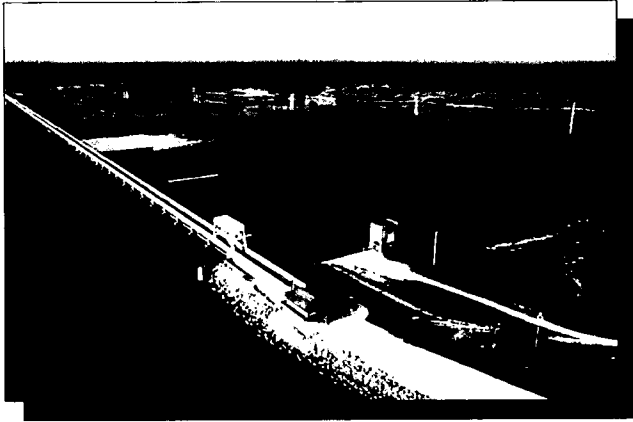


Volume I: Historic Properties

**Cultural Resources Survey
Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project
FERC Project No. 199-SC**

Santee and Cooper Rivers

**Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon,
Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties**



Prepared for:



**South Carolina Public Service Authority
Moncks Corner, South Carolina**

Prepared by:



*Madison, Wisconsin
September 2002*



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- A Project Location Map
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Abstract

The South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper) is preparing an application to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to relicense its Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project (hereinafter the Santee Cooper Project), FERC Project No. 199-SC, located in Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties, South Carolina. This survey and report were prepared in partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

Based on consultation with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SHPO), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project includes the area enclosed by the project boundary as delineated in the existing license, as well as associated structures that are functionally, historically, structurally, or spatially connected to the licensed hydroelectric facility.¹ This survey identified properties within the APE of the Santee Cooper Project that are at least 50 years old and possess a degree of historical or architectural interest. These properties were inventoried and photographed, and research was conducted to determine if the properties were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

The survey identified a potentially eligible hydroelectric facility, the Santee Cooper Project, within the APE. Several structures associated with the Project have been previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register. These include the Jefferies Powerhouse, the Pinopolis Lock, and the Tailrace Canal. The remainder of the Project has not been previously evaluated. In addition to the Santee Cooper Project, the survey identified the Jefferies Steam Plant (1953), which is within the APE, although not part of the Project. The plant will be 50 years old by the time the Santee Cooper Project obtains a new license (anticipated in 2004). The survey also identified the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge.

The Santee Cooper Project's structures retain a high degree of architectural integrity. The Project's anti-malarial component is significant at the local level for its role in improving residents' health. The Santee Cooper Project is also significant at the state level for the role it played in providing electricity to areas previously without electrical service and as the largest New Deal project in the state during the Great Depression. At the national level, the Santee Cooper Project is significant for its important engineering advances and also for the role the facility played in powering Charleston's defense industry during World War II. The Santee Cooper Project is recommended eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A*, for its "association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,"

¹ Minutes from Santee Cooper Project meeting, June 18, 2001. Meeting was attended by South Carolina SHPO, the licensee, and licensee's historical and archaeological consultants.



and under *Criterion C*, as a property that embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction."²

Although within the APE for this project and potentially eligible for the National Register, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad bridge will not be affected by the Santee Cooper Project's operations over the license period. Further, the bridge is not owned by Santee Cooper. If over the license period the operations at the Santee Cooper Project change in a way that has potential to affect the bridge, Santee Cooper should consult with the South Carolina SHPO about the effect. On this basis, no further evaluation is recommended for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad bridge.

² *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 1995, 2.



Cultural Resources Survey

Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project

FERC Project No. 199-SC

1. Introduction

A. Name of Project

Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project.

B. FERC Project Number

FERC Project No. 199-SC.

C. Project Description

The Santee Cooper Project is located in southeast South Carolina on the Santee and Cooper Rivers in Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties (see Appendix A, project location map).

The Santee Cooper Project consists of the Pinopolis Lock, the Jefferies Powerhouse, a Diversion Canal, a Tailrace Canal, the Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit, the Santee Spillway, and a system of dams and dykes on lakes Marion and Moultrie. These structures are associated with the Project's historic and current functions.

The Jefferies Powerhouse is operated as a peaking facility and the Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit is operated as a minimum flow facility.

D. Brief Description of the Area Surveyed

The survey included the Santee Cooper Project and associated buildings and structures lying within its APE. The APE for this project includes the area enclosed by the project boundary as delineated in the existing license, as well as associated structures that are functionally, historically, structurally, or spatially connected to the licensed hydroelectric facility (see Appendix B).³

³ Minutes from Santee Cooper Project meeting, June 18, 2001. Meeting was attended by South Carolina SHPO, the licensee, and licensee's historical and archaeological consultants.



E. Project Location

County: Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties, South Carolina

Communities: Moncks Corner, Berkeley County

U.S. Geological Survey Quads (7.5-minute):

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| ▶ Bonneau | ▶ Ellore | ▶ Moncks Corner | ▶ Saint Paul |
| ▶ Chicora | ▶ Eutawville | ▶ Pineville | ▶ St. Stephen |
| ▶ Cordesville | ▶ Fort Motte | ▶ Pinewood | ▶ Summerton |
| ▶ Cross | ▶ Jordan | ▶ Poinsett State | ▶ Vance |
| ▶ Eadytown | ▶ Lone Star | ▶ Park | ▶ Wateree |



2. Survey Report Text

A. Physical Setting

(1) Existing and Historical Land Uses

The Santee Cooper Project stretches across five counties in southeastern South Carolina. The Project's main office is located in the town of Moncks Corner, in Berkeley County (see Appendix A for project map).

The Santee Cooper Project site historically supported agricultural pursuits. Rice and indigo plantations dominated the region before the Civil War. After the end of the conflict, the plantations entered a protracted decline from which they never recovered. Previous attempts to develop the Santee and Cooper Rivers to serve the needs of nearby communities meet with little success. It was not until the Great Depression that the public works program responsible for building the Santee Cooper Project successfully harnessed the power of these two rivers.

(2) General Types of Properties Identified

A functioning hydroelectric facility and railroad lift bridge were identified within the APE.

B. Survey Methodology

(1) Survey Personnel Qualifications

This survey was conducted by Mary R. Ebeling and Sarah Davis McBride of Mead & Hunt, Inc., who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Ebeling has a Master's Degree in History. McBride has a Master's Degree in American Studies/Material Culture.

(2) Survey Dates

Mead & Hunt conducted the survey from June 14 to 19, 2001.

(3) Survey Objectives

The objective of this survey was to identify buildings and structures within the APE that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.



(4) Area Researched and Surveyed

Based on consultation with the South Carolina SHPO, the APE for the Santee Cooper Project includes the area enclosed by the project boundary as delineated in the existing license, as well as associated structures that are functionally, historically, structurally, or spatially connected to the licensed hydroelectric facility.⁴ This survey identified properties within the APE of the Santee Cooper Project that are at least 50 years old and possess a degree of historical or architectural interest.

(5) Research Design

Mead & Hunt conducted a survey of historic buildings and structures in the APE of the Santee Cooper Project, including the hydroelectric facility and water-retaining structures. The survey included photographing the properties and describing their location, setting, materials, and architectural features. An archival and literature investigation was conducted at the South Carolina SHPO. Additional archives consulted included the Santee Cooper Corporate Library, Berkeley County Museum, Historic Charleston, Charleston Library Society, the Charleston County Library, Old Santee Canal Park-Interpretive Center, and the University of South Carolina – South Caroliniana Library. The information obtained is documented in this report.

(6) Evaluation of Survey Results

The survey identified the potentially eligible buildings and structures within the APE for the Santee Cooper Project.

C. Relevant Background Information

(1) Historic Context

According to Duncan Hay, the history of the hydroelectric industry in the United States is characterized by three phases of development – a pioneering period (1880-1895), a period of experimentation and innovation (1895-1920), and a period of standardization (1920-1930).⁵ The history of these phases of development is thoroughly discussed in Hay's two-volume *Hydroelectric Development in the United States*, which provides a national context in which to evaluate the hydroelectric industry. The recent report on the Buzzard Roost Hydroelectric Project in Greenwood

⁴ Santee Cooper Project meeting minutes, June 18, 2001.

⁵ Duncan Hay, *Hydroelectric Development in the United States, 1880-1940* (Washington, D.C.: Edison Electric Institute, 1991): 13, 27, 94-95.



and Newberry Counties, South Carolina, makes available an in-depth historic context for the development of hydroelectric infrastructure in South Carolina.⁶

The beginning of the 1930s saw several changes in the development of the hydroelectric industry across the country. The growing reliance of power producers on steam-generated electricity resulted in many hydroelectric facilities shifting to peak-load production while steam generators provided power under normal operating conditions. The onset of the Great Depression forced virtually all private utility companies to cease development of powerhouses. Simultaneously, Roosevelt's New Deal program included dam building programs designed to provide electricity, flood control, irrigation, and economic development to localities. The facilities constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal agencies tended to be massive in scale, often because many of the smaller-scale hydroelectric sites had been previously developed. The government-sponsored projects also resulted in the increased role of the federal government as a public utility operator.⁷ The construction of the Santee Cooper Project occurred under these conditions.

(a) Hydroelectric Development in South Carolina

The development of hydroelectric power in South Carolina has been documented in previous studies, most of which were undertaken as part of FERC relicensing projects. The following section summarizes the history of hydroelectric development in South Carolina as presented in a 1997 study of the Buzzard Roost Hydroelectric Project in Greenwood and Newberry Counties, South Carolina.⁸

Antebellum Use of Water Power

Topography created a major hindrance to the development of water power in South Carolina, particularly in the low country. Few rivers in the state have sufficient fall to power a water wheel profitably. Rivers were dammed to feed early water wheels. As turbines came into use in the 1820s and 1830s, the forcing of water under pressure into an enclosed space increased the efficiency of water-powered industry in South Carolina, and the various available water power technologies available began to be used, mostly for milling, predominately in the state's upcountry. The advances in technology aided in a mid-nineteenth-century milling boom. The new technology also laid the groundwork for the development of hydroelectric power in the early twentieth century.

⁶ Bruce G. Harvey and Jeffrey W. Gardner, "Historic Hydro-Engineering Report: Buzzard Roost Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 1267), Greenwood and Newberry Counties, South Carolina," (Atlanta: Brockington Associates, 1997).

⁷ Harvey and Gardner, 2-4.

⁸ Harvey and Gardner.



Postbellum Development of Water Power

Innovations in hydroelectric power generation during the postbellum period quickened the growth of the flourishing textile industry in South Carolina. Two of the larger mills – the Columbia Mill and the Pelzer Mill – developed generation systems that included transmission of water-generated electricity. The textile industry in South Carolina expanded from 18 mills in 1880 to almost 200 mills. Significantly, 67 of these new mills included electricity transmitted from water-powered generators.

Advances by private industry in the transmission of electricity were matched by municipal development of electric transmission. The city of Columbia was the first to apply the new technology and, by 1896, provided electric streetcars and city lighting for its residents. Anderson, South Carolina, quickly followed suit, installing the country's first 10,000-volt generator and high-tension transmission lines to provide electricity to the city.

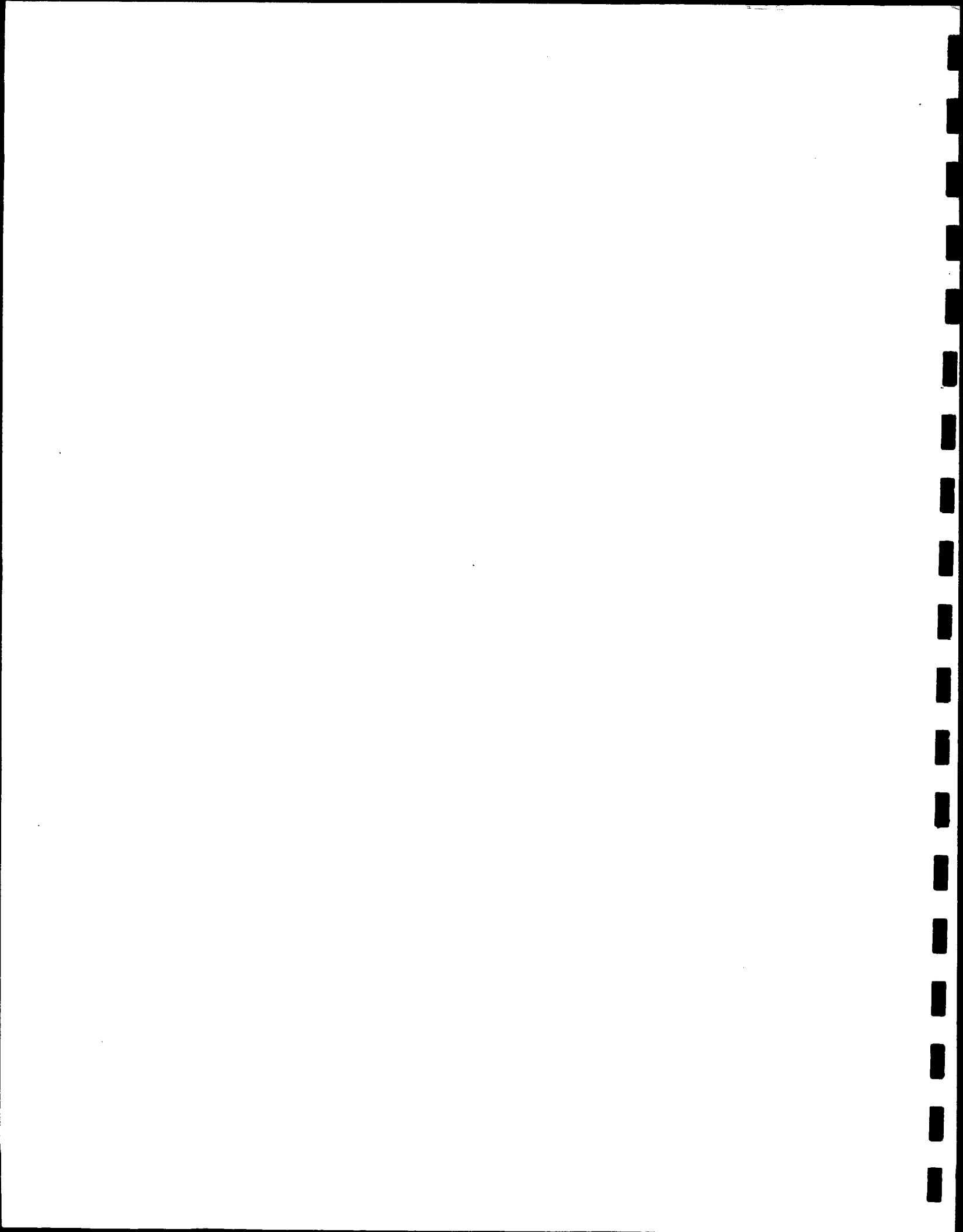
Twentieth-Century Use of Hydroelectric Power in South Carolina

The twentieth century saw the development of hydroelectric facilities that provided power to industrial, municipal, and private customers. During the first two decades of the century, the creation of the necessary infrastructure was primarily controlled by private interests such as the Southern Power Company (now Duke Power Company). These large, private companies were dominated by southerners who had moved to the large east coast cities and amassed considerable fortunes. Southern Power Company's original purpose had been to supply the growing textile mill industry. The company's focus shifted when they began producing surplus power and selling energy to the area's growing communities.

The dominance of private industry in the production of power began to be challenged in the late 1920s and early 1930s as public agencies entered the realm of hydroelectric generation and electric transmission. These projects sparked a great debate over the role of government in regulating utilities and power generation. The most prominent of these undertakings in South Carolina was the Santee Cooper Project. This large-scale New Deal program included the construction of a massive system of dams and dikes, a five-unit powerhouse and other related infrastructure, a rural electrification program, and a malaria eradication program. The five-unit Jefferies Powerhouse went on-line on April 28, 1942, and the Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit went on-line on August 18, 1950. The Santee Cooper Project, which included the creation of the Santee Cooper, marks the beginning of South Carolina's involvement in power production and distribution.

