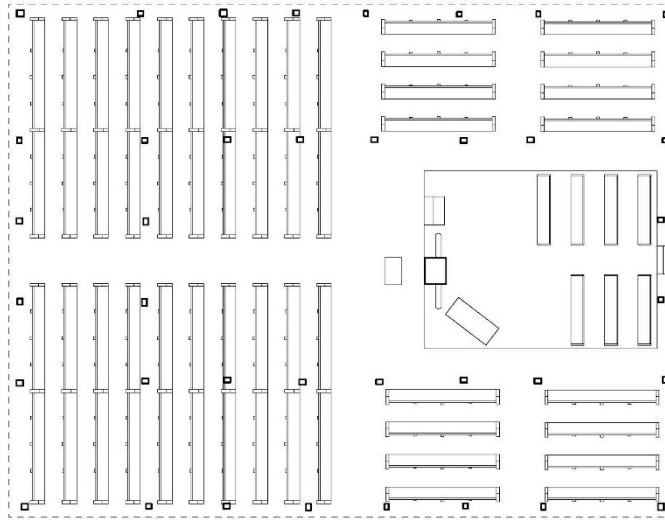
Under the tabernacle at Cattle Creek Campground are two aisles approximately seven feet wide which separate the three rows of benches (Figure 6.57). Along the north side of the tabernacle is the raised stage for the preacher and choir members. Separating the stand from the pews is an altar which is arranged in a 'U' shape with two entrances closest to the preaching stand – just as Gorham described. Pews at Cattle Creek range between eleven and a half feet to twenty feet in length.

³⁴ It is uncertain as to how the tabernacle at St. Paul Campground is configured. Their tabernacle was once partially enclosed, but is now fully enclosed and kept locked when camp meeting week is not in session.



*Figure 6.58 Tabernacle at Cattle Creek Campground.
Illustration by author.*

Tabernacles at Cypress and Indian Field do not have an altar in front of the stage, but they do have central aisles - a characteristic that Cattle Creek's tabernacle does not have (Figure 6.59 and 6.60). However, the central aisle integrated into the designs at both camps is substantially more narrow than what Gorham recommends. Indian field's central aisle is approximately three and a half feet and Cypress' is nearly a foot wider.



*Figure 6.59 Tabernacle at Cypress Campground
Illustration by author.*

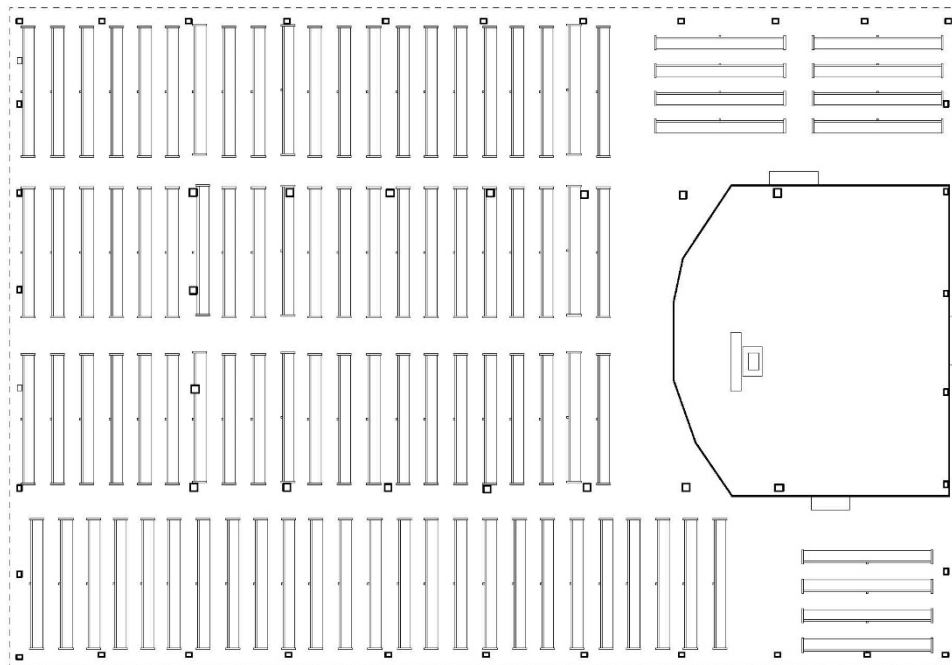


Figure 6.60 Tabernacle at Indian Field Campground. Illustration by author.

Movement

The way in which people circulate around each of the campgrounds is unique to each site. For Cattle Creek and Cypress, circulation patterns across and around the site have changed significantly over the centuries, impacting how the spaces within the camp are used and function.

Cattle Creek Campground was once located within the fork of two wagon trails. The grey lines in Figure 6.61 illustrate where these old wagon trails surrounded three sides of the encampment. Today, only private secondary roads surround the campground and provide vehicular access for tent owners. The vehicular movement within the campground is most unusual as it does not correlate to the operation of the camp meeting. This is because most vehicular traffic inside the site is a primary result of church members attending the church every Sunday. At Cattle Creek, church attendees have left traces of their routine movements across the site by wearing in dirt paths.

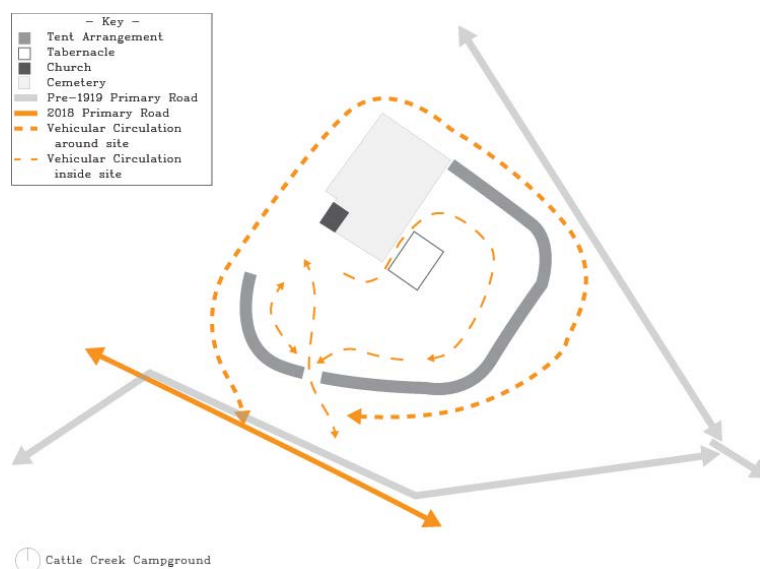


Figure 6.61 Circulation patterns at Cattle Creek Campground. Diagram by author.

The worn dirt paths within the site have a primary entry path in the direction of the church. The two other paths which fall to the west and east of the entryway are the result of car leaving the campground. Strangely, one path travelers across the site have established passes through the narrow one-lane space between the east side of the tabernacle and the west fence line of the cemetery. Though the dirt paths across the campground are unintentional, they do serve as a reminder that the site where the campground is located has two functions –the church and the campground -and its primary function is the church.

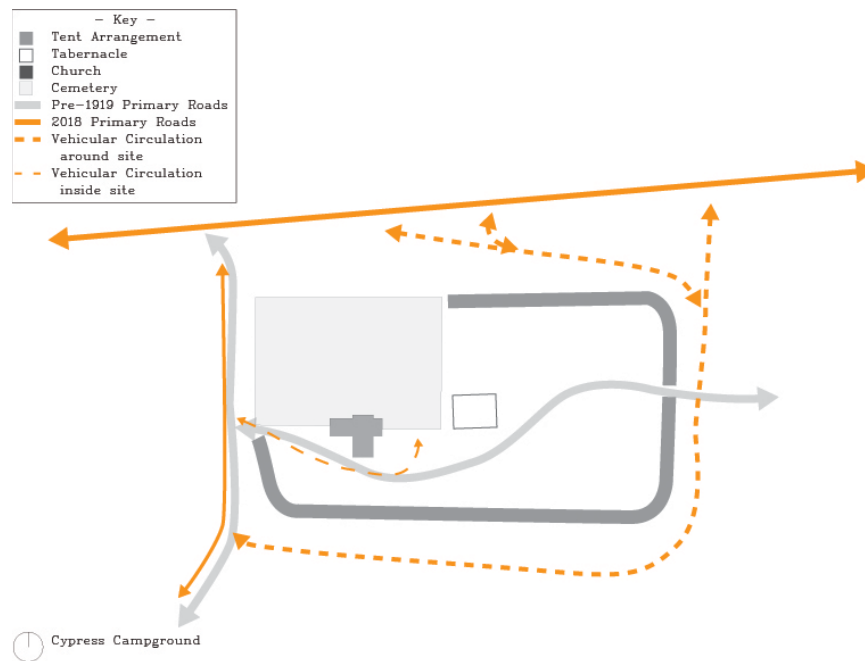


Figure 6.62 Circulation patterns at Cypress Campground. Diagram by author.

Like Cattle Creek, Cypress is also impacted by vehicular entry inside its campground. Historically the primary wagon road cut across the length of the camp and in front of the church (Figure 6.62). Today, vehicles can only enter through a narrow

entrance on the west side of the camp which is positioned between the first tent and the edge of the cemetery. Like Cattle Creek, private secondary roads encircle the camp and provide vehicular access to the back sides of the tents.

The vehicle circulation patterns around Indian Field and St. Paul have changed very little over the decades. The diagrams in Figure 6.61 and 5.62 illustrate how vehicular traffic patterns remain outside of both of the camps and on secondary road systems.

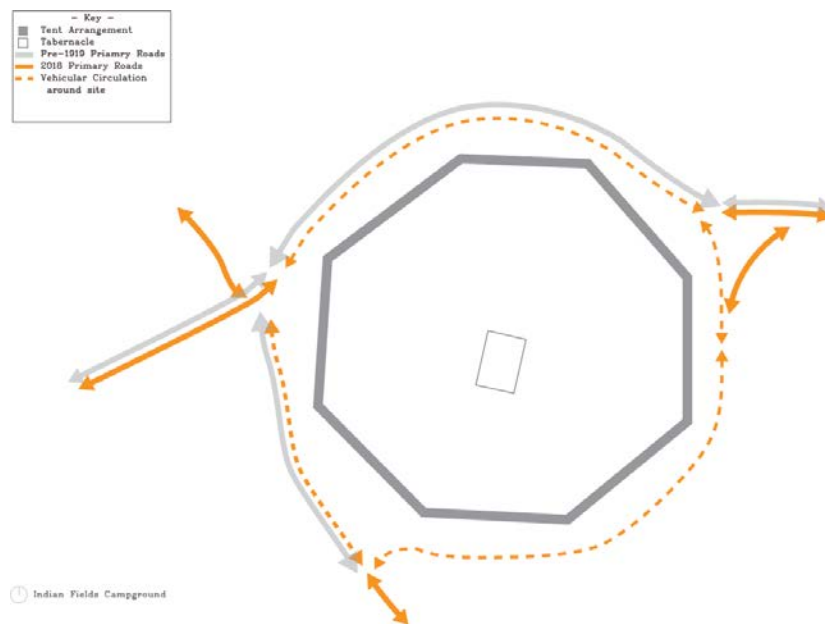


Figure 6.63 Circulation patterns at Indian Field Campground. Diagram by author.

A site's topography, micro climate, geometric form, sightlines and circulation each affect how the site is used, experienced and organized. The information within this chapter has illustrated how spaces within Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St.

Paul were designed and adapted to accommodate the site specific characteristics unique to each camp. Additionally, findings in this section show that the qualities Gorham outlined for creating a successful camp meeting were not always rigorously followed, but rather early camp establishers integrated Gorham's suggestions into the pre-existing site conditions as best they could. Findings from this section also included how campgrounds have adapted to climatic factors specific to the South as well as to the specific time of the year which camp meeting is held. With every change and adaptation made at each campground, each has become more distinctive unto itself and more fully embedded into its landscape.

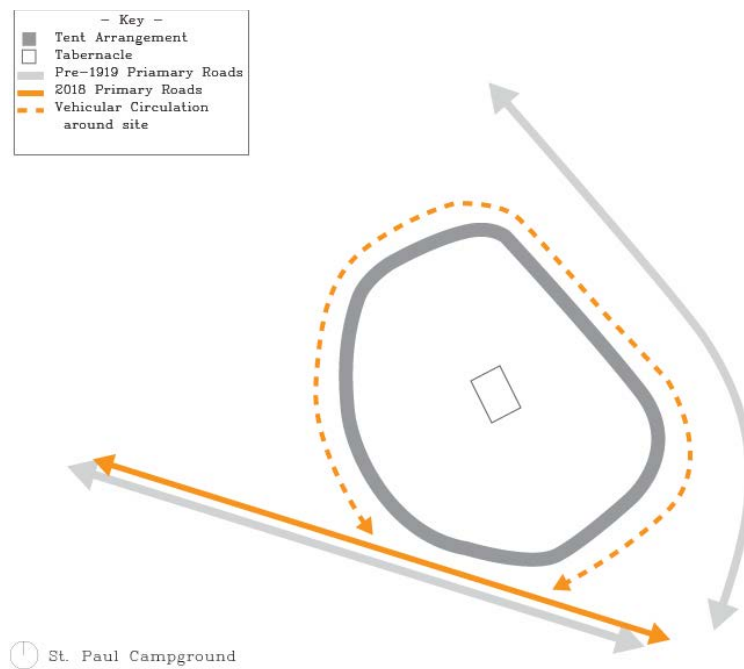


Figure 6.64 Circulation patterns at St. Paul Campground. Diagram by author

/// CHAPTER 7 : UNDER THE WOODEN CANVAS

This chapter presents a spatial analysis of the nineteenth century tents at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul Campground. Spatial arrangements and occupation patterns within the tents at each of these camps reveal how tents have evolved in their spatial configuration over time due to change in cultural use, which spaces unify tenters, and finally how spaces are experienced through circulation and occupation patterns.

The Arrival of Board Tents

Prior to the establishment of wooden tents in the early 1880s, camp meeting participants stayed in cloth tents or covered wagons.¹ Temporary tents in the South and East were commonly made from sail cloth “in substantially the same manner as those used in the army.”²

During the reform of camp meetings in the early nineteenth century, Francis Asbury encouraged the construction of permanent structures. For Reverend B.W. Gorham, cloth tents were “undoubtedly...the more excellent way.” Gorham did not support Asbury’s push toward “board tents” and gave four reasons for his position:

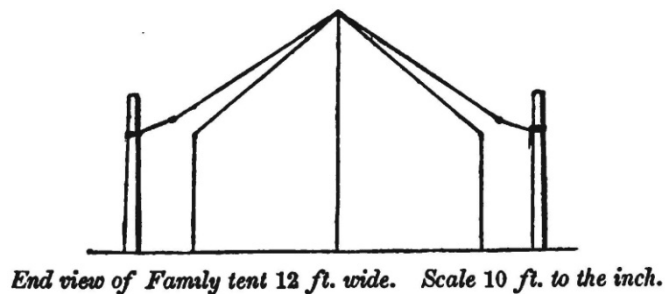
1. Their appearance is calculated to excite a class of low and ludicrous ideas since they give a spectator rather the idea of a huddle of Irish rail-road shanties, than of a worshipping people “dwelling in the goodly tent of Jacob.” -Numb.xxiv.5

¹ Rev. B.W. Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground* (Cornhill, Boston: H.V. Design, 1854), 136.

² Gorham, *Camp Meeting Manual, A Practical Book for The Camp Ground*.136.

2. They are dark and unpleasant within, as well as unsightly without
3. They do not afford as thorough protection from rain as a cloth tent, properly constructed.
4. They are more expensive than the latter.³

Confident that cloth tents should remain part of the camp meeting experience, Gorham explains in great detail in his camp meeting manual for how these early cloth tents should be constructed. Gorham's specific instructions describe the appropriate materials to use, how the cloth should be cut, hemmed and fastened together. He also described a family tent that could sleep six to eight people, and should be between eleven and twelve feet wide and twelve feet deep.⁴



*Figure 7.1 Diagrammatic illustration for proper construction of cloth tent.
Illustration from Camp Meeting Manual, Rev. Gorham⁵*

³ Gorham.136-137.

⁴ Gorham.136-144.

⁵ Gorham.139.

Architectural Description

Camp meetings did not abide by Gorham's specific instructions and board tents now occupy the campgrounds at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campgrounds. Tents vary in size between campgrounds; older tents at Cattle Creek have variation in their widths but average sixteen feet, five inches. The average width of tents at Indian Field is only one inch less, sixteen feet four inches, than those at Cattle Creek. Tents at Cypress are consistently the widest of the four camps with an average width of nineteen feet and six inches. St. Paul has the greatest variation in the width of their tents across the site but on average tents are fifteen feet, ten inches in their width.

At first glance, Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul appear very similar. Tents at each camp are made from light frames and with rough sawn lumber which runs horizontally along all four facades. Porches are found on the fronts of most tents and single story lean-to kitchens occupy the rear space of tents. The spatial organization within the tents is also similar across the camps. Tents are organized in four zones: kitchens, sleeping rooms, front room (which are often just used for eating) and the front porch where most spend their time socializing. Though the tents at each campground are very similar, analysis of tents from each of the four camps makes it apparent that each camp has architecturally defining features and spaces which are specific to their camp.



*Image 7.1 Tent 35 at Cattle Creek is a typical tent at the campground.
November 2017. Image taken by author.*

Cattle Creek has thirty-six wooden tents; one tent is a single story structure, sixteen are one-and-a-half story and nineteen tents are two story tents.⁶ With the exception of one tent which has a centrally placed door, the door placement varies and falls either to the extreme right or left of the tent. Inside, half of the tents have a double height front gathering room which makes this primary room of the tent feel larger (Image 7.2).⁷

⁶ As in the traditional sense, a one story structure does not have a second floor or a mezzanine level above. For the purposes of this study, tents which are a story and a half are those which have a three to four foot knee wall which supports the roof trusses on the second floor. A two story structure is one which has a full wall height above the second story floor plate.

⁷ This number excludes the tents that were built in 2017 which all have a single height space.



*Image 7.2 Double height front room in Tent 9 at Cattle Creek Campground.
November 2017. Image take by author.*

The backs of the tents are almost always dedicated cooking spaces. Kitchens at Cattle Creek and Indian Field are similar in that they are open spaces with a shed roof attachment at the rear. Tents 10, 13, 14, 17 and 33 at Cattle Creek are unique because they do not fall within the standard roof typology, but rather have gable roofs instead (Image 7.3). These tents with gable roofed kitchens appear to be some of the older tents on the campground and still retain remnants of old shake roofs under modern metal roofing. The experiential quality between the two spaces is drastically different. Kitchens with a shed roof design feel compressed whereas spaces covered by a gable roof feel open.

On the front of the tent, shed roof porch additions extend out to create a covered seating area and range from nine feet to just over fourteen feet. Porches oriented to receive southern light throughout the day are average fourteen feet, three inches in depth - three times the average porch depth at Cypress Campground which averages five feet, three inches!



Image 7.3 Gable roof over kitchen at Cattle Creek. Tent 10. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.4 Old shake roof preserved under newer standing seam metal roof November 2017. Image taken by author.

Tents at Cattle Creek Campground integrate passive ventilation strategies into their design, such as slat ventilation. The front façade of tents

often has the largest percentage of slats and typically comprise between forty to sixty percent of the façade (Image 7.5). Horizontal ventilation slats placed on the sides and rear of tents are often located close to the ceiling level and take up a smaller percentage of the facade. In addition to slats, older tents at the campground also integrate window openings on the gable ends of the tent for added air circulation.

Though tents are simplistic and primitive in their design, most tents at Cattle Creek are modified to accommodate modern bathrooms with running water (Image 7.8). The scale of indoor bathrooms varies significantly across the camp and ranges from forty square feet to over two hundred square feet.



Image 7.5 Tent 8 at Cattle Creek illustrates the significant amount of slat ventilation openings integrated into the front facades of tents at the campground. November 2017. Image taken by author.



Image 7.6 Deep porches are characteristic of Cattle Creek Campground. November 2017. Image taken by author.



Image 7.7 Front porches at Cypress campground are often shallow. November 2017. Image taken by author.



Image 7.8 Interior bathroom at Cattle Creek Campground. November 2017. Image by author.

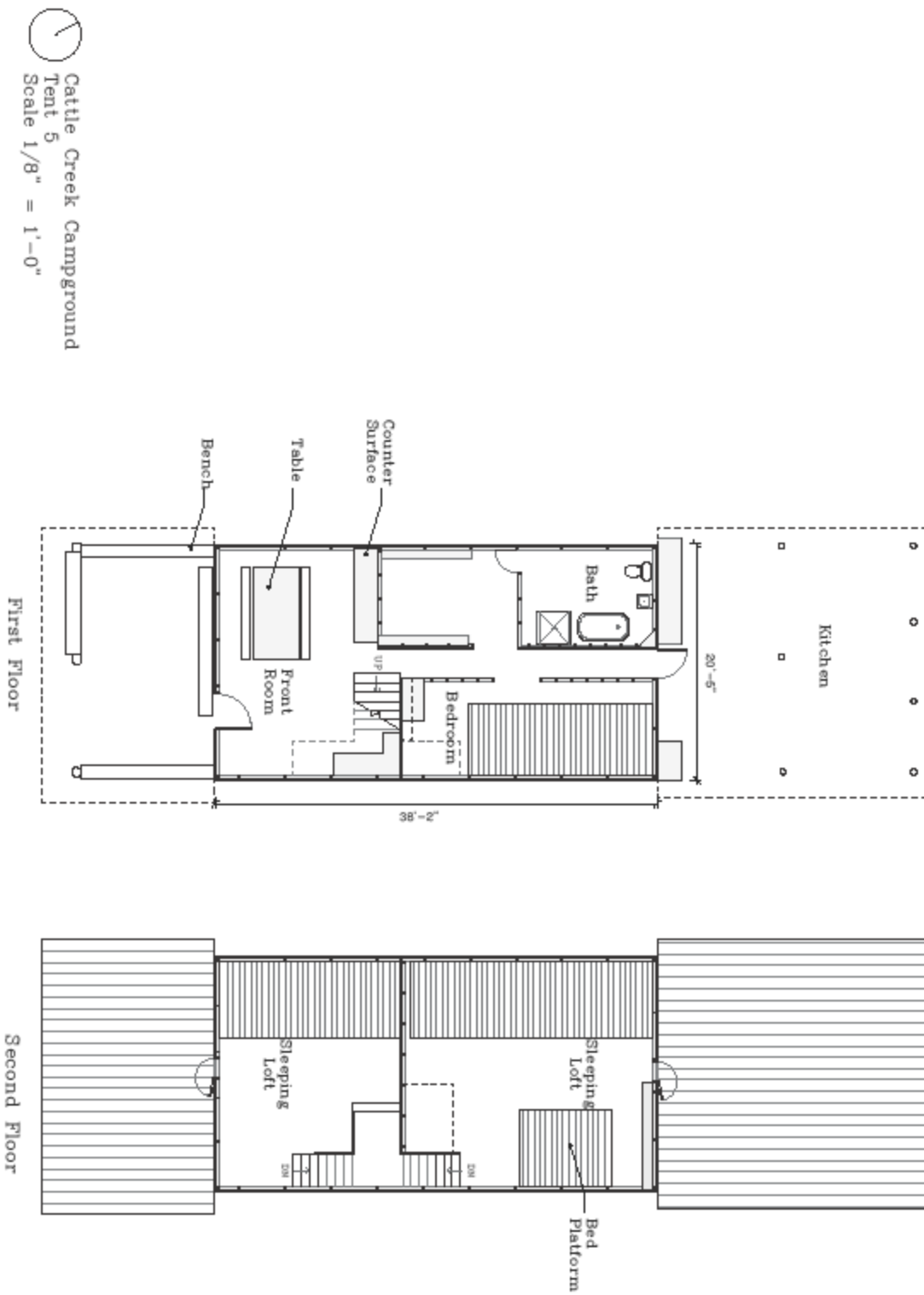



Figure 7.2 Floor Plan of Tent 5 at Cattle Creek

 Cattle Creek Campground
 Tent 9
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

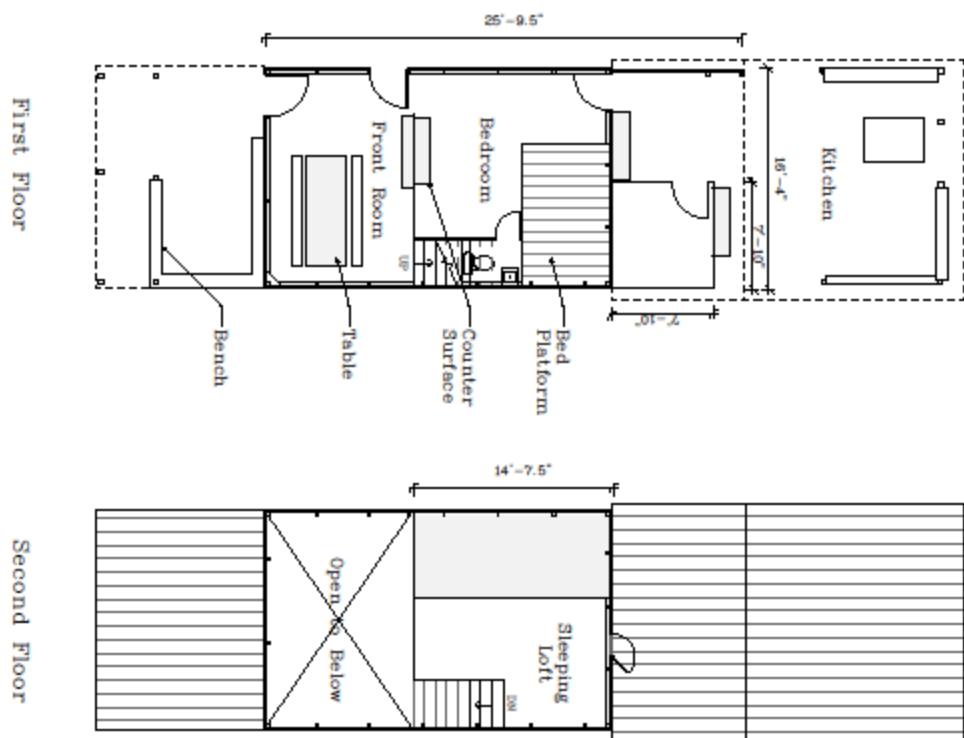
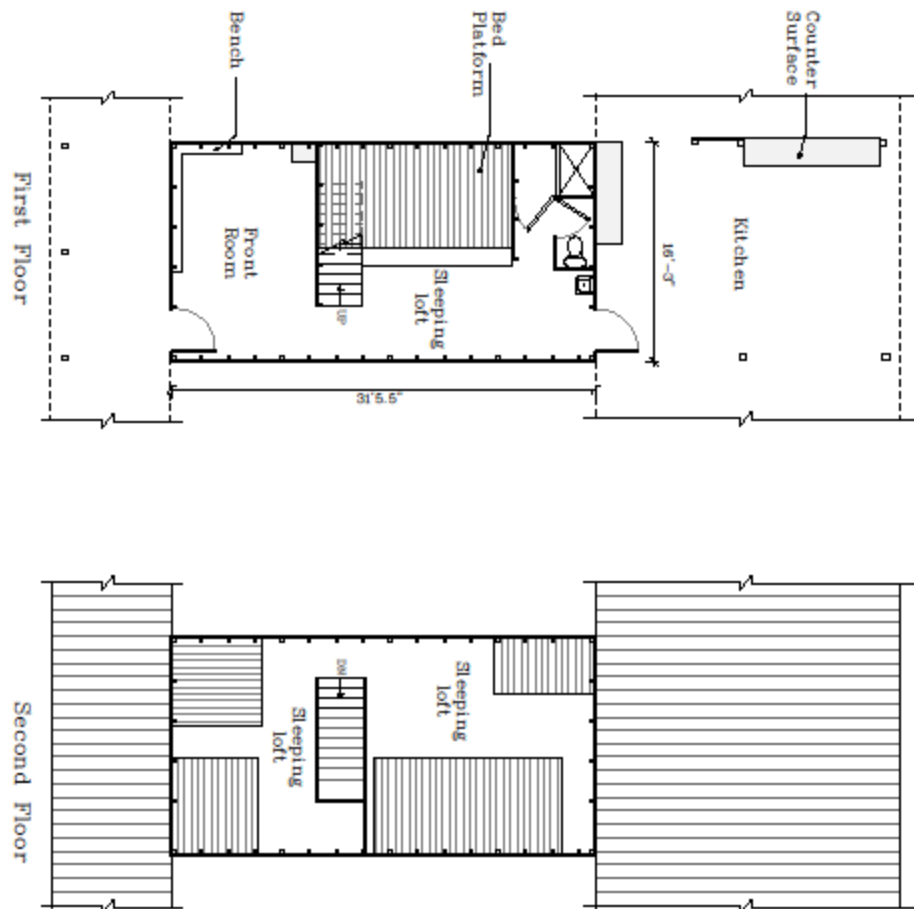


Figure 7.3 Floor Plan of Tent 9 at Cattle Creek



① Cattle Creek Campground
Tent 25
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Figure 7.4 Floor Plan of Tent 25 at Cattle Creek



Image 7.9 Typical tent at Cypress Campground. Tent 33. November 2017. Image by author.

Cattle Creek and Cypress campgrounds started eight years apart which makes them excellent comparisons for the variations that were used in early nineteenth century camp meeting designs. The majority of tents at Cypress are a story and a half which is different from Cattle Creek where the majority of tents are two stories. Only six tents at Cypress are a full two stories. Architectural features unique to tents at Cypress are centrally placed doors, glazed windows, double height front rooms, skylights, heating means, enclosed kitchens, and narrow porches.

Though the placement of doors may not seem significant, it does impact the way in which the interior spaces of tents are experienced, used and organized. At Cypress most doors are centrally placed and flanked by glazed windows. Inside, tents typically have a double height front room that is lit by skylights above (Images 7.10 and 7.11). The height of the space in conjunction with natural daylight makes the interior of the tents feel significantly larger than tents at other camps. In fact, Cypress is the only one of the four case studies whose tents intentionally integrate natural daylight light into their designs. Skylights and windows typically provide light inside the front rooms, second floor sleeping lofts and in the kitchens at the rear of the tents. Casement windows are commonly found on all four facades and bring daylight into the dark corners of bedrooms on the ground floor.



*Image 7.10 Double height space inside Tent 32 at
Cypress Campground. December 2017.
Image by author.*



Image 7.11 Skylights are integrated into most roof systems at Cypress Campground. December 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.12 Typical wood stove inside the front rooms at Cypress Campground. December 2017. Image by author.

In addition to allowing natural light inside the tent, the integration of skylights is a passive heat gain strategy many tents use. Because camp meeting is held during the cooler parts of October, most tents rely on a wood burning stove to provide heat for the occupants at night (Image 7.13). Older tents often have a brick fire place rather than a furnace as their primary mechanism for heat.

Another passive heat strategy tents at Cypress have integrated into their design is found in the rear kitchen additions. All the kitchens at Cypress have been enclosed and joined to the rear of the tent. Not only does enclosing the kitchen help keep cooks warm, but it also allows for the retention of heat generated from the oven also be used to heat the tent.

Historically, kitchens at Cypress were detached structures that were placed where the encircling roadway around the camp is today.⁸ Not having the kitchen included within the main spatial configuration of the tent would have made for a very different arrangement of interior spaces and experiential quality inside the tent. Today, most of the kitchens at Cypress are one story, enclosed additions to the primary frame of the tent and have a separate shed or gable roof system than the main structure of the tent (Images 7.13 and 7.14).

From the outside, tents at Cypress take on a different character than other campgrounds in that they evoke a greater feeling of permanence. This is contributed to by their character defining features like their glazed windows, chimney stacks and enclosed kitchens.



Image 7.13 Enclosed kitchen addition to the back of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.14 Inside kitchen at Tent 32. Cypress Campground. December 2017. Image take by author.

⁸ Meeting notes from conversation with Mrs. Lynn Hoover and Larry Hill.

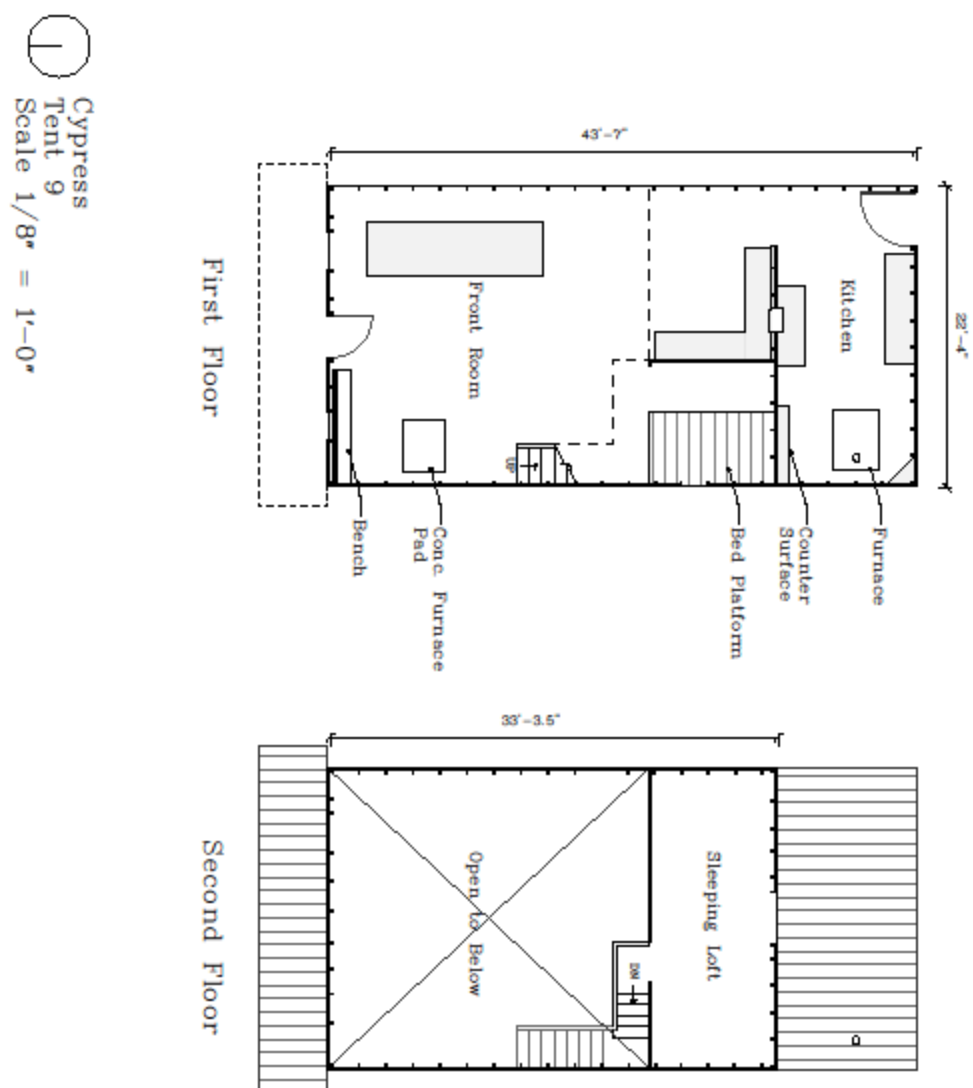


Figure 7.5 Floor Plan of Tent 5 at Cypress Campground



Figure 7.6 Floor Plan of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground

Cypress
Tent 38
Scale 1"=1'-8"

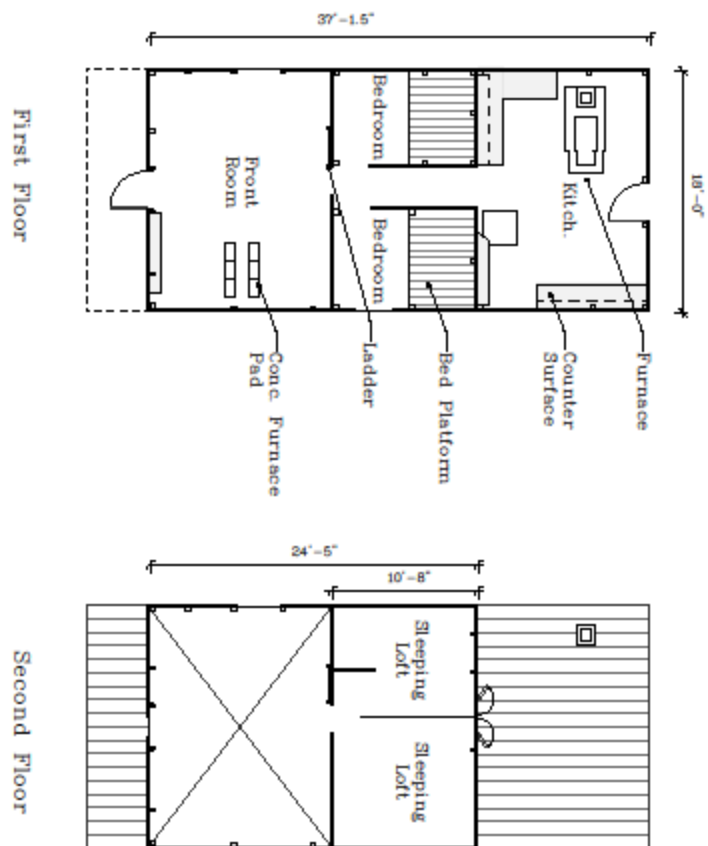


Figure 7.7 Floor Plan of Tent 38 at Cypress Campground



Image 7.15 Front elevation of typical tents at Indian Field Campground

Of the four campgrounds under study, Indian Field and Cattle Creek are most similar to one another because of the similar passive cooling design strategies that both have adopted in the design of their tents. Roughly ninety percent of tents at Indian Field are one and a half stories and the remaining ten percent are two stories. Unlike Cattle Creek and Cypress where some or all of the front rooms have a double height space, none of tents at Indian Field incorporate this spatial feature into their designs. Predominant architectural features at Indian Field include: slat and window ventilation strategies, multiple double tents, offset doors, and the incorporation of a preacher's tent within the campground.



