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'The Garden Spot of the Earth': A History & Historic Resources Survey of Reevesville, South Carolina

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"THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE EARTH": A HISTORY & HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF REEVESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate School of
Clemson University

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

by
Stefanie Marasco
May 2012

Accepted by:
Ashley R. Wilson, AIA and ASID, Committee Chair
Barry Stiefel, Ph.D.
Carter Hudgins, Ph.D.
ABSTRACT

Reevesville, South Carolina, is a rural agrarian town within Dorchester County. It was established as a settlement in 1793, but it did not become an official town until it was first incorporated into Colleton County in 1875. The population of Reevesville has, since 1875, remained fairly consistent, averaging 150 to 250 inhabitants. Reevesville’s most prosperous era extended from 1875 to 1930, years that coincide with the most active period of the South Carolina Railroads, which served the town in the late 19th century. Many of the extant historic buildings in the area date to this period.

This thesis compiles a comprehensive history of Reevesville that draws on available historical sources, from maps and plats to census records and oral interviews, and an assessment of the town itself. A proposed historic district for the core of the town was developed from a survey of the town’s historic resources and includes 48 properties, 28 of which are contributing structures and sites. Reevesville’s history and the historic buildings, which survive in it, reflect the modest prosperity the town experienced during its heyday as a railroad-import/export stop. Like similar small towns in Dorchester County, Reevesville faces the threat of losing the buildings and rural landscapes which have defined it for more than a century. Since much of the vernacular rural architecture is still present in Reevesville, the preservation of this built environment is essential.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would first like to express my deepest appreciation to the people of Reevesville, South Carolina, for all their help throughout this process. Paul and Olivia Wimberly, the passion you have for your town is truly evident in the hours you contribute at the Town Hall and Fire Station. I am so grateful that you invited me to complete this history and historic resources survey for your town as this has been an exciting experience. Olivia, I especially appreciate the phone calls you made to locate critical facts as well as your overall support throughout the past year. Paul, without your help this thesis would not have been possible. Thank you for coordinating meetings and offering critical information. I had such a wonderful time working with you, and I especially value our experiences touring old houses. Reevesville is truly fortunate to have such involved leaders. A special thank you to other members of the community who provided valuable information: Anne Irick, Dixie Mizell, Richard Roarke, Jean Behling, Durham Reeves, J. L. Heaton Jr., Fannie Cokley and Bert Judy.

To Phyllis Hughes, leader of the Upper Dorchester Historical Society, I am much appreciative of your help. Thank you for all your guidance and also for sharing
any details about Reevesville. The maps, postal history and other information greatly contributed to this project.

To my dedicated advisors: Ashley Wilson, Dr. Barry Stiefel and Dr. Carter Hudgins, I thank you for providing direction and support for this thesis. Ashley, I appreciate all of the effort and encouragement you offered me. I am grateful for your invaluable corrections and extensive book collection. Dr. Stiefel, I truly appreciate your insight on historic resource surveys; especially concerning the question of integrity v. condition. Your knowledge of the survey process was of great value to me. Dr. Hudgins, thank you for reminding me of important aspects to include in this thesis and helping me to organize the written history.

To my parents, I appreciate all your support throughout this masters program. Thank you for believing that I could write this thesis and for your incessant encouragement.

I am especially grateful to all of the professionals I spoke with throughout this process: Chris Ohm, Executive Director of the Summerville-Dorchester Museum, Harlan Greene, College of Charleston Archivist at Addlestone Library, Mary M. Lehr, Charleston Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society, Craig Orcutt of the Norfolk Southern Real Estate department and Elaine Sandberg, Reference Librarian at the South Carolina State Library.
To my fellow classmates of 2012, I am thankful for all the time we spent together. You truly inspired me to improve as a student. I will never forget our wonderful graduate experience.
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1875: Incorporation into Colleton County
1880: Train Depot Built
1883: Telephone Service (Southern Bell Company in 1879)
1891: Reincorporation into Colleton County
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1959: South Carolina Electric and Gas Co, Municipal Electric Service Agreement
1966: Dorchester Academy School in the old Reevesville School House
1974: Street Naming Project
1976: Water Service provided by Dorchester Water Authority
1976: Reevesville Fire Department established
1976: Reevesville Mayor-Council form of government adopted
1980: Safety Lights & Cross arms installed at the Rigby St. Railroad Crossing
1986: First reading of annexation of south end of town
1987: Third reading to annex 1,000ft of land on east side of town and 1,800ft of land on south side of town
1988: Cable installed
1989: Committee Formed to assign house numbers
1990: Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department Certificate of Incorporation
1992: First Magnolia Parade under direction of Anne R. Irick
1995: Fire Department moves to current Town Hall building at 6800 Johnston Ave
2000: Comprehensive Plan formed
2000: “Welcome to Reevesville” signs erected
2001: $15,000 Recreation Grant received for concrete, fence and shed by the Town Hall
2002: Town receives Harry Mims’ property for Mims Magnolia Park

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2002 New fire dues ordinance enacted
2003: Grant for $25,000 received for Magnolia Square
2004: South Carolina Department of Transportation awards a
       $61,511.50 Beautification Grant for the creation of Mims Magnolia
       Park
2004: Reevesville Fire Department receives a $73,100.81 grant from
       Homeland Security
2005: Town begins Crime Watch
2005: First Fall Picnic
2006: Zoning Ordinance established
2007: Received $2,000 for Magnolia Parade from Dorchester County
2007: Received $5,000 grant from Dorchester County for Mims Magnolia
       Park for recreation
2008: Official Dedication of Mims Magnolia Park

*Some facts provided by Patricia Walters in “The History of Reevesville,
  South Carolina, Vol.1,” 2007
PREFACE

PURPOSE:

This thesis is a two-part project. It compiles a comprehensive history of Reevesville, South Carolina, that draws on historical sources and an intensive historic resources survey of the historic buildings and sites in the community. The chapters that compose the history highlight the development of the town. This history is timely, as crucial facts have already been forgotten. Recounting the history in an organized and accurate report has unearthed the period of significance, which is the context for the buildings and sites listed in the historic resources survey. The 28 contributing properties included in this survey were identified from a previous reconnaissance survey completed by Preservation Consultants, Inc., for the Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey in February 1997. The Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments (CoG) included this list within the 2000 Reevesville Comprehensive Plan. The original list with the proposed changes is in Appendix A, Figure A.1. The updated list designed for the proposed Reevesville Historic District, as of January 2012, is in Appendix A, Figure A.2. A distinct methodology for the survey process is in Appendix A. The information gathered for this historic resources survey as well as the written history will be donated to the Mayor of Reevesville, Paul Wimberly, for listing this eligible district to the National Register of Historic Places.
METHODOLOGY:

The history that follows developed from multiple sources. These include, but are not limited to, short written histories, primary source documents, and interviews of local Reevesville citizens. Specifically relevant was the *History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume I*, written by Reevesville citizens Patricia H. Walters, Anne R. Irick, Dixie W. Mizell, James E. Fender, and Paul W. Wimberly, and the late Lillian H. Harley. This source compiled information on the formation of the town, the churches, schools, leaders, etc.

The primary source materials referenced were found through deed research, archival research, oral histories, and site visits. Mayor Paul Wimberly and his wife Olivia provided invaluable information about the town and not only acted as a primary contact with a wide circle of oral informants but also shared their deep knowledge of Reevesville’s history.

This thesis connects Reevesville and its citizens to some of the history it has forgotten. It is believed the knowledge gained from this process will generate renewed appreciation for the town’s identity and in turn protect its cultural and architectural heritage.
I. INTRODUCTION

South Carolina is best known for its two largest cities, Columbia and Charleston. However, forty percent of the state’s population lives in the myriad of small towns and hamlets located throughout the lowcountry. Along US Highway 78 in Dorchester County, are several of these communities, which developed in response to the South Carolina railroad industry. The town of Reevesville is one such place. Reevesville typifies South Carolina’s rural charm, and this study will convey the history of the town and will prove that it is historically significant. Its close ties to the railroad and its vernacular architecture all represent rural agrarian culture within Dorchester County, South Carolina (Figure I.1).

Reevesville, as a small rural community in the 21st century, remains relatively unchanged from its past. Its

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\[\text{FIGURE I.1: DORCHESTER COUNTY MAP. SOURCE: SCIWAY, "MAP OF REEVE} \]"
residents are hardworking, welcoming, family-oriented, and religious. Although open to newcomers, the community prefers to retain their small town identity. The town’s focus is centered on quality of life, beautification, and the retention of its historic rural character.

The Reevesville town limits are demarked by the “Welcome to Reevesville” sign on both the eastern and western entry into the community on US Highway 78, and by more ordinary green and white “Reevesville Town Limit” signs located on the streets that provide access from the north and the south. Today, the town encompasses 1.6 square miles. The Norfolk Southern Railway bisects the town east to west. The only traffic signal, a blinking caution light at the intersection of US Highway 78 and Rigby Street, is just north of the old railroad depot, the core of the community. Since 1875, the original location of the depot next to the railroad tracks marked the center of the town. Its limits extended outward in a 0.5 mile radius. Annexation of land in the 1980’s increased town limits to the south and to the east.

There are 196 residents in Reevesville today. The population has grown conservatively since the incorporation of Reevesville into Dorchester County from Colleton County in 1905. However, in the last few decades there has been a decline in population as its young residents seek employment in surrounding communities. Although the number of people has not changed significantly, the economy has experienced many fluctuations. This is a result of numerous factors, chiefly

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attributed to the farming industry. In the early to mid-1900s, the economy was solely dependent on agriculture, thus the town motto, “The Garden Spot of the Earth.” Today, agriculture remains the backbone of Reevesville’s economy, although other industries have developed.

The South Carolina Railroad in the late 19th century, contributed greatly to the height of the Reevesville community between 1875 and 1930. As South Carolina moved out of the Reconstruction Period, the railroad experienced its most lucrative era. Reevesville benefited from increased passenger ridership and freight shipment. Many of the extant historic structures as well as the roads in town date to this period. Unfortunately, many commercial and residential buildings from this time are no longer present. In Appendix A, is a historic resources survey with pictures of the extant buildings in town from this time period. The survey will be a tool in the preservation of this built environment, the retention of which is critical to the town’s character.

Reevesville has proved to be resilient. It has withstood wars, fluctuations in the economy, and avoided the effects of mass development. As a multi-generational community, many of the residents can trace their roots in this region to the early 19th century. Unfortunately, much of the town’s history has been forgotten. Many questions remain unanswered: These are, for example, the discrepancies in the original town name, “Grimestown,” and the construction date of many structures.
In the history that follows, a review of the major events that shaped this community is based, impart, on oral histories validated through other primary source documents. The story of the evolution of the Town of Reevesville begins with its inception in 1793 and runs to present day, 2012. This is the history of a place its residents call, “An Ideal Town in Which to Live.”
II. Reevesville in the Context of Dorchester County & Surrounding Communities:

Boundaries:

Reevesville, South Carolina, is located in upper Dorchester County near the borders of Orangeburg and Colleton Counties (Figure II.1). The current boundaries of Dorchester County date from 1897 and include six incorporated towns, Harleyville, North Charleston, Ridgville, St. George, Reevesville, and Summerville. 3

St. George is the county seat while Summerville has the largest population at over 45,000. 4 Reevesville’s population is 196, and it is positioned in between St. George and Branchville on US Highway 78.


Reevesville experienced multiple reconfigurations in jurisdiction prior to 1897 as a result of wars and changes in leadership. Settled in 1793, Reevesville was administered through various counties, parishes and townships, the first of which was Berkeley County, created in 1682.⁵ During colonial times, South Carolina was divided into the three counties: Craven, Berkeley and Colleton.⁶ This area began at the coast and extending inland to Bulls Bay, the Combahee River and undefined areas of the future North Carolina border (Figure II.2).⁷

In 1706, South Carolina’s counties were subdivided into ten parishes according to the Church Act. The Church of England was established as the official State Church of South Carolina. At this time, St. Andrews Parish encompassed the land that would contain Reevesville. Later, in 1717, “St. George’s Parish Dorchester” included future Reevesville as St. Andrews Parish was divided.⁸ The addition of the

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⁵ The Origins of Dorchester County 1682-1897, (Dorchester County Library vertical files, St. George, SC).

⁶ Sarah Fick & Steven Davis, Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey, (Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina, 1997).


⁸ The Origins of Dorchester County 1682-1897, (Dorchester County Library vertical files, St. George, SC).
name “Dorchester” differentiated this parish from Prince George’s Parish established near Georgetown. The name “Dorchester” derived from the early 1696 settlement of Dorchester Village near Summerville. This was the earliest settlement in current Dorchester County. The Puritans who settled this land came from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and named their new settlement after their hometown. By 1788, they had abandoned the settlement, but the name remained and became the county name in 1897.9

Redistribution of the land occurred again by 1769 (Figure II.3). South Carolina formed into seven districts as all prior county lines were null.10 Charleston District included Reevesville, which remained a part of St. George Dorchester  

10 The Origins of Dorchester County 1682-1897, (Dorchester County Library vertical files, St. George, SC).
Parish (Figure II.4). By 1785, the districts reverted again into counties as a result of the Revolutionary War. Charleston District was split into six new counties including Bartholomew, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Marion and Washington. Bartholomew County contained St. George Dorchester Parish including what is today Reevesville (Figure II.5).

In 1803, the county lines were redrawn yet again and Bartholomew County became Colleton District. The term “District” replaced the use of the word “County.” This border change unified all of St. George’s Dorchester Parish and other areas


into Colleton District, which now included a small settlement on the site of future Reevesville. After the Civil War, this land became Colleton County as the term “District” returned to “County” (Figure II.6).\(^\text{13}\)

In 1880, townships replaced parishes.\(^\text{14}\) The location of Reevesville in St. George's Dorchester Parish in Colleton County changed to Koger Township in Colleton County. Since the formation of Dorchester County in 1897, the political jurisdiction for Reevesville is Koger Township, within Dorchester County (Figure II.7). Currently, Dorchester County is a part of the Berkeley Charleston Dorchester Council of Governments (BCDCOG). This is one of ten Councils of Government created to serve the municipalities and

\[\text{FIGURE II.7: REEVESVILLE IN KOGER TOWNSHIP OF DORCHESTER COUNTY. SOURCE: SARAH FICK & STEVEN DAVIS, DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY, (PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS, INC., CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1997).}\]

\(^{13}\) *The Origins of Dorchester County 1682-1897*, (Dorchester County Library vertical files, St. George, SC).

\(^{14}\) Sarah Fick & Steven Davis, *Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey*, (Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina, 1997).
counties of South Carolina. This political organization unites local elected officials and representatives to discuss regional activities and issues of mutual concern; this includes planning and development in the defined counties.\textsuperscript{15}

DORCHESTER COUNTY OVERVIEW:

Dorchester County formed from parts of Berkeley and Colleton Counties in 1897. The current land mass is 575 square miles, and the total population as of the 2010 census is over 135,000 people.\textsuperscript{16} Dorchester County is typically separated into upper and lower Dorchester; Ridgeville, Reevesville, St. George and Harleyville are in upper Dorchester while North Charleston and Summerville comprise lower Dorchester. Four Hole Swamp, a black water Cypress-Tupelo Swamp, runs through the center of this land and is the source of division (Figure II.8). The Francis Beidler Forest, a 16,000-acre National Audubon Sanctuary developed in the late 1960’s, is also

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\textsuperscript{16} \textit{The Forming of Dorchester County}, (Dorchester County Public Library Vertical Files, St. George, SC). 10
located within this swamp. The Four-Hole Swamp region of Dorchester County was home to the Kussos and Natchez Indian Tribes. The Ashley and Edisto Rivers border this area, and additional waterways in Upper Dorchester County include branches of the Edisto River such as Cattle Creek, Bear Branch and Polk Swamp (See Appendix C, Figure C.21).

As early as 1696, colonial settlers from England relocated to this region as the King distributed large land grants to encourage settlement. By 1717, Dorchester County was sparsely inhabited, and records indicate that the population of St. George’s Dorchester Parish contained 115 white families and 1,300 slaves. The unequal ratio of free whites to slaves continued for many years in the settlements of early Dorchester County as a result of the farming industry. In 1741, 12 percent of the 3,815 residents of St. George’s Dorchester Parish were white. After the Revolutionary War the area around Summerville became a summer retreat for Charlestonians. Antebellum St. George’s Dorchester Parish had 4,500 residents with 70 percent as slaves. After the Civil War the population began to increase slowly. Today, the county consists of 67.8 percent white people and 25.8 percent black.

17 The Audubon Center at Francis Beidler Forest, telephone interview by Stefanie Marasco, February 15, 2012.
18 The Vulnerability Analysis Dorchester County, (Dorchester County Public Library Vertical Files in St. George, SC).
21 U.S. Census Bureau, 1790 Census, (Charleston, SC, Public Library), microfilm.
people. The decrease in the black population is a result of better employment opportunities in different parts of the country.

The economy of Dorchester County has always centered on agriculture. There are 29 different soil types in this region most favorable for farming. Norfolk fine sand is primarily found in this area and is easy to plow. It is also known for its moisture retention and its ability to respond to fertilizers and manures. Dorchester County is comprised of farms typically containing 500 acres. There are some larger plantations, but larger farms like this are more prominent in other counties. The earliest crops in this region, like all of the lowcountry, were indigo, cotton, corn and rice. During the late 19th century and early 20th century, many farmers faced an "Agrarian Depression." In fact, average farm size declined to about 150 acres. Roughly 60 percent of farmers practiced sharecropping/tenant farming. Cotton became the most common crop. Another large factor in the agrarian depression was the surplus of cotton and the high interest on merchant and tenant loans. The overproduction of cotton lowered prices to five cents a pound, and farmers were unable to repay their loans. Conditions improved as farmers

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26 "Ibid."
diversified crop production and grew tobacco and corn in addition to cotton.\textsuperscript{27} Former slaves started to take ownership of farms at this time, some as sharecroppers or cash tenants. Other former slaves purchased land. In fact, in 1900, 42.9 percent of all black farmers in Dorchester County owned their farms outright. Whites still owned 72 percent of all farms in Dorchester County.\textsuperscript{28} Today the crops are varied but are primarily soybean, dairy, cotton, and tobacco. Poultry, hog production, and sunflowers are other high-yielding products.\textsuperscript{29}

Lumber production was also integral to the economy of Dorchester County. During the colonial era, the native hardwoods and pines were floated down the rivers to be sold at the Charleston port. In the diary of David Gavin, a lawyer and surveyor in St. George’s Parish during the 1850’s, he states, “Timber can be floated in Poke Swamp.”\textsuperscript{30} Lumber production sparked the development of the tar and turpentine industry as well as sawmills.\textsuperscript{31} The Westvaco Flack-Jones Mill is still in operation today.\textsuperscript{32}

\textsuperscript{27}“Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{29}“Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{32}“Ibid.”
Production of cement occurred near Harleyville when the United States government discovered aluminum ore (Bauxite). After World War II, the government sold this plant to the Giant Cement Company of Philadelphia. This plant hired many Dorchester County residents. Other smaller plants have developed around it. Other manufacturing such as brick making, furniture and chemical manufacturing, have contributed to the industry in this region. The Charleston naval base, closed in 1996, employed many people from the Dorchester community. As a whole, the people of Dorchester County maintain steady jobs and enjoy a higher median income than the state and national median. The 2010 Census indicates the household median income of Dorchester County was $52,443; the state of South Carolina household median income was $42,442 while the United States median income was $50,221.  

Religion is important to the people of Dorchester County. Puritan missionaries brought the Anglican Church, a form of Protestant Christianity, to this region. They erected the

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33 “Ibid.”

White Meeting House in 1696. After the American Revolution, the Anglican Church changed into the Protestant Episcopal Church. Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal churches developed soon after.

Rectangular wood frame churches were commonly constructed early in South Carolina for whites. Appleby’s Church in Grover, South Carolina, is perhaps the most well known church building in this county. Built about 1820, it is the oldest extant church in Dorchester County (Figure II.9). The building has two front doors. Oral histories state that there was one entry for men and one for women. Slaves reputedly used the rear entry. Inside, the church has a center aisle with pews on either side as well as a center pulpit.

Prior to the Civil War, the religious experience differed for whites and blacks in this area. Slaves were baptized,

![FigII.10: Indian Field Methodist Campground. Source: Photograph by Stefanie Marasco, 9/2011.](image)

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but not permitted to worship independently of whites. Many black people congedated at “Bush Arbors,” a primitive meeting area under a canopy of cut tree limbs. Only after 1865, did African Americans erect their own churches usually of the Baptist or Methodist denomination. Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches remain the dominant religions in the Lowcountry for both whites and blacks.

A tradition of annual camp meeting is still maintained today. Indian Field Methodist Campground located in St. George is the largest campground in the state. It contains 99 “tents,” the name applied to the small wooden structures, which encircle a tabernacle (Figure II.10). The original campground site, built in 1810, is located two miles from the current site, which was constructed in 1848.


Camp meeting is a weeklong event in September that teaches religious doctrine in a unified social setting (Figure II.11). Smaller campgrounds such as Cypress Methodist Campground, St. Paul Camp Ground and Cattle Creek Campground are located throughout the lowcountry. The Director of the South Carolina SHPO, Dr. W. Eric Emerson, hopes to encompass these religious sites into a multi-property Traditional Cultural Property district designation for the National Register. The Indian Fields Methodist Campground was individually listed on the National Register on March 30, 1973.41

Transportation and shipment of items to and from Dorchester County has undergone significant changes since the late 1600’s. Early modes of transportation occurred by horse and wagon over early Indian trails. Stagecoaches provided mail service on these trails until post roads were constructed in 1794. It was also common practice to ship mail directed to Charleston down the Ashley and Edisto rivers.42 Early roads and their maintenance were the responsibility of local landowners up until the Civil War.43 In David Gavin’s diary, he states, “I do my


41 Visit this website: http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/dorchester/S10817718004/S10817718004.pdf, to view the full National Register Nomination Form.


regular work on the public roads, as others of my neighbors do ...”\textsuperscript{44} By the late 1830’s, the development of the railroad through Dorchester County impacted travel and mail service. It became easier and quicker to traverse this region. As a result, towns increased in population and the distribution of crops and mail was expedited. Today, modern highways have supplanted many original roads and even passenger rail. Some of the oldest roads in the County are Dorchester Road-Old Beech Hill Road-Givhans Ferry, Ashley River Road, Bacons Bridge Road, US Highway 78/178, Wire Road, County Line Road, and Parkers Ferry Road-Sandpit road.\textsuperscript{45} These roads have been modernized and most of their historical importance has been forgotten (Figure II.12).

The towns and communities of Dorchester County are closely related in their history, demographics and economics. Over time, an increase in population and a shift in industries have developed, but the

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\textsuperscript{44} David Gavin, \textit{The Diary of David Gavin}, (Edited by the Upper Dorchester Historical Society, The Reprint Company, publishers, 2004), 1.

\textsuperscript{45} “Ibid.”
small agrarian-based communities of this area remain consistent. An overview of
two towns that border Reevesville is included below. Reevesville is highly
dependent upon the amenities available within these two communities.

**Branchville, South Carolina:**

The Town of Branchville is 10.5 miles northwest of Reevesville, South
Carolina. Incorporation of the town of Branchville into Orangeburg County occurred
on December 23, 1858.\(^{46}\) The town limits extend out in a one-mile radius from the
Railroad depot (Figure II.13). The community began as an Indian trading camp and
developed into a stop for the Charleston to Hamburg Railroad line.

It is thought that the first settlement of this town began at the branch of an
old Indian trail that led from
Charleston.\(^ {47}\) The trail diverged
from this point, with one trail
leading to the North and the
other to the West. Inscriptions
from 1707 until 1764 reveal

\(^{46}\) Colleen Newsome Jolly, “An Article About Branchville History,” The Times and Democrat,
December 18, 2011).

\(^{47}\) “Ibid.”
traces of Indian camps or dwelling places. Located in this area were Beech camp, Pen Camp and Sunset camp. The placement of a marking on an old oak tree labeled “the Branch” shows that this Indian trading post was central to the other camps. The first white settlement at Branchville occurred after 1734, when Andrew Frederick of Prussia led white traders from Charleston to trade with the Indians at “the Branch.” White men began to move to this area and colonial grants from the late 1700’s prove land ownership.

Development of the railroad through Branchville occurred in 1832. This ended the era of the trading post, but began a new phase in Branchville history as the first railroad junction in America. The “ville” was actually added to the name “The Branch” as a result of the railroad. Passengers stopped here to eat at the restaurant attached to the depot and also to change trains. Today, Branchville is proud of its rich railroad history. A fire in 1995 almost destroyed the old depot, but it was recently restored and houses the railroad museum (Figure II.14).

48 “Ibid.”
50 “Ibid.”
The location of modern Branchville is just over the Dorchester County line into Orangeburg County. It contains approximately 3.3 square miles and has close to 1,100 residents according to the 2010 census. The median income for a family is near $35,000.\textsuperscript{51} Although Branchville is larger in comparison to the landmass and population size of Reevesville, the lifestyle of the people is similar. Both communities are primarily agrarian based and dependent on surrounding towns for daily necessities.

\textbf{ST GEORGE, SOUTH CAROLINA:}

The Town of St. George is 4.6 miles southeast of Reevesville, South Carolina, and is pivotal to the Reevesville community (Figure II.15). Incorporated on January 18, 1875 as St. George, it was previously called George’s Turnout and George’s Station. The source of the current name, St. George, has not been confirmed. Some believe that it derived from the first settler to this area, James George, in the late 18\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{52} Others think that both the name and the use of “Saint” resulted after the town was a part of St. George’s Parish.


Farming, lumber mills, turpentine, and blacksmith shops devised the earliest economy of St. George. The first store opened in 1810 and smaller shops developed thereafter. The town evolved by the mid to late 19th century as the population grew; construction of banks, a post office, schools and churches occurred. In the 1830’s, St. George benefitted by the development of the famous Charleston to Hamburg Railroad line. The railroad company built a depot and hired workers in town. This location was an important stop for the train because it supplied water for the steam engines leaving Charleston. The train improved the economy of St. George until the 1860’s. During this time, industry was at a standstill although the fighting of the Civil War did not directly occur at this site. When St. George became the Dorchester county seat in 1898, development in the community increased but became more civic-minded as a courthouse and a jail were built. Modern development replaced these buildings in the 1960’s. Construction of a new courthouse, jail, post office and multiple banks resulted to accommodate modern

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53 The Town of Friendly People, (Dorchester County Public Library Vertical Files, St. George, SC).
54 The Town of Friendly People, (Dorchester County Public Library Vertical Files, St. George, SC).
needs. Currently, industry is centralized around housing developments, farming, small businesses, and county agencies.\(^5^5\)

A recent view of the economy, demographics and overall development of St. George in the 21st century illustrate very little change over time. The city land mass is 2.7 square miles. The economy still includes farming and small business ownership. Census data from 2000 proves that the population contains approximately 2,000+ citizens.\(^5^6\) Twenty five percent of the population earn between $35,000 and $50,000 per year (Figure II.16).\(^5^7\) Except for the population size, the economy and demographics of Reevesville mirror that of St. George. These towns are closely linked today. Due to its large population and county significance, Reevesville residents frequent St. George as a source for shopping, entertainment, schooling, healthcare, restaurants, employment and civic needs.

\(^{55}\) “Ibid.”


\(^{57}\) “Ibid.”
III. DIVISION OF LAND

COLONIAL LAND GRANTS

In a broad sense, the earliest occupants of the land that is Reevesville today were the Kusso, Natchez, and various other Native American tribes followed by the English under King Charles II. In 1663, King Charles II granted a charter to eight members of his nobility. These men became known as the Eight Lords Proprietors and they were to govern the Carolina colony. The Eight Lords Proprietors were: The Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Clarendon, the Baron Berkeley of Stratton, the Earl of Craven, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkely, Sir John Colleton and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Lords Proprietors granted portions of land, called headrights, to colonists. Headrights provided 100 acres of land to every man who paid his way to Carolina; additional land was awarded for every servant or slave brought. The purpose of land granting was to encourage immigration, to reward beneficial services, to encourage investment in the colonies and to secure revenue. In return for land grants, Colonists were often obligated to pay the grantor quitrents, a quasi tax.

In order to receive a land grant, a settler had to first petition the governor of the land. If approved, the governor would order a survey, which produced a plat.

59 “Ibid.”
The secretary of the province then wrote the land grant for the approval of the governor or council.61 Once approved, the grant would be issued. This process occurred until 1719, at which time it was suspended.

The colonists became dissatisfied with the feudal system established by the Eight Lords Proprietors. They petitioned the King to establish Crown Administration. In 1729, the Crown bought out seven of the eight Lords Proprietors and the appointment of royal governors occurred.62 In 1731, land grants were re-issued, now under royal control.63 At this time, royal surveyors supplanted the role of surveyor general, and they began to create surveys and plats. In 1772, the Board of Trade restricted land grants in order to make policy changes. These changes were never completed as a result of the Revolutionary War.64

Colonial Grants and Plats for Reevesville, South Carolina, are difficult to locate. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Reevesville did not exist as a town but the land was encompassed within St. George’s Dorchester Parish. A records search at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History revealed a few names common in the Reevesville community but it was too difficult to determine if this was the exact land of future Reevesville.

64 “Ibid.”
STATE LAND GRANTS

An Act passed in 1784, enabled the state of South Carolina to issue land grants. At the time, vacant land could be bought for $10 per 100 acres. In 1791, a fee was no longer required and limits on the amount of land acquired were removed. During the late 18th century, the state issued many large land grants and the state surveyor began to appoint deputies to assist in surveying. Land granting by the state continued until the Civil War but slowed considerably due to the decline in available land. By 1868, the office of surveyor general was abolished and state land granting stopped by 1878. The official language in a land grant from 1809 reads;

Know Ye, that in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, entitled An Act for establishing the mode of granting the lands now vacant in this State, and for allowing a commutation to be received for some lands that have been granted...We have granted, and by these presents Do Grant unto...

Lillian H. Harley, late Reevesville Historian, speculated that the Reevesville Town limits consisted of portions of three South Carolina State land grants. These grants have been located but it is difficult to delineate their exact location since the plats reference trees, streams and other land formations as borderlines. These grants, as well as all subsequent ones, use the Metes and Bounds method of property demarcation. Thus, at times it is difficult to ascertain what the original boundaries

66 “Ibid.”
67 Lillian H. Harley, History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville, (Reevesville, South Carolina), 1.
were for these properties at the time they were first granted. Over time much of these natural features no longer exist or have moved. Lynn Shirley, GIS Manager at the University of South Carolina, stated that the plats are nearly impossible to place in relation to the current land. Three points of reference for land features that exist on the earth's surface today are necessary on a plat in order to determine the location of the current land. Since these plats do not have this information, the conclusion that Reevesville is devised of three state land grants is predominantly speculative.

John Valentine Taylor received the first grant for land in Reevesville on August 5, 1793. This grant designates 400 acres of land to Mr. Taylor. It reads, “...Situate in the District of Charleston on Bear Branch the waters of Polk Swamp North East side of Edisto River bounding South East on Thomas Lewis's Land, East on land laid out, the other side on vacant land.” The original grant is found in Appendix E, Figure E.1. Part of this land is traced to the heirs of Shadrack Walters. They had a resurvey plat made by W.C. Griffith, D.S. on January 12, 1860. This plat shows three houses located on the south side of the South Carolina Railroad tracts. It is believed that these homes belonged to the Weiters (Appleby), Lewis Brothers,

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68 State Land Grants, John Valentine Taylor, (South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, SC), microfilm, Volume 66 p. 509.
and Whetsells.\textsuperscript{69} Unfortunately, a search for this plat at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was unsuccessful.

William Platt received the second land grant on October 2, 1809. It consisted of 1000 acres, a part of which includes the northwest section of Reevesville. Daniel and George Summers later received this grant from William Platt. It passed to Elizabeth Grimes, administratrix of the estate of John Grimes, on May 24, 1837.\textsuperscript{70} She married W.W. Rigby. Later, the South Carolina Railroad acquired portions of land from this original grant.\textsuperscript{71} The original grant and plat is found in Appendix E, Figure E.2.

John Williams and John Walters received the third land grant on February 3, 1812, which consisted of 972 acres (Appendix E, Figure E.3). It is believed that this land encompassed the southeast side of Bear Branch and the southwest side of Poke Swamp.\textsuperscript{72} It reads, “… Situate in Colleton District on Polk Swamp, Bounding Northeast on James Preston Appleberry’s Land Southeast on John Creels Land Southwest on Henry Easterling Land Southwest and Northwest on Richard Walters Land.”\textsuperscript{73} Eventually, the northwest part of this grant came into the possession of the

\textsuperscript{69} “Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{70} Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina), 2.
\textsuperscript{71} “Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{72} “Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{73} State Land Grant, \textit{John Williams & John Walters}, (South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, SC), microfilm, Volume 74, p. 649.
South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. The Berry family acquired other portions of this grant.\textsuperscript{74}

Included in Appendix E are additional state grants. Again, it is unclear where this land is located today, but the names of the grantees are early members of the Town of Reevesville. These plats may refer to land around Reevesville or to other areas within Reevesville town limits.

\textbf{OTHER EARLY PLATS AND LAND RECORDS}

In addition to the Colonial and State plats, other plats exist for the Town of Reevesville, predominantly from the post-Civil War period. It is difficult to locate plats and documents from Reevesville prior to the 1850's. Folklore claims that members of Reevesville moved these documents to Columbia for safekeeping during the Civil War. Ironically they were burned in Columbia while the Yankees left Reevesville untouched. Reference to this is in a deed, stating: “... during the late war the title deed have been lost or destroyed and the records of the same were lost or destroyed with the other records of the Office of Register of Mesne Conveyance of said County”.\textsuperscript{75}

The Norfolk Southern Real Estate Department contributed plats and deeds of some of the land they purchased in Reevesville in the 1830's (Appendix G, Figure

\textsuperscript{74} “Ibid.”