Cooper Watershed Prior to 1939

Prior to the harnessing of the Santee River for the production of electricity, the Santee and Cooper Riversheds experienced several phases of development. The early colonial period was marked by the partitioning of the land and ensuing attempts by colonists to capitalize on their new holdings. The first group of European settlers arrived between 1672 and 1680. The majority of early colonists were



English, often arriving from English possessions in the Carribean. French Huguenots formed the most influential group in the second wave of colonization that occurred after 1680. The region was originally divided into baronies that were envisioned as hereditary estates. The recipients of these large tracts of land tried various means of turning a profit in this early period, with little success. For example, an early effort at producing silk is reflected in the plantation name "Silk Hope." Cattle and pig raising were also attempted.⁹

Early efforts to make agriculture profitable in the Santee River drainage did not meet with much success. Lumbering, tar, and pitch production, as well as brick-making did provide for economic prosperity in the early colonial period. The brick-making industry was firmly established by the 1740s, employing many Huguenot settlers with experience in the building trades. The nearby settlement of Charleston drove the demand for the brick, while the British shipbuilding industry ensured a market for pine, pitch, and tar.¹⁰

From the second quarter of the eighteenth century to the later nineteenth century, rice cultivation dominated the area's economy. By the mid-eighteenth century, indigo plantations had joined with rice production to drive the low-country economy. Both types of plantations populated the area that now lies beneath waters of Lakes Marion and Moultrie of the Santee Cooper Project. Plantation holders cultivated rice and indigo on these lands with great success before the Revolutionary War disrupted markets.¹¹

The American Revolution decimated the landscape, the social fabric, and the economy of the Santee and Cooper River watersheds. The state was the scene of many decisive actions in the war, and battles were fought in Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Orangeburg Counties within or adjacent to the current study area. General Nathanael Greene "picked off" British garrisons at Fort Watson (Clarendon County), Fort Motte (Calhoun County), and Georgetown and Monck's Corner (Berkeley County). Greene also staged a major battle at Eutaw Springs (Orangeburg County).¹²

⁹ Katherine Saunders and Jonathan Poston, "Cooper River Historic District National Register Nomination," (pending 1999), 8:2-3.

¹⁰ Saunders and Poston, 8:5.

¹¹ Saunders and Piston, 8:5.

¹² Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina, A History*, (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1998): 237.



During the war, British troops actively destroyed rice and indigo crops. Trade with the British ceased completely after independence. For a time the region depopulated, not experiencing new growth until the slow recovery of rice cultivation after the war and the shift to cotton production at the beginning of the nineteenth century.¹³

The Civil War and its aftermath produced the next major change in the landscape of the South Carolina low country. After a hesitant recovery of the rice crop and development of the cotton culture in the interwar years, the state once again destabilized. Although no major battles were fought along the Santee or Cooper Rivers, the settlement patterns shifted noticeably after the war as many recently freed Africans acquired small farms and established independent homes on the land. Although large landholders continued to exist and did employ many of their former slaves, the decline of rice and cotton through the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, combined with the increasing numbers of small landholders, drastically changed the economy. By the time the Depression hit the nation with the crash in 1929, South Carolina's low country had already been suffering for years. A land of once grand plantation houses and holdings of small, mostly impoverished farmers occupied the Santee River watershed by the time planning for the construction of the Santee Cooper Project began.¹⁴

(b) Beginnings of Santee Cooper

Early Planning

South Carolina's residents had endeavored to take advantage of the potential of the Santee and Cooper Rivers as early as the 1770s, when plans began for a canal linking the two waterways. Local agricultural concerns and industrialists hoped that the canal would bypass the treacherous lower Santee and facilitate the shipping of rice and cotton, as well as other products, to the port at Charleston.¹⁵ Under the direction of John Senf, South Carolina's chief engineer, construction of the canal began in 1793 and was completed in 1800. For several years the canal functioned profitably, but it quickly became apparent that the canal was not reliable in years of drought. Susceptibility to weather patterns, compounded by competition from the newly completed railroads, spelled the final doom of the canal, which was closed in 1850.¹⁶ Much of the old canal is under the waters of Lakes

¹³ Thomas T. Waterman, *A Survey of the Early Buildings in the Region of the Proposed Santee and Pinopolis Reservoirs in South Carolina*, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1939): 3; Saunders and Poston, 8:6.

¹⁴ Walter B. Edgar, *Fifty Years, Improving the Quality of Life in South Carolina, 1934-1984*, (Columbia, S.C.: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1984): 5; Saunders and Poston 8:10.

¹⁵ William Shank, ed. *Towpaths to Tugboats*. (York, PA: The American Canal and Transportation Center, 1982): 15; <http://www.santeecooper.com/your_sc/history.html> (May 25, 2001).

¹⁶ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 4; <http://www.santeecooper.com/your_sc/history.htm> (May 25, 2001).



Marion and Moultrie. However, the last surviving portion of the country's first summit canal survives in the Old Santee Canal Park, which lies adjacent to the current Santee Cooper Project offices.

The idea of an inland shipping canal between the Santee and Cooper Rivers was resurrected in the second decade of the twentieth century, this time linking a hydroelectric facility to the proposed construction. The Columbia Railway and Navigation Company began running a steamship between Columbia and Georgetown in 1913 and quickly proposed the construction of a canal between the Santee and Cooper Rivers to avoid the difficult lower Santee. The new company also proposed constructing a small hydroelectric facility near Moncks Corner as part of the project. The Federal Power Commission issued a 50-year license providing authority to proceed with construction of the canal, dam, and powerhouse in 1926, just prior to the economic crash in 1929.¹⁷

(c) The Depression and Public Works Programs

With the onset of the Great Depression, privately funded projects such as the one proposed by the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company stalled. Low-country politicians and other backers of the project continued to lobby for funding for construction, although now through the federal public works programs begun by President Roosevelt during the Depression. A bill to finance the project was passed by the United States Congress in 1934 and signed by Roosevelt in 1935. Enabling legislation from the South Carolina General Assembly was signed in 1934, shortly after federal approval for the project was granted. This legislation created Santee Cooper, which had the power to produce and sell electricity; develop inland navigation on the Santee, Cooper, and Congaree Rivers; reclaim swamps; and reforest watersheds.¹⁸ Important goals of the project included rural electrification, improvements in general health conditions, and the eradication of malaria in the Santee watershed.¹⁹

The Public Works Administration (PWA) funded the project through a series of grants and loans. Initial planning work began in 1938, and included land acquisition surveys, topographic surveys, boring and test pit location, structure location, and soil exploration and sample testing. Legal challenges delayed the project until 1939, however. Many families whose land would be flooded by the project had been on their property for generations and fought to keep their farms. Some of the landholders were direct descendants of the original land grant holders or descendants of former

¹⁷ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 4.

¹⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina, A History*, 503.

¹⁹ Preservation Consultants, Inc., in association with Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County, South Carolina*, (Berkeley County, S.C.: Berkeley County Historical Society and South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990): 12.



slaves who had purchased land in the watershed after emancipation.²⁰ Private utilities went to court questioning the right and ability of the state to begin such a huge undertaking. Additionally, some individuals in South Carolina argued that the state should not be involved in the business of producing and selling power.²¹

(d) Building Santee Cooper

Facility Construction

Once the court challenges were settled and land acquisition and relocation completed, construction began. Ground was broken on August 11, 1938, at Moncks Corners in a ceremony that symbolized the beginning of construction.²² Once construction started, work proceeded at a rapid pace. It took less than 3 years to clear more than 190,000 acres of land, cut 200 million feet of timber, excavate 42 million cubic feet of earth, and pour 3.1 million cubic yards of concrete to construct the facility.²³ A network of dams and a hydroelectric facility were erected on the Santee and Cooper Rivers. These structures included the Pinopolis Dam and Powerhouse (now known as the Jefferies Powerhouse), the 42-mile-long system of dams and dikes to impound Lakes Marion and Moultrie, the lift lock at Pinopolis to facilitate transportation, a Tailrace Canal carrying the waters of Lakes Marion and Moultrie back to the Cooper River, and the 6-mile-long Diversion Canal connecting the two waterways. The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit was added in 1950. The project represented an engineering marvel when it was built, and remains impressive in its scope today. At the time of its construction, the Pinopolis Lock was the highest single lift lock in the world and the Pinopolis Dam the largest rolled earth dam ever built. The Pinopolis Dam is still the largest in the country. The lakes form the country's largest impoundment by surface area.²⁴ Significant construction milestones are listed in Table 1.

²⁰ LeRoy M. Want, "Farmers in Santee Area Till Crops, Awaiting Flood," (Charleston Public Library Vertical Files): n.p, n.d.; "Story of Santee Resettlements is Told by Public Service Authority," *Charleston News and Courier*, December 14, 1941; Sarah P. Spruill, "Creating the Santee-Cooper Electric Cooperative: 1934-1941," (Honors Thesis, South Carolina Honors College, 1997): 30-31.

²¹ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 5.

²² "Ground Broken for Santee-Cooper Job at Site in Berkeley," (Charleston Public Library Vertical Files, August 1938).

²³ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 9-10.

²⁴ John Dulude, Santee Cooper relicensing manager, interview by Mary Ebeling, Moncks Corner, S.C., June 15, 2001; Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 67.



Table 1
Significant Construction Milestones

Event	Date
Closure of Pinopolis Dam	July 13, 1940
Closure of the North Dam	July 8, 1941
First flow through the Diversion Canal	November 15, 1941
Impoundment filling completed to elevation 75.0 feet	September 1, 1942
Jefferies Powerhouse generating units in commercial operation	February-July 1942
Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit	August 1950

The newly formed Santee Cooper began accepting bids for the bulk of the work in 1938, shortly before construction actually began. Harza Engineering Company of Chicago was appointed engineers for the project, while Central Engineering of Iowa won the contract for construction of the west dam, locks, and powerhouse at Pinopolis.²⁵

Prior to the start of construction on the large powerhouse, contracts were let for the suppliers of the plant's equipment. The design of the powerhouse could not be finalized until after these contracts were awarded because the specifications for the equipment needed to be worked into the building's plan.²⁶ The Jefferies Powerhouse, with its five turbines, required contracts with four separate companies to supply turbines and generators for the new facility.²⁷ Once these contracts were awarded, the engineers designing Jefferies finalized the plans for the powerhouse and construction could begin.

Over 12,000 workers labored to construct the Santee Cooper Project, which was the largest New Deal project in South Carolina. Relief rolls from across the state were used to amass the manpower necessary to construct a project of this magnitude. The men cleared the forest, excavated for construction, and helped complete 42 miles of dams and dikes to create the impoundments of Lakes Marion and Moultrie. Workers employed through the Santee Cooper Project received wages fixed by the trade unions in Charleston, which provided a minimum of 40 cents per hour for all workers.²⁸

²⁵ "Santee Dam Bids Shortly." Charleston Public Library Vertical Files: August 14, 1938.

²⁶ "Power Plant Equipment Next Important Contract," Charleston Public Library Vertical Files: September 14, 1939.

²⁷ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 67.

²⁸ "Santee Job Wage Scale," *Charleston Evening Post*, September 24, 1938.



The Santee Cooper Project continues to function largely as it was designed, with minor modifications. A small hydroelectric station was later constructed at the Santee Dam where the Santee Spillway abuts the South Dam. This station was brought on-line in 1950 and was constructed to pass a minimum flow of 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) down the Santee River below the spillway.²⁹ Prior to the construction of this hydroelectric unit, the primary role of the Santee Dam and Spillway was to control lake levels and the Santee River's flow.³⁰ A summary of the hydroelectric generating equipment is included in Table Nos. 2 and 3. A steam generating plant was erected in the 1953 near the Pinopolis Dam and Jefferies Powerhouse. The Rediversion Canal, constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in the 1980s and operated by the USACE, and a system of bolster dams to reinforce the West Dam, are the only major alterations to the original facility.

²⁹ Personal communication, John Dulude: June 15, 2001.

³⁰ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 67.



**Table No. 2
Turbines**

Unit No.	Hydroelectric Station	Installed	Manufacturer	Type	Rating (hp)*	Speed (rpm)**	Rated New Head (ft)	Outside Diameter (in.)
1	Jefferies	March 25, 1942	Newport News	Fixed propeller	40,000	120	70	208
2	Jefferies	February 14, 1942	Allis Chalmers	Kaplan	40,000	120	70	208
3	Jefferies	June 17, 1942	Newport News	Fixed propeller	40,000	120	70	208
4	Jefferies	March 5, 1942	Allis Chalmers	Kaplan	40,000	120	70	208
6	Jefferies	April 28, 1942	Allis Chalmers	Kaplan	13,300	200	70	120
7	Santee	August 18, 1950	Leffel	Francis	2,700	180	46	70

* Horsepower

** Revolutions per minute

**Table No. 3
Generators**

Unit No.	Hydroelectric Station	Installed	Manufacturer	Rating	Speed (rpm)
1	Jefferies	March 25, 1942	General Electric	27,000 kW* / 13.8 kV*	120
2	Jefferies	February 14, 1942	Westinghouse	27,000 kW / 13.8 kV	120
3	Jefferies	June 17, 1942	General Electric	27,000 kW / 13.8 kV	120
4	Jefferies	March 5, 1942	Westinghouse	27,000 kW / 13.8 kV	120
6	Jefferies	April 28, 1942	General Electric	8,000 kW / 13.8 kV	200
7	Santee	August 18, 1950	General Electric	2,000 kW / 2.4 kV	180

* Kilowatts

** Kilovolts



(e) Impact of the Project

The construction of the Santee Cooper Project resulted in a virtually unimaginable change to the low-country landscape outside of Charleston. The virgin hardwood forests, indigo and rice plantations, and small rural communities disappeared as a system of dams, dikes, and a hydroelectric powerhouse emerged to take their place. The PWA-funded project was never envisioned as encompassing simply the construction of the powerhouse. Eradicating malaria, extending electric service to rural areas; and near the end of construction, powering Charleston's national defense industry as the nation entered World War II, formed major aspects of the Santee Cooper development.

(f) Disease Reduction

Controlling malaria was one of the first activities that needed to be accomplished to ensure Santee Cooper's successful completion. Management of this disease remained a major issue from the days of early settlement through the Depression and is still actively monitored today. Approximately one-third of the state's malaria deaths occurred in the counties in or adjacent to the planned construction. Project directors were justifiably concerned for the health of both the residents and those coming to the area to work on the project. Doctors Williams and Rice headed up the early eradication efforts, leading crews on a program of spraying diesel oil on pools of standing water while simultaneously pursuing a program of prevention. Preventive measures usually included installing window screens and using automatic syphons to drain pools of standing water. These efforts were almost immediately successful. Malaria-related deaths in South Carolina dropped from 450 in 1937 to 152 in 1940. The five counties in the Santee Cooper region reported no cases of malaria in 1948 – 1,300 cases were on record for the previous decade.³¹

(g) Rural Electrification

Walter Edgar, in his history of Santee Cooper, observed that "the impact of Santee Cooper on the 'welfare and material prosperity' of the people of the state was almost as dramatic as the battle against malaria." In 1935 only 3,796 of the 165,504 farms in the state had electricity.³² The completion of Santee Cooper, combined with the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1935, would change these numbers dramatically. Rural electric cooperatives began to emerge soon after the creation of the REA. These cooperatives began purchasing power

³¹ Alderman, Duncan, "Santee-Cooper to be Malaria Testing Ground." *State Journal*, September 24, 1939; "Malaria Control Specialist Named to Santee Health Job," the News and Courier, in Charleston Public Library vertical files, c. 1938; Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 95.

³² Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 95.



from Santee Cooper as soon as the facility came on-line, thus starting the trend of electrification of farmsteads.