Image 7.16 Front elevation of Tent 21 at Indian Field illustrates the typical slat ventilation strategies used across the camp. November 2017. Image by author.

Tents at Indian Field Campground rely on slat ventilation as the primary way of cooling their interior spaces. Ventilation slats are integrated along the front and side facades of the tents and window openings are placed on the second floor gables. In comparison to Cattle Creek, the overall percentage of slat vents on the front, back and side facades is significantly less than is used in tents at Indian Field.

Most tents are one and a half stories and their interior spaces are commonly organized along one side of the tent or the other. The placement of the front door on the tent dictates which side of the tent organized spaces are placed upon. Front doors placed on the extreme right influence the placement of interior spaces along the left side of the tent (Image 7.16 and Figure 7.19).

Some tents at Indian field are have two front doors - these are called “double tents” (Image 7.17). A double tent is a full two story structure that is twice the width of a standard tent. Internally, a solid partition wall bisects the double tent so that two separate families can own and occupy opposite sides of the tent. The central dividing wall reaches nine or ten feet above the second floor level before it terminates, leaving another eight to nine feet between the top of the wall and the base of the roof to allow for air (and noise) circulation between both tents.



Image 7.17 Double Tent 71 and 72 is of a unique typology only found at Indian Field Campground. November 2017. Image by author.

In addition to being the only camp which has double tents, Indian Field is the only case study camp which has a Preacher’s Tent (Image 7.18). Its function

is to provide sleeping quarters for the circuit-riding preachers who led these early camp meetings. Multiple small bedrooms are made from partition walls and fill the tall interior space of the tent. Like double tents, the bedroom walls inside the Preacher's Tent terminate well below the roof structure to aid in air circulation inside. The preacher's tent is the only tent with a centrally placed door, glazed windows and a raised floor, all of which signify its importance within the site.



*Image 7.18 Preacher's tent at Indian Field.
November 2017. Image taken by author.*

Indian Fields
Tent 28
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

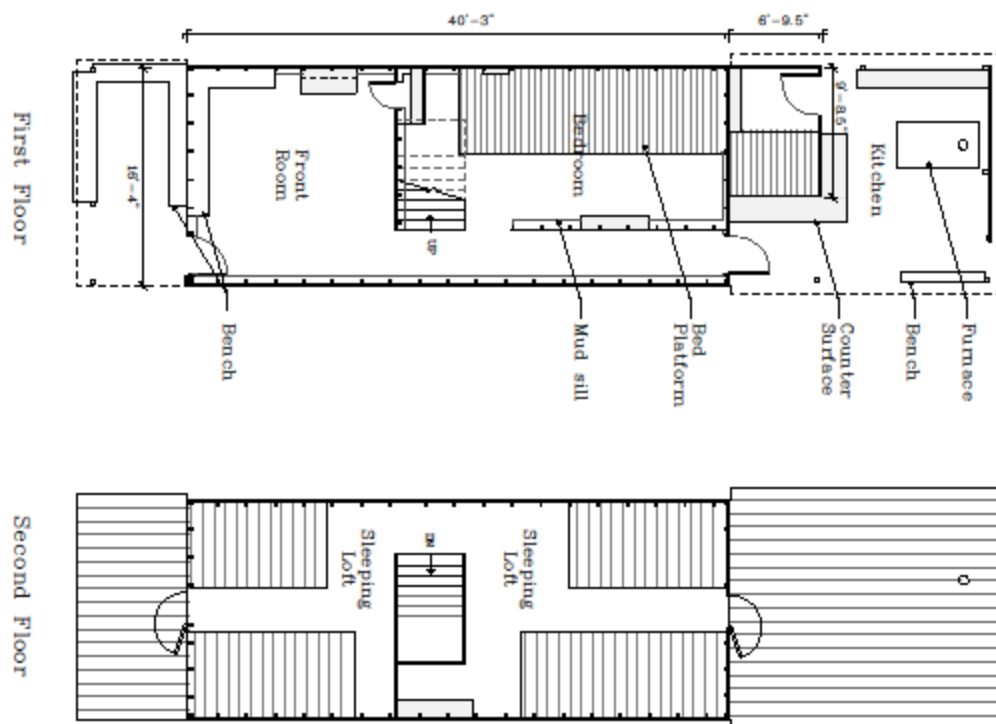


Figure 7.8 Floor Plan of Tent 28 at Indian Field Campground (Illustration by author)

Indian Fields
Tent 69
1/8" = 1'-0"

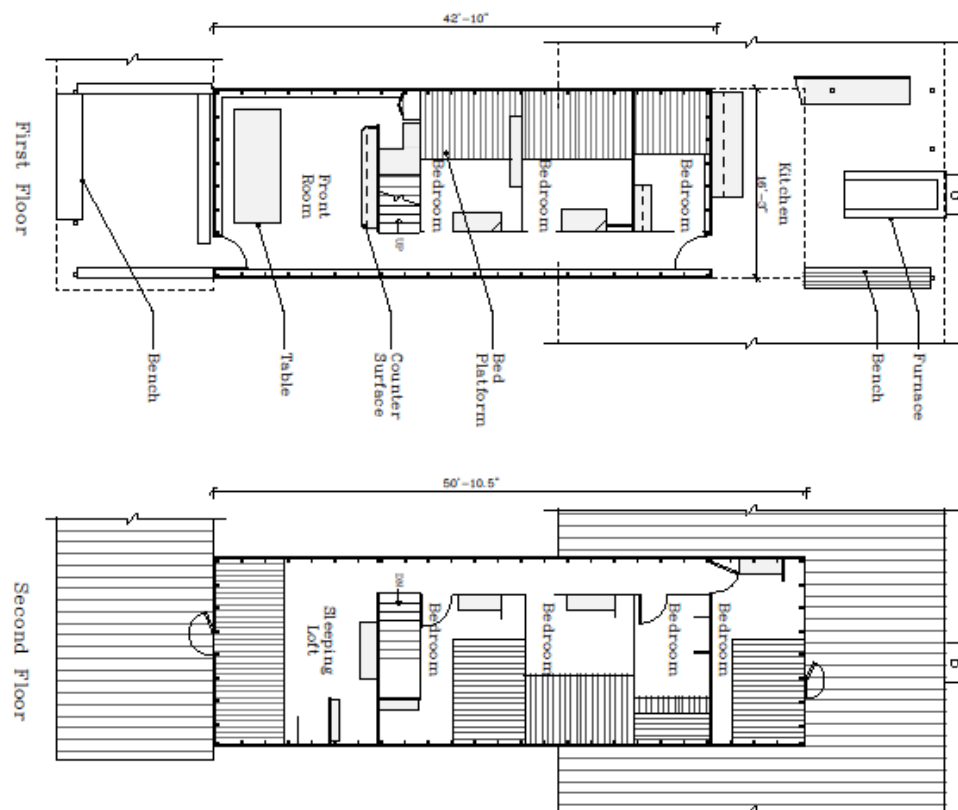
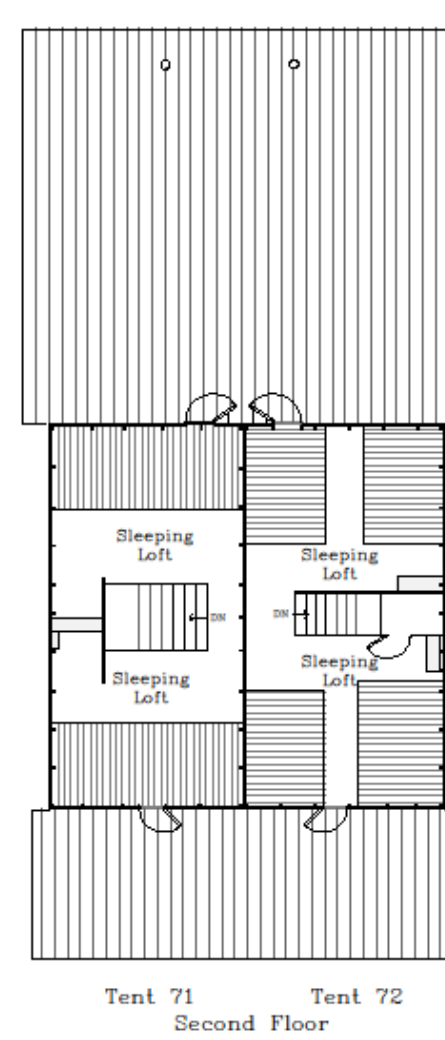
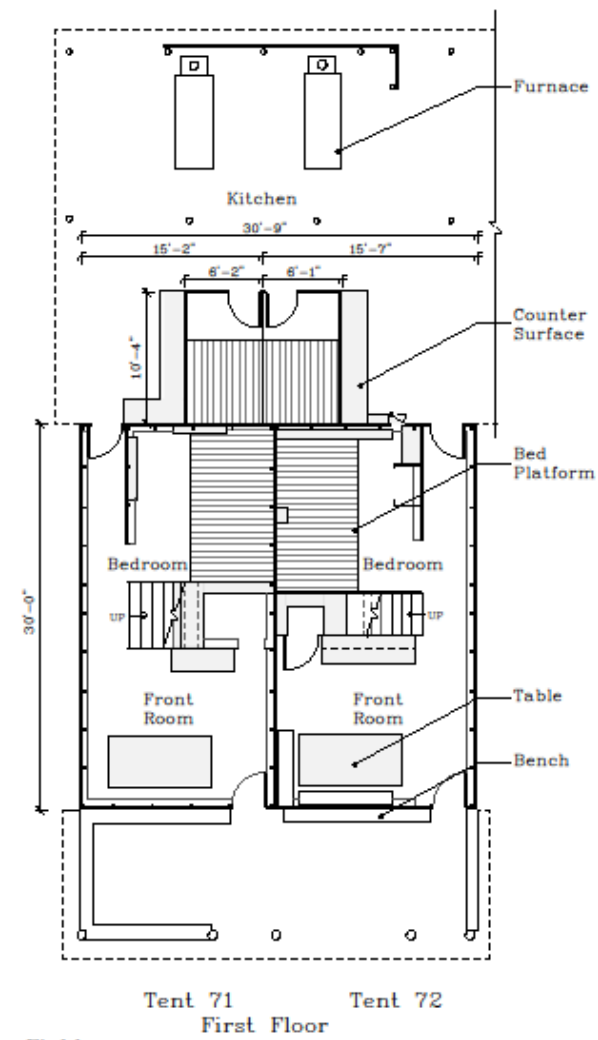


Figure 7.9 Floor plan of Tent 69 at Indian Field Campground(Illustration by author)




 Indian Fields
 Tent 71 & 72
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Figure 7.10 Floor plan of tent 71 + 72 (double tent) at Indian Field Campground (Illustration by author)



*Image 7.19 Typical tent at St. Paul Campground. November 2017.
Image by author.*

The camp with the greatest architectural and material variation is St. Paul Campground. In addition to the historic rough sawn siding, many of the seventy tents at the camp integrate a variety of materials including pressboard, CMU blocks and plastic and metal siding. Many tents also have poured concrete floors inside with vinyl flooring on top. In addition to the large variety in materials, unique architectural features include offset doors with screens, sash windows, screened porches and enclosed kitchens.

There is a near equal distribution between single story, story and a half and two story tents around the campground and all but seven tents have a front door offset to the left. Many of the doors and windows at the campground have a

secondary screened door suggesting that during camp meeting week doors and windows are left open for air circulation. Most windows at the camp are sash style with screens and are primarily placed only on the ground floor of tents.



Image 7.20 The front of Tent 43 at St. Paul Campground has a screened front porch. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.21 Back of Tent 43 at St. Paul Campground has a screened back porch. November 2017. Image by author.

In addition to window and door screens, several porches have been screened. (Image 7.20 and 7.21). This is unique to St. Paul in that none of the other sites have integrated screens in to their porch designs. Also unique to St. Paul Campground are small screened back porches which have been added to several tents. The addition of back porches to the tents at St. Paul suggests that more circulation and activities take place outside of the interior ground space than at other camps.

Like the kitchens at Cypress, most families have enclosed their single story kitchen additions at St. Paul (Figure 7.22 and 7.23). Some kitchens are integrated into the main body of the tent so that the two spaces share the same roof system. Tents which have their kitchen fully and seamlessly integrated into

their tent designs are most likely the newest tents built at the campground. This new integration and adaptation of spaces inside the tents illustrates the slow, but constant, progression of evolution that tents at every campground have taken.



Image 7.22 The kitchen in St. Paul Campground tent 37 has been integrated into the main body of the tent. November 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.23 The kitchen in St. Paul Campground tent 41 has a separate roof system and is treated more as an addition to the main tent. November 2017. Image by author.

The diverse range in materials and architectural forms found in St. Paul's tents illustrates two points, the first of which is that tents at the camp were built over a long period of time. Secondly, many tents, especially the older tents, have continuously upgraded their designs and finishes over time in order to retain a degree of modern comfort. Together, both of these points highlight that the campground has been in a constant state of change since the camp's establishment.

The continual adaptation in tents at St. Paul is not unusual because it occurs at other camps as well, the difference being the rate at which change

occurs and the materials which are used. The different rates of change and materials that campgrounds source contribute to the unique architectural character and style each camp exhibits. Though many similar design strategies are used at multiple camps, the way in which they are applied and integrated into a tent's design contributes to a site's unique character. A great many of the architectural elements found on tents are in response to the specific time of year each campground holds their annual meeting. However, not all architectural features of the tents are a direct result of environmental factors. Elements such as offset and center doors as well as double height spaces most certainly contribute to the architectural character of the site, but they primarily aid in spatial organization and program use within the tents.

Tent Program

Through spatial analysis, much is learned about how tents at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campground functioned historically and how they function today. Not only does spatial analysis of tents at each campground provide a glimpse into the campground's past but it also provides an opportunity to study two things:

1. Which spaces have changed within a tent? How have they changed? And why is their change in function significant?
2. What spaces are used more than others, and why? How do these spaces affect the primary use and function of the campground as a whole?

Fundamentally, tents from every campground are programmed in a similar manner. The most public spaces of the camp are oriented toward the rear of the tent while the most private and exclusive spaces are oriented toward the front. Those who engage with the interior spaces of the tent, the front porch and the tabernacle are participants in the camp meeting events. People and spaces on the backside of tents are people and spaces that work in service to the camp meeting event and for those attending (Figure 7.11). On a larger site scale, as people move toward the central Tabernacle the more included and unified they become with other participants in their activities and objective. Those who occupy the spaces on the backside of the tents are generally excluded from actively participating in camp meeting activities. The uninvited historically included slaves.

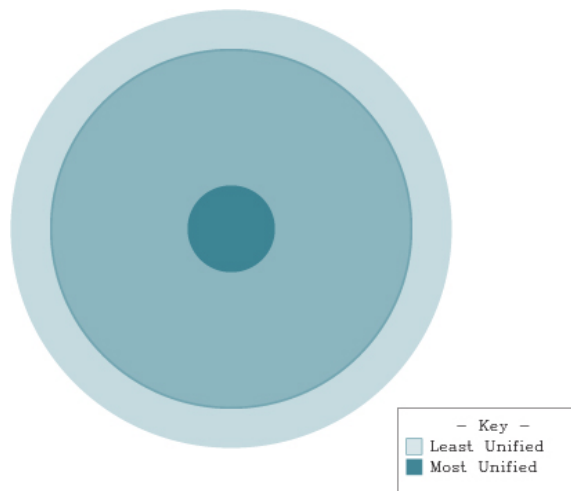


Figure 7.11 People closest to the center of the camp are more engaged with the activities of camp meeting and therefore more unified with others who are participating. Illustration by author.

At a larger scale, this arrangement of excluded and included spaces across every tent in the campground creates an interesting organizational pattern around the camp which makes those who are closest to the center core of the camp feel more unified with others around them. This concept can best be understood by looking more closely at the arrangement of spaces within the tent, how the spaces are used, and by whom (Figure 7.11 and 7.12).



Figure 7.12 Spaces within the tent that are closer to the center of the campground are areas where people become more unified with each other and also spend more time with other participants.

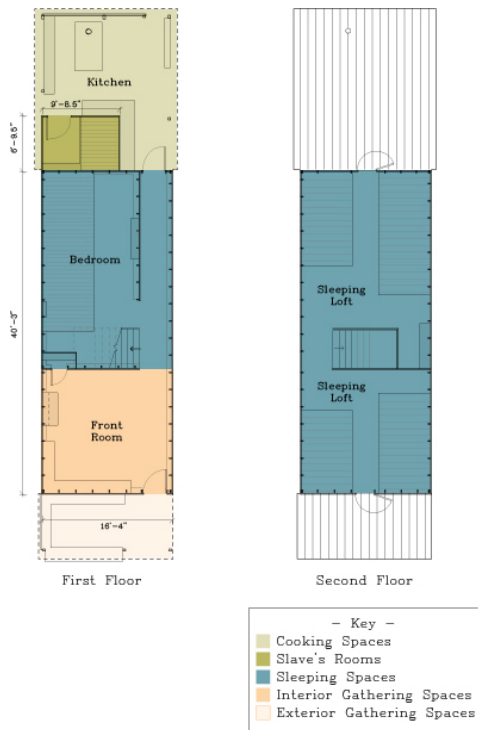


Figure 7.13 Interior spatial arrangement of programs inside Tent 28 at Indian Field Campground. Illustration and diagram by author.



Figure 7.14 Interior spatial arrangement of programs inside Tent 25 at Cattle Creek Campground. Illustration and diagram by author.

Kitchens

Kitchen spaces occupy the rear of the tents. In almost all cases, these spaces appear as an added component to the main body of the tents, meaning they do not occupy any space under the main roof of the tent. Instead, these spaces, whether open or enclosed, primarily appear as a single story, shed roof

additions to the back of the tent. Adaptation and fire risk are the two primary reasons for these spaces take on these architectural and spatial characteristics.

Historically, the spaces dedicated for cooking were located in front of the tents, inside the tent circle.⁹ This is evident from the two diagrammatic plans which illustrate the approximate formation and organization patterns of early campgrounds (Figure 7.15 and 7.16). The primary reason for cooking spaces were once placed inside the interior portion of the campground was so that light coming off the cooking fire could also be used to “help light up the worship area” and other areas inside campground as people moved about.¹⁰ Though Johnson does not state when cooking fires were moved to the rear of the tents, he does state that “gradually, fire stands known as ‘fire alters’ came into regular use.” It was probably sometime after this lighting convention took root when cooking fires moved to the back of the tent where they were closer to the livestock which was brought for camp meeting meals.

⁹ Charles A Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting: Religion's Harvest Time* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1955). 43 & 47.

¹⁰ Johnson.43, 47-48. In the diagrams illustrating the appropriate campground formation and organization, fires are labeled as “cooking fires – illumination also from candles in trees.”

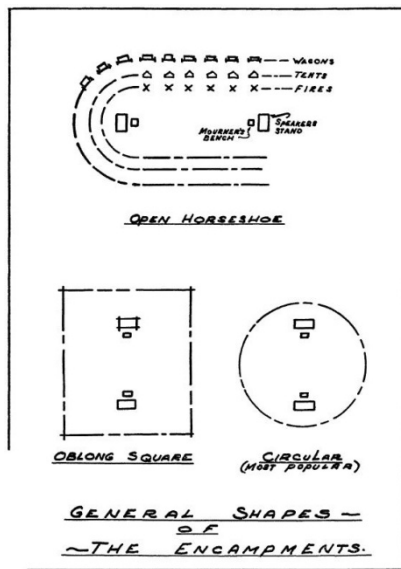


Figure 7.15 Diagrammatic site arrangement shows that fires were to be placed in front of tents.. Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.¹¹

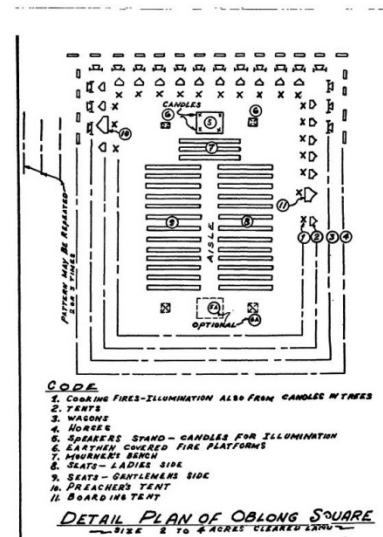


Figure 7.16 Detail plan site organization. Fires for cooking and illumination were to be placed in front of the tents.. Johnson, *The Frontier Camp Meeting*.¹²

The diagrams illustrating the formation and organization patterns of campgrounds are insightful in two ways. First, they illustrate that cooking spaces, and those occupying the cooking spaces historically had a more inclusive position within the camp meeting activities and occupied one of the premier social spaces of the campground. Secondly, these diagrams give insight as to why cooking spaces now appear as additions to the backs of tents rather than as an integrated space within. This point is two-fold in that not only does it highlight that the cooking spaces were relocated to the opposite side of the tent, but even after its relocation, it is doubtful that these spaces looked remotely similar to their appearance today. The diagrams tell us with certainty that prior to being

¹¹ Johnson.

¹² Johnson.

relocated to the rear of the tent and becoming strictly used as a cooking means, the fires were also used for illumination purposes. Open fires would have preceded the permanent wood burning furnaces located in the rear of the tents and used today. If open fires were used at the rear of the tents prior to building permanent cooking means, then it is very unlikely that shelters covered these cooking spaces because of the significant fire hazard this would have created. Rather, it is probable that the shed roofs over the cooking spaces would have been added as, or after, the wood burning furnace became permanently integrated into the cooking space at the rear (Image 7.24). This is significant, because it gives strong evidence that these cooking spaces at the rear of the tents were a slow adaptation over time, to the more modern and permanent wooden tent design.

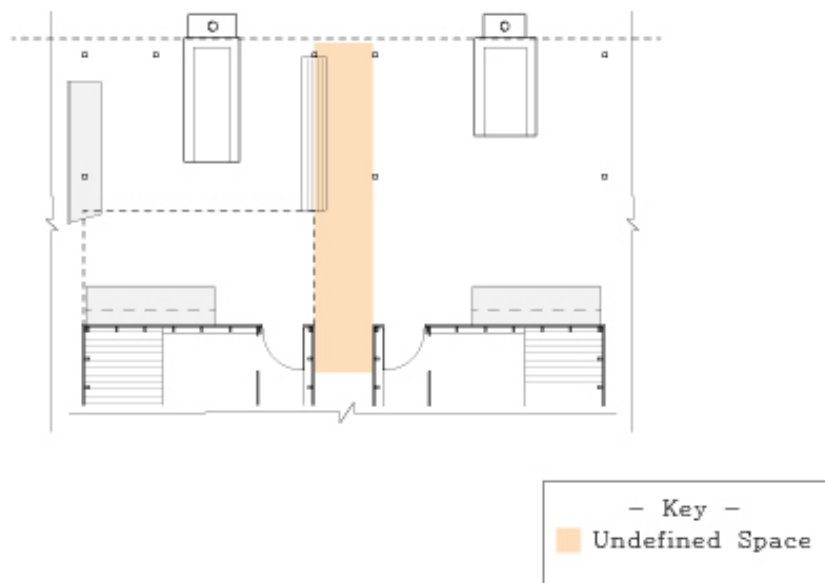
Slaves were the primary occupants of these cooking spaces. It is unknown how they would have used the spaces exactly, but one can image that most of the activity revolved around the cooking stove. Most tents position the cooking stove near the rear of the cooking space to allow the smoke stack of the furnace to extend out and up the back of the of the covered area. However, not all cook stacks follow this pattern; a good many of them extend straight up and through the shed roof of the cooking space.



Image 7.24 The cook for Tent 28 at Indian Field still uses the wood burning furnace for cooking all the meals throughout the week. September 30, 2017. Image by author.

Kitchens at Cattle Creek and at Indian Field have few, if any, walls to create a physical or visual barrier between neighboring kitchen spaces. Instead, spaces are often defined by the break in over head planes (the roofs) and column lines. The beauty of using both of these architectural elements to define the edge of a space is that neither one creates a clearly defined line. This is because the horizontal roof plane often extends a foot or so past the vertically defined plane created by the columns. This unclear edge of the cooking space is further blurred when two kitchen spaces with undefined edges are placed side-

by-side and creates a non-programmed and ambiguous space between the cooking areas (Figure 7.17). The significance of these borderless spaces provide an opportunity for sightlines and voices to easily be exchanged from one kitchen space to another and thus presents an opportunity for slaves and cooks to initiate community among them (Figure 7.18).



*Figure 7.17 Blurred space between kitchens.
Illustration and Diagram by author.*

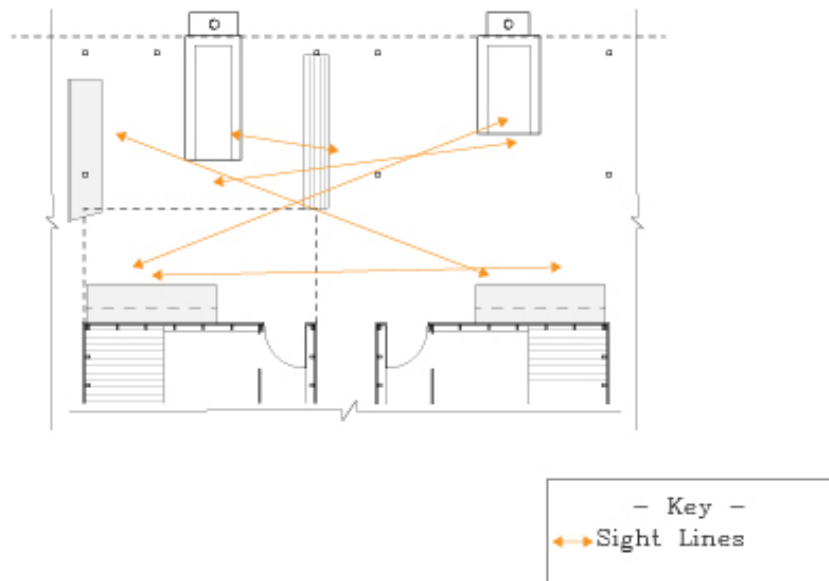
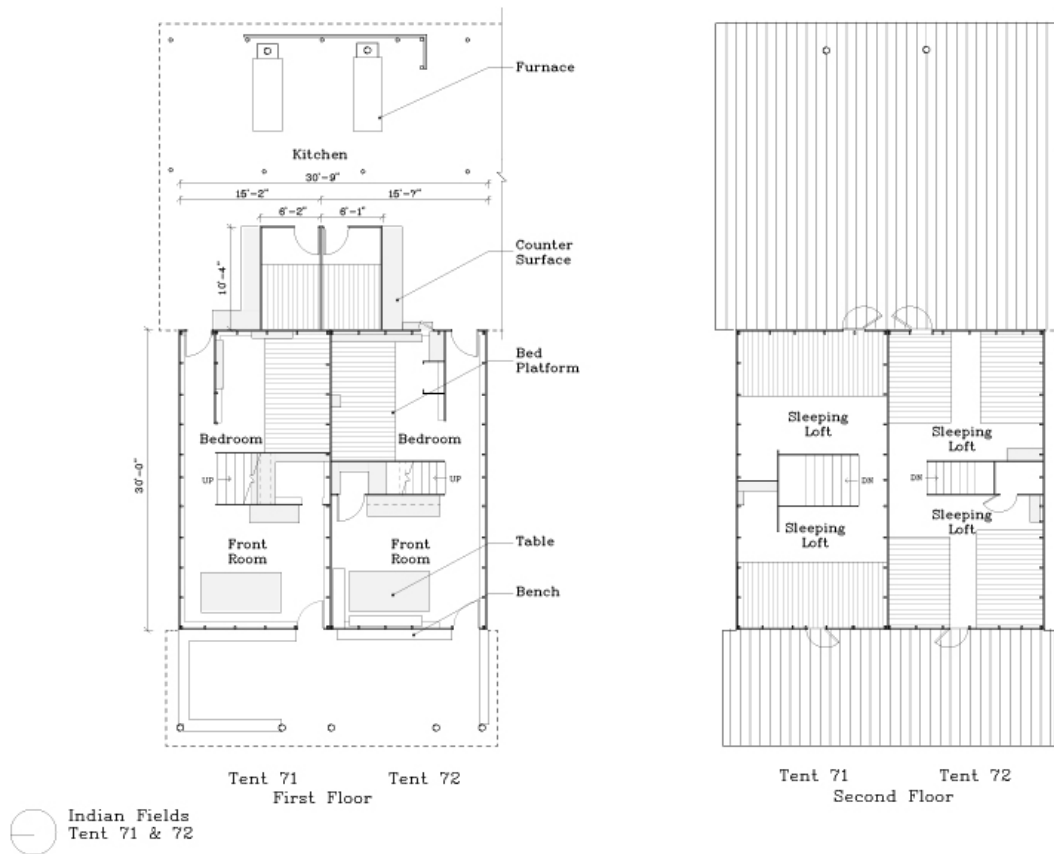


Figure 7.18 Sight lines between kitchens unified those who occupy the space to become more unified. Illustration and diagram by author.

Four tents at Indian Field present a very unique condition of shared cooking spaces. Tents 17 & 18, 68 and 68A, 71 & 72 and 89 & 90 are each double tents at the campground (Figure 7.19). Double tents are special in that they share roof planes with their joined tent mate. Between the two tent families who occupy a single double tent, they share the same porch roof, tent roof and kitchen roof. Porches and kitchens are designed so that neither has a physical barrier and few architectural cues for the separation of space. Double tent 71 and 72, illustrates these concepts well (Figure 7.19). The large unified double kitchen space has two cook stoves – one for each family, within the open kitchen.



*Figure 7.19 Plan drawing of Double Tent 71 + 72 at Indian Field Campground.
Illustration by author.*

The kitchen spaces at Cattle Creek and Indian Field are different from the cooking spaces at Cypress and St. Paul in one fundamentally different way – walls. Cypress and St. Paul integrated their kitchens spaces more fully into the interior spatial configuration of the tents by fully enclosing them with walls (Figure 7.20). The walls enclosing the kitchens clearly define and separate cooking spaces between tents and, in turn, fundamentally affect the type of environment these kitchens have. This is similar to the formal spatial arrangement of the site where closely placed tents work together to create and define the interior of the camp which excludes people who are not participating in camp meeting.

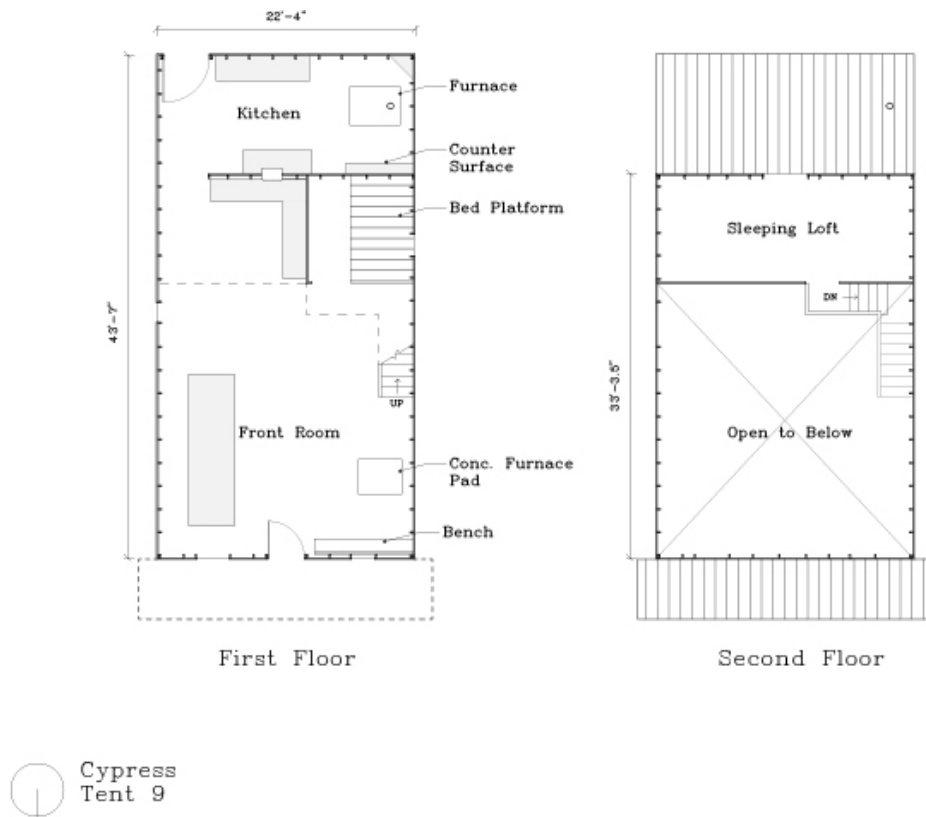


Figure 7.20 Plan drawing of Tent 9 at Cypress Campground.

Though the cooking spaces at Cypress and St. Paul lose the physical and visual connection between neighboring cooking spaces, they gain another unique and special quality – inclusion into the tent family. Kitchens spaces at both Cypress and St. Paul are integrated more strongly into the interior spatial organization of the tent; Tent 9 at Cypress illustrates this well. Here, the main cooking takes place in the rear of the tent, on the wood burning stove – as would be expected. However, similar to the undefined kitchen boundaries at Cattle Creek and Indian Field, tent 9 at Cypress has blurred boundaries between the

cooking spaces, serving spaces and eating spaces (Figure 7.21). Puncturing the south wall of the cooking room is both a wide threshold for people to walk through and a window opening for people to see, talk and pass food through. The space between the kitchen and the front room appears to be an extension of the kitchen and is most likely used as a food staging area and serving counter for food. The unique spatial configuration at Cypress and St. Paul offer an opportunity for cooks to be better integrated into the family.

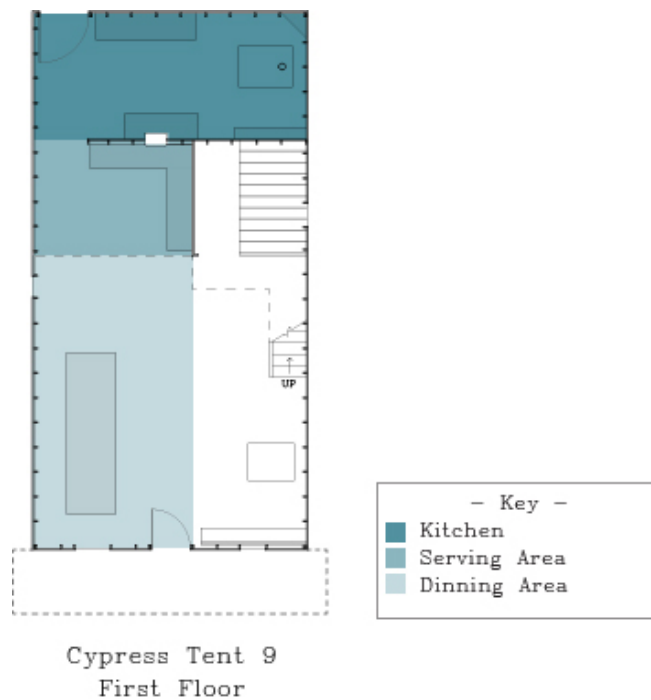


Figure 7.21 Gradient diagram illustrates the close spatial arrangement through tents with enclosed kitchens. Illustration and diagram by author.

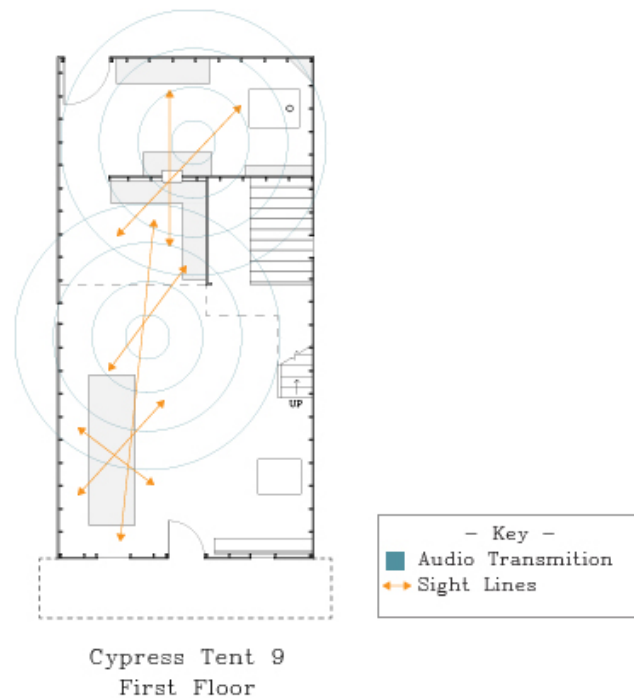


Figure 7.22 Sight lines and audio transmission through kitchen and eating space help unify the kitchen with other spaces inside the tent. Illustration and diagram by author.

Another important space found within many of the kitchens at Cattle Creek and Indian Field which has not been discussed are the bedrooms which were dedicated spaces for the slaves. At Cattle Creek and Indian Field small rooms, roughly sixty square feet, just off the back of the tent were slave quarters. It is known that slaves accompanied their owners to the yearly camp meeting, but what their role during camp meeting week was and how they participated in the camp is unknown.

Like the kitchens, the sleeping rooms for the slaves are additions added on to the main body of the tents. This is evident in several ways, the first of which is the awkward spatial organization patterns these rooms create as they are

tacked on to main body of the tent. Secondly, in almost every instance, there is a clear change or break in building materials when cladding the slave spaces.