\textsuperscript{75} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Colleton Deed Books 1, p.474.
G.1-Figure G.24). Included in Appendix F, are various plats for land in the Reevesville Town limits. Designated in red, are the street names and addresses of the same properties today (most street names and addresses have changed over time). Figure F.1 is especially interesting as it depicts an overall view of land ownership within the town limits in 1877.
IV. REEVESVILLE SETTLEMENT

Grimes, Grimestown, Grimes Turn Out, Reeves, Reeves’ Turn Out, Reeve’s Station, Rieves, Reidesville, Reevesville

The first evidence of Euro-American settlement near present day Reevesville dates to 1793. There was an establishment along an old Indian Trail, which led from Charleston to Fort Charlotte. Robert Mills’ 1825 Atlas depicts the earliest evidence of this trail, a dotted line with settlements established along it (Figure IV.1). These settlements include four residences, “Clark,” “Moore,” “Reeve,” and “Reeve,” and one Church, labeled “Church.” It is thought that this “Church” perhaps refers to either Appleby Church or the Reevesville Baptist Church, no longer extant. Sources

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77 “Ibid.”
78 Robert Mills, “Mills’ Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825 edition,” Map, Map Collection, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina. Robert Mills developed this map for the South Carolina Legislature, as he was commissioner for the Board of Public Works. The
hypothesize that the Indian Trail evolved into present day Independent School Road.\textsuperscript{79} This road is to the west of the Reevesville town limits.

The area surrounding Reevesville today is defined by the same waterways as the aforementioned settlements (Appendix C, Figure C.21). Located just north of the Edisto River, between Cattle Creek and Polk Swamp, the landowners on the Mills’ Atlas were some of the earliest people to comprise the extended Reevesville community. Additional people began to move to this area of St. George’s Parish after the completion of much of the land granting process.

Prior to the 1830s, this land did not have a specific name or town status. People designated areas of land based on the surname of the landowner, such as “Wolf’s Plantation” and “William Traxler’s Land” (Appendix E, Figure E.8). By 1832, an early town formed around the development of the railroad line. Folklore suggested that the earliest name for this community was Grimes’ or Grimestown. In the history by Lillian H. Harley, there is mention of a plat from April 3, 1837 produced by David Gavin, D.S.\textsuperscript{80} The writing in this plat (Figure IV.3) is unclear, but it appears to say either “Road to Grimestown Out Railroad” or “Road to Grimes Turn Out Railroad.” Another plat for the same area of land is dated 1914 (Figure IV.4).


\textsuperscript{80} Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina), 2.
The identical road is labeled “Road to Reevesville.” The change in the name for the same road proves that the name Grimestown or Grimes Turn Out, circa 1830-1840, preceded the name Reevesville. A larger depiction of these maps with text is in Appendix D, Figure D.27 & Figure D.28. Another reference to Grimes’ is in a different plat for land granted to John Reeves dated 1840 (Appendix E, Figure E.7); there is a line drawn labeled, “Road to Grimes”. This road appears to be leading towards the town from a different direction than the road in the aforementioned plats. These plats are the only two references for the use of the name “Grimes” to designate early Reevesville. This name most likely existed for a brief period, after the creation of the Mills’ Atlas of 1825, until the last reference of it on the plat from 1840. Perhaps it began in 1833, when John Grimes purchased land from Shadrack Walters, which was near the railroad right-of-way. As one of the earliest settlers, it is possible that the railroad company named this rail stop after the family who owned the land adjacent to it. As of yet, the only proof that Reevesville was once called Grimestown is on the plats.

The earliest reference to the name “Reeves” is depicted on an 1842 map of South Carolina (Appendix C, Figure C.4). Since then, many variations have existed. Two ideas on the adoption of the name Reeves’ have surfaced. The first is that D. D. Reeves supplied wood as fuel for the first locomotive to pass through this area. The second is that a Reeves man was the first flagman or agent of the station stop, before
the construction of the official depot.\textsuperscript{81} The Bryant-Reeves Cemetery is located off Independent School road, which has the gravestone of David D. Reeves, presumably the man from the above stories (Figure IV.2).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{ replaced_gravestone.png}
\caption{REPLACED GRAVESTONE OF DAVID D. REEVES BURIED AT THE BRYANT-REEVES CEMETERY OFF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL ROAD. \textit{Source: Photograph by Stefanie Marasco, Feb 2012.}}
\end{figure}

Prior to incorporation in 1875, the Reeves’ name, in its various forms, is found in maps, plats, deeds and official documents. Reeves’, Reeves Turn Out, Reeves’ Station, Rieves and Reidesville are common adaptations. In some cases, such as “Rieves” and “Reidesville,” the name is simply misspelled. This is a typical error found in many early documents. “Reeves Station” is the most common name used in the mid 1800’s, as the South Carolina Canal and Railway established a track and depot in this community.\textsuperscript{82} This name appears in numerous deeds and plats until about 1873. Overlap in the names is most evident during the 1840-1870’s. In the

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{81} Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina), 2.
\end{flushleft}

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\textsuperscript{82} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Colleton Deed Books 1, p.473.
\end{flushleft}
Diary of David Gavin from August 9, 1857, he refers to Reevesville as “Reeves’ Turnout.” He says, “Sodom is 6 or 700 acres near Ackerman’s, 73 ½ acres near Reeves’ T. O. ½ Croaker’s old field, this is old granted land ...” Later, on May 5, 1861, he writes, “Just returned from the neighborhood of Reeves’ Sta (sic) to hire some person to nurse and take care of Miss Emily Gilmore ...Staid one night at W. W. Rigby and one at Jas. Wilson’s.” In maps from the 1840’s until the 1870’s, the name is most commonly depicted as “Reeves.” Examples are evident in the maps in Appendix C. Branchville, the town to the northwest of Reevesville, received the suffix “ville” as a result of the railroad. This most likely occurred for the community of Reeves’ as well. The name “Reevesville” is solely used beginning March 11, 1875. This is the date of the first official Charter of Incorporation as the Town of Reevesville.

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84“Ibid.”
1914 Resurvey of 1837 Plat

V. IMPACT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CANAL & RAILROAD

Known as “the Best Friend of Charleston,” the Charleston to Hamburg railroad line significantly impacted Reevesville, South Carolina (Figure V.1). Prior to the development of the railroad line by the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, the land that is now Reevesville consisted of a few scattered farms. Farmers in the area transported their crops by horse and wagon, which restricted the amount of crops they could transport to market. Lillian H. Harley wrote in her town history that a man named Joseph Dukes, of the Cattle Creek area, ran a Barter Wagon Train. He used wagons to haul hams, chickens, etc., to Charleston and back. For poor farmers, it was a daily struggle to market crops.

FIGURE V.1: MAP OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY DEPICTING “REEVES”. SOURCE: “MAP OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY WITH LEASED LINES AND CONNECTIONS, 1893” THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., MAP COLLECTION, SOUTH CAROLINIANA MAP COLLECTIONS.

86 Lillian H. Harley, History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville, (Reevesville, South Carolina), 2.
The announcement of the railroad line through South Carolina excited most poor rural farmers. Opposition came from the wealthy planters. They rejected the plan of a railroad in upper Dorchester today, near St. George and the Edisto Valley. These planters could easily afford to transport their crops to Charleston down the Edisto and surrounding rivers as well as by wagons.\(^87\) Since they had adequate transport for their products, they felt the railroad was a nuisance. In a report by Horatio Allen, Chief Engineer of the railroad, he claims that the wishes of the landholders forced them to adopt an unfavorable line in the first five miles of track (near Charleston). Later construction went “through lands to the owners of which we shall occasion the least inconvenience, and who are willing to cede the right of passage, and in most instances the necessary materials.”\(^88\) The construction of the railroad provided relief to smaller farmers, as found in Reevesville, who lacked the ability to travel and to market produce. These farmers offered land and aide to the oncoming railroad line.\(^89\) Despite these early modes of travel, it was rare and dangerous for people to venture to other areas of South Carolina; services and education were also limited.\(^90\) By November 7, 1832, the development of the Charleston to Hamburg Railroad line had gone through Reevesville, milepost 52.2, to

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\(^87\) Horatio Allen, *Reports of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company*, (1831), 9.

\(^88\) “Ibid.”

\(^89\) “Ibid.” 35.

\(^90\) Dorchester County, South Carolina, *Enjoy the High Standard of Our Quality of Life*, p.41.
Branchville, the town 10.5 miles northwest of Reevesville. The railroad stopped in many towns along this route for wood to power the steam engine. This new infrastructure greatly enhanced the quality of life for the people in small towns including citizens of Reevesville, SC.

By 1848, the railroad line expanded. Reevesville citizens could travel to Columbia, Charleston, Camden and Augusta (Figure V.2). The Civil War did not affect this line as mail, passenger and freight service continued. Only the Branchville to Aiken and Orangeburg to Columbia lines were destroyed. After the war, the railroad experienced financial difficulties and was forced into receivership in 1878.

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93 “Ibid.”
94 “Ibid.”

FIGURE V.2: THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS BY 1867. SOURCE: JAMES F. FOSTER, VICISSITUDES OF THE S.C RAILROAD, (JSTOR ARTICLE), 177.
time, Northern investors purchased this line for $1,275,000 and changed the name to the South Carolina Railway.96 The Charleston to Hamburg line experienced its heaviest business by 1885, 24 trains operated daily.97 The Railroad faced financial difficulties again in 1894 due to earthquake damage and competition. At this time, the Railway reorganized as the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad. Changes occurred again in 1903 when the railroad consolidated into the Carolina Division of Southern Railway.98

In 1953, diesel supplanted the steam engine.99 At this time, the railroad industry began to suffer and in October of 1962, passenger service terminated.100 Depots throughout Dorchester County, including the one in Reevesville, closed. The Southern Railway merged with the Norfolk Western Railway in 1982. The name changed to the Norfolk-Southern Corporation, and it still operates under this name today.

Currently, the Norfolk Southern operates freight shipments on the line through Reevesville, although it no longer stops in town. In Dorchester County, the main companies that rely on the railroad to transport their products are the wood

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95 “Ibid.”
98 “Ibid.”
99 “Ibid.”
100 “Ibid.”
pulp mills in Summerville and Badham and the cement plants near Harleyville.\textsuperscript{101}
Transport of large shipments such as BMW's from Greenville to Charleston is seen almost on a daily basis.\textsuperscript{102} The Norfolk Southern also owns and manages the Brosnan Forest, a retreat in the forest, located a few miles from Reevesville.\textsuperscript{103} They use this site to host regular activities and vacations for their employees and investors.

\textbf{REEVESVILLE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES}

The Railroad employed many people within and around Reevesville. Overall positions available within Reevesville were the foreman, brakeman, conductor, laborer, operator and depot agent. It was common for railroad employees to be relocated based on the needs of the company. Thus, employees for the Train Station in Reevesville may have come from a different area of South Carolina. The known depot agents for the Reevesville Station include:\textsuperscript{104}

- R. S. Weeks (first Depot agent)\textsuperscript{105}
- Sid Dawson (From Ridgeville)
- D. M. Baxter: February 2, 1897-1937 (see Figure V.4 & Figure V.3)

\textsuperscript{101} "Ibid."
\textsuperscript{102} Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, SC, February 2012.
\textsuperscript{103} Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, SC, February 2012.
\textsuperscript{104} Dixie W. Mizell, "History of Reevesville, S.C.,” \textit{The Dorchester Eagle Record}, December 24, 1981. This provides a detailed history of the Reevesville Railroad Depot and its employees. Information was also gathered from Richard Roarke, retired Depot Agent.
- Mr. Anderson (Temporary Agent): 1937-1939
- James Edgar Fender: 1939
- L. C. Chance:
- Ramsey Clark:
- Tom VonLehe:
- Richard Roarke: 1971-April 1973

A short list of other railroad employees, from the 1900 and the 1920 census records in Reevesville include: 106

1900 Census
- James V. Fickling, Reevesville Brakeman
- Joe Lee (sic): Railroad Laborer
- Alph Hill: Railroad Laborer
- Peter Brothers: Conductor

1920 Census
- Richard Walters: Railroad Operator
- Charlie C. Knight: Section Foreman
- Charlie Whetsell: Railroad Section Laborer

106 U.S. Census Bureau, 1900 and 1920 Census Records, (Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC), Microfilm, multiple pages.
FIGURE V.4: WRITING ON INTERIOR WALL OF THE REEVESVILLE TRAIN DEPOT BY D. M. BAXTER. IT SAYS "AGENT SINCE 1897". SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, JANUARY 2012.

FIGURE V.3: DRAWING ON INTERIOR WALL OF REEVESVILLE TRAIN DEPOT, PROBABLY BY D. M. BAXTER, A DEPOT AGENT. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO JANUARY 2012.
BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED

It is difficult to determine all the buildings that the Railroad constructed within the Reevesville Town Limits. The Railroad Depot and the Foreman’s House are the two known structures built. Information from a Southern Railway Company map, completed in 1927, shows other secondary train-related structures. Section houses, transplanted by the railroad are located outside the Reevesville town limits.

Construction of the Reevesville Railroad Depot, beside the railroad tracks, is said to have occurred in 1880 (FIGURE V.5). The Valuation Engineering Division of The Southern Railway claims that the Number 15, Southern Railway Combination Station, Reevesville, South Carolina, cost $2,261 to construct. Later additions included: a platform, added in 1939, a cotton platform, added in 1947, a way station, built in 1954 and a station transm (sic) added in 1966. Overall the Reevesville Train Station was of considerable size when compared to the other train stations on this line. The measurements as of 1966 were 20’5” by

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60'2" by 9'4". Metal shingles protected the gable roof and wood clapboard covered the exterior facades of the structure. As a whole, the original building layout included two waiting rooms, a ticket office with a bay window, a freight room, covered platform as well as an open platform (Figure V.6).109

Shipping records are proof of the vast amount of goods imported and exported by way of the railroad, some of which were stored in the depot.110 Passenger rail ended in the 1960's due to low ridership as a result of the automobile. Richard Roarke, the final depot agent at the Reevesville Station, said, “By 1973, the only cargo that was shipped to the Reevesville depot was fertilizer and

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110 “Ibid.”
limestone.” In May 1979, the Southern Railway restructured the position of depot
agent. They no longer housed an agent on site, but employed a roving agent to take
care of the freight, etc. Decommissioned in 1981, the Reevesville Train depot was
no longer needed as the train did not stop in Reevesville. New regulations set by
insurance companies and the Federal Government proscribed buildings or
structures of any kind to stand within 80 feet of a railroad track (Exceptions have been made
to this rule). As a result, Joseph Wimberly
purchased the depot and relocated it to his
property at the northwest corner of Railroad
Avenue and Rigby Street (county road S-18-
16). The office and waiting rooms were
razed as a result of termite damage. Today
only the freight room exists, standing a few
feet from its original location. Pictures of the
Reevesville depot, past and present, are
located in Appendix G.

112 Reevesville Town Council Minutes (Reevesville, SC, May 1979), 129.
113 “Ibid.”
114 Lora Cunningham, “A Forgotten Typology of the Train Stations on the Oldest Railroad in the
information specifically relevant to the Reevesville Train station.
The Reevesville Railroad Foreman’s house is no longer extant. It appears in the 1924 Sanborn map on the south side of the railroad tracks to the east of town (Figure V.7). The exact dates it was built and demolished are unknown. According to written history, this building was identical to the Railroad Foreman’s house in Ladson, South Carolina, which measured 18’8” wide, 36’6” deep and 12’ high (Figure V.8). The porch measured 8’3” by 16’3.”¹¹⁶ This house fronted Railroad Avenue just south of the Railroad tracks. The Southern Railway Company Right of Way & Track Map (Appendix C, Figure C.19) shows a building labeled “House” that is similar to the plan of this building. The responsibility of the Reevesville foreman included supervising track maintenance; the foreman would have directed the section laborers as to what to repair.

¹¹⁵ Mayor Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, October 2011. Mayor Paul Wimberly is the son of Joe Wimberly, the current owner of the depot. He provides an accurate depiction of the recent depot history since it was moved.

¹¹⁶ Craig Myers, Southern Railway Charleston, Railroad buildings and Structures (Southern Railway Historical Society).
Section labor housing is still evident in Reevesville. The buildings are out of town, away from the actual depot. Oral histories claim that these structures were built for use in a different town and transplanted to Reevesville (Figure V.9).\(^{117}\) Lora Cunningham’s Thesis (2011) provides a more descriptive look at these structures.\(^ {118}\) Another section labor house, no longer extant, is depicted on the 1916 Southern Railway Company Right of Way and Track Map (Appendix C, Figure C.19). It is positioned to the east of the speculated foreman’s house, just south of the railroad tracks (Figure V.10).

A deed of sale from October 23, 1837, shows that the South Carolina Canal & Railroad Company purchased a building from Elizabeth Grimes (Figure G.12). It

\(^{117}\) Mayor Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, December 2011.

states, “a building now occupied as a store or shop, in the possession of P. Chartrane, situated in the land of the said company...” It is unclear which building this is, but several images on the 1916 Southern Railway Right of Way and Track map depict structures with the name “shop or store” (Appendix C, Figure C.19).

Reference to a House owned by Elizabeth Grimes and in the possession of the railroad company is in a note from 1855 (Appendix G, Figure G.10), stating, “...Since then the house has been in possession of the Rail Road Company.” The location of this property is unclear. This letter states that the heirs of Elizabeth Grimes wanted the property back. Fear of a legal battle over arrears is mentioned.

**LAND OWNED BY THE RAILROAD IN REEVESVILLE:**

Based on the deeds, notes and plats from the Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, it has been concluded that most of the land acquired by the Railroad Company originally derived from land owned by Shadrack Walters. Shadrack Walters granted 200’ in width through his property for the Railroad Right of Way (Appendix G, Figure G.8). He granted 14 acres, on either side of the tracks to John Grimes (Appendix G, Figure G.7). Later, John Grimes granted 10 of these acres to Peter Martineau for the South Carolina Canal & Railroad Company (Appendix G, Figure G.3 & Figure G.5). Appendix G, Figure G.1, has a plat of the land Shadrack

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119 Railroad Documents, *Elizabeth Grimes to SC Canal & Railroad Company,* (Property Record No.68. Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, October 23, 1837).
120 Railroad Documents, *W. W. Dukes Letter,* (Property Record No.68. Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, July 6, 1855).
Walters sold to the Railroad and to John Grimes circa 1830’s. Appendix G, Figure G.2 is a later plat of the same land in 1860. Parceling and streets are designated.

The railroad company owned additional land on the perimeters of the Reevesville town border. This is evident in some of the early state land grants. The railroad used wood from this land to supply the steam engines and to maintain the railroad ties on the track.

The railroad owns the track right of way in Reevesville today. Over time, the railroad company sold the land surrounding the tracks to the town’s citizens. Recent deeds reference earlier deeds of sale; but these cannot be accessed because they were lost during the Civil War. Deed research did reveal references to a “Company Plat book” with Reevesville plats on pages 37 and 39 1/2. 121 This is speculated to be a plat book maintained by the South Carolina railway but it has not been located. The only documents owned by the Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, the current railroad company, are the plats, deeds and letters in Appendix G. Some of these plats are copies from Deed Book N-344, an old deed book destroyed in the Civil War, while others are miscellaneous. It is unclear if the documents from the Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division are the same as the ones in the “Company Plat books.” Sites and buildings that exist today, once owned by the Railroad include the

121 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Colleton Deed Books 6, p.160.
Reevesville Methodist Church cemetery, St. Matthews Baptist church property, 100 Main Street, and 103 and 107 Rigby Street.
VI. Reevesville Incorporation & Town Council

- **March 11, 1875**: Charter of Incorporation by Legislature into Colleton County
- **December 22, 1891**: Re-Chartered by Legislature into Colleton County
- **March 16, 1905**: Re-Chartered by Secretary of State into Dorchester County
- **September 9, 1976**: Mayor-Council form of government adopted

Official incorporation of Reevesville, South Carolina, into Colleton County occurred on March 11, 1875 following an act by the South Carolina General Assembly. The act describes the corporators, the corporate limits, the officers, elections, electors and the invested powers of the elected officials.\(^{122}\) A copy of this document is in Appendix D, Figure D.1.

The 1875 charter of incorporation “ran out” in 1888.\(^{123}\) Re-incorporation into Colleton County occurred again in 1891. Both the Senate and House Journals made references to this bill (Figure VI.1). The actual document is located in Appendix D,

![Image](http://books.google.com/books?id=...)

FIGURE VI.1: INCORPORATION OF REEVESVILLE. SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, “A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF REEVESVILLE, in Colleton County. Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

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\(^{122}\) *Acts and Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the state of South Carolina, Regular Session of 1874-1875*, (Republican Printing, Co., State Printers, Columbia, SC, 1875), 900-901.

\(^{123}\) U.S. Census Bureau, *Census Records from 1900*, (Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC), Microfilm.
Figure D.2. The language in both of these acts is similar, except that in 1891 the town limits are described as; “limits shall extend one-half mile from the depot of the South Carolina Railroad, so that the limits can form a circle.”\textsuperscript{124} The 1875 Charter does not mention a circle as a town boundary.

The formation of Dorchester County in 1897 removed Reevesville from the jurisdiction of Colleton County, and placed it within the Dorchester County limits. As a result, The Secretary of State acknowledged re-incorporation of the town into Dorchester County on March 16, 1905.\textsuperscript{125} Included in the 1905 incorporation papers were names of Intendant (equivalent to a Mayor) Dr. A. R. Johnston, and the Wardens, L. M. Heaton, W. A. Rigby, James H. Bryant and D. D. Kizer.\textsuperscript{126} At this time, records from the Secretary of State show that 165 people inhabited the town; the corporate town limits were “one half mile each way from the Railroad depot (Appendix D, Figure D.3-Figure D.6).”\textsuperscript{127} In 1939, the office title of Intendant changed to Mayor.

\begin{flushleft}
\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{125} In 1896, the incorporation process altered. It was no longer decided by the state legislature but became an issue of the Secretary of the State.
\textsuperscript{126} A petition was filed on February 2, 1905 by 10 freehold electors in the precinct in which the town of Reevesville is situated. It set forth the number of inhabitants of the proposed town, and that they desire to be incorporated. J. T. Gantt, \textit{The State of South Carolina incorporation papers} (Secretary of State, South Carolina, 1905), 48.
\textsuperscript{127} "Ibid," p. 55.
\end{flushleft}
Section 47-26 of the 1962 Code of Laws, required all municipalities to adopt a specific form of government. As a result of this law, Reevesville Town Council adopted a Mayor-Council form of government on September 9, 1976 (Appendix D, Figure D.7).\textsuperscript{128} At first, Reevesville had a two-year term for mayor, but this changed to a four-year term in 2004.\textsuperscript{129} Currently, the town council consists of four members, who serve a four year staggered term. Thus, there is an election every two years by paper ballot for two new members. The 2012 Reevesville Town Council consists of Mayor Paul Wimberly and council members: Jennifer Gruber, Pamela F. Shuler, Albert A. Judy and Anne R. Irick. A list of previous town members is in Appendix D, Figure D.8.

The Town Council conducts official town business at the Reevesville Town Hall and Fire Station Building, located at 6800 Johnston Avenue (Figure VI.2). The Reevesville Fire Department and the

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image}
\caption{Reevesville Town Hall and Fire Station. Source: Photograph by Stefanie Marasco, January 2012.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{128} The Secretary of State, \textit{Mayor Council form of government papers}, (Records of the Secretary of State, Municipal Charter, 1976), Vol. 3, 49.
\textsuperscript{129} Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, SC, January 28, 2012.
Reevesville Town Council cohabitate this building. Cleo T. McAlhany granted this property and structure to the Town of Reevesville and the Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department on March 28, 1994 in consideration of $1. First used as a General Merchandise Store, this building required several repairs and alterations before the town could use it. Irving Capers of Summerville did the construction work for $5,573. Dedication of the building to the town occurred in 1999, several years after the initial sale.

Prior to 1994, the Reevesville School building housed the Reevesville Town Hall and Fire Station. No longer extant today, it is believed this building was constructed in the period of 1911 to 1914. The original deed for this property is in the current Town Hall as well as in Deed Book 8-263 at the Dorchester County Register of Mesne Conveyance. This deed declares that in addition to using the property as a school, “The upper story to be used as a town hall for the benefit of the Town of Reevesville.” This deed is dated July 28, 1904. Presumably, it took many years before construction began, but the wishes of the grantor, Jos P. Johnston, were fulfilled as the Town Council and Fire Station occupied this space. Additional history of the Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department is in Appendix H.

130 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 1307, p. 52.
131 Reevesville Town Council, Minutes, (April 1998).
132 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 8, p.263.
VII. Reevesville Streets

The present layout of the road system in Reevesville is a mix of old and new pathways designed to complement both the railroad tracks and US Highway 78. At the start, the community was planned to accommodate the railroad right-of-way. During the 1930's, the desire for the automobile succeeded that of the train and this later brought the development of US Highway 78, just north of the railroad tracks. The construction of surface streets and buildings in town began to orient toward the

highway beginning in the mid-20th century. The highway also increased the traffic through town.

The formation of the roads in Reevesville can help to date the structures. Roads are commonly built first and buildings follow. Thus, the construction dates of buildings are typically in accordance with the date of the road. Some of the plats in Appendix F can be used to locate the oldest roads, and possibly date some of the older buildings. Although this theory is logical, it is often skewed by such anomalies as the formation of modern roads over dirt pathways, the moving of buildings to front newer streets, and the razing of older buildings to erect new structures. These factors are present in Reevesville and have hindered attempts to date many buildings.

The evolution of the street configurations in the Town of Reevesville is evident in the maps overtime. The most significant changes can be seen in Figure VII.1 and Figure VII.2. Major changes to the streets in Reevesville occurred during the late 19th and early 20th century’s. Since then, street maintenance and enhancement have been issues of the Town Council. In 1996, US

FIGURE VII.2: FIRST MAP OF DORCHESTER COUNTY, 1900. ONLY INDEPENDENT ROAD IS STILL EXTANT. SOURCE: J. HAMILTON KNIGHT, "DORCHESTER COUNTY," MAP, 1900. PROVIDED BY PHYLLIS HUGHES.
Highway 78 in Reevesville became a part of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor. This corridor includes areas of the country that are rich in cultural resources and rural landscapes.133

STREET NAMING AND LABELING PROJECT

Prior to 1974, there were no street signs in Reevesville and several side streets lacked official names. The most important streets had names such as West Street, Main Street, Rigby Street, Railroad Avenue, Middle Street and Bay Street. These names have been located in old deeds and maps of the late 1800’s and early 1900’s.

The street naming project began in 1974 under the direction of Mayor R. Lee Felder. The goal of the Street Naming Project was to locate lost historical street names.

and to designate names for new streets using names of past mayors and important people in town. Mayor R. Lee Felder created a committee for this purpose and labeled Mrs. Lillian Harley, T. F. Berry and Mrs. Eunice S. Rickborn, as members. Once the research was complete and official street names were agreed upon, green signs with white writing were placed at intersections to identify the streets. Examples include Felder Street, Rigby Street, Heaton Street, Myers Street, Dukes Street, etc. Blossom Street is an exception as it was named for an elderly citizen in town who lived to be nearly 100 years old (Appendix C, Figure C.20).

The most significant change to the names of streets in town concerned the names “Main Street” and “West Street”. In 1873, the name “Main Street” identified the street that is today Church Street. On the 1924 Sanborn map, Main Street is defined as what is today Rigby Street. In fact, the two names were used interchangeably in reference to the main commercial district of the town in the early 1900’s (FIGURE VII.3). Today, Main Street is now one street west of Rigby Street, first named “West Street” in 1873 (Appendix F, Figure F.3). The location of the name West Street is confusing. It changed locations by 1877, as it is depicted in a plat running east to west through town (Appendix F, Figure F.1). Presumably, “West Street” developed into “Middle Street” (1924 Sanborn Map), which developed into

\[\text{References}\]

134 “Reevesville Completes Street Markings,” *Dorchester Eagle Record*.


current US Highway 78. Confusion arises in the 1924 Sanborn map as the name “West Street” is back at its original location in 1873, now Main Street. Today, the name “West Street” no longer exists in Reevesville. Other name changes include Bay Street, which is today Judy Street and Reevesville-Cowtail Road, which is today Whetsell Street.¹³⁷

According to a Timeline by Paul Wimberly, a committee to assign house numbers formed in April 1989. Prior to this date, there were no house numbers. All mail was delivered to P.O. Box numbers at the Reevesville Post Office. In 1991, the street addresses of homes along US Highway 78 or Johnston Avenue changed. The Dorchester County E911 Addressing Department implemented these changes so that all of Dorchester County would be on the same addressing system. Public health and safety were the two main reasons for this change.¹³⁸

The decision to construct a highway through Colleton County, now Dorchester County, began in 1890. Reference to this road is in the Journal of the House of Representatives, Regular Session, commencing December 13, 1890. It states, “A Bill (House) to authorize and direct the County Commissioners of Colleton County to lay out and establish a public highway from the Town of Pregnall’s by way of Byrd’s Station to the Town of St. George’s and thence to the Town of

¹³⁷ Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 190, p.43.
¹³⁸ E911 Addressing Department, phone interview by Stefanie Marasco, February 11, 2012.
Reevesville.” This public highway is presumably the future route of US Highway 78. Dates for critical roads are found in Appendix D, Figure D.23.

**STREET MAINTENANCE**

Members of the community maintained the early streets in Reevesville. In the Diary of David Gavin, references to citizens doing roadwork are found. Even in the Reevesville Town Council Minutes from March 24, 1905 this issue is discussed. It states, “All males in the corporate limits of the town, liable to road duty under the revised statutes of the state of South Carolina, shall be required to work on said streets, highways, etc., six days in the year.” This was common throughout the Low country prior to paved streets. The pavement of all surface roads in Reevesville occurred in 1948-1949, presumably by Harry Mims. US Highway 78 or Johnston Avenue was paved earlier in 1934. Currently, the South Carolina Department of Transportation is responsible for the maintenance of state roads through the town (Appendix D, Figure D.22).

The issue of streetlights in Reevesville is referenced in the Town Council minutes from 1939-1947. In October of 1939, it was agreed that residents should pay $0.10 a night for the installation of four lights. In September of 1944, the council

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139 South Carolina General Assembly, *Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina*, (South Carolina, November 25, 1890), 284.
141 Harry Mims lived at 219 Rigby Street. He owned a road paving company. Patricia H. Walters, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1,* (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).
approved to add 14 streetlights in town. L. C. Myers ordered 14 fixtures, 24, 200Watt light bulbs and 1500ft of 14.2 weatherproof wire. In 1947, the South Carolina Power Company installed and serviced the streetlights in Reevesville. The town signed a five-year contract with the South Carolina Power Company. This contract held the Power Company responsible for the maintenance of all streetlights and it cost the town $48.50 a year. On June 1, 1959, the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G) entered a franchise agreement with the Town of Reevesville. It was amended on November 27, 1979 and said,

“... RIGHT, POWER AND AUTHORITY TO ERECT, INSTALL, MAINTAIN AND OPERATE IN, OVER, UNDER, AND UPON THE STREETS, ALLEYS AND PUBLIC PLACES OF THE MUNICIPALITY ITS ELECTRIC LINES OF POLES, WIRES, GUYS, PUSH BRACES, AND APPURTENANT FACILITIES WHETHER USED TO RENDER SERVICE TO THE MUNICIPALITY OR NOT...”

The agreement is open for renewal every 20 years. The last renewal occurred on May 30, 1999. The contract requires that SCE&G pay the Town of Reevesville three percent of the total revenues earned in town each year. This money is given to the Town of Reevesville at the end of the year as a franchise fee. In 1994, the town received $3,617.81, in 1995, they received $3,835.28 and in 1996, they received $4,093.01.

143 “Ibid.”
144 South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, An Ordinance to amend agreement between Town of Reevesville & SCE&G, (Folder at the Reevesville Town Hall, November 27, 1979).
145 “Ibid.”
SAFETY CROSSINGS

A critical safety issue in Reevesville concerned the Railroad crossings at Rigby Street and Main Street. The Reevesville Town Council focused on placing a crossing signal and safety cross arms at the intersection of these streets and the Railroad tracks. Patricia H. Walters specifically worked with the Southern Railway Company to raise the $75,000 that it would cost to install each safety railroad crossing.\textsuperscript{146} The Southern Railway President, Mr. Stanley Crane, was implemental in completing this task as well as Mr. Frederick J. Kull, Southern Railway Safety, Atlanta, GA, and Mr. Charlie McDuffy, South Carolina Highway Department, Columbia, S.C. Southern Railway first installed a safety light at the Rigby Street intersection, and, later, they installed another at the Main Street intersection. The second safety light came in response to a tragic accident that occurred at the junction of Rigby Street and the

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{safety-crossing.png}
\caption{Example of a Railroad Safety Crossing Located at the Intersection of Main Street and the Railroad Tracts. Source: Photograph by Stefanie Marasco, January 5, 2012.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{146} South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, \textit{An Ordinance to amend agreement between Town of Reevesville & SCE&G}, (Folder at the Reevesville Town Hall, November 27, 1979).
Railroad tracts.\textsuperscript{147} By 1980, the Main Street (FIGURE VII.4) and Rigby Street train intersections both had safety lights and cross arms in place. The South Carolina Railroad absorbed all the costs. Refer to Appendix D, Figure D.24 for a copy of the thank You Note by Patricia H. Walters to President Stanley Crane.

\textsuperscript{147} Patricia H. Walters, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina).
VIII. Farming

The significant impact of the agricultural industry on the economy of Reevesville is well documented over time. Even before Reevesville was an official town, the settlers of this region farmed this fertile land. In the Diary of David Gavin, from the Civil War era, he mentions numerous farms around the area of St. George and “Reeves Turn Out.” He says, “I am very backward in gathering my crop. I have made as much corn as last year, but not so much cotton, and I picked no peas from my old ground.” The condition of farmers has vacillated over time as a result of fluctuations in the economy, increased modes of crop transportation, and pest intrusion. The development of Reevesville is closely linked to the money generated from this industry; in fact, the prosperous conditions of farming during the early 20th century is partly responsible for most of the built environment dating from that time period. Today, farming and related trades are still common, but a large population work in various industries.

Prior to the Civil War, the methods of farming differed from today. Farmers owned land and used slave labor to cultivate and to harvest all crops. In the Diary of David Gavin, Mr. Gavin states, “I had negroes on this plantation ever since the 1st part of February 1843.” This was normal and most farmers in this region used slave labor much earlier than this date. The development of the South Carolina

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149 “Ibid.”
Canal and Railroad also helped the agrarian economy to flourish. This expedited the distribution of crops throughout the state by the 1840’s. The Diary of David Gavin provides a detailed account of the farm economy during the mid-1850’s. He writes, “Cotton is worth in Charleston now from 9.5-10.5cts. It has been this year (1857) as high as 15cts. I got this spring 14cts. It opened last season at 9, 10, or 11 cents and rose to 15cts.” These prices reflect a healthy economy prior to the Civil War. The prohibition of slave labor stymied the economy during and after the Civil War. Southern farmers were left with no money and barren fields.