In 1948, 14 of the cooperatives joined to form the Central Electric Power Cooperative. The new cooperative invested heavily in infrastructure, funding the completion of 834 miles of transmission lines to connect with Santee Cooper's lines. Santee Cooper paid to maintain the new transmission lines and benefitted from the increased sales of electricity after the completion of the new lines.³³

The number of farms enjoying the benefits of electricity has continued to climb since the end of the Depression. By 1965, 113,100 of 124,203 rural properties had electric service. Santee Cooper provided 92,000 of these homes with electricity, either through the Central Electric Cooperative or through authority-owned transmission lines. Today, the cooperatives are Santee Cooper's largest customer.³⁴

(h) Role in National Defense

Because of World War II, the power produced by Santee Cooper was in immediate demand for use by the defense industry in Charleston. In February 1941, the National Defense Board announced that the Santee Cooper Project was "necessary for national defense." At this time, the project was fast tracked; construction schedules had to be modified for Lake Marion, leaving much of the land uncleared prior to flooding. Work to finish the powerhouse and install the hydroelectric equipment proceeded at a heightened pace in tandem with the completion of preparations to fill Lake Marion. The Santee Dam was closed in November of 1941, beginning the process of filling Lakes Marion and Moultrie. By June of 1942, all five of the hydroelectric units at the Jefferies Powerhouse were on line, supplying power to the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company and the Charleston Navy Yard.³⁵

(i) Santee Cooper After 1950

The completed Santee Cooper Project allowed greater numbers of private citizens to receive electricity and also encouraged increased commercial development in the region. By the mid-twentieth century, demand for the power produced by Santee Cooper had grown enormously, and two oil-fired steam units were completed to supplement the available hydroelectric power. The two units stand adjacent to the Jefferies Powerhouse and the Tailrace Canal. Additional coal and nuclear units have been added to the Santee Cooper system over the past 50 years as the utility has grown in size.

³³ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 121.

³⁴ Edgar, *Fifty Years*, 11, 95.

³⁵ <http://www.santecooper.com/your_sc/history.html> (May 25, 2001).



Probably the greatest change seen by the Santee Cooper Project in the second half of the twentieth century is the construction and completion of the Rediversion Canal built and managed by the USACE. The canal, finished in the 1980s, is wholly independent of Santee Cooper. This structure regulates the amount of water released into the Cooper River by diverting some water back into the Santee. The canal was deemed necessary due to silting problems in the Charleston Harbor resulting from the impounding of the Cooper River. The reduction in flow to the Cooper River also means that the Jefferies Powerhouse now operates as a peaking facility, only generating electricity during periods of peak use.³⁶ The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit operates as a minimum-flow unit, generating current constantly.

(2) Results of Previous Identification Efforts

An investigation was conducted to determine if properties within the APE were already listed in the National Register, or previously determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Within the APE, the Jefferies Powerhouse and the Pinopolis Lock were recommended eligible for the National Register in the Berkeley County Survey completed in 1989. Additionally, the Jefferies Powerhouse, Pinopolis Lock, and the Tailrace Canal have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register as part of the Cooper River Historic District National Register Nomination (nomination pending). The scope of the Cooper River Historic District nomination did not include a full evaluation of the Santee Cooper Project and the district boundary has since been revised to exclude the Santee Cooper Project.

D. Survey Results

The survey documented one hydroelectric facility, one steam plant, and one railroad bridge within the APE.

(1) Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project

Locations of the project structures described below are shown on the boundary map that is included as Appendix C. Engineering drawings of the project structures are included as Appendix D.

³⁶ Personal communication, John Dulude: June 15, 2001.



Project Structures

Pinopolis Dam

Survey Nos.: 150156.00-150156.11

The Pinopolis Dam impounds Lake Moultrie, the lower lake in the Santee Cooper Project. The structures associated with the Pinopolis Dam consist of the West Dam, West Dike, East Dam, East Dam Extension, East Dike, North Dike, Pinopolis Lock, the Jefferies Powerhouse, three auxiliary buildings, and a transformer. The average freeboard height for all of the embankments is 13 feet.

Jefferies Powerhouse

1942

Survey No.: 150156.00

The Jefferies Powerhouse is located near the town of Pinopolis and was originally known as the Pinopolis Station. It is an integral intake structure founded on limestone. The 380-foot-long by 185-foot-wide structure contains four General Electric/Westinghouse 40,000 hp and one Allis-Chalmers/General Electric 13,300-hp generating unit with space for an additional 40,000-hp unit. Each unit has three intake gates that are independently operated. Two of the large units have fixed blades, while the other two large units and the small unit have adjustable blades. All have a rated net head of 70 feet. The smaller unit draft tube extends down to elevation - 38 .0 feet, while the larger unit's draft tubes extend down to elevation -55.0 feet.

The powerhouse is constructed of poured concrete etched to mimic cut-stone construction. This astylistic utilitarian building displays limited decorative adornment. The primary entrance is gained through the northeast elevation, which is elaborated by a monumental entrance bracket with rounded concrete panels and a recessed balustrade. The words "Jefferies Hydro Plant" are located above a triple window opening that is filled with glass block. A central entrance with a set of three doors provides access to the interior.

The south elevation of the powerhouse displays 10 recessed panels filled with glass block. Additional recessed panels filled with glass block mark the corners of the building. These corners are further delineated by the concrete balustrade that caps this section of the powerhouse.

The interior of the Jefferies Powerhouse retains an impressive degree of integrity. Steel I-beams support the concrete roof. Additional I-beams extend to the floor, providing added strength to the cement walls. The interior walls are scored to look like stone. The floors on the main level are covered with terra cotta tiles. A recessed work area is situated at the southwest end of the main floor. An operable neon sign bearing the letters S.C.P.S.A is mounted on the lower northeast corner of the upper-story walkway. The walkway and conference room are located above the main floor. Glazed tiles clad the walls and terra cotta tiles cover the floors. The conference room contains wall-size reproductions of photographs of Santee Cooper under construction. A walnut conference table made from wood harvested from the Cooper River watershed during the facility's construction stands



in the center of the room. A stairway leading off the walkway opens to the roof of the powerhouse and provides access to the Pinopolis Lock.

Pinopolis Lock 1942 Survey No.: 150156.01

Attached to the southwestern end of the Jefferies Powerhouse, the lock consists of two concrete gravity walls and a prestressed concrete floor. A pair of gates are situated at each end of the lock. The north gates were replaced in 1999, at the same time that a hydraulic mechanism was installed. Until this time, the lock had been operated manually. The lift is about 67.5 feet from the normal tailwater elevation of 7.5 feet to a normal headwater elevation of 75.0 feet in Lake Moultrie. The lock chamber is 60 feet wide and 180 feet long and was designed to pass vessels with up to a 12-foot draft between Lake Moultrie and the Tailrace Canal. At the time of its construction, the Pinopolis Lock was the highest single-lift lock in the world.

West Dam 1942 Survey No.: 50156.02

The West Dam is approximately 6,600 feet long and rises to a maximum height of 75 feet above the downstream toe. The dam, as originally constructed, is a rolled-fill earthen dam. A rolled-fill blanket upstream of the embankment is situated along a portion of the West Dam. Rock-fill zones are located at the highest dam cross sections at the downstream toe. An additional embankment section, which is a low freeboard dike, extends 1,250 feet west of the west end of the West Dam and is sometimes referred to as the West Dam Extension.

Three bolster sections were constructed in the late 1980s against the downstream face of the existing dam as part of a federally mandated seismic upgrade.

West Dike 1942 Survey No.: 150156.03

The West Dike is approximately 9.6 miles long and has an average height of 25 feet. More than half of the structure was constructed from random material obtained using a dragline and, as a consequence, slopes are variable. The remainder of the dike is rolled fill with uniform upstream and downstream slopes. This portion of the dike has porous concrete protection on the upstream slope over much of its length.

East Dam and East Dam Extension 1942 Survey No.: 150156.04

The East Dam extends from the Jefferies Powerhouse for slightly more than 1 mile. The dam is constructed from homogeneous rolled fill and rises to a maximum height of about 60 feet above the downstream toe.



The East Dam Extension is a continuation of the East Dam and is similar in construction to the East Dam. It is approximately 4.9 miles long and has a maximum height of 40 feet above the downstream toe.

East Dike 1942 Survey No.: 150156.05

The East Dike extends from the vicinity of Bonneau to the USACE Rediversion Canal. It is approximately 5.8 miles long, with an average height of 15 feet, and is constructed of unrolled fill. The fill was placed by trucks and the only compaction of the fill was from the passage of the trucks.

North Dike 1942 Survey No.: 50156.06

The North Dike extends from the Rediversion Canal a distance of approximately 6.3 miles. The embankment has an average height of about 15 feet. The embankment is constructed of unrolled fill compacted by the passage of the trucks, as described for the East Dike.

Auxiliary Buildings c. 1950 Survey Nos.: 150156.07-150156.11

Three auxiliary buildings (B01.08-B01.10) and a large transformer (B01.11) also stand within the boundaries of the Jefferies Powerhouse complex. The transformer is situated along the northeast side of the Tailrace Canal. A one-story stucco building stands adjacent to the transformer. Two additional buildings – one a flat-roofed concrete-block edifice, and the other a hipped-roof concrete-block building, are located to the east of the canal and house maintenance and administrative functions.

Santee Dam Survey Nos.: 150204.00-.02; 270248.00

The Santee Dam impounds Lake Marion on the Santee River. The dam consists of the North Dam earthen embankment, the gated Santee Spillway section, the Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit that is used to maintain a minimum flow in the Santee River, and the South Dam earthen embankment. The average freeboard height for all the embankments is 13 feet.

Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit 1950 Survey No.: 150204.00

The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit is located near Pineville at the abutment of the Santee Spillway to the South Dam. The two-story structure is constructed of poured concrete that is scored to look like masonry. The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit is architecturally compatible with the larger Jefferies Powerhouse. A set of three louvered ventilator windows pierce both the east and the west walls of the structure. A small transformer is mounted to the exterior of the second story of the buildings' south elevation. A chain-link gate at the structure's west elevation provides access to the interior.



The station contains a single, vertical-shaft turbine-generator with a 1.92-megawatt (MW) capacity. The generator has a rated net head of 46 feet. The plant is equipped with an electronic system that will automatically lift the gang gate to compensate for a flow reduction in the plant should the intake become blocked or the unit trip off-line.

Santee Spillway

1942

Survey No.: 150204.01

The Santee Spillway is a reinforced-concrete buttressed weir that is 3,400 feet long with 62 steel tainter gates. Each tainter gate is 14 feet high by 50 feet wide. Six of the gates located near the center of the spillway (collectively called the gang gate) are operated simultaneously with an electrically operated hoist. An auxiliary diesel-powered generator is also maintained on-site for operation of the gates during a power outage. The remaining gates are lifted by chains using one of two traveling gantry cranes located on the spillway. Gate openings are maintained by manually inserting dogs that prevent the chains from slipping through the overhead support. The estimated total discharge capacity of the spillway is 1,390,000 cfs under maximum flood conditions.

Santee North Dam

1942

Survey No.: 270248.00

The North Dam is an earthen embankment that is approximately 4.4 miles long and rises to a maximum height of about 50 feet above the downstream toe. It has a central core of clay-silt material with sandy soil forming the upstream and downstream covering layers. The soil used to construct the dam was obtained by hydraulic dredging from the swampy area located downstream of the embankment toe. The dam's foundation is a silty-sand and sand layer that is several feet thick. The sand borrow material was excavated after overlying silt had been stripped. The dam core was constructed from the silty and clayey materials of the borrow area. The crest elevation of the North Dam is 90 feet.³⁷ The top of the core is at elevation 68.0 feet, 7 feet below the normal impoundment level.

After the dams were closed and the impoundments filled, drains were installed in some areas using cypress logs and gravel. A French drain system has been installed in the downstream slope, which is connected to a series of manholes on the downstream toe. The manholes drain via a pipe to a borrow pit approximately 200 feet downstream. The upstream slope of the dam is protected against wave action by a porous concrete slab pavement above normal pool, and riprap above and below normal pool.

³⁷ All elevations in this document are given in feet and referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).



Santee South Dam 1942 *Survey No.: 150204.02*

The South Dam is approximately 2.8 miles long and has a maximum height of about 40 feet above the downstream toe. The dam is a homogeneous, rolled fill, earthen dam comprised of mixed sand and finer materials for a portion of its length, and unrolled fill where the dam is a freeboard dike. The upstream slope of the embankment is protected against wave action by a porous concrete slab pavement above normal pool and riprap above and below normal pool. The crest of the South Dam at Lake Marion is generally at elevation 88 feet.

Diversion Canal and Tailrace Canal *Survey Nos.: 150786.00, 150787.00*

Diversion Canal 1942 *Survey No.: 150786.00*

Most of the water from the Santee River impounded by the Santee Dam exits Lake Marion through the Diversion Canal to Lake Moultrie. The Diversion Canal is approximately 5 miles long, although only about 3 miles of the canal is bordered by land. The canal is 200 feet wide at the bottom (elevation 48.0 feet) and nearly 400 feet wide at the surface. A submerged riprap weir was constructed in the Diversion Canal in the late 1980s just downstream of the Route 45 bridge crossing. The structure rises to within 18 feet of the water surface at normal levels. Santee Cooper maintains a stockpile of stone material at the banks of the canal near the weir to enable a full closure of the canal. This closure would stop the reversal of flows into Lake Marion should there be an uncontrolled release from the Santee Dam.

Tailrace Canal 1942 *Survey No.: 150787.00*

The Tailrace Canal carries the waters of Lakes Marion and Moultrie back to the Cooper River. Water used to generate power in the Jefferies Powerhouse exits back to the Cooper River via this canal, as does the water that is locked through the Pinopolis Lock.

Project Impoundments 1942

The Santee Cooper Project includes two major impoundments – Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie – which are connected by the Diversion Canal. Lake Marion is 35 to 40 miles long and has a normal pool elevation of 75.0 feet. Current records maintained by the FERC show that the surface area of Lake Marion is approximately 100,000 acres. Lake Moultrie is about 10 miles long and has a normal pool elevation of approximately 75.0 feet. The FERC's records indicate that Lake Moultrie has a surface area of about 60,000 acres.



(2) Jefferies Steam Plant 1953 Survey No.: 150157.00

The Jefferies Steam Plant stands to the southeast of the Jefferies Powerhouse. The plant was constructed to augment the generating capacity of the Jefferies Powerhouse. The plant houses two oil-fired units and two coal-fired units and is constructed of poured concrete and steel I-beams. The five-story, poured concrete section of the plant houses the oil-fired units and is the original portion of the structure. An open I-beam structure appended to the south elevation of the plant has eight levels and was probably constructed in the late 1960s to house the two coal-fired units, which were added at this time.

(3) Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge 1942 Survey No. 150788.00

This bridge spans the Tailrace Canal, southeast of the Pinopolis Lock, and lies within the APE for the Santee Cooper Project. The metal Warren truss vertical lift bridge was constructed by Santee Cooper to replace a bridge that had to be removed for the construction of the Santee Cooper Project.³⁸

This lift bridge consists of two Warren truss approach spans and a Warren truss main span. A pair of towers support the lift mechanism and an operator's house. The operator's house is located on the north tower.

Lift bridges provide a means to accommodate overland and water travel. Lift bridges were introduced in the 1890s and typically use beams or trusses to connect two towers. From the 1930s, lift bridges have been the preferred moveable bridge constructed for railroads. The bridge deck is raised with cables housed in the towers, which allows boats to pass. The bridge can then be returned to its original position, allowing trains to cross the river.³⁹

E. Evaluation of Recorded Properties

Table 5 follows this section and provides a summary of surveyed properties, including eligibility recommendations.

Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project

The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was evaluated under National Register *Criterion A: History* and *Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering*. Evaluations are based on the historic context presented in this

³⁸ South Carolina Public Service Authority, Board of Directors, *Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors to the Advisory Board of South Carolina Public Service Authority*, 1942, 6.

³⁹ Paul Mallery, *Bridge and Trestle Handbook*, (Newton, NJ: Carstens Publications, Inc., 1972): 113.



report, the National Register criteria as outlined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; and field inspections.

The period of significance for the Santee Cooper Project is 1942-1950. The period of significance spans the dates from completion of the Project through initial expansion of the Project made necessary by the rapid growth of South Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives. Buildings and structures associated with the Santee Cooper Project were evaluated as contributing and non-contributing using the above dates. Table 4 specifying contributing and non-contributing properties follows this analysis.