Charles Johnson provides an explanation for why these spaces do not appear integrated in to the spatial arrangement within the main body of the tent. In his writing, Johnson mentions that, historically, camps had a housing area for the enslaved. He does not mention where this housing area would have been on the campground, but he described the housing area as having “crazy-quilt tents after the fashion of Joseph’s coat.”¹³ From Johnson’s description it can be assumed that slaves joined together and tented in a separate area on the campground that was away from their owners. At some point in time, the sleeping arrangement for slaves changed and dedicated sleeping rooms for slaves were added onto the rear of tents.

After emancipation, slave rooms were occupied by paid cooks. Today, some of the cooks stay overnight at the campgrounds, but many often come and go from the campground throughout the week. Traditionally, the same cook is hired by a tent family every year and cooks become part of the family.¹⁴ Rooms that are no longer occupied by cooks have been converted to either storage rooms, bathrooms, or remain as an extra sleeping room for the family.

¹³ Johnson, 46.

¹⁴ Sybil Butler, “‘Hallowed Ground’ - Filmmaker Reveals Documentary on Lowcountry’s Campmeeting Tradition,” *The Times and Democrat*, accessed August 17, 2017, http://thetandd.com/news/hallowed-ground---filmmaker-reveals-documentary-on-lowcountry-s/article_110dbd20-6514-5dd8-9f2b-28d6aca5c1bd.html.; Author’s conversation with Larry Hill, January 2018.; Author’s conversation with Clair Muzell, October 2017.

Though it is known that slaves attended the event, it is unclear how slaves would have occupied or circulated throughout the site. It is most likely that slaves spent the majority of their time in the kitchen cooking.



Figure 7.23 Illustrates spaces slaves probably spent the longest duration of time in. Illustration by author.

Sleeping Spaces

Sleeping provisions and configurations at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul campgrounds are community oriented. Throughout Cattle Creek, Cypress and Indian Field campgrounds, large rooms within tents are dedicated to function as bedrooms on both levels. Typically, each room has

between one and two wooden slat bed platforms which are raised several feet from the floor. During camp meeting week, families bring multiple air mattress and/or regular bed mattresses from home and lay them side by side to fill each platform, and create one giant bed that can be shared by as many people that can comfortably fit. Often in larger second floor rooms, tenters hang sheets between bed platforms to provide some sense of privacy and order to the space.



Image 7.25 Sleeping loft in Tent 5 at Cattle Creek Campground. December 2017. Image by author.

Historically, sleeping spaces were divided by age and gender. Adults generally slept in the bedrooms downstairs, while children occupied the bedrooms upstairs. A recurring architectural theme for the second floor of these tents was a laterally divided space with a physical wall that spanned the entire width of the tent and separated the boy's bedrooms from the girl's (Image 7.25 and Figure 7.24).¹⁵ Today, second floor bedrooms are no longer separated by a

¹⁵ National Park Service and Carolina Dixon, "National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Form for Indian Field Campground" (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, July 1972), The National Register of Historic Places.

physical wall but are often separated by a staircase which does create some form of separation between the spaces.

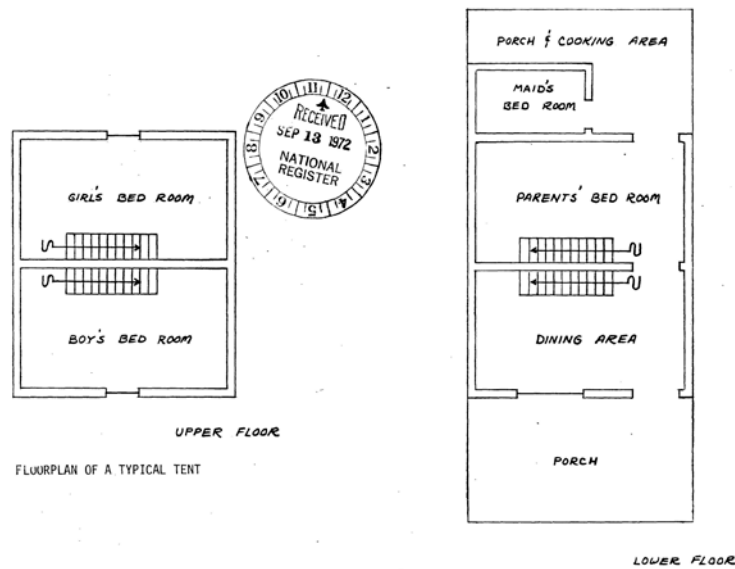


Figure 7.24 Diagram illustrating the historic spatial arrangement many tents once had. National Register Nomination for Indian Field Campground¹⁶.

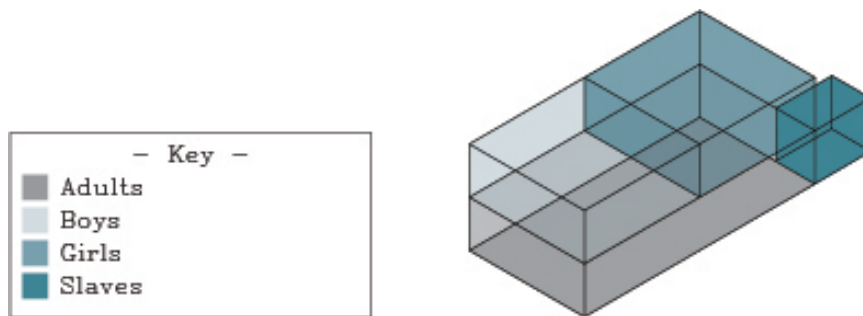


Figure 7.25 Diagram of how sleeping spaces were historically divided inside the tents. Diagram by author.

¹⁶ National Park Service and Dixon, 7.

Sleeping spaces were once the primary function of the tents at Cattle Creek and Cypress, but over time this has changed. It should be clearly noted that evidence of this change has only been documented at Cattle Creek and Cypress Campgrounds. Tents at Indian Field still remain more true to their historic arrangements of sleeping spaces. Changes to the interior spatial arrangement of tents at St. Paul are unknown. From conversations with tenters, it appears that many people no longer spend the night at the camp, but instead come and go between their primary residence and the campground every day.

Looking at the evolution in how tents at Cattle Creek and Cypress have been remodeled throughout their lifetime, it becomes evident that the primary function of tents at both campgrounds has shifted away from being primarily used as sleeping spaces to now being used for social gathering spaces. Tent 32 at Cypress Campground and tent 5 at Cattle Creek illustrate point well (Figure 7.26 and 7.27).

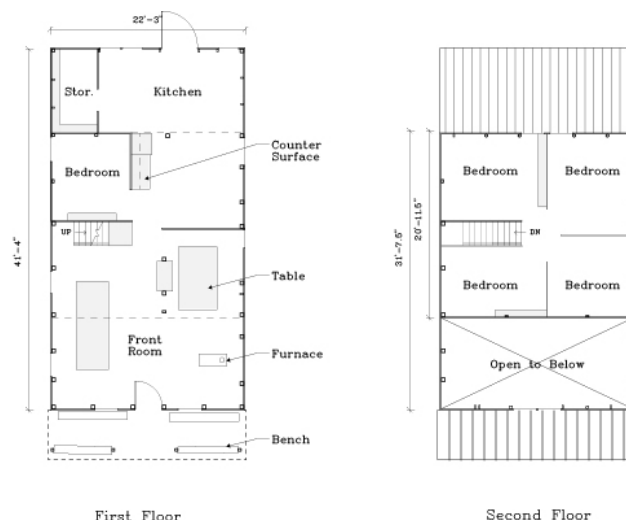


Figure 7.26 Plan drawing of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground

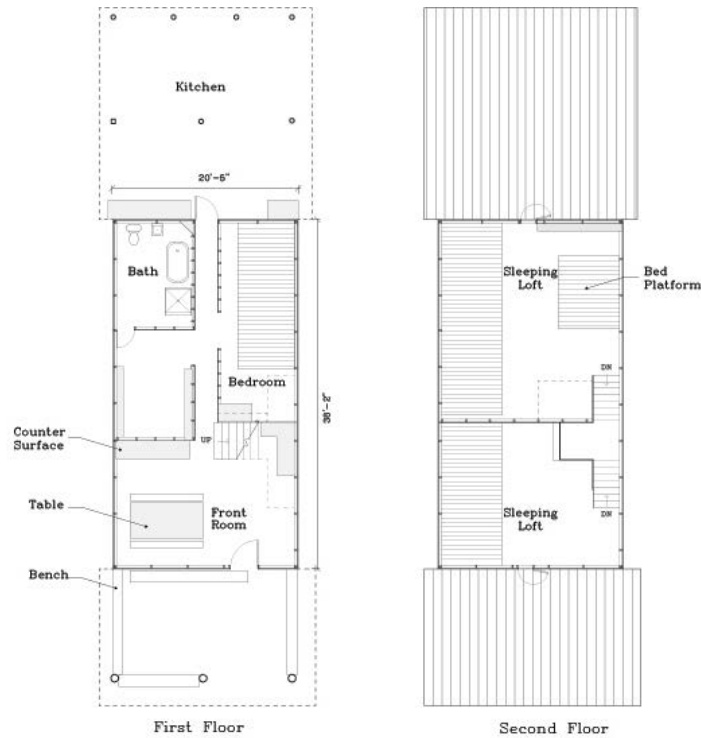


Figure 7.27 Plan Drawing of Tent 5 at Cattle Creek Campground

The historical spatial configuration of tent 32 at Cypress Campground had significantly more square footage dedicated to sleeping spaces (Figure 7.28). Rather than having just one bedroom on the lower level, it used to have four bedrooms. Programmatically, this old arrangement of space dedicated over half of the tent to sleeping. Today, the amount of space devoted to sleeping area has been reduced by nearly three fourths, and the space that was once dedicated to sleeping has been renovated to be used as group gatherings spaces.

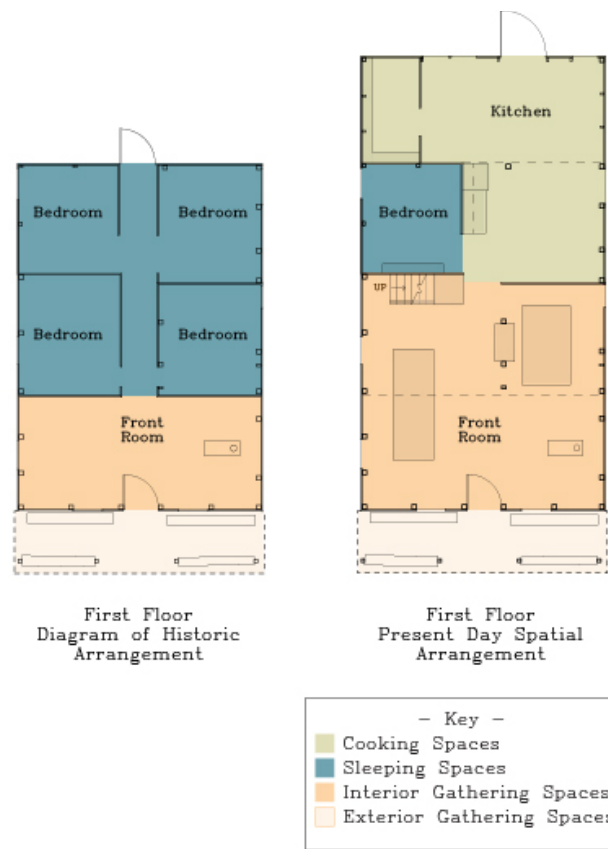


Figure 7.28 Diagram of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground illustrates the change in spatial arrangement through time. Historically, more space was dedicated to sleeping than for socializing. Illustration and diagram by author.

A similar drastic change in programmed sleeping spaces has occurred at Cattle Creek as well. In Tent 5, the remnants of the old interior spatial configuration can still be made out (Figure 7.27). Historically, at the rear of the tent a central hallway once divided the space into two similarly sized bedrooms. At some point in the tent's past, the need for sleeping spaces decreased and the bedroom on the left side of the tent was renovated. Half of the space has been dedicated to an indoor bathroom – the presence of a shower, tub, sink and toilet suggest that the tent has running water. The other half the old bedroom space

has been dedicated to an unknown space. The covered shelving configuration within the room would indicate that the space is used as a pantry, but this is only an assumption.

The upstairs in tent five at Cattle Creek is unique in that it still retains a similar spatial arrangement as historic tents are described as having (Figure 7.24 and 7.29). Currently, the second floor is divided by a solid wall and a central staircase. Halfway up the flight of stairs, the run splits and creates two separate runs which head in opposite directions – one to each of the sleeping lofts.

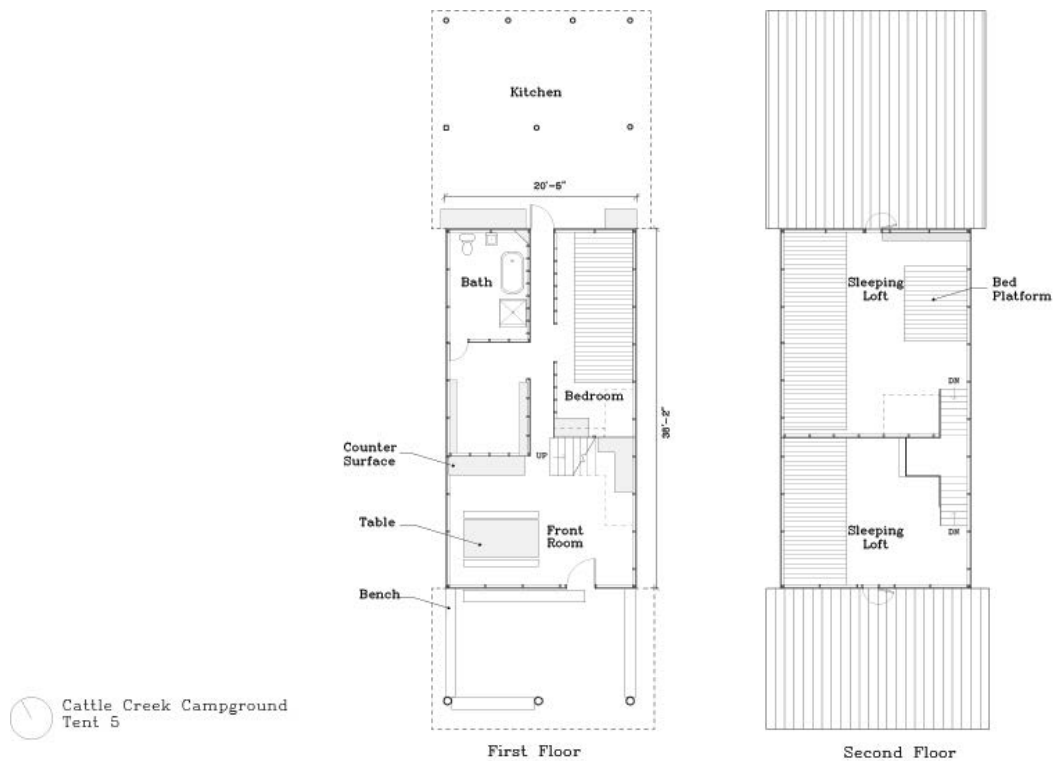


Figure 7.29 Floor plan of Tent 5 at Cattle Creek. Traces of how the ground floor used to be arranged can still be made out through the wall placement. Illustration by author.

The second floor sleeping lofts at Cypress are the most unique of the four campgrounds because most tents at Cypress do not have a full second story that matches the footprint of the first floor. Nearly every tent at the camp has a double height front room used for gathering and their second level floor takes on the spatial characteristics of a loft or a mezzanine. This spatial configuration helps with air circulation and light transmittance in addition to creating an overall more comfortable environment for the occupants.

The division of space in the sleeping lofts at Cypress campground varies. Some tents owners have created thin partition walls to divide the space into smaller rooms which are then used for one or two people. Other tent owners have left the entire loft area open and created a space for a larger number of people.

It is important to recognize that the spatial arrangements of sleeping rooms have been significantly altered over time in order to accommodate for larger group gatherings inside of the tents. In part, this transition in tent use can in part be contributed to the modernization in transportation means. With camp members having the ability to easily travel between their primary house and the campground, many attendees now only stay at the campground during the day. This means that campgrounds which were once occupied twenty-four hours a day are now most heavily occupied from mid-morning to early evening. This affects the way in which the campground is experienced during these less populated hours, as well as how much time tent families can spend bonding with one another.

Front Room Social Spaces

The social aspect is a fundamental element of the week-long camp meeting. Families spend the majority of their time throughout the week sitting and conversing with family members and tent neighbors who they might not have seen for the past year. When dinner and supper come, family members gather around a table in the front room and visit as they enjoy meals together. The porch and the front room are the two primary gathering places throughout the week. Both spaces provide different environments for the occupant – one is enclosed and separated from the neighbors while the other is open and closely connected to camp neighbors.

Tents at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul all have a large room in the front of their tent which is used for family gathering and eating. Though each tent has this type of space, the way in which these front rooms are experienced varies significantly from tent to tent. There are four primary reasons which have been identified as contributing to the wide variation in spatial experience: entry, passage, height and light.

At Cattle Creek, Indian Field and St. Paul, the front doors (which face the interior of the camp) are placed on either the extreme right or extreme left of the tent. Because of the door placement, someone enters the tent and into the gathering space through one of the tent's corners. Entering a space in this way allows a person to see the entirety of the space upon entering and in turn know the space's size, scale and boundaries upon entry.



Image 7.26 Single height front room space at Cattle Creek. December 2017. Image by author.



Image 7.27 Double height front room space at Cattle Creek. December 2017. Image by author.

In the case of camp meeting tents, entering into the front room through one of its corners guarantees that all the programmed space is going to be organized on the opposite side of the room. To clarify, if a person enters the front room through a door placed on the extreme right of the tent, the dining room

table and benches will always be placed on the left side of the room – this is a logical arrangement that maximizes the use of the space.

In addition to the way in which front room spaces at Cattle Creek, Indian Field, and St. Paul are entered, the way in which someone passes through each of these spaces is very different. Tent 71 and 72, a large double tent at Indian Field illustrates two ways in which these front rooms are experienced (Figure 7.30). In tent 72, which is on the right hand side of the tent, the passage through the front room is in a straight line and on the same side as the door. This spatial arrangement allows for someone who is passing through to have the least amount of contact with the space. A side effect of this direct passage through the space is that a small group of people can congregate in the left corner of the tent and not be disrupted as someone walks through the room.

A contrasting situation is created in the spatial arrangement of Tent 71. In this tent, someone entering and passing through the front room has a different experience of the space. Here, someone who enters on the right side of the room must pass diagonally across the space in order to reach the room's left side. The pathway through this front room exposes a person to the space for the longest amount of time as they cross the entire width of the space, but may be a more difficult or disruptive passage when people are occupying the room.

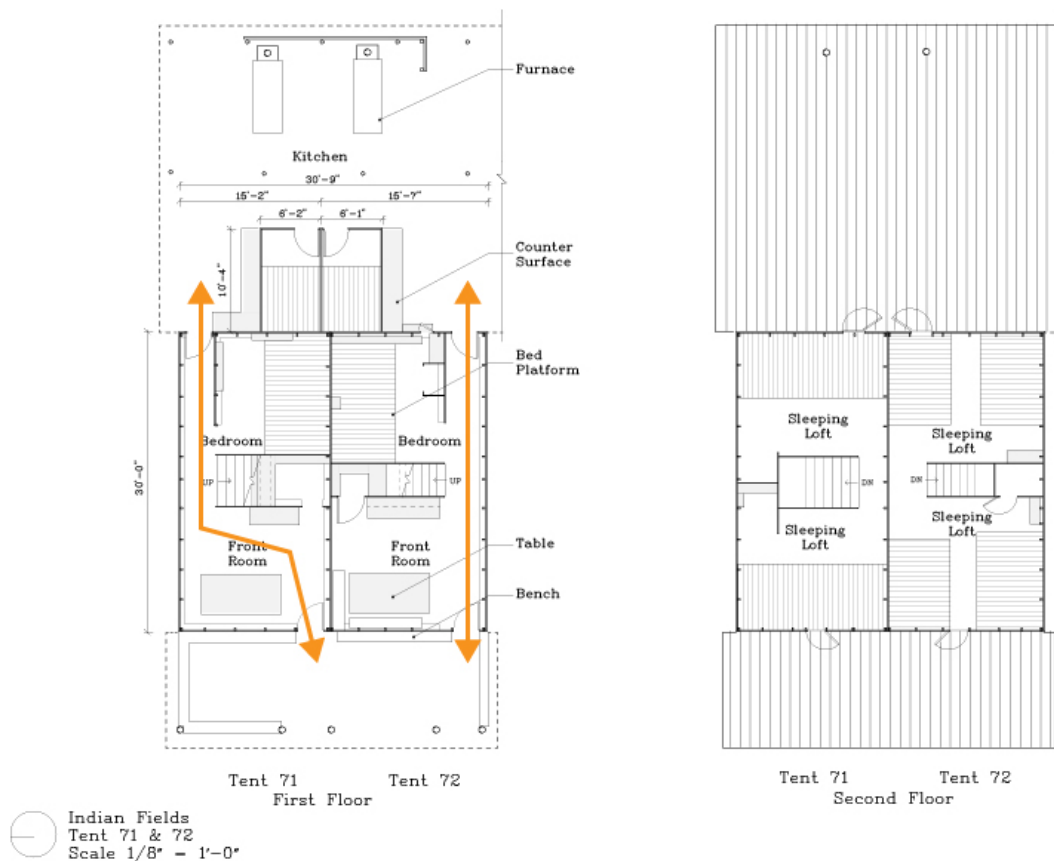


Figure 7.30 Floor plan of Tent 71 and 72 at Indian Field Campground. It is easy to compare the two different paths someone would take as they enter on the right side of the room and pass to the rear of the tent. Illustration by author.

Tents at Cypress are unique from all other camps in terms of entering and circulating through the expansive front room space. Doors on tents at Cypress Campground are centrally placed which impacts the way in which the space is experienced and used. By entering into the space through the centered door, the vastness of the space is not fully realized or experienced until someone has fully stepped several feet into the room. This is because the inward swinging tent door blocks a person's sight line from seeing the entirety of the space until they have

already stepped in and closed the door behind them. Tent 32 at Cypress is an excellent precedent for this design (Figure 7.31). The sequence of experiences is very different when a door opens at the corner of the space. The grandness of the double height space slowly unfolds as someone enters into a room.

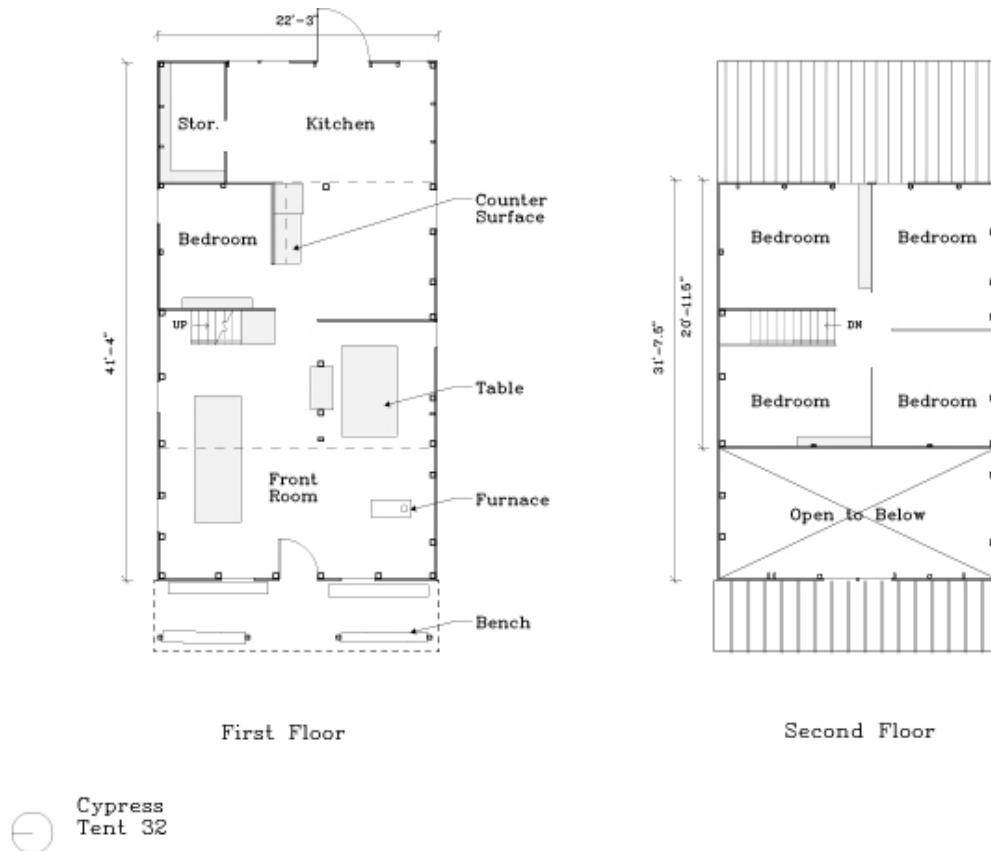


Figure 7.31 Floor plan of Tent 32 at Cypress Campground. Most of the tents at Cypress have centrally placed doors and double height front rooms. Illustration by author.

The central placement of the door also impacts the circulation through and organization of the space. At Cypress, most tents have a centrally placed hallway which divides the interior space of the tent in half. This linear circulation path through the tent encourages people to pass through the front rooms at

Cypress in a very direct way - the centrally placed door is merely an extension of this design. This direct circulation pattern creates two separate spaces on opposite sides of the door and path. Often one side of the tent is dedicated to a long table for eating and the other side is used for gathering throughout the day.

Height and light are the two other qualities that impact the experience and use of a space. Roughly half of the tents at Cattle Creek Campground and nearly all of the tents at Cypress have a double height space inside their front rooms. This is a unique and unanticipated spatial condition for tents at any of the campground to have, as the average person would anticipate experiencing a lower and more compressed space as in the other parts of the tent.

The height change in the front room of the tents provides occupants with a variety of experiences as they pass through the tent (Figure 7.32). Moving from the rear of the tent to the front, the occupant will experience compression of space because of the tight passageways and low ceilings. Reaching the front room, spatial expansion occurs as occupants are able to see and experience vertical volume that reaches the limits of the tent.

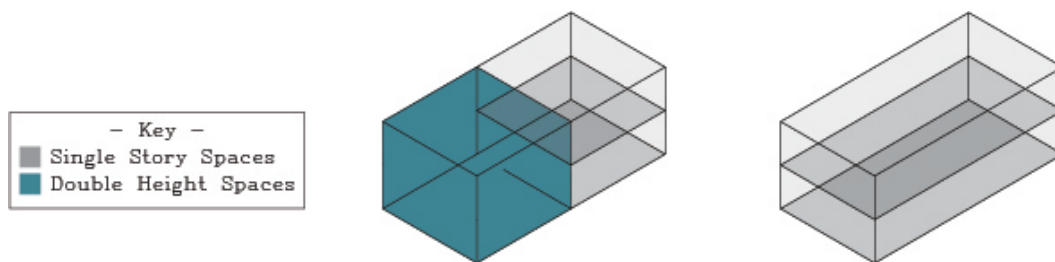


Figure 7.32 Diagram illustrates the difference between the double height front and the single story front rooms found inside tents. Illustration by author.

The height of these double story spaces makes them feel larger and more inviting for people to gather within. This gives insight as to why double height spaces appear only at Cattle Creek and Cypress – they are the two campgrounds which need more useable interior gathering spaces because of the excessively hot or cold weather during camp meeting week.



Image 7.28 Front room inside Tent 9 at Cypress Campground. At Cypress, skylights fill the spaces with an abundance of natural light. December 2017. Image by author.

Both Cypress and Cattle Creek Campgrounds integrate double height front rooms into the primary space of their tents, however, the experience at each camp is very different. Spaces at Cattle Creek are very tall, but also very dark. Typically, the only natural daylight entering into the space comes from ventilation slats in the façade. In contrast, tents at Cypress often flood their front room with daylight by integrating skylights and windows into their designs (Image 7.28). The

effect is that the space feels larger than a similar unlighted space, and also creates a more attractive and naturally day-lit space which encourages people to enter and gather throughout the day.

However, this double height design at Cypress is most likely not an original spatial characteristic of these tents, but rather is a later adaptation that was borrowed from Cattle Creek Campground. This is believed because, from a passive cooling standpoint, tall spaces are more appropriate for the design conditions at Cattle Creek where the goal is to keep the occupants cool. Warm air rises to areas of lower temperature and therefore the portion of a double height room that occupants thermally experience is much cooler than a space with a low ceiling height. All other design strategies incorporated into the tents at Cypress point toward heat conservation as their primary objective, not cooling.

There are at least two possible reasons tent owners at Cypress might have altered the spatial configuration of their front room. The first might have actually been an adaptation to incorporate a cooler environment into the tents. With temperatures rising as a result of global warming, integrating a loftier gathering room might have made the interior environment of the tents more thermally pleasing. The second possible reason for the integration of a double height room has nothing to do with thermal comfort but everything to do with change in the tent's primary function and use over time. Historically, the primary function of tents was sleeping, but today many tent owners say they do not sleep overnight at the campground but rather drive to the campground each day. With the decrease in the number of occupants using their tents for sleeping, bedrooms

are no longer the primary function for tents; gathering spaces now are. By removing unused bedrooms on the first and second floor, gathering spaces not only increased in their size but also create a more open and welcoming environment for people to gather.

Even though these double height rooms are most likely not part of the original spatial configuration of tents at Cypress, the study of these front rooms illustrates that the organization and circulation patterns inside these spaces are important to preserve because they, just as much as the material of the structure, capture and maintain the historic integrity of the tent.

Front Porches

The front porches on the tents at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul maintain the heartbeat of the camp; they are the spaces which bring life and activity to the site during camp meeting week. Porches are where tenters spend the majority of their day chatting with old friends and building community among each other.

What is it that makes porches a successful space for people to gather? Why have porches become an essential component to the camp meeting? In large part, the successful environment porches create is determined by their placement, exchangeable sightlines and architectural features.

For Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul, front porches have been integrated into nearly every tent's design and therefore encircle the open

expanse around the tabernacle. Their placement and orientation within the center of the camp is an essential component to the success of porches at the campground. First, it is important to remember that the campground is organized in such a way that spectators remain on the outside of the campground and participants occupy the interior space of the campground. Porches encircle the interior space of the campground and therefore fall in the “participant’s only” side of the camp (Figure 7.33). This general organization pattern of the camp unifies those who occupy their porch because people understand that by occupying the space they are actively engaged with and participating in the social activities of the camp.

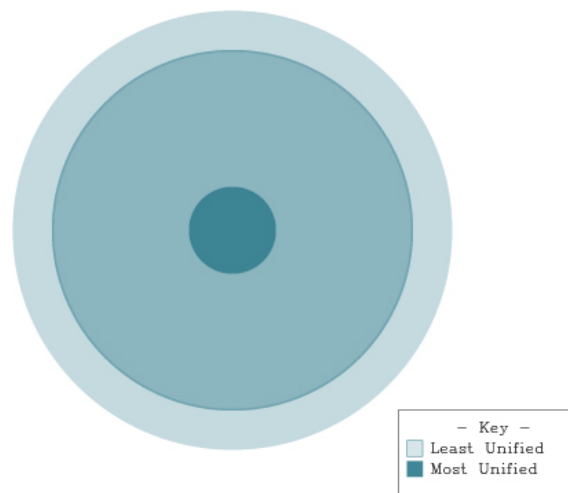


Figure 7.33 Unified spaces at campgrounds intensifies the closer people gravitate to the core of the site which is occupied by the tabernacle.

The self-enclosing formation of campgrounds allows porch occupants to exchange views with one another which helps to unify people on opposite sides of the campground. As this occurs across the body of the camp, a web of

sightlines is exchanged and creates a camp that is tightly connected (Figure 7.34).

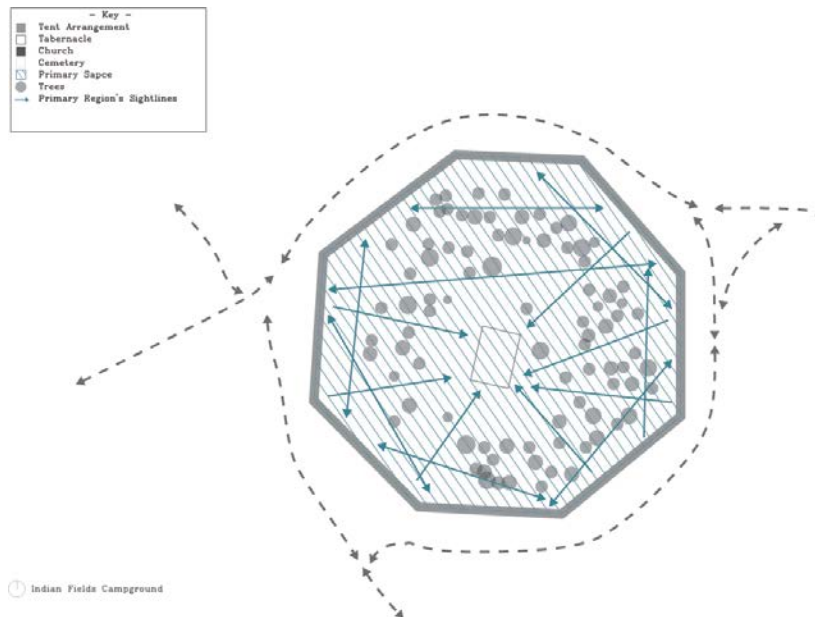


Figure 7.34 Sightlines across the campground help to unify people across the campground. Diagram by author.

At each camp, but particularly at Cypress and Cattle Creek, porches act as both a unified feature and as a space which unifies people. In large part, this unified space is created by joined roofs, column placement and bench arrangement. With the exception of St. Paul, many porch roofs overlap one another and create a single roof plane over the space below. The absence of breaks in the roof plane above joins multiple porches into one long, linear space for people to occupy. Additionally, and perhaps more importantly, with no distinctive separation of spaces between tents, tent owners become more connected and better unified to one another.

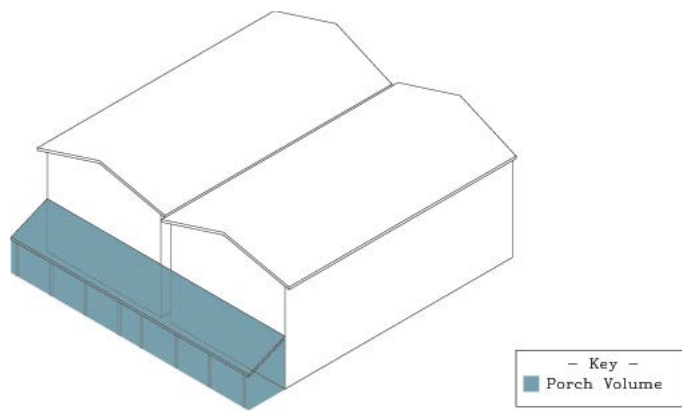


Figure 7.35 Volume of space created by joined roof and column placement. Illustration by author.



Image 7.29 Porch roofs at Indian field are joined between Tents 32, 33, and 34. November 2017. Image by author.

Porch columns and rooflines work together to define the boundaries of a porch. Neither of these architectural elements creates a physical barrier, but rather create an implied line between the social gathering space of the porch and the open field within the camp. Just as in the boundary condition of the kitchens, the roof extends past the column line – sometimes by several feet – and blurs the line between the inside and outside area of the porch.



Image 7.30 Front porches at Cypress align and create a unique spatial condition that circles the camp. Image by author.

Because the porch boundaries are not very well defined, it makes it easier for people walking around the campground to easily exchange glances as and hold passing conversations as they walk by. Additionally, the lack of physical

barriers allows for people to easily pass in and out of the porch space. The ability for people to participate in these social activities is why the porches at the camps are such a successful feature.

Benches are found under every porch and are used to bring order and organization into the space. Often families arrange benches in a half circle and create a corner in which people can congregate. It is common to see two neighboring tents create half-circles on opposite sides of their co-joined porch space so together a larger space is defined and shared (Figure 7.31). Another major benefit of the half circle bench arrangement is that family members can sit across from one another, see each other and hold a conversation

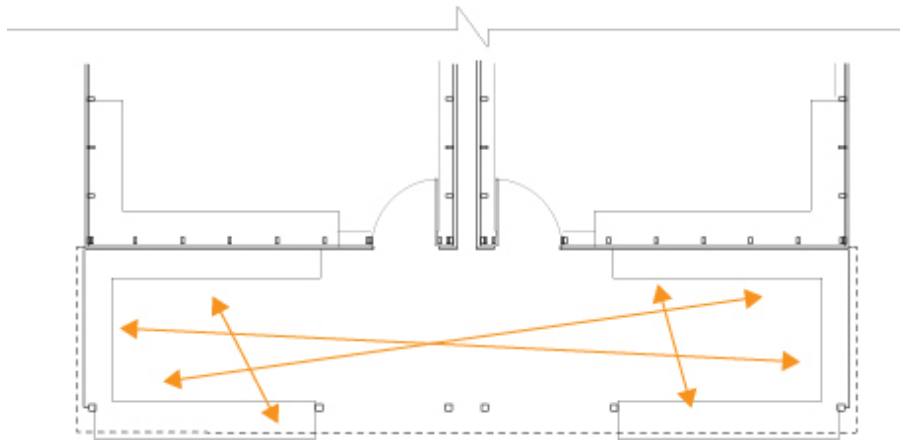


Figure 7.36 Often, two tents organize benches in such a way that a larger space is created. Illustration and diagram by author.

The most isolated porches are found at St. Paul where each porch is clearly individualized and belongs to one family. At St. Paul, tents with porches rarely align their porch with neighbors and in no case do they share roofing material. To further individualize porch spaces some have been screened.