The business of farming changed after the Civil War as the practice of sharecropping and tenant farming emerged. This was an alternative approach to farming for poor black and white laborers and farmers. Sharecropping is similar to profit sharing. There are variations to this practice but in Reevesville this meant that the owner of a farm purchased the seed and hired laborers to work the fields. At harvest time, the laborer received a percentage of the profits in addition to a wage. This provided higher incentives for laborers to take care of the crops and to produce as much as possible. Tenant farming was also seen in Reevesville; the farmer resided on and farmed land owned by another individual. Some farmers offered additional incentives during harvest time such as weighing the amount of crops picked by each laborer at the end of each day. The worker would be compensated

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based on the amount picked.\textsuperscript{151} Today, sharecropping and tenant farming are no longer practiced in Reevesville.

The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for the years 1905-1910 reported a list of farmers in Reevesville. Approximately 141 people were listed as farmers during this time. This is a striking number since the total population for this time period was 150 people. A copy of this list is found in Appendix D, Figure D.20.

During the 20\textsuperscript{th} Century, a rebirth in the agricultural economy resulted as the methods of farming greatly shifted. Improvements in technology developed farm machinery to act in place of manual labor. In an interview with Mrs. Fannie Cokley, a black member of Reevesville, she stated that her family was cotton pickers, “they would pick the cotton left over that the machines missed.”\textsuperscript{152} This was a common job for most poor blacks and whites during the early to mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century.

In an interview with Mayor Paul Wimberly, he discussed the history of farming in Reevesville during the mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century to present day 2012. He said that trucks began to transport crops in addition to the railroad by the end of the 1930’s. In Reevesville, the common crops were cotton, corn, tobacco, potatoes and beans. In

\textsuperscript{151} Paul Wimberly, interviewed by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, January 24, 2012.

\textsuperscript{152} Mrs Fannie Cokley, interviewed by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, January 27, 2012.
In the 1960's, peanuts and soybeans became popular. Paul described the production of peanuts and soybeans. He stated;

Peanuts were usually under contract and that company would provide the seed. Some of the peanuts were sold in North Carolina and processed there as well. Peanuts from Reevesville would be transported to Bowman or Branchville where they would be shipped by rail to other regions of the country. Soybeans would go to a plant in Edisto, which extracts oil from the soybean and grinds up the rest of it. In the 1960's Soybeans were also shipped to Charleston by Rail or truck to a dock where they were shipped overseas.\(^\text{153}\)

Paul Wimberly also remembered when his father sold seed at the store at the corner of Rigby Street and Railroad Avenue, 103 Rigby Street today. He said, "My father sold corn, soybean seed and cottonseed for the farmers to use. He used to use the old train depot to store fertilizer as well."\(^\text{154}\)

In the 1970's, many farmers in Reevesville stopped planting cotton altogether. This was due to the boll weevil (\textit{Anthonomous grandis}) infestation that ravaged

\footnotesize{\textbf{FIGURE VIII.1: THE BOLL WEEVIL BEETLE. IT FEEDS ON COTTON BUDS AND FLOWERS. \textit{SOURCE: HTTP://WWW.GOOGLE.COM/IMGRES?UM=1&HL=EN&SA=N&BI W (ACCESSSED FEBRUARY 2012).}}}

\(^{153}\) Paul Wimberly, interviewed by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, January 24, 2012.
\(^{154}\) "Ibid."
Dorchester County. It took about ten years for cotton to make a comeback after the introduction of chemicals to eradicate these pests. Paul Wimberly was employed by the Southeastern Boll Weevil Eradication Commission based out of Alabama from 1996-2002. This was a government organization, which hired people to place traps and inspect crops for Boll weevils. During the late 20th century, crops farmed in Reevesville included corn, cotton, soybean, peanuts, etc. Poultry houses and hog production have become popular ventures.

Occupations in Reevesville of the 21st Century are no longer solely agrarian based. In the 2000 Comprehensive Plan for the town of Reevesville, statistics prove that the occupations in this town range from agricultural to administrative. In 1990, only 2.2 percent of the population was actually involved in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, but a larger percentage of the people in town were in related fields such as handlers, equipment cleaners, laborers and machine operators. Actual farmers and related fields accounted for 38.45 percent of the total occupations in town and was the leading percentage group. The next leading occupational group accounted for 21.98 percent of the population and this industry included private household occupations, protective service occupations and other service occupations. Not as significant were administrative and sales services. Although farming is no longer the only main occupation in Reevesville, the economic history

\[155\text{ BCDCOG, 2000 Town of Reevesville Comprehensive Plan (Planning Commission, Dorchester County, 1999).}\]
of the town is centralized around an agrarian economy, which has defined the character of the community.

COTTON GINS

The invention of the cotton gin in the late 18th century encouraged many farmers to plant cotton instead of rice and other crops.156 The cotton gin separated cotton fibers from the seed so goods could be made. The speed of cotton processing coupled with the desire to move away from the unhealthy wetlands necessary for rice production, increased the popularity of growing cotton.157 The development of five cotton gins in Reevesville is proof of the prevalence of this crop. Mayor Paul Wimberly delineates the location of the no longer extant gins. He claims;

two were located across from the fire station/town hall on highway 78 (Figure VIII.3). One was located behind my house (114 Railroad Avenue) on Blossom Street. The foundation is still visible today. Another one was located behind the Horizon Gas Station on the south side of highway 78.158

The final cotton gin is depicted on the 1924 Sanborn map, near the house at 106 Main Street

156 Sarah Fick & Steven Davis, Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey, (Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina, 1997), 11.
157 "Ibid."
158 Mayor Paul Wimberly, interviewed by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, January 24, 2012.
today (Figure VIII.2). In the South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory Period 1905-1910, D.D. and I. B. Kiser are listed as cotton gin and saw mill owners. Designated in the Comprehensive Plan (p. 77) are W. F. Street’s gristmill and cotton gin as well as the C. P. Rigby System Gin in Figure VIII.2. Not one of the five cotton gins in Reevesville exists today. Cotton Gin Country Baptist Church now resides in the old cotton gin building south of US Highway 78 (Figure VIII.3).

IX. **REEVESVILLE SCHOOLS**

Public education in South Carolina began in 1710. Acts by the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1710, 1712 and 1722 established the first free public schools in Charleston. Only later, after an act passed in 1811, did the public school system spread to rural areas throughout the state. In the early 1800’s there were 44 public schools in the state and each received $300 in funding a year. These schools were intended for poor children. This created a social stigma that deterred children of the affluent and even the poor. As a result of this negative connotation, private schools developed for those able to afford it. Black students received scant education throughout the lowcountry during this time. They were not allowed to attend public schools and as a result were often uneducated.

After the Civil War, the Constitution of 1868 established the State Board of Education. This constitution also called for numerous changes to public schools. Mandates included: a liberal and uniform system for free public schools throughout the state, the division of the state into school districts, compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of six and eleven, etc. This act caused the construction of small one room schools throughout the country. By 1890, the state of South Carolina felt confident in the condition of the public school system in the state as a

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159 Jean Behling, Cynthia McCurry and Pete Weathers, *Dorchester County Centennial 1897-1997: Education in Dorchester County*, (South Carolina, 2007), p. 44.

160 “Ibid.”

161 “Ibid.”

162 “Ibid.”
result of the new school buildings and an increase in enrollment. In the journal of
the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina dated November 26,
1890, statistics show that there were 3,948 public schools and total enrollment was
201,260. They described schooling in the state as follows;

The towns of the state have erected costly school buildings with every
modern convenience for teacher and pupil. In many of the Counties
there is a good building in every neighborhood. The past four years
well (sic) be termed the era of building school houses in the State. For
one hundred years these teaching places were blots on the landscape;
now the schoolhouses of the State will compare favorably with any in
the Union. Notwithstanding this great increase in School Districts,
Public Schools, pupils’ average attendance, teachers and school
buildings, the school term has not been shortened, though the State
tax remains the same. This clearly shows that with the same fund a
very much greater amount of work can be accomplished. The very
large expenditure of money for buildings is the best evidence of the
vitality and progress of our system of Public Schools.

The aforementioned remarks reveal an improvement in public education and
a hopeful look towards even greater improvements in the future. These comments
were only relevant to the education of white children. In 1895, the South Carolina
Constitution established the requirement for racially segregated schools. This
produced many small black schools instructed by black teachers.

163 South Carolina General Assembly, “A Bill to Incorporate the Town of Reevesville,” Journal of the
House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, Google Books, November 25, 1890,
schools in South Carolina are provided.

164 Ibid.

165 Ibid.
When Dorchester County formed in 1897, C. J. Allen was the first Superintendent of Education. D. H. Knight replaced him on June 21, 1898. By 1923, Dorchester County had 34 white schools and 39 black schools. The majority of the black schools had only one teacher, while half of the white schools had more than one teacher. By the 1930's transportation of students by bus altered schooling in the community. This resulted in the closure of smaller schools in the country. Buses transported children to more populated areas with increased resources. In 1952, the South Carolina State Finance Commission consolidated all schools in Dorchester County into three districts. Students in Grover, Reevesville, St. George and part of Rosinville were a part of District One. In 1987, District one combined with District three to become District four. This was due to small enrollment and budget issues.

Policy changes and racial conditions created immense fluctuations in the history of education in Reevesville, South Carolina. It is speculated that the earliest


known school in Reevesville was a small clapboard structure located on the property, 100 Main Street. Current property owner, J. L. Heaton Jr., claims that he tore the schoolhouse down in the 1970’s.\textsuperscript{168} He described the structure as “a one room school, probably 15’ wide.”\textsuperscript{169} He still has the original front door. Evidence of this school is found in a deed from 1905 (Figure IX.1). The boundary description for the adjacent property declares, “… Bound west by C. J. Rigby and School House lot 249’.”\textsuperscript{170} The construction date of this school house, name of the school and date that it was closed are all unknown. Elaine Sandberg, Reference Librarian at the South Carolina State Library, found the following references pertaining to Reevesville Schools: “In the annual reports, Reevesville School is listed as far back as 1903. In 1905, Reevesville is included in the new building list (2 mil). Then, for several years, it is not listed in the statistics for schools tables. Then it appears in 1911.”\textsuperscript{171} It is speculated that the school listed in 1905 and prior is the small one room schoolhouse that was at 100 Main Street while it is possible that the one listed in 1911 is in reference to the larger Reevesville School. Most-likely attendance by

\textsuperscript{168} J. L. Heaton, interview by Stefanie Marasco, January 2012.
\textsuperscript{169} ”Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{170} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 7, p. 258.
\textsuperscript{171} Elaine Sandberg, Reference Librarian South Carolina State Library, telephone interview by Stefanie Marasco, March 12, 2012.
white students as the small Reevesville School stopped after construction of the new Reevesville School building circa 1911-1914.\textsuperscript{172}

Located in a deed from 1905, was the first evidence of plans for the Reevesville School building (Figure IX.2). The Reevesville Town Council comprised of Intendant A. R. Johnston and Wardens: W. A. Rigby, L. M. Heaton, D. D. Kizer and J. H Bryant, sold land owned by the town to L. M. Heaton for $75 in order to generate money for the new school. The deed declared that, “the money used (sic) for School House Building and Hall for the Town of Reevesville, S.C.”\textsuperscript{173} During the same year, the Town Council also purchased the land for the school, located on the west side of Rigby Street across from Reevesville Baptist Church. The original deed of sale is located in Deed Book 8-263. It is dated July 28, 1904 and the grantor states, “The named Trustees, in my opinion, or their Successors, are to hold the property for the uses and purposes set forth, to wit; To erect a building on said lot, the lower story of

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\caption{LAND SOLD BY TOWN COUNCIL & THE MONEY WAS USED TO BUILD A SCHOOL HOUSE. \textit{SOURCE: DORCHESTER COUNTY, RECORDS OF THE REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE (RMC), ST. GEORGE, SC, DEED BOOK 8, P.75.}}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{172} Date of Reevesville School building is based off information from early school directories.

\textsuperscript{173} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 8, p. 75.
which building is to be used for a school room for white children and the upper story to be used as a town hall for the benefit of the Town of Reevesville.” The trustees of the school paid $100 to J. P. Johnston for this property. Since this deed is from 1904 and the schoolhouse is believed to date to 1911-1914, it is assumed that it took some time to acquire the finances to build this building. During this time, it is possible that white children either attended the small school located at 100 Main Street, or other small schools in towns surrounding Reevesville. John M. Berry is listed as a teacher in Reevesville from the 1900 Census. It is possible that he taught at one of these schools.

Most of the information gathered about schools in and around Reevesville in the 20th century is from the School Directories. These directories begin in 1912 and include most years until the present date. The fact that they do not include years prior to 1912, and also do not list individual schools until 1917, makes it difficult to date the opening date of the Reevesville School building. Some of the transcribed directories for Reevesville, St. George and the Branchville area are at the end of this chapter. The schools listed under Dorchester County, in and around Reevesville include, Caroline Dickinson (St. George), Lower Grover (St. George), Grover (St. George), Oak Villa in Figure IX.3(St. George), Independent (Reevesville/St. George),

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174 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 8, p. 263.
175 U.S. Census Bureau, 1900 Census Records, (U.S. Census Bureau, from the Charleston County Public Library), Microfilm.
Cattle Creek (Reevesville/Branchville), Indian Fields (St. George), White Pond (St. George), Byrds (St. George), Oak Grove (St. George), Pine Grove (St. George), Knights (St. George), Plain Forest (St. George), Sand Ridge (St. George), Stallsville (St. George), Reevesville (Reevesville), St. George Elementary (St. George) and St. George High School (St. George), St. George Negro School (St. George), Williams Memorial Negro High School and Elementary School (St. George), Hill Branch Negro Elementary School (St. George), Oak Willow Elementary School (St. George), Reevesville Negro Elementary School (Reevesville), St. Luke Negro Elementary School (Grover), Texas Negro Elementary School (St. George), and Matthew Negro Elementary School (Reevesville). The earlier directories claim that Cattle Creek and Independent School were in Reevesville, but over time they became a part of other town boundaries. Most of these schools were small in size; they slowly consolidated into larger schools as a result of the bus system, reorganization in 1953 and later decisions made by the school district. There are discrepancies/inaccuracies with some of the information in the directories, but as a whole, their information is
reliable.

The first mention of a Reevesville School in the State School Directories is for the school year 1914-1915. The 1917 school directories show that it opened as a “Rural Graded School.” White children only attended this school as it closed in 1957, before integration. From 1923-1929 this school is listed as a High School. The designation changes to a “3 Teacher School” in 1929, and it is unclear if this means that it was still a high school or solely elementary. In 1930-1933, the Reevesville School is not listed. Although oral histories suggest otherwise, it is possible that this was the date the building underwent reconstruction. If not the case, it is unclear why the school was not listed for this three-year period. In 1933-1943 the school is labeled as a “2 Teacher Elementary School”. At this time, all of the white high school students attended high school in St. George. In 1944-1956 the Reevesville School changed to a “3 Teacher Elementary School.” The last mention of the Reevesville School is in the 1956-1957 school year. After 1957, all white students in Reevesville attended either St. George High School or St. George Elementary School in St. George.

Teachers at the Reevesville School included Mrs. Merle Berry, Ms. Ida Lee Dukes, Mae Jones, Willie Cooper Rigby Westbury, Mrs. Mary Murray, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Kennedy and Lillian Rigby. Anne Irick remembers that her mother, Mrs.

177 U.S. Census Bureau, 1930 Census Records, (U.S. Census Bureau, from the Charleston County Public Library), Microfilm.
Emily Reeves, was the school principal in 1941. She boarded at 104 Church Street, owned by Lucille Smith at that time.\textsuperscript{178} Later, she became the principal at the Dorchester Academy, the private school that occupied the Reevesville public school building after the school closed. A Reevesville School Commencement Program from May 27, 1942, shows the name of some of the children and administration (Appendix D, Figure D.9).\textsuperscript{179} Patricia Heaton is listed as Director and Mrs. Hugo Harley as the pianist.

Black children in Reevesville attended separate schools from white children until full integration in 1970-1971. This was a result of the South Carolina Constitution, which established racial segregation in schools as of 1895. There were two known black schools located within the present Reevesville Town Limits: St. Matthews Baptist Church/School and the “Old Reevesville School/Mathews School,” located to the southeast of St. Matthews Baptist Church. The 1939-1940 school directories, list the first “negro” school as St. George Negro School. In 1948-1949, this school is listed as Williams Memorial Negro High School and Elementary School in St. George. In 1952-1953 additional schools for black students develop: Hill Branch Negro Elementary School in St. George, Oak Willow Negro Elementary School in St. George, Reevesville Negro Elementary School in Reevesville, St. Luke Negro Elementary School in Grover and Texas Negro Elementary School in St.

\textsuperscript{178} Anne Irick, interview by Stefanie Marasco, January 30, 2012.
\textsuperscript{179} Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).
George. Prior to the 1950’s in Reevesville, black children attended school at St. Matthews Baptist Church/School. In 1952-1953, the black school moved across the street into a new school building listed as “Reevesville Negro Elementary School,” in the School Directories. In 1959, the name “Reevesville Negro Elementary School” changed to “Matthews Negro Elementary School,” although it still refers to the same school building. All black and white students attended the same schools by 1970.

The St. Matthews Church congregation still exists but the school and the original building are no longer extant. Fannie Cokley, a member of Reevesville since the late 1930’s, remembers attending elementary school at St. Matthews Baptist Church. She said there used to be two buildings; one served as the elementary school and the other was the church. Alin Rigby was one of her teachers. Mrs. Cokley said that she attended St. Matthews until 7th grade and then went to middle school and high school in St. George. She remembers riding the bus to St. George and her brother, Lun Clay Green, eventually became a school bus driver. Mrs. Cokley listed other schools for black children near Reevesville, these included: Oak Willow, Cherry School, Independent School and White Stone School on Wire Road. The locations of some of these schools are depicted on the 1915 soil maps in Appendix C, Figure C.15 and Figure C.16. Although not confirmed, presumably St. Matthews

180 Mrs. Fannie Cokley, interview by Stefanie Marasco, January 24, 2012.
181 “Ibid.”
Baptist Church/School closed in 1952 when School District #1 built the new black elementary school across the street.

Dorchester County School District #1 purchased the land for the black school in Reevesville, described in deeds as “the Old Reevesville School,” from Elizabeth Rigby on July 28, 1953.\textsuperscript{182} This land was just outside of the Reevesville town limits, until annexation in 1986. In 1959, the name changed to Matthews Negro School. This school closed in 1970, as it was no longer listed in the school directories at this date. All black elementary children attended school in St. George due to integration. Dorchester County School District #4 (formerly known as School District #1) sold this property to the United Pentecostal Council of the Assemblies of God on September 4, 1990.\textsuperscript{183} They subsequently sold this property to Bethel #2 Pentecostal Holiness Church on April 10, 2007 (Figure IX.4).\textsuperscript{184}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\caption{OLD REEVESVILLE NEGRO SCHOOL, LATER MATTHEWS SCHOOL. TODAY IT IS BETHEL #2 HOLINESS CHURCH. \textit{SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, FEBRUARY 2012.}}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{182} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 105, p. 493. Sold for $4,880.

\textsuperscript{183} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 793, p. 151. Sold for $100,000

\textsuperscript{184} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 6147, p. 291. Plat book 11-36. Sold for $70,000.
Today, there are no public or private schools within the Reevesville town limits. Reevesville students travel to surrounding towns to attend the three public schools that exist today: Williams Memorial Elementary School in St. George (grades K-5), St. George Middle School in St. George (grades 6-8) and Woodlands High School between Reevesville & Branchville (grades 9-12). Woodlands High School opened in 1999. Prior to this, High School students went to St. George High School; St. George Middle School now occupies the old high school building. Dorchester Academy is still in business as the only private school in this area. It is presently located in St. George off US Highway 78.

THE REEVESVILLE SCHOOL BUILDING

The Reevesville School building experienced many alterations over time. Originally it was constructed as a two-story brick building. Also on the premises were two exterior toilets, a large covered drinking fountain, and a detached lunchroom.\textsuperscript{185} Condemnation of the second story of the Reevesville School occurred when the second floor separated from the wall.\textsuperscript{186} As a result, the school building was torn down and reconstructed with the same bricks. At this time, the building altered into a one-story structure with a hip roof and the orientation also changed (FIGURE IX.5). It no longer fronted Judy Street but turned to front Rigby Street. J. L. Heaton Jr., claims this occurred between 1941 and 1945, and that during

\textsuperscript{185} Patricia H. Walters, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).

\textsuperscript{186} J. L. Heaton, Jr., interview by Dixie Mizell, February 2012.
construction, students went to school temporarily at the Reevesville Baptist Church across the street.

Use of this building as a public school ended in 1957. St. George School District No. 1 of Dorchester sold the building to the Town of Reevesville for $5 on June 25, 1962. The Town of Reevesville anticipated ownership of this property as they occupied the space per the original deed of sale from 1904; the deed granted the Reevesville Town Council and Fire Department permission to occupy this space since its construction. Once the public school moved to St. George, the town began to lease rooms in the old school to numerous tenants. In fact, M. G. Patto, Superintendent of St. George Public Schools, granted permission to the Reevesville

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187 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 129, p. 257. St. George School District No. 1 of Dorchester, in consideration of $5, paid by Town of Reevesville...All that land with buildings bound North by a street of town of Reevesville, S.C. 196 ft, Bound East on Rigby St 156 ft., South by lot of L. E. and Blanch M. Felder 196' and West by lot of McAlhany, formerly of D. D. Kizer, 156'. This lot was conveyed by Jos P. Johnston to C. M. Whetsell, et al, as Trustees, etc. by Deed dated July 18, 1904 and recorded in Book 8-263.
Town Council to lease out the space in 1958, before they had actually purchased the property.\textsuperscript{188} The first lessee was the organization called the Edisto Egg Farm, composed of Reevesville citizens. They rented two rooms in 1958 for $10 per month and used them for egg processing and storage. In 1962, it is documented in the Reevesville Town Council minutes that the United States Air Force leased the space for $500 a year to store medical supplies. Subsequently a belt manufacturing company owned by Mr. Wilson occupied this space at some time prior to 1966.\textsuperscript{189} They did not remain long. In 1966, The Dorchester Academy, a private school, leased the property for the 1966-1967 school term and presumably longer.\textsuperscript{190} The town provided it as a gift, rent-free.\textsuperscript{191} The administrative staff included: Headmaster, Mrs. Emily Reeves, Directors, Dr. F. L. Shuler, Patricia H. Walters, Hugh Parlor, D. M. Rogers and Dr. J. Gavin Appleby. The academy moved to St. George in 1970-1971.\textsuperscript{192}

On March 1, 1972, the Town of Reevesville and W. N. Coyler, J.C. Heaton of, The Coyler Agency, made a lease agreement for $50 per month to use the school building

\textsuperscript{188} Reevesville Town Council, \textit{Minutes}, (February 4, 1958). Town received a letter from M. G. Patto, Superintendent of St. George Public Schools, stating that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, St. George District No. 1, on January 28, 1958, the Board authorized him to notify Mayor L. E. Felder that the Town of Reevesville had been granted the privilege to use the Reevesville School Building for Town purposes. In case some industry should desire to use the building, the Board suggests the town contact its trustees. Also, the school district will maintain ownership of the building until the town finds some definite use for it. The town will also have to pay insurance on the building.

\textsuperscript{189} Dixie Weeks Mizell, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, February 2012.

\textsuperscript{190} Reevesville Town Council, \textit{Minutes}, (July 25, 1966).

\textsuperscript{191} Patricia H. Walters, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).

\textsuperscript{192} "Ibid."
to store materials and supplies such as machinery for the manufacturing of cabinets and furniture and the processing of materials for building purposes.

The Reevesville Town Hall and Fire Department vacated this space in 1994. The Reevesville Baptist Church purchased the property for $10,000 in June of 1998 and demolished the school building.\textsuperscript{193} The most recent picture, prior to demolition, is in FIGURE IX.5. Currently it is an empty field used as a parking lot by the church.

\textsuperscript{193} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 2018, p. 3.
X. **REEVESVILLE CHURCHES**

The first members of the Reevesville community did not attend church within town. People traveled to Appleby Methodist Church in Grover, to the Baptist Church in St. George, or to another church in the nearby area.\(^{194}\) Slaves also attended white churches but sat in designated areas since they were not permitted to meet alone and worship until after the Civil War. During the late 19\(^{th}\) century, multiple churches developed in Reevesville. Today the community is centralized around religion and there are five churches currently in town. The history of the three oldest congregations, St. Matthews Baptist Church, Reevesville Methodist Church, and Reevesville Baptist Church, are discussed below. Additional churches just outside the town limits are included in Appendix D, Figure D.15.

**ST. MATTHEWS BAPTIST CHURCH**

St. Matthews Baptist Church formed from Jericho Baptist Church on McAlhany Road, about 2 miles outside of Reevesville Town limits. It is the first and only predominantly black congregation in Reevesville, formed in 1866, directly after the Civil War. This congregation first met near Bethel #1 Holiness today, just west of Reevesville near US Highway 78. It was originally known as a “Bush Arbor” Church, where meetings took place under makeshift tree canopies. Brothers H. Joyner, W. Bryant and W. Brown were integral in organizing the first group meetings under the

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\(^{194}\) Appleby Church was built in 1820 and is depicted on the Robert Mills’ Atlas of 1825. The Baptist Church in St. George was not established until 1828.
“Bush Arbors,” but they wished to construct a church building. They hoped to buy the land they met on from owner Willie Heaton, but he only allowed them to construct a small building without receiving title to the property. After construction of the church, the membership grew and soon required more space.\footnote{Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville}, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).} Once again, the brothers along with Reverend J. T. Green went to Willie Heaton to ask for more space. He offered them two acres of land further from Reevesville, about 1.5 miles south of the “Bush Arbor” location. The name of this area was Long Corner.\footnote{“Ibid.”} They built a frame church and a graveyard, but still were not granted title to the land. Willie Heaton said that as long as they used the land for a church they could occupy it.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{image1.jpg}
\caption{ST. MATTHEWS BAPTIST CHURCH. \textit{SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, FEBRUARY2012.}}
\end{figure}

The location of present-day St. Matthews Church was bought from the Superintendent of the Southern Railroad. The story claims that church members

were told to go to the County Courthouse in St. George to meet the Superintendent at the Clerk of Court’s Office where Elizabeth Eberhardt also worked. The Superintendent said that they could have the land but would have to give up the timber so that the railroad could use it for crossties. The Superintendent died three months later before the completion of the sale. Fortunately, Elizabeth Eberhardt told the President of the Southern Railroad about the transaction and he honored it. The cost of the land was $40 and the church had to give the timber to the Railroad.

This land was in the “midst of land owned by Dr. A. R. Johnston (west side), W. M. Rigby (east and north sides) and the public road (south side).” In 1868, the church community constructed the “Steeple Church,” on the land. The 1924 Sanborn map (Figure X.2) depicts this property as “the Negro Baptist Church” (Overall Sanborn in Appendix C, Figure C.18).

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Reverend D. J. Jones, his Board of Deacons and the church members, decided to build a better church in 1955. They constructed the concrete block church. As the church kept growing, the need for larger space was evident and in 1978, the brick church was built. Pastor Folk is the current pastor. A list of other pastors is in Appendix D, Figure D.10.

REEVESVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The foundation for the Reevesville Methodist Church began with the erection of Railroad Chapel, two miles west of St. George along the road to Reevesville. Bishop Capers developed this church. He owned the property and built the log structure named “Railroad Chapel,” as it was near the South Carolina Railroad. The earliest evidence of this church is found in the records of the Cypress Circuit in 1848.198 A picture of the eastern section of this church exists today and is in the possession of Phyllis Hughes and Jean Behling, leaders of the Upper Dorchester County Historical Society. Once a month, a preacher held services at this location. Reverends Peyton G. Bowman and Hugh F. Porter are documented as preaching in 1847-1848.199 Bishop Capers often traveled to other towns and cities, but frequently preached at this location as well. Cypress Circuit, organized in 1806, comprised all

198 Reverend, A. D. Betts, Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South, (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).
199 Reverend, A. D. Betts, Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South, (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).
of what is today Dorchester County and surrounding land. Reverend Francis Bird and Reverend John Hill were the preachers in charge. In 1854, plans to form the St. George circuit developed and in 1855 Reverend Paul A. M. Williams became the pastor. The Saint George Circuit comprised St. George or George’s Station, Grover (then Murrays), Indian Fields and Appleby’s. Reevesville became a part of this circuit in 1872, with the establishment of a preaching point in the town. Organization of the Reevesville Church occurred by 1874, and it was one of six churches within the St. George Circuit.

There were three different Reevesville Methodist Episcopal churches built over time on the land at the corner of Whetsell and Church Streets. The land was originally part of a larger land grant given to Shadrack Walters. He sold the land to John Grimes and his wife Elizabeth who subsequently sold it to Peter Martineau of the South Carolina Canal & Railroad Company in 1832. The railroad then sold the property to the church on March 15, 1872 for $1. The deed states, “A church must be built within 2 years or the property reverts back to SC Railroad.” The Land was

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200 A circuit is a group of local churches under the care of or more Methodist ministers.
201 Reverend, A. D. Betts, *Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South*, (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).
202 Ibid.
203 Chain of Title information from Deed Book N-344, found by Craig Orcutt of the Real Estate Division of Norfolk Southern. Original deeds and plat located in Appendix E. Also found in Colleton Records books at the Dorchester County Records of Mesne Conveyance, Book 6-160.
204 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 0006, p. 160.
granted to Reevesville Methodist Church, trustees C. R. Council, H. P. Appleby and B. B. Berry. It measured 0.46 acres and 150’ square. The first building was very small, but it successfully housed the congregation and the Sunday school. The Sunday school stopped in 1883-1885 because of lack of interest.

By 1887, this church only had 14 members and the pastor’s salary was $23. In 1888, the North St. George circuit formed, which included Reevesville, Applebys, Prospect and McAlhaney. At this time the old church was demolished and a second church was built on the property in 1888. David C. Whetsell is credited with funding the building of the church (Figure X.3) A parsonage did not exist in town and the pastor rented a home in Reevesville. In 1907, after numerous circuit changes, Reevesville became a part of Dorchester Circuit but in 1909 it went back into the St. George Circuit. At this date, the church was remodeled under the pastorship of Reverend J. E. Taylor, and

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206 Reverend, A. D. Betts, *Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South,* (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).

207 Reverend, A. D. Betts, *Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South,* (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).
he did most of the work himself. On July 30, 1926, a tornado destroyed the church. Services were conducted at the Reevesville School building on North Rigby Street for a few months until the construction of a new church in 1926 (Figure X.4). By 1934, the membership of the church reached 40 people but dwindled soon after. Prior to the 1970’s the congregation moved to the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. George and the Reevesville church was torn down in the 1970’s. The property today is still owned by the Methodist church conference and is maintained by the St. George Methodist church trustees. Today, the cemetery still remains and a list of gravestones is compiled in Appendix D, Figure D.12.

Pastors and Sunday school Superintendents over time are recorded in Reverend A. D. Betts Book, “Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church. A list is in Appendix D, Figure D.11.

**Reevesville Baptist Church**

Reevesville Baptist Church formed on August

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208 Reverend, A. D. Betts, *Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South*, (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935). Refer to this source for a more in depth look at the history of the Reevesville Methodist Episcopal Church.

209 Reverend, A. D. Betts, *Historical Sketch of the Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church South*, (Provided by Phyllis Hughes and Anne Irick, South Carolina, 1935).
9, 1885. Preceding this, members of Reevesville attended worship services at St. Georges Baptist Church, established in 1828. They decided to form a new Baptist Church closer to home in Reevesville. On June 29, 1885, the St. George Baptist Church granted letters of dismission to the nine following members: Susan Canaday, Elmira Eberhardt, J. R. Heaton, Elizabeth Heaton, Edla Connor, Sallie Connor, Martha Connor, Emerline Griffith and R. S. Weeks. Three other members withdrew soon after: Laura O’Brien on July 18, 1885, C. S. Rigby on August 15, 1885 and Mary Amanda Rigby, on August 15, 1885. These twelve individuals united to form the official Church Covenant for the Reevesville Baptist Church, it declared;

We the undersigned, Baptist in faith and practice, having obtained letters of dismission from our respective churches to the intent that we do constitute ourselves a Church of Jesus Christ according to the gospel, do hereby and herein covenant and agree to the following:

1st We do now solemnly constitute ourselves a Church of Jesus Christ

2nd This church shall be known and called Reevesville Baptist Church

3rd To walk in all His commandments blameless

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of August in the year of our Lord 1885 (signed) R. S. Weeks, Martha Connnor, C. S. Rigby, Elizabeth Heaton, J. R. Heaton, Susan Canaday,

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Almira Eberhardt, E. M. Griffith (Emerline), C. L. O'Brian (Laura), Edla Connor, Sallie Connor, M. A. Rigby (Amanda).\textsuperscript{211}

The date of construction for the original Reevesville Baptist Church building is highly speculative. It is believed that a small church was built between June 20, 1885, when the members withdrew from the St. George Church, and August 9, 1885, when the charter was signed.\textsuperscript{212} It is thought that this church was not completed but worship services could still be held there. People in the community donated the materials and labor for the church building. Hand split cypress shingles were the roof material. According to a book called, “The First Minutes of Reevesville Baptist Church,” by the first three church clerks, Brothers J. M Connor, M.C. Bryant and J. H. Bryant, Sr., dated August 9, 1885, it is known that Robert Nix and William Walters were the head carpenters of the Church building.\textsuperscript{213} The Grimes Family, Griffith Family, Rigby family, Mrs. Betty Fairey and Perry B. Judy donated the land for this place of worship (original deeds have not been located). The segment of land donated by the Grimes family contained an extant cemetery. It still exists today and the oldest headstone dates to 1836 for John Grimes (Figure X.5). Refer to Appendix D, Figure D.14, for a list of early epitaphs in this cemetery.

\textsuperscript{211} Lillian H. Harley, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: History of Reevesville Baptist Church} (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007). The church covenant is recorded in the Clerk of Court’s Records.