Criterion A: History

The Santee Cooper Project is potentially eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A* based on its association with historic events or developments in the hydroelectric industry. The Project's anti-malarial component is significant at the local level for its role in improving residents' health. The Santee Cooper Project is also significant at the state level for the role it played in providing electricity to areas previously without electrical service and as the largest New Deal project in the state during the Great Depression. At the national level, the Project is significant for its important engineering advances and also for the role the facility played in powering Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

The Santee Cooper Project retains a high level of integrity, gaining significance under *Criterion C* at the state level as an intact example of a Depression-era hydroelectric facility. Architecturally, the Jefferies Powerhouse stands unaltered. The Rediversion Canal, constructed by the USACE in the 1980s and operated by the USACE, the replacement of one of the gates at the Pinopolis Lock, and a system of bolster dams to reinforce the West Dam are the only major alterations to the facility.

At the national level, the Santee Cooper Project is potentially eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C* as an engineering landmark. At the time of construction, Santee Cooper formed the largest impoundment by surface area in the world and the Pinopolis Lock was the highest single-lift lock in the world. Today, the impoundment remain the largest in the country.

The Santee Cooper Project may also warrant listing as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The Project, an internationally recognized engineering accomplishment at the time it was constructed, remains one of the country's great engineering feats and possesses exceptional importance as an engineering landmark. The determination of NHL eligibility is outside the scope of the Section 106 process, and is not considered here. Further research would be needed to determine if such a listing is appropriate.



Table 4
Santee Cooper Project
Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Pinopolis Dam	X	
Jefferies Powerhouse	X	
Pinopolis Lock	X	
West Dam	X	
West Dike	X	
East Dam	X	
East Dam Extension	X	
East Dike	X	
North Dike	X	
Auxiliary Buildings (3)	X	
Transformer		X
Santee Dam	X	
Santee Spillway	X	
Hydroelectric Unit		
Santee Spillway	X	
Santee Operator's House		X
Santee North Dam	X	
Santee South Dam	X	
Diversion Canal	X	
Tailrace Canal	X	
Rediversion Canal		X

Jefferies Steam Plant

The Jefferies Steam Plant was evaluated under *Criterion A: History* and *Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering*.



Criterion A: History

The Jefferies Steam Plant is not recommended eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A*. The Steam Plant augmented the power generated by the Jefferies Powerhouse and never functioned as a major producer of power. The Steam Plant is not associated with the construction or development of the Santee Cooper Project. Additionally, the Steam Plant was not finished until after the period of significance established for the Project.

Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

The Jefferies Steam Plant has lost integrity and is not recommended eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C*. The structure has been altered with the addition of a large, open wing of I-beam construction. This addition obscures the original building and is architecturally incompatible with the original portion of the plant.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge was evaluated under *Criterion C: Engineering*. This railroad bridge is potentially eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Engineering*. The bridge gains state-level significance as an intact example of a rare bridge type in South Carolina.



**Table 5
Summary of Surveyed Properties**

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Quad Name	Address/Location	Historical Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
150156.00	Pinopolis Station	Jefferies Powerhouse	Cordesville	North side Tailrace Canal, west end of Powerhouse Road off of State Trunk Highway (STH) 52	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.01	Pinopolis Lock	Pinopolis Lock	Cordesville	West end of Pinopolis Dam/Tailrace Canal, at west end of Powerhouse Road	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.02	Pinopolis West Dam	Pinopolis West Dam	Cordesville/ Moncks Corner	West end of Pinopolis Dam and Lock, at west end of Powerhouse Road	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.03	Pinopolis West Dike	Pinopolis West Dike	Moncks Corner/ Chicora/Cross	West end of West Dam, from west side of Pinopolis Peninsula to Duck Pond Flat	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.04	Pinopolis East Dam and East Dam Extension	Pinopolis East Dam and East Dam Extension	Cordesville/ Bonneau	East end of Jefferies Powerhouse, north to Bonneau Beach	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.05	Pinopolis East Dike	Pinopolis East Dike	Bonneau, St. Stephen	Northeast shore of Lake Moultrie, from Bonneau Beach to the Rediversion Canal	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district



Table 5
Summary of Surveyed Properties

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Quad Name	Address/Location	Historical Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
150156.06	Pinopolis North Dike	Pinopolis North Dike	Pineville	From Rediversion Canal west 6.3 miles	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150156.07		Auxiliary Building	Cordesville	West end of Powerhouse Road off of STH 52, east of the Jefferies Powerhouse	Industrial/Engineering	c. 1950	Contributes to eligible district
150156.08		Auxiliary Building	Cordesville	West end of Powerhouse Road off of STH 52, east of the Jefferies Powerhouse	Industrial/Engineering	c. 1950	Contributes to eligible district
150156.09		Auxiliary Building	Cordesville	West end of Powerhouse Road off of STH 52, east of the Jefferies Powerhouse	Industrial/Engineering	c. 1950	Contributes to eligible district
150156.10		Pinopolis Transformer	Cordesville	West end of Powerhouse Road off of STH 52, east of the Jefferies Powerhouse	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Not eligible
150157.00	Pinopolis Steam Plan	Jefferies Steam Plant	Cordesville	West end of Powerhouse Road, Jefferies Generating Station	Industrial/Engineering	1953	Not eligible



**Table 5
Summary of Surveyed Properties**

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Quad Name	Address/Location	Historical Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
150204.00	Santee Station	Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit	Eadytown	At Santee Spillway, at Lake Marion's North Santee and South Santee Dam	Industrial/Engineering	1950	Contributes to eligible district
150204.01	Santee Spillway	Santee Spillway	Eadytown	East side of Lake Marion, between the North Santee and South Santee Dam.	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150204.02	Santee South Dam	Santee South Dam	Eadytown	East side of Lake Marion, south side of Santee Spillway	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150786.00	Diversion Canal	Diversion Canal	Chicora, Eadytown	Canal connecting Lakes Marion and Moultrie	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150787.00	Tailrace Canal	Tailrace Canal	Cordesville	South end of Pinopolis Lock, west end of Powerhouse Road off of STH 52	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district
150788.00	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge	Cordesville	Crosses Tailrace Canal just below Pinopolis Dam	Transportation	1942	Eligible
270248.00	Santee North Dam	Santee North Dam	Eadytown	East side of Lake Marion, north side of Santee Spillway	Industrial/Engineering	1942	Contributes to eligible district



F. Recommendations

Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project

As part of the licensing process, FERC should develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the management of the Santee Cooper Project over the length of the license. The PA should stipulate the development of a Historic Resources Management Plan (HRMP). The PA should also include interim procedures for management of the Santee Cooper Project's historic resources during the period between licensing and the approval of the HRMP.

Prior to review and implementation of the HRMP, the licensee should consult with the South Carolina SHPO, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.5(a) through (c), on the impact of the following:

- ▶ Activities, including recreational development, that require ground disturbance.
- ▶ New construction, demolition, or rehabilitation of Santee Cooper Project facilities.
- ▶ Active erosion of archaeological sites due to Project operations.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge

Recommendations

Although the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge is potentially eligible for the National Register, no changes are proposed in the operation of the project that will affect the bridge over the license period. Ownership of the bridge is currently held by the Atlantic Coast Line. Because no changes are proposed that would affect the bridge, and because the bridge is not owned by Santee Cooper, further evaluation of this property is not recommended at this time. However, if, during the license period for the Project, any modification of the Project's operations are proposed that may affect the bridge, the licensee should consult with the South Carolina SHPO to address the potential impact to this structure.



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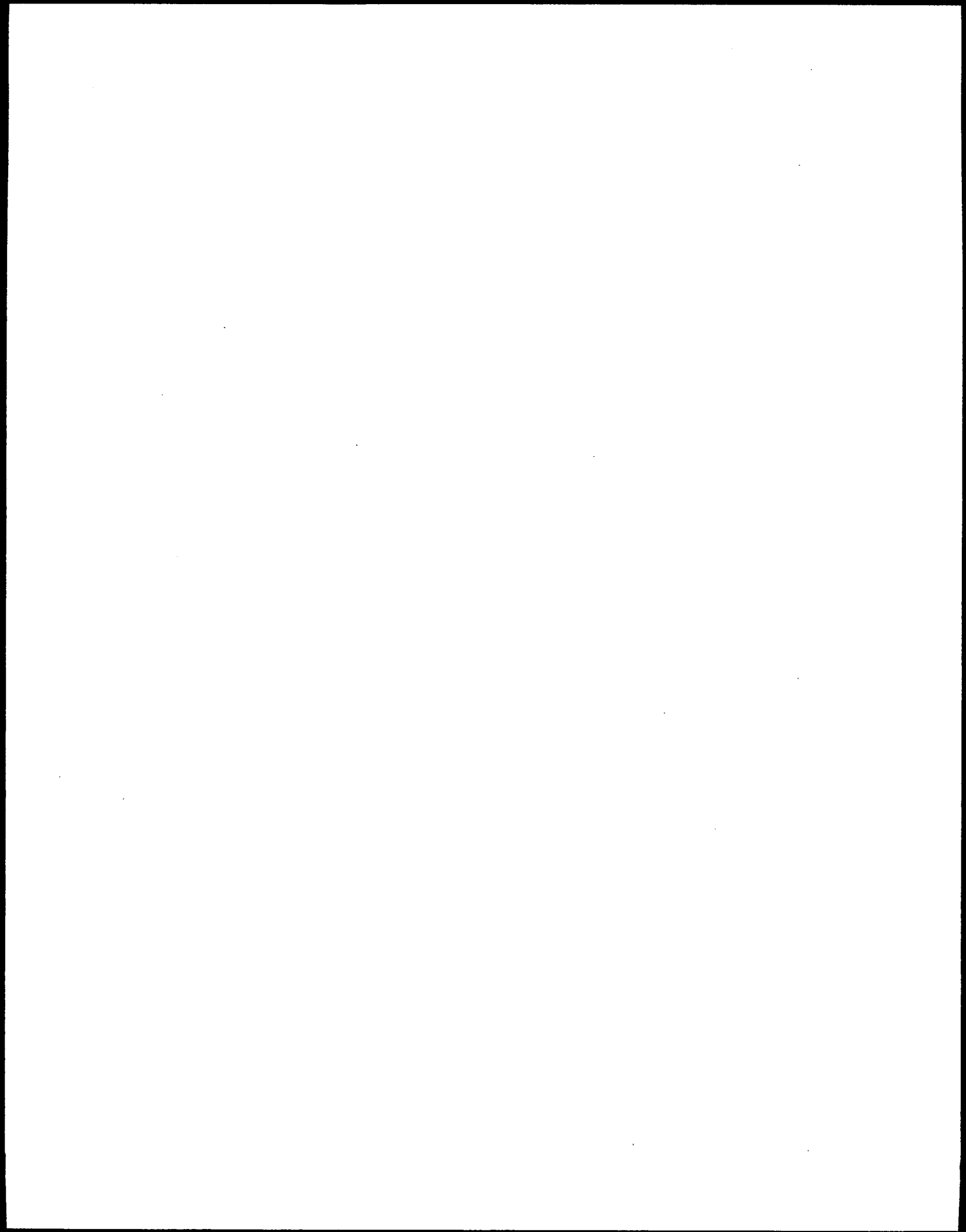
Want, LeRoy M. "Farmers in Santee Area Till Crops, Awaiting Flood." Charleston Public Library Vertical Files, n.p., n.d.

Waterman, Thomas T. *A Survey of the Early Buildings in the Region of the Proposed Santee and Pinopolis Reservoirs in South Carolina*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1939.

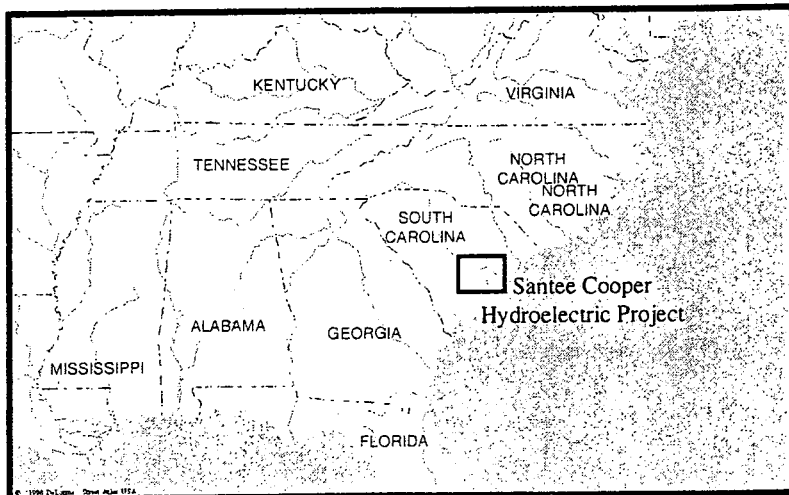
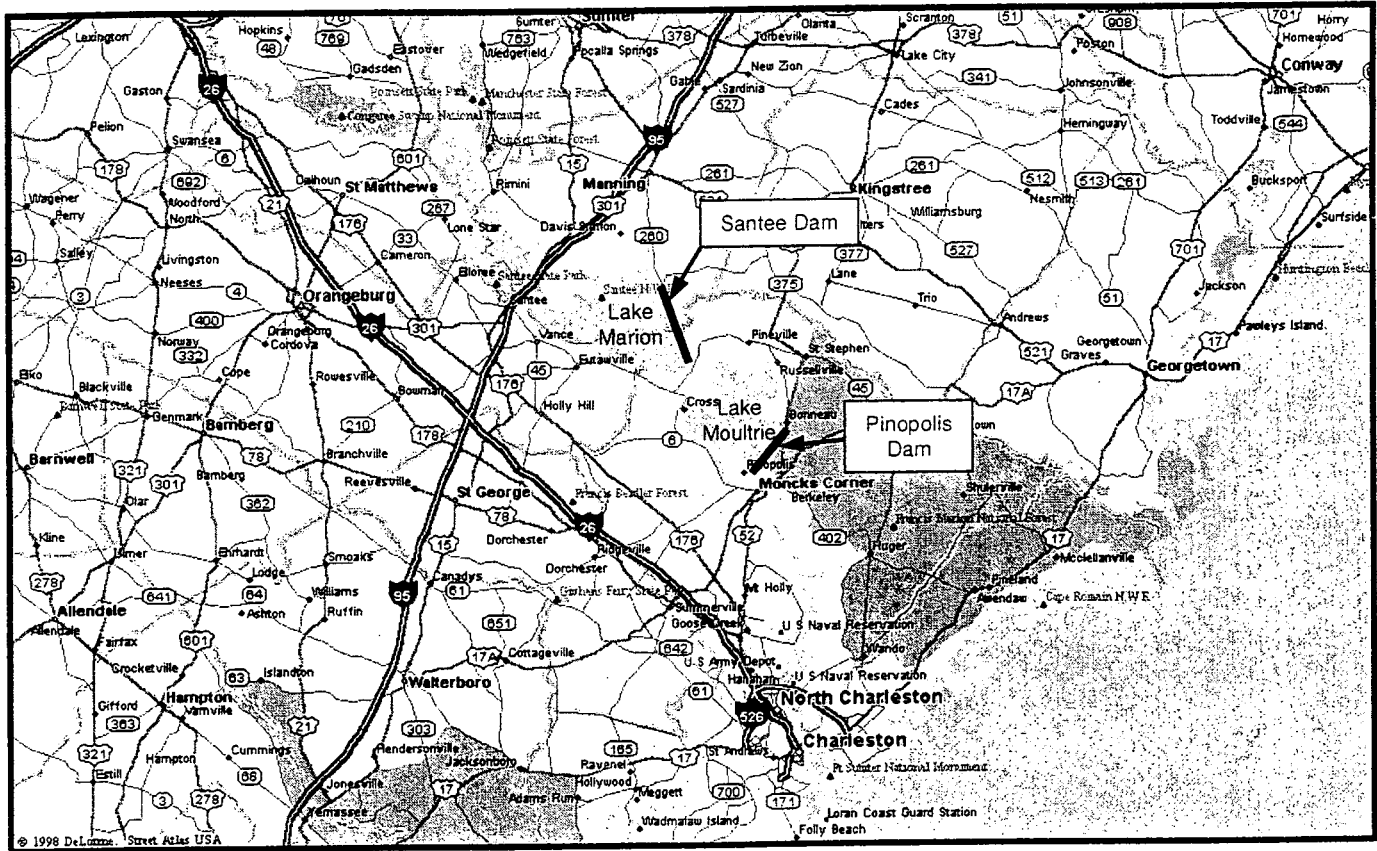
www.santecooper.com/your_sc/history.html.