Though the screen does not fully impede the exchange of sightlines between tenters, it does create a clear separation between public and private space. These screened porches create a very different spatial condition that is not exhibited at Cattle Creek, Cypress and Indian Field.

How the space of a porch is designed and arranged is the important component to the occupation of these exterior spaces. It is the occupation of these spaces that brings people, activity and life into the interior space of the camp which is a significant part of what makes camp meeting week the unifying event that it is.

Spatial analysis of tents at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul reveal that tents, just like their sites, have constantly adapted throughout history. This section also illustrates that adaptations within the tents were most often driven by change in their spatial use as a result of people no longer occupying their tents at night, but rather only during the day. However, some space configurations, like the front porches, have remained rather fixed since the time they were constructed. Their primary role of porches in activating the campground landscape by creating unifying spaces remains significant and unchanged through history.

Additionally, the unique components of tents that are specific to each camp, like skylights, provide insight and understanding as to how spaces are used and which spaces are considered as a more valuable component of the campground. Furthermore, by comparing the changes which have been made across different campgrounds gives insight for how camp members have either

sought to preserve or adapt elements of the campground through time. Camp members at Indian Field have valued the historic integrity of their camp through the preservation of materials and spatial configuration whereas camp members at Cattle Creek and Cypress campgrounds have retained the historic integrity of the tents through their material selection, but have slowly adapted the interior spatial configuration inside the tents to accommodate modern uses of the site.

/// CHAPTER 8 : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The camp meetings of Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties mark a particular point in time of America's evangelical history. They also embody living social and spiritual traditions whose roots lay in America's Second Great Awakening from the nineteenth century. The birth of these camp sites occurred when many states were newly founded and economic hardship burdened the population. The nation was in great need of the re-establishment of religion into the fabric of American society and camp meeting grounds did just that.

Since the time of their establishment camp meeting grounds have been a place of spiritual renewal and have promoted unity among those attending. It is the design and spatial organization of these camps, influenced by patterns, relationships, cultural trends and climatic factors that make these camp meeting grounds unique unto themselves. Spatial analysis of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field, and St. Paul shows that though nineteenth century camp meeting grounds responded to denominational expectations, each camp adapted to environmental and social conditions which were unique to their particular site. In doing this, each campground firmly anchored itself within the landscape and created a space which continues to foster community among neighbors and spiritual connection to God. These sites are significant for their architectural heritage, cultural connections, spatial organization and most importantly for their representation of a living American tradition.

In order to come to an understanding of the significance that camp meeting grounds have to American history, this spatial study used seven meso scale investigative questions to guide the study:

1. How are these four camp meeting sites in South Carolina dispersed and arranged?
2. What transportation routes were used by worshipers and itinerant preachers to access these camp meeting grounds in the early eighteenth hundreds? What routes existed between camps? What paths of transportation are used to access and connect the sites today?
3. What was the proximity of camp meeting sites to one another at the time of their establishment?
4. What natural, geographic features were necessary for the establishment of a camp meeting site? Have these natural features evolved over time? How has the relationship between these natural features and the camp changed since the time of establishment?
5. How have the population density and the built environment surrounding the camp sites evolved through time? What, if any, influences has the presence of a camp ground had on the growth and development surrounding it?
6. Where, relative to population centers, are existing camp sites located? (residential, commercial, rural areas?)

7. What spatial relationships and adjacencies are there between each of the campsites? Does the proximity of camps to one another correlate with their establishment date, placement and design?

These seven questions established at the beginning of this study helped uncover the spatial qualities and characteristics that make historic camp meetings in South Carolina unique. Spatial analysis of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field, and St. Paul revealed that the placement and organization of these campgrounds at the meso level was intentional, selected using criteria of natural features, cultural patterns and man-built systems. The specific criteria used in selecting these camp meeting sites impacted the spatial distribution of camp meetings across the South. Clean water sources in close walking proximity to camps were essential for the attendees and livestock and therefore had the greatest influence over the camp's site selection.

Second only to the basic necessity of water, cultural conditions of a district determined viable regions for campground establishment. With Presbyterian and Baptist denominations retracting their support of evangelical revivals, Methodists sought to establish early nineteenth century campgrounds in regions where they would be well accepted among like-minded community members. Cultural criteria for campground placement unintentionally documented and mapped the religious state of the South in the early nineteenth century.

Horse and buggy dominated early nineteenth century transportation. By overlaying primary colonial road systems in South Carolina with the spatial dispersal of camp meeting grounds across the state, it is evident that the ease in accessibility to the site was a significant consideration. Few primary roads existed in early nineteenth century rural areas, but those that did made an easily accessible route for itinerate preachers moving from one camp to the next. In the case of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul, itinerate preachers could travel between camps in a half-day's ride. Before Indian Field and St. Paul Campgrounds were established and roads further developed, it was approximately a three day's ride for an iterate preacher to travel between Cattle Creek and Cypress Campground. Families that attended meetings often traveled with covered wagon and livestock and therefore moved at a much slower rate than a preacher on horseback. Because of this, most attendees lived within a few day's journey of the campground.

Accessibility was essential for the success of rural camp meeting grounds, however as nearby towns developed so did surrounding road systems. The comparison of maps between 1825 and 2018 shows the significant impact the growth of nearby towns had on camp meeting grounds. As nearby towns have encroached on Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul, these historic sites have become threatened on multiple levels.

At the macro level, increased town sizes, populations and the addition of roads and major thoroughfares, such as Interstate 26, has led to encroachment. Roads are more heavily traveled today than the roadways in 1900 and certainly

more than those in the early nineteenth century. As road use has increased so has the noise level. Both of these macro factors directly impact the site at the meso level by changing how these camps are experienced and used. No longer is each site placed in a quiet setting of retreat as they historically sat, but now each is situated alongside, or very close to, heavily traveled roads. As cars constantly pass by the site throughout the day and night, the audible and visual experiential factors of the site are directly and negatively impacted. The negative impact of these factors also directly influences how the site is currently used. Many tenters at Cypress and St. Paul Campground do not sleep at the campground as was tradition. This is for several reasons, but in part because of the noise pollution that now exists at the campgrounds. Vehicular noise outside the tents at night not only creates an uncomfortable sleeping environment but also creates an environment which feels less safe and less secluded from the modern world. Additionally, roads and vehicles aid in a tenter's ability to drive between their primary residence and the campground every day, which is what many choose to do. The lack of people continuously staying at the site changes the way in which the camp is used and experienced at night and early in the morning and therefore subtly changes and threatens the long-term survival of the campground. This is only one example of many for how macro level events are impacting the function and use of the campground at the micro level and are also challenging the endurance of the campgrounds themselves.

Transportation and road improvements have aided in drawing larger numbers to camp meetings each year, but have also impacted the context of these campgrounds by aiding in town growth, urban sprawl and increased traffic

patterns. One of the greatest threats these nineteenth century camp meeting grounds face is urban sprawl. The influences and effects of urban development around these campgrounds is significant, and potentially detrimental, to the experience and use of these historic spaces. In order to ensure the life and use of these sites, proactive measures can, and should, be taken to preserve the rural landscape in which these sites were originally placed. Measures which can be taken include the protection of viewsheds around the camp, traffic monitoring and redevelopment, and careful city planning. It is inevitable that cities will grow and develop, but by taking proactive measures to understand the impacts and patterns of change, city planners can work to protect their historic sites and landscapes that are important to the identity of Dorchester and Orangeburg County. Another way in which campgrounds can ensure future development does not occur adjacent to or across from the campgrounds can be done by purchasing these properties while they are still rural parcels.

Other significant threats which Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul each face are spatial alterations and modernization. The spatial analysis of the four campgrounds revealed that these sites have been in a constant state of evolution since their establishment. Fortunately, most alterations and changes made to the site have been in keeping with the primary goals and focus of the camps, and have aided in creating an environment that focuses on religious revival and the building of community among tenters. Spatial analysis of the campgrounds at the site scale took an in depth look at the geometric form of camp meeting grounds and illustrates how a site's geometry contributes to the successfulness of a camp. The circular formation of these sites is significant

because it obviates social or economic hierarchy among the tent families. At the same time, the circular formation of the campgrounds creates spaces of inclusion and exclusion on a participatory scale at the campground. Those occupying spaces outside of the tent circle are least included in the happenings of the camp meeting whereas those occupying space inside the camp circle and closer to the tabernacle are those integrated into and involved with the events of camp meeting.

The circular formation of these sites is also significant for another reason in that its inward focus on the camp's tabernacle places the religious function of the site as the central focus of the camp. Symbolically this represents that every aspect of these camp meetings revolves around the religious teachings held under the tabernacle. The self-enclosing, circular and rectangular geometric formation of these campgrounds is essential for creating the religiously centered site. Amphitheater or linearly arranged campgrounds could not achieve the same religious focus at the camp as the self-enclosing geometric site forms that Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul achieve.

On the micro scale campgrounds continue to be subtly and invisibly threatened by tents which have altered their interior spatial arrangements in ways that do not promote the overarching goals of unity and family at camp meeting sites. An example of such a change is the removal of bedrooms in order to create a large modern bathroom with toilet, sink, shower and tub. When these modern alterations to the spatial organization of tents are at the expense of significant sleeping space that is the central and traditional historic function of all tents, they

are non-contributing to the historic functioning of the campground and disrupt the historical spatial organizational and use patterns within the tent and camp.

Protection of the spatial configuration of tents and campground should be provided if these campgrounds are to continue to exist and be used. Protection measures can start with the Board of Trustees at each camp ensuring that changes and adaptations within tents and campground are promoting, not sacrificing, social unity among members of the camp meeting. When tents must be rebuilt, whether because of fire or being condemned, they should integrate the historic spatial relationships into their design – much like the rebuilds at Cattle Creek. Though many newly rebuilt tents at Cattle Creek have integrated bathrooms, most have added the needed additional space to the rear of the tent, which does not significantly impact the spatial organization, hierarchy and use, of or within the tent. It should be left to the Board of Trustee members at each camp to decide if an active or passive stance should be taken in preserving the spatial organization within the tents at each site.

Another threat to the survival of nineteenth century camp meeting grounds is modernization at the macro scale. At the macro scale modern transportation allows tenters who live nearby to come and go from the site throughout the day. Many often go home to shower, sleep and enjoy the modern conveniences to which they are accustomed. The ease in coming and going not only impacts how they experience the site, but also how others experience the site as well. As large numbers of tenters ebb and flow onto the site, the life, excitement and enjoyment of the campground changes with it. One easy preservation step

which can be made collectively by all members attending the camp meeting is to limit the amount of time they are absent at the site. This would include throughout the day, but also at night. Simply making an effort to spend the night at the campground will help preserve the experience, tradition and use of the campground for future generations.

Modernization is a threat to campgrounds at a micro level as well. Campgrounds once used fires to illuminate the grounds at night. The soft flickering light produced by the fires creates a different experiential quality than electrically powered security lights and posts now used. Additionally, the absence of fires around the site also influences how campgrounds smell which subconsciously impacts a camper's experience and use of the site. The same is true for inside the tents. Rather than the soft flickering light of lanterns many tents now use battery or electrically powered lights. Though the elimination of lanterns and campfires is a threat to the experiential aspect of the campground, it is recommended that the campgrounds do not return to using candles and oil lanterns simply because of the great fire risk that is associated with their use. However, it is recommended that tents do not install electricity inside their tents, but rather rely on lights powered by battery as this will limit the light quality and quantity produced and will produce an experience most similar to when campfires and oil lamps were used.

Another major threat to the use and survival of the campgrounds is the use of electronics. Like all events dependent upon in-person communication and face-to-face interaction between individuals, cell phones and tablets are

threatening how tenters interact with each other at the campgrounds. The ability to text, talk and watch movies, all through a readily accessible device creates an easy entertainment outlet for young people and adults. Historically, tenters found entertainment through personal intercommunication and interaction with others which helped established a community among the camp meeting members. Today, the mental absence of those engaged with electronics threatens the survival of the campground because tenters are not establishing and building strong relationships with those around them. Without strong relationships between those attending, tenters are less likely to attend the annual events because they have not taken the time to invest in knowing and enjoying the company of others attending the camp meeting. A significant decrease in attendance numbers and loss of interest in the campground threatens the survivability and use of these historic sites and also increases the chance of camp abandonment.

Modernization is a significant threat to these historic sites which occurs at the macro level, micro level and attendee level. The greatest preventive steps which can be taken to ensure that modernization does not lead to the death and abandonment of these sites is educating camp attendees regarding the impact their modern alteration has on the campground as a whole. Exchanging a lantern for modern light bulbs might not seem significant, but collectively and over time its impacts are felt on multiple scales. Educating tent owners on how their modern alterations impact the survival potential of the campground is extremely important because unwise or unguided modernization will be like a thief in the

night that robs these historic sites of their overarching goal of spiritual revival and the fostering of community.

Additional micro level spatial analysis reveals that the campgrounds of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field, and St. Paul generally followed Revered Gorham's suggestions for establishing nineteenth century camp meeting grounds, but each adapted to their specific site through their form, spatial organization and architectural designs. Despite not following Gorham's suggestions explicitly, each campground still achieves the primary goal of creating a place which fosters community and promotes spiritual revival.

Campgrounds were established over time and have slowly adapted their spaces to accommodate the changes in patterns of use. Historically, cooking fires were located in front of tents inside the enclosed campground and over time they were relocated to the rear of tents. Cooking areas evolved from simple fires to a covered space with a wood burning furnace, counters and benches. Some kitchens are now enclosed and integrated into the main body of the tents. This evolution of kitchens at each of the campgrounds shows that camp meeting grounds are active in their form, spatial organization and architectural designs as they have, and continue to adapt to modern patterns of use.

While these campgrounds have continued to develop these spaces in ways that reflect core values and traditions, they also reflect the change in ideas of what succeeding generations of tenters thought camp meetings should be. With fewer services held throughout the day tenters spend an increased amount of their time socializing on front porches and inside the front rooms of their tents.

Many tenters no longer spend the evening at the site but commute each day to participate in camp meeting. Spatially there changes in site use has altered the organization of tents as porch's sizes have increased in their depth and bedrooms have been removed to accommodate larger front rooms for people to gather in during the day (Figure 8.1).



*Figure 8.1 Change in spatial organization over time.
Illustration and diagram by author.*

Though each campground has changed and adapted over time, the spaces which are important in making camp meetings successful have been preserved. Tent 25 at Cattle Creek testifies to this. When tent owners at Cattle Creek rebuilt the fifteen tents that burned in the fire of 2017, they all correctly made the most significant design decision for their tents – they retained and integrated traditional and historically significant spaces into their designs (figure

8.2). Tent 25 at Cattle Creek has a deep front porch with three evenly spaced columns and a roof that is joined with neighbors on both sides. Just inside the front door is a generous front room dedicated for eating and gathering. Walking down the hallway, a centrally placed stairwell provides access to the sleeping loft above. Community sleeping platforms occupy both the sleeping loft above and the sleeping room below. At the rear of the tent is the kitchen which has a shed roof that extends to and joins neighbors on both sides.



*Figure 8.2 Tent 25 at Cattle Creek Campground.
Illustration drawn by author.*

Although Tent 25 is new, the design and spatial organization is both traditional and historically significant and therefore contributes to the historical integrity, continuity and functioning of the overall campground. This tent testifies that it is more than just materials which make a structure or a site historically significant – its significance is also determined and maintained by its spatial

integrity. Furthermore, the preservation of these spaces points to the living traditions and cultural continuity embedded within each camp.

To understand that these campgrounds are active spaces is a necessary step in defining the appropriate preservation methods for these sites. It is not recommended that sweeping modernization occur at the campgrounds, but neither should the sites become frozen in time. The reason that campgrounds continue to be used is that they have adapted to the changing uses and needs of the site. The proper preservation method for the campgrounds of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul can only be established by first understanding the spatial organization, relationships and pattern of these places. This thesis serves as a guide for identifying the spaces and spatial relationships which are important to the success and preservation of camp meetings. Changes to the site should be slow, just as they have been. Additionally, any changes made to campgrounds and tents should be those that continue to embody the primary goal and function of these spaces: community establishment and religious revival. It should be noted that the reason for these four historic sites are preserved as well as they are is because the Board of Trustees at Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul recognize the importance in preserving the spatial organization of each of these sites and they have taken care in stewarding and preserving these spaces.

Other steps which can be taken to ensure the preservation of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul can include means of capturing the cultural history of each of these camps. This can be done through recording oral

histories of long time tenters, young attendees, cooks and even preachers. Another effort can be made by gathering and compiling old photos as well as new. Photos have the ability to capture changes in spatial configurations and patterns of use which might occur over many years.

Another important step to take for ensuring the preservation of campgrounds for future generations is by promoting, continuing, and, where possible, increasing the use of these sites. As well as keeping these sites in the community and public consciousness, expanded or increased use translates to increased value to the community and its individuals, and greater efforts and resources dedicated to their maintenance and preservation.

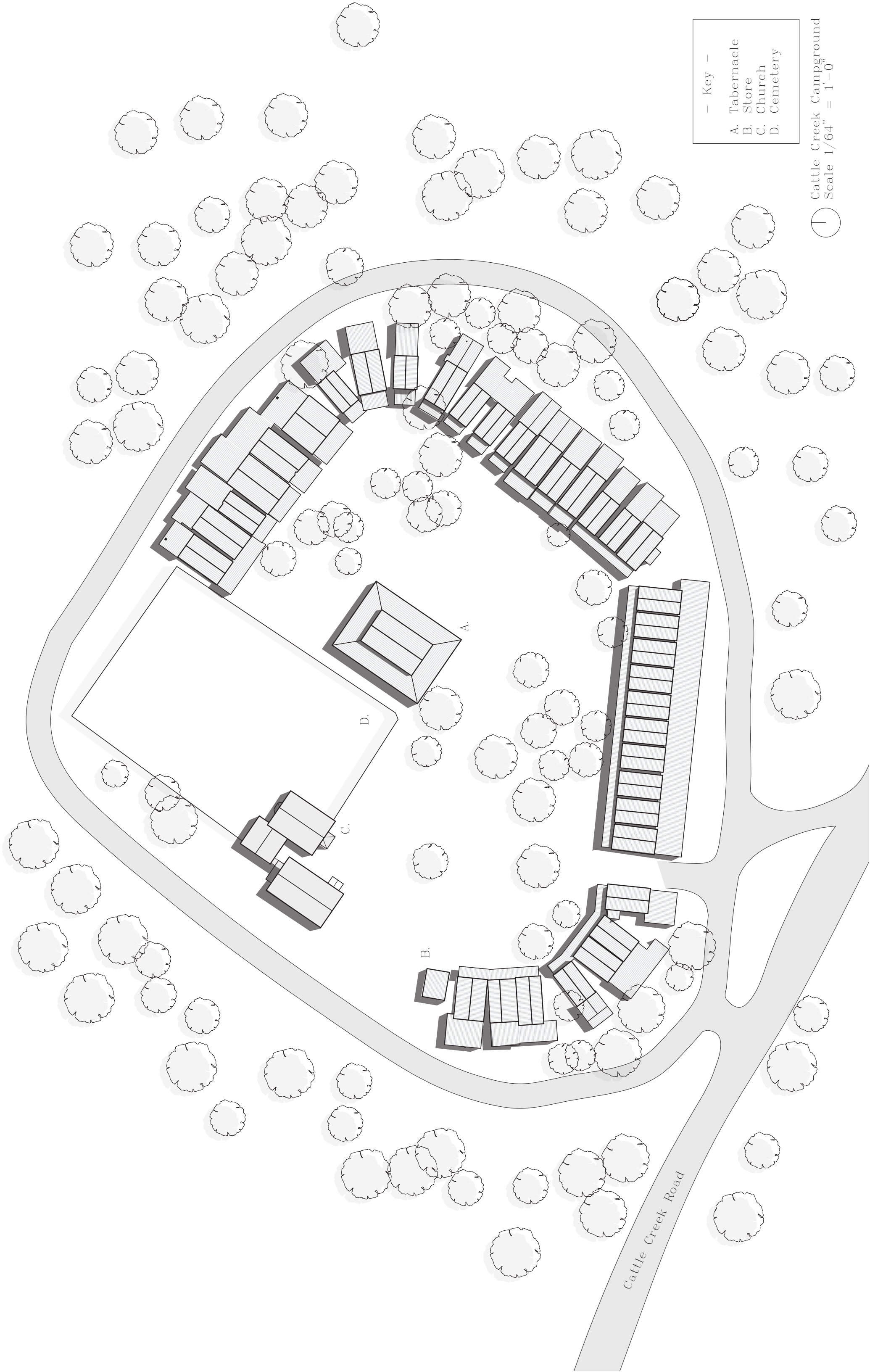
Presently the campgrounds of Cattle Creek, Cypress, Indian Field and St. Paul face long-term threats from increasing populations and land development around them. With public awareness and continued or increased use, these campgrounds spaces will remain valuable or increase in value to the community and to future generations. The emphasis here is not on monetary value to compete against encroaching development forces but in promoting and protecting a heritage and history shared and preserved through generations. The importance of remaining a publicly acknowledged and valued asset within the community is that it increases the probability that community members will actively protect the sites themselves, both in their physical and historic integrity, and the rural land around these sites from development or use without regard for their historic legacy.

Boards of Trustees and campground members should possess an understanding of the fundamental historic principals, practices and goals that have built and sustained camp meetings as an enduring phenomenon and social force, and provide a range of guidance and protection addressing both the obvious, and the subtly erosive, internal and external threats this study has outlined. Such an understanding combined with faithful stewardship will surely increase the potential that each of the sites within this study, as well as others, will foster community and faith for many generations to come. This study is presented with the hope of furthering this understanding for all readers, and facilitating these goals.



Image 8.1 St. Paul Campground

CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND



— Key —

A. Tabernacle
B. Store
C. Church
D. Cemetery

Cattle Creek Campground
Scale 1/64" = 1'-0"

— Key —

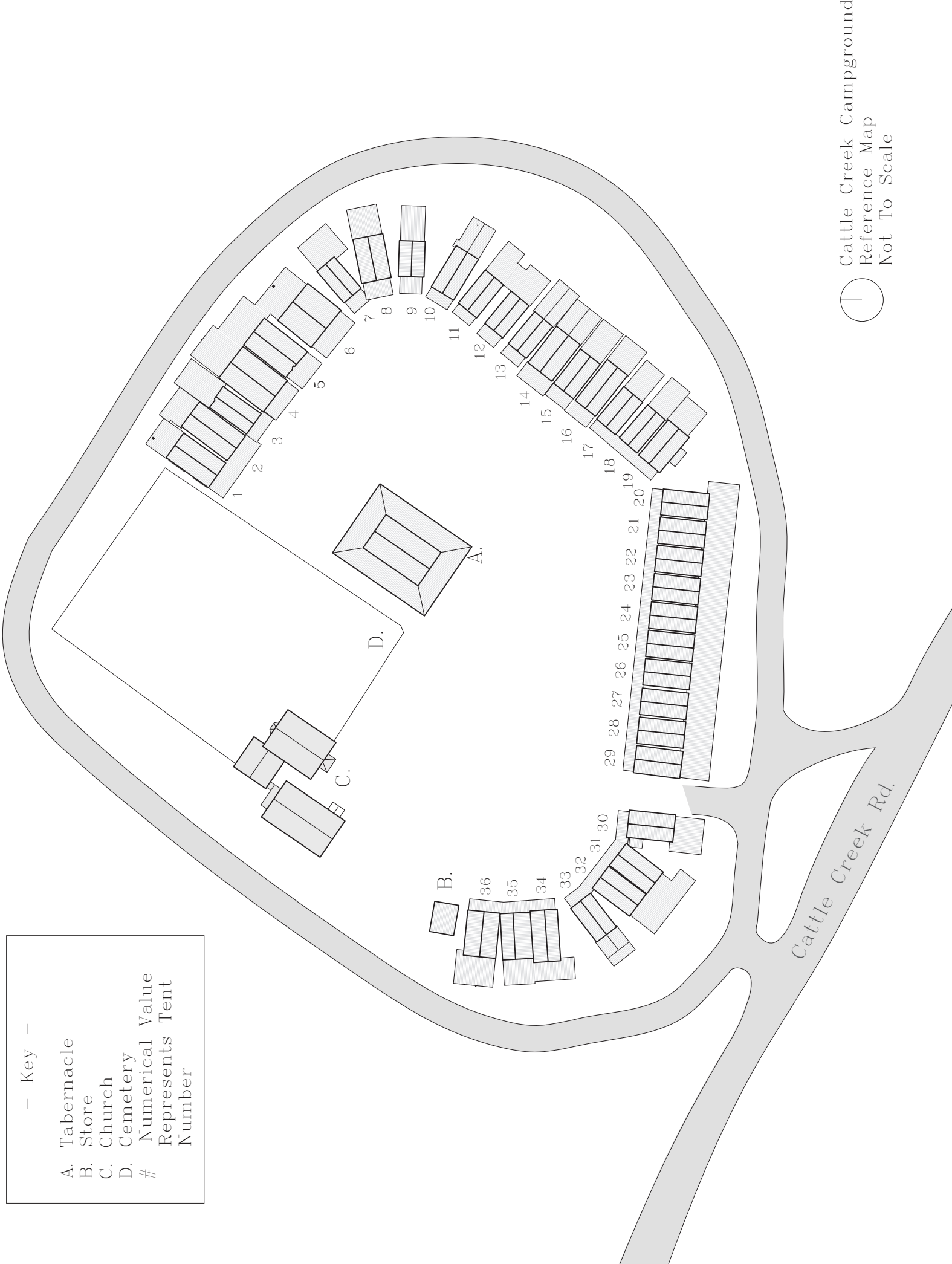
A. Tabernacle

B. Store

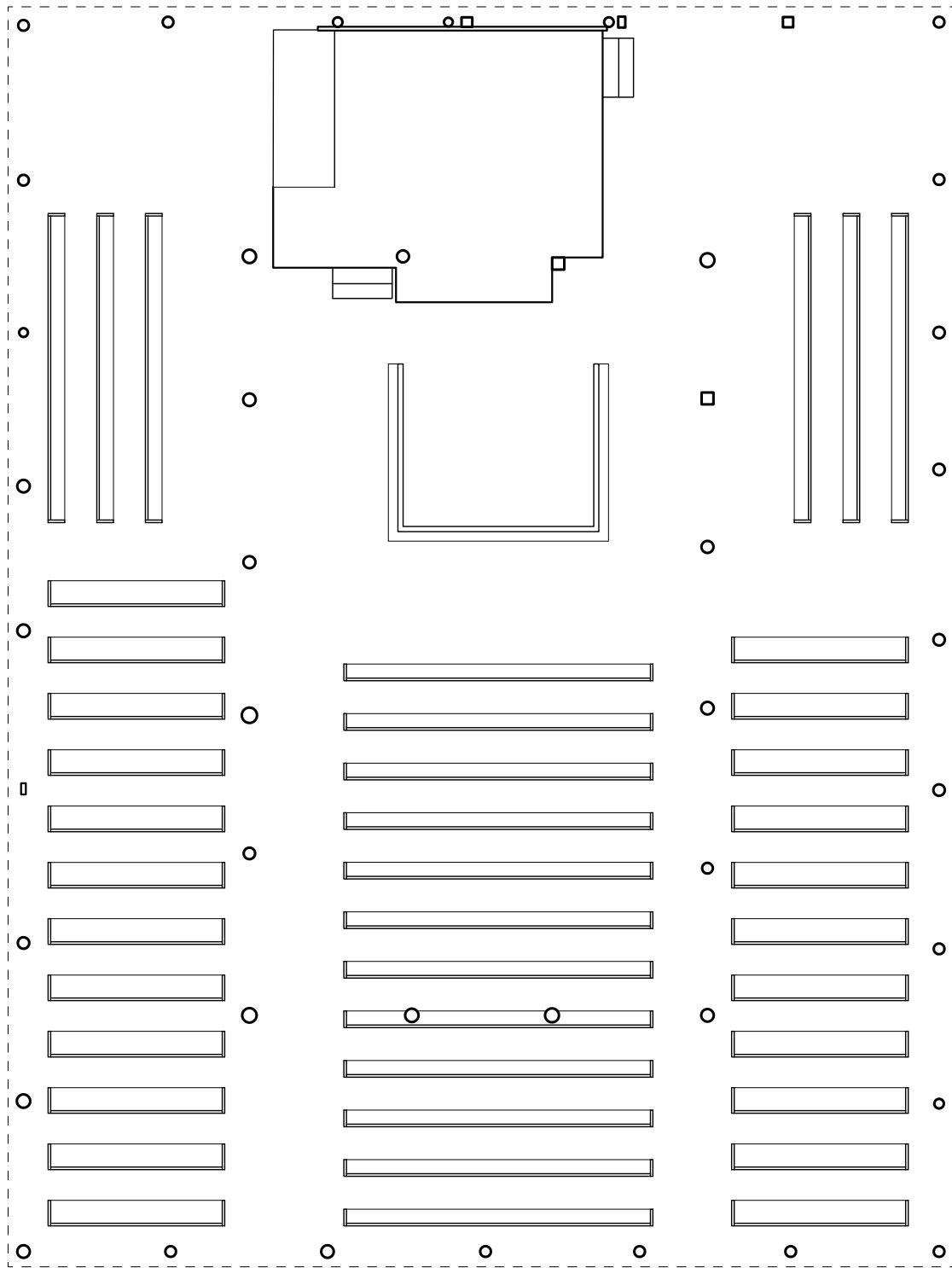
C. Church

D. Cemetery

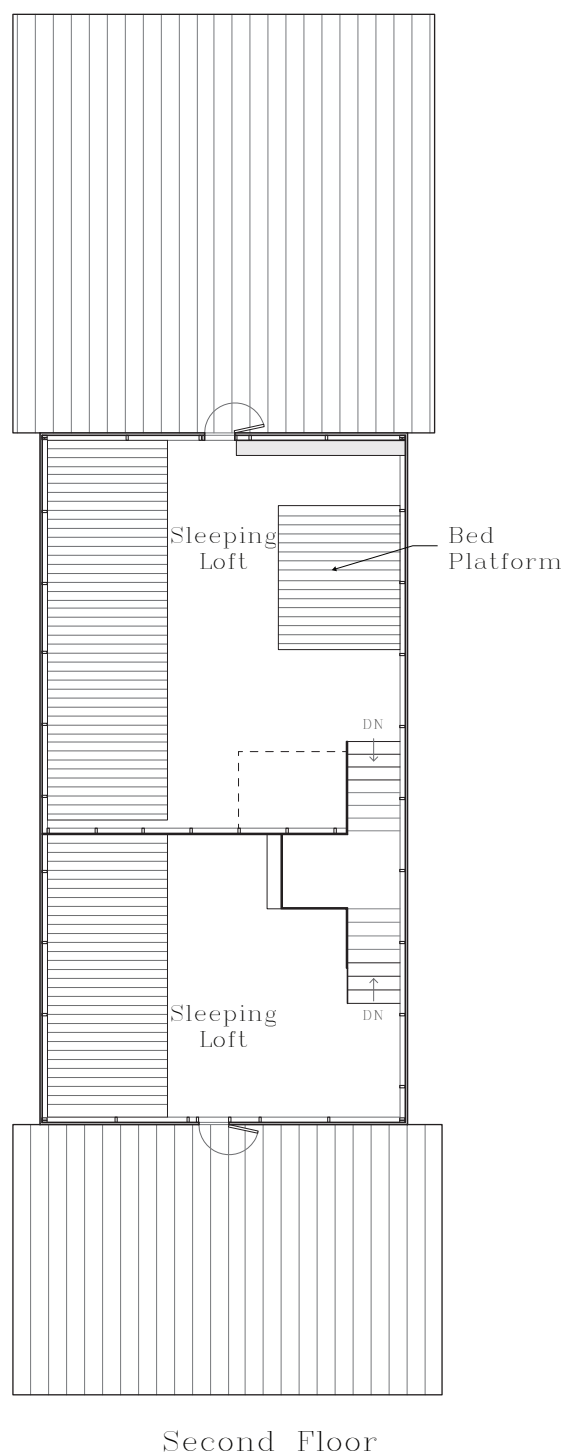
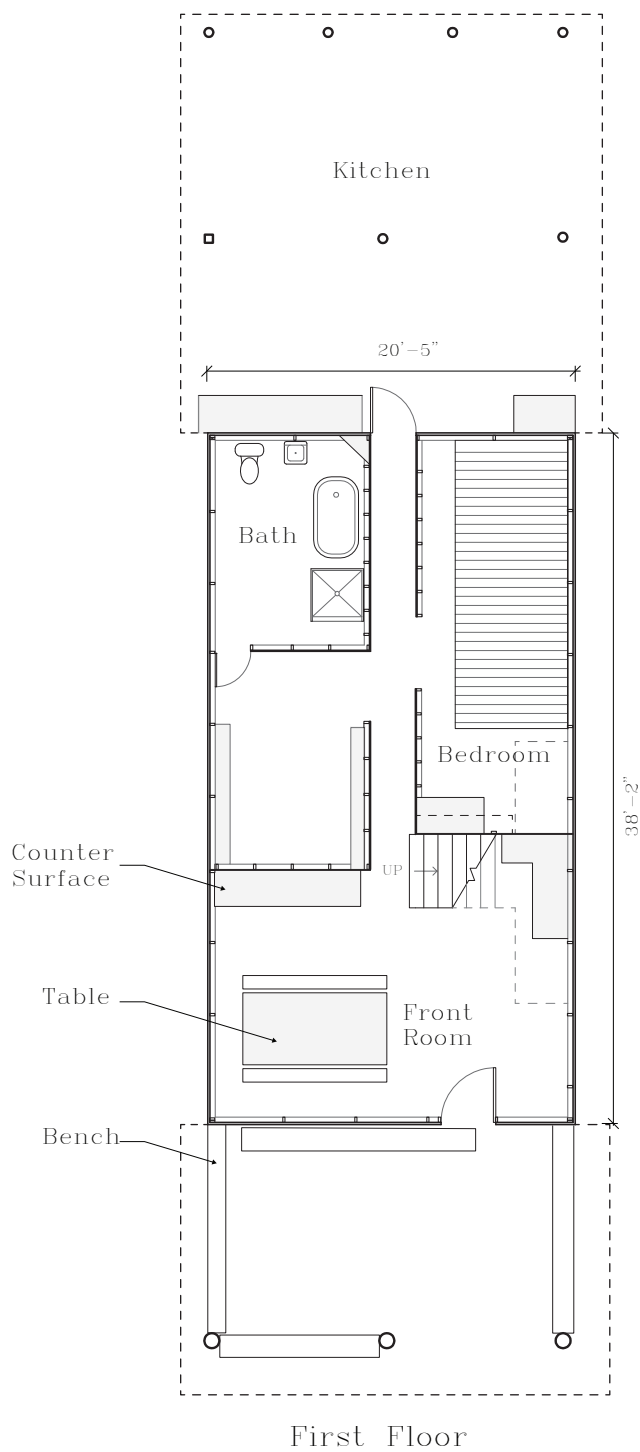
Numerical Value Represents Tent Number



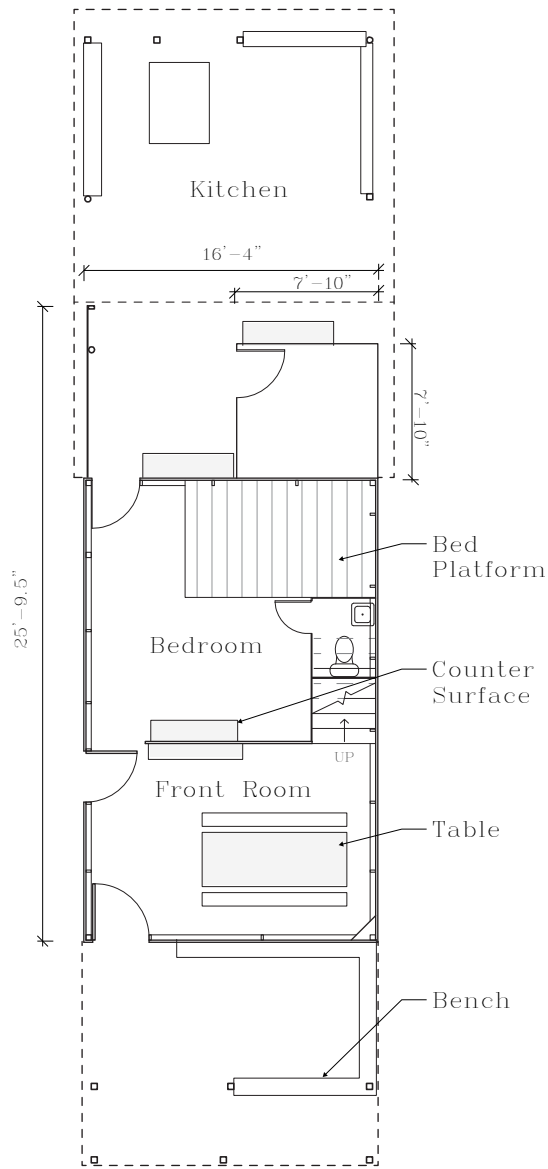
Cattle Creek Campground
Reference Map
Not To Scale