\textsuperscript{213} "Ibid,"4.
Reverend W. D. McMillan served as the first missionary pastor of the Church in 1885. The congregation joined the Orangeburg Missionary Union and R. S. Weeks and C. S. Rigby were the first delegates. At this time, the church held annual pastor elections and in 1886, W. D. McMillan was again elected as preacher for $50 a month. By the end of 1885, total church membership increased to 16 people. Sunday school organized at the church in 1894; first teachers were J. M Connor, J. R. Heaton, Dr. I. L. Reeves, Miss Sallie Connors, and Mrs. J. C. Morrow. One to three worship services were held a month until the church developed a full-time program when Reverend Beard became pastor. The Beards resided at the Knight House, Harley House and the Smoak apartment until a pastorium was built in 1952. Hugo Harley sold the land for the pastorium to the church.

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for $1 in 1952.\textsuperscript{219} Construction costs were $6,000.\textsuperscript{220}

Alterations to the
church structure began with
the addition of Sunday school
rooms under the pastorate of
Reverend J. R. Whiteside. On
September 1, 1944, the
church underwent a
complete renovation that cost $9,240.70.\textsuperscript{221} Raising the money was labor intensive
and Lillian H. Harley and Elizabeth Rigby, who were both appointed to the finance
committee created for this job, served as project managers.\textsuperscript{222} This renovation did
not change the original plan of the church building but alterations included:
asbestos shingles, brick veneered facades, a new circular top front door, window
installation, brick copings on lines of the Church property, dropped interior ceilings
with celotex for acoustics, sheetrocked walls, elevated floors covered with oak
hardwood, burgundy wool carpet for the aisles and the pulpit, new pews, new pulpit

\textsuperscript{220} Reverend Bernett M. Waitt, \textit{Reevesville Baptist Church}, (Reevesville, SC, found in Dorchester County Library Vertical Files, 1962). This includes further information about the Reevesville Baptist Church from the perspective of the pastor in 1962.
\textsuperscript{221} Reverend Bernett M. Waitt, \textit{Reevesville Baptist Church}, (Reevesville, SC, found in Dorchester County Library Vertical Files, 1962), 16. A list of the members of the Finance and Building Committees are included in this report.
and communion furniture, etc. The Sunday school rooms were also renovated to match the auditorium.\textsuperscript{223} In 1966, during the pastorate of Reverend Bernett M. Waitt, the discovery of extensive termite damage caused more changes to the church. This included the replacement of termite damaged wood with treated materials, protecting remaining wood and the addition of a drainage system.\textsuperscript{224} On July 31, 1966, the church decided to renovate the auditorium once again.

Construction involved extending the auditorium to the street to provide a full-width vestibule, building a porch and steps, moving the choir loft and baptistery behind the pulpit platform, the closure of the wings, moving the church bell into the steeple for ringing, a new steeple, a new 19’ high spire made of fiberglass, a new fiberglass baptistery tank, columns for the porch, wall to wall carpeting, stained glass windows, new lighting in the auditorium with special effects, new choir seats, additional pews and a new heating and cooling system.\textsuperscript{225} During the renovation, worship services were held at the Fellowship Hall. Work finished by December 18, 1966. In June of 1998, Reevesville Baptist Church purchased the land across from the church, which used to be the old Reevesville School building. They demolished the school and now the land is used as a parking lot.

\textsuperscript{223} "Ibid," 47.
\textsuperscript{225} "Ibid," 72.
As of 2007, Reevesville has five functioning church congregations. This includes St. Matthews Baptist, Reevesville Baptist, Bethel #2 Holiness, Cotton Gin Country Church (Baptist) and Cathedral of Hope (6810 Highway 78). Grace Pointe, near the railroad tracks and Rigby Street is no longer in operation as of 2011. Just beyond the town limits are St. Phillips Christian Church and Bethel #1 Holiness Church. Lighthouse Baptist Church plans to build a church building in the future across from Bethel #2 Holiness Church today (Figure X.7). Surrounding churches in the area are in Appendix D, Figure D.15.

![Figure X.7: Bethel #2 Holiness, Used to be UPCAG. Source: Photograph by Stefanie Marasco, February 2012.](image-url)

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226 Patricia H. Walters, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume: 1*, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).
FIGURE X.8: COTTON GIN COUNTRY BAPTIST CHURCH. USED TO BE AN OLD COTTON GIN. LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 78, ACROSS FROM THE REEVESVILLE TOWN HALL AND FIRE STATION. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO. OCTOBER 2011.

FIGURE X.9: CATHEDRAL OF HOPE CHURCH IN REEVESVILLE ON NORTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 78. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO MARCH 2012.

XI. THE BANK OF REEVESVILLE

Said to be built in 1906, the Bank of Reevesville building is symbolic of the productivity of the Reevesville community during the turn of the 20th-century. Located on Rigby Street, this one-story brick structure is one of two extant historic buildings in Reevesville with exposed brickwork (FIGURE X.1). The 1924 Sanborn Map reveals that other commercial buildings existed near this property, but they have since been demolished (FIGURE XI.2). The history of the bank building coincides with the economy and the needs of the people in this town.

The chain of title for the Bank of Reevesville building begins in 1906. D. M. Baxter sold the land to the bank for $75.227

\[227\] Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 10, p. 98.
A. R. Johnston was the Receiver and President of the bank at this time, and it is thought that he built the brick structure that remains today.\textsuperscript{228} A list of early employees is in Appendix D, Figure D.17.

The bank closed its doors in April 1927.\textsuperscript{229} A. R. Johnston then sold the building in 1929 to Daisy Eadon for $440.\textsuperscript{230} Daisy Eadon granted this structure to the Berry’s in 1946 for $500.\textsuperscript{231} The Berry’s owned it for 22 years. Town members claim that it was used as a hamburger shop at this time. Prior to 1962, this building functioned as the town post office. The beginning date for the post office is unclear. During the Cold War, a previous mayor, Bill Collier, used this building to store radiation detectors for the Civil Defenses. Today, Joe Wimberly owns this commercial property and he lives in the adjacent house. He purchased it in 1968 from Merle K. Berry for $1,000.\textsuperscript{232} Today it is used to store furniture, antiques, etc. Future plans for this building include a complete restoration with the goal of using it as a town museum.

The Bank building stands at 109 Rigby Street and is currently located between two residential houses. It has had multiple uses over time, but it is

\textsuperscript{228} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 10, p. 98.
\textsuperscript{229} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 68, p. 418.
\textsuperscript{230} “Ibid.”
\textsuperscript{231} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 86, p. 183.
\textsuperscript{232} Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 160, p. 121.
primarily remembered as the Bank of Reevesville. A sample check issued by the Bank of Reevesville is currently located at the Town Hall (FIGURE XI.3). Another bank was never built in the Reevesville town limits, and current residents travel to St. George to do their banking. An AutoCAD drawing of the east façade of the building is in Appendix B.

XII. POSTAL HISTORY OF REEVESVILLE

Located at 108 Rigby Street, the Reevesville Post Office is in a freestanding brick building (Figure XII.1). According to current Postmaster Crystye B. Dukes, the Post Office was constructed in 1962. Prior to this, the location of the Reevesville Post Office changed multiple times since its date of establishment in 1854. The story of mail delivery in Reevesville is closely related to the early history of Postal Service in the state of South Carolina and the vicissitudes of this service relate to the changes in transportation and the economy.

The first evidence of postal service in South Carolina dates to 1696, well before the settlement of Reevesville. The position of Powder Receiver or Postmaster was created at a meeting of the Commons House of Assembly in Charleston, South Carolina in 1694. “Powder receivers rowed into the Charleston harbor to pick up
written communications to post.” The Powder Receiver was responsible for collecting a percentage of gunpowder from ships in the harbor as well as delivering and collecting mail. Also during this time post riders used post roads to deliver mail to post offices throughout the country. The earliest post road in what is today Dorchester County was created in 1794. It spanned from Charleston to Orangeburg, and later it reached Columbia. By 1800, a post office was built along this road. “According to the 1803 list of post offices in the United States, the name of this post office is given as St. George’s Parish in Colleton.” A list of early Postmasters in South Carolina declares William Harley as postmaster at this location as of April 4, 1804. “In an act from 1810, a post road was built beginning in Charleston and leading through Dorchester, St. George, Orangeburg, etc.” By 1811, three post offices were located in this area: St. George’s Parish Post Office, Dorchester Post Office and Indian Field Post Office.

The railroad supplanted the delivery of postage by horse and stagecoach in towns with a train stop by 1833. St. George, next to Reevesville, was one such town

233 Sharon McIntyre and Louis Fowler, *Dorchester County Centennial 1897-1997: History of the Postal Service*, (Dorchester County, 1997), 41. This source includes a concise overall history of postal service in Dorchester County including specific towns.
234 Postal History Museum, Charleston, South Carolina, Broad Street Post Office.
235 “Ibid.”
236 “Ibid.”
238 “Ibid.”
239 “Ibid.”
with an early postal history developed by 1831. The location of the post office was on Main Street near the railroad tracks. Early residents of Reevesville relied on St. George for postal delivery. Research by Phyllis Hughes, Upper Dorchester County Historian, found that the first post office was established in Reevesville, South Carolina, on June 21, 1854. It was discontinued on March 12, 1861 due to the Civil War and re-established on September 7, 1866. During the Civil War it served as a Confederate States of America Post Office.

This post office may have been located in the Council House, 101 Reeves Street today. Cary V. Griffith, Postmaster in 1869, claimed that the name of the town was “Reeves Station and the post office was located in the station.” This oral history is questionable since the Reevesville Train Depot was not built until 1880. It is possible that there was

![Figure XII.2: W. A. Rigby Store & Reevesville Post Office on Rigby Street, circa late 1800's. Source: Upper Dorchester County Historical Society, Inc., Upper Dorchester County: A View of the Past, (South Carolina, 2009).](image)

240 “Ibid.”
241 Phyllis Hughes, *History of The Reevesville Post Office*.
242 Lillian H. Harley, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: Postmasters of Reevesville*, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007). This is a one-page review of specific postmasters and other positions held by people of Reevesville, South Carolina.
243 Phyllis Hughes, *History of The Reevesville Post Office*.
245 “Ibid.”
an earlier depot or that this mail was delivered to a house close to the tracks, such as the Council house. Further research by Phyllis Hughes revealed an oral history from Postmaster Sidney L. Connor in 1898. He said, “The post office is located 87 feet from the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad track on the south side.” This could be the building depicted in the photo of Rigby Street in the late 1800’s, believed to be the land across from current Grace Point Church (Figure XII.2). W. A. Rigby, Postmaster from 1928, stated that the “post office is 174’ on the north side of the Southern Railroad track...(Figure XII.3). On September 7, 1935, Postmaster Rigby stated that the location of the post office moved 178’ from the Southern Railroad track on the south side (moved from south to North).”  

The location of the post office in this statement is difficult to discern, yet it could be in reference to the old Reevesville Bank Building at 109 Rigby Street. Remnants of its use as a post office are visible on this structure (Figure XII.4). Since 1962, the Reevesville Post Office has been located at 108 Rigby Street.  

Research by Phyllis Hughes proves that rural delivery in Reevesville began on

\[\text{FIGURE XII.3: WILLIAM A. RIGBY BUILDING, EARLY POST OFFICE ON RIGBY STREET. SOURCE: UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY A VIEW OF THE PAST, (SOUTH CAROLINA, 2009).}\]

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October 16, 1906. Felix W. Berry was the first rural carrier. His route was 24.75 miles long and he earned $1200 a year. Thomas Theodore Berry took over the route in 1951, after the death of Felix W. Berry. On September 29, 1952, Newton B. Bruce became the rural carrier and the route increased to 42.70 miles long. The substitute carriers of the early 1900's were: Adren M. Berry, 1908, Willie C. Berry, 1918, Andrew M. Berry, 1920, Theodore F. Berry, 1939, Bennie B. Berry, 1940, Theodore F. Berry, 1941, and J. Thorpe Rickborn, 1953.\textsuperscript{248} Many of the residents in town maintain a P.O. Box. Prior to 1989, there were no house addresses and all mail was delivered to the post office. Since then, some people receive mail at their house but most still maintain a P.O. Box.\textsuperscript{249}

Frank B. Berry, retired Postmaster, and Phyllis Hughes provide a list of postmasters in Reevesville (Appendix D, Figure D.18).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{letter_slot.png}
\caption{Letter slot on the front door of 109 Rigby Street, the Old Bank of Reevesville Building and Post Office. \textit{Source: photograph by Stefanie Marasco, October 2011.}}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{248} Phyllis Hughes, \textit{History of Reevesville Post Office}.

\textsuperscript{249} Paul Wimberly, interviewed by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, February 21, 2012.
XIII. OTHER SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS & BUSINESSES

This descriptive list of significant buildings in Reevesville includes extant and no longer existing properties. Some of these properties were businesses at one time while others were residential houses no longer present. A brief description follows each property, primarily from the writing of Lillian H. Harley. Additionally, a list of businesses over time is in Appendix D, Figure D.21.

_Council Hotel_,

The home of Mrs. Lillery Fripp, located at 101 Reeves Street today, functioned as a hotel after the turn of the 20th century. Mr. and Mrs. Council operated the hotel with white coat porters and waiters. Routine guests included salesmen, buyers, travellers, etc. It is said that the businessmen made Reeves Station their headquarters and they would take

FIGURE XIII.1: HOUSE AT 101 REEVES STREET TODAY. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, JANUARY 2012.
horse and buggies to conduct business in surrounding towns.²⁵⁰

Charles R. Council was born in Council, North Carolina. He moved to Reevesville to start a business in the turpentine industry. He married Miss Mildred Fairey, and they developed this hotel.²⁵¹

*Rigby Hotel*

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wimberly, located at 114 Railroad Avenue, functioned as another hotel/boarding house in town. This opened later than the Council Hotel, but was just as popular. Misses Lill and Mag Rigby operated this hotel and were known for their hospitality. It is recorded that large brass numbers marked the room numbers on the doors of this establishment.

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²⁵⁰ Patricia H. Walters, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: The Hotels*, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007), 19.

²⁵¹ “Ibid.”
The Heaton Home,

Constructed by John Brothers in 1885, this building is no longer extant. It served as both a house and a store; it was remodeled in 1907. This property was the home of Lewis Moses and Tillia Brownlee, Heaton. The store was torn down in 1943 and the rest of the house was destroyed in a fire on December 25, 1975 possibly 1976. A new house is currently on the site owned by Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Heaton, Jr. Today, the original smokehouse and barn are still on site. This parcel of land includes an old beauty shop/barbershop building. The building used to be on the edge of another street but J. L. Heaton, Jr., moved it to this part of the property.

![Image of the Heaton Home](image.jpg)

FIGURE XIII.3: L. M. HEATON STORE ON RAILROAD AVENUE, CIRCA 1885; NO LONGER EXTANT. SOURCE: UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY A VIEW OF THE PAST, (SOUTH CAROLINA, 2009).

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252 Patricia H. Walters, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: The Hotels*, (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007), 19.
Appleby House & Store

This is thought to be one of the original three structures built in Reevesville, South Carolina. Lillian H. Harley claims that it was built prior to a plat made by W. C. Griffith D. S., on January 12, 1860. It depicts three houses on Main Street, the Wieters (Appleby), the Lewis Brothers and Whetsell Homes. Durham Reeves is the
The present owner of this structure. The materials include hand-hewn timbers, held together with pegs.

**Perry Bennet Judy House & Store**

These structures were built at the corner of Judy Street and Rigby Street. David L. (Bub) Walters tore down these buildings. Oral histories claim that the country store “had the best two-flavored snow cones”.

FIGURE XIII.6: PERRY BENNET JUDY HOUSE ON 401 RIGBY STREET, CIRCA 1900; NO LONGER EXTANT. SOURCE: UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY A VIEW OF THE PAST, (SOUTH CAROLINA, 2009).

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254 Dixie Mizell, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, February 2012.
Frank Rivers House

Councilwoman Jennifer Gruber and family purchased this property, 211 Reeves Street, in 2005 and constructed a new house. The house was razed in the 21st century, prior to 2005.
Maggie Appleby Gleason House

Oral history claims that a tornado destroyed the original house in 1926.255 A new house was built soon after. This house soon deteriorated and Matt Gruber tore it down circa 2006. Today bricks are still evident on the property. Elizabeth Westbury owns this land and the adjacent property, 103 Reeves Street. A plat for this property is in Appendix F, Figure F.2. In 1893, John Morgan Appleby purchased this land for $12.50 from David E. Appleby and Ida V. Appleby; Executors of W. P. Appleby deceased.256 John Morgan Appleby then died and the property passed to his son, William P. Appleby. William P. Appleby sold this land to Margaret Appleby (Maggie Appleby), his mother, in 1949 for $50 love and affection.257

![East Facade of 105 Reeves Street](https://source.com)

**FIGURE XIII.9: EAST FACADE OF 105 REEVES STREET. SOURCE: UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC., UPPER DORCHESTER COUNTY A VIEW OF THE PAST, (SOUTH CAROLINA, 2009).**

255 Durham Reeves, interview by Stefanie Marasco, February 2012.
256 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 15, p. 237.
257 Dorchester County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), St. George, SC, Deed Book 96, p. 556.
Ansonia Pinckney owns this house. It was moved to 1686 St. Mark Bowman Road.

John & Maggie Clayton Wolfe House

Ansonia Pinckney owns this house. It was moved to 1686 St. Mark Bowman Road.
Monroe’s Red and White/IGA Store:

Monroe Walters opened the General Merchandise store in 1952 called “Walter’s Grocery”. The name later changed to “Reevesville Red and White”. Prior to this, the building was used as a dry goods store and before that a post office. It is believed to date to 1910. He rented the building from Lizzie Rigby until 1966. The rent was $20-30/month. Half the building was used as a furniture store and half used as a grocery store. Monroe Walters sold the business to Emory Reeves, who ran it as an IGA (Independent Grocery Alliance) store until he closed it in 1974 and opened another one in Bowman. The building rotted and was torn down circa 2002.258


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258 Emory Reeves, interview by Olivia Wimberly, Reevesville, South Carolina, March 2012.
XIV. REEVESVILLE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

As Reevesville progresses into the 21st Century, the focus of the town council is summarized in the 2000 Reevesville Comprehensive Plan. Developed by the Berkeley Charleston Dorchester Council of Governments, this report states and interprets the demographics of the community as well as the future goals. Statistical data proves that the community has remained relatively unaltered over the past 100 years. Recent changes are according to the town goals and primarily involve the creation of town events and the beautification of the community. Although this community does not seek to increase commercial growth in town, a list of current businesses is expressed below.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN/ZONING

The Town of Reevesville 2000 Comprehensive Plan provides an overall analysis of the condition of the Reevesville community and a look as to how it will develop in the 21st century. The main elements addressed in this report are: population, housing, economics, community facilities, natural resources, cultural resources and land use. Statistical data, maps, and future projections are included within the report. The Reevesville Comprehensive Plan developed in response to an act passed in 1994 by the State Legislature called the South Carolina Local Governments Comprehensive Planning and Enabling Act. Part of this legislation required a current Comprehensive Plan for “all local governments that have
planning regulations such as zoning.” Adoption of a zoning ordinance in The Town of Reevesville occurred on November 14, 1996. A zoning map is located in Appendix D, Figure D.29. The Berkeley Charleston Dorchester Council of Governments executed this report for $5,000; they gathered much data through public meetings and surveys in town.260

In response to legislative mandates, Reevesville is required to update the Comprehensive Plan every ten years. The Reevesville Town Council minutes shows that they re-adopted this plan on November 14, 2006.261 It is critical to understand that some of the facts and ideas in the plan may be outdated, but overall the community has remained as it was since the year 2000. A synopsis of important aspects of each of the sections within the 2000 Comprehensive plan with some updated elements is in Appendix D, Figure D.25.

BUSINESSES IN TOWN AS OF 2012

Businesses in Reevesville since 2007 include: Judy’s Land Surveying, Inc., C. J.’s Convenience Store, Bub’s Mini Storage, Bub’s Flower Shed, Reevesville Motors, Reeves Auction, R&B Ranch Accessories, Lisa’s Antiques & Gifts, Monroe’s Mini

261 Reevesville Town Council, Minutes, (November 6, 2006).
Storage, Shirley’s Beauty Shop, Dorothy’s Collectibles, Davis’ Station and Moorer Plumbing. Many of these businesses are along US Highway 78 or Rigby Street.

MAGNOLIA PARADE

The first annual Reevesville Magnolia Parade began in 1992. Betty Pendarvis Judy conceived of the idea years before in response to the beautiful Magnolia’s that bloom in Reevesville each May; specifically those on the property of the late Harry McCullough and Evelyn Johnston Mims. The gardens on this property are known as “The Magnolias”. Dee Dee Hartzog, daughter of Betty Pendarvis Judy, discussed her late mother’s idea at a bridal shower hosted by the Reevesville Bridge Club in March 1992. People agreed that a parade would allow town members to enjoy the Magnolias throughout the town. Since 1994, this parade has been held the Saturday before Mother’s Day. The route forms a rectangle beginning on Judy Street. The parade turns left on Main Street, leads across the railroad tracks and takes a left on Church Street; it then turns left on Rigby Street back to Judy Street. The town sponsors many of the floats, and the churches and businesses all take part in this

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262 Patricia H. Walters, History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume 1(Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).

263 Paul Wimberly, interview by Stefanie Marasco, Reevesville, South Carolina, February 21, 2012.
parade. In July 2007, Reevesville received a $2,000 grant from Dorchester County for the parade.

**Magnolia Square & Mims Magnolia Park**

Magnolia Square is the land adjacent to the Town Hall, at 6800 Johnston Ave/US Highway 78. The town acquired the property from the heirs of the estate of Cleo McAlhany. South Carolina Department of Transportation awarded a Beautification Grant to the town to landscape this area on December 11, 2002. The grant included $24,338.45 but the town had to pay $4,867.69 of it. Land Design Nursery acquired the bid for this landscape job and it was completed on May 8, 2003.

Mims Magnolia Park is located at the corner of Rigby Street and Johnston Ave/US Highway 78. The Mims family donated this land to the town to be developed as a small nature park for the community. South Carolina Department of Transportation awarded the town of Reevesville with a Beautification grant in 2004 to develop this park. The grant was approved for $61,511.50; part of the deal required the town to provide 20% of the grant, or $12,302.30. Reevesville also received $5,000 in grant money from Dorchester County for the development of this

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268 “Ibid.”
park in August 2007. The official dedication of Mims Magnolia Park occurred on October 12, 2008.

National Register Qualification

A goal within the 2000 Reevesville Comprehensive Plan is to preserve and to maintain all historic structures in town. The Reevesville Town Council is currently working to identify and register extant structures that qualify for nomination to the National Register. This history report and historic resources survey marks the start of the project. So far, approximately 28 structures/sites are designated as historic. It has been decided to nominate all of these properties under one National Register District designation. These contributing buildings have retained their historic integrity and also satisfy the requirements of national register listing; all can be traced to the period of significance in the town, 1875-1930. The Bank of Reevesville building is eligible to the National Register as a single structure; this is an option if the district designation is not accepted. The process to identify these historic resources began in 2007, led by Mayor Paul Wimberly and Councilman Ann Irick.

269 Paul Wimberly, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume 1: Timeline* (Reevesville, South Carolina, 2007).

XV. CONCLUSION

The history and historic buildings present in Reevesville today, reflect the economic affects of the railroad industry. Although settled in 1793, Reevesville did not form as a unified community until the 1830’s with the development of the Charleston to Hamburg railroad line. As a necessary stop for the steam engine, Reevesville became more populated and experienced an increase in trade. During the Civil War, the train industry waned, which directly inhibited the growth of the Reevesville community. It was only after Reconstruction, that the town experienced a modest economic boom and increased development in response to the growth of the railroad industry.

The period of significance in Reevesville, South Carolina, dates from 1875-1930. This 55-year span correlates to the first date of incorporation as a town in Colleton County and with the height and decline of the railroad industry. The construction of the Railroad depot in 1880 signified that the railroad company considered Reevesville a critical import/export stop. The fact that most extant historic buildings in Reevesville today date to this period also indicates that the economy thrived during this time. Documentation of nine general stores within the Reevesville town limits in 1905-1910 speaks to the volume of railroad passengers and visitors. Not only can the railroad be credited with forming the location of the town, it also indirectly affected the layout of the streets, the placement of the houses and the construction of the buildings.
In the 1930’s, the automobile supplanted the railroad. This halted the railroad industry and specifically stymied the Reevesville economy. Overtime, the depot was decommissioned and today the train only passes through the town as it travels to more industry-oriented communities. As a result, the economy in town is now dependent on farming and employment in surrounding communities. Government and private companies such as banking, education and healthcare have moved to neighboring towns. The post office, town hall/fire station, churches and small businesses still function within the town limits. Despite these economic shifts, the town has sustained its population and moderate growth. Within the last few decades, Reevesville experienced an increase in the built environment, as construction of residential homes expanded both within the town core and near the town borders.

Through the research process, forgotten or lost information was located. The most critical discovery involved validating the myth that Grimes’ or Grimestown, in some variation, was the earliest name for the community. Another find involved the three different dates of incorporation for the town, 1875, 1891 and 1905. Only the 1905 date had been confirmed. It has also been determined that the oldest church in town is the predominantly black congregation of St. Matthews. Although the church building is not original, the congregation has actively worshipped on the site since 1868. The early schools in Reevesville were also in question. In speaking with J. L. Heaton, Jr., it was mentioned that a small one-room schoolhouse was on his
property, 100 Main Street, at one time. Through deed research it was confirmed that a school did exist at this site. Additional discrepancies between the various schools in and around Reevesville were satisfied by information found in the School Directories. Questions still exist on the date of construction for the no longer existing Reevesville School, which possibly dates to 1911 or 1914. Other findings include previous street names, the date the bank closed and early postal history.

The creation of a “Reevesville Historic District,” will honor buildings and sites from the most prosperous time in the history of the town, 1875-1930. The historic resources survey in Appendix A designates 28 properties/sites as historic within the Reevesville Town Limits. The Historic District Map locates these properties within a compact downtown core. The structures represent vernacular rural architecture of Dorchester County within the 1875-1930 time frame. They satisfy Criteria A and C of the National Register Criterion for Evaluation. Twenty non-contributing buildings are also included since they are located on infill lots next to older structures. A future goal for this historic district is to have it listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to its local significance to Dorchester County. The current town council, led by Mayor Paul Wimberly is intent on achieving this.

Reevesville in 2012 has not altered significantly from its early formation in the mid-19th century. The industry, town core, family names, train, and some buildings and cemeteries all remain. Reevesville is a significant cultural landscape because it is representative of the multitude of small agrarian based communities in
Dorchester County and the whole of South Carolina, as its history and present situation are similar. The churches, schools, banks, post office, and residential structures are all examples of rural culture in this county. The preservation of these rural communities is necessary since development and abandonment often destroys their integrity. Although the town has not grown considerably, the formation of a historic downtown core will preserve this rural character in the face of future change and will help the community better appreciate their past. New growth will be encouraged within the historic core but it will not detract from existing structures.

The current residents and town council are proud of the history and current status of the Reevesville community. In fact, a critical goal of the Reevesville Town council is to maintain this small town demographic while focusing on town beautification and preservation. The desire to enhance the quality of life for current residents in the community has spurred the development of recreational sites, town events and plans to protect cultural resources. Although this small town way of life is not for all, to the residents of Reevesville it has proved to be, “An Ideal Town in which to live.”
APPENDICES
Appendix A: Historic Resources Survey of Reevesville
TOWN OF REEVESVILLE
Historic Resources Survey

Reevesville, South Carolina
I. PROJECT SUMMARY

Name of Survey

Town of Reevesville Historic Resources Survey, Reevesville, South Carolina

Boundaries of Survey Area

The survey area included all historic buildings/sites within the period of significance, 1875-1930, in the Reevesville town limits. A historic district boundary line was drawn around these properties. The historic district boundary line was redrawn to consolidate the area of the historic core. The irregular boundary includes the north side of US Highway 78 (Johnston Avenue) as the northernmost limit, the east side of Rigby Street as the easternmost limit, the south side of Church Street and one property on Whetsell Street as the southernmost limit and the west side of Reeves Street & Main Street as the westernmost limit.

Number of Properties Surveyed

There were 28 contributing properties and 20 non-contributing properties surveyed.

Area Surveyed

The initial survey area included all buildings/sites within the 1.6 square miles that comprise the Reevesville town limits.
Surveyor

Stefanie Marasco-Student, *Master of Science in Historic Preservation*,

*Clemson University/College of Charleston*

Beginning and Ending Dates of Survey

This survey began with the writing of a comprehensive town history on August 2011. The survey process began October 2011. Both the comprehensive history and the historic resources survey were completed May 9, 2012.
II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this survey is to locate the historic resources within the town limits of Reevesville, South Carolina, and to designate a historic district boundary line. Many of the buildings/sites selected were from a reconnaissance survey completed in 1997 (FIGURE A1). Preservation Consultants, Inc. completed this survey for the Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resource Survey.

Reevesville, South Carolina, wishes to preserve its rural character. The identification of the historic structures with remaining integrity, will allow for the development of a future preservation plan for the community. The overall goal is to list this eligible district to the National Register of Historic Places.
III. Survey Methodology

The Reevesville, South Carolina, historic resources survey began after the completion of the comprehensive history of the town. Once the history was known, the historic context and a period of significance, 1875-1930, could be defined. The earlier completed reconnaissance-level survey of the town was used as a basis to begin the intensive-level survey. The survey process followed the guidelines set by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in their manual, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*.

Historic resource surveys serve many purposes. In general, they are conducted for preservation planning purposes to locate historical resources, buildings, and/or landscapes within a given area and then to implement a future plan for their protection. Often, a preservation plan is required for Section 106 Review purposes or to nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places. This survey is for a future National Register nomination. The contributing properties included within the Reevesville Historic District satisfy Criterion A and C of the National Register Criterion for Evaluation.\(^{271}\) Most of the buildings/sites are associated with the prosperity of the railroad industry (criterion A), and the design of the structures is a result of vernacular farmhouse architecture evident in many

rural towns/hamlets in Dorchester County (Criterion C). The Reevesville Historic District is of local significance.

The literature review process was the initial step in completing this survey. It produced informative guides that showed how to complete a successful survey. The guides were of the national and state level, while local level examples were referenced. National Register Bulletin No. 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning by the National Park Service defined a survey as a process of identifying and gathering data on a community’s historic resources. It also defined a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology and culture. This placed the historic resource survey in perspective on the national level, but the primary guide used was the Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This document included South Carolina State-specific information related to historic resource surveys. The following bullet points are sections of the survey manual that were specifically relevant to this historic resource survey:

1. The purpose of this survey is “for planning, to identify and evaluate historic properties within a specific geographic area as a basis for further preservation activity and integration of cultural and historic resources into comprehensive planning efforts (p. 6).”


Tasks involved in the Historic Resource Survey (HRS) are: planning, fieldwork, development of site inventories, research, data organization and preparation of the survey report.

Questions were addressed: Why is the survey being conducted? What information must result? Who will use the survey information?

Specific guidelines for recording properties in Reevesville include (p.9): properties with architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction or building type. Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in history. Properties that convey evidence of a community's historical pattern of development such as institutional buildings and churches. Historical cemeteries, burial grounds and agricultural fields may also be considered.

Guidelines for establishing integrity were addressed (p.10): A property must retain its historic appearance and character. Such a property conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. The qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association are critical and several of these must exist for integrity to be present.

Initial steps in the survey process include: Background research, site number assignments and survey forms (p. 12).

Information was recorded based on an intensive survey, which includes a more in depth study of each property. This differs from the reconnaissance survey, which records a minimum level of information about a property.

Sections to be in each intensive survey form were included (p. 12-28).

Photographs were taken of all facades of historic structures including oblique views. Important architectural details were individually photographed. A Digital camera, Canon Power Shot SX 210, was used for all photographs. The policy for digital photographs was followed (p.32).

A final report for the planning survey was organized according to the guidelines on p. 35.
Locally, examples of historic resource surveys such as the *Dorchester County Historic Resources Survey* and example surveys from the SHPO website at http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov were analyzed. The general format of this survey conformed to the standards of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. The information gathered for the survey work was based on site visits, deed research, and oral histories.

The historic buildings and sites were surveyed to reveal their construction date, architectural and historical significance, construction materials, and design elements. The most helpful resources used to delineate this information were from plats, oral histories and prior written knowledge. If elements were unknown or questionable, they were designated as such. Pictures were taken of all facades including oblique views. Pictures of significant architectural details were also included under that section. Site numbers for each property were provided by the SHPO. Additionally, a brief chain of title was added to some survey forms; this diverged from the original format. An overall parcel map with the historic property designated in yellow was added at the end of each form. The list of historic resources in Reevesville included in Figure A.1 shows the updated status of all properties as of the February 1997 survey. Changes are highlighted in blue and red while writing in black represents no change to the original survey. The list in Figure A.2 includes the current extant historic properties encompassed within the Historic District Boundary as of February 2012.
Multiple properties from the February 1997 list were not designated on the list for various reasons such as: no longer existing, moved, not located, and too far from the historic core. Five properties were added to the 2012 list. Four of the properties included in the February 2012 survey are uninhabitable. While their condition is poor, they still retain a high level of integrity, as the original exterior materials and style are all evident. The properties at 421 Rigby Street and 415 Whetsell Street are no longer included in the historic resources survey. This is because of their location at the town limits, away from the historic core. At one time, historic buildings surrounded the property at 421 Rigby Street, but they have since been demolished. The integrity of the 421 Rigby Street house is also questionable due to a recent remodel. St. Matthews Baptist Church graveyard is not included because the earliest tombstone dates to 1943; this is 13 years from the period of significance for the proposed historic district. There are two other earlier known cemeteries for this church, but they are on property far from the downtown historic core. The St. Matthews Church graveyard at 6710 Johnston Avenue could be included if it can be proven that there were perhaps earlier wooden headstones.

The final step in the survey process, involved creating a historic district boundary map. Once all known historic properties were surveyed, their location was labeled on a map (Figure A.3). The designated historic district includes 28 contributing historic properties and 20 non-contributing properties (Figure A.5). Only one historic property, Magnolia Cemetery, is far from the district as it is a
The historic cemetery that is the resting place for significant members of the community. The 20 non-contributing properties are primarily located on infill lots adjacent to historic properties. The proposed district boundary includes 58 percent contributing to 42 percent non-contributing buildings/sites (Figure A.7).