Appendix A. Project Location Map



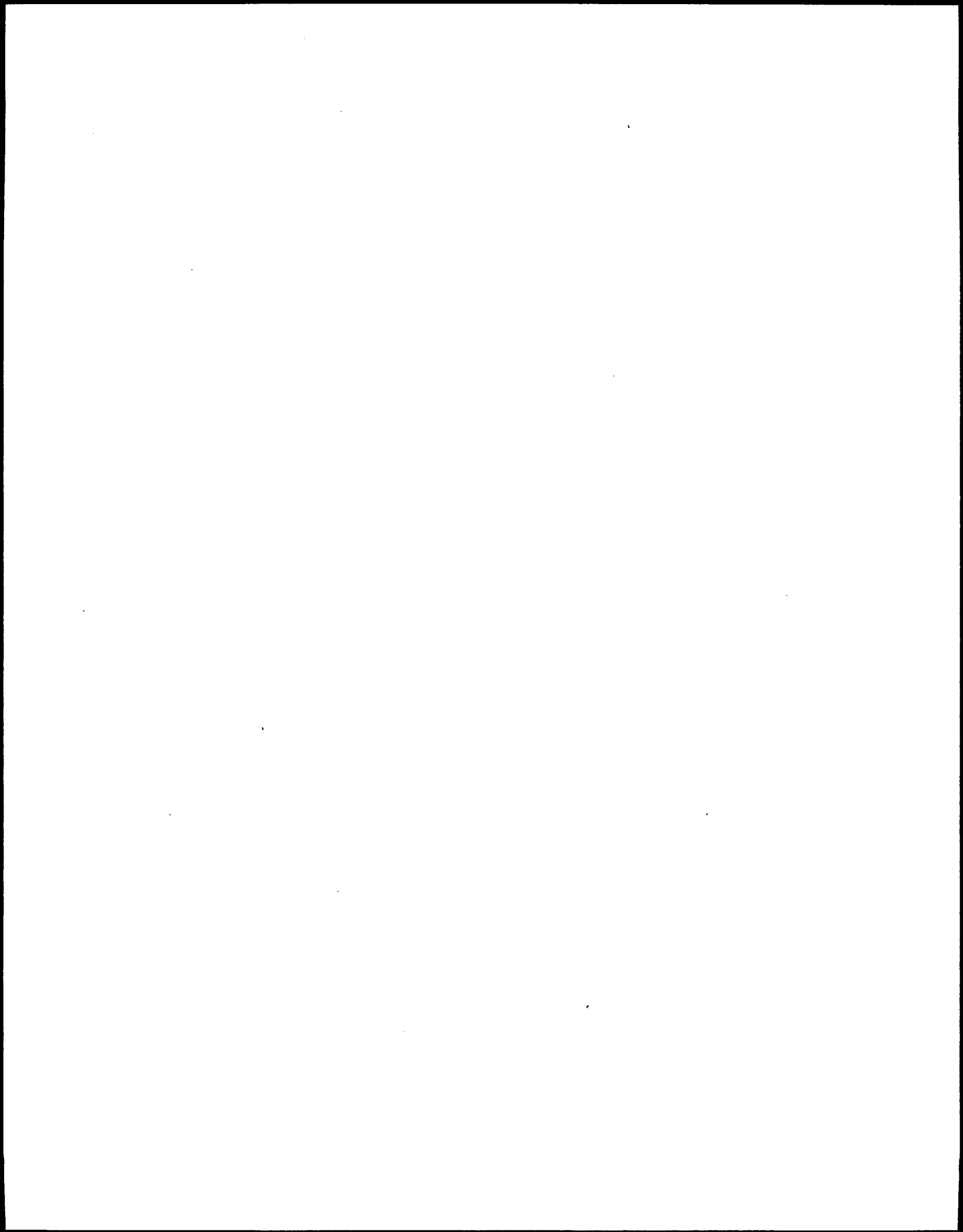
Project Vicinity Map



Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project
 FERC Project No. 199-SC
 Santee and Cooper Rivers
 near Moncks Corner, SC

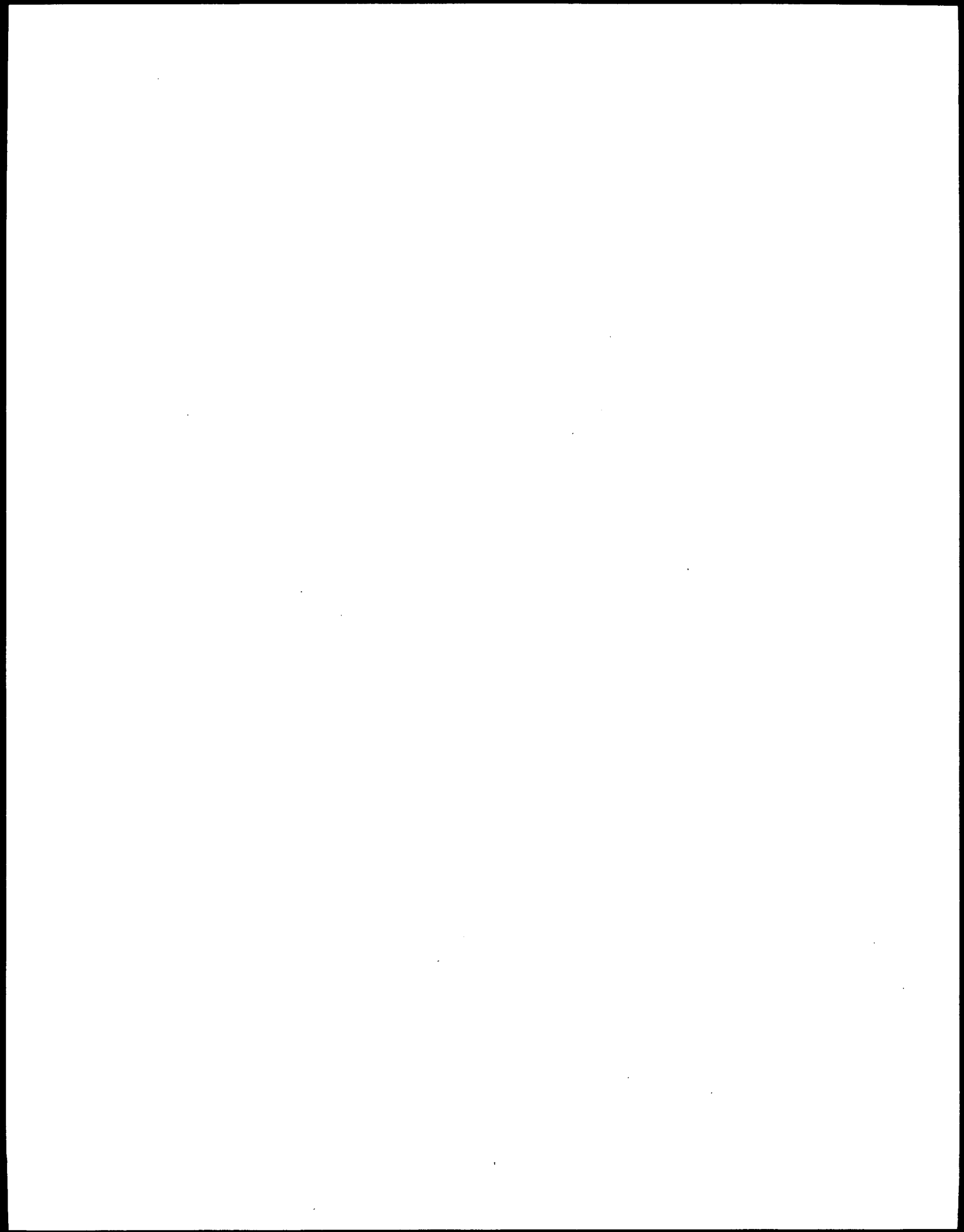


Appendix B. Project Boundary/Area of Potential Effects Map





Appendix C. Property Location Maps



**Santee - Cooper Hydroelectric Project
Historic Properties General Location Map**

7000 0 7000 Meters

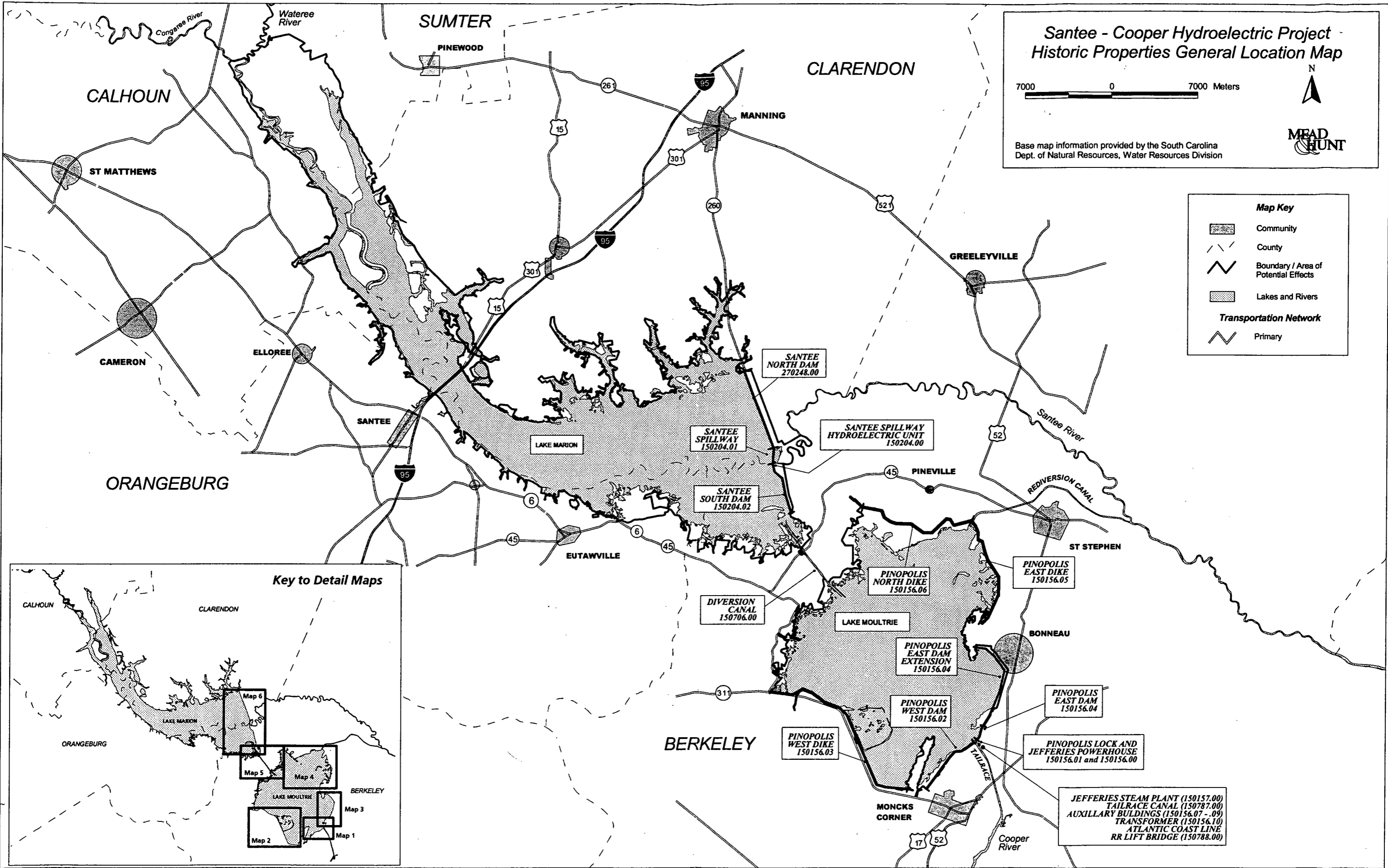


Base map information provided by the South Carolina
Dept. of Natural Resources, Water Resources Division

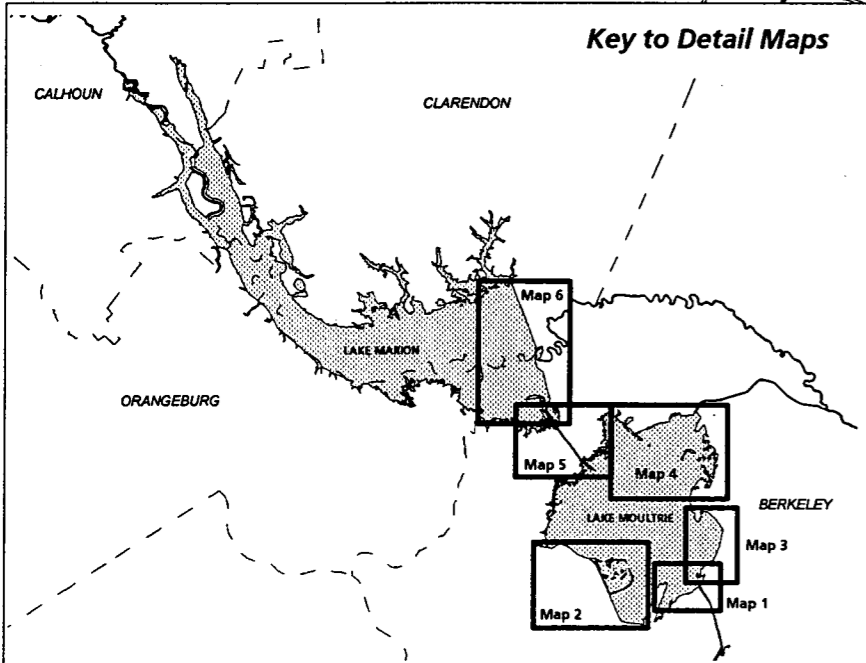


Map Key

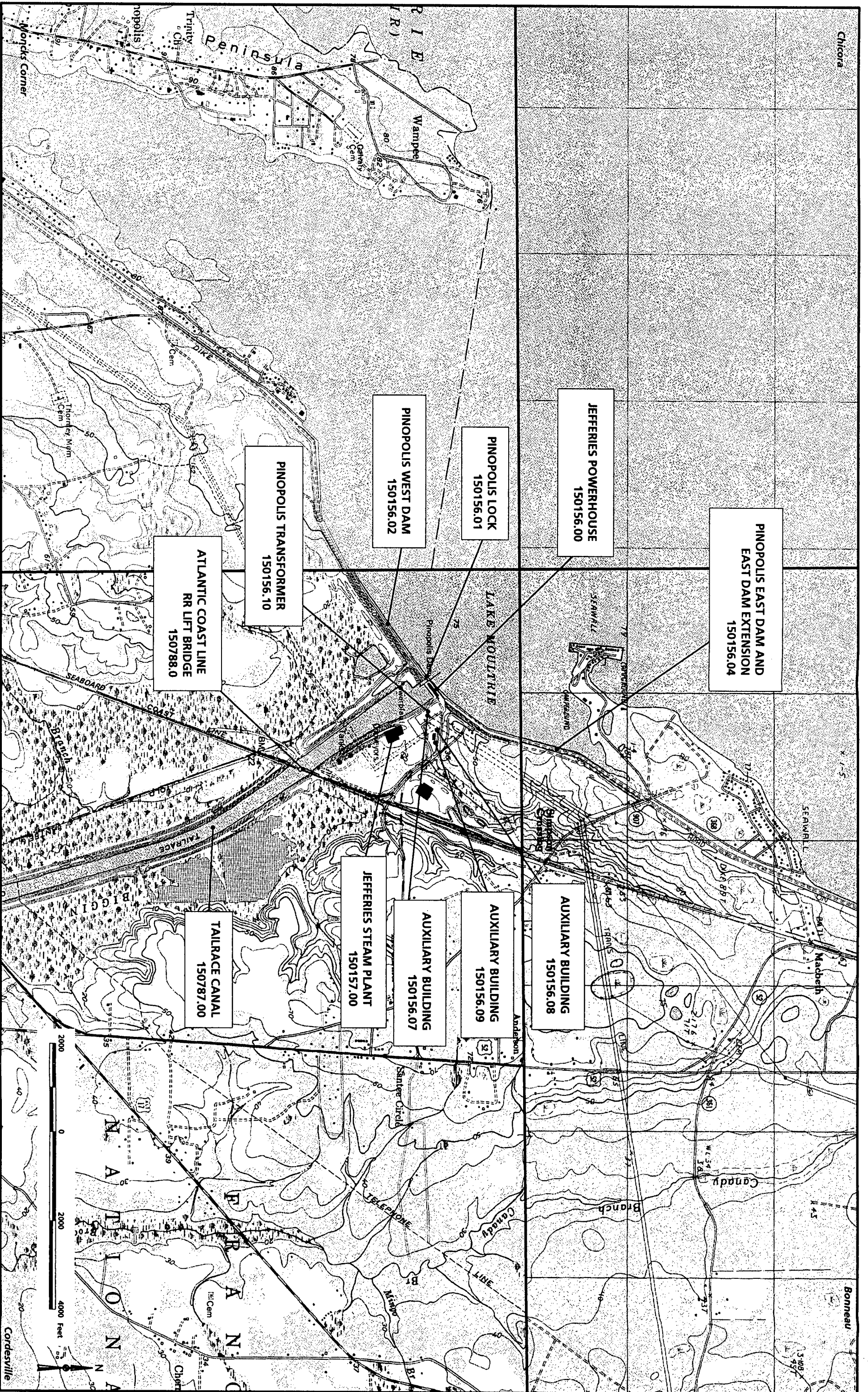
- Community
- County
- Boundary / Area of Potential Effects
- Lakes and Rivers
- Transportation Network**
- Primary