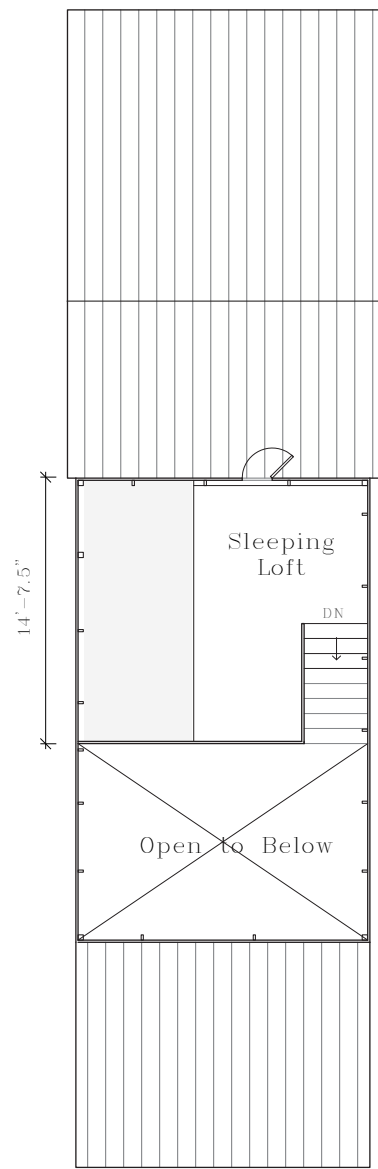
Cattle Creek Campground
 Tabernacle
 Scale $3/32'' = 1'-0''$



Cattle Creek Campground
Tent 5
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



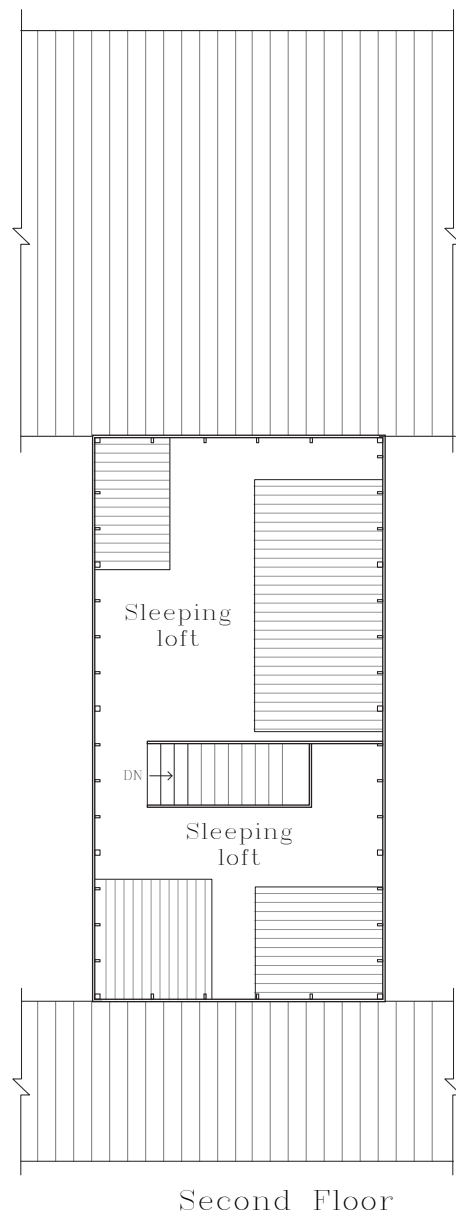
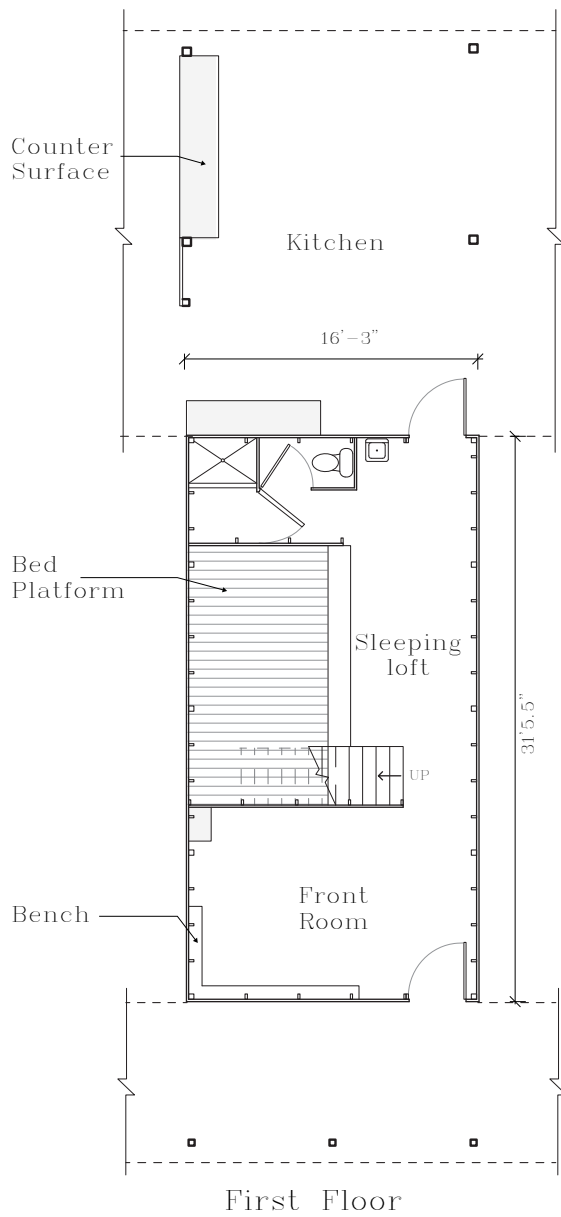
First Floor



Second Floor



Cattle Creek Campground
Tent 9
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Cattle Creek Campground
Tent 25
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

CYPRESS CAMPGROUND

County Rd. s-18-182

- Key —
- A. Tabernacle

B. Store

C. Privies

D. Church

E. Cemetery

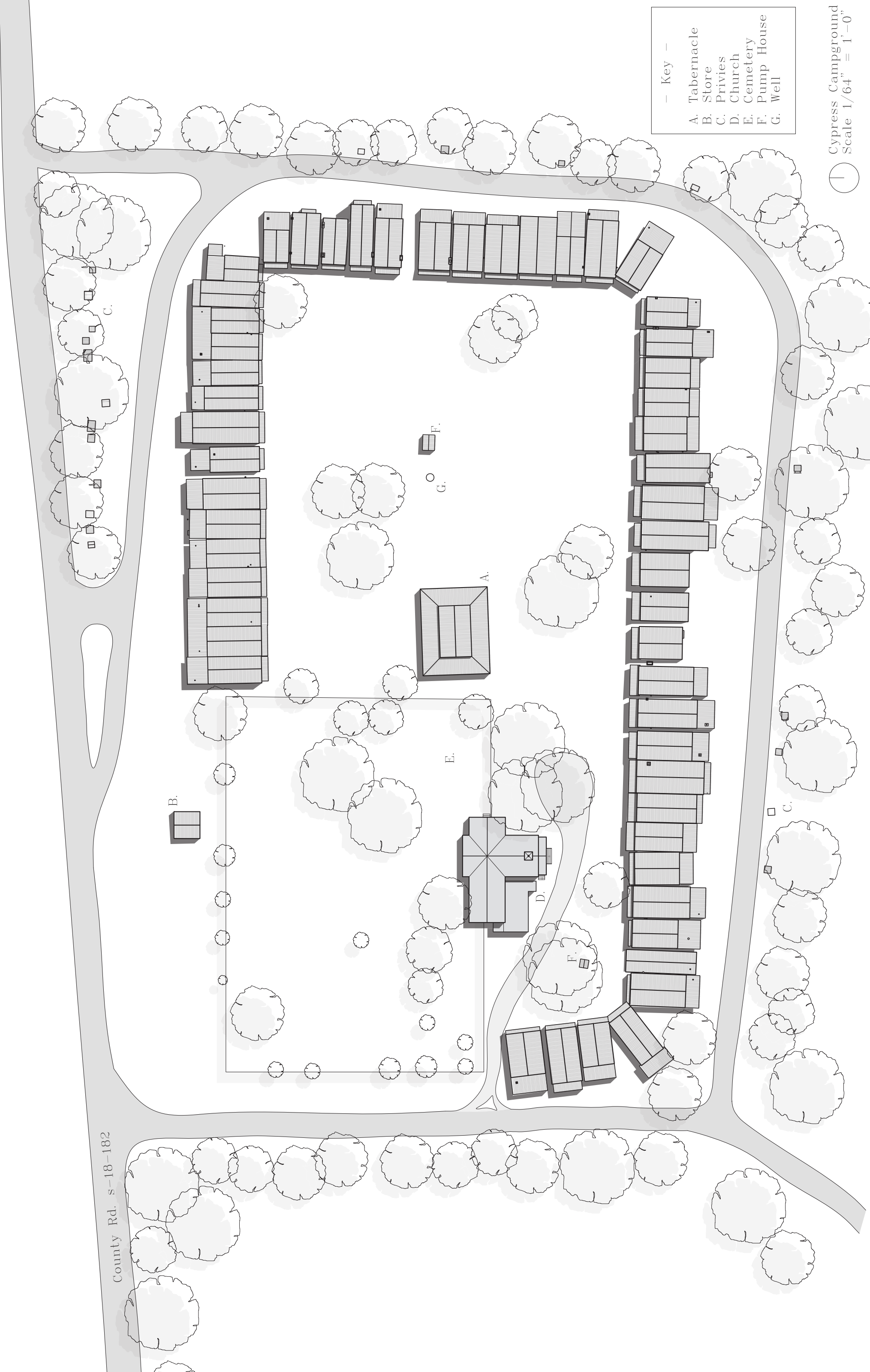
F. Pump House

G. Well

○

Cypress Campground

Scale 1/64" = 1'-0"



County Rd. S-18-182

B.

C.

E.

D.

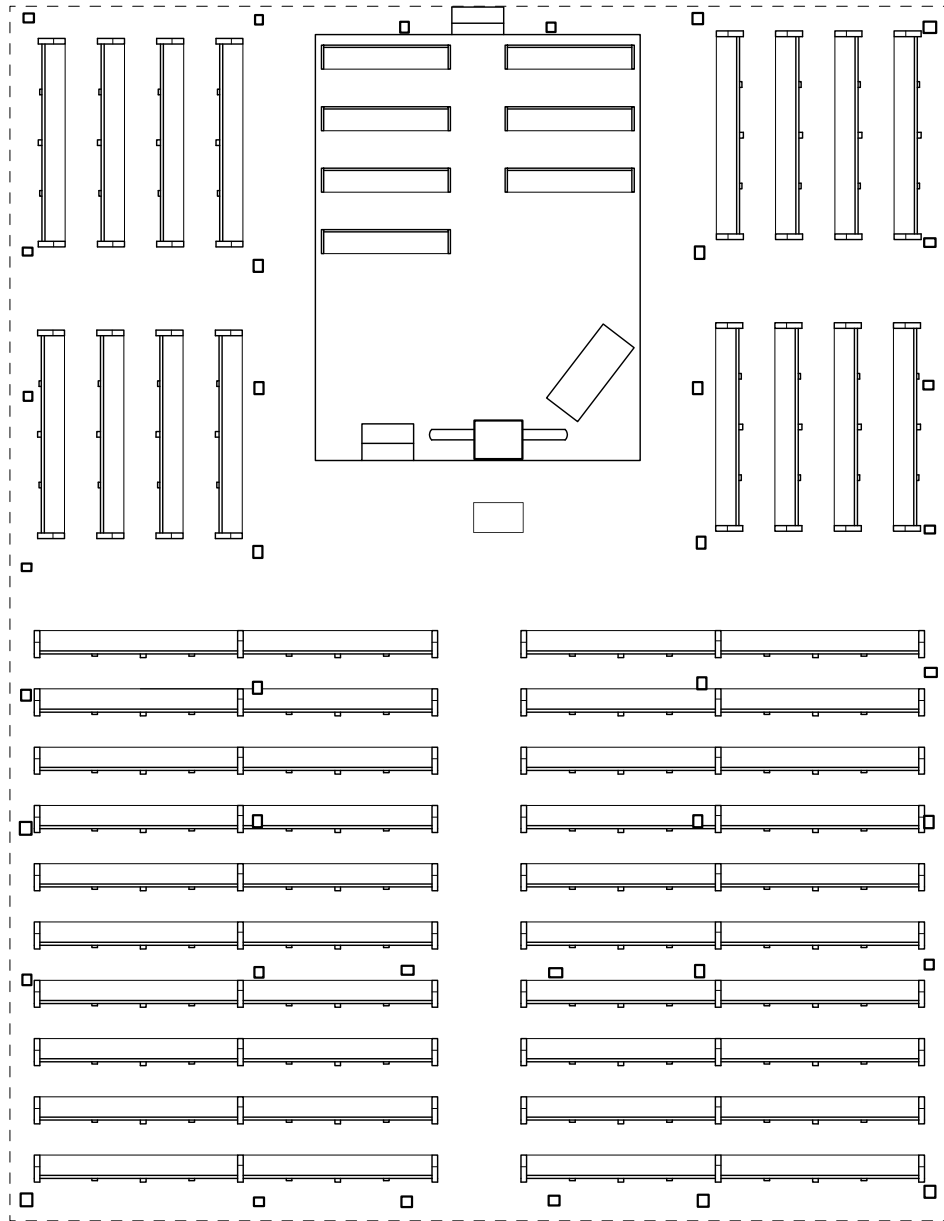
A.

G.
F.

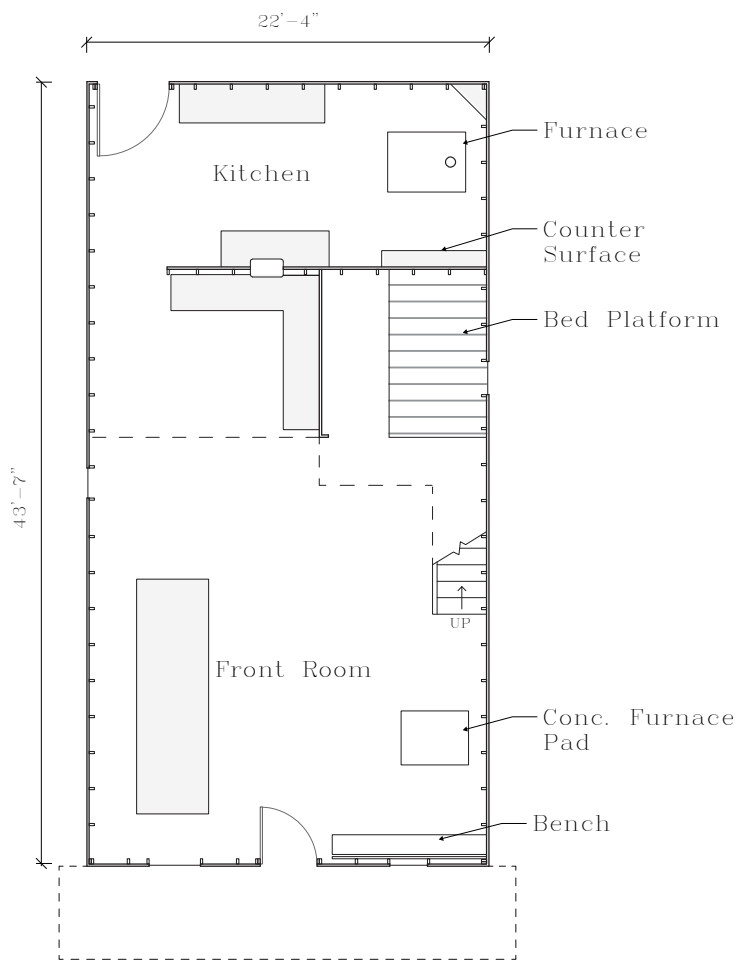
F.

Cypress Campground
Reference Map
Not to Scale

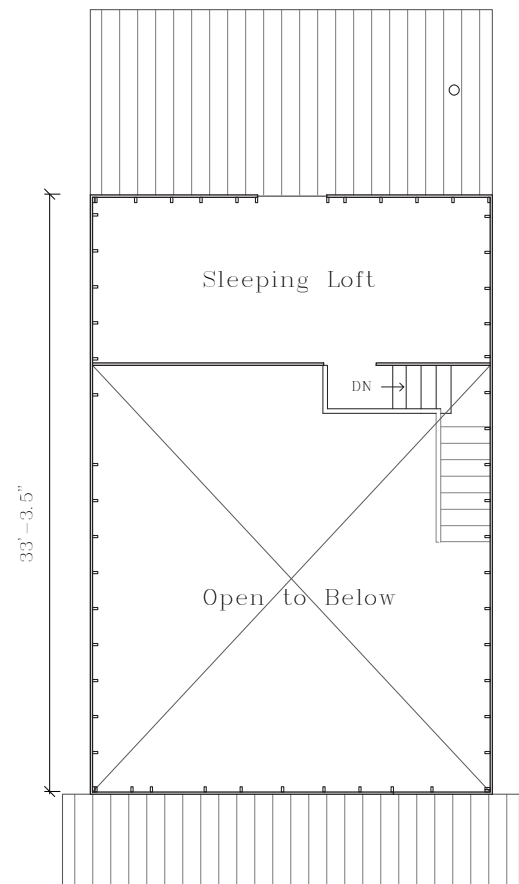
-	Key	-
A.	Tabernacle	
B.	Store	
C.	Privies	
D.	Church	
E.	Cemetery	
F.	Pump House	
G.	Well	
#	Numeric Value Represents Tent Number	




Cypress Campground
Tabernacle
Scale $3/32'' = 1'-0''$

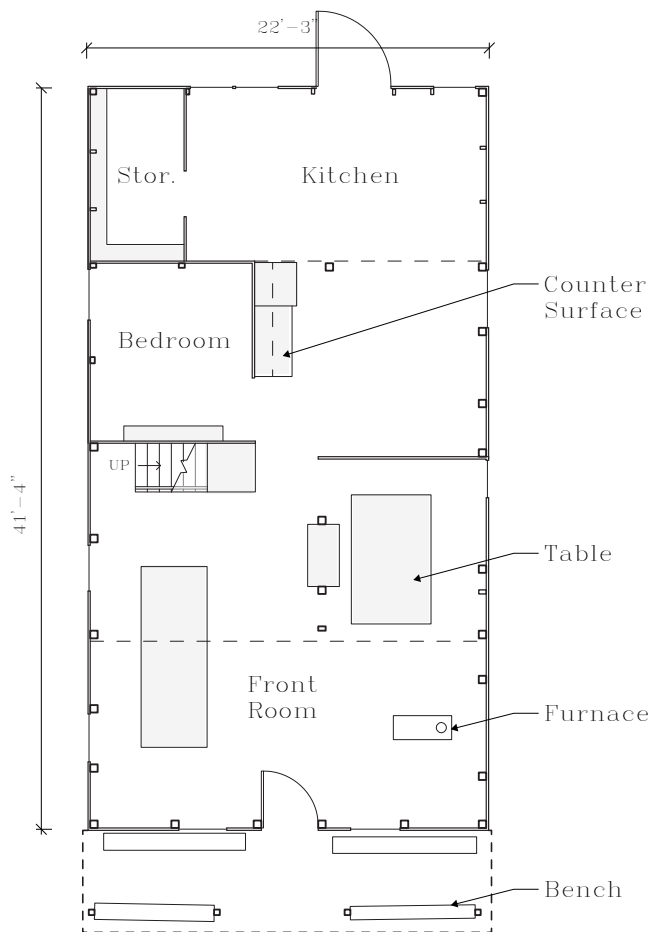


First Floor

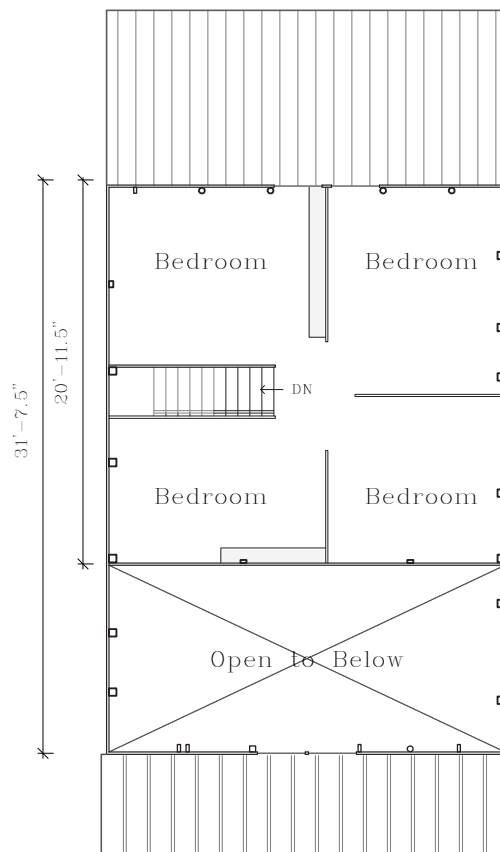


Second Floor



 Cypress Campground
 Tent 9
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

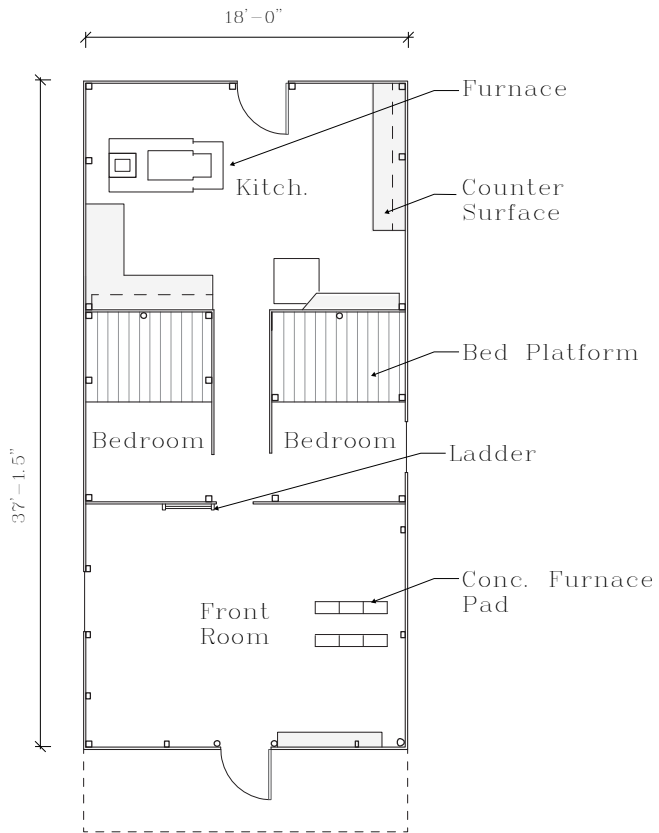


First Floor

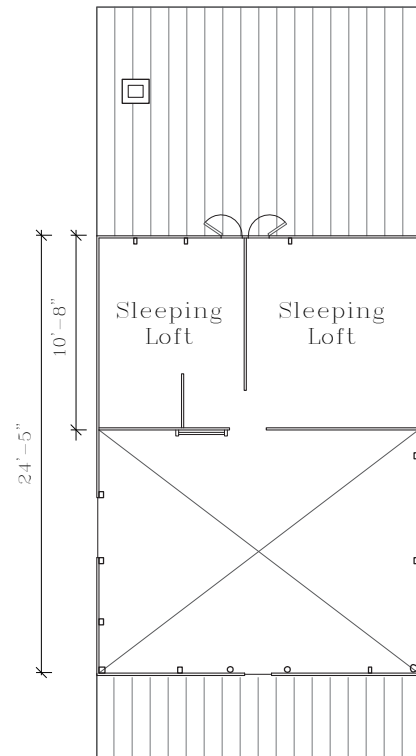


Second Floor


 Cypress Campground
 Tent 32
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



First Floor

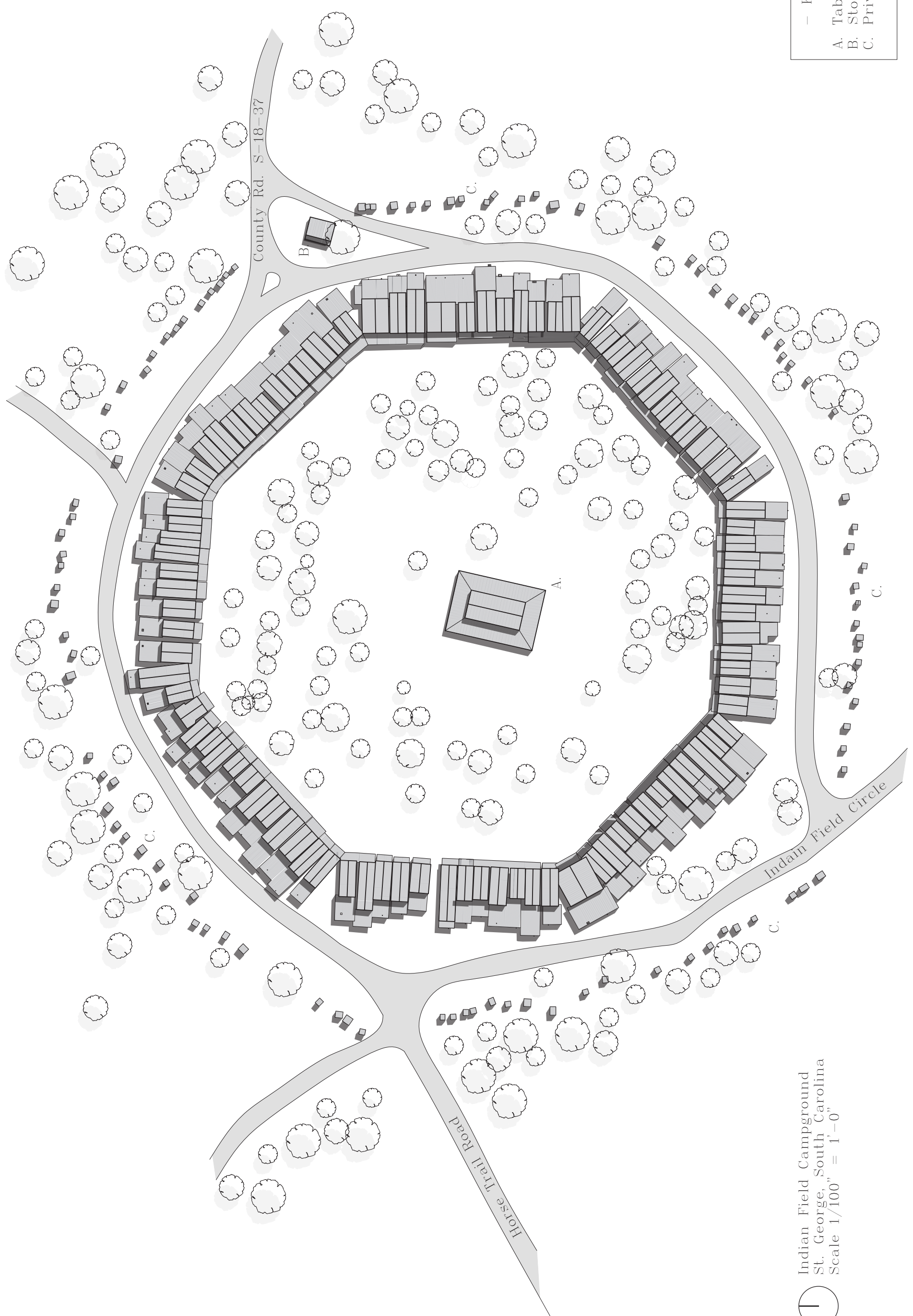


Second Floor



Cypress Campground
Tent 38
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

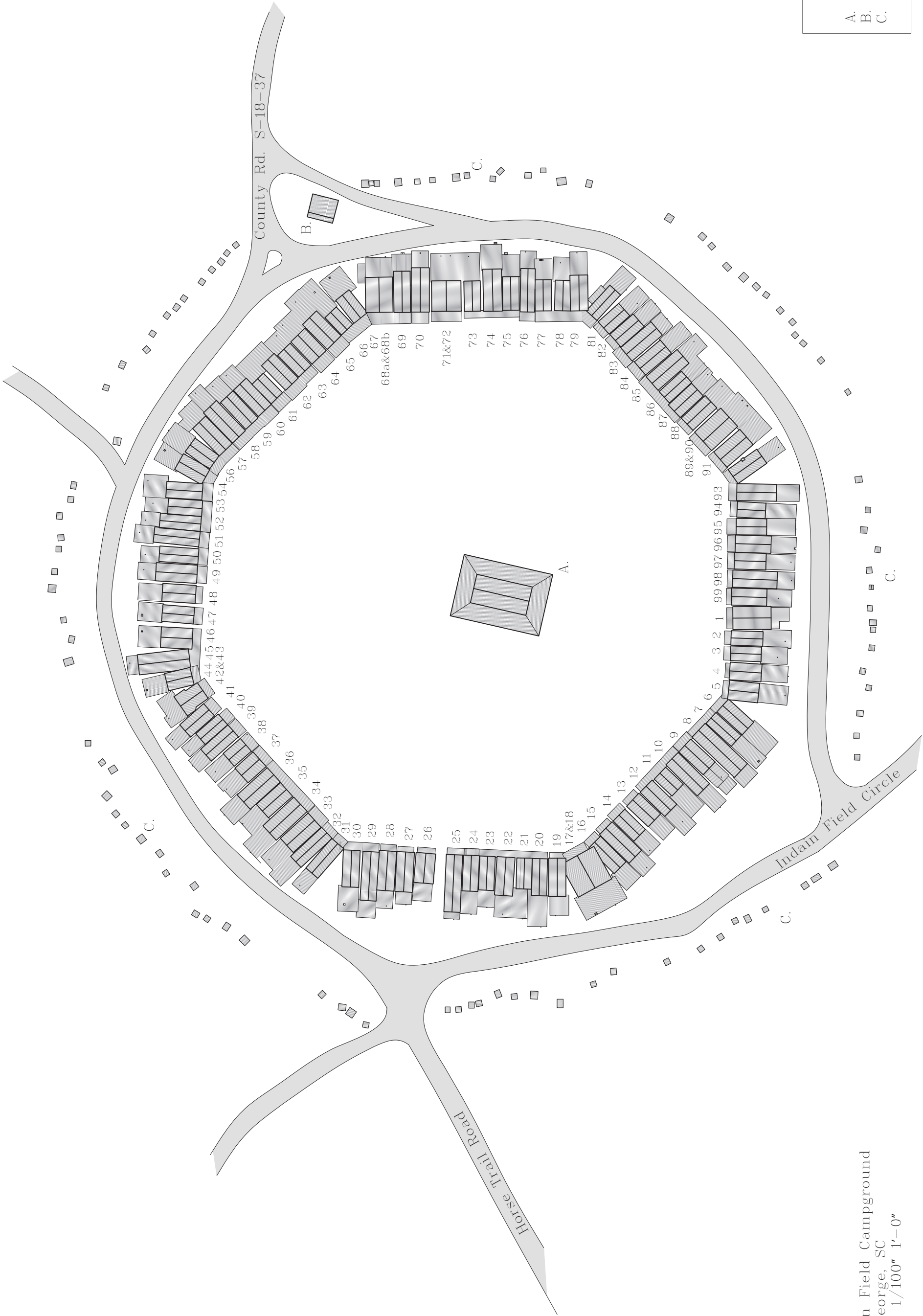
INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

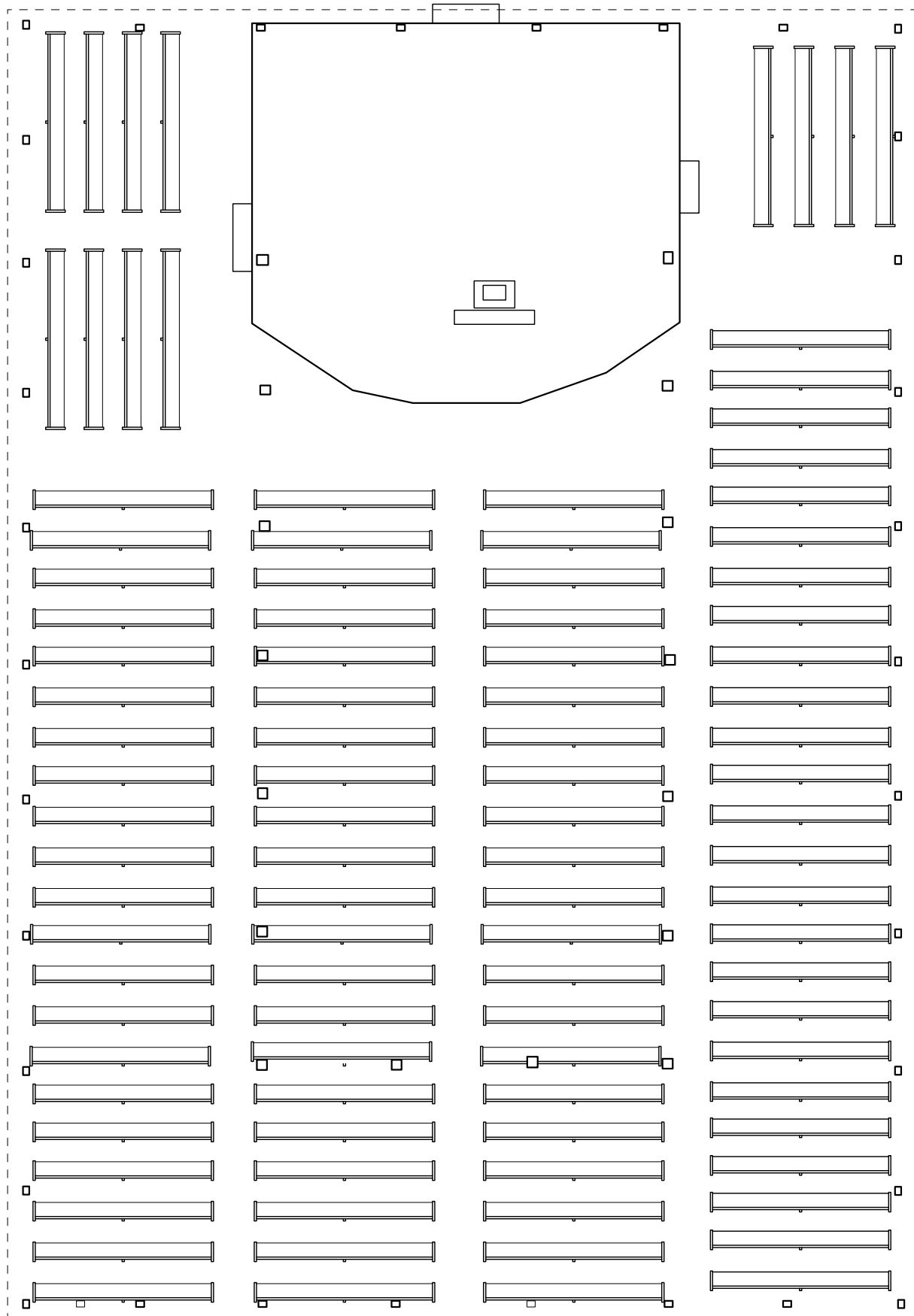


Indian Field Campground
St. George, South Carolina
Scale 1/100" = 1'-0"

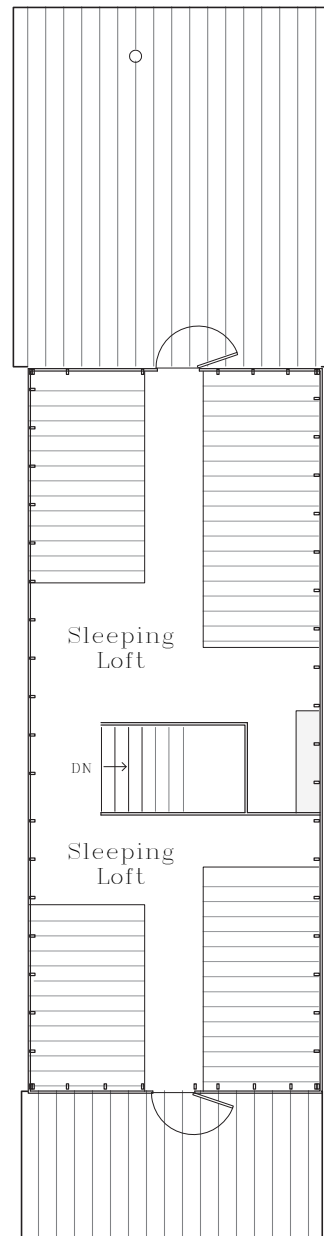
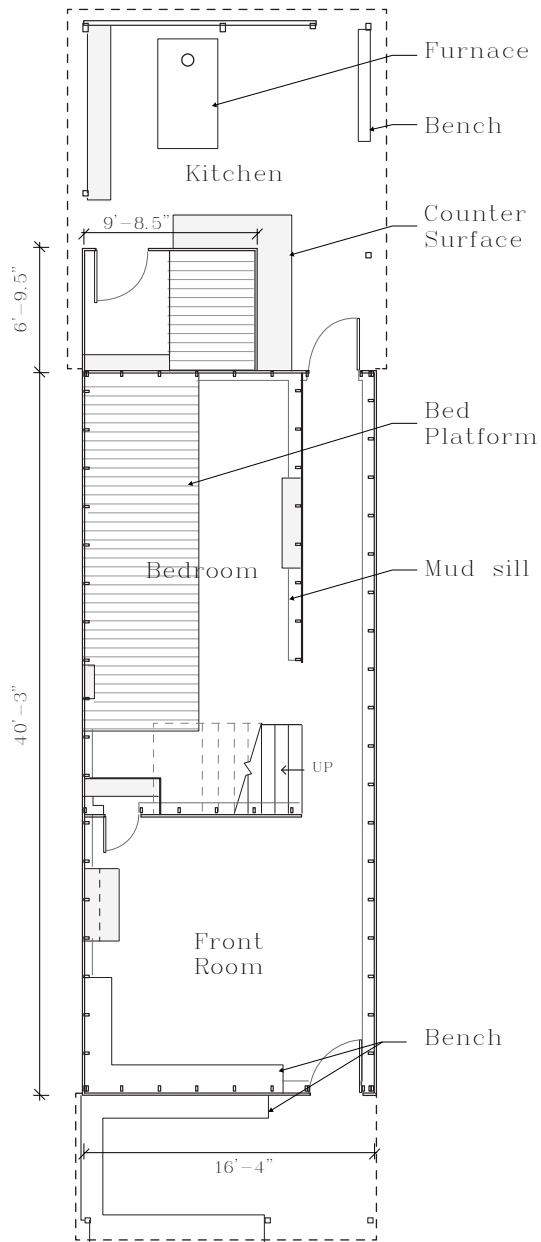
1