This survey report will assist the town council in their application for a National Register Historic District nomination. If the nomination is accepted, the town will be eligible for federal grant programs as well as federal, state and local tax incentives for historic properties.
1997 Historic Resources in Reevesville, South Carolina

Properties listed are from a reconnaissance survey completed by Preservation Consultants, Inc., for the Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey in February 1997. Changes have been made as of January 2012, and are highlighted in red and blue. The new list of the 28 contributing and 20 non-contributing properties is included in the February 2012 survey list that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Condition/Extant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whetsell St</td>
<td>Magnolia Cemetery</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>c. 1911</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415 Whetsell St</td>
<td>Murch &amp; Lena Walters Moorer House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1870</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection of Grimes town Rd. &amp; Whetsell St</td>
<td>Reevesville Methodist Church Graveyard</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>c. 1888</td>
<td>Church no longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Church St</td>
<td>William Price Johnston House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 Church St</td>
<td>The J. W. &amp; Lucille Smith House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 Church St</td>
<td>Wieters (Appleby) House &amp; Store</td>
<td>Store &amp; Residence</td>
<td>c. 1910 (Pre 1860, possibly 1793?)</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 Reeves St</td>
<td>Charles R. &amp; Mildred Fairey Council House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211 Reeves St</td>
<td>Frank Rivers House</td>
<td>Duplex Residence</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Reeves St</td>
<td>Maggie Appleby Gleason House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Reeves St</td>
<td>John Heyward &amp; Dycie Berry Clark House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Main St</td>
<td>Heaton House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Main St</td>
<td>Hamp &amp; Mattie Bryant McAlhany House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 Main St</td>
<td>John Heaton House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main St</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>Not Located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Main St</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Barbershop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Main St #2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Smokehouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Main St #3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mule Shed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Name/Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>Pink &amp; Maggie Smoak Reeves House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6807 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>Crady &amp; Gena McAlhaney House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>Extant; Moved from Rigby Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6742 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigby St</td>
<td>Reevesville School</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>c. 1914</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston Ave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1895</td>
<td>Not located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6710 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>St. Matthews Baptist Church Graveyard</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>c. 1940's</td>
<td>1 of 3 graveyards for this congregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 Rigby St</td>
<td>Perry Bennett Judy House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 Rigby St</td>
<td>Perry Judy Country Store</td>
<td>Office/Store facing Judy St.</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421 Rigby St</td>
<td>Judge William Moorer House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1930</td>
<td>Extant; too far from historic core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 Rigby St</td>
<td>Reevesville Baptist Church Graveyard</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>c. 1836</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320 Rigby St</td>
<td>S. C. Representative Hubert Smoak House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c.1895</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dick Knight House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c.1895</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219 Rigby St</td>
<td>The Mims' House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c.1915</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dr. Dick Johnston's Office</td>
<td>Office/Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1935</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 Rigby St</td>
<td>D. M. Baxter House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c.1880</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigby St</td>
<td>Rigby Building</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>c. 1930</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109 Rigby St</td>
<td>Bank of Reevesville</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>c. 1906</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Rigby St</td>
<td>Joe &amp; Bertha Bryant House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1888</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigby St</td>
<td>Reevesville Depot</td>
<td>Depot</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>Extant (Only Freight Station exists)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dan Kizer &amp; Dennis Hutto Early Mercantile Store</td>
<td>Store/Seed House</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>Rigby Boarding House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>Maggie &amp; Lily A. Rigby House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A.1: Original reconnaissance survey with updates.
- **Black**: No changes to the 1997 survey
- **Red**: Changes made to the original reconnaissance survey list by Stefanie Marasco
- **Blue**: Questions to be answered
2012 Historic Resources in Reevesville

This is the updated list of the 48 contributing and non-contributing properties listed in the survey. These are current extant properties in Reevesville, South Carolina. This list is dated February 2012 and differs from the original survey of February 1997. Modern buildings located within the Reevesville Historic District boundary are included as non-contributing buildings.

**Contributing Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Condition?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1193</td>
<td>Whetsell St</td>
<td>Magnolia Cemetery</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>c. 1911</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1194</td>
<td>Intersection of Grimes town Rd &amp; Whetsell St</td>
<td>Reevesville Methodist Church Graveyard</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>c. 1888</td>
<td>Church no longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1197</td>
<td>102 Church St</td>
<td>Wieters (Appleby) House &amp; Store</td>
<td>Store &amp; Residence</td>
<td>Pre 1860 (possibly 1793)</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1197.01</td>
<td>104 Church St</td>
<td>The J. W. &amp; Lucille Smith Home</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1197.02</td>
<td>106 Church St</td>
<td>William Price Johnston House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1198</td>
<td>101 Reeves St</td>
<td>Charles R. &amp; Mildred Fairey Council House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>106 Reeves St</td>
<td>John Heyward &amp; Dycie Berry Clark House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201.01</td>
<td>100 Main St #1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Barbershop</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201.02</td>
<td>100 Main St #2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Smokehouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201.03</td>
<td>100 Main St #3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mule Shed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>106 Main St</td>
<td>Heaton House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1207</td>
<td>107 Main St</td>
<td>Hamp &amp; Mattie Bryant McAlhany House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>Extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>111 Main St</td>
<td>John Heaton House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>405 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>Pink &amp; Maggie Smoak Reeves House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>6742 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Uninhabitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213.01</td>
<td>6807 Johnston Ave</td>
<td>Crady &amp; Gena McAlhany House</td>
<td>Single Family Res</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>Extant; Moved from Rigby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Number</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Rigby St</td>
<td>Reevesville Train Depot Depot</td>
<td>Extant (Only Freight Station exists)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216.01</td>
<td>103 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dan Kizer &amp; Dennis Hutto Early Mercantile Store Store</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216.02</td>
<td>107 Rigby St</td>
<td>Joe &amp; Bertha Bryant House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216.03</td>
<td>109 Rigby St</td>
<td>Bank of Reevesville Commercial</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1217</td>
<td>201 Rigby St</td>
<td>D. M. Baxter House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218</td>
<td>213 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dr. Dick Johnston's Office Office/Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218.01</td>
<td>219 Rigby St</td>
<td>The Mims' House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>301 Rigby St</td>
<td>Dick Knight House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>320 Rigby St</td>
<td>S. C. Representative Hubert Smoak House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>400 Rigby St</td>
<td>Reevesville Baptist Church Graveyard Graveyard</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228</td>
<td>108 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>W. A. Rigby House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>114 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>Rigby Boarding House Single Family Res</td>
<td>Extant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Contributing Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1195</td>
<td>100 Rigby Street</td>
<td>Grace Point Church Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1196</td>
<td>101 Rigby Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>103 Reeves Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>102 Main Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>101 Main Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>103 Main Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>105 Main Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>109 Main Street</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>Land, Parcel #0311500041.000</td>
<td>Single Family Residential &amp; Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6807 Johnston Avenue</td>
<td>Cotton Gin compound</td>
<td>Limited Commercial Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6800 Johnston Avenue</td>
<td>Reevesville Town Hall &amp; Fire Station</td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park, Parcel#0311500063.000</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6779 Johnston Avenue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Parcel#0311500081.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park, Parcel#0311500074.000</td>
<td>Mims’ Park</td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 Rigby Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel#0311500068.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 Rigby Street</td>
<td>Reevesville Post Office</td>
<td>Town Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Parcel#0311500064.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A.2: Updated 2012 List.
30 Extant Historic Properties within Period of Significance, 1875-1930

FIGURE A.3: ALL 30 HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN REEVESVILLE TOWN LIMITS.
KEY TO 30 EXTANT HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

This map depicts all extant historic resources within the years 1875-1930 in the Reevesville town limits. Two properties, 421 Rigby Street and 415 Whetsell Street, were excluded from the final historic district boundaries. Property 421 Rigby Street (W) is located far from the historic core and its integrity is comprised. Property 415 Whetsell Street (Q) is far from the historic core and is scheduled to be demolished.

### Key for All 30 Historic Buildings/Sites within Period of Significance, 1875-1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Assessor #</th>
<th>Building Zoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100 Main St. #1 (Barbershop)</td>
<td>0311500052.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100 Main St. #2 (Smokehouse)</td>
<td>0311500052.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100 Main St. #3 (Mule Shed)</td>
<td>0311500052.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>101 Reeves St.</td>
<td>0311500059.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>102 Church St.</td>
<td>0430300021.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>104 Church St.</td>
<td>0430300012.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>106 Church St.</td>
<td>0430300012.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>103 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500011.000</td>
<td>1 Unit Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>107 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500011.000</td>
<td>1 Unit Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>109 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500011.000</td>
<td>1 Unit Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Train Depot</td>
<td>0311500011.000</td>
<td>1 Unit Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>106 Main St.</td>
<td>0311500050.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>106 Reeves St.</td>
<td>0430300022.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>107 Main St.</td>
<td>0311500028.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>108 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>0311500045.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>114 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>0311500040.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>111 Main St.</td>
<td>0311500042.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>201 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500010.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>213 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500054.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>219 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500054.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>301 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500009.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>320 Rigby St.</td>
<td>0311500021.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>405 Johnston Ave.</td>
<td>0311500058.000</td>
<td>1 Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>415 Whetsell St.</td>
<td>0430300025.000</td>
<td>1 Rural Residential Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Reevesville Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery</td>
<td>0430300015.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>6742 Johnston Ave.</td>
<td>0311500007.000</td>
<td>1 Residential Medium Density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>6807 Johnston Ave (House)</td>
<td>0311500039.000</td>
<td>Limited Commercial District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Magnolia Cemetery</td>
<td>0430300017.000</td>
<td>Rural Residential Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>400 Rigby Street</td>
<td>0311500047.000</td>
<td>Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>421 Rigby Street</td>
<td>0310000007.000</td>
<td>1 Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A.4: Key for overall historic properties in Reevesville.
48 Contributing & Non-contributing Properties within Proposed Historic District Boundary

Reevesville, South Carolina

FIGURE A.5: PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT WITH CONTRIBUTING & NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS/SITES.
**KEY TO 48 CONTRIBUTING & NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

This map depicts the Reevesville Historic District within the town limits.

| Key for Contributing & Non-contributing Buildings/Sites within Proposed Historic District |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 28 Contributing Properties (58% Contributing) | 20 Non-contributing Properties (42% Non-Contributing) |
| **Letter** | **Address** | **Assessor #** | **Building Type** | **Letter** | **Address** | **Assessor #** | **Building Type** |
| A | 100 Main St.#1 (Barbershop) | 0311500052.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 1 | 100 Main St. | 0311500052.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| A | 100 Main St.#2 (Smokehouse) | 0311500052.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 2 | 101 Main St. | 0311500048.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| A | 100 Main St.#3 (Mule Shed) | 0311500052.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 3 | 103 Main St. | 0311500080.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| B | 101 Reeves St. | 0311500059.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 4 | 105 Main St. | 03115.00027.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| C | 102 Church St. | 0430300021.000 or 0430300012.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 5 | 109 Main St. | 0311500032.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| D | 104 Church St. | 0430300012.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 6 | Land | 0311500041.000 | 1 Single Family Residential & 1 Town Center |
| D | 106 Church St. | 0430300012.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 7 | 103 Reeves St. | 0311500061.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| E | 103 Rigby St. | 0311500011.000 | 1 Unit Town Center | 8 | 100 Rigby St. (Grace Point Church) | 0430300028.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| E | 107 Rigby St. | 0311500011.000 | 1 Unit Town Center | 9 | 101 Rigby St. | 0430300014.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| E | 109 Rigby St. | 0311500011.000 | 1 Unit Town Center | 10 | Land | 0311500064.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| E | Train Depot | 0311500011.000 | 1 Unit Town Center | 11 | 108 Rigby St. (Post Office) | 0311500049.000 | 1 Town Center |
| F | 106 Main St. | 0311500050.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 12 | N/A | 0311500068.000 | 1 Town Center |
| G | 106 Reeves St. | 0430300022.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 13 | 210 Rigby St. | 0311500029.000 | 1 Town Center |
| H | 107 Main St. | 0311500028.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 14 | Mims Park | 0311500074.000 | 1 Town Center |
| I | 108 Railroad Ave. | 0311500045.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 15 | 102 Main St. | 0311500051.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| J | 114 Railroad Ave. | 0311500040.000 | 1 Single Family Residential | 16 | 6779 Johnston Ave. | 0311500012.000 | 1 Town Center |
| K | 111 Main St. | 0311500042.000 | 1 Town Center | 17 | 6800 Johnston Ave. (Town Hall & Fire Station) | 0311500072.000 | 1 Town Center |
| L | 201 Rigby St. | 0311500010.000 | 1 Town Center | 18 | Park | 0311500063.000 | 1 Town Center |
| M | 213 Rigby St. | 0311500054.000 | 1 Town Center | 19 | 6807 Johnston Ave (Cotton Gin) | 0311500039.000 | Limited Commercial Residential |
| M | 219 Rigby St. | 0311500054.000 | 1 Town Center | 20 | Land | 0311500081.000 | 1 Town Center |
| N | 301 Rigby St. | 0311500009.000 | 1 Town Center |
| O | 320 Rigby St. | 0311500021.000 | 1 Town Center |
| P | 405 Johnston Ave. | 0311500058.000 | 1 Town Center |
| R | Reevesville Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery | 0430300015.000 | 1 Single Family Residential |
| S | 6742 Johnston Ave. | 0311500007.000 | 1 Residential Medium Density |
| T | 6807 Johnston Ave (House) | 0311500039.000 | Limited Commercial District |
| U | Magnolia Cemetery | 0430300017.000 | Rural Residential Restricted |
| V | 400 Rigby Street | 0311500047.000 | Town Center |

Figure A.6: Key for Proposed Historic District with contributing & non-contributing buildings/sites.
FIGURE A.7: AERIAL VIEW OF PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT WITH 48 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS/SITES.
IV. SURVEY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
### Intensive Survey Form

#### Identification

**Historic Name:** Magnolia Cemetery  
**Common Name:** Magnolia Cemetery  
**Address/Location:** Located on the west side of Whetsell Street  
**City:** Reevesville  
**County:** Dorchester  
**Vicinity of:** N/A  
**Quadrangle Name:** Reevesville (no. 420)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private</td>
<td>1 Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Corporate</td>
<td>2 Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 City</td>
<td>3 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 County</td>
<td>4 Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Use</th>
<th>Current Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Multi Dwelling</td>
<td>2 Multi dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 commercial</td>
<td>3 commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Other: Cemetery</td>
<td>4 Other: Cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:**  
1 **Eligible**  
2 Not Eligible  
3 Contributes to Eligible District  
4 Contributes to Listed District  
5 Listed  
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection  
7 Removed from NR

**Other Designation:**

#### Property Description

1. **Description of site:**
   - Cemetery is located directly off Whetsell Street
   - It contains historic as well as modern headstones, footstones, and plaques
   - The cemetery is located in between two unpaved driveways. The driveways run on the north and south sides.
   - Headstones face east
   - Five large magnolia trees are located at the entry of the cemetery
   - Two benches each labeled with dedications are closest to the street before the magnolias

2. **Number of Headstones:** Approximately 89

3. **Oldest Headstones:** circa 1911

4. **Newest Headstone:** 2011

5. **Significant Figures Buried:** Appleby family

6. **Date Founded:** c. 1929 based on deed research

7. **Another part was annexed in 1937 per the stone marker (depicted below)**
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Deed; Plat 13-102</td>
<td>7/20/1929</td>
<td>Estate of J. R. Heaton</td>
<td>Magnolia Cemetery Care of Patricia Walters</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1.1 Acres</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: Magnolia Cemetery

WEST VIEW

MODERN HEADSTONES

APPLEBY FAMILY

JOHN MORGAN APPLEBY
BORN SEPT 14 1876 DIED
JAN. 2, 1915

EAST VIEW, BACK SIDE OF CEMETERY
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
**Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905  
(803) 896-6100

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Reevesville Methodist Church & Graveyard  
Common Name: Reevesville Methodist Cemetery  
Address/Location: Southeast corner of Whetsell Street & Grimes Town Road/Church St.  
City: Reevesville  
County: Dorchester  
Vicinity of: N/A  
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (No. 420)

Ownership:  
1. Private  
2. Corporate  
3. City  
4. County  
5. State  
6. Federal  
7. Unknown/Other

Category:  
1. Building  
2. Site  
3. Structure  
4. Object

Historical Use:  
1. single dwelling  
2. Multi Dwelling  
3. commercial  
4. Other: Church & Graveyard

Current Use:  
1. single dwelling  
2. Multi dwelling  
3. commercial  
4. Other: Graveyard

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:  
1. Eligible  
2. Not Eligible  
3. Contributes to Eligible District  
4. Contributes to Listed District  
5. Listed  
6. Determined Eligible/Owner Objection  
7. Removed from NR

Other Designation:  

**Property Description**

1. Description of site:
   - A church was situated in the middle of the graveyard but is no longer extant; an empty space still exists in the center of the graveyard where the church used to be
   - It contains historic as well as modern headstones, footstones, plaques, and mausoleums
   - Headstones face east and west
   - Surrounded by a chain link fence

2. Number of Headstones: Approximately 45
3. Oldest Headstones: circa 1888
4. Newest Headstone: Located in the Pink Mausoleum

5. Significant Families Buried: Rigby, Knight, Council, Whetsell, Street, Johnston

6. Date Founded: c.1888
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Historical Information:

Transcription of oldest headstone:

   In Memoriam

   Charles Robert Council

   Born in Bladin County N.C.
   May 11, 1822
   Died in Reevesville, S.C.
   Dec. 21, 1888

   He joined the M.E. Church
   In early life and lived a
   Consistent member of the same
   Faithful and true in every
   Relation of life having spent
   His life in the service of God
   And in the Interest of Humanity.
   He fell asleep in Jesus to await
   The resurrection of the just.
   “Blessed are the dead,
   who die in the Lord.”

Early Church Buildings:

Original Reevesville Methodist Episcopal Church Circa 1888. It was destroyed in 1926.

Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colleton books 3-361 &amp; 0006-160. Deed refers to a Plat book pg.37 and the Company's plat book pg. 39 ½. Also No. 16 on the plat of the Town of Reeves or Reevesville made by A. W. Canadeux (a copy in company plat books)</td>
<td>3/15/1872</td>
<td>SC Railroad Company</td>
<td>Church-Reevesville Methodist (C. R. Council, H. P. Appleby, B. B. Berry Trustees)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>0.46 Acres. Bound North by Church St.; West by Whetsell St.; on other sides by lots belonging to SC Railroad. Measures 150’ on each side and is square</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>Land: A church must be built within 2 years or the property reverts back to SC Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book N-344 and Colleton Records books 6-160</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Peter Martineau &amp; A. Black</td>
<td>SC Railroad</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: Reevesville Methodist Church Graveyard

FRONT GATE ENTRY

REAR VIEW OF THE GRAVEYARD

GRAVESTONE OF ANNA TELULU MINUS

MAUSOLEUM CONTAINS THE MOST RECENT BURIAL
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Intensive Survey Form
Identification
Historic Name: Wieters Lot
Common Name: Appleby House & Store
Address/Location: 102 Church Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (No. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
5 State 6 Federal 0 Unknown/Other
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling
3 commercial 4 Other; Mixed Use
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling
3 commercial 4 Other; Not Habitable
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District 5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection 7 Removed from NR
Other Designation:
Property Description
Construction Date: Pre 1860 (some say 1793)
Alteration Date: Possibly 1890's
Commercial Form:
Stories: 1 1 Story 2 1 ½ Stories 3 2 Stories
4 2 ½ Stories 5 3 Stories 0 Other:
Construction Method:
1 Masonry 2 Frame 3 Log 4 Steel 0 Other:
Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other:
6 Stucco 12 Marble
Foundation:
1 Not Visible 5 Stuccoed Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Brick 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:
Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Tin
Porch Features
Width: Store: 75" deep by 296" wide; House: 97" deep by 175" wide
Shape: Pedimented Gable
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1197

Significant Architectural Features:
- Hand hewn wood beams on the store structure
- Wrought Iron hardware on shutters said to be made in Reevesville
- Decorative bargeboards on pediment of residential building only

Alterations:
- It is said that the residential building was constructed after the store building, most-likely during the Victorian era (1890's)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information
Historical Information: Lillian H. Harley, late Reevesville Historian, claimed that this is a hand hewn structure constructed with pegs. She says that it appears on a plat to John Valentine Taylor in 1793. This plat is believed to have been located with no structures on it. Lillian Harley also refers to a resurvey plat from January 12, 1860 made by W. C. Griffith, D. S. This plat has not been located but apparently it depicts three houses including this property. This is thought to be the oldest structure in Reevesville.

Source of Information:
- Deed Books
- See Plat 15-237
Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7658-258</td>
<td>1/4/2010</td>
<td>Estate of Nellie May Reeves</td>
<td>David Durham Reeves, Jr.</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution</td>
<td>Bound N by Southern Railway and Main St; E by lot of Lizzie Smith; S by lot of Almira Eberhardt; W by West Street and lot of C. R. Council Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td>House and Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0308-151</td>
<td>4/4/1977</td>
<td>Estate of David D. Reeves, Sr.</td>
<td>Nellie Mae Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>House and Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-213</td>
<td>9/28/1946</td>
<td>John H. Clark, Jr.</td>
<td>David D. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Known as Wieters Lot; Buildings &amp; land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-219</td>
<td>6/18/1925</td>
<td>Auzley C. Anderson</td>
<td>John H. Clark, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-188; 26-158; Plat by W. C. Griffith 3/11/18 73in deed book 15-237</td>
<td>4/14/1925</td>
<td>David Earl Appleby</td>
<td>Auzley C. Anderson (nee Appleby)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Known as Wieters lot, containing ½ acre. Bound N by Southern Railway and Main Street; E by lot now or formerly of Lizzie Smith, S by part of the same but now or formerly owned by Mrs. Elaine Eberhardt &amp; W by West Street or C. R. Council.</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; Lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference from deed</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parties</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Consideration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-78 (Colleton Records)</td>
<td>3/11/1872</td>
<td>David C. Whetsell</td>
<td>William J. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>½ Acre. Bound N by S.C. Railroad; E by a lot of Lewis Brothers; S by a part of the same lot now owned by James Hill and W by a Street and C. R. Councils lot as a plat will show</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-115; 2-77 (Colleton records)</td>
<td>3/2/1870</td>
<td>John W. Hamlet</td>
<td>James H. Parker</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Land &amp; Dwelling House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77 (Colleton records)</td>
<td>John W. Hamlet</td>
<td>Joseph Dukes</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77 (Colleton records)</td>
<td>William J. Walters</td>
<td>Joseph Dukes</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77 (Colleton records)</td>
<td>Shadrack Walters</td>
<td>William J. Walters</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 102 Church Street

NORTH FACADE

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

EAST FACADE
Interior Photographs: 102 Church Street

INTERIOR FRONT DOOR OF SHOP SIDE

INSIDE CEILING OF SHOP WITH OPENING FOR A STOVE

WIDE CEILING BOARDS

INTERIOR ROOM OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE

INTERIOR FIREPLACE ON THE RESIDENTIAL SIDE OF BUILDING. IT HAS FALLEN IN.
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELP_04/VIEWER.HTM


Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco, Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: The J. W. & Lucille Smith Home and Early Boarding House

Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 104 Church Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (No. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other: Mixed Use
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other: Under restoration

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributed to Eligible District 4 Contributed to Listed District
5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:___________________________

Property Description

Construction Date: Ca. 1880 Stories: 1 1 Story 2 1 ½ Stories 3 2 Stories 4 2 ½ Stories 5 3 Stories 0 Other:
Alteration Date: N/A 0 Other:___________________________
Commercial Form: N/A Construction Method: 1 Masonry 2 Frame 3 Log 4 Steel 5 Other:

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H 2 Square 7 Octagonal 3 L 8 Irregular 4 T 0 Other:___________________________
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 4 Flashboard 10 Stone Veneer
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 6 Stucco 12 Marble 17 Other:___________________________

Roof Features
Shape: Hip 1 Not Visible 2 Brick Pier 3 Brick Pier with Fill 4 Brick 5 Stucco Masonry 9 Slab Construction
Materials: Pressed Metal 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
Shingles & tin standing seam 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement

Porch Features
Width: 105” deep by 428” wide 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:___________________________
Shape: Shed roof
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**<br><br>**Intensive Survey Form**<br><br>**Significant Architectural Features:**<br>- Pressed Tin Shingles<br>- 6 over 6 windows<br>- Original pillars on rear porch<br>- Represents Victorian architecture in rural South Carolina<br><br>**Alterations:**<br>- 2012: The front porch was redone with a new standing seam tin roof, new pillars and flooring.<br>- 2012: New, 1 over 1 windows were installed<br><br>**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A<br><br>**Historical Information**<br>*Historical Information:* This building served as an early boarding house. Some of the teachers who taught at the Reevesville school boarded here such as Emily Reeves in 1940.<br><br>**Source of Information:**<br>- Oral History by Anne Irick
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-425 Colleton</td>
<td>11/24/1873</td>
<td>Lucille or lizzie Smith &amp; J. Walter Smith</td>
<td>Sold at Auction and bought by Durham Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record; Reference s a plat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Brothers (Merchant)</td>
<td>Ruth Brothers</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by So.Ca. Railroad; E by a lot owned by James W. Heaton; S by W. C. Griffith; W by L. Howard and E. W. Eberhardt</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-367 Colleton</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. C. &amp; E. M. Griffith</td>
<td>Elizabeth Brothers</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>11 ¼ Acres. At Reeves Station. Part of the Estate of Shadrack Walters and Bound N by a lot owned by said Elizabeth Brothers; E by N. E. and D. C. Whetsell lot and W. C. Griffith Land; S by W. C. Griffith; W by Bear Branch and W. P. Appleby land as a plat represents</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deed Book</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 104 Church Street

NORTH FACADE

EAST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

OUTBUILDING

SOUTH FACADE
Interior Photographs: 104 Church Street

CENTER HALL VIEW

INTERIOR FIREPLACE ON FIRST FLOOR

STAIR VIEW

SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM
Site Plan:

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: William Price Johnston House
Common Name: Durham Reeves House
Address/Location: 106 Church Street
City: Reevesville                                                                 County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no.420)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Historical Use</th>
<th>Current Use</th>
<th>SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private</td>
<td>1 Building</td>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Corporate</td>
<td>2 Site</td>
<td>2 Multi Dwelling</td>
<td>2 Multi dwelling</td>
<td>Not Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 City</td>
<td>3 Structure</td>
<td>3 commercial</td>
<td>3 commercial</td>
<td>Contributes to Eligible District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 County</td>
<td>4 Object</td>
<td>4 Other: Mixed Use</td>
<td>4 Other: Mixed Use</td>
<td>Determined Eligible/Owner Objection</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Designation</th>
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</table>

Property Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Date: Ca. 1890</th>
<th>Stories:</th>
<th>Construction Method:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alteration Date: N/A</td>
<td>1 1 Story</td>
<td>1 Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Form: N/A</td>
<td>2 1 ½ Stories</td>
<td>2 Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 2 Stories</td>
<td>3 Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 2 ½ Stories</td>
<td>4 Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 3 Stories</td>
<td>0 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Other:</td>
<td>17 Other:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Core Shape:</th>
<th>Exterior Walls:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rectangular</td>
<td>6 H Weatherboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Square</td>
<td>7 Octagonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>8 Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 T</td>
<td>0 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 U</td>
<td>11 Cast-Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Stucco</td>
<td>12 Marble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Features</th>
<th>Foundation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shape: Gable</td>
<td>1 Not Visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials: Asphalt Shingles</td>
<td>2 Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Brick Pier with Fill</td>
<td>7 Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Brick</td>
<td>8 Raised Concrete Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 Raised Basement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Features</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width: 114&quot; deep by 420&quot; Wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape: Shed Roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant Architectural Features:
- Original transom and sidelights around front entry door
- Vernacular rural architecture; one room deep

Alterations:
- Additions to the rear of the structure
- Renovated by current owner Durham Reeves

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information
Historical Information: This house is typical of the vernacular houses in Reevesville. It was originally constructed as one room deep and two rooms wide. Subsequent additions have added square footage.

Source of Information:
- Durham Reeves, present owner
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6155-012; Pat L-073</td>
<td>7/16/2007</td>
<td>Ernestine J. Reeves &amp; Mary J. McCollum &amp; Rachel J. Johnston</td>
<td>Durham Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>3.92 Acres</td>
<td>$145,000</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5825-193</td>
<td>1/28/2005</td>
<td>Estate of Almira Ellen Johnston</td>
<td>Ernestine J. Reeves &amp; Mary J. McCollum &amp; Rachel J. Johnston</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>2.3 acres. Bound NE by Church Street; E by lands of Thelma Berry; SW by lands of Nellie Mae W. Reeves; W &amp; NW by land of Durham Reeves.</td>
<td></td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-209</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. C. Eberhardt</td>
<td>Rachel B. Eberhardt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-81 (Colleton Record Books)</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Charles C. Heaton</td>
<td>Almira Eberhardt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 106 Church Street

NORTH FACADE

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

EAST FACADE

OUTBUILDING/GARAGE
Interior Photographs: 106 Church Street

INTERIOR FIREPLACE

INTERIOR CEILING BOARDS

INTERIOR DOORS
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

PROPERTY OF ALMIRA JOHNSTON

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Charles R & Mildred Fairey Council House
Common Name: Daniel Reeves House
Address/Location: 101 Reeves Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (No. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other: Storage

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: Ca. 1870 Stories: Construction Method:
Alteration Date: N/A 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
Commercial Form: 2 1½ Stories 2 Frame
1 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other: ____________________
0 Other:

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H Exterior Walls:
2 Square 7 Octagonal 1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby
3 L 8 Irregular 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick
4 T 0 Other: ___________ 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer
5 U 11 Cast-Stone 12 Marble
6 Stucco

Roof Features
Shape: Gable Foundation:
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles 5 Stuccoed Masonry Piers 9 Slab Construction
1 Not Visible 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
2 Brick Pier 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:
4 Brick

Porch Features
Width: 100”d by 365” wide
Shape: Hip
Significant Architectural Features:
- Roof Material is Pressed Tin Shingles
- The design of this home is a vernacular rural architecture present in many small towns in Dorchester County. It is similar to the I-house form in that it is one room deep and two full stories with gabled ends.

Alterations:
- Several additions to the rear of this structure have been made over time, most-likely in the 20th century.
- The pressed tin shingles are on the original gable roof and part of the rear addition; Asphalt Shingles are on the porch roof and part of the rear additions.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information
Historical Information: This house is one of the oldest in Reevesville. It is possible that it served as the first post office in town. Charles R. Council is listed as an early postmaster in 1872, and it is probable that at this time he used his home as the post office.

Source of Information:
- Deed Research
- See Plat 15-237
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
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<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7414-247</td>
<td>2/10/2010</td>
<td>Patricia Reeves Et Al</td>
<td>Lillery Fripp</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>2 Acres. Bound N by right of way of Southern Railway-Carolina Division; E by a street known as West St; S and SW by a lot formerly of Mrs. Victoria Reeves and now of J.C. Coney</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6893-92; 7379-352</td>
<td>12/17/2008</td>
<td>Estate of Ruby Frances Hutto Reeves</td>
<td>Patricia R. Reeves, et al</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112-147</td>
<td>2/18/1956</td>
<td>Daniel J. Reeves</td>
<td>Ruby H. Reeves (Wife)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$10 Love &amp; Affection</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-207</td>
<td>6/21/1947</td>
<td>Cecil W. Wolfe</td>
<td>Daniel J. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-270</td>
<td>8/15/1922</td>
<td>E. C. Council executor of will of Mildred R. Council</td>
<td>Josephine Council</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>Land &amp; Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-621</td>
<td>6/13/1909</td>
<td>R. S. Weeks</td>
<td>Mildred R. Council (Fairey)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound to N by SC Railroad; W by a lot of now or formerly William P. Appleby, East by lot No 6. Now or formerly to A. F. O’Brien.</td>
<td>917.12</td>
<td>Land, 2 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

182
Photographs: 101 Reeves Street

NORTH FACADE

NORTHWEST OBlique VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBlique VIEW

EAST FACADE
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: John Heyward and Dycie Berry Clark House
Common Name: Nellie Mae Westbury House
Address/Location: 106 Reeves Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
5 State
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling
3 commercial 4 Other:

Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling
3 commercial 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District 5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1873 Stories: Construction Method:
Alteration Date: 1915 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
Commercial Form: N/A 2 1 ½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other;_________________
0 Other:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
1 Rectangular 6 H 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Square 7 Octagonal 2 Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 L 8 Irregular 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 T 0 Other;________ 4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 U 5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other;________
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Asphalt Shingles

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 5 Stuccoed Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Brick 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: 96" deep by 524" wide; wrap around on north side
Shape: Hip
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Site No.: 1199**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Vernacular Rural farmhouse
- Hipped porch roof
- Wrap around porch on the north and east facades

**Alterations:**
- Addition to the rear of the structure

**Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A**

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This is one of the oldest structures in Reevesville. It is representative of vernacular rural farmhouse design in the town and the county.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed Books
- Interview with Paul Wimberly
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7658-255; Plat L-155</td>
<td>8/16/2010</td>
<td>Nellie Mae W. Reeves</td>
<td>Lisa Ford &amp; Beth Westelake</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 Acre.</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-181</td>
<td>3/1/1944</td>
<td>Estate of Dicy Clark (son John H. Clark &amp; grandchild ren A. J. Westbury, Jr., J. Heyward Westbury and Nellie Mae Westbury Reeves</td>
<td>Nellie Mae W. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>3 Acres. Bound N by lot of J. H. Clark, Jr.; E by lot of Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and lot of R. B. Eberhardt; S by land of W. A. Heaton; W by a street known as West St.</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-134</td>
<td>8/1/1931</td>
<td>J. H. Clark, Sr.</td>
<td>Mrs. Dicy Clark</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>3 Acres. Bound N by J. H. Clark, formerly of Appleby; E by lot of Elizabeth Smith, and lot of R. B. Eberhardt; S by W. A. Heaton and Mrs. Heaton formerly Appleby; W by street known as West Street</td>
<td>$5 Love &amp; Affection</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-287</td>
<td>5/1/1907</td>
<td>E. C. Eberhardt</td>
<td>J. H. Clark</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by land of W. P. Appleby Estate and Lizzie Smith; E by lands of Lizzie Smith and E. C. Eberhardt; S by Bear Branch; W by West St. Being 3 same lots combined into one from the Estate of Susan Canaday one from J. J. Howell and one from Larrie McLane to Mrs. Almira Eberhardt &amp; from Mrs.</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Conveyance No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Conveyance No.</td>
<td>Conveyance Date</td>
<td>Conveyance Details</td>
<td>Conveyance Type</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-379</td>
<td>3/18/1901</td>
<td>John J. Howell</td>
<td>Almira Eberhardt</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by Almira Elizabeth; E by lot now or late of Lewis Brothers and late of E. S. Eberhardt; W by West Street and land of late of W.P. Appleby; S by lot late of Laura O'Brien</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-380</td>
<td>10/1/1897</td>
<td>P. L. Johnston Junior</td>
<td>John J. Howell</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Southern part of a lot. See Above</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77</td>
<td>3/11/1872</td>
<td>D. C. Whetsell</td>
<td>James P. Hill</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>½ Acre. Originally the Estate land of Shadrack Walters. Bound N by part of same lot now owned by William J. Reeves; E by a lot owned by Lewis Brothers; S by a lot owned by W. C. Griffith; W by a street and C. R. Council lot as a plat will more fully show</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>James H. Parker</td>
<td>D. C. Whetsell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-64; 2-77</td>
<td>3/2/1870</td>
<td>John W. Hamlet</td>
<td>James H. Parker</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Dukes</td>
<td>John W. Hamlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>William J. Walters</td>
<td>Joseph Dukes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shadrack Walters</td>
<td>William J. Walters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 106 Reeves Street

WEST FACADE

EAST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

NORTH FACADE
Site Plan:

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Lewis M. Heaton Building & Barbershop
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 100 Main Street
City: Reevesville
County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling 3 commercial 4. Other:
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other: Storage

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributer to Eligible District 4 Contributer to Listed District
5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: Ca. 1920
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form:

Stories: 1 1 Story 2 1 ½ Stories 3 2 Stories 4 2 ½ Stories 5 3 Stories 0 Other:

Construction Method: 1 Masonry 2 Frame 3 Log 4 Steel 0 Other:

Historic Core Shape: 1 Rectangular 2 Square 3 L 4 T 5 U
Exterior Walls: 1 Weatherboard 2 Beaded Weatherboard 3 Shiplap 4 Flushboard 5 Wood Shingle 6 Stucco

7 Tabby 8 Brick 9 Brick Veneer 10 Stone Veneer 11 Cast-Stone 12 Marble
13 Asphalt roll 14 Synthetic siding 15 Asbestos shingle 16 Pigmented Structural Glass 17 Other:

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles

Porch Features
Width: N/A
Shape: N/A
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Significant Architectural Features:
- The roof material is Pressed Tin Shingles, which are used on other historical buildings in this town.