Key to Detail Maps

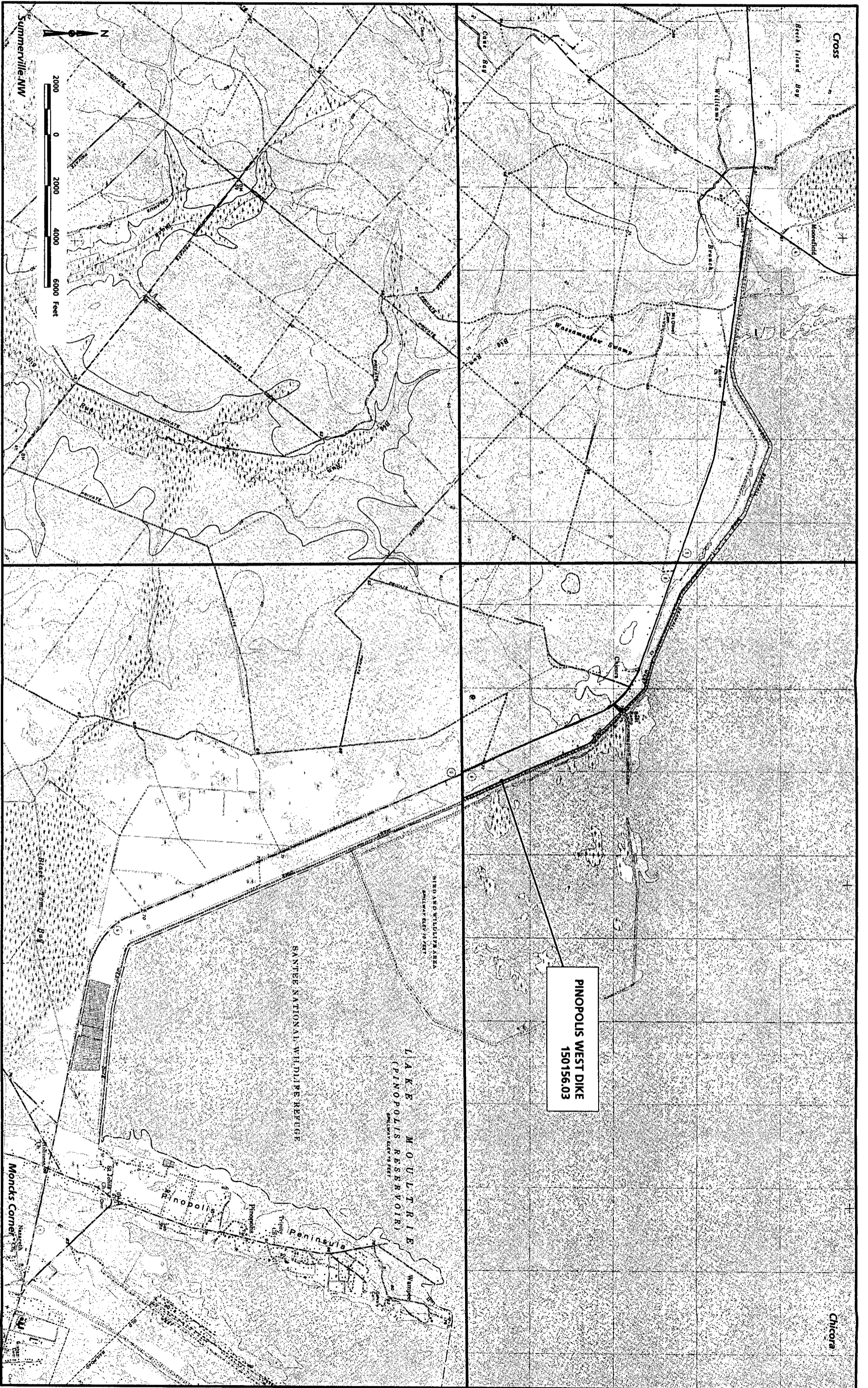




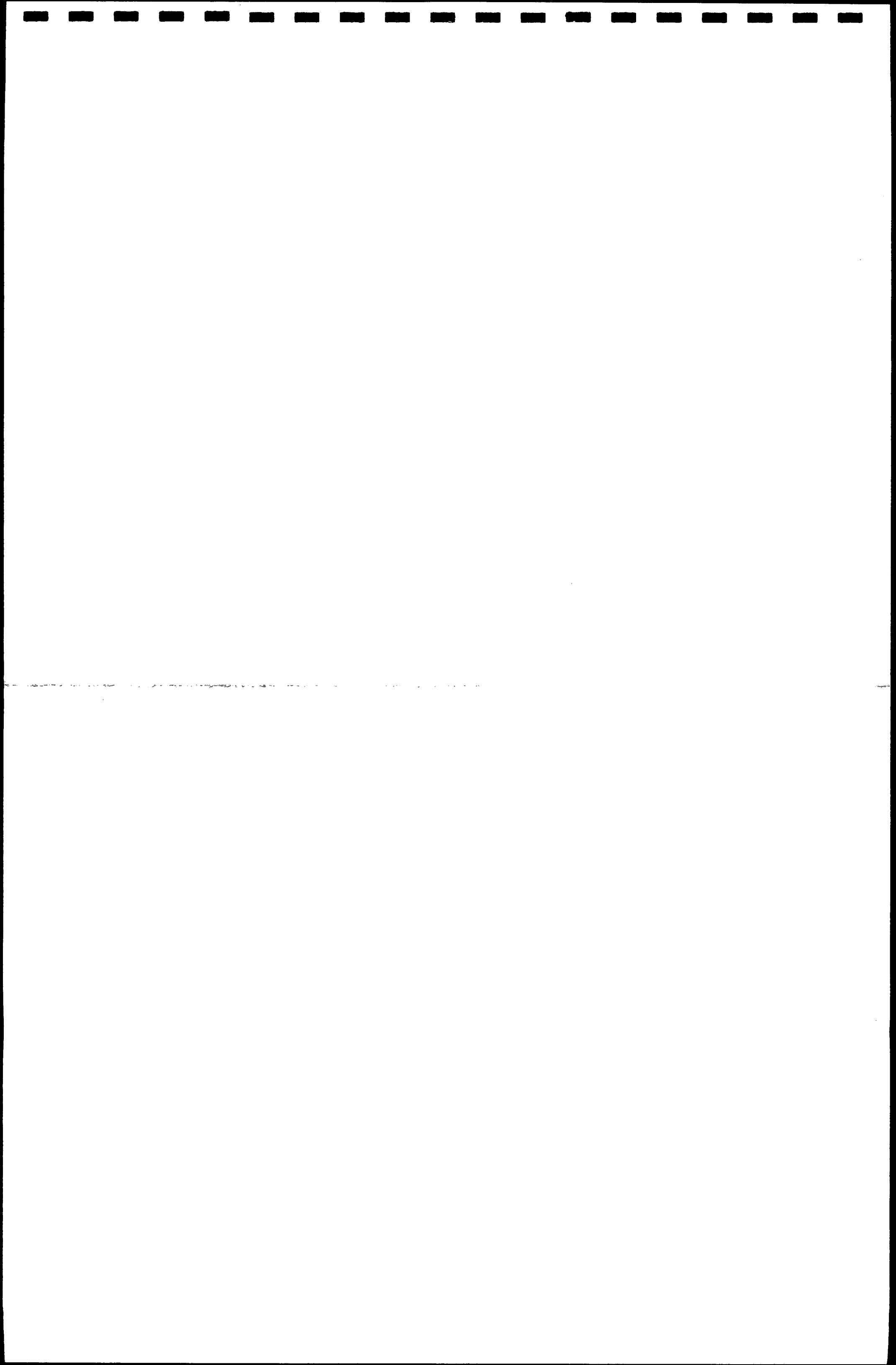


Map 1. Pinopolis Dam Properties.

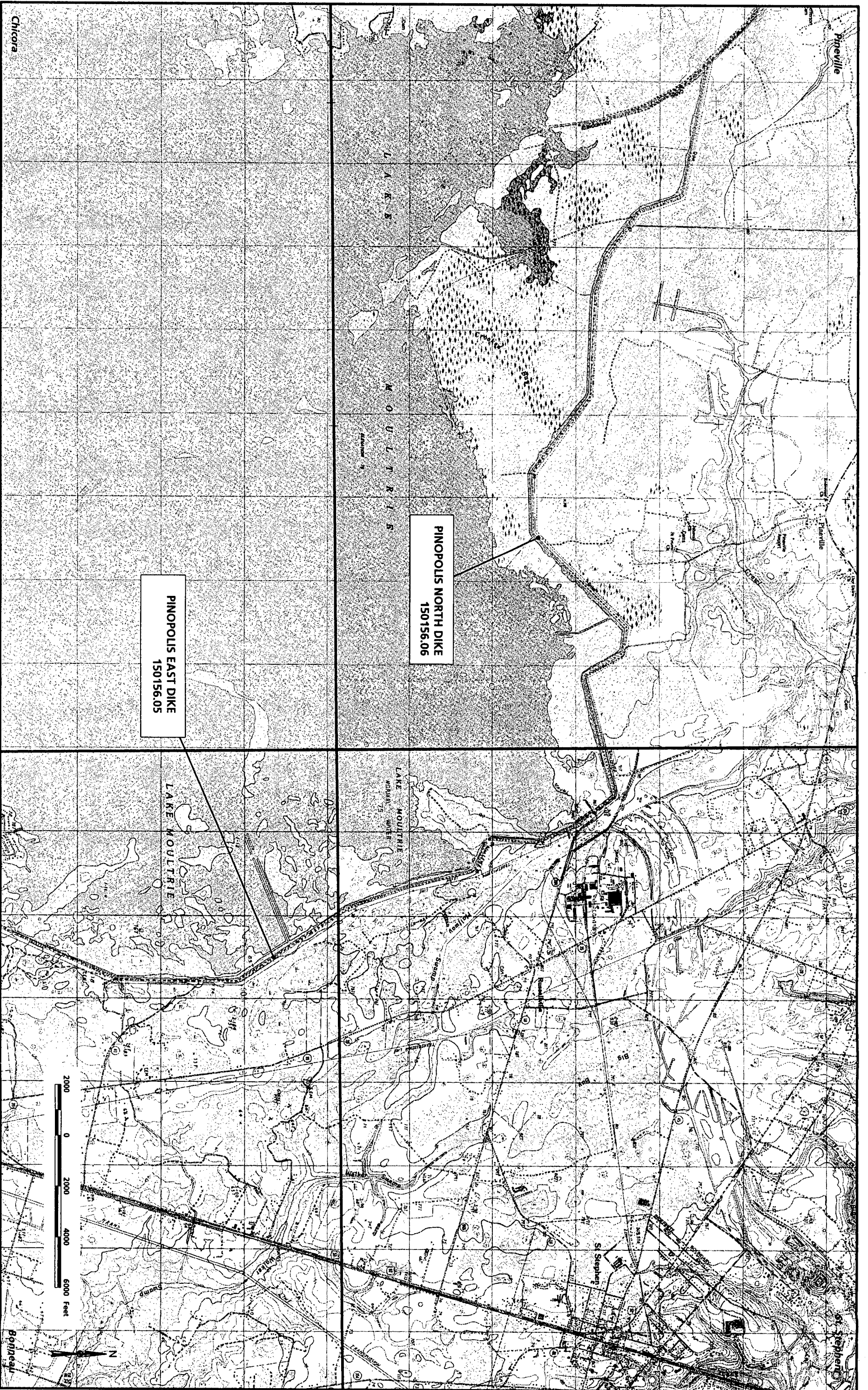




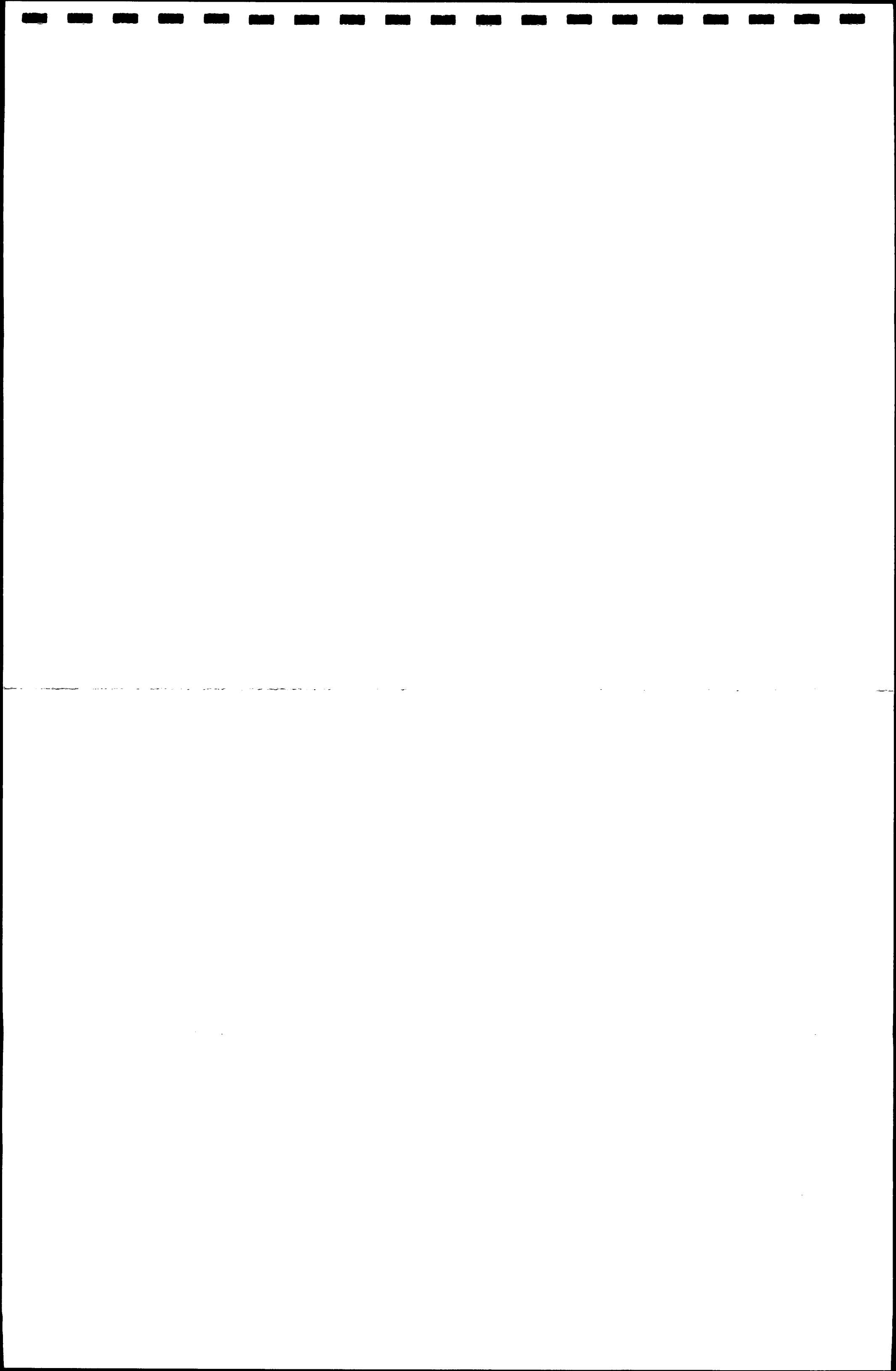
Map 2. Pinopolis West Dike.