— Key —
A. Tabernacle
B. Store
C. Privies

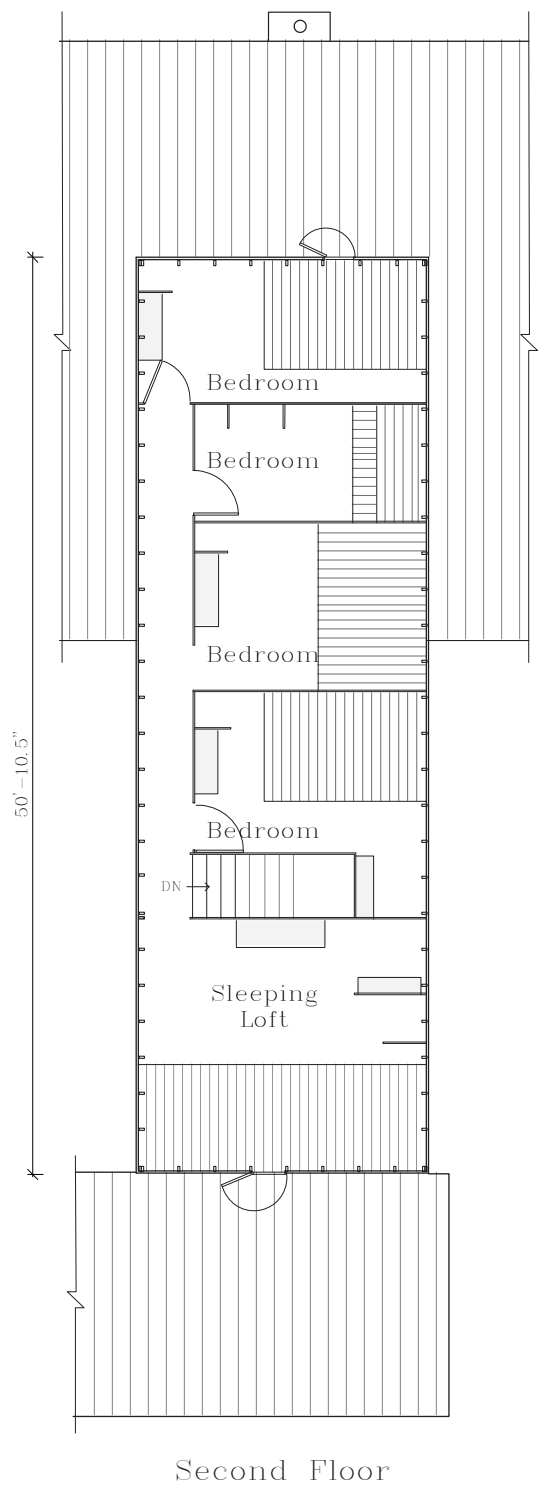
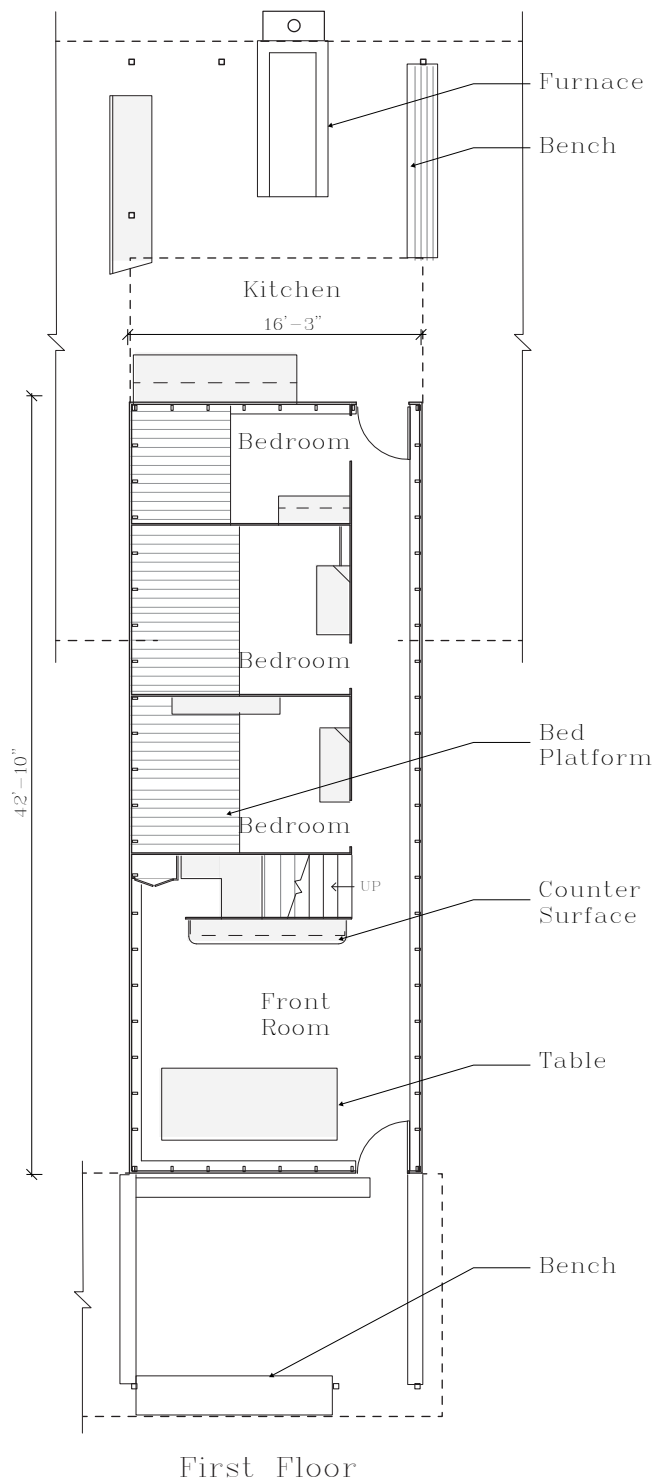




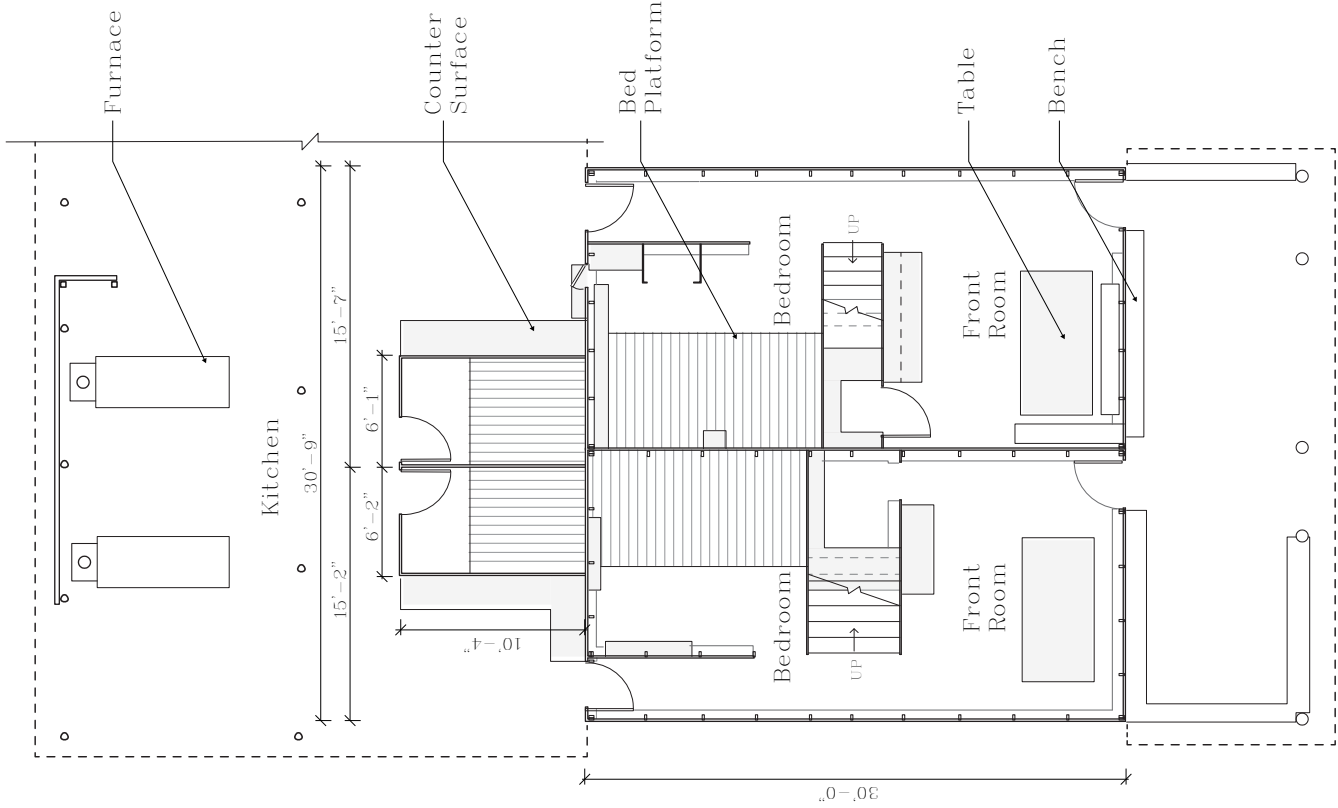
Indian Field Campground
Tabernacle
Scale $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$




 Indian Field Campground
 Tent 28
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Indian Field Campground
Tent 69
Scale $1/8" = 1'-0"$

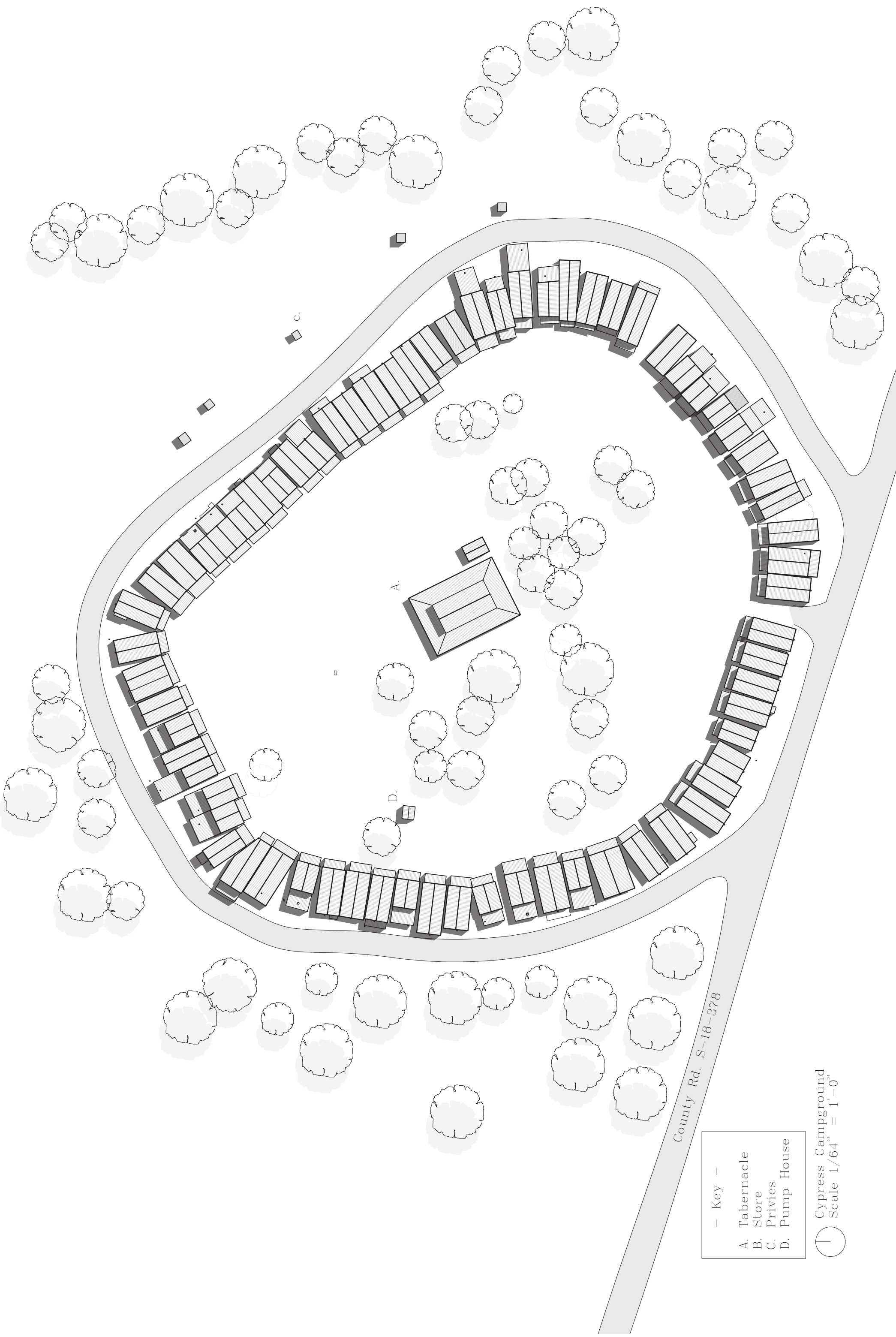


Tent 71 Tent 72
First Floor



Tent 71 Tent 72
Second Floor

ST. PAUL CAMPGROUND



— Key —

A. Tabernacle

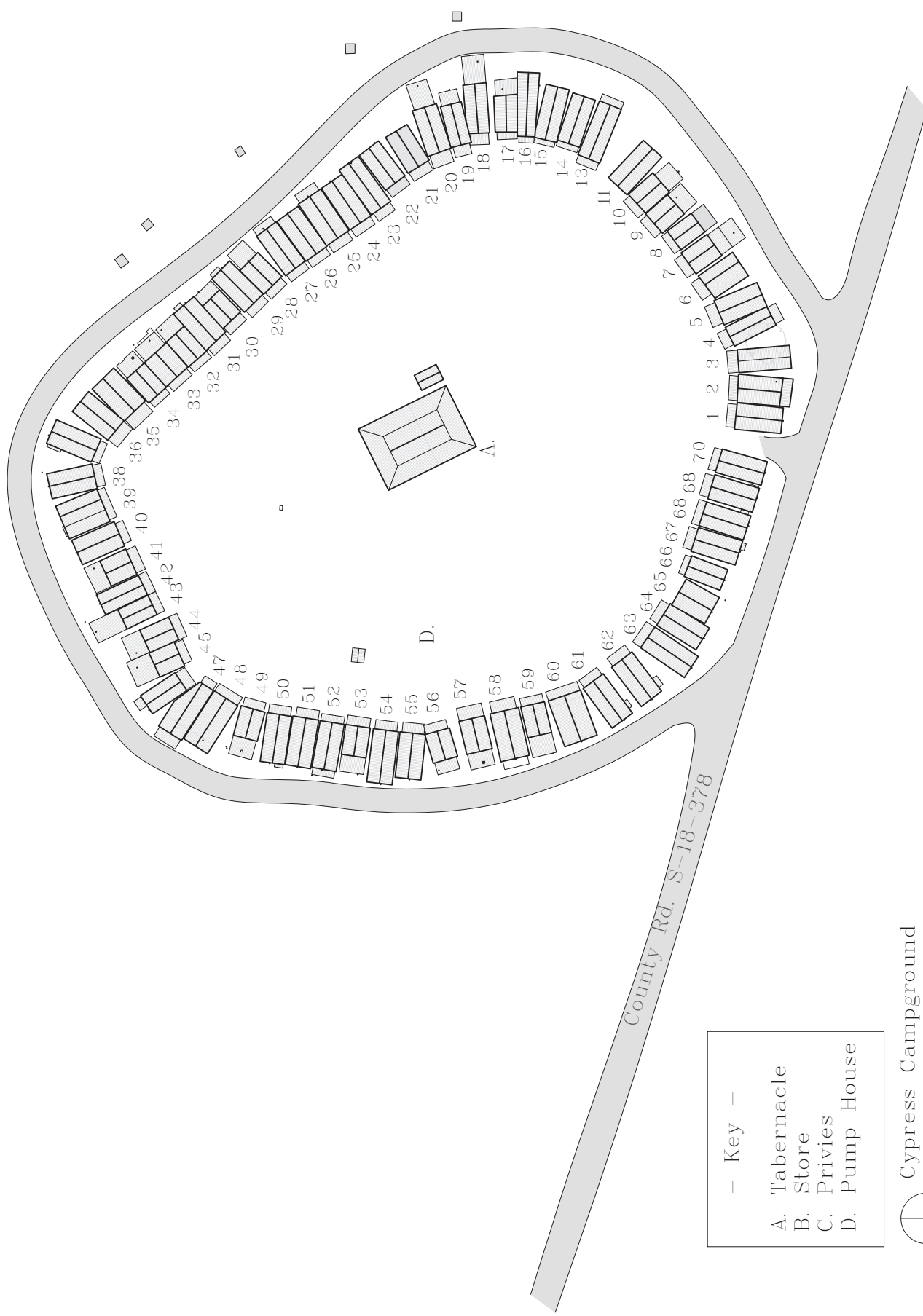
B. Store

C. Privies

D. Pump House

1

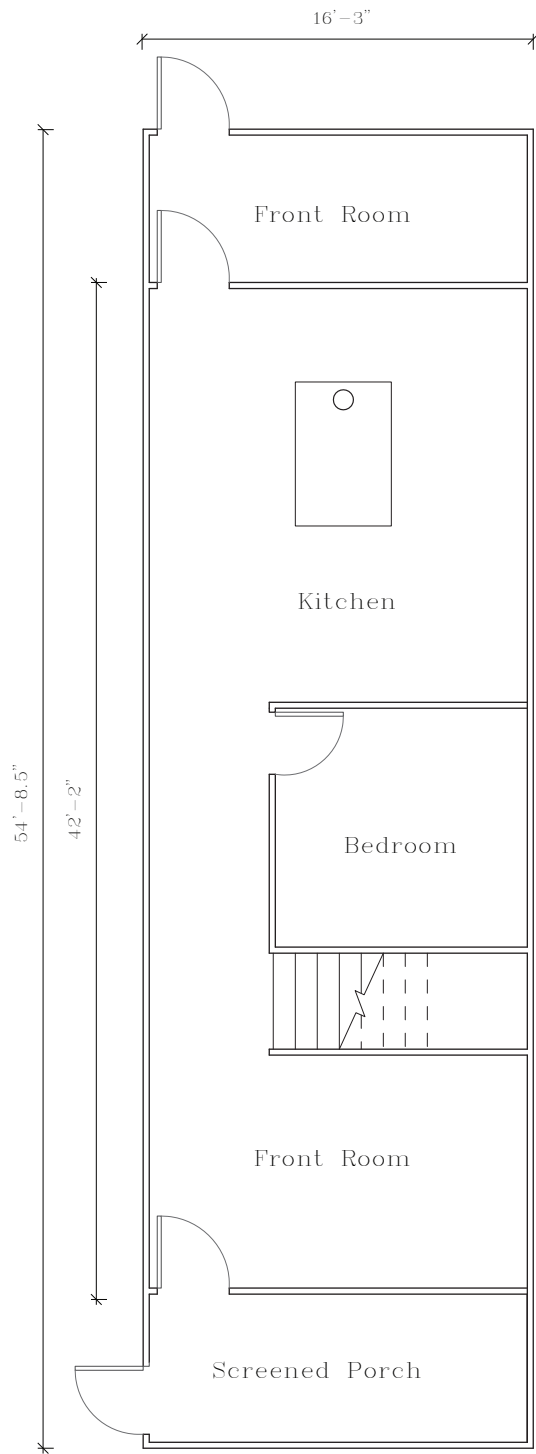
Cypress Campground
Scale 1/64" = 1'-0"



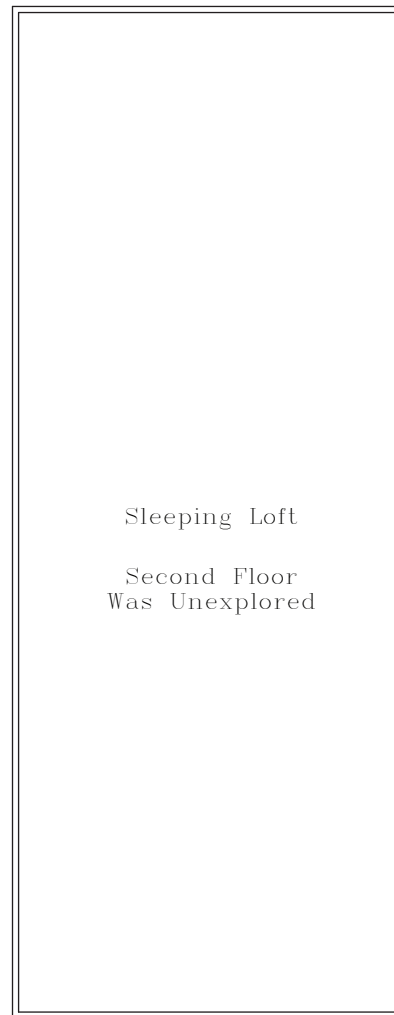
— Key —

A. Tabernacle
B. Store
C. Privies
D. Pump House

Cypress Campground
Reference Map
Not to Scale



First Floor



Second Floor



St. Paul Campground
Diagrammatic Plan of Tent 43
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

/// APPENDIX B: CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 1



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 2



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 3



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 4



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 5



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 6



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 7



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 8



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 9



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 10



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 11



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 12



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 13



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 14



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 15



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 16



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 17



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 18



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 19



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 20



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 21



Front Elevation

Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 22



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 23



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 24



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 25



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 26



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 27



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 28



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 29



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 30



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 31



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 32



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 33



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 34



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 35



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tent 36



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tabernacle



November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Tabernacle



November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Church



November 2017. Image by Author

/// CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

Store



Front Elevation

Road Marker



November 2017. Image by Author

CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

Tent No.1 [Click here to enter text.](#)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ no Closure
- ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.2

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Porch roof sagging at left.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter -upper
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter -upper
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Cook shed roof joins tent 3 shed.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.3

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No 4.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Vented front and rear gable.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No 5.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Vented front and rear gable.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Right Side: Offset to Back
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.6

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Vented gable front and rear.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Larger than average tent. Cook shed roof continuous to tent 5.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No 7.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Structure leaning to left. Extended cook shed roof toward tent No.8.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Poor overall condition. Cook roof extended toward tent No.8.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.8

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.9

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Original cedar shake roofing visible from below metal roofing.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.10

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Vented gables front and rear.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.11

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right Side: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Cook shed roof continuous to tent No.12
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.12

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left Side: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Cook shed roof continuous to tent No.11
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.13

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Major structural distortion, hard lean to left.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Structural distortion.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.14

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Gable roof, upper and cook shed, vented upper.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered –upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: No

Tent No.15

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium

Notable features:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Right: Offset Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No Storage closet
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.16

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium

Notable features:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.17

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium

Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left-upper Open
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset right-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Sides, and Rear
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -CMU
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Original cedar shake roofing visible from below, main room.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 18

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New/Restored
- ☐ Notable features: Beginning of transition area to tents partly or fully rebuilt (No.18 – 33) after 2017 fire. New front porch and façade with older components retained in rear of structure.

Observation Notes: Vented rear gable.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters:
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 19

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features: Extended footprint of main structure, mid-right side, single story, with evidence of plumbing.

Observation Notes: Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 20

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Extended footprint of cook roof structure toward tent 19.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No. 21

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : No improvements in cooking area, shed roof only.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 22

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent.
- ☐ Unique features : External storage area attached at left rear, main structure, under shed roof.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 23

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent.
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen: No improvements to cooking area. Shed roof only.
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No. 24

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 25

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:.
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 26

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes, Attached to Tent.
- ☐ Unique features : Large enclosed area added to rear of main structure footprint where traditional slave quarters often appear in older tents.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 27

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left-upper Wooden Closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 28

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No. 29

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features: Entrance road to tent circle passes right of structure.

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof, to tent No. 28.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 30

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features: Entrance road to tent circle passes left of structure.

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, to tent No. 31.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Open
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Open
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Extension of cook shed roof and main structure at rear toward tent 29.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No. 31

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New structure.
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof of 32.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No –small utility enclosure on left rear under shed roof.
- ☐ Unique features : Extension of cook shed roof at rear toward tent 30.
Security light pole to right rear of cook shed.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No. 32

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New
- ☐ Notable features:

Observations: Venting all sides of main structure. Vented front and rear gables.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook sheds 31-
32.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No, utility closet attached to tent beneath cook roof.
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 33

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: New/Restored
- ☐ Notable features: End of transition area of tents partly or fully rebuilt (No.18 – 33) after 2017 fire.

Observations:. Venting all sides of main structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left-upper Open
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent.
- ☐ Unique features : New porch, new front façade, old main structure, old cook area. Roof transitions: High gable-main, low gable-cook shed, short shed roof at rear of cook area.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.34

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 2
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, Porch, main roof, and cook shed roof joined to 35.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Right: Centered
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Sides, and Rear
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -CMU
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features : Extension of cook shed toward tent 33.
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.35

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 2
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes Porch, Main and Cook Shed roofs joined with 34.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Open
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Sides, and Rear
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -CMU
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.36

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 2
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, joined with 35.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ :
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Sides, and Rear
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -CMU
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: Yes
 - ☐ Unique features : Cook area footprint extended beyond right sideline of structure.
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Wood burning Stove with stack extending to rear and above shed roof.
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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Tent 1



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 2



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 3



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 4



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 5



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 6



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 7



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 8



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 9



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 10



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 11



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 12



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 13



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 14



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 15



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 16



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 17



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 18



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 19



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 20



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 21



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 22



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 23

Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 24



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 25



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 26



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 27



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 28



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 29



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 30



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 31



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 32



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 33



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 34



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 35



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 36



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 37



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

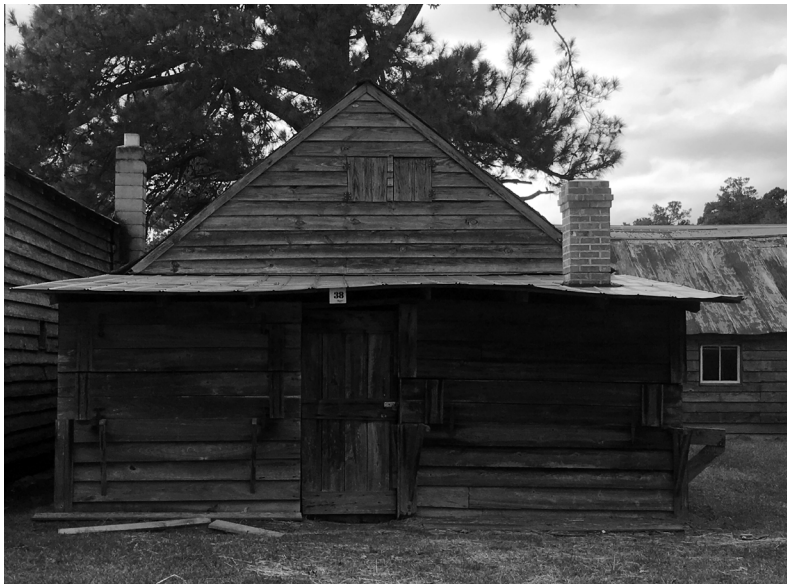
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Tent 38



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// CYPRESS CAMPGROUND

Tent 39



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 40



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 41



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 42



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 43



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 44



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 45



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 46



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 47



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 48



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 49



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 50



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 51



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 52



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 53



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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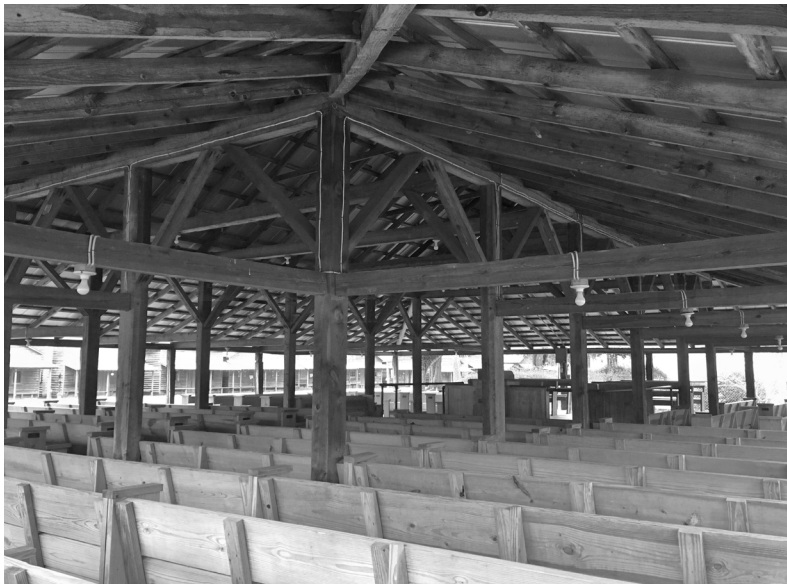
Store



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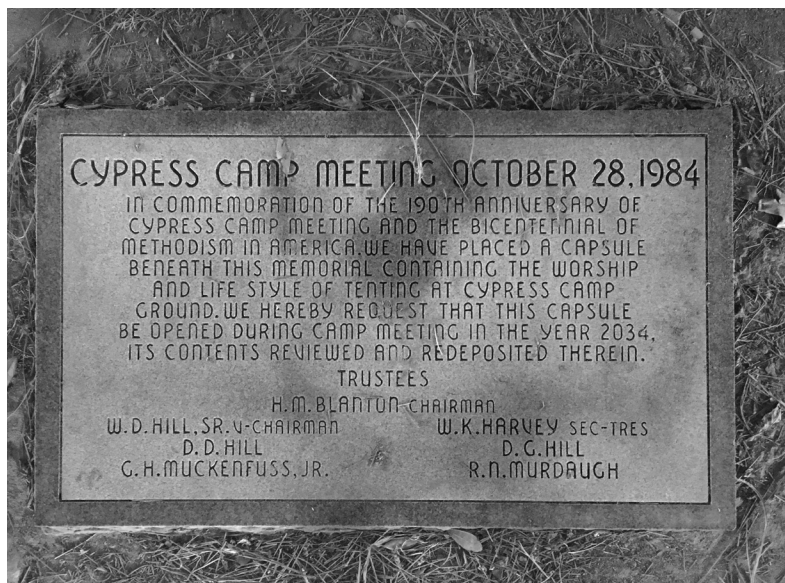
Tabernacle



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Tabernacle



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Church & Cemetery



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Church & Cemetery



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Privy 9



Privy 11



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Privy 13



Privy 14



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Privy 21



Privy 27



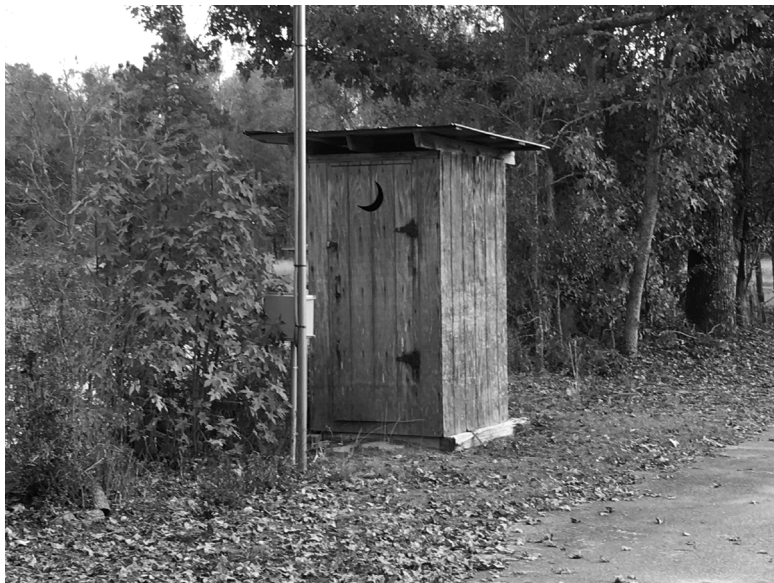
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Privy 29



Privy 33



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Privy 35



Privy37 & 39



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Privy 38, 39 & 40



Privy 44



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Privy 45 & 46



Privy 47



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Privy 48 & 49



Privy 50, 52 & 53



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CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

Tent No.1

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - ☐ 1 Offset Right
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Other Opening w/ Shutter –Drop leaf
 - ☐ Left side: 1 Other Opening w/ Shutter -Drop leaf
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows and Slats
- ☐ Placement on structure: Back of structure and left side of tent toward back
- ☐ Chimney: No –Vent stack exits through right center cook area roof.
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 2

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch cantilever
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 1.5
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Ventilation with plastic covering
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter-bottom hinged
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset to Rear Opening w/ Shutter-bottom hinged
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies (slats in walls, window openings, etc.)
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows and Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
 - ☐ Running Water: No
 - ☐ Electricity: No
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: Yes- Directly below roof edge, spanning length of wall.
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable roof, with additional shed overhang
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 3

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch roof cantilever

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Cook area - Openings with Shutter –Drop Leaf, entire left & right wall.
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows and Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back of structure.
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 4

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Centered-Gable-Glazed; Right-Front-Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 3 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right 2 Symmetrical Wooden Closure
 - ☐ Left 3 Symmetrical Wooden Closure
 - ☐ Cook area: 2 Drop-leaf wall sections, left & right
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back and Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material Brick
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 5

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch roof cantilever

Observation Notes: Large Tent

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: No exit door on back, Exit, door right side cook area.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Drop-Leaf wall sections, bottom hinged
 - ☐ Right: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type: Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: (1) Wood stove vent stack, Left middle wall, rising to eaves.
 - (2) Cook stove vent stack. Left hand side toward cook area;
 - extending well above shed roof line.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : No rear door, might be on side
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 6

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section, bottom hinged.
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Right Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Vent stack, ceramic pipe, right side toward rear.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: No
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 7

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Cantilever front porch roof

Observation Notes: Vent slats across front span except at door.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0 Other Vent slats
 - ☐ Back: 2 –upper Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section
 - ☐ Right: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows and Slats
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back and Sides of structure
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, right center of cook shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 8

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Skylights in cook shed roof.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Symmetrical Drop-Leaf wall sections
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐ Left: 1/1 Both Offset Left, 1 Glazed/ 1 Wooden Closure
 - ☐ Cook Area: Full wall drop-leaf, right wall
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Other
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Back of structure
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Tall Metal vent stack through right center of cook shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 9

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch roof cantilever

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - 1 Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section spanning rear cook shed wall except door.
 - Right: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - Left: 1 Offset Left Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back of structure
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 10

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Offset-Right Drop-Leaf wall section spans rear wall except door.
 - ☐ Right: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 11

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Front windows are covered with boards

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 2-Symmetrical Boarded over
 - ☐ ☐ 1-Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - ☐ ☐ Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section covers entire rear of structure except door.
- ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Front porch roof is cantilever
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 12

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: 12 Chimney visible on tent 13 front photo.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Drop-Leaf wall sections span entire rear wall except door.
 - ☐
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes Brick, through main roof, left side toward front.
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 13

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Skylights (2-symmetrical) in cook shed roof.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - Offset Right Drop leaf wall section
 - spans 2/3 of rear.
- ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Vent stack through shed roof rear.
 - Materials: Brick/Ceramic
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Wood burning Stove with brick/ceramic stack through cook shed roof, right center.
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 14

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Chimney, Side window.