Alterations:
- This building was moved approximately 100' back from the main road, Railroad Avenue; It is now a part of the property 100 Main Street.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information: This building was the town barbershop/beauty shop during the early 20th century. It is an example of a local business that developed during the prosperous time in the Reevesville economy, the turn of the 20th century.

Source of Information:
- J. L. Heaton, Jr., provided this information as he is the current landowner; this interview took place on December 2011.
Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
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<th>Grantor</th>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0330-331; Plat G-93</td>
<td>12/16/1977</td>
<td>J. W. &amp; Julia M. Wimberly</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Portion of Lot granted by SC Railway. Located on the North side of Railroad Ave. Bound W on lands of J. L. Heaton 80'; N by lands of J.L. Heaton 87'; E by land of grantors, a ditch being the dividing line 80'; S by Railroad Ave.87';</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>Portion of Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John R. Heaton</td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 100 Main Street #1

SOUTH FACADE

EAST FACADE

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Smokehouse
Common Name: Smokehouse
Address/Location: 100 Main Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: Stored meat & fish; cured by smoke 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other: Storage

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1890
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A

Stories: Construction Method:
1 1 Story 1 Masonry
2 1 ½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2 ½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other: _________
6 Other: _________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H
2 Square 7 Octagonal
3 L 8 Irregular
4 T 9 Other: _________
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other: _________
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Corrugated Tin

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 5 Stucco Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Brick 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: N/A
Shape: N/A
Significant Architectural Features:

- Hand-hewn timber
- Simple square plan, indicative of early smokehouses

Alterations: N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information: This structure was built along with the original Heaton home constructed in 1885. It served as the smokehouse where meat and fish were cured by smoke. The main home is no longer extant, but this structure and the mule shed remain from the turn of the 20th century. This is one of two historic original outbuildings on the property, and it is listed independently since the main house from 1885 no longer exists.

Source of Information:

- J. L. Heaton, Jr., provided this information as he is the current landowner. This interview took place on December 2011.
## Chain of Title:

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<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0330-331; Plat G-93</td>
<td>12/16/1977</td>
<td>J. W. &amp; Julia M. Wimberly</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Portion of Lot granted by SC Railway. Located on the North side of Railroad Ave. Bound W on lands of J. L. Heaton 80'; N by lands of J. L. Heaton 87'; E by land of grantors, a ditch being the dividing line 80'; S by Railroad Ave. 87'.</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>Portion of Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John R. Heaton</td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

198
Photographs: 100 Main Street #2

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST VIEW

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTH VIEW

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

Program Management
*Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco*

Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

*Date Recorded: 1/6/12*
Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Mule Shed
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 100 Main Street
City: Reevesville
County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State
2 Corporate 6 Federal
3 City 0 Unknown/Other
4 County
Category: 1 Building
2 Site
3 Structure
4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: Shed
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi dwelling 4 Other: Garage/Storage
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR
Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1890
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A
Stories:
1 1 Story
2 1 ½ Stories
3 2 Stories
4 2 ½ Stories
5 3 Stories
0 Other:
Construction Method:
1 Masonry
2 Frame
3 Log
4 Steel
0 Other:

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H
2 Square 7 Octagonal
3 L 8 Irregular
4 T 0 Other:
5 U
Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glaze
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other:
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Gable & 3 adjoining shed roofs
Materials: Standing Seam Tin
Porch Features
Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Foundation:
1 Not Visible
2 Brick Pier
3 Brick Pier with Fill
4 Brick
5 Stucco Masonry 9 Slab Construction
6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

*Intensive Survey Form*

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- The wood and craftsmanship match that of the smokehouse on the same property
- Hand hewn timbers on the ceiling

**Alterations:**
- Cement floor added

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This structure was built along with the original Heaton home constructed in 1885. The main home is no longer extant, but this structure and the smokehouse remain from the turn of the 20th century. This is one of two historic original outbuildings on the property, and it is listed independently since the main house from 1885 no longer exists. This building functioned as a mule shed. Today it is used as a garage and storage unit.

**Source of Information:**
- J. L. Heaton, Jr., provided this information as he is the current landowner. This interview took place on December 2011.
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0330-331; Pl</td>
<td>12/16/1977</td>
<td>J. W. &amp; Julia M. Wimberly</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Portion of Lot granted by SC Railway. Located on the North side of Railroad Ave. Bound W on lands of J. L. Heaton 80'; N by lands of J. L. Heaton 87'; E by land of grantors, a ditch being the dividing line 80'; S by Railroad Ave.87';</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>Portion of Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plat G-93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>J. L. Heaton, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Moses Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John R. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 100 Main Street #3

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTH FACADE

WEST FACADE
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/V1
EWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: N/A
Common Name: Heaton House
Address/Location: 106 Main Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State
2 Corporate 6 Federal
3 City 0 Unknown/Other
4 County

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4. Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 5 Listed
2 Not Eligible 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
3 Contributes to Eligible District 7 Removed from NR
4 Contributes to Listed District

Other Designation:

Property Description
Construction Date: c. 1921 (says owner) but after 1924 due to
Sanborn Map
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H
2 Square 7 Octagonal
3 L 8 Irregular
4 T 0 Other:_____
5 U

Roof Features
Shape: Jerkinhead
Materials: Asphalt Shingles originally Pressed Tin Shingles

Porch Features
Width: 96" deep by 268" wide
Shape: Hip

Stories:
1 1 Story
2 1 ½ Stories
3 2 Stories
4 2 ½ Stories
5 3 Stories
0 Other:

Construction Method:
1 Masonry
2 Frame
3 Log
4 Steel
0 Other:_____

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard
2 Beaded Weatherboard
3 Shiplap
4 Flushboard
5 Wood Shingle
6 Stucco
7 Tabby
8 Brick
9 Brick Veneer
10 Stone Veneer
11 Cast-Stone
12 Marble
13 Asphalt roll
14 Synthetic siding
15 Asbestos shingle

Foundation:
1 Not Visible
2 Brick Pier
3 Brick Pier with Fill
4 Brick
5 Stucco Masonry
6 Stone Pier
7 Stone
8 Raised Concrete Block
9 Slab Construction
10 Basement
11 Raised Basement
12 Other:
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

*Intensive Survey Form*

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Vernacular Farmhouse Architecture
- Original windows
- Original front door

**Alterations:**
- Two rear additions

**Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A**

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* The design of this house is representative of vernacular farmhouse architecture. The quasi-banded windows are the only example of this architectural detail in Reevesville and date the building to the early to mid-1900’s. The jerkinhead roof is also unique to the town, but is present in surrounding rural communities.

**Source of Information:**
- J. L. Heaton Jr.
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-269</td>
<td>4/6/1934</td>
<td>Lillian M. Heaton</td>
<td>John L. Heaton, Sr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by land of H. P. Reeves &amp; Hubert Smoak; E by lands of A. R. Johnston and D. M. Baxter; S by land of Lillian M. Heaton; W by Main Street</td>
<td>$5 Love &amp; Affection</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-141</td>
<td>2/6/1925</td>
<td>Lewis M. Heaton</td>
<td>Lillian M. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>2 Acres. Bound N by Elizabeth Rigby, and M. L. Dixon; E by land of estate of P.D. Johnston, Sr., &amp; D.D. Kizer, and Southern Railway; S by lands of Southern Railway; W by a street (Land is composed of 3 Lots)</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-296</td>
<td>4/30/1906</td>
<td>Amanda Rigby</td>
<td>Lewis M. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by land of C.S. Rigby; E by land of J.H. Bryant; S by lands of Southern Railroad Company; W by lands of L.M. Heaton</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-75</td>
<td>4/27/1903</td>
<td>Intendent of Reevesville</td>
<td>Lewis M. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by land of Estate of C.S. Rigby; E by land of J.H. Bryant; S by lands of Southern Railroad Company; W by lands of L.M. Heaton</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-403</td>
<td>3/13/1903</td>
<td>Mrs. Beatrice Coney</td>
<td>Lewis M. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 acre. Bound N by lot of C.S. Rigby; E by land of A.B. Street and Southern Railroad Co.; S by Street running East to West; W by street running North to South</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 106 Main Street

WEST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

OUTBUILDING
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Hamp & Mattie Bryant McAlhany House
Common Name: Hartzog House
Address/Location: 107 Main Street
City: Reevesville
County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A

Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private
2 Corporate
3 City
4 County

Category: 1 Building
2 Site
3 Structure
4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling
2 Multi Dwelling
3 commercial
4 Other

Current Use: 1 single dwelling
2 Multi dwelling
3 commercial
4 Other

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:_____________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1915
 ALTERATION DATE:

Commercial Form: N/A

Stories:
1 1 Story
2 ½ Stories
3 2 Stories
4 2 ½ Stories
5 3 Stories
0 Other;_____________________

Construction Method:
1 Masonry
2 Frame
3 Log
4 Steel
5 Other;_____________________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular
2 Square
3 L
4 T
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard
2 Beaded Weatherboard
3 Shiplap
4 Flushboard
5 Wood Shingle
6 Stucco
7 Tabby
8 Brick
9 Brick Veneer
10 Stone Veneer
11 Cast-Stone
12 Marble
13 Asphalt roll
14 Synthetic siding
15 Asbestos shingle
16 Pigmented Structural Glass

Foundation:
1 Not Visible
2 Brick Pier
3 Brick Pier with Pierced brick
4 Brick
5 Stuccoed Masonry
6 Stone Pier
7 Stone
8 Raised Concrete Block
9 Slab Construction
10 Basement
11 Raised Basement
12 Other:

Roof Features
Shape: Gable

Materials: Asphalt Shingles but used to have Pressed Tin Shingles

Porch Features
Width: 85” deep by 19’4” wide
Shape: Gable
Significant Architectural Features:
  • Example of dormer windows

Alterations:
  • Several rear additions

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information
Historical Information: The McAlhany’s, a prominent family in Reevesville, constructed this house. Several additions and alterations have been made but the historic integrity remains.

Source of Information:
  • Deed Books
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0212-186</td>
<td>5/30/1973</td>
<td>J. C. &amp; Juanita M. McAlhany</td>
<td>McKay &amp; Ann W. Hartzog</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N 165' on lands of T. B. Reeves formerly J. P. Heaton; E by Main St., 100'; S by lands formerly of E. C. Bryant, now Ruple, 165'; and W by lands of J. C. McAlhany formerly of J. H. Bryant 100'.</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Building &amp; Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103-259</td>
<td>4/22/1952</td>
<td>Mattie Bryant McAlhany</td>
<td>J.C. McAlhany (Son of Mattie Bryant McAlhany)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$10 love &amp; affection</td>
<td>Building &amp; Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-68</td>
<td>11/27/1909</td>
<td>J.H. Bryant</td>
<td>J.C. McAlhany</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by lot of J. P. Heaton 200'; E by Main St. 100'; S by lot of E. C. Bryant 200'; W by J. H. Bryant 100'.</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Lot of Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 107 Main Street
Site Plan:

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Identification
Historic Name: John Heaton House
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 111 Main Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (No. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other:
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR
Other Designation: _______________________________________

Property Description
Construction Date: Ca. 1880 Stories: Construction Method:
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A
1 Story
2 1½ Stories
3 2 Stories
4 2½ Stories
5 3 Stories
0 Other:
Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard
2 Beaded Weatherboard
3 Shiplap
4 Flushboard
5 Wood Shingle
6 Stucco
7 Tabby
8 Brick
9 Brick Veneer
10 Stone Veneer
11 Cast Stone
12 Marble
13 Asphalt roll
14 Synthetic siding
15 Asbestos shingle
16 Pigmented Structural Glass
17 Other: Asbestos Siding

Foundation:
1 Not Visible
2 Brick Pier
3 Brick Pier with Fill
4 Brick
5 Stucco Masonry
6 Stone Pier
7 Stone
8 Concrete Block
9 Slab Construction
10 Basement
11 Raised Basement
12 Other:

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular
2 Square
3 L
4 T
5 U
6 H
7 Octagonal
8 Irregular
0 Other: _______________________________________

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Asphalt Shingle; used to be Pressed Tin Shingles

Porch Features
Width: 132” deep by 263” wide
Shape: Hip
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

*Intensive Survey Form*

**Site No.: 1209**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Representative of Vernacular rural architecture in Reevesville and surrounding communities
- Dentils on the cornice of the front porch

**Alterations:**
- Addition to the rear of the structure

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** John L. Heaton

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This building is one of the earliest in Reevesville. Its simple plan and design is indicative of the small town rural architecture. It was built by John L. Heaton, father of John L. Heaton, Jr.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed Books
- Oral history of Patricia Heaton

**Chain of Title:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1805-225</td>
<td>08/12/97</td>
<td>Retta Mae Heaton</td>
<td>Edward E. Walters</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution</td>
<td>1.04 Acres. Bound N by lands of Ruby Davis and U.S. highway 78; E by Main Street; S by lands of Thomas B. &amp; Emily M. Reeves; W by lands of J. Carlisle McAlhany</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Box 247 A#24</td>
<td>Joseph B. Heaton</td>
<td>Retta Mea Heaton</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

217
Photographs: 111 Main Street

EAST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE
Site Plan:

Program Management

Redirected by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905  
(803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Pink & Maggie Smoak Reeves House  
Common Name: N/A  
Address/Location: 405 Johnston Ave. (Address did not change to a four digit # because it is vacant)  
City: Reevesville  
County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A  
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership:  
1 Private  
2 Corporate  
3 City  
4 County  
5 State  
6 Federal  
0 Unknown/Other  

Category:  
1 Building  
2 Site  
3 Structure  
4 Object  

Historical Use:  
1 single dwelling  
2 Multi Dwelling  
3 commercial  
4. Other:  

Current Use:  
1 single dwelling  
2 Multi dwelling  
3 commercial  
4 Other: Not Habitable

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:  
1 Eligible  
2 Not Eligible  
3 Contributes to Eligible District  
4 Contributes to Listed District  
5 Listed  
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection  
7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:__________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1910 (not present in 1924 Sanborn)  
Stories:  
1 1 Story  
2 1 ½ Stories  
3 2 Stories  
4 2 ½ Stories  
5 3 Stories  
0 Other: N/A

Construction Method:  
1 Masonry  
2 Frame  
3 Log  
4 Steel  
0 Other:__________________

Alteration Date: N/A

Commercial Form:  
0 Other:__________________

Historic Core Shape:  
1 Rectangular  
2 Square  
3 L  
4 T  
5 U  
6 H  
7 Octagonal  
8 Irregular  
0 Other:__________________

Exterior Walls:  
1 Weatherboard  
2 Beaded Weatherboard  
3 Shiplap  
4 Flushboard  
5 Wood Shingle  
6 Stucco  
7 Tabby  
8 Brick  
9 Brick Veneer  
10 Stone Veneer  
11 Cast-Stone  
12 Marble  
13 Asphalt roll  
14 Synthetic siding  
15 Asbestos shingle  
16 Pigmented Structural Glass  

Roof Features  
Shape: Hip  
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles  

Porch Features  
Porch on north side of house; and it wraps around to the west side (cannot be reached due to vegetation)
Significant Architectural Features:
- Folk house design: Pyramidal family; steep pitched roof (French influence)
- Porch under principal roof
- Pressed Tin Shingles

Alterations: N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Source of Information:
- Deed Books
- Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3261-154; Plat J-176</td>
<td>11/15/2002</td>
<td>Nancy Nettles, Susan Davis Rast, W. Bryant Davis, Leslie Davis Agle &amp; Tristan L. Davis (Heirs of Ruby Reeves Davis)</td>
<td>W. L. Davis Limited Partnership</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Tract 3: 194’ on Johnston Ave.; 258’ on Main Street</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981ES 18-000219</td>
<td>4/29/1982</td>
<td>Maggie S. Reeves</td>
<td>Ruby Reeves Davis (Heir of Maggie Reeves)</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44-174</td>
<td>3/24/1925</td>
<td>Elizabeth Rigby (Formerly Elizabeth Walters)</td>
<td>Maggie S. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 Acre. Bound N by street running east to west; E by lands of M. D. Dixon of the Estate of Mrs. Nellie Dixon; S by lands of L.M. Heaton; W by a street running north to south</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-206</td>
<td>10/22/1904</td>
<td>D. B. Canaday</td>
<td>Elizabeth (Lizzie Walters) Rigby</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 Acre. Bound E by lands of J. C. Morrow, and Mrs. Anne C. Johnston; S by land of C. L. Rigby; W by Main Street; N by West Street</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-161</td>
<td>1/1/1901</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>D. B. Canaday</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10/30/1888</td>
<td>D. D. Fairy</td>
<td>J. M Connor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 405 Johnston Avenue
Interior Photographs: 405 Johnston Avenue

CENTER HALL

INTERIOR FIREPLACE

INTERIOR FIREPLACE

REAR WINDOWS

INTERIOR FIREPLACE

224
Site Plan:

Program Management
*Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco*
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

*Date Recorded: 1/6/12*
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: N/A
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 6742 Johnston Ave.
City: Reevesville
County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State
2 Corporate 6 Federal
3 City 0 Unknown/Other
4 County
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other:
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR
Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1925
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A
Stories: 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
2 1 ½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2 ½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other:
0 Other:
Construction Method:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
1 Rectangular 6 H 1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Square 7 Octagonal 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 L 8 Irregular 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 T 0 Other: 4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 U 5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other:
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Asphalt Shingles

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 5 Stuccoed Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 3 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Brick 4 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: 57" deep by 260" wide
Shape: Flat
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1212

Significant Architectural Features:
- Neoclassical architectural design
- Square columns, full height entry porch
- Center balcony with balustrade

Alterations: N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Source of Information:
- Deed Books
- Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses
## Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3068-266; Plat J-174</td>
<td>4/29/2002</td>
<td>Creation of the Trust: Danise D. Hartzog &amp; Kimmi J. Kizer</td>
<td>Danise D. Hartzog &amp; Kimmi J. Kizer as Cotrustees of Betsy J. Sauls (Granddaughter)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1.95 Acres. Bound N by land of H. W. Harley; E by lands formerly of W.A. Rigby and lands now or formerly of the Colored Baptist Church; S by Highway 78; W by H.W. Smoak, Reevesville Baptist Church and Perry Judy</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3026-165</td>
<td>3/19/2001</td>
<td>Estate of Elease C. Judy</td>
<td>Danise D. Hartzog &amp; Kimmi J. Kizer as Cotrustees of Betsy J. Sauls (Granddaughter)</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-183</td>
<td>6/11/1947</td>
<td>H. W. Harley</td>
<td>Elease C. Judy</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>10 Acres. See Above</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72-30</td>
<td>2/10/1940</td>
<td>May P. Johnston</td>
<td>H. W. Harley</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>20 Acres. See Above</td>
<td>$1,400</td>
<td>House &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-597</td>
<td>3/2/1938</td>
<td>H. H. Jessen, Sheriff (Dr. A. R. Johnston defaulted on taxes)</td>
<td>May P. Johnston</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$63.29</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12</td>
<td>9/5/1899</td>
<td>Emaline Griffith</td>
<td>Dr. A. R. Johnston</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>15 Acres</td>
<td>$324</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 6742 Johnston Avenue

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTH FACADE

WEST FACADE

OUTBUILDING
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELTQ.04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
**Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905  
(803) 896-6100

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Crady & Gena McAlhany House  
Common Name: Western World  
Address/Location: 6807 Johnston Avenue  
City: Reevesville  
County: Dorchester  
Vicinity of: N/A  
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private</td>
<td>5 State</td>
<td>1 Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Corporate</td>
<td>6 Federal</td>
<td>2 Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 City</td>
<td>0 Unknown/Other</td>
<td>3 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 County</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Use</th>
<th>Current Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
<td>3 commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Multi Dwelling</td>
<td>4 Other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:**

1 Eligible  
2 Not Eligible  
3 Contributes to Eligible District  
4 Contributes to Listed District  
5 Listed  
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection  
7 Removed from NR

**Property Description**

**Construction Date:** c. 1910  
**Stories:**

1 1 Story  
2 1½ Stories  
3 2 Stories  
4 2½ Stories  
5 3 Stories  
0 Other: __________

**Construction Method:**

1 Masonry  
2 Frame  
3 Log  
4 Steel  
0 Other: __________

**Historic Core Shape:**

1 Rectangular  
2 Square  
3 L  
4 T  
5 U  
6 H  
7 Octagonal  
8 Irregular  
0 Other: __________

**Exterior Walls:**

1 Weatherboard  
2 Beaded Weatherboard  
3 Shiplap  
4 Flushboard  
5 Wood Shingle  
6 Stucco  
7 Tabby  
8 Brick  
9 Brick Veneer  
10 Stone Veneer  
11 Cast-Stone  
12 Marble  
13 Asphalt roll  
14 Synthetic siding  
15 Asbestos shingle  
16 Pigmented Structural Glass

**Roof Features**

**Shape:** Gable  
**Materials:** Standing Seam Tin & Pressed Tin Shingles

**Porch Features**

**Width:** 121” deep by 318” wide  
**Shape:** Hip

231
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1213.01

Significant Architectural Features:
- Pressed Tin Shingles
- Original side lights on front door entryway

Alterations:
- This building was moved prior to 2004 by owner Carlisle McAlhany; it was originally located on Rigby Street across from the Reevesville Baptist Church.
- Additions were added to the rear of the building

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information: See Chain of Title below

Source of Information: Deed Books and Kathy Reeves
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kathy &amp; George Reeves</td>
<td>Cotton Gin Country Church</td>
<td>Deed of Sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4380-267; Plat K-121</td>
<td>10/18/2004</td>
<td>J. Carlisle McAlhany</td>
<td>Kathy &amp; George Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>10.57 Acres.</td>
<td>$134,000</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24/1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Kate Heaton (Widow of J. P. Heaton)</td>
<td>J. Carlisle McAlhany</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 acre. Bounded N by Highway 78; On East by land of Estate of J. P. Heaton, on South by land of J. H. McAlhany; Bound west by estate of J. P. Heaton</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/8/1907</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. A. R. Johnston</td>
<td>Joseph P. Heaton</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>6 acres. Bound N by West St; Bound east by Main Street; bound S by Mrs. M. A. Rigby; W by J. P. Johnston</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-143; Plat by R. S. Weeks 1/8/1894</td>
<td>10/5/1905</td>
<td>Sidney L. Connor</td>
<td>Dr. A. R. Johnston</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>Buildings &amp; Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 6807 Johnston Avenue

NORTH FACADE

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
# Intensive Survey Form

## Identification

**Historic Name:** South Carolina Railroad Train Depot  
**Common Name:** Reevesville Train Depot  
**Address/Location:** Behind 103 Rigby Street  
**City:** Reevesville  
**County:** Dorchester

## Property Description

**Construction Date:** c. 1880  
**Alteration Date:** N/A  
**Commercial Form:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private</td>
<td>1 Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Corporate</td>
<td>2 Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 City</td>
<td>3 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 County</td>
<td>4 Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Construction Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1 Story</td>
<td>1 Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1½ Stories</td>
<td>2 Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 2 Stories</td>
<td>3 Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 2½ Stories</td>
<td>4 Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 3 Stories</td>
<td>0 Other;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Core Shape:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rectangular</th>
<th>Square</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 H</td>
<td>7 Octagonal</td>
<td>8 Irregular</td>
<td>0 Other;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exterior Walls:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weatherboard</th>
<th>Beaded Weatherboard</th>
<th>Shiplap</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Brick Veneer</th>
<th>Asbestos shingle</th>
<th>Tabby</th>
<th>Synthetic siding</th>
<th>Stone Veneer</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Raised Basement</th>
<th>Raised on Creosote Logs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Roof Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Pressed Tin Shingles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Foundation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Visible</th>
<th>Stuccoed Masonry</th>
<th>Slab Construction</th>
<th>Brick Pier</th>
<th>Stone Pier</th>
<th>Basement</th>
<th>Brick Pier with Fill</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Raised Basement</th>
<th>Raised on Creosote Logs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Porch Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other Designation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Not Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Contributes to Eligible District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Contributes to Listed District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Removed from NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1216

Significant Architectural Features:
- Pressed Tin Shingles

Alterations:
- Train depot was moved approximately 50’ from its original location next to the train tracks
- Half of the original building was demolished due to termite damage; the freight station is all that remains

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information:
- It was originally owned by the South Carolina Railroad, but it is now the property of Joseph Wimberly.

Source of Information:
- Oral history of Joseph and Paul Wimberly
- Deed Book 324-301, below

PRESSED TIN SHINGLES
**Plat of Original Location of the Reevesville Train Depot**

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL LOCATION OF THE REEVESVILLE TRAIN DEPOT. IT IS NOW LOCATED IN THE AREA DESIGNATED AS LOT NO. 2 ON THE PLAT. SOURCE: DEED 324-301.

### Chain of Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>324-298; Plat in Deed Book 324-301</td>
<td>3/24/1977</td>
<td>Southern Railway Carolina Division</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wimberly &amp; Julie Pearl Myers Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>.505 acres</td>
<td>$2,800</td>
<td>Land that the Depot now resides on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: Train Depot
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DLQ04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Dan Kizer & Dennis Hutto Early Mercantile Store
Common Name: Joseph Wimberly Office
Address/Location: 103 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling
2 commercial 3 Other: Mixed Use

Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling 3 commercial
4 Other: Office/Storage

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District 4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR

Other Designation: ____________________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1915
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: N/A
Stories: 1 1 Story 2 1 ½ Stories 3 2 Stories
4 2 ½ Stories 5 3 Stories 0 Other: __________

Construction Method:
1 Masonry: addition of cement block 2 Frame
3 Log 4 Steel 0 Other: __________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 2 Square 3 L 4 T 5 U
6 H 7 Octagonal 8 Irregular 0 Other: __________

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 2 Beaded Weatherboard 3 Shiplap
4 Flushboard 5 Wood Shingle 6 Stucco
7 Tabby 8 Brick w/stucco & addition of Cement Block
9 Brick Veneer 10 Asphalt shingle
11 Stone Veneer 12 Marble
13 Pigmented Structural Glass

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Standing Seam Tin

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 2 Brick Pier 3 Brick Pier with Fill
4 Brick 5 Stucco Masonry 6 Stone Pier
7 Stone 8 Raised Concrete Block
9 Slab Construction 10 Basement
11 Raised Basement 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: 96” deep by 265” wide
Shape: Gable overhang
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1216.01

Significant Architectural Features:
- Original front entry doors
- One of two buildings with exposed brickwork; the brick has since been painted white
- Vernacular commercial building type of architecture; visible in small towns (see Panhorst Feed Store in Franklin County, Missouri)

Alterations:
- An addition to the south side of the building was added
- It is possible that there was a rear addition to the structure.
- The original wood floors were removed and a concrete slab installed.
- The 1924 Sanborn Map shows additional units attached to the north side of the structure; these are no longer present.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information: This was constructed as an early mercantile store and later used as a seed store. It is one of the last remaining stores present in this community from the early 20th century.

Source of Information:
- Interview with Paul Wimberly
- Deed Book 324-301

THE LAND AREA DESIGNATED AS NO. 2 IS THE CURRENT AREA OF 103 RIGBY STREET; IT WAS OWNED BY THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. SOURCE: DEED BOOK 324-301 DORCHESTER COUNTY RMC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>324-298; Plat in Deed Book 324-301</td>
<td>3/24/1977</td>
<td>Southern Railway Carolina Division</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wimberly &amp; Julie Pearl Myers Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>.505 acres</td>
<td>$2,800</td>
<td>Land that the Depot now resides on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146-221</td>
<td>5/7/1966</td>
<td>Thelma H. Berry, Annie Lou H. Rush and Mamie Sue H. Fender (Three Sisters)</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wimberly &amp; Julie Pearl Myers Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-80</td>
<td>10/19/1906</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>J. H. Bryant</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-254</td>
<td>2/14/1905</td>
<td>A. B. Street (Merchant)</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>North side of Railroad. See Above</td>
<td>$1700</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-332</td>
<td>12/28/1899</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>A. B. Street</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>On N side of Southern Railway; Bound E on Rigby St 254'; N by Mrs. Annie C. Johnston’s lot 200'; W by C. S. Rigby &amp; School house 249'; S by lands of Southern Railway 200'</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-291 Colleton County</td>
<td>5/27/1875</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Rigby</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 103 Rigby Street

EAST FACADE

NORTH FACADE

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Joe & Bertha Bryant House
Common Name: Joseph Wimberly Home
Address/Location: 107 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 5 Listed
2 Not Eligible 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
3 Contributes to Eligible District 7 Removed from NR
4 Contributes to Listed District
Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1899 Stories: Construction Method:
1 1 Story 1 Masonry
2 1½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other;________
0 Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
1 Rectangular 6 H 1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby
2 Square 7 Octagonal 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick
3 L 8 Irregular 3 Shiplap 14 Synthetic siding
4 T 0 Other;________ 4 Flushboard 9 Brick Veneer
5 U 5 Wood Shingle 15 Asbestos shingle
6 Stucco 11 Cast-Stone
7 Siding 12 Marble
10 Siding

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Asphalt Shingles

Porch Features
Width: 129" deep by 466" wide
Shape: Gable
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

**Intensive Survey Form**

Site No.: 1216.02

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- The two story high porch is common in Reevesville. This design is seen on 219 Rigby Street and on the remodel of the porch at 114 Railroad Avenue.

**Alterations:**
- Added addition to the rear and the north side
- Added Carport

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* Although this property was constructed circa 1899, it lacks integrity from this era. It is now significant for later alterations in the 1950's. Many of the owners of this property ran the commercial store at 103 Rigby Street. These two buildings have been in existence during the height of the railroad industry and the Reevesville economy.