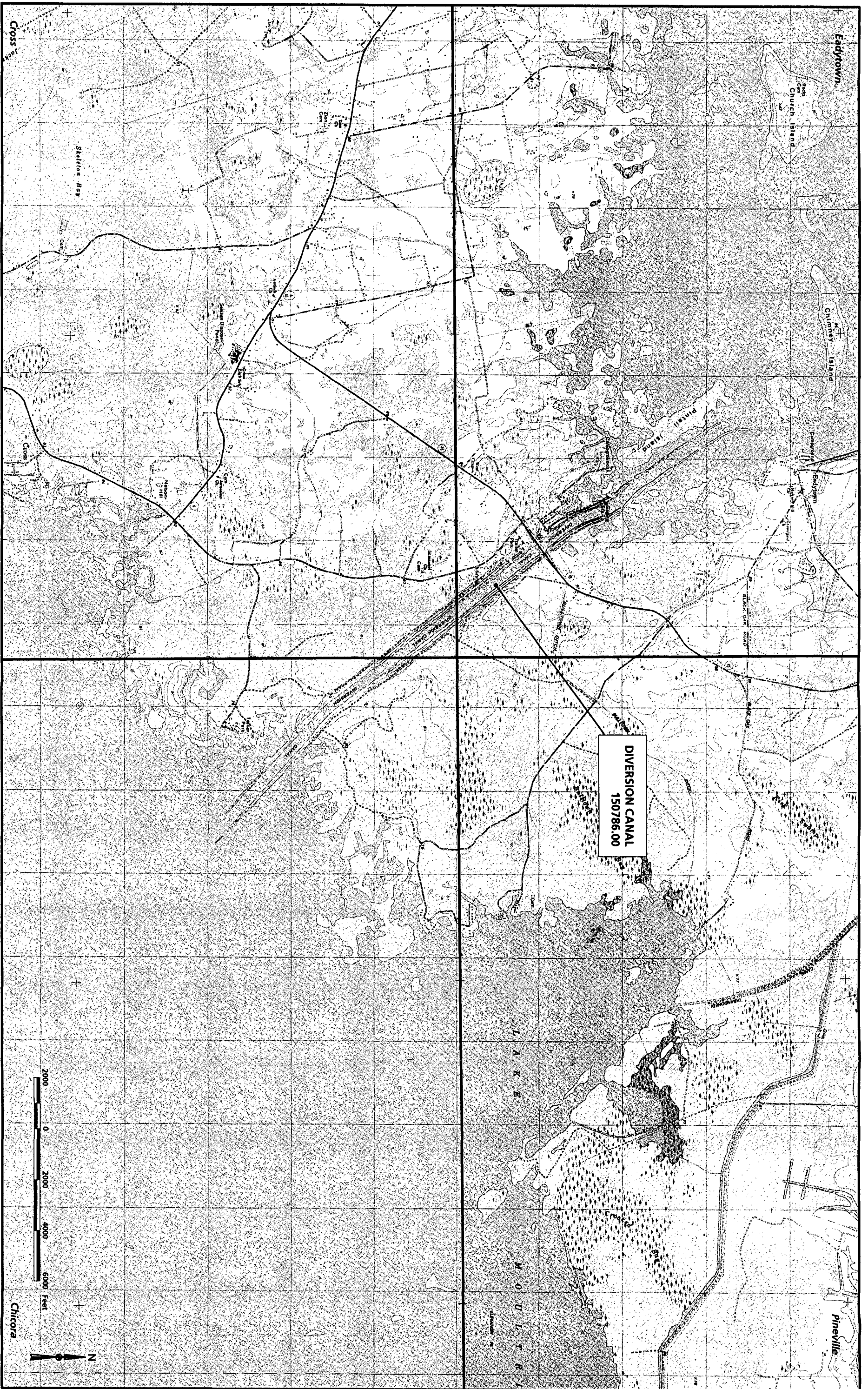






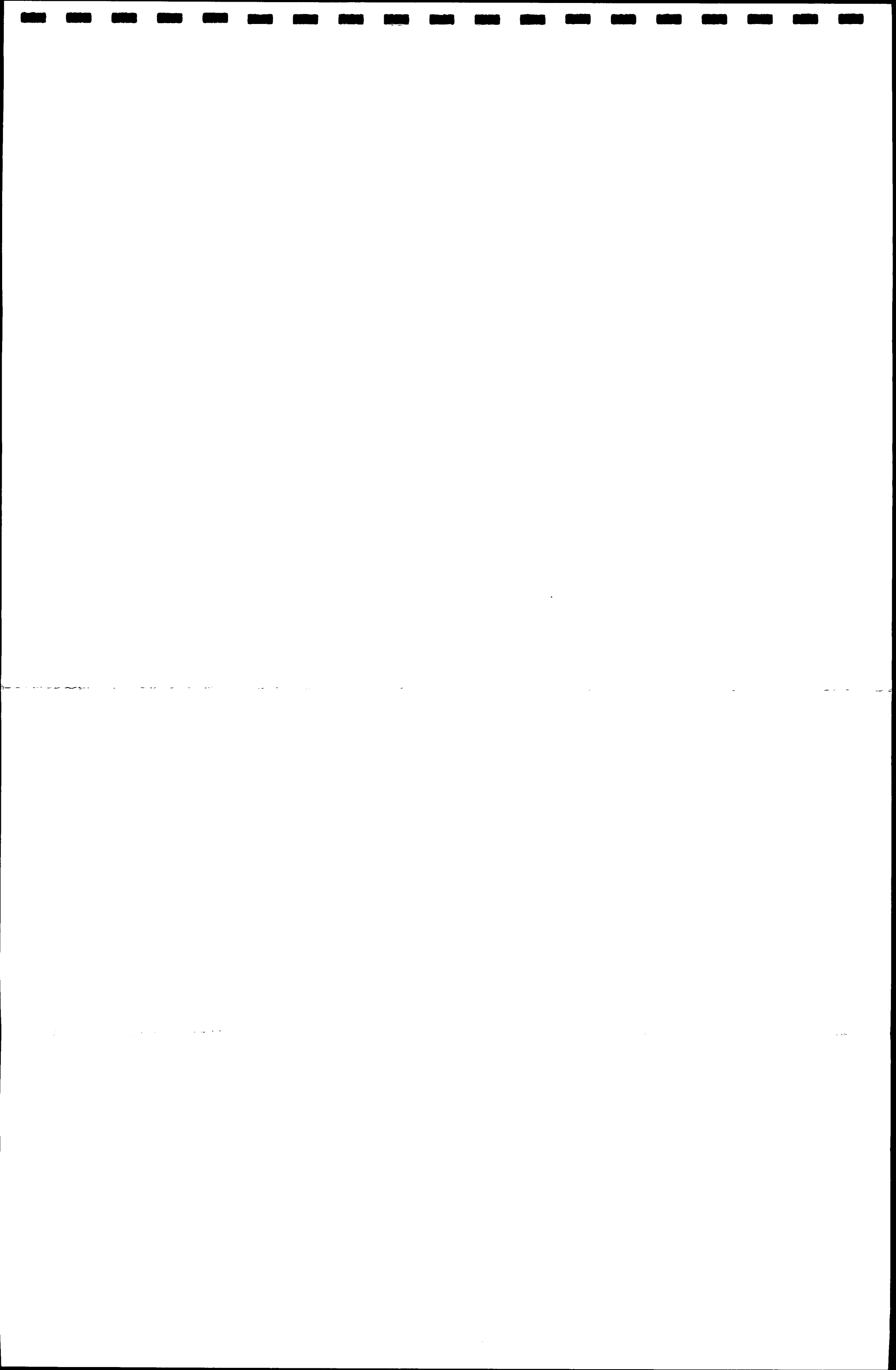
Map 4. Pinopolis North and East Dikes.