Observation Notes: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section beside door
 - ☐ Right: 2 Symmetrical Opening with shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Symmetrical Opening with shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back, Side
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Located on left side of house toward front
 - Materials: CMU
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 15

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: No rear wall ventilation. Double leaf rear doors.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered-Double width.
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Right side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 16

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter, awning above
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 17

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Right side: 3 Symmetrical Boarded
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No Metal vent stack in left side main roof, near center .
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 18

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Semi-symmetrical window placement front and rear.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Other Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 2 Other Boarded
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Left Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Cypress Tent No. 19

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Large tent

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 4 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Vent stack through upper right side wal. Offset to front.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 20

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Vent pipe can be seen in Tent 21 photo

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter, Drop-Leaf
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, Left mid-side wall of tent.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 21

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Low single story

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right w/awning
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Right side: 3 Other Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Other Window boarded
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, Left hand side of house, foreward.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 22

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Left side: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, Right hand side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 23

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 (1) Centered-Glazed-upper
(2) Symmetrical-Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical-upper
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 24

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3
 - (1) Centered -upper Glazed
 - (2) Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 4
 - (2) Symmetrical-upper Glazed and Boarded
 - (2) Symmetrical Boarded
 - Right: 2 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - Left: 2 Offset Left Wooden closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 25

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Metal 12" porch and Metal 4" roof
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 (1) Centered -upper Glazed
(2) Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 (1) Other-upper Glazed
(2) Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Offset Left Glazed
 - Cook shed 1 Centered Glazed

Ventilation strategies

- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left hand side, forward
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: Vent stack, brick/ceramic, through cook shed roof, left side
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 26

Condition Assessment Building material: Wood

- ☐ Roof material: Metal 4" back, Metal 12" front
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch cantilever

Observation Notes: Skylight, cook shed roof

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset Left Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left side of tent
 - Materials: CMU
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 27

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - Offset Right Drop-Leaf wall section
 - ☐ Left : 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Right 1 Offset Left Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back, Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Vent stack right rear of cook shed through roof
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 28

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch roof cantilever. Slave quarters under shed roof rear.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 1-Center-Glazed-Dormer; 2-Glazed symmetrical
 - ☐ Back: 2 1-Center-Glazed-Dormer; 1-opening w/shutter-left side
 - ☐ Right: 1/2 1-Glazed 2-Wood closure, Offset Right
 - ☐ Left: 1 Glazed, Offset Right
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent; entry to quarters inside tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 29

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium; newer front, older back
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 Top-Centered, Front-Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Right Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 30

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Boarded
 - ☐ Right: 4 Offset Right Boarded
 - ☐ Left: 3 Symmetrical Boarded
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 31

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Other, Wood on front and back and CMU on sides
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Left Side:
 - ☐ Right Side:
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 Centered –upper Glazed
Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 3 2-Symmetrical on Dormer, Glazed;
1-Right Hand Side, Boarded
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Offset Right Boarded
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Boarded
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes, can be seen in Tent 32 photo
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 32

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch awning has wood strips on metal

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 4 2-Dormer-Centered, 2-Front-Symmetrical
Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 5 2-Dormer-Centered and Right
Glazed
 - 3-Offset Right spanning door
Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 33

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 2-Symmetrical, 1-Dormer-Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 1-Dormer-Shutter, 1-Right-Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 2 1-Glazed, 1-Shutter, Offset Right
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Asymmetrical Wooden closures
 - ☐ 1 Glazed, Centered, Cook shed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: None Observed
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 34

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter-Drop leafs spanning Right and Rear walls except rear door opening.
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical Wooden closures
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Drop down
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Sides and Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right side
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Wood burning Stove w. brick/ceramic vent stack.
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 35

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Back porch roof cantilever

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 36

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 2
 - Location: Left side; front & back
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Cypress Methodist Campground
256 County Rd S-18-182, Ridgeville, SC

Survey Date October 2017 Dorchester County

Tent No. 37

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 1-Dormer-glazed; Symmetrical=1-Rt-Glazed, 1-Left-Window w/shutter
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left hand side
 - Materials: CMU
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed, Small cover
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 38

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Front porch Metal 12"

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 2 2-Centered-Dormer Window with shutter
 - ☐ Right: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ 1 Offset Right Drop-leaf wall, cook area
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats and Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Brick vent stack through cook area roof, left rear.
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material Brick
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 39

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Front slats, no windows

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Exit to right rear from cook shed.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☒ 1 Offset Right Glazed, cook area
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description :Extended addition added to back of structure
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 40

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Double doors in back, right corner.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats-Front; Drop Leaf wall section-Back
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes, at top of Right and Left walls, spanning main structure.
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 41

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Shed roof in back joins Tent 42 shed roof

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back:
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered Right Glazed -upper
Opening with Shutter, Drop-leaf
wall section.
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Glazed
2 Symmetrical Wooden closures, cook area
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats and Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left hand side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 42

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset Left Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats and Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right side of house
 - Materials: Side-Metal;
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 43

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Metal roof on kitchen 12"

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack through cook shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 44

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal slats, full-span drop-leaf wall sections both sides of cook area
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 45

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats and Window
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 46.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered -upper Boarded
Centered Drop-Leaf wall segment spans
rear wall of cook shed.
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
1 Offset Left Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal and drop down
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left hand side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 47

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Skylights (2) in shed roof rear.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter-Drop-leaf
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Front-Horizontal slats; Back-Drop downs
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 48

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 3 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter Adjoining
Drop-Leaf wall sections span all but door area of cook shed rear wall.
 - ☐ Right: 3 Symmetrical -grouping Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 3 Symmetrical -grouping Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, far right, mid-length of roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 49

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Sandbags placed at base of front wall

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Opening with Shutter, Drop-Leaf, spanning all rear wall except door.
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats and Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent pipe, Left hand side, main roof
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 50

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 1-Dormer-Glazed; 2-Symmetrical-Boarded
 - ☐ Back: 4 Symmetrical -upper Glazed
Symmetrical Drop-down wall sections
span all rear wall except door.
 - ☐ Right: 3 Asymmetrical Wooden closure
 - ☐ Left: 3 Asymmetrical Wooden closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Rear, and Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, Right hand side, mid wall
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 51

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Porch and Cook shed roof continuous with 52

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
- ☐ Door placement
- ☐ Front: Centered
- ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
- ☐ Front: 0
- ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 2 Symmetrical Drop-Leaf wall sections
 span rear wall.
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Horizontal Slats-Front; Drop Down-Back
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- Number: 1
- Location: Vent stack through cook area shed roof, right hand side
- Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
- ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- Chen:
- ☐ Description Unknown:
- ☐ Roof Type: Shed
- ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
- ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 52

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Porch and Cook shed roof continuous with 51

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical On dormer-Boarded
 - 1 Drop leaf wall section spans left wall of cook area
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Slats and Drop Down
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front and left rear
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack left in cook shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 53

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right-upper Opening with shutter
 - ☐ Offset Left Drop-Leaf wall segment
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Right in left wall of cook area, wooden closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Drop down on back left hand side
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Back of structure
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left hand side
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: Yes
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Unknown
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - Sink: None Observed

INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 1



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 2



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

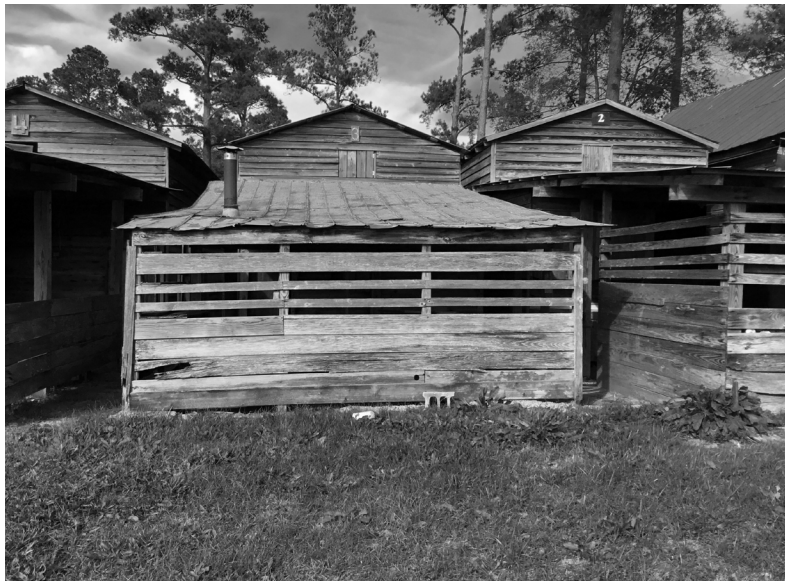
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Tent 3



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

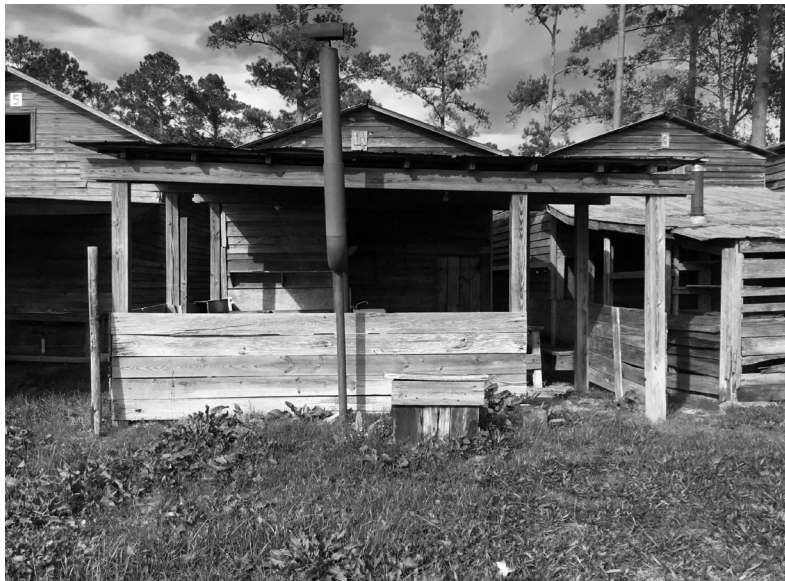
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Tent 4



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 5



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 6



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 7



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 8



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 9



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 10



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 11



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 12



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

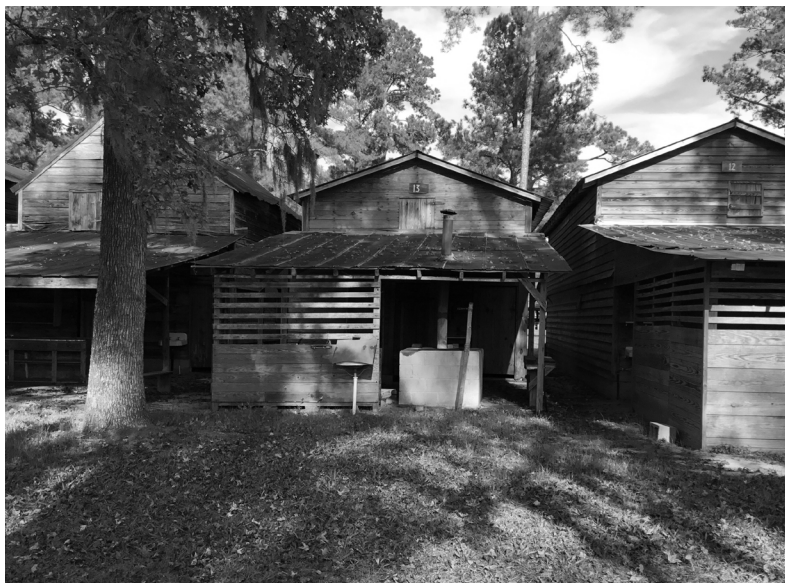
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Tent 13



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 14



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 15



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 16



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 17 & 18



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 19



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 20



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 21



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 22



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 23



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 24



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 25



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 26



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 27



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 28



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 29



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 30



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 31



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 32



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 33



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 34



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 35



Front Elevation

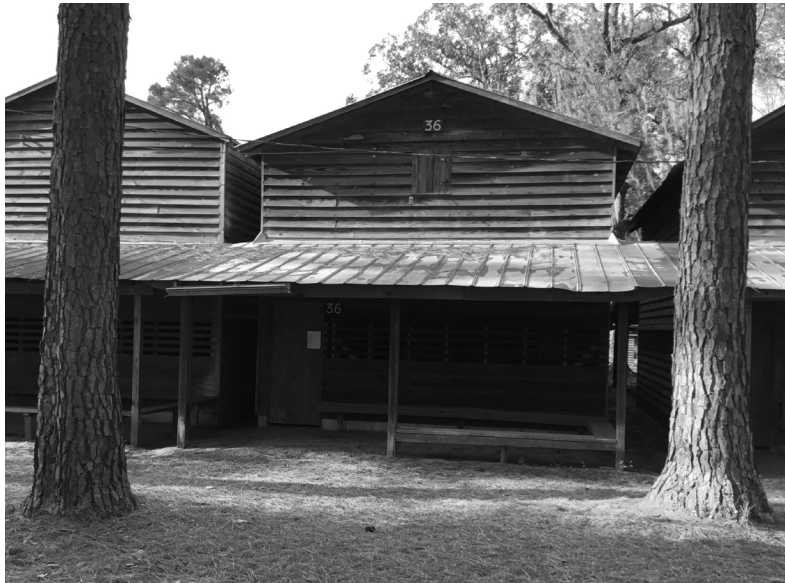


Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

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Tent 36



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 37



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 38



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 39



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 40



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 41



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

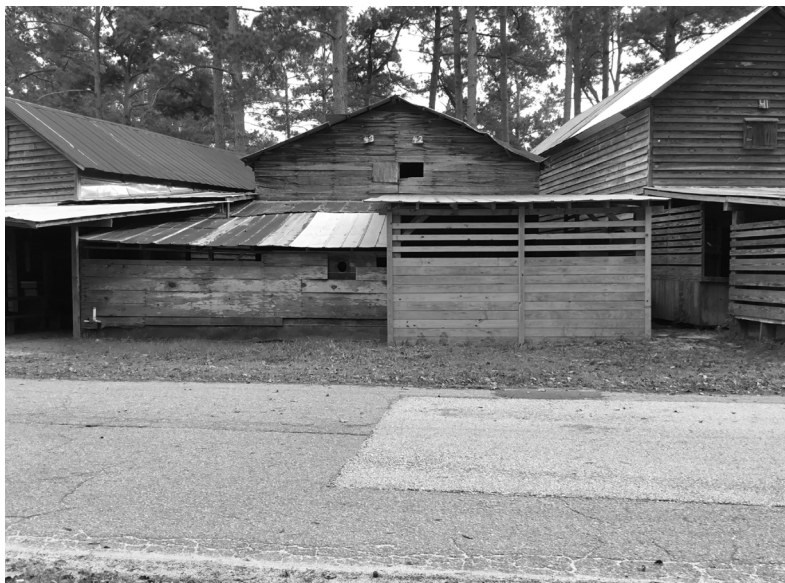
November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 42



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 43



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

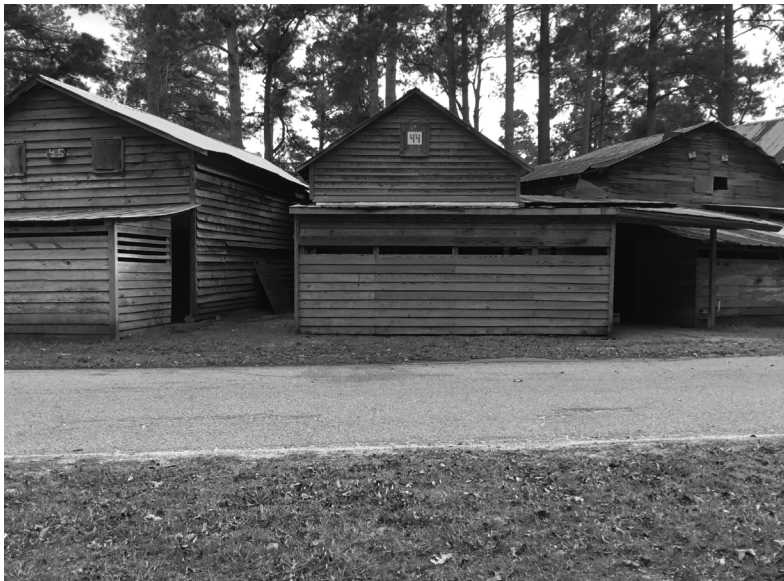
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Tent 44



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 45



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 46



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 47



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 48



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 49



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 50



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 51



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 52



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 53



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 54



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 55



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 56



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 57



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 58



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 59



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 60



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 61



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 62



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 63



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 64



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

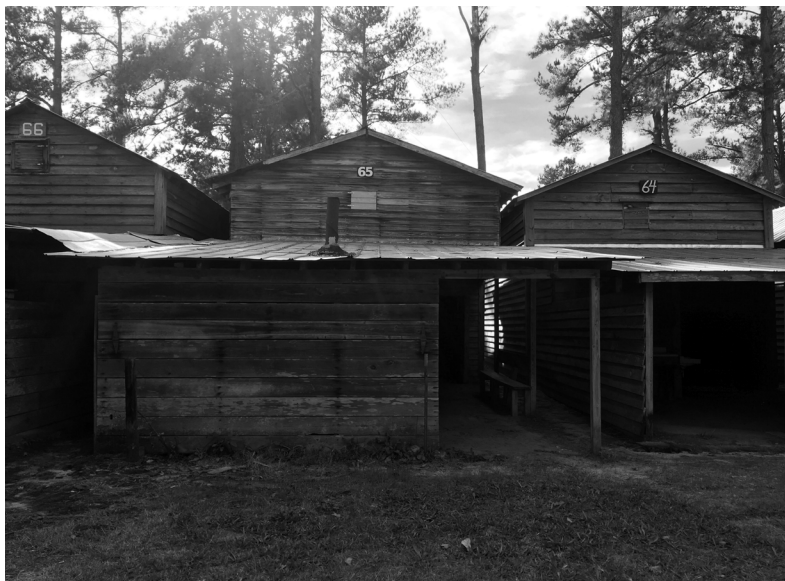
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Tent 65



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 66



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 67



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 68 & 68A



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 69



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 70



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 71 & 72



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 73



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 74



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 75



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 76



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 77



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 78



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 79



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 80



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 81



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 82



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 83



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 84



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

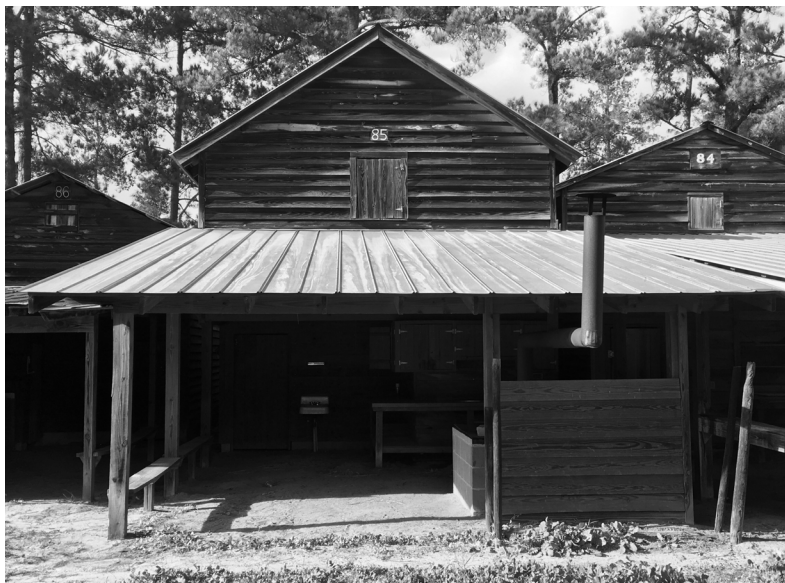
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Tent 85



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 86



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 87



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 88



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 89 & 90



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 91



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 92



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 93



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 94



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 95



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 96



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 97



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 98



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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/// INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

Tent 99



Front Elevation

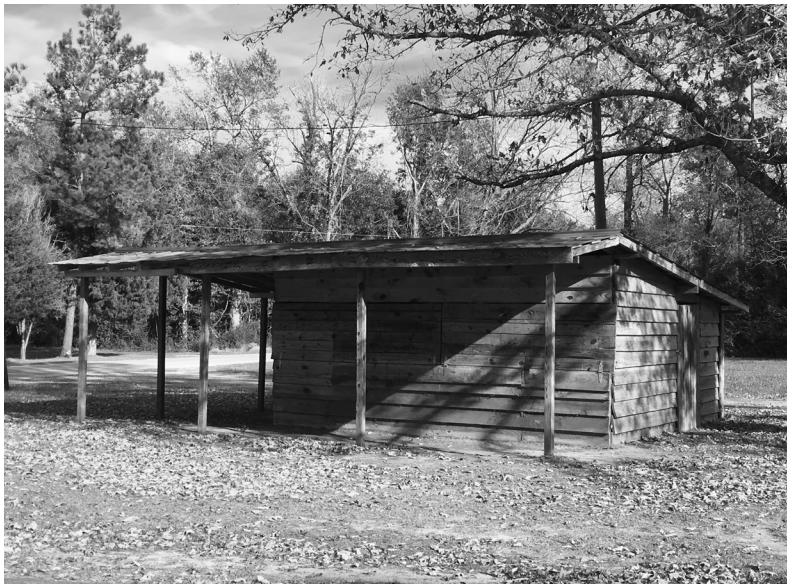


Rear Elevation

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Store



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Tabernacle



November 2017. Image by Author

Tabernacle



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Tabernacle



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Landscape Features



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Privy : unnumbered



Privy 1



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Privy 2



Privy 3



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Privy 4



Privy 5



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Privy 6



Privy 7



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Privy 8



Privy 9



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Privy 10



Privy 11



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Privy 12



Privy 13



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Privy 14



Privy 15



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Privy 16



Privy 17



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Privy 18



Privy 19



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Privy 20



Privy 21



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Privy 22



Privy 23



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Privy 24



Privy 25



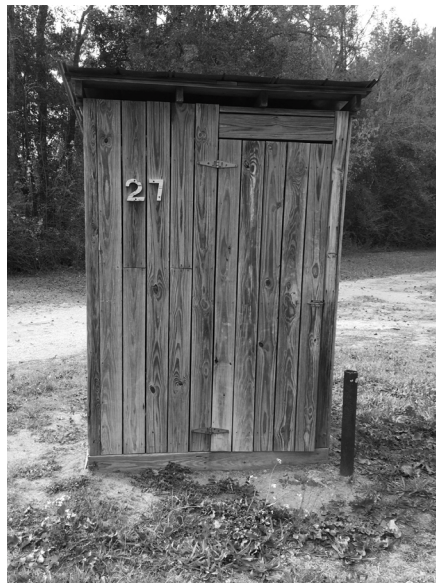
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Privy 26



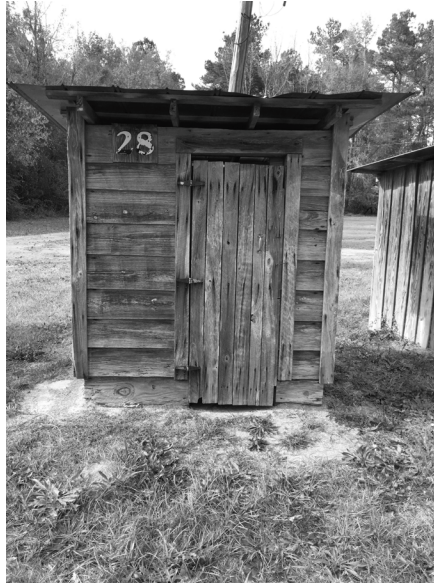
Privy 27



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Privy 28



Privy 29



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Privy 30



Privy 31



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Privy 32



Privy 33



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Privy 34



Privy 35



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Privy 36



Privy 37



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Privy 38



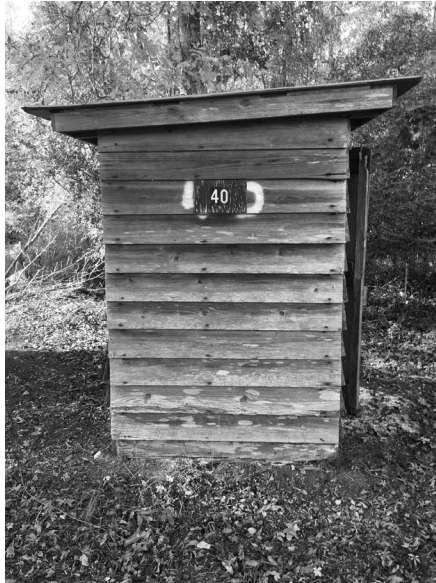
Privy 39



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Privy 40



Privy 41



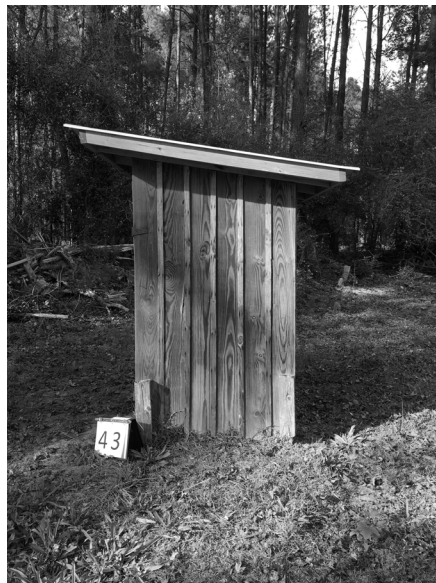
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Privy 42



Privy 43



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Privy 44



Privy 45



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Privy 46



Privy 47



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Privy 48



Privy 49



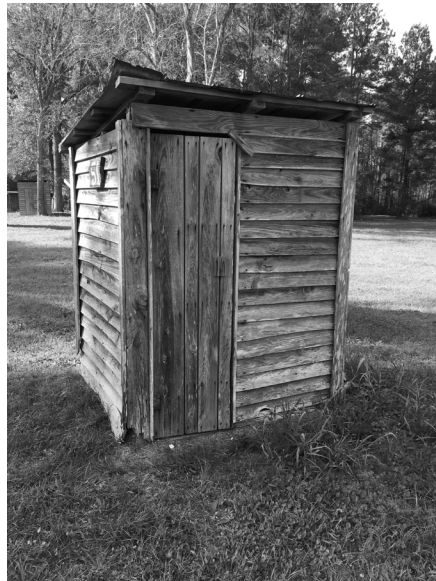
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Privy 50



Privy 51



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Privy 52



Privy 53



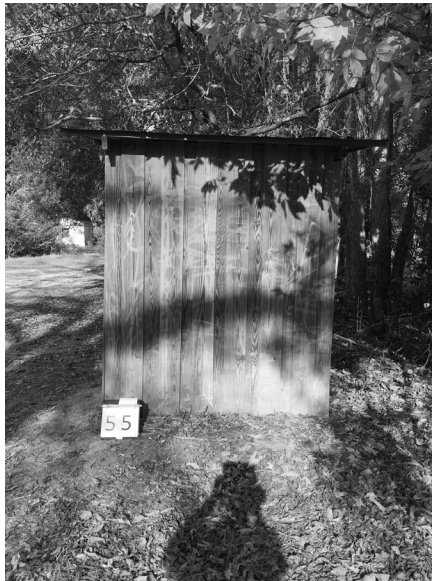
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Privy 54



Privy 55



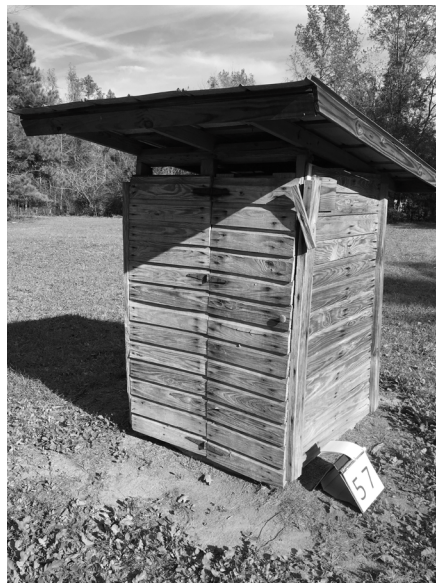
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Privy 56



Privy 57



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Privy 58



Privy 59



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Privy 60



Privy 61



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Privy 62



Privy 63



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Privy 64



Privy 65



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Privy 66



Privy 67



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Privy 68



Privy 69



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Privy 70



Privy 71



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Privy 72



Privy 73



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Privy 74



Privy 75



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Privy 76



Privy 77



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Privy 78



Privy 79



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Privy 80



Privy 81



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Privy 82



Privy 83



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Privy 84



Privy 85



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Privy 86



Privy 87



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Privy 88



Privy 89



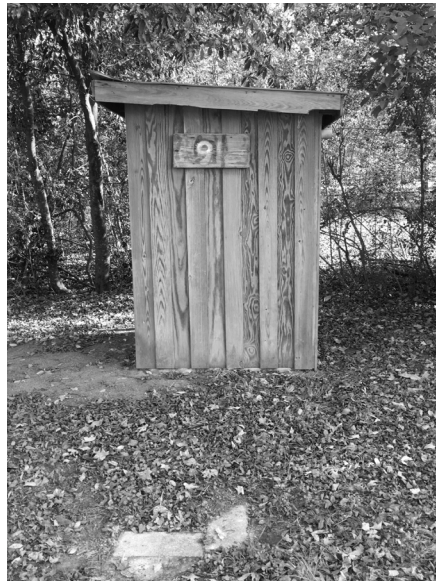
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Privy 90



Privy 91



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Privy 92



Privy 93



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Privy 94



Privy 95

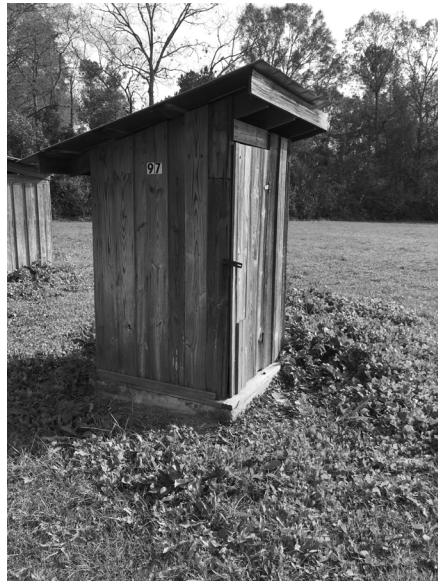


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Privy 96

Privy 97



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Privy 98



Privy 99



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Store Privy A



Store Privy B



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INDIAN FIELD CAMPGROUND

CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 1

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Larger than average tent.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Large- Detached from tent –under rear shed roof.
- ☐ Unique features : Preacher's Tent
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: None

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 2

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Vents
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.3

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.4

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 5

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Front right of structure beveled at first level, square upper level.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Centered
 - ☐ Left Side:
 - ☐ Right Side: Offset to Front
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset Left Opening w/ no closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 6

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset Left
 - ☐ Right: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 7

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material Brick
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 8

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right 3 Asymmetrical-upper (1) Opening with Shutter (2) Drop-leaf
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 9

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back 0
 - ☐ Right 1 Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Under Main Roof at rear, marked only by door in rear wall, offset Right.
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.10

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 11

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Gable window asymmetrical front and rear.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.12

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 13

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 14

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 15

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 16

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 17 - Double tent, Left side

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent, 17 left, 18 right.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but provides two porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left Side: Offset to Front
 - ☐ Right Side: (Tent 18)
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical upper(17L+18R) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical upper(17L+18R) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 3 (1)Offset Left- upper Opening w/
Shutter (2) Symmetrical Opening w/
Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent (17 side only)
- ☐ Unique features : Double tent
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 18 Double tent, Right side

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent, 18 right, 17 left.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but provides two porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left Side: N/A (Tent 17)
 - ☐ Right Side: Offset to Front
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical upper(17L+18R) Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical upper(17L+18R) Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: (17 side only)
- ☐ Unique features : Double tent
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.19

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed roof continues to 20.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Expanded main structure on rear, right side toward Tent 18.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 20

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook roof, to 21
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 21

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Entire left side wall, main structure, sheathed in standing seam roof material.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 22

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 23

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 24

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 25

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Entry road to tent circle passes to right of structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof, to tent 24.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 26

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Entry road and gate to inner tent circle passes to left of structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent?
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 27

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 28

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed roof connects to 29.
- ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 29

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement:
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: (2) Symmetrical
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 30

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right Side: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Detached from tent
- ☐ Unique features : Cook shed footprint expanded behind main structure toward 31.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.31

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but overlapping 32, with cook shed continuous to 32..
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 32

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 33

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left Side: 0
 - ☐ Right Side: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.34

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ :
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 35

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 36

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 37

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 38

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 39

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 40

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Main structure has slight lean to right.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ ink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 41

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.42 Double tent. (42 on Left, 43 on Right)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but forms 2 porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 42L-43R Symmetrical -upper Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 42L-43R Symmetrical -upper Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent, spans 42/43 centerline.
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Cook area roof/footprint extended toward tent 41 and rearward beyond
43 cook shed with recent construction evident.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.43 Double tent. (42 on Left, 43 on Right)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but forms 2 porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 42L-43R Symmetrical -upper Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 42L-43R Symmetrical -upper Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent, spans 42/43 centerline.
- ☐ Unique features : Footprint of main structure widens at approximately 1/3 span from right front corner and continues at expanded width to rear of main structure.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Cook area footprint extended toward and under 44 cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 44

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left Side: Centered
 - ☐ Right Side:
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: No

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 45

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 46

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 47

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 7 (3) Asymmetrical-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - (3) Asymmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - (1) Centered-Cook area Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 48

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 49

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered – upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 50

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 51

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 52

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset to Left Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 53

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Offset to Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 54

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 55

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Cook area footprint expanded toward 56 converting portion of shed roof into side-facing gable.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.56

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 0
 - ☐ Right: 1 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 57

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left Side: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 3 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 58

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 59

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 60

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 61

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Symmetrical –upper Opening w/ No Closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Bottom-hinged drop-leaf wall section spans rear wall of cook shed.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 62

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Centered -lower Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 63

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ No Closure
 - ☐ Right: 1 Offset Left Opening w/ No Closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Bottom-hinged drop-leaf wall section spans rear of cook shed.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 64

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left

Window placements / orientation

- ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Bottom-hinged drop-leaf wall section spans rear of cook shed.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 65

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 4 (3)Symmetrical –upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 4 (1)Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ (3)Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 66

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Symmetrical Opening w/ No Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Unusually long rearward footprint of cook shed.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 67

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Offset Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Small footprint projection on mid-right wall of main structure toward tent 68 provides area for refrigerator. Extension of cook area toward tent 68.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 68 –Double Tent (68 Left – 68A Right)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Left front corner of structure is beveled at approximate 45% angle forming flat wall of approximately 6 feet before left side wall begins.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Asymmetrical Front Gable transitioning to Symmetrical Rear Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical, joined at centerline, 68 Left.
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical, joined at centerline, 68 Left.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper, (68 on left) Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 3 Offset Left -upper Opening w/Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Beveled corner, left front.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Extension of cook shed area off left rear of main structure toward tent 67.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: (2) Shed, projecting to rear and to left.
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 68 –Double Tent (68A-Right half, 68 Left half)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Asymmetrical Front Gable transitioning to Symmetrical Rear Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical, joined at centerline, 68A Right.
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical, joined at centerline, 68A Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper, (68A on right)
Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Right 2 Offset Right
Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 69

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed roof connected to 68A.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 70

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Right side: 5 (3)Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
(2)Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left side: 3 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 71 -Double tent, 71 Left, 72 Right.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent, large.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but forms two porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left of centerline, with hinge at centerline.
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper, 71 left, 72 right
Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical –upper, 71 left, 72 right
Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left side: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ no Closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent, spanning centerline of structure.
- ☐ Unique features: Left half of Double tent.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 72 -Double tent, 72 Right, 71 Left.

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Double tent, large.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but forms two porches.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper, 72 right, 71 left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical –upper, 72 right, 71 left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Left side: NA
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent, spanning centerline of structure.
- ☐ Unique features : Right half of Double tent.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Two small (16'x16") windows with hinged wooden closures pass through rear wall between slave quarters and rear door at food preparation/sink area. Placement is directly above/below other window at waist and eye levels.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.73

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 74

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 75

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook area roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 76

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Rear: Offset to Right
 - ☐
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No. 77

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Wide standing seam roofing material covers approximately 60% of left main wall of structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Symmetrical -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right: 2 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 78

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 79

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Tall and deep tent.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: -upper 5 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: -lower 4 Symmetrical Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features: Unusually tall and deep with numerous windows.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 80

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: First level- short shed roof off rear half of main structure.