**Source of Information:**
- Paul Wimberly
- Deed Books
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146-221</td>
<td>5/7/1966</td>
<td>Thelma H. Berry, Annie Lou H. Rush and Mamie Sue H. Fender (Three Sisters)</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wimberly &amp; Wife Julie Pearl Myers Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-80</td>
<td>10/19/1906</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>J. H. Bryant</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-254</td>
<td>2/14/1905</td>
<td>A. B. Street (Merchant)</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>North side of Railroad. See Above</td>
<td>$1700</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-332</td>
<td>12/28/1899</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>A. B. Street</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>On North side of Southern Railway; Bound E on Rigby St 1254'; N by Mrs. Annie C. Johnston's lot 200'; W by C. S. Rigby &amp; School house 249'; S by lands of Southern Railway 200'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-291</td>
<td>5/27/1875</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Rigby</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 107 Rigby Street

EAST FACADE

NORTH FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH FACADE

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form
Identification
Historic Name: The Bank of Reevesville
Common Name: The Bank Building
Address/Location: 109 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A

Ownership: Category:
1 Private 1 Building
2 Corporate 2 Site
3 City 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: Use:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District

Other Designation:__________

Property Description
Construction Date: 1906-1910
Alteration Date: N/A
Commercial Form: 1-part

Stories: Construction Method:
1 1 Story 1 Masonry
2 1½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other: __________
0 Other: __________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H
2 Square 7 Octagonal
3 L 8 Irregular
4 T 0 Other: __________
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other: __________
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Flat
Materials: 5 V Tin

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 5 Stuccoed Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Brick 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: N/A
Shape: N/A
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

**Intensive Survey Form**

*Site No.: 1216.03*

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- One of two buildings with exposed brickwork
- Original doors and windows

**Alterations:**
- 5 V tin roof installed in 2005

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This building was integral to the Reevesville community during the early 1900's. It functioned as the town bank for many years and was later used as the town Post Office.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed Books: 160-121, 86-183, 68-418 & 10-98
- Paul Wimberly (Owner’s Son)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160-121</td>
<td>6/7/1968</td>
<td>Merle K. Berry</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wimberly &amp; wife Julie Pearl Myers Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by lands of D.M. Baxter 70ft; E by Rigby St., 20Ft; S by lands of Wimberly 70ft; W by lands formerly of Baxter 20ft.</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Building &amp; Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86-183</td>
<td>1/25/1946</td>
<td>Daisy Eadon</td>
<td>Merle K. Berry</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Building &amp; Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-418</td>
<td>1/10/1929</td>
<td>A. R. Johnston, Receiver of the Bank of Reevesville</td>
<td>Daisy Eadon</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>Building &amp; Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-98</td>
<td>10/26/1906</td>
<td>D. M. Baxter</td>
<td>Bank of Reevesville</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-258</td>
<td>2/1905</td>
<td>W. B. Rayer</td>
<td>J. H. Bryant &amp; D. M. Baxter</td>
<td>Bond for Title</td>
<td>Bound E by Rigby St. 254'; N by Mrs. Annie Johnston's lot 200'; W by C. J. Rigby and School House Lot 249'; S by Southern Railway 200'.</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-254</td>
<td>2/14/1905</td>
<td>A. B. Street (Merchant)</td>
<td>W. B. Rayer</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>North side of Railroad. See Above</td>
<td>$1700</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-332</td>
<td>12/28/1899</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>A. B. Street</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>On North side of Southern Railway; Bound E on Rigby St 254'; N by Mrs. Annie C. Johnston's lot 200'; W by C.S. Rigby &amp; School house 249'; S by lands of Southern Railway 200'</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-291Coll eton County</td>
<td>5/27/1875</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Rigby</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 109 Rigby Street
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

109 Rigby Street
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: D. M. Baxter Residential Lot
CommonName: N/A
Address/Location: 201 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4. Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR
Other Designation: ________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1880 Stories: Construction Method:
Alteration Date: N/A 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
Commercial Form: N/A 2 1 ½ Stories 2 Frame
1 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2 ½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories
0 Other; ________________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H Exterior Walls:
2 Square 7 Tabby 1 Weatherboard
3 L 8 Brick 2 Beaded Weatherboard
4 T 9 Brick Veneer 3 Shiplap
5 U 10 Stone Veneer 4 Flushboard
0 Other; ________________ 11 Painted Structural Glass
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Hip Foundation:
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles
1 Not Visible 5 Stucco Masonry 9 Slab Construction
2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
4 Pierced Brick 8 Raised Concrete Block 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: 101” deep by 380” wide on front; 101” deep by 293” wide on north side
Shape: Hip, wraps around North side of house
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Site No.: 1217**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Pressed Tin Shingles on roof
- Rural Victorian architectural design

**Alterations:**
- Additions to the rear

**Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A**

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This house was constructed during the most prosperous time of the railroad industry. D.M. Baxter was a significant member of the Reevesville community as he served as depot agent. He sold the adjacent property to be developed into the bank of Reevesville.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed Books
- Writing on the Reevesville Train Depot wall
- Oral History by Mayor Paul Wimberly
Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
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<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2330- 012</td>
<td>12/9/1999</td>
<td>Joseph Thorpe and Eunice S. Rickborn</td>
<td>Eunice Rickborn care of Gerald Rickborn</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N formerly of Evelyn J. Mims; E on Rigby St. and by lot now or formerly of Merle K. Berry; on S by lot now or formerly of Merle K. Berry and by lot now or formerly of J. D. Hutto on W by lot of Heaton</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Lot &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7- 258</td>
<td>2/1/1905</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>J. H. Bryant &amp; D. M. Baxter</td>
<td>Bond for Title</td>
<td>Bound E by Rigby St 254'; N by Mrs. Annie Johnston's lot 200'; W by C. J. Rigby and School House Lot 249' and S by South by Southern Railway 200'</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7- 254</td>
<td>2/14/1905</td>
<td>A. B. Street (Merchant)</td>
<td>W. B. Raysor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>North side of Railroad. See Above</td>
<td>$1700</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- 332</td>
<td>12/28/1899</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>A. B. Street</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>On North side of Southern Railway; Bound E on Rigby St 254'; N by Mrs. Annie C. Johnston's lot 200'; W by C.S. Rigby &amp; School house 249'; S by lands of Southern Railway 200'</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-  291Coll eton County</td>
<td>5/27/1875</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Rigby</td>
<td>J. M. Connor</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Site Plan:

http://gisweb.dorchestercounty.net/website/delq_04/viewer.htm

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Magnolia Guest House & Dr. Dick Johnston’s Office
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 213 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 5 Listed
3 Contributes to Eligible District 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
4 Contributes to Listed District 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation: ____________________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1935 Stories: Construction Method:
Alteration Date: N/A 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
Commercial Form: N/A 2 1½ Stories 2 Frame
1 2 Stories 3 Log
2 2½ Stories 4 Steel
1 3 Stories 0 Other:____________________
0 Other:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
1 Rectangular 6 H 1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Square 7 Octagonal 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 L 8 Irregular 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 T 0 Other:__________ 4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 U 5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other:__________
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features Foundation:
Shape: Gable 1 Not Visible 5 Stucco Masonry 9 Slab Construction
Materials: Asphalt Shingles 2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement

Porch Features
    Width: 57” deep by 76” wide
Shape: Gable

Shape: Gable
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1218

Significant Architectural Features:
- Neoclassical architectural design
- Slender, square columns on porch
- 6 over 6 square windows
- Flared eaves
- Dentils on cornice of the porch and on the projecting front gable roof

Alterations:
- Addition to the rear of the structure

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information: This house was constructed as the guest house to property 219 Rigby Street. It was built by Dr. A. R. Johnston, a prominent member of the Reevesville Community. He ran a drugstore in the old Appleby house and store at 102 Church Street and later used this structure as his office. This property was sold to the Mims’ who donated much land to the town of Reevesville. Mims’ Magnolia Park, located across from this house, was donated. This family owned a road pavement company and paved all of the streets in Reevesville.

Source of Information:
- Deed Books
- Oral Histories
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
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<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2560-010; Plat J-180</td>
<td>12/1/2000</td>
<td>Evelyn Mims Estate</td>
<td>James M. &amp; Maureen M. Vick</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1.59 acres</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td>#213 &amp; #219 Rigby St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-99</td>
<td>10/10/1940</td>
<td>Estate of Mae P. Johnston</td>
<td>Evelyn J. Mims</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N formerly on highway 78 now of land of H. P. Reeves; E by Rigby St; S by lands of D.M. Baxter; W by lands of L. M. Heaton</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>Includes a residence and other improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-319</td>
<td>10/5/1898</td>
<td>John M. Connor</td>
<td>Annie C. Johnston</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound E on Rigby St 405'; S on land of John M. Connor 195'; W by land of Charles L. Rigby &amp; J. C. Morrow 411'; N by West Street 172’</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 213 Rigby Street

EAST FACADE

NORTH FACADE

NORHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE
Site Plan:

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: The Magnolias; Dr. Aquila Richard "Dick" Johnston, M.D.
Common Name: Mims' House
Address/Location: 219 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible
2 Not Eligible
3 Contributes to Eligible District
4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
7 Removed from NR
Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1915 Stories: 1 1 Story
Alteration Date: N/A 2 1 ½ Stories
Commercial Form: N/A 3 2 Stories
4 2 ¾ Stories 4 3 Stories
5 3 Stories 0 Other:

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular
2 Square
3 L
4 T
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard
2 Beaded Weatherboard
3 Shiplap
4 Flushboard
5 Wood Shingle
6 Stucco
7 Tabby
8 Brick
9 Brick Veneer
10 Stone Veneer
11 Cast Stone
12 Marble
13 Asphalt roll
14 Synthetic siding
15 Asbestos shingle
16 Pigmented Structural Glass

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles painted black

Foundation:
1 Not Visible
2 Brick Pier
3 Brick Pier with Fill
4 Brick
5 Stucco Masonry
6 Stone Pier
7 Stone
8 Raised Concrete Block
9 Slab Construction
10 Basement
11 Raised Basement
12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: 98" deep by 462" wide
Shape: Hip
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

*Intensive Survey Form*

**Site No.: 1218.01**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Neoclassical architectural design
- Pressed Tin Shingles on roof
- Square columns, full height entry porch
- Fan light over front door
- Center balcony
- Dentils on cornice of porch

**Alterations:**
- Additions to the rear of the structure

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This building was the home of Dr. A. R. Johnston, a prominent member of the Reevesville community. He had his office on the adjacent property, 213 Rigby Street. He ran a drugstore in the old Appleby house and store at 102 Church Street. This property was sold to the Mims’ who donated much land to the town of Reevesville. Mims’ Magnolia Park, located across from this house, was donated by the family. This family owned a road pavement company and paved all of the streets in Reevesville.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed Books
- Oral Histories
Chain of Title:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2560-010; Plat J-180</td>
<td>12/01/2000</td>
<td>Estate of Evelyn Mims</td>
<td>James M. &amp; Maureen M. Vick</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1.59 Acres</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td>2 buildings &amp; land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-137</td>
<td>7/16/1951</td>
<td>Mrs. H. P. Reeves &amp; Ruby Davis Reeves (Heirs of H.P. Reeves)</td>
<td>Evelyn J. Mims</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by U.S. highway 78 200'; E by Rigby St 100'; S by lot of Evelyn J. Mims 200'; W by lot of Dick Moorer 100'.</td>
<td>$5 and other Valuable consideration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-228</td>
<td>1/20/1932</td>
<td>Mae L. Johnston</td>
<td>H. P. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by U.S. highway 78 200'; E by Rigby St 100'; S by land of May L. Johnston 200'; W by land formerly of Parlor 100'.</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-15</td>
<td>9/1929</td>
<td>S. E. Hussey, Jr. (Probate Judge for Estate of A. R. Johnston who defaulted on taxes)</td>
<td>Mae J. Jones (Mae L. Johnston)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Portion of lot. Bound N by state highway; E by Rigby St; S by land of D. M. Baxter; W by land of L. M. Heaton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-319</td>
<td>10/5/1898</td>
<td>John M. Connor</td>
<td>Annie C. Johnston</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound E on Rigby St 405'; S on land of John M. Connor 195'; W by land of Charles L. Rigby &amp; J. C. Morrow 411'; N by West Street 172'</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 219 Rigby Street

EAST FACADE

NORTH FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

OUTBUILDING
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University
Date Recorded: 1/6/12
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905  (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Dick Knight House
Common Name: N/A
Address/Location: 301 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County 5 State

Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other:

Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributes to Eligible District 4 Contributes to Listed District 5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:________________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1895

Stories:
1 1 Story 2 1 ½ Stories 3 2 Stories 4 2 ½ Stories 5 3 Stories 0 Other:

Construction Method:
1 Masonry 2 Frame 3 Log 4 Steel 0 Other:

Alteration Date: N/A

Commercial Form: N/A

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 2 Square 3 L 4 T 5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 2 Beaded Weatherboard 3 Shiplap 4 Flushboard 5 Wood Shingle 6 Stucco 7 Tabby 8 Brick 9 Brick Veneer 10 Stone Veneer 11 Cast-Stone 12 Marble

13 Asphalt roll 14 Synthetic siding 15 Asbestos shingle 16 Pigmented Structural Glass 17 Other:

Roof Features
Shape: Hip
Materials: Pressed Tin Shingles painted black

Foundation:
1 Not Visible 2 Brick Pier 3 Brick Pier with Fill 4 Brick 5 Stucco Masonry 6 Stone Masonry 7 Stone 8 Raised Concrete Block 9 Slab Construction 10 Basement 11 Raised Basement 12 Other:

Porch Features
Width: Side Porch: 83” deep by 174” wide
Shape: Hip
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: 1220

Significant Architectural Features:
- Victorian Architectural design
- Hipped roof with cross gable
- Bay window
- Pressed Tin Shingles on Roof
- Decorative brickwork on chimney stack

Alterations: Possible addition to the east of the structure

Architect(s)/Builder(s): N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:
- Deed Books
| Deed               | Date of Sale | Grantor                        | Grantee                             | Type          | Lot Dimension | Cost     | House or Land?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7240-139:Pl at G-192</td>
<td>9/18/2009</td>
<td>South Carolina Bank and Trust</td>
<td>Wayne H Dukes, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>$78,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6667-269</td>
<td>5/14/2008</td>
<td>Patrick R. Watts</td>
<td>South Carolina Bank and Trust</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$130,942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490-312</td>
<td>8/17/1995</td>
<td>Albert P. Judy</td>
<td>Kevin O’Brien Reeves &amp; Tracey Daveron Baker Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>954-64</td>
<td>2/27/1992</td>
<td>Jack Kemp</td>
<td>Dennis &amp; Susan Card</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862-64: Plat G-192</td>
<td>5/21/1991</td>
<td>Gene W. Dukes Master in Equity for Harry C. Salefsky, Jr.</td>
<td>Jack Kemp</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672-709:</td>
<td>2/8/1989</td>
<td>Robert E. &amp; Patricia L. Morris</td>
<td>Gene W. Dukes Master in Equity for Harry C. Salefsky, Jr.</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 301 Rigby Street

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

WEST FACADE

NORTH FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DLQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Identification
Historic Name: S. C. Representative Hubert Smoak House
Common Name: Crady Bryant House
Address/Location: 320 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)
Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object
Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 5 Listed
2 Not Eligible 3 Contribu...
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Site No.: 1221**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Folk Victorian architectural design
- Centered front gable
- Pressed Tin Shingles

**Alterations:**
- Rear Addition to the structure

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* South Carolina Representative Hubert Smoak built and occupied this house.

**Source of Information:**
- Deed books
- Oral Histories

**Chain of Title:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7241-328; Plat L-131</td>
<td>09/3/2009</td>
<td>John Richard Moorer, Jr.</td>
<td>Dr. Rebecca Morrison Hughes</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution</td>
<td>0.34 Acres</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>83ES1800 111</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bertha E. Bryant</td>
<td>Hubert W. Smoak</td>
<td>Deed of Distribution/Will</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 320 Rigby Street

WEST VIEW

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

SOUTH VIEW

EAST VIEW

NORTH VIEW

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

OUTBUILDING
Site Plan:

Program Management

*Recorded by:* Stefanie Marasco  
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

*Date Recorded:* 1/6/12
Statewide Survey of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Reevesville Baptist Church Graveyard
Common Name:
Address/Location: 400 Rigby Street
City: Reevesville County: Dorchester
Vicinity of: N/A Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 2 Corporate 3 City 4 County
Category: 1 Building 2 Site 3 Structure 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi Dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other: Graveyard
Current Use: 1 single dwelling 2 Multi dwelling 3 commercial 4 Other: Church & Graveyard

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 2 Not Eligible 3 Contributes to Eligible District 4 Contributes to Listed District
5 Listed 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation:__________________________

Property Description
1 Description of site:
   • Graveyard is located behind Reevesville Baptist Church on Rigby Street
   • It contains historic as well as modern headstones, footstones and plaques
   • The headstones face east
   • It is surrounded by a chain link fence and the back side of the church buildings

2 Number of Headstones: Approximately 55
3 Oldest Headstones: circa 1836
4 Newest Headstone: 2011
5 Significant Families Buried: Grimes, Rigby, Walker, Brothers, Connor, Whetsell, etc.
6. Date Founded: c. 1836
### South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

**Intensive Survey Form**

Site No.: 1222

#### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0667-127;629-1035</td>
<td>7/19/1989</td>
<td>Corporate Charter from Secretary of State for South Carolina</td>
<td>Reevesville Baptist Church; Trustees, Newton Bruce, Carlisle McAlhany and W. M. Dukes</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>4 different parcels</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 400 Rigby Street

REEVESVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH. THE GRAVEYARD IS BEHIND THE CHURCH

GRAVEYARD FACING THE BACK OF THE CHURCH

JOHN C. BROTHERS GRAVESTONE

MODERN GRAVESTONE FROM 2010

JOHN GRIMES GRAVESTONE

282
Site Plan:

Program Management
Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
### Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905  
(803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 35 / 1228  
Status County No. Site No.  
Tax Number: 0311500045.000

### Intensive Survey Form

#### Identification

**Historic Name:** Home Property of Maggie and Lily A Rigby  
**Common Name:** William and Elizabeth Bryant Rigby  
**Address/Location:** 108 Railroad Avenue  
**City:** Reevesville  
**County:** Dorchester

#### Vicinity of

Vicinity of: N/A  
Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private</td>
<td>1 Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Corporate</td>
<td>2 Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 City</td>
<td>3 Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 County</td>
<td>4 Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Use</th>
<th>Current Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
<td>1 single dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Multi Dwelling</td>
<td>2 Multi dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 commercial</td>
<td>3 commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Other</td>
<td>4 Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

1 Eligible  
2 Not Eligible  
3 Contributes to Eligible District  
4 Contributes to Listed District  
5 Listed  
6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection  
7 Removed from NR

#### Other Designation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Date</th>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Construction Method</th>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1 1 Story</td>
<td>1 Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 1½ Stories</td>
<td>2 Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 2 Stories</td>
<td>3 Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 2½ Stories</td>
<td>4 Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 3 Stories</td>
<td>0 Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Other:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Core Shape</th>
<th>Exterior Walls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rectangular 6 H</td>
<td>1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Square 7 Octagonal</td>
<td>2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 L 8 Irregular</td>
<td>3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 T 0 Other:</td>
<td>4 Flashboard 15 Asbestos shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 U</td>
<td>5 Wood Shingle 10 Stone Veneer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Cast-Stone 16 Pigmented Structural Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Stucco 12 Marble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Features</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shape: Hip in Front &amp; Gable in rear</td>
<td>1 Not Visible 5 Stucco Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials: Standing Seam Tin</td>
<td>2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Features</td>
<td>3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width: 112” deep by 452” wide</td>
<td>4 Brick 11 Raised Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape: Shed/Hip</td>
<td>8 Raised Concrete Block</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

284
**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources**

**Intensive Survey Form**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Double front porch is original

**Alterations:**
- 1973, remodeled the interior, added the carport and the rear building; added brick to exterior first floor level; had pressed tin shingles on the roof changed to a standing seam tin roof
- 2004, termite damage to floors resulted in new flooring
- 2004, added porch addition to the rear side. Interior bathrooms were added because the homeowners wished to make this house into a bed and breakfast

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

**Historical Information:** When Lizzie Bryant Rigby owned the house, she used it as a boarding house. She was a significant member of Reevesville as she served as the post master for several years.

**Source of Information:**
- Emory and Teeny Reeves

**Chain of Title:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0183-331</td>
<td>3/31/1971</td>
<td>Willie Cooper R Sojourner (Used to be Westbury)</td>
<td>Emory L &amp; Ernestine J. Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound N by a public St.; E by lands of Monroe Walters, S by Railroad Ave and W by lands of Emory L. Reeves &amp; Ernestine J. Reeves. (Divided Lot #2 &amp; #3, This is Lot #2)</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>Extra lot between Paul and Emory Reeves Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeny</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Willie Cooper R. Sojourner, Frankie Collier, McClain</td>
<td>Emory L. Reeves &amp; Teeny Reeves</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-157</td>
<td>6/20/1907</td>
<td>Charles P. Rigby</td>
<td>Mrs. F. M Rigby for her life and then to C. P. Rigby, Jr., &amp; R. R. Rigby</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 Acre. Lots # 1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 108 Railroad Avenue

SOUTH VIEW

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Intensive Survey Form

Identification
Historic Name: Mag. Lil, Parkham Rigby House (Boarding House)

Common Name: Wimberly Home

Address/Location: 114 Railroad Avenue

City: Reevesville                                      County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: N/A                                    Quadrangle Name: Reevesville (no. 420)

Ownership: 1 Private 5 State Category: 1 Building
2 Corporate 6 Federal 2 Site
3 City 0 Unknown/Other 3 Structure
4 County 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
2 Multi Dwelling 4 Other: Boarding House & home 2 Multi dwelling 4 Other:

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:
1 Eligible 5 Listed
2 Not Eligible 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
3 Contributes to Eligible District 7 Removed from NR
4 Contributes to Listed District

Other Designation: ___________________________

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1890

Alteration Date: 1974

Commercial Form: N/A

Stories: 1 1 Story 1 Masonry
2 1 ½ Stories 2 Frame
3 2 Stories 3 Log
4 2 ½ Stories 4 Steel
5 3 Stories 0 Other: ______________
6 Other: ________

Historic Core Shape:
1 Rectangular 6 H
2 Square 7 Octagonal
3 L 8 Irregular
4 T 0 Other: _______
5 U

Exterior Walls:
1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other: ______________
6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features
Shape: Gable
Materials: Standing Seam Tin but used to be Pressed Tin Shingles

Porch Features
Width: 121” deep by 336” wide
Shape: Gable
South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

*Intensive Survey Form*  
**Site No.: 1229**

**Significant Architectural Features:**
- Represents Victorian architecture in rural Dorchester County
- Bay window

**Alterations:**
- In 1974, additions were added to the rear of the house and a complete restoration occurred; used to have a two-story porch, now altered
- 2002, a 5V tin roof was added that replaced pressed tin shingles

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):** N/A

**Historical Information**

*Historical Information:* This house was a hotel in the early 1900’s. The room numbers were present on the doors when the Wimberly’s took ownership. Travellers and railroad passengers staid here overnight.

**Source of Information:**
- Current Homeowners, Paul & Olivia Wimberly
- Deed Books 0243-37
- Plat Book F-214
### Chain of Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deed</th>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lot Dimension</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>House or Land?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0243-037; Plat F-214</td>
<td>11/4/1974</td>
<td>James Monroe Walters</td>
<td>Paul W. &amp; Olivia W. Wimberly</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>Bound SW by Railroad Ave. 138'; NW by lands formerly of Willie Cooper Westbury now Emory L. Reeves 218’9”; NE by a street 158’, SE by lands of Monroe Walters, part of original tract 218’9”.</td>
<td>$5 Love &amp; Affection for Daughter &amp; son in law</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126-181A: 123-498</td>
<td>7/1/1961</td>
<td>Willie Cooper Westbury</td>
<td>Joseph W. Wilson</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above. Sold off this portion of Lot #3</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-498</td>
<td>8/29/1960</td>
<td>Marion R. Thweatt</td>
<td>Willie Cooper R Sojourner (Used to be Westbury)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>See Above. The described property is known as the home property of late Maggie and Lily A. Rigby and is composed of the original lots number 2 and 3, less a portion hereafter conveyed by Lily A. Rigby to Barbara T. Walters</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will in Probate Judge for Dorchester 60ES18-025</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Elizabeth (Lily) A. Rigby</td>
<td>Marion R. Thweatt (Willie Cooper Westbury Executrix of will)</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>The property is a portion of the old home place of the late Lily A. Rigby &amp; was devised to grantor under the residuary clause of the will of the late Lily A. Rigby</td>
<td>Land &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-157</td>
<td>6/20/1907</td>
<td>C. P. Rigby</td>
<td>Mrs. F. M Rigby for her life and then to C. P. Rigby, Jr., &amp; R. R. Rigby</td>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td>1 Acre. Lots #2 and #3. 210” from street to street and 210’ from east to west. Bound N by street, E by part of same lot given to J. G. Rigby; S by Street of Railroad and W by lot sold to W. A. Rigby</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs: 114 Railroad Avenue

SOUTH FACADE

SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

EAST FACADE

NORTHEAST OBLIQUE VIEW

NORTH FACADE

NORTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW

WEST FACADE

SOUTHWEST OBLIQUE VIEW
Site Plan:

[Image of site plan with marked area]

HTTP://GISWEB.DORCHESTERCOUNTY.NET/WEBSITE/DELQ_04/VIEWER.HTM

Program Management

Recorded by: Stefanie Marasco
Student in the Master of Historic Preservation Program at College of Charleston/Clemson University

Date Recorded: 1/6/12
Appendix B: THE BANK OF REEVESVILLE EAST ELEVATION
East Elevation

FIGURE B.1: AUTOCAD DRAWING OF BANK OF REEVESVILLE.
Appendix C: Maps of Reevesville Over Time
1825 Mills’ Atlas of Colleton District: Early Reevesville Settlement

“Church” is possibly Appleby

FIGURE C.1: MILLS' ATLAS OF 1825, COLLETON COUNTY.
1838 & 1839 "REEVES" OR "REEVESVILLE" IS NOT PRESENT

Figure C.2: 1838 Map without the name "REEVES" or "REEVESVILLE."

Figure C.3: 1839 Map without the name "REEVES" or "REEVESVILLE."
1842-1844 Map

FIGURE C.4: REEVESVILLE LISTED AS "RIEVES". SOURCE: MAP BY SIDNEY E. MORSE AND SAMUEL BREESE, 1843.
FIGURE C.5: LISTED AS "REEVES."
1854 MAP OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
(Compiled from railroad, coast & state surveys)

Figure C.7: This map has the town listed as "Reeve's" with a church nearby. Source: Map from the Library of Congress Maps Division, published by Evans & Cogswell, Charleston SC.
1865 The destruction of the civil war along the Charleston & Hamburg line

FIGURE C.10: LISTED AS "REEVESVILLE."
1884 Map

FIGURE C.11: LISTED AS "REEVESVILLE."
1893 Map of the South Carolina Railway w/ Leased Lines & Connections

FIGURE C.13: Map of the South Carolina Railway with Leased Lines and Connections, 1893. Source: The Matthews-Northrup Co. South Caroliniana Map Collections. It is listed as “Reeves.”
FIGURE C.14: THIS IS THE FIRST MAP OF DORCHESTER COUNTY. IT SHOWS EARLY STREETS, WHICH HAVE BEEN REROUTED AND RENAMED. ONLY INDEPENDENT ROAD IS STILL EXTANT. SOURCE: BY J. HAMILTON KNIGHT. (PROVIDED BY PHYLLIS HUGHES).
FIGURE C.15: FROM SOIL SURVEY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. SOURCE: BY W. J. LATIMER, J. M. SNYDER AND CORNELIUS VAN DUYNE. LOCATED IN THE THOMAS COOPER MAP LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA OR ONLINE AT HTTP://DIGITAL.TCL.SC.EDU/CDM/SINGLEITEM/COLLECTION/HSSM/ID/14/REC/1. THIS REEVESVILLE MAP SHOWS SOIL CONDITIONS, BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDING SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address #</th>
<th>Building Type</th>
<th>Owner in 1924</th>
<th>Extant 2012 &amp; Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td>Church no longer existing, only graveyard remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Church St.</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Church St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Church St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Church</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 ½ Church</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 1/3 Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 ¾ Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Church</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Church</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Church</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Church</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>South Carolina Railroad Foreman's House</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Railroad Ave</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 ½ Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling/Hotel</td>
<td>Rigby</td>
<td>Extant &amp; owned by Paul and Olivia Wimberly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ½ Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Barber shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Railroad Ave.</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 West St.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Owner/Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 West St.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 West St.</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 West St.</td>
<td>Auto &amp; Warehouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 1/2 West St.</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 West St.</td>
<td>C.P. Rigby System Gin</td>
<td>Owned by Lizzie Rigby and rented to Monroe Walters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Warehouse Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>General Merchandise Store (Furniture &amp; grocery Store)</td>
<td>Emory Reeves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 1/2 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>Shorty Lemon Shoe Shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Rigby/Main</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Seed House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Seed House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Railroad Depot</td>
<td>South Carolina Railroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partially Extant; Owned by Joseph Wimberly; location has moved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Reevesville, South Carolina (pg.2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address #</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Owner in 1924</th>
<th>Extant 2012 &amp; Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Middle St.</td>
<td>Negro Baptist Church</td>
<td>Negro Baptist Church</td>
<td>St. Matthews Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Middle St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Middle St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Middle St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 ½ Middle</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 1/3 Middle</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 ⅘ middle</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Middle St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 West St.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 West St.</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 ½</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Baptist Church</td>
<td>Baptist Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Graded School District</td>
<td>Not Extant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 West St.</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1927 SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY RIGHT OF WAY AND TRACK MAP

FIGURE C.19: RAILROAD PLAT.
The town council approved the names of new streets and some changes to the names of old streets. Source: Mayor R. Lee Felder, Town of Reevesville (1972).
2012 Waterways in Reevesville & Surrounding Areas

Figure C.21: Dorchester County Assessors Office Map.
Appendix D: TOWN COUNCIL NOTES & INFORMATION
1875 INCORPORATION INTO COLLETON COUNTY

No. 724. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF REEVESVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF COLLETON.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act all citizens of this State who have resided sixty days in the town of Reevesville shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, and the said town shall be called and known by the name of Reevesville, and its corporate limits shall extend one-half mile in every direction from the South Carolina Railroad Company's depot.

SEC. 2. That said town shall be governed by an Intendant and four Wardens, who shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have been residents of the said town for sixty days immediately preceding their election, and who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said town on the first Monday in April, 1875, and on the same day of each year thereafter, ten days' public notice thereof being previously given; and that all male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years, citizens of this State, who shall have resided in said town for sixty days immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote for the said Intendant and Wardens. For the purpose of holding the first election under this Act, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Colleton County shall designate three suitable persons, citizens of said town, to act as Managers of Election, and that the Intendant and Wardens, for the time being, shall annually appoint Managers to conduct each ensuing election.

SEC. 3. That the said corporation shall have the same powers and privileges, and be subject, in every respect, to the provisions of the charter granted and now governing the town of Branchville.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and continue in force until repealed.

Approved March 11, 1875.

Court of Common Pleas for Colleton County shall designate three suitable persons, citizens of said town, to act as Managers of Election, and that the Intendant and Wardens, for the time being, shall annually appoint Managers to conduct each ensuing election.

Incorporated with powers, etc., conferred on the town of Branchville.

A. D. 1875.

Managers.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Town of Reevesville in Colleton County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all citizens of the United States who now are or hereafter shall be inhabitants of the town of Reevesville shall be deemed to be hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, that said town shall be known by the name of Reevesville; and the limits shall extend one-half mile in every direction from the depot of the South Carolina Railroad, so that the limits shall form a circle.

Sec. 2. Said town of Reevesville shall be vested with all rights, powers, and privileges granted by, and be subject to the limitations and provisions contained in, an Act entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the incorporation of towns less than one thousand inhabitants in this State," approved December 23rd, A. D. 1885.

Sec. 3. This Act shall be a public Act, and shall continue in force for thirty years from the date of its passage and until its adjournment, or the adjournment of the General Assembly thereafter.

Sec. 4. No license for the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, wines, hittters, or other beverages of which spirituous liquors form an ingredient, shall be granted by the municipal authorities of the town of Reevesville, in the County of Colleton.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately on its approval.

Approved December 22nd, A. D. 1891.

1905 Incorporation into Dorchester County (pg.1)

FIGURE D.4: PAGE 2 OF 1905 CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.
FIGURE D.5: PAGE 3 OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.
FIGURE D.6: PAGE 4 OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.
THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WHEREAS, the municipality of the Town of Reevesville, S. C., is incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina.

AND WHEREAS, a charter has been issued to the above municipality of the Town of Reevesville, S. C. (March 11, 1875).

AND WHEREAS, Section 47-26 of the 1962 Code of Laws, as amended, requires that all municipalities to adopt a specific form of government.

AND WHEREAS, an ordinance was filed with the Secretary of State on September 9, 1976, setting forth;

FIRST: The name of the municipality is the Town of Reevesville, S. C.

SECOND: The form of government adopted is Mayor-Council form of government.

NOW THEREFORE, I, O. Frank Thornton, Secretary of State, by virtue of authority vested in me by section 47-28 of the 1962 Code, as amended, do hereby issue to the municipality of the Town of Reevesville, S. C., this Certificate of Incorporation with the privileges, powers and immunities, and subject to the limitations prescribed in Act No. 283 of 1975.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the State, this the 9th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, and in the two hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Secretary of State

### Reevesville Town Mayors, since incorporation in 1905

- **1905**: Augusta Richard Johnston (Intendant)
- **1925**: Willie Asbury Rigby (Intendant)
- **1928**: Lewis Moses Heaton (Intendant)
- **1939-1944**: J. D. Hutto
- **1945-1946**: G. E. Fender
- **1947-1948**: L. C. Myers
- **1949-1956**: A. J. Westbury
- **1957-1962**: L. E. Felder
- **1963-1964**: William N. Colyer
- **1965-1968**: L. E. Felder
- **1969-1970**: Joe Heaton
- **1971-1972**: Tommy Felder
- **1973-1976**: Lee Felder
- **1977-1982**: Danny Dukes
- **1983-1984**: Harold Herndon
- **1985-2012**: Paul Wimberly

Figure D.8: Town Mayors.
REEVESVILLE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM FROM 1942

Reevesville
School Commencement
May 27th, 1942

PROGRAM
1. Processional: Follow the Gleam
2. School Song
3. Welcome...Mickey Reeves and Christine Walters
4. Rose of Tralee...Elementary Grades
5. A Rent a Modern Apartment...Patricia Heaton
6. Skip to My Lou
7. Sleep, Baby, Sleep...Primary Grades
8. Beautiful Dreamer (Duet)...Patricia Heaton and Mary Berry
9. Home on the Range...School Ramblers
10. Sunshines...Chorus
11. Choo-Choo Train...Primary Grades
12. How Firm a Foundation...Happy Ruth Reeves, Katie McAlhaney, Christine Walters, Mary Berry, Patricia Heaton and Chorus.
13. Cradle Song...Hilda Mae Hill, Jonnie Mae Reeves, Christine Reeves, Lenora Lundy
14. Prayer: God Bless America
15. Jesus Calls Them...Primary Grades
16. Swing Low...Led by Emory Reeves and Allen Walters
17. Star-Spangled Banner (Audience may take part)
Director...Patricia Heaton
Pianist...Mrs. Hugo Harley

GRADUATION EXERCISES
1. Salutatory...Emory Reeves
2. Poem...Jonnie Mae Reeves
3. History...Johnson Dukes
4. Poem...John Allen Berry
5. Statistics...Lenora Lundy
6. Prophecy...Christine Reeves
7. Will...Hilda Mae Hill
8. Address...Rev. Mr. Bass
9. Presentation of Certificates
10. Valedictory...Carl Walters

**ST. MATTHEWS BAPTIST CHURCH PASTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverend J. T. Green</th>
<th>Reverend Howard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reverend Corbert</td>
<td>Reverend S. S. Tucker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverend Coger</td>
<td>Reverend Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverend Williams</td>
<td>Reverend Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverend C. A. Ziegler</td>
<td>Reverend Tyler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverend D. J. Jones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure D.10: St. Matthews Pastors
Sunday School Superintendents:

- Captain W. P. Appleby
- William F. Street
- Preston C. Johnston
- A. Marvin Council
- Irvin B. Kiser
- J. A. Ehney

Pastors:

- 1872-1875: W. A. Clark
- 1876: William P. Mouzon
- 1877-1880: Paul F. Kistler
- 1881-1882: W. S. Wightman
- 1883-1885: D. J. Simmons
- 1886: A. M Chreitzberg
- 1887: W. T. Patrick
- 1888: P. L. Kirton
- 1889: R. L. Holroyd
- 1890: H. C. Mouzon
- 1892: J. A. Givings
- 1893-1896: J. C. Welch
- 1897: C. E. Wiggins
- 1898-1899: W. T. Patrick
- 1900-1901: D. A. Calhoun
- 1902-1904: W. S. Goodwin
- 1905-1906: S. C. Morris
- 1907: W. H. Murray
- 1908 T. J. Clyde
- 1909: J. E. Taylor
- 1910-1913: J. W. Arial
- 1914-1917: W. E. Wiggins
- 1918-1921: S. W. Henry
- 1922-1925: W. D. Gleaton
- 1926: F. L. Glennan
- 1927-1928: J. P Inabnit
- 1929-1932: C. F. WImberly
- 1933: Albert D. Betts

Figure D.11: Reevesville Methodist Episcopal Church Teachers & Pastors

330
REEVESVILLE METHODIST CHURCH GRAVESTONES:

Location: Intersection of Church and Whetwell Streets, Reevesville, S. C.