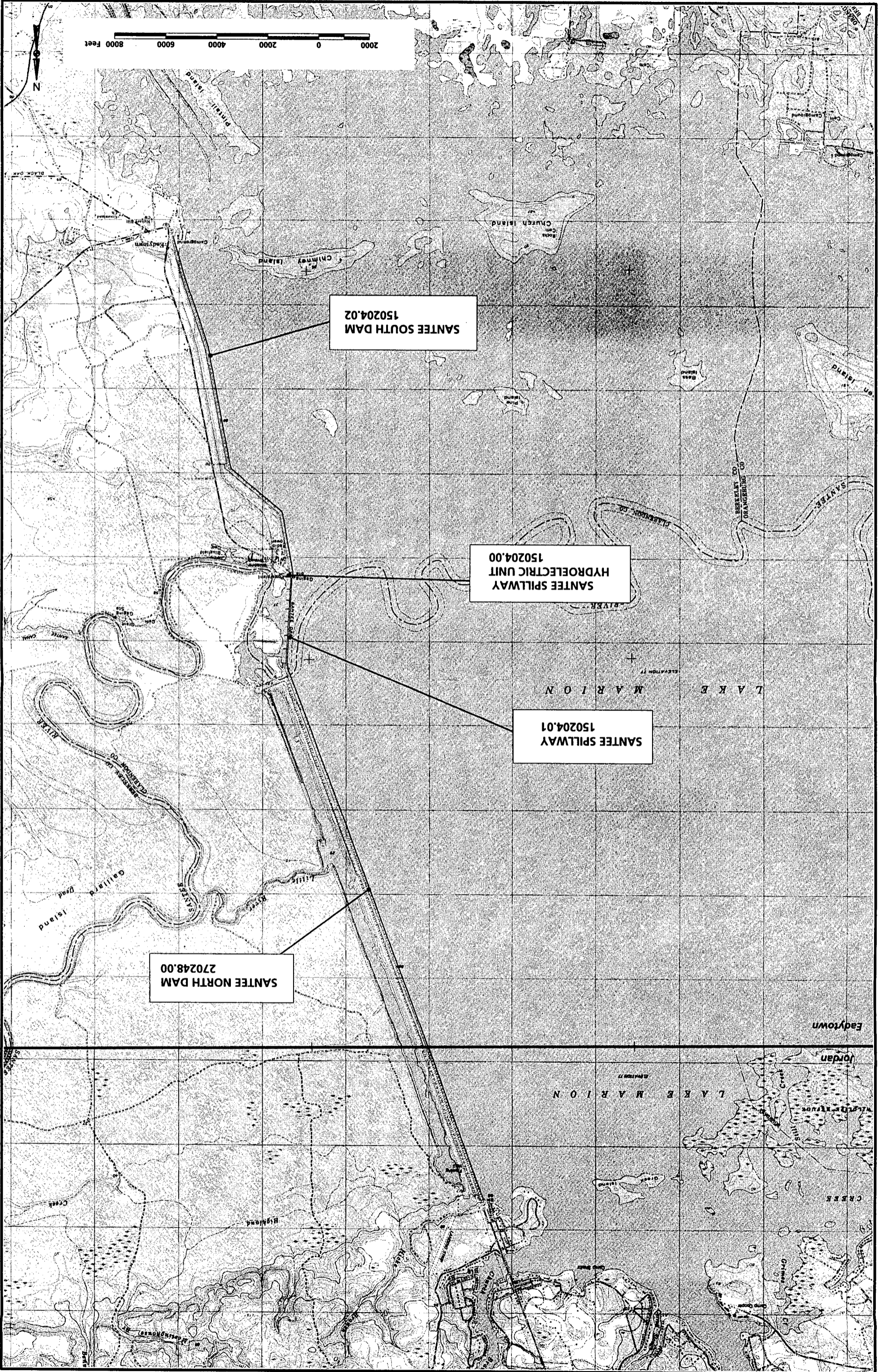


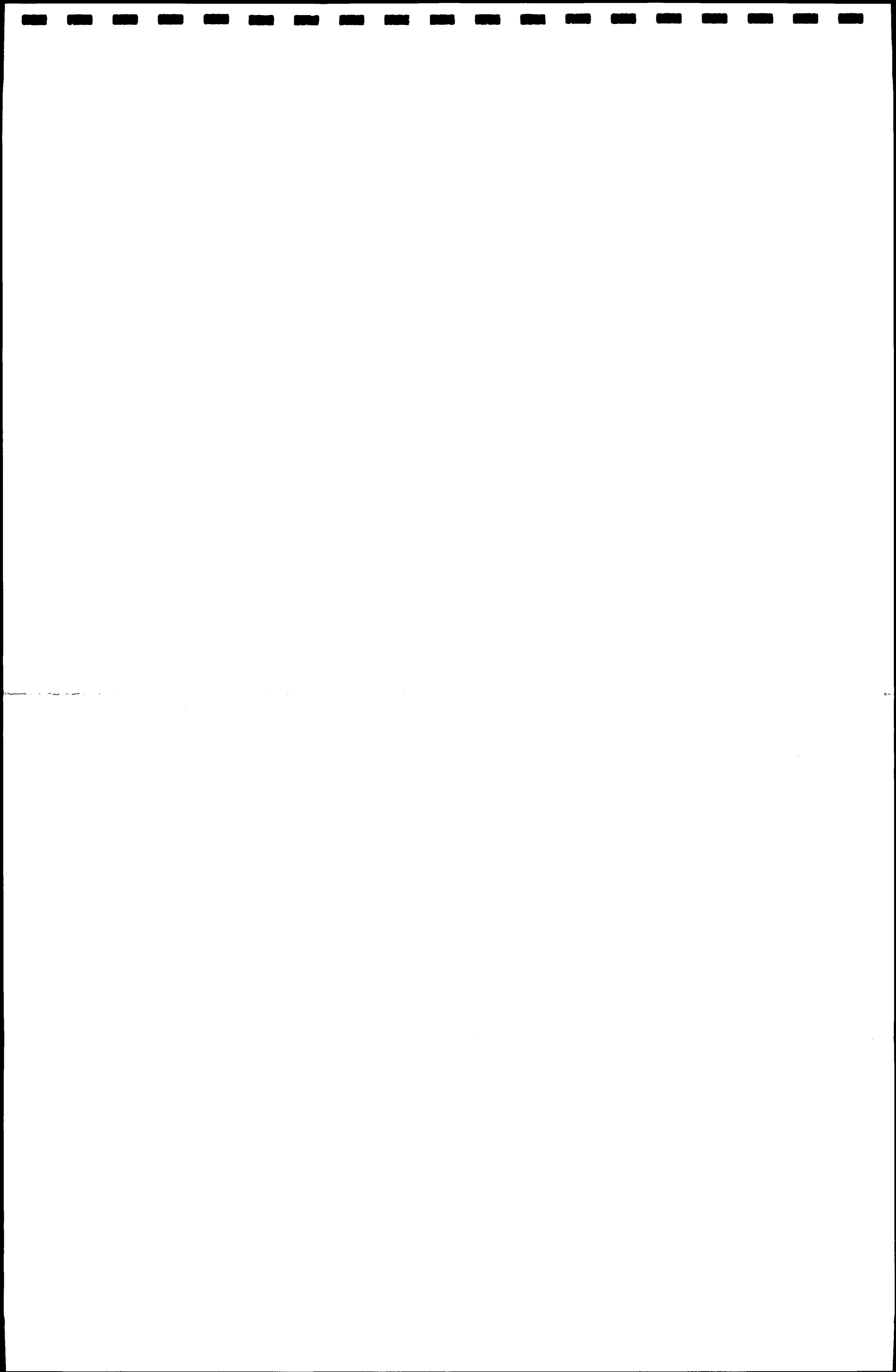


Map 5. Diversion Canal

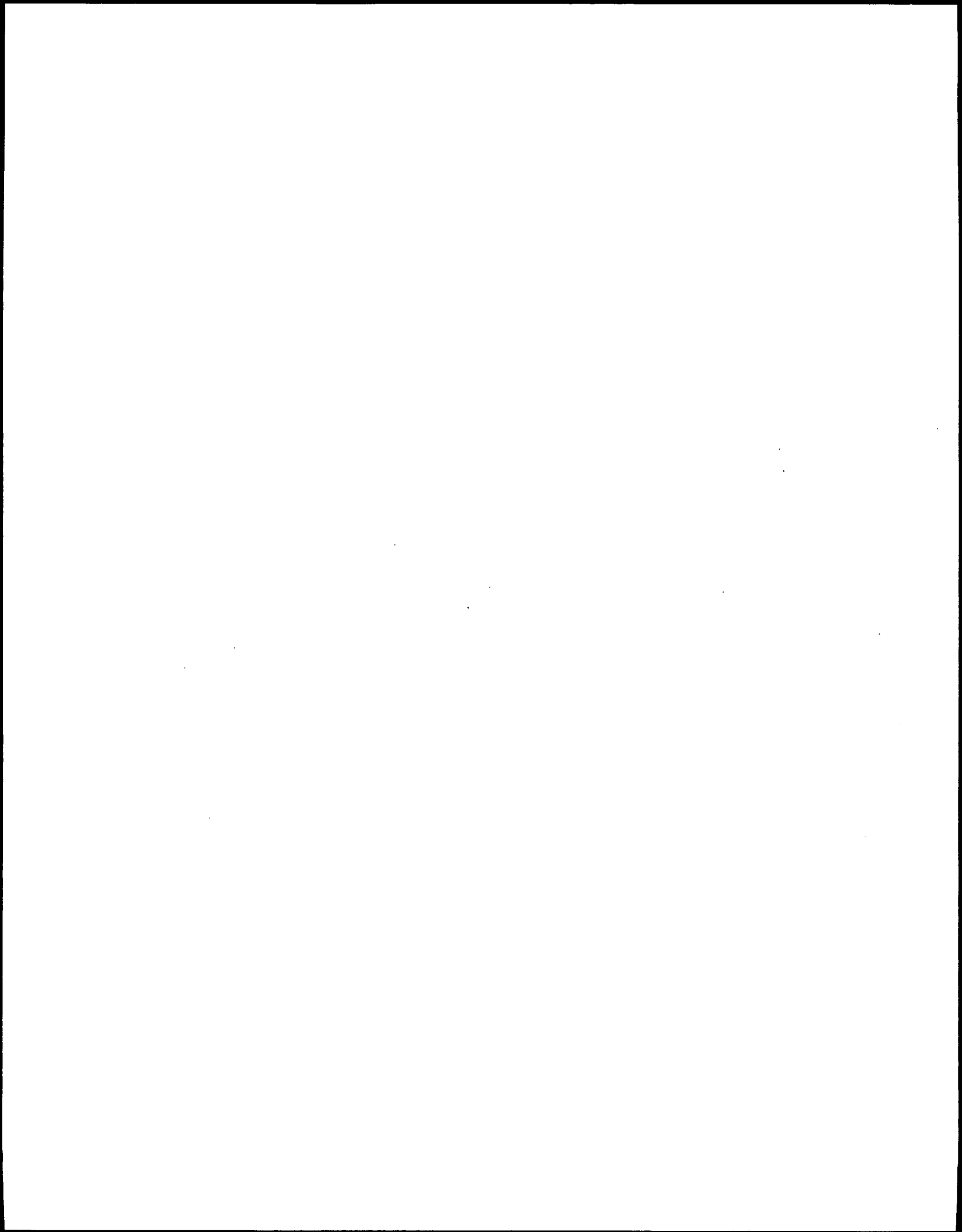


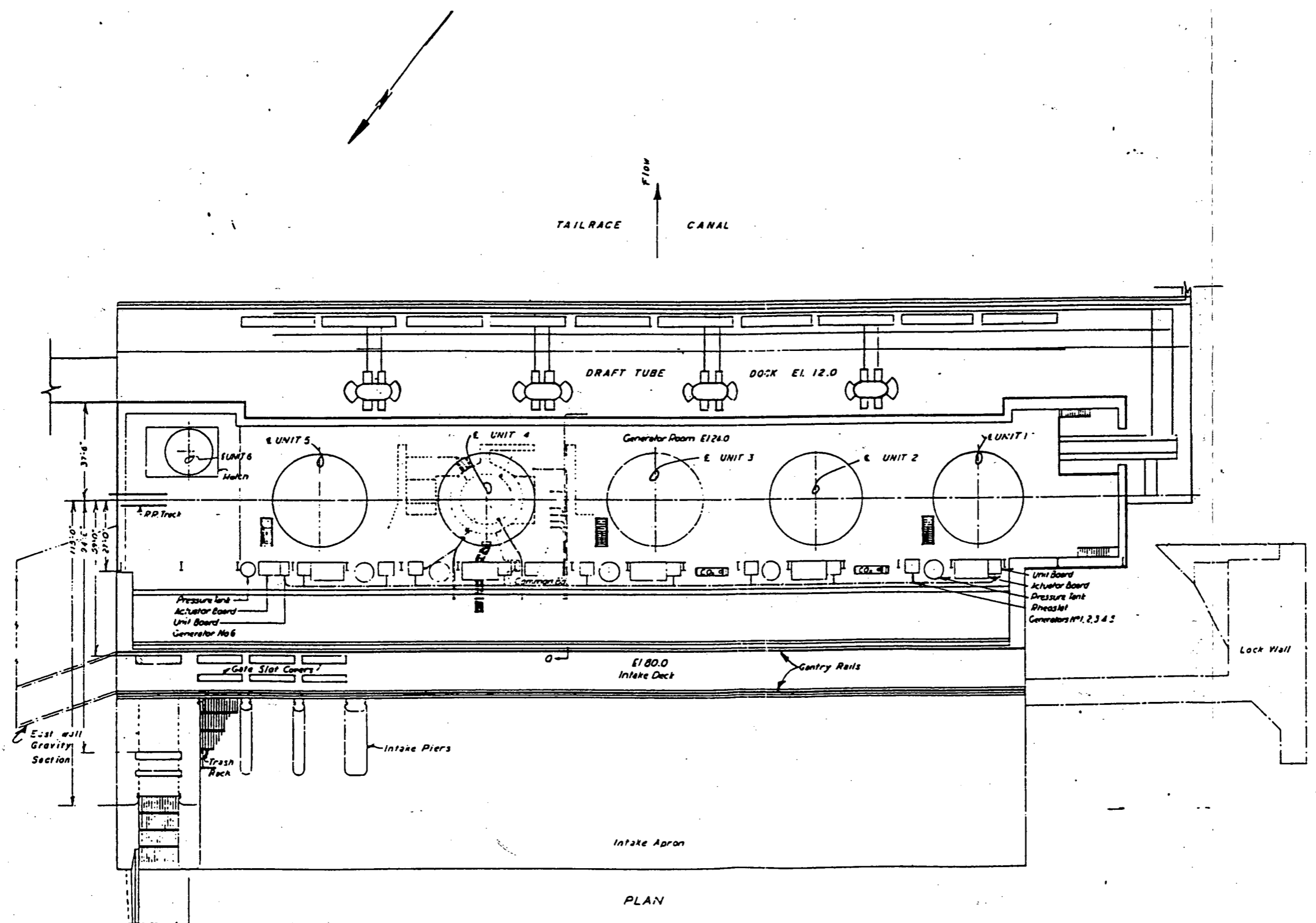






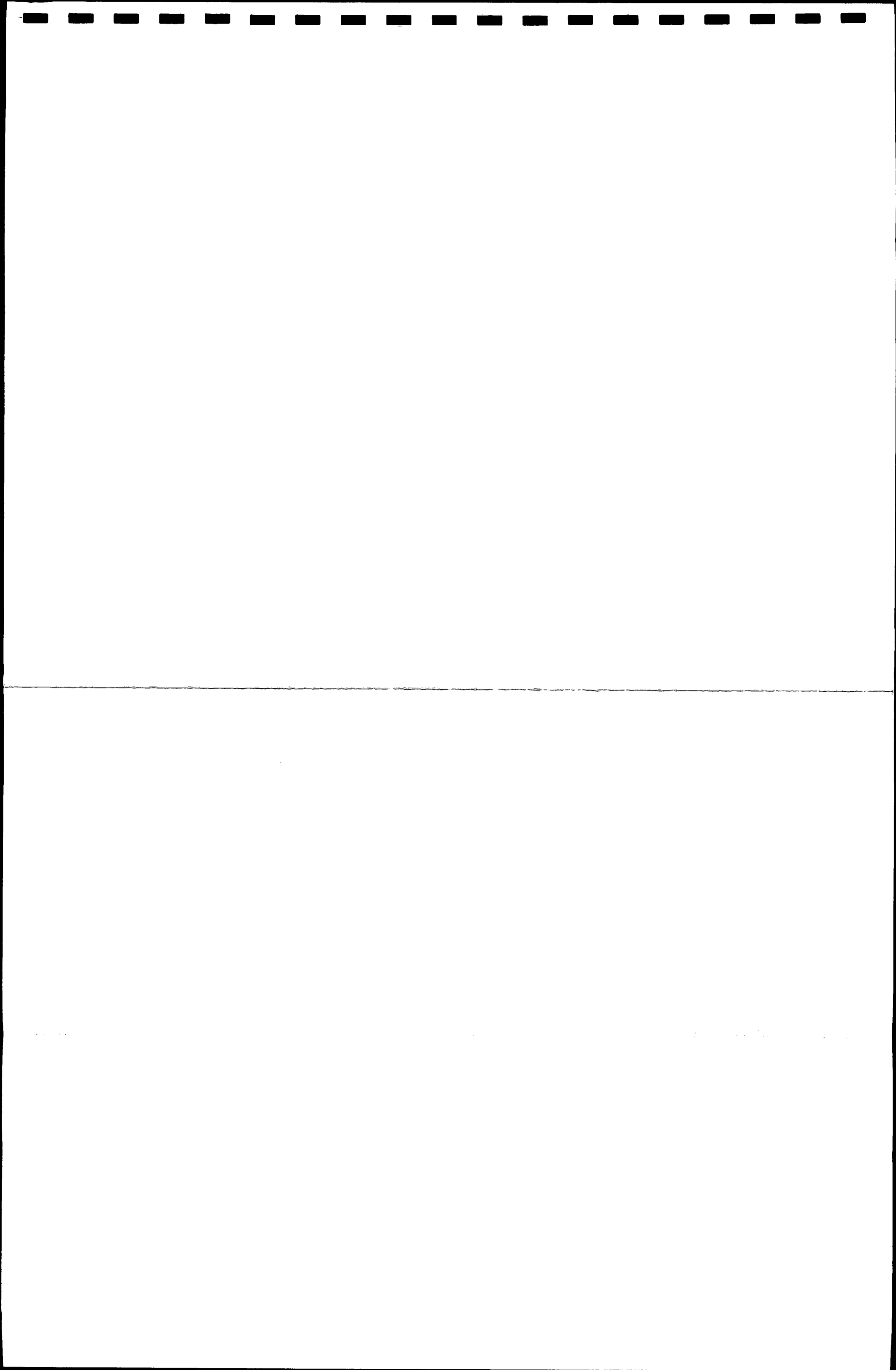
Appendix D. Engineering Drawings

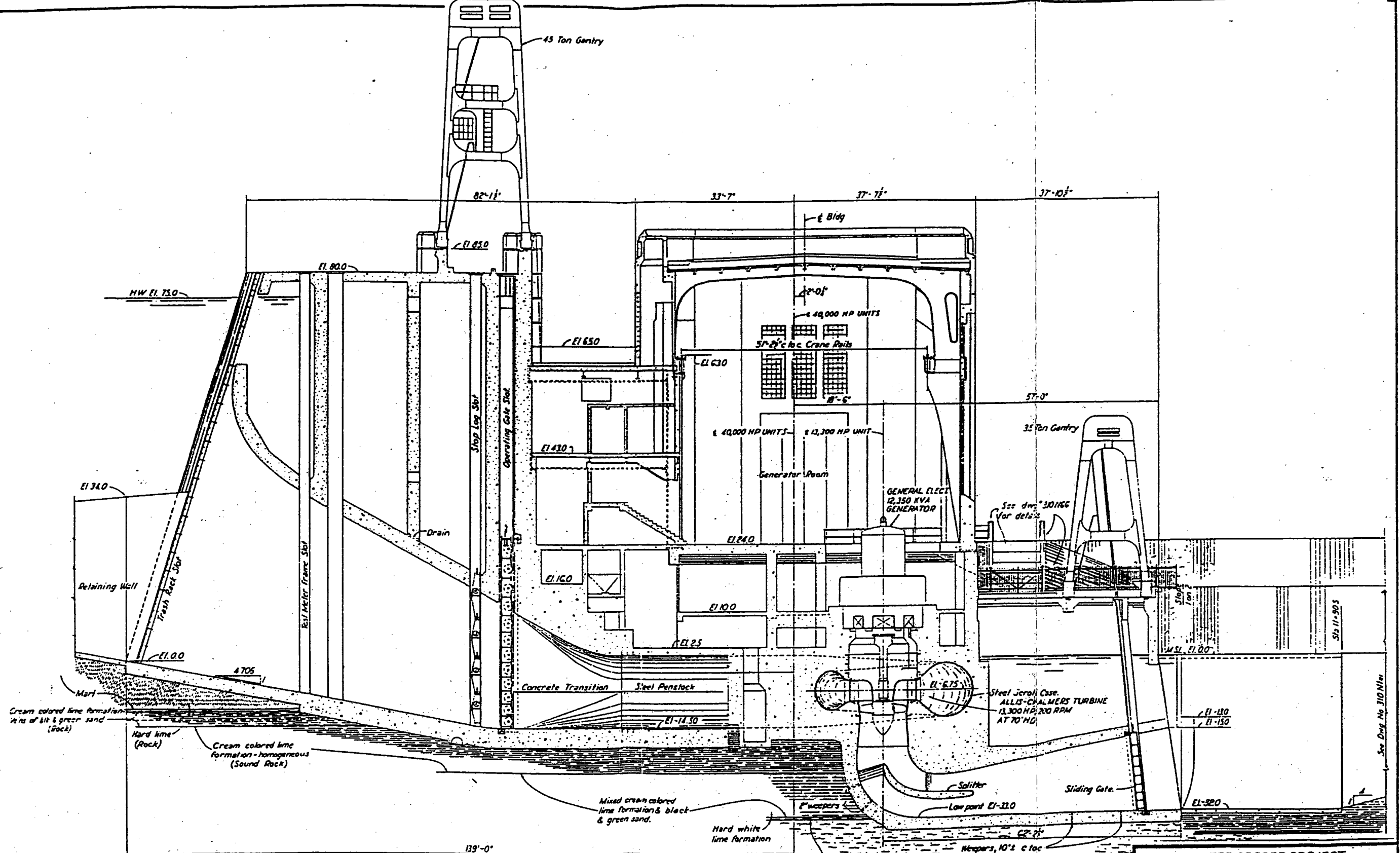




Scale 0 16 32
 Except as noted