Observation Notes: Heavy footwear from side door under side roof, toward rear cook area, indicates this door provides primary access to cook area.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐ Left: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Right side
 - ☐ Left side: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Detatched from tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Unusual center-right placement of stove. Expanded cook area footprint toward 79.
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 81

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Standing seam roofing covers entire right wall, main structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ no Closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left-Rear slave quarters Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Left: 2 Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Symmetrical –upper Opening w/Shutter
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Detatched from tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 82

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Woodstove masonry extends through rear of cook shed wall.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 83

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Right side: 3 Symmetrical-upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 84

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook area roof connects to 84.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 85

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 86

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Standing seam roofing covers entire right wall, main structure.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -uppeer Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 87

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? Yes, and cook shed roof.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 88

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed continuous to 89.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 89 (Double Tent – 89 Left 90 Right)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Large Double tent

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed roof connects to 88.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to far Left (89 entry)
 - ☐ Back: Offset to far Left (89 entry)
 - ☐ Left: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper(89 left) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical –upper(89 left) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: None Observed
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Double tent
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 90 (Double Tent – 89 Left 90 Right)

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Large Double tent

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook shed roof connects to 91.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to far Right (90 entry)
 - ☐ Back: Offset to far Right (90 entry)
 - ☐ Right: Centered (90 entry)
 - ☐
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical –upper(90 right) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical –upper(90 right) Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Double tent
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 91

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook roof connects to 90.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Offset Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : No evidence of running water at kitchen area, but sink drains installed.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 92

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Left wall offset to left/rear of main structure.
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : Chimney, left rear main structure.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 93

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 94

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features : No wood-burning cooking facilities.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 95

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook area roof joins 96.
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove and Gas stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 96

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No, but cook roof joins
97
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Partially Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 97

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Right: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 98

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Centered
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: Yes Attached to tent
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Indian Field Methodist Campground
S.C. Hwy. 73, St. George, South Carolina, 29477
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 99

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal - 12"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Porch roof is continuous to adjoining structure? No
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered -upper Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows, Vents & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? Yes
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches: Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Open
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

ST. PAUL CAMPGROUND

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

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Tent 1



Front Elevation

Rear Elevation

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Tent 2



Front Elevation

Rear Elevation

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Tent 3



Front Elevation

Rear Elevation

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Tent 4



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 5



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 6



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 7



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 8



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

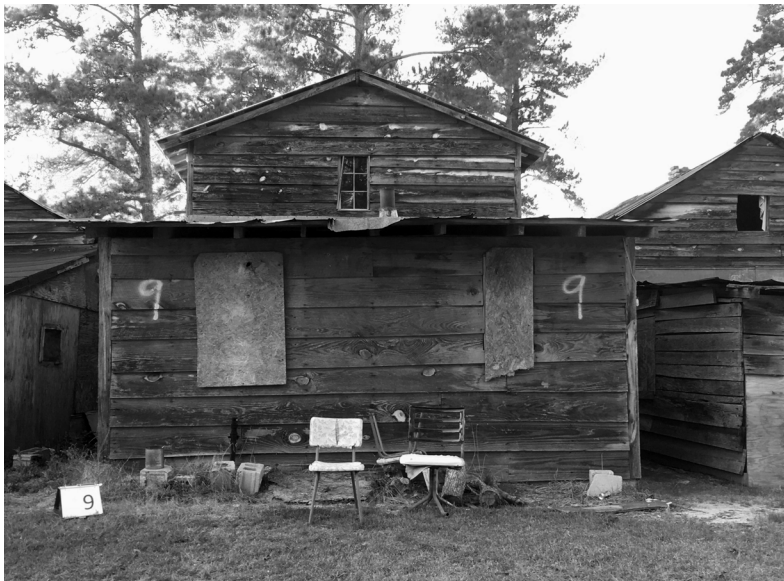
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Tent 9



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 10



Front Elevation



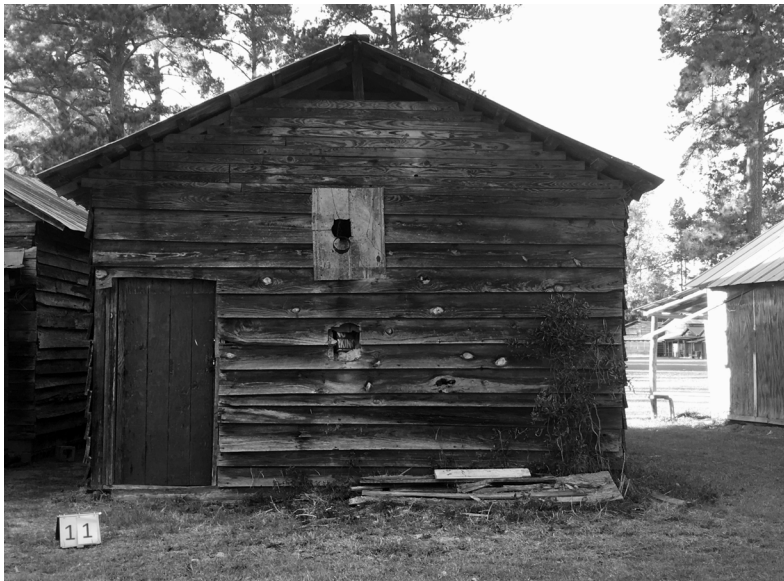
Rear Elevation

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Tent 11



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 13



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 14



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 15



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 16



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 17



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 18



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 19



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 20



Front Elevation



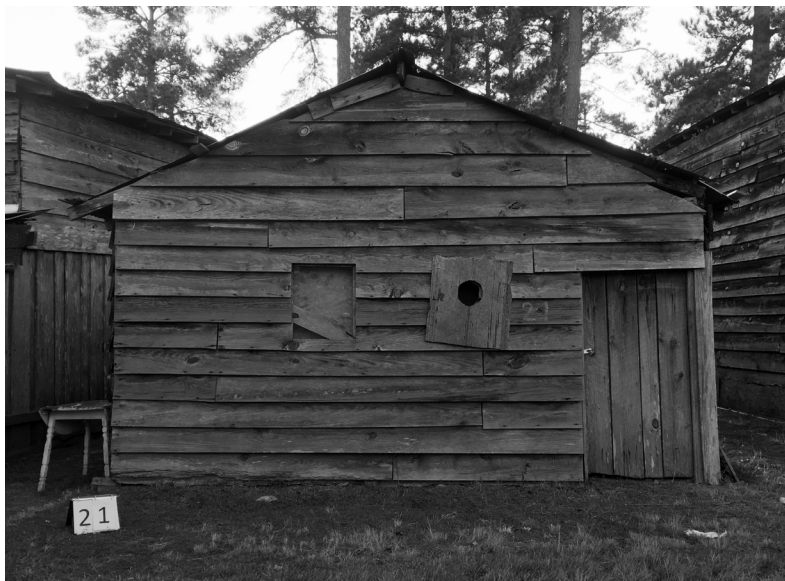
Rear Elevation

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Tent 21



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 22



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 23



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 24



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 25



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 26



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 27



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 28



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 29



Front Elevation



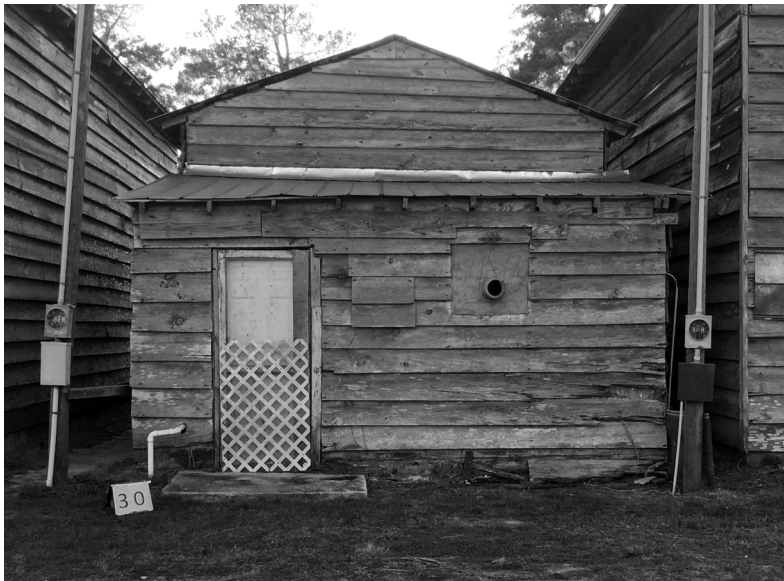
Rear Elevation

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Tent 30



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 31



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 32



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 33



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 34



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 35



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 36



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 37



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 38



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 39



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 40



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 41



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 42



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 43



Front Elevation



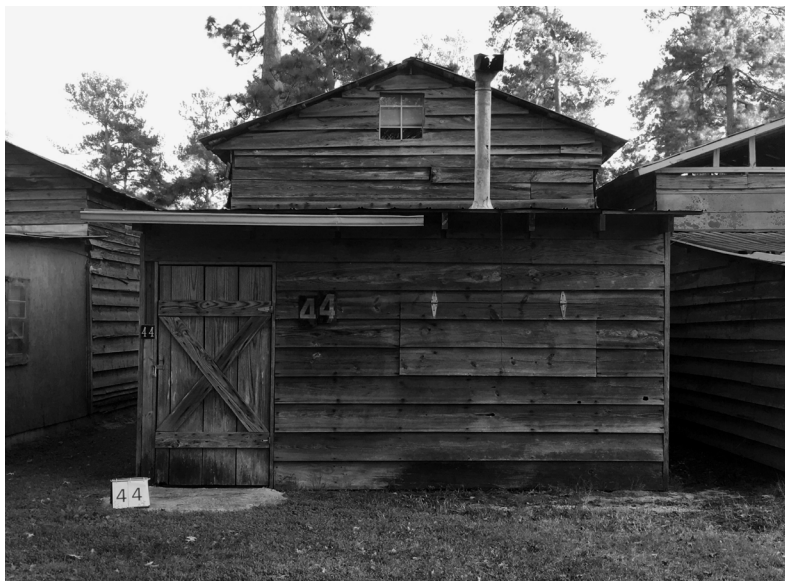
Rear Elevation

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Tent 44



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 45



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 46



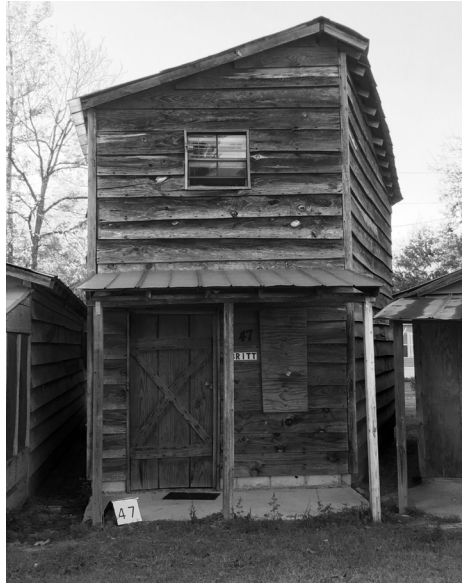
Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 47



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 48



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 49



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 50



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 51



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 52



Front Elevation



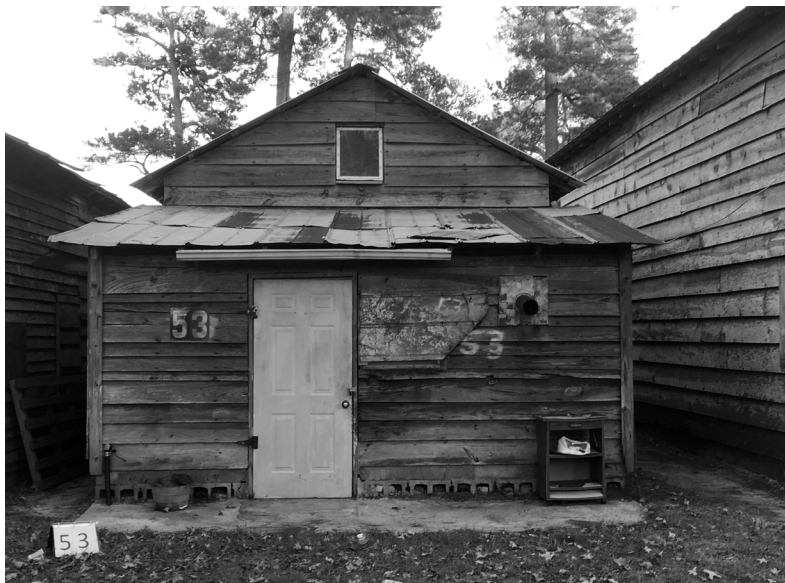
Rear Elevation

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Tent 53



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 54



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 55



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 56



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 57



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 58



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 59



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 60



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

November 2017. Image by Author

Tent 61



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 62



Front Elevation



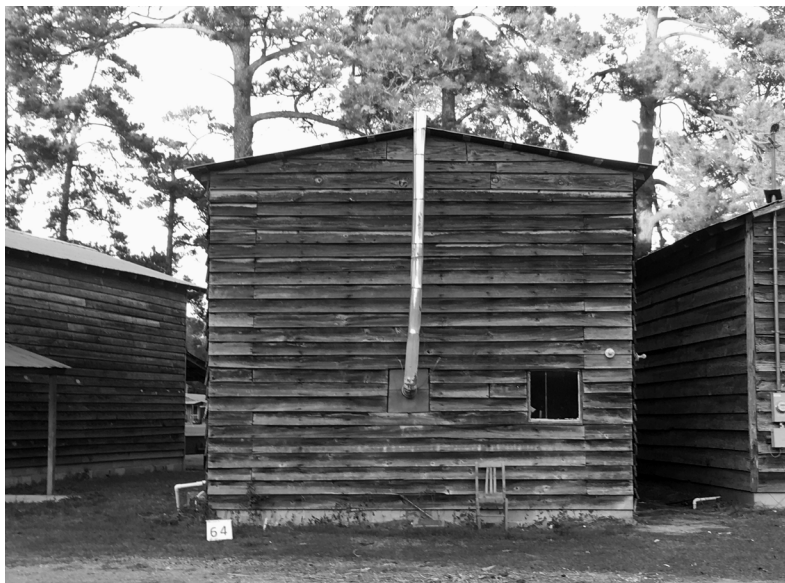
Rear Elevation

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Tent 64



Front Elevation



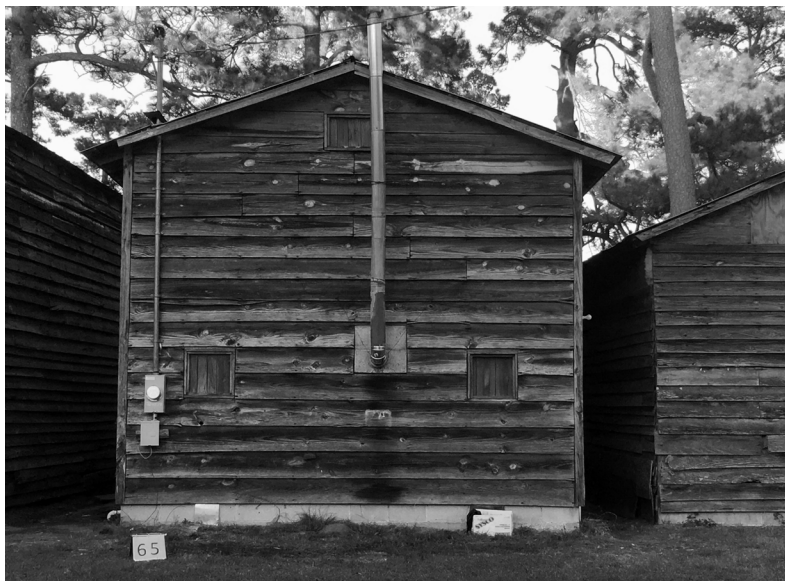
Rear Elevation

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Tent 65



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 66



Front Elevation



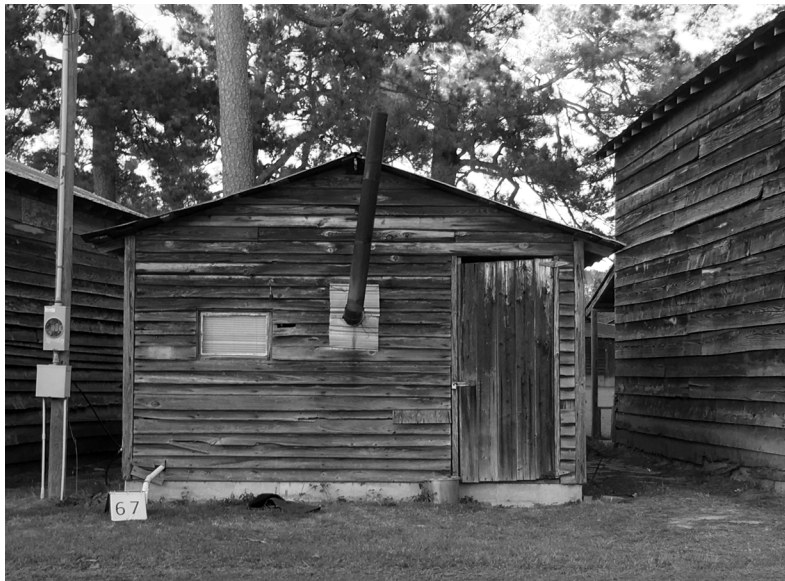
Rear Elevation

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Tent 67



Front Elevation



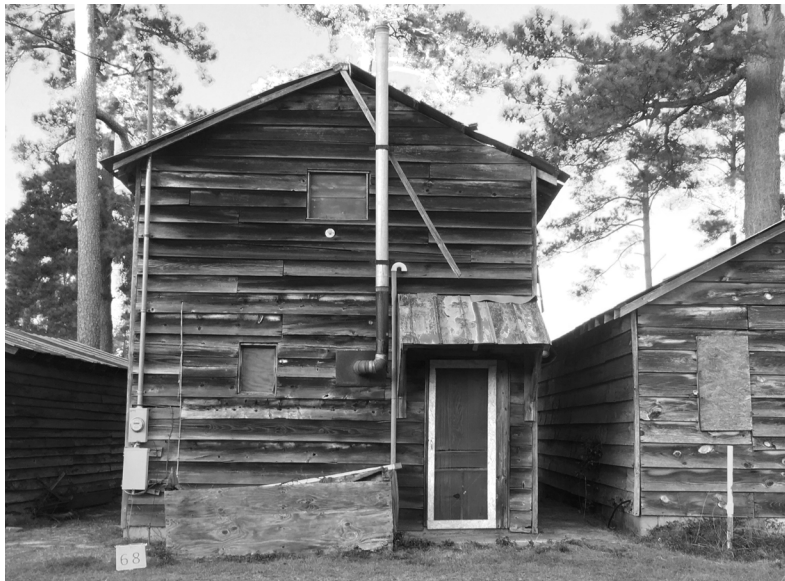
Rear Elevation

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Tent 68A



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 68B



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

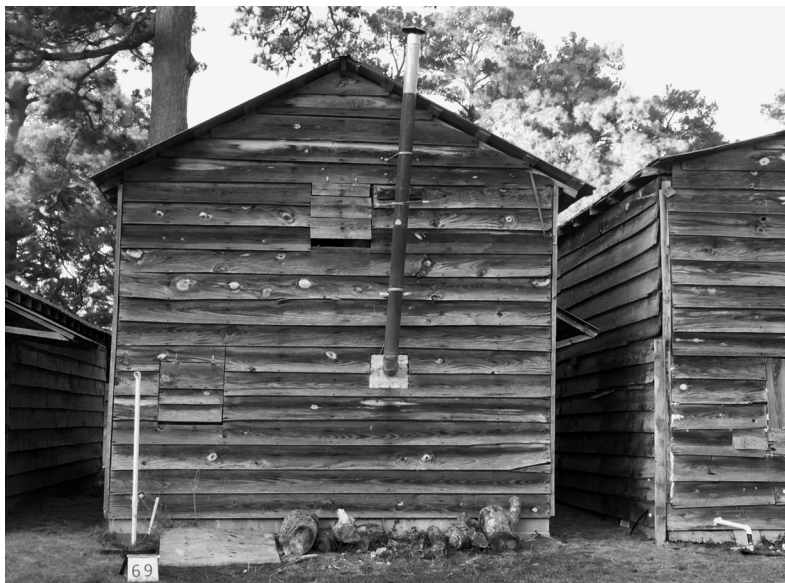
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Tent 69



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tent 70



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

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Tabernacle



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CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 1

Condition Assessment

- Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Right side of structure adjacent to entry road into tent circle.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Door placement
- ☐ Front: Offset to Left
- ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
- ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
Centered-upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Back: 1 Other
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
- ☐ Visible : Yes
- ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent?
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No Choose an item.
- ☐ Unique features : Poured concrete porch floor.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: None Observed
- ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
- ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
- ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
- ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
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Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.2

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Large drop leaf wall/window assembly spans front of structure except front door.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 -large Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter-(hinged drop-leaf)
 - ☐ Back: Not Observed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 3

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Store. No Front door, rear door or rear porch. Side door left rear. Poured concrete front porch. Hinged drop-leaf window/shelf system across entire front.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement: Non-Typical
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right-Side door right front
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left -Side door left rear
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Other Opening w/ Shutter-bottom-hinged, drop-leaf design.
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Non-Typical -single slot front windows
 - ☐ Type Other
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Poured concrete porch floor, front.. Side door, left near rear.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No evidence any food preparation capability.

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 4

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Fully enclosed screened front and rear porches and screen doors.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent Stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Poured concrete porch floors, front and rear.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: None Observed, No vent stack on structure. Evidence of plumbing.

Tent No. 5

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Store. Double bottom-hinged drop-leaf wall section is offset left spanning majority of front wall. Poured concrete Front porch w. shed roof. No front door, no benches. Centered, glazed sash window 2nd floor.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: None
 - ☐ Side door –Right side mid-wall w. step pad
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Centered and Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter-
Bottom hinged
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Boarded over
Centered, upper, glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent Stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Supply and drain pipes(1 each) visible at rear: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: No rear porch
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: No food preparation capabilities observed. Evidence of Plumbing.

Tent No. 6

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Roof pitch and length varies on right and left of roof centerline.

Observation Notes: No rear door. Front porch roof offset left of front face. No rear porch.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Right side near rear Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material: Irregular/intermittent- CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water:: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Asymmetry of roof.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No food preparation capabilities observed.
 - ☐ Description :
 - ☐ Roof Type:
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 7

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Cook shed built in two segments, double deep, different materials and foundation schemes.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right-Side door at cook shed transition.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Upper: Centered, glazed.
 - ☐ Back: 2 -(wide)Centered Top-hinged plywood closures, padlocked.
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack, center rear of shed roof over cook area.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Not Observed
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: None Observed
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Double high cement block foundation. Treated 4x4 post foundation at cook shed.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed – Double depth of typical rear projection.
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed- Pitch transition from old to new addition roof.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 8

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Fully enclosed rear cook area w. shed roof and horizontal rear venting pipe for stove. Standing seam roofing material repairs (64" height) on right sidewall.

Observation Notes: Structure is visibly settling on left front corner causing porch roof to warp. Rear of structure appears more stable/horizontal.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable

Door placement

- ☐ Front: Offset to Right
- ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Upper: Centered, glazed.-Above porch roof.
 - ☐ Back: 2 Lower- Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Upper-Centered, Glazed

☐ Ventilation strategies

- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back

☐ Chimney: No

Number: 1

Location: Horizontal ceramic and metal vent stack opening, between centered lower window and right sideline of structure. No stack installed.

Materials: Other

☐ Foundation / mud sill

- ☐ Visible : No

☐ Running Water:: No

☐ Electricity: Yes

☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No

☐ Skylights: No

☐ Slave quarters: No

☐ Unique features :

☐ Front Porch: Yes

☐ Benches? Yes

☐ Kitchen:

- ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
- ☐ Roof Type: Shed
- ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
- ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 9

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair

☐ Notable features: Fully enclosed rear cook area w. shed roof and metal vent stack.

Tent Features:

☐ Stories: 2

☐ Roof Style: Gable

Door placement

- ☐ Front: Offset to Left
- ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Upper: Centered, fixed plywood closure.-Above porch roof.
 - ☐ Front 1 Lower, glazed, fixed.
 - ☐ Back: 2 Lower- L/R symmetry. Plywood coverings
 - ☐ Upper-Centered, Glazed. Fixed.
 - ☐ Left side:-cook shed 1 Centered Glazed

☐ Ventilation strategies

- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides

☐ Chimney: No

Number: 1

Location: Vertical metal vent stack rear center of shed roof
extend approximate 1 foot above shed roof.

Materials: Other

☐ Foundation / mud sill

☐ Visible : Yes Concrete/CMU

☐ Running Water:: No

☐ Electricity: No

☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No

☐ Skylights: No

☐ Slave quarters: No

☐ Unique features :

☐ Front Porch: Yes

☐ Benches? Yes

☐ Kitchen:

☐ Description : Fully Enclosed

☐ Roof Type: Shed

☐ Cooking means: None Observed

☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 10

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 1 Upper: Centered, no closure/glazing.-Above porch roof.
 - ☐ Back: 1 Upper: Centered, no closure/glazing.-Above shed roof.
- ☐ Ventilation strategies (slats in walls, window openings, etc.)
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows & Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Horizontal to vertical metal stack exits rear center of shed wall through ceramic pipe. Extends approximately 2 feet above shed roof.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes CMU
- ☐ Running Water:: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No. 11

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: No porches. Residential entry door at front. Open slot ventilation at mid level of front wall combined with open rear gable at rear. Vacant tent space on left of structure.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: None
 - ☐ Back: None
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Other, Slats front, vented gable rear.
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 2
 - Location: Provisions for (2) wood stove vent stacks on centerline of rear wall but none installed.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: No
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No. 12

There is no tent at St. Paul Campground with the number (12) assigned to it. A vacant lot occurs where Tent 12 should stand.

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.13

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent Stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : None
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.14

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Enclosed Front screen porch and screen door.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Boarded, plywood
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features No observable cook area or rear porch. Open concrete slab at rear.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No evidence of dedicated cook area. No vent stack.

Tent No.15

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Mixed wood and OSB materials.
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Exterior sheathing is OSB material. No front or rear porches. Concrete slab front, concrete step pad rear door.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Lack of porches, OSB exterior sheathing.
- ☐ Front Porch: No
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No dedicated cooking area in evidence.
 - ☐ Description : None
 - ☐ Roof Type N/A
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.16

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Tall and narrow two-story structure. Large windows front and rear

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed Upper, Centered, Glazed.
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Glazed -Long axis horizontal
 - ☐ Back upper Centered Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No dedicated cooking area evident.
 - ☐ Description :
 - ☐ Roof Type:
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.17

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Multiple
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Wood upper story and concrete block lower structure. Small ventilation openings through block center front.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Above porch roof Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 (2) lower Symmetrical Glazed (1)Upper – centered, glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows and wall venting.
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Vent stack exiting center/center of cook area shed roof and extending approximately 3 feet above shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Ventilated CMU wall first floor front, wood upper.floor
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: Plywood sheathing material.
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.18

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered above porch roof Opening w/
Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 3 Centered -upper Glazed
Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Horizontal Slats
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: One metal vent stack near center rear of cook area,
collapsed onto roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Very poor materials condition.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: Plywood sheathing material.
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.19

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: ? Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right lower Glazed
 - ☐ Offset Left Upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left lower Glazed
 - ☐ Centered Upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Ceramic pipe vent stack outlet near center rear of cooking shed. No stack.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.20

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right lower Glazed
 - ☐ Centered upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack near rear center of shed roof cook area extending approximately 3 feet above shed roof.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Sink attached to outer rear wall of cook area.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Yes

Tent No.21

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Corrugated Metal - 4"
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Very low porch roof.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Provision for metal vent stack through rear wall-no stack.
 - Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.22

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Wooden, hinged drop-leaf closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Centered Upper Glazed Lower boarded over
 - ☐
 - Ventilation strategies:
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 2
 - Location: Disconnected metal vent stack suspended from right rear of 2nd story wall. Extends past roof line. Brick wall inset on 1st story below metal stack for outlet. Connection pipe from outlet to upper stack missing.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Cook area under main roof at rear (provision for 1st floor vent stack, none present.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.23

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood and Other
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: OSB exterior siding. 2nd story overhangs lower level on all sides. Atypical 2-part (upper/lower split) entry doors.

Observation Notes: Very Large Tent

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ Back: 3 (1)Offset Left Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐ (2)Symmetrical Glazed-upper story
- Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits 1st story rear wall through metal/ceramic inset, passes through 2nd story roofing overhang to approximately 3 feet above roof.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : 2nd story structure overhanging ground floor footprint.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.24

Condition Assessment

- Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
- ☐ Door placement
- ☐ Front: Offset to Left
- ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
- ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Center-upper Opening w/ Shutter
- ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
- ☐ Center-upper Glazed
- ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- Number: 1
- Location: Metal vent stack exits through brick inset through center of 1st floor rear wall, extending above 2nd story roof line approximately 3 feet.
- Materials: Metal
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
- ☐ Visible : Yes
- ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
- ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
- ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof.
- ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
- ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.25

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level, passes through rear porch roof, extends above 2nd floor roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Front porch metal roof deteriorated, sagging at right
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.26

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level through brick inset, extends above upper roofline approximately 1 foot.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Front porch metal roof deteriorated, sagging at right
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.27

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear 1st floor wall through concrete inset, rises through shed roof, extends above main roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under shed roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.28

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Boarded over
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level, passes through rear porch roof, extends above upper roofline approximately 2 feet..
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Fully enclosed screen porch rear.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.29

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Half-width cantilevered shed roof above rear door and poured concrete step pad below.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed and Boarded over
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Boarded over
- Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits right rear wall 1st level through brick inset, extends above upper roofline approximately 1 foot..
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.30

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 1.5
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back 0
 - ☐
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Ceramic pipe with concrete surround exits rear left of attached, enclosed cook shed. No vent stack installed.
 - Materials: Other
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
 - ☐ Material
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features : No windows front or rear.
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Shed roof, standing seam.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.31

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Front porch metal roof new..Small metal roof over rear door deteriorated and sagging.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Offset Left-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: No
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level through brick surround, extends above upper roofline approximately 1 foot.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.32

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits right rear roof of fully enclosed cooking area passes through shed roof, extends above upper roofline approximately 5 feet..
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.33

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Recent wood replacement on upper front of structure. New porch roof.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear cooking area shed roof porch extends approximately 5 feet..
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Standing seam shed roof.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.34

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Fully enclosed screen porch-front with half-wall lower. Wood on gable above porch deteriorated.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-exits side of cook shed near junction to main structure
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 0
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Right rear of cook shed.
 - Materials: Brick
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Brick and concrete chimney extending through right rear of attached cook shed roof. Roof metal on shed deteriorated. No rear window(s) or venting on structure.
- ☐ Front Porch : Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes Large bench of church pew design external to screen porch.
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Standing seam shed roof.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.35

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: No chimney of vent stack.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen: No evidence of water, plumbing, or cooking capabilities.

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.36

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Drop-leaf closure, hinged at bottom.

Ventilation strategies

- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Front porch metal roof deteriorated, sagging at left.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description: No evidence of cooking capabilities.
 - ☐ Roof Type: N/A
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.37

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Security Light right rear corner of structure. Excellent condition of roofing materials.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left Exits side of structure left rear. Awning over door.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed

Ventilation strategies

- ☐ Ventilation: Yes
- ☐ Type Windows
- ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits left rear wall 1st level, extends above upper roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Security lighting.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.38

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Enclosed screened front porch w. half wall lower.
Porch is settling/canting to right.

☐ Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left Exits side of structure left rear.
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical Boarded over
 - ☐ Offset right-upper Boarded over
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level, extends above upper roofline.
 - Materials: Other
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
- ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.39

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Enclosed screened front porch w. OSB half wall lower. Porch is Peak of roof/roof gable is offset right of centerline of structure. Break at roofline pitch and differing structural materials indicates left side of current structure is a later addition.

☐ Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Asymmetric Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Centered
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left Exits "add-on" portion of structure, left rear. Door boarded over.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Symmetrical Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-in asymmetric gable Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Drop-leaf bottom hinged rear wall section, right rear wall.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No evidence of water or cooking capabilities.
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.40

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left Side exit at left rear.
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall 1st level, extends above upper roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.41

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered Opening w/ Shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits right rear of cooking are through metal roof, extends above upper roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Drop-leaf wall segment right of rear window.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Shed roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.42

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Folly enclosed screen porch with half-wall lower.

Observation Notes: Pole mounted security light rear of lot near tent 43 sideline,

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits rear wall of cooking area near center, extends above upper roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - Benches:
- ☐ Kitchen:
- ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
- ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
- ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
- ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.43

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Screen and half-wall enclosed cooking area at rear. Right side of structure sheathed with standing seam roofing material.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation (indicate number & general location)
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Boarded over
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 2 Rear corner Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 1 Centered-cook shed wall Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear of cook area through shed roof, extends approximately 2 feet above shed roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Screened cooking area with half-wall.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: Woodburning Stove
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.44

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features: Hinged rear wall section with suspension

Observation Notes: Enclosed screened front porch with half-wall.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal wall inset for vent stack, right sidewall at front corner, no stack. Metal vent stack exits left rear of cook area through shed roof, extends approximately 4 feet above shed roofline.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.45

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: New roof structure under construction, gable ends open.
Old gable end lying on front porch roof.

Observation Notes: Enclosed screened front porch with half-wall.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
 - ☐ Left side: Offset far Right, cook shed wall
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Glazed double window assembly
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits left rear of cook area through shed roof, extends approximately 1 foot above shed roofline at unusual angle.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Under repair.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Shed
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.46

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Asymmetric footprint at rear of structure.
- ☐ Observation Notes:
 - Tent Features:
 - ☐ Stories: 1
 - ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right-side door
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset right
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left
 - ☐
 - ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
 - ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits left rear of main structure, extends approximately 1 foot above roofline at unusual angle.
 - Materials: Other
 - ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete
 - ☐ Running Water: Yes
 - ☐ Electricity: Yes
 - ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
 - ☐ Skylights: No
 - ☐ Slave quarters: No
 - ☐ Unique features : Security light on pole extending above center of front gable.
 - ☐ Front Porch: Yes
 - ☐ Benches? Yes
 - ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type : Gable
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.47

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features: Front of structure is narrow with a part-gable roof structure, widening along its long axis to the rear into a conventional gable roof and structure at rear.

Observation Notes: Shed roof open rear porch with concrete pad. Painted vertical bead board sheathing left rear lower wall.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Asymmetric- Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Centered Boarded over
 - ☐ (2)Symmetric-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐ Left side: 1 Centered -upper Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Asymmetric architecture adapted to shape of lot.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.48

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Asymmetric- Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
 - Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Other
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent stack: Yes – through main roof near rear center
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : Hinged up-swing wall segment in left center of rear wall.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.49

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit at rear
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Centered –cook shed wall Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear cooking area shed roof, extends above shed roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under shed roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.50

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features: Security light below rear gable window.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Offset Right –lower Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of rear wall through brick inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.51

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Front porch roofing deteriorated.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of rear wall through brick inset, extends above main roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.52

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Power pole and meter box at rear not connected.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Left side: 1 Offset Left Boarded over
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of upper rear wall through ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.53

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Left Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits left of center of cook shed rear wall through metal inset, extends horizontally approximately 1 foot.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under shed roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: None Observed

Tent No.54

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left- side exit at rear, concrete step pad path
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Right side: 1 Offset Right -lower Boarded over
 - ☐ Left
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front, Back & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center of 1st floor rear wall through brick inset, extends above main roof line by approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under Main Roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.55

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left- side exit at rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Wooden shutter
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center of rear wall through metal inset, extends at acute angle above main roof line on right by approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Acute vent stack angle.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under Main Roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.56

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Porch roof sagging at left. Front door boarded shut.2

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left- side exit at rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right-Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-Wooden Closure
 - ☐ Back: 1 Symmetrical Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits shed roof near right rear, extends approximately 2 feet above shed roof.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under Shed Roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.57

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Concrete block walls, wood upper. Multiple
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Porch roof sagging at left. Front door boarded shut.2

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left- side exit at rear, start of cook shed.
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazing
 - ☐ Back: 2 Symmetrical Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: Yes
 - Number: 1
 - Location Cement chimney exits shed roof near center rear.
 - Extends above shed roof lby approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features : 3 concrete block vents at chest level, front wall center.
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under Shed Roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.58

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
- ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear main wall through brick inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes
 - ☐ Material CMU / Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch: Yes
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.59

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Right- side exit rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack left rear cook shed wall through metal inset, extends above shed roofline approximately 6 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : No
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch Yes: Screened and half-wall lower
 - ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under shed roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.60

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Multiple
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes: Concrete block lower, wood upper with plywood sheathing. Centered vents of 3 concrete block on side at eye level, front wall. Front porch metal roofing deteriorated.

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ ☐ Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Right side: 3 Symmetrical Glazed
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Sides
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear block wall through ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 6 inches.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches? Yes -movable
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.61

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits lower level center rear wall through concrete and ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.62

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 3 Symmetrical-lower Glazed
 - ☐ Centered -upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits lower level center rear wall through brick and ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 1 foot.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.64

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Well Maintained
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 4 Centered-lower Glazed
 - ☐ Offset right-lower Glazed
 - ☐ Symmetrical-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits lower level center rear wall through concrete and ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 1 foot.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Poured Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.65

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit, rear
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset right-lower Glazed
 - ☐ ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Left Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits lower level center rear wall through concrete and ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches? Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.66

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Store. No porches or benches, front or rear. Drop-leaf wall section on front wall, offset right. No evidence of heat, water, or electricity.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 0
 - ☐ Back: 0
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: No
- ☐ Chimney: No
- ☐ Vent Stack: No
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: No
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features: Simplicity of structure.
- ☐ Front Porch No:
- ☐ Benches? No
- ☐ Kitchen: No evidence of any food preparation areas or capabilities.

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.67

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits center rear wall through metal and ceramic inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Poured Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

TENT No. 68

There are two (2) tents at St. Paul Campground which have been designated as Tent 68.

For purposes of this stuey, these two tents are designated at Tent 68 -1 and Tent 68-2. This sequence is based on the existing counterclockwise number progression of the tent circle. Using this number designation scheme, Tent 68-1 is a two story structure sitting to the right of tent 68-2, which is a single story structure.

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.68-1

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 2
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 3 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐ Symmetrical –upper Wooden closure
 - ☐ Centered-upper Wooden closure
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 2
 - Location: (1) Metal vent stack exits center rear wall through metal inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet. (2) Metal vent stack exits left side wall lower level approximately 10 feet from front of structure through metal inset, extends above left side roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes Poured Concrete
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: Yes
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch Yes:
 - ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

St. Paul Campground
County Rd S-18-734, Harleyville, SC 29448
Dorchester County

Survey Date October 2017

Tent No.68-2

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Fair
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear, with awning.
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 1 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐ Back: 1 Offset Right Boarded over
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of rear wall through brick and metal inset, extends above main roofline approximately 4 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.69

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Medium
- ☐ Notable features:

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear, with awning.
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper, wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐ Centered-upper Wooden closure
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of rear wall through brick and ceramic wall inset, extends above main roofline approximately 2 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
- ☐ Front Porch Yes:
- ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

Tent No.70

Condition Assessment

- ☐ Building material: Wood
- ☐ Roof material: Standing Seam Metal
- ☐ Overall condition: Poor
- ☐ Notable features: Left side of structure adjacent to entry road into tent circle. Pole mounted security light at left rear of structure.

Observation Notes:

Tent Features:

- ☐ Stories: 1.5
- ☐ Roof Style: Gable
 - ☐ Door placement
 - ☐ Front: Offset to Left
 - ☐ Back: Offset to Left-side exit rear, with wooden step pad..
 - ☐ Window placements / orientation
 - ☐ Front: 2 Offset Right Glazed
 - ☐ Centered-upper, wooden closure
 - ☐ Back: 2 Offset Right Wooden closure
 - ☐ Centered-upper Glazed
 - ☐
- ☐ Ventilation strategies
 - ☐ Ventilation: Yes
 - ☐ Type Windows
 - ☐ Placement on structure: Front & Back
- ☐ Chimney: No
 - Number: 1
 - Location: Metal vent stack exits near center of rear wall through brick and ceramic wall inset, extends above main roofline approximately 3 feet.
 - Materials: Other
- ☐ Foundation / mud sill
 - ☐ Visible : Yes -Concrete block
- ☐ Running Water: Yes
- ☐ Electricity: No
- ☐ Is there a privy directly associated with this tent? No
- ☐ Skylights: No
- ☐ Slave quarters: No
- ☐ Unique features :
 - ☐ Front Porch Yes:
 - ☐ Benches Yes
- ☐ Kitchen:
 - ☐ Description : Fully Enclosed
 - ☐ Roof Type: Under main roof
 - ☐ Cooking means: None Observed
 - ☐ Sink: Evidence of Plumbing

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