Established in 1872 as "A PREACHING PLACE," and in 1874 an Official Board was elected. - Rev. Bette's HISTORY OF ST. GEORGE METHODIST CHURCH.

South Carolina Railroad Company conveyed to Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church March 15, 1872, Colleton County, S. C. in consideration of one dollar paid by Trustees (C. R. Council, W. P. Appleby, and B. B. Berry)... The SCRR Co. granted a lot in the town of Reeves on Southwestern side of S C RR tract, and being part of a certain tract of land purchased in 1832 from A. Black and Peter Martin... lot No. 16... measures 150 feet on each side and is square. Recorded in Colleton County transcripts to Dorchester County in Deed Book 6, p 159 on 24 November 1888.

by Lillian H. Harley

Epitaphs copied by: Mary R. Heaton and Cynthia H. Heaton

ABB-
Bessie Fickling Berry
Aug. 13, 1884
Dec. 7, 1963

William Felix Berry
Nov. 12, 1882
Sept. 22, 1951

J-
Adella Edon Coleman
1883 - 1931

Harrie Lee Connon
1859 - 1895

Albert M. Council
1880 - 1943

#Charles Robert Council
Born in Bladen County, N.C.
Died in Reevesville
Dec. 21, 1888

Combs Supt., C.R.Council
Co. C, 24 S.C. Inf. C. S. A.

Charles R. Council
1875 - 1920

F. Josephine Council
1871 - 1938

 Mildred R. Council
1840 - 1922
(w. of Charles Robert Council)

E-
J. Aquilla Ehney
1869 - 1942

Nellie R. Ehney
1872 - 1961
(w. of J. Aquilla Ehney)

William R. Ehney
1902 - 1941

Anna Telula Minus
Married to P. C.
Johnston, Jr.
July 5, 1888
Sept. 4, 1897

INFANT SON of Anna and
Preston C. Johnston, Jr.
Aug. 1897

INFANT SON of
Dr. & Mrs. A.R. Johnston
Born and died
Dec. 12, 1912

Florida Johnston
May 20, 1898
Sept. 11, 1899

Joe P. Johnston, M.D.
Oct. 20, 1866
Mar. 12, 1907

Physician and Surgeon

Mary Carr Johnston
Nov. 7, 1871
Nov. 28, 1899
(w. of Joe P.
Johnston, M.D.)

William C. C. Johnston
Aug. 17, 1868
Mar. 26, 1900

Claudia Marie - Eldest child
of F.L. & Lilla Lee Kirton
of the S. C. Conference
M. E. Church South
Nov. 2, 1889
Sept. 11, 1892

Emma T. Knight - Mother
Nov. 7, 1879
Oct. 7, 1904
(w. of P. T. Knight)

Emma T. Knight
Oct. 5, 1904
Nov. 4, 1904

P. T. Knight - Father
Jan. 13, 1880
Nov. 3, 1906

Annie Felder Kiser
Jan. 25, 1879
June 4, 1943

Daniel D. Kiser
Feb. 1, 1875
May 24, 1959

Elizabeth Kiser
Mar. 3, 1845
July 17, 1915

REEVESVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH PASTORS

1885: Reverend W. D. McMillan
Reverend Byrd
Reverend Leonard Beard
Reverend J. R. Whiteside
1943: Reverend Bass
1951: Reverend Glenn Britt
Reverend A. J. Todd
1957: Reverend Emerson Isler
1962: Pastor Bernett M. Waitt
Joey Branch
2012: Scott Cannon

Figure D.13: Pastors over time
REEVESVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

LOCATION: North Rigby Street, Reevesville, South Carolina

BRIEF HISTORY: In 1836 or before the Crimes family gave the first portion of land, later the Griffith family donated a second portion, and later Mr. Perry B. Judy gave the third portion, which together forms the lot upon which the Church and Cemetery stand. The oldest epitaph is that of JOHN CRIMES*, born 1804, died 1836 - one hundred forty-one years ago, which accounts for the number of unmarked graves, foot stones only, and broken stones therein.

The Church was Chartered 9th August 1885, and church built thereafter, some forty-nine years after the known beginning of the Cemetery. (See Church Histories)

The broken stones of John Crimes and John Brothers were bordered with cement in 1976 for preservation by Bennie Berry.

Our town was first known as "CRIMES TOWN", and could have originally been Crimes Graveyard or such. (re. plat owned by Theodore Berry)

by: Lillian H. Harley

EPITAPHS copied by: Lisa K. Heaton and Lillian H. Harley - 30 November 1976

James T. Arthur - W O W
Jan. 30, 1883
Feb. 17, 1937

Cornelia A. Smoak Arthur
June 30, 1882
(w. of James T. Arthur)

David Manning Baxter
Feb. 22, 1874
July 4, 1946

Our Darling Angel-Dau of David M.&Minnie B.Baxter
April 14, 1904
Sept. 15, 1904

Minnie Bryant Baxter
Sept. 16, 1881
Dec. 29, 1931
(w. of David M. Baxter)

Oscar L. Berry
Jan. 27, 1905
May 26, 1973

Irene J. Berry
July 9, 1909
(w. of Oscar Berry)

John C. Brothers
May 29, 1861
Sept. 27, 1886

James Marion Bruce
Oct. 11, 1920
May 18, 1933

John M. Bruce
July 5, 1881
Nov. 29, 1947

Raymond J. Bruce
Sept. 2, 1917
Apr. 12, 1930

Bertha Eulala Bryant
Feb. 20, 1875
Feb. 20, 1951
(w. of Joseph H. Bryant)

Bertha M. Bryant
June 11, 1912
June 14, 1912

Edward C. Bryant
Apr. 6, 1875
Feb. 15, 1961

Edward C. Bryant, Jr.
Oct. 7, 1910
Nov. 4, 1936

Edward J. Bryant
Nov. 16, 1905
Nov. 19, 1906

Emma M. Bryant
July 1, 1902
Sept. 16, 1903

Jannie R. Bryant
Sept. 7, 1913
Oct. 26, 1917

Joseph Harris Bryant
May 22, 1873
Feb. 28, 1947

M. C. Bryant
May 20, 1842
Apr. 7, 1928

C.S.A. 1861-1865

Mollie E. Bryant
Sept. 13, 1885
Nov. 29, 1939
(w. of E.C. Bryant)

Margaret Louise Canary
July 18, 1960
July 18, 1960

C.H.-Son of J.C.&F.E.
Coney May 2, 1897
May 5, 1898

## Surrounding Churches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Name</th>
<th>Pastor/Reverend</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethel #1 Pentecostal Holiness Church</td>
<td>E. Reeves (Lun Green prior Pastor)</td>
<td>7047 Highway 78/Dora nge Rd. (Outside Reevesville Town Limits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho Baptist Church</td>
<td>Francis Rivers Jr.</td>
<td>Highway 32 (outside Reevesville town limits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beulah Baptist Church
Reverend: Bob Frederick
Location: 1986 Beulah Rd, Smoaks, SC

Greenville U.N.M. Church
Pastor: Rev. Clark T. Wilson
Location: on Maple Branch Road

Old St. Baptist Church
Pastor: Kevin Hinton
Location: 509 Old St. George Rd., St. George
Good Hope Baptist Church  
*Pastor:* Dr. S. B. Marshall  
*Location:* 115 N. Metts Rd., St. George

St. Phillip Christian Church  
*Pastor:* Eva Husser  
*Location:* Highway 78 (Just outside Reevesville Town Limits)

St. Mark UM Church  
*Pastor:* Otis Scott Jr.  
*Location:* 1241 St. Mark Bowman Road (Just outside the Reevesville Town Limits)
Older St. Mark UM Church
Pastor: Dr. J. H. Elliot
Location: St. Mark Bowman Road
(Just outside the Reevesville Town Limits)
No longer used but originally built in 1869

Figure D.15: Surrounding Churches
MAGNOLIA CEMETERY HEADSTONES

THE JOHN R. HEATON CEMETERY
known as
MAGNOLIA CEMETERY

Location: South Whetsell Street, Reevesville, South Carolina

On the 17th of February 1911 John R. Heaton's son, Joseph Phillip Heaton, died. John R. selected a beautiful plot of his land facing east to begin a cemetery, in which his son, Joseph, was the first entered into eternal rest.

The Will of John R. Heaton, dated 21st December 1926, set forth provisions for said cemetery, of which excerpts follow:

"(THIRD) I, Nominate and appoint L. M. Heaton, J. P. Brothers, and E. C. Peard of Reevesville, S. C. . . . . as Trustees of a Cemetery situated in the Town of Reevesville, S. C., County of Dorchester and State of South Carolina, to be known as The John R. Heaton Cemetery, in the event that either of the above trustees of said Cemetery moves away from this locality and can not be active, or for some reason wishes to resign, or dies, the other two is to have power to appoint a trustee in his stead, . . . . I, Will give and bequeath unto the said . . . . Trustees of the . . . . said Cemetery ONE ACRE OF LAND WHERE THE CEMETARY IS NOW LAID OFF, not to be used for their personal benefits but be used for the good of the community, I give them power in my name to give as well as they think best lots for burial purposes in this Cemetery, two of said trustees having to agree on each sale or gift, all moneys derived from the sale of such lots to be used for the upkeep of such Cemetery or for other charitable causes. . . . ., by all means no money from the sale of these Cemetery lots is not to be appropriated to the personal use of any of the trustees now appointed or that may hereafter be appointed."


In accordance with his Will every lot in the John R. Heaton Cemetery was given to a relative or friend several years ago. The present Trustees are: Joseph B. Heaton, J. L. Heaton, Jr., and Lillian Heaton Harley - 12-1-1977.


Laura Josephine Brothers
*Sherod M. Bryant
South Carolina
CPL 326 Base Unit AAF
World War II
March 4, 1915
Nov. 16, 1968

Morgan Appleby
Laura Josephine Brothers
Aug. 27, 1872
June 21, 1952

Clyde W. - Son of J. H. & F.M.Bryant
Jan 1911
Feb 1911

Margaret H. Appleby
Jan. 1912
Feb 1912

Emma Bryant Butler
Oct. 12, 1912
Feb. 7, 1963

W. Appleby
Jan. 1912
Feb. 1912

Andrew Willis Canaday
Oct. 18, 1891
July 13, 1972

E. Appleby
Jan. 1912
Feb. 1912

Estelle H. Canaday
June 5, 1896
(w. of A.W. Canaday)

EARLY BANK EMPLOYEES

- Receiver/President: Dr. A.R. Johnston
- Vice President: Dr. Carlisle Johnston
- Directors: Dr. John Johnston, L.M. Heaton, and Bass Street
- Cashiers (in chronological order): Mrs. Cooper (Johnston) Reed or Miss Mamie Street, Mrs. Annarel (Johnston) Brown, Messrs Bethea and Bryson and Miss Daisy Eadon

Figure D.17: Information from Lillian H. Harley, p.18.
DATES OF REEVESVILLE POST MASTER APPOINTMENTS:

- William W. Rigby, June 21, 1854
- William C. Griffith, October 10, 1857 discontinued March 12, 1861
- William C. Griffith, Confederate States of America, 7/6/1861-4/1865
- Miss Cary V. Griffith, September 7, 1866
- Charles R. Council, August 30, 1872
- Mildred R. Council, February 1, 1889
- Abraham Stewart, April 2, 1890
- Sidney L. Connor, February 1, 1892
- Richard F. Walters, September 23, 1901
- Elizabeth Walters, January 4, 1902
- Elizabeth Rigby, January 12, 1905
- Willie A. Rigby, December 16, 1914
- Elizabeth B. Rigby, May 22, 1941 (1930 assistant postmaster according to Census)
- Frank B. Berry, January 1, 1942
- Newton B. Bruce, Officer in charge, July 31, 1975
- Jessie R. Hutto, Officer in charge, November 28, 1975
- Joyce K. Breland, January 15, 1977
- Corine D. Horlback, Officer In Charge, May 6, 1988
- Daniel V. Close, Jr., October 8, 1988
- Ben Tisdale, Jr., Officer in Charge, October 3, 1991
- Connie H. Peters, Officer in Charge, November 15, 1991
- Judy W. Johnson, Officer in Charge, January 10, 1992
- Cassandra M. Washington, Officer in Charge, April 6, 1992
- Ethel J. Sweatman, Officer in Charge, June 29, 1992
- Vivienne N. Powers, Officer in Charge, November 5, 1992
- Janet M. Irving, Officer in Charge, January 15, 1993
- Priscilla Walters, Officer in Charge, December 30, 1997
- Elaine H. Hudson, April 11, 1998
- Crystye B. Dukes, Office in Charge, November 20, 2000
- Crystye B. Dukes, June 16, 2001 to Current

Other Postal Positions:

Clerk: Dorothy W. Moorer, October 1, 1949; retired June 30, 1974

Sub-Clerk: Jessie R. Hutto, August 31, 1965

Figure D.18: Post Masters.
February 5, 2003

Mrs. Patricia Walters
6680 Johnston Ave.
Reevesville, SC 29471

Dear Mrs. Walters:
Thank you so much for including our history of service in Reevesville in your upcoming history book. According to our own history, *South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, 1846-1964*, our service began to your community in 1928.

At that time, one of our predecessors, Charleston-based South Carolina Power Company, consolidated its properties with those of three other South Carolina companies – The Edisto Public Service Company, Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corp. and its subsidiary, Georgia-Carolina Power Company. The new company formed from this merger was incorporated on Oct. 31, 1928 and retained the name of South Carolina Power Company.

The Edisto Public Service Company at that time owned an interconnected electric operating system extending from a connection with the Augusta-Aiken properties at Williston, S.C. to Port Royal, S.C.

As a result of this merger, Dorchester County, previously served by the Edisto Public Service Company, was added to the service area of South Carolina Power Company.

That means 1928 was the year in which predecessors of SCE&G began serving Reevesville, to the best of my understanding.

Thank you again for including us in your document.

Sincerely,

Mary Green Brown
Public Affairs Coordinator

OTHER BUSINESSES IN REEVESVILLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory: 274</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: W. P. Appleby, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: E. O. Arant, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: John Bryant, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: E. C. Eberhardt, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: H. S. Hughes, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: D. H. Hutto, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: A. B. Johnston, Physician &amp; Druggist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: I.B and D.D. Kizer, Saw Mill &amp; Cotton Gin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: Lide &amp; Johnston, General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1910: W. A. Rigby, General Store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report by Dixie Mizell: 275</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Whetsell, Turpentine Still &amp; Grocery Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Brothers, Grocery Store &amp; Bar Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain W. C. Griffith, Store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral History with Lillian Kizer: 276</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. C. Myers, Gas Station &amp; Grocery Store (location of current Mims Magnolia Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen Judy, Blacksmith shop (location of David Walters’ house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert Rigby, Dentist Office (on Railroad Avenue)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral History of Agnes Ann Morrison: 277</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Shorty Lemon, Barbershop &amp; Shoe Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Mac McClain, Soda Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Herbert Smoak, Office &amp; fertilizer store on one side and Nealie Arthur lived in a small room on the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late 1940’s-1950’s: Maggie and Pink Reeves, Store (besides their house on Main Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Narian Smoak, Barbershop (on Main Street)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure D.21: Businesses in Reevesville.

---

276 Oral History with Lillian Kizer by Dixie Mizell, February 2012.
277 Oral History with Agnes Ann Morrison by Dixie Mizell, February 2012.
Primary & Secondary roads in Reevesville maintained by South Carolina Department of Highways & Public Transportation

DATES OF RIGHT OF WAYS AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROAD NUMBER</th>
<th>FILE NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE APPROVED BY</th>
<th>RIGHT-OF-WAY WAS OBTAINED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-18-16</td>
<td>18.234</td>
<td>04/07/1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-18-60</td>
<td>18.258</td>
<td>DATE NOT CLEAR</td>
<td>NOV. /1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-18-772</td>
<td>18.493</td>
<td>08/18/1983</td>
<td>09/19/1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S18-383</td>
<td>18.332</td>
<td>09/23/1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US 78</td>
<td>NRM PROJ. 102-A SEC 1 AND 2</td>
<td>10/07/1933</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US 78</td>
<td>NRM PROJ. NO. 194</td>
<td>10/07/1933</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These dates for approved plan dates by the State Hwy Engr and/or dates for right-of-way obtained do not necessarily give the actual start work date to pave or construct these roads.

THANK YOU NOTE TO PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Reevesville, S. C. 29472
29 September 1889

Mr. Stanley Crane, President
Southern Railway
P. O. Box 1908
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Mr. Crane:

I am writing on behalf of our little town of Reevesville, South Carolina, to say a grateful THANK YOU.

As you will recall I talked with you in September of 1879 concerning a safe railroad crossing for our town. At present they are installing this system and we are anxiously awaiting its operation. This will mean so very much to the safety of our people.

Mr. Crane, I personally want to thank you for your time and help in this matter. It is always good to know that there are still some people in this world today that hold human life and safety as I do - above all else. Southern Railway is very fortunate indeed, to have you as their president.

I too would like to commend the following gentlemen, namely: Mr. Fredrick J. Hull, Southern Railway Safety, Atlanta, Georgia; and Mr. Charlie McEachin, South Carolina Highway Department, Columbia, South Carolina, for their most efficient and courteous help.

Mr. Crane, if you are ever in our little town or can visit, we extend to you a very warm welcome.

Yours truly,

Patricia H. Walters (Mrs. D. Carl)

PHW/Th

Elements within the Reevesville 2000 Comprehensive Plan & Updates

Population Element:
- Approximately 237 people, not projected to increase significantly
- Population in 1900 was 137, in 1905 was 165, in 1930 was 181 and in 1940 was 217
- Black population increasing although still relatively low (84.1% white & 15.1% Black)
- 40% of population is less than 24 years old, 31% between 25 and 54 years old & 29% over 55 years old
- Educational attainment levels are lower than in the nation, state or county
- Per Capita income exceeds that of the State, County and Census Tract area

Housing Element:
- As of 1998, there were a total of 130 housing units
- Between 1980 and 1990 there was a 78% increase in mobile home ownership from 9 to 16.
- More than half of the total housing units were built prior to 1960
- In 1990, there were 94 occupied units and 21 vacant units in Reevesville, thus 1/4 of housing is vacant (refer to Appendix C, FIGURE 15.1 for Vacant Units)
- In 1990, median home value in Reevesville was $53,800 and median gross rent (includes utilities) was $231
- Housing Programs: include Community Development Block Grants and Rural Development Housing Preservation

Economic Element:
- In 1990, 40.5% of the work force was employed; unemployment rate was 2.2%
- 70.3% of work force were private wage and salary workers, 17.6% were government employees, and 12.1% were unemployed
- In 1990, the most occupations included operators, laborers and fabricators
- A higher percentage of the population employed in labor-intensive category, including farming, precision production, machine operators, transportation and handlers, than the county
- 76% of the population worked in Dorchester County
- Industries are projected to provide additional jobs in the service industry (related to eating, drinking and health and business)

278 Dorchester County Survey Report p. 22.
As of 1998, there were seven businesses in Reevesville: Two grocery stores, one gasoline/service station, two furniture and home furnishing stores, one limited price variety store and one dance studio

No industries in Reevesville

Community Facilities:
- Dorchester County Water Authority provides water service (Public and Private water wells)
- No sewer service, county has future plans to build a wastewater treatment plant near Byrds, which will provide sewer service (not in best interest of Reevesville)
- No waste collection service but there is a county waste collection site in town
- Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department
- Accessible by Highway 78, which cuts through the town, and I-95, which is a few miles away
- Only one partially paved sidewalk in town
- Two aviation airports: one in St. George and one in Summerville
- Norfolk Southern owns and operates the rail line and an increase in freight traffic is expected
- St. George has the nearest EMS unit and medical facilities
- The town pays an off duty police officer to monitor traffic on Highway 78; they also have a radar unit
- Reevesville is in Dorchester County School District #4, includes Woodland High School
- Recreational facilities are located on the Reevesville Baptist Church property (two basketball courts, a baseball field and a swing set) and at Mim’s Park
- Government facilities are located at the Town Hall at 6800 Johnston Ave.

Natural Resources:
- Located in the Saluda-Edisto Watershed
- Located in the Indian Field Swamp sub-basin
- Surface water in Reevesville includes Polk Swamp and the Bear Branch
- 10% of Reevesville’s land area is composed of wetlands, 40.26% is for farmland, 15% of land is used for commercial, residential and transportation space, and 21% of land is designated as mixed upland forest
- Two 100-year flood hazard areas within the town
- Sand minds surround Reevesville
- 12 soil types in Reevesville (Goldsboro is most common)

Cultural Resources:
- The Bank of Reevesville building is eligible for National Historic Register Status
- Town has approximately 31 structures that have potential to form a district for the National Historic Register, District designation
- Historic cemeteries
- No known significant archaeological sites or natural/scenic sites
- There are two historic churches in town: St. Matthew’s Baptist Church and Reevesville Baptist Church

**Land Use Element:**
- Zoning added as of 2006. Land use includes: GC (General Commercial), LC (Limited Commercial District), RMD (Residential-Medium Density), RMU (Residential Mixed Use), RRR (Rural Residential Restricted), SFR (Single-family Residential) & TC (Town Center)
- 65% of land is used for farming/forestry
- Residents want to retain the small town character and current land use
- Should prevent further annexation

**Overall Goals and Strategies:**
- Preserve small town character
- Provide police, fire, and rescue services/equipment
- Maintain existing tax base
- Limit development and protect natural environment
- Improve roads and streets but do not expand
- Preserve Historic buildings and sites

Figure D.25: 2000 Comprehensive Plan.
VACANT UNITS IN REEVESVILLE AS OF 1999

Figure D.27: 1837 plat depicting the road to Grimes Town or road to Grimes Turn Out Railroad. Source: Plat provided by Bert Judy, February 2012.
1914 Resurvey Plat Showing Road to Reevesville

Figure D.28: 1914 Plat of the same area of land as plat done in 1837. The same road says, "Road to Reevesville". Source: Provided by Bert Judy, February 2012.
ZONING BOUNDARIES WITHIN REEVESVILLE TOWN LIMIT

Appendix E:  STATE LAND GRANTS
1809 Plat of land to William Platt, 1000 acres

Figure E.2: Plat of land on northwest side of Polk Swamp. Source: State Land Grants, William Plat, (South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC), Microfilm, Volume 74, p. 48.
1812 Land to John Williams & John Walters, 972 Acres

Figure E.3: Description of land on Polk Swamp. Source: State Land Grants, John Williams & John Walters, (South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC), Microfilm, Volume 74, p.318.
1839 Plat of Land to David Gavin & William W. Rigby, 147 Acres

1840 Plat of Land to Thomas R. Bryant, 900 Acres

1853 Plat of Land to James R. Wolf, 806 Acres

Appendix F: PLATS
1877 Plat of Land from Heirs of Elizabeth Rigby to John D. D. Fairy

FIGURE F.1: LAND OWNERSHIP WITHIN TOWN LIMITS. SOURCE: DORCHESTER COUNTY, RECORDS OF THE REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE (RMC), ST. GEORGE, SC, COLLETON DEED BOOK 5, P.301.
1893 Plat of Land from Executors of W. P. Appleby to John M. Appleby

FIGURE F.2: PLAT FROM APRIL 16, 1893; POSSIBLY 105 OR 103 REEVES STREET TODAY. SOURCE: DORCHESTER COUNTY, RECORDS OF THE REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE (RMC), ST. GEORGE, SC, DEED BOOK 15, P. 237.
1873 Plat of Land to Appleby's

1881 Plat of land from Charles C. Heaton to Almira Eberhardt

1873 Plat of 12.5 Acres in Reeves Station owned by Elizabeth Brothers

FIGURE F.5: LAND OF ELIZABETH BROTHERS, 12.5 ACRES IN REEVES STATION. PROPERTY IS TO THE EAST OF 106 CHURCH STREET TODAY. SOURCE: DORCHESTER COUNTY, RECORDS OF THE REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE (RMC), ST. GEORGE, SC, COLLETON DEED BOOK 1, P. 368.
PLAT OF LAND FROM M.A. RIGBY TO M. R. COUNCIL

Appendix G: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS & PICTURES
FIGURE G.1: PLAT OF LAND OWNED BY SC RAILROAD IN REEVESVILLE. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, LAND OWNED BY RAILROAD, "(PROPERTY RECORD NO.68. NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION, OCTOBER 23, 1837)."
1860 Plat of Land owned by the Railroad Company

FIGURE G.2: Plat of land owned by SC Railroad in Reevesville, includes land from Figure G.1. Source: Railroad Documents, Land Owned by Railroad, “(Property Record No. 68, Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, January 10, 1860).
FIGURE G.3: DEED OF SALE FROM BOOK N-344. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, SALE FROM PETER MARTINEAU TO SC RAILROAD,” (PROPERTY RECORD NO.68. NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION, DECEMBER 12, 1837).
FIGURE G.4: CONTINUED. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, SALE FROM PETER MARTINEAU TO SC RAILROAD," (PROPERTY RECORD NO.68, NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION, DECEMBER 12, 1837).
377

1833 Deed of Sale from John Grimes to Peter Martineau

FIGURE G.5: DEED OF SALE FROM JOHN GRIMES. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, SALE FROM JOHN GRIMES TO PETER MARTINEAU, "(PROPERTY RECORD NO.68, NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION. DECEMBER 30, 1833).
FIGURE G.6: CONTINUED. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, SALE FROM JOHN GRIMES TO PETER MARTINEAU,” (PROPERTY RECORD NO. 68, NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION, DECEMBER 30, 1833).
1833 Deed of Sale from Shadrack Walters to John Grimes

Figure G.7: Deed of Sale from Shadrack Walters to John Grimes. Source: Railroad Documents, Sale from Shadrack Walters to John Grimes, "(Property Record No.68, Norfolk Southern Real Estate Division, June 8, 1833)."
Shadrack Walters Conveys Right of way to R. R. Company & 14 acres to John Grimes

1855 Letter from C. B. Brothers about Company Property

FIGURE G.10: LETTER FROM 1855. SOURCE: RAILROAD DOCUMENTS, POSSIBLE LAWSUIT OVER LAND, *(PROPERTY RECORD NO.68, NORFOLK SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE DIVISION, JULY 6, 1855).*
1837 Elizabeth Grimes sells building to South Carolina Canal & Railroad Co.

PICTURES OF THE REEVESVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, ETC.:


FIGURE G.18: INTERIOR DOOR ON NORTH FACADE. *SOURCE:* PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, JANUARY 2012.

FIGURE G.19: INTERIOR CABINET IN RAILROAD DEPOT. *SOURCE:* PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, JANUARY 2012.

FIGURE G.20: INTERIOR VIEW OF REEVESVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT. *SOURCE:* PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, JANUARY 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. C. 'R'y Going Schedule.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Charleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Pines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latham's</td>
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<td>Summerville</td>
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<td>Ridgerville</td>
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<td>George's</td>
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<td>Reevesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty-Eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar Branchville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C. Branchville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edisto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure G.21**: South Carolina Railroad Company Ticket. *Source: Phyllis Hughes, Upper Dorchester County Historical Society.*

**Figure G.22**: Reverse Side of Ticket Stub. *Source: Dixie Mizell.*

**Figure G.23**: Ticket Stub for Train Station #4836, Reevesville, in 1957. *Source: Dixie Mizell.*

**Figure G.24**: South Carolina Railroad Going Schedule, 1893. *Source: “Map of the South Carolina Railway with Leased Lines and Connections, 1893” The Matthews-Northrup Co., Map Collection, South Caroliniana Map Collections.*
Appendix H:  REEVESVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT
Established in 1976, the Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by town volunteers (Figure H.9). The Reevesville Fire Station also serves areas outside of the Reevesville town limits per a mutual aid cooperation agreement with the adjacent rural communities. This deeply committed team is integral to the protection of this rural community.

In 1976, Mayor Lee Felder and the Town Council of Reevesville purchased the first fire truck, a 1946 Ford, and appointed the first fire chief, Harold Herndon. Soon after, the Dorchester County Water Authority provided water and fire hydrants within the Reevesville town limits. At first, the fire department used the old Reevesville School building as the Fire Station and remodeled it to incorporate two fire trucks. In 1978, a third garage was added to the school

![Figure H.1: Reevesville School on Rigby Street, Circa 1922. No longer extant, and it used to be a two-story brick building. Source: Upper Dorchester County A View of the Past by Upper Dorchester County Historical Society, Inc., 2009.]

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279 James E. Fender, *History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume 1: Fire Station*, (South Carolina, 2007).
280 “Ibid.”
building to store a 1969 Tanker Truck (Figure H.1). Also at this time a 2-½ ton military vehicle from the South Carolina State Forestry Commission was acquired and converted into a firefighting vehicle.

In 1980, Joe Mizell became the new Fire Chief. He purchased a 1972 Ford fire engine, a 750 GPM Pumper. This caused the ISO rating, Insurance Service Office rating, to be lowered to a Class 8.\(^{281}\) As a result, homeowners in Reevesville received a small savings on insurance premiums.\(^{282}\) Also during this time, a new ordinance passed to bestow a tax on the community in order to purchase fire equipment. It declared;

Whereas, the Town of Reevesville is desirous of providing adequate fire protection to its residents, and Whereas, in order to provide the necessary equipment for the fire protection it is necessary to charge each property owner in the Town of Reevesville the sum of thirty dollars ($30) yearly, which will not be in the form of a tax but shall have the same binding effect for collection purposes... That the assessment shall be due and payable on or before the 31st day of December of each year, commencing with the year 1983.\(^{283}\)

In 1989, Joe Mizell retired and the appointment of Fire Chief went to Jimmy Fender. At this time a new fire truck was bought with an engine that had a 1000 GPM pump and carried 1000-gallons of water. Later, the department purchased a


\(^{283}\) Document at the Reevesville Town Hall by Jerry Judy, December 14, 1983.
1975 Ford Tanker with a 1450-gallon capacity; this provided water to the fire district outside the town limits.\textsuperscript{284}

The Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department received its Certificate of Incorporation by the Secretary of State, John T. Campbell, on March 5, 1990.\textsuperscript{285} Listed on the certificate were James E. Fender, President, Paul W. Wimberly, Vice President, William J. Shuler, Treasurer, Jackie E. Herndon, Secretary and D. Carl Walters, Jr., Ways and Means.

In 1995, the fire department moved to its current location at 6800 Johnston Ave. Renovations to the existing building included the addition of two bays, and the reconstruction of a meeting room, offices, reception area and a full kitchen with bathrooms.\textsuperscript{286}

In 2001, the fire department bought a year 2000, 1250 GPM Pumper for $125,000 (Figure H.2). This pumper, in addition to other new equipment and staff development, helped to lower the ISO rating to a Class 5 in 2002. This resulted in a 50\% decrease on fire insurance premiums for homeowners. In December 2002, fire dues increased to $40/year for each household in Reevesville.

\textsuperscript{284} James E. Fender, \textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume 1: Fire Station}," (South Carolina, 2007.

\textsuperscript{285} "Ibid."

\textsuperscript{286} James E. Fender, "\textit{History of Reevesville, South Carolina, Volume 1: Fire Station}," 2007.
In 2003, a new 1800-gallon tanker was added to the fleet of trucks (Figure H.3). A grant in November 2004, from Homeland Security, gave the Reevesville Fire Department $73,100.81. The firefighters purchased compressor equipment to supply air to the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), SCBA’s, and 10 sets of personal protection gear.²⁸⁷ Dorchester County recently donated a 2007 Rescue Truck to Reevesville (Figure H.4). As of February 21, 2012, the Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department has a total of four fire related trucks and one decommissioned truck.

²⁸⁷ Paul Wimberly, “History of Reevesville, South Carolina Volume 1: Timeline,” (South Carolina, 2007).


All members of the Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department are certified by the State of South Carolina. The Reevesville Volunteer Fire Department is a critical organization within the Reevesville community. This team has successfully put out numerous fires and the town is grateful for their dedication.

FIGURE H.7: MIM’S PARK CELEBRATION. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, NOVEMBER 2011.

FIGURE H.8: MIM’S PARK CELEBRATION. SOURCE: PHOTOGRAPH BY STEFANIE MARASCO, NOVEMBER 2011.
**Current Reevesville Fire Department Members & Incident Calls as of 2012:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Fender</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Wimberly</td>
<td>Assistant Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry Chinners</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamey Fender</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Judy</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne (Bubba) Beane</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Wimberly</td>
<td>Training Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joey Shuler</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Hughes</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Byrd</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Ethridge</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent Jackson</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Byrd</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ryan Reeves</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Kitt</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurie Minus</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis Huff</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landon Wimberly</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Wimberly</td>
<td>Firefighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay Fender</td>
<td>Women’s Auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivia Wimberly</td>
<td>Women’s Auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Shuler</td>
<td>Women’s Auxiliary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCIDENT CALLS

Between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011, the Reevesville Fire Department received 178 incident calls. The breakdown follows:

- Fire = 52
- Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (no fire) = 1
- Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident = 62
- Hazardous Condition (No Fire) = 3
- Service Call = 16
- Good Intent Call = 36
- False Alarm & False Call = 8

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288 Reevesville Fire Department, “Incident Type Report (Summary),” Jan, 23, 2012, in Town hall fire department records.
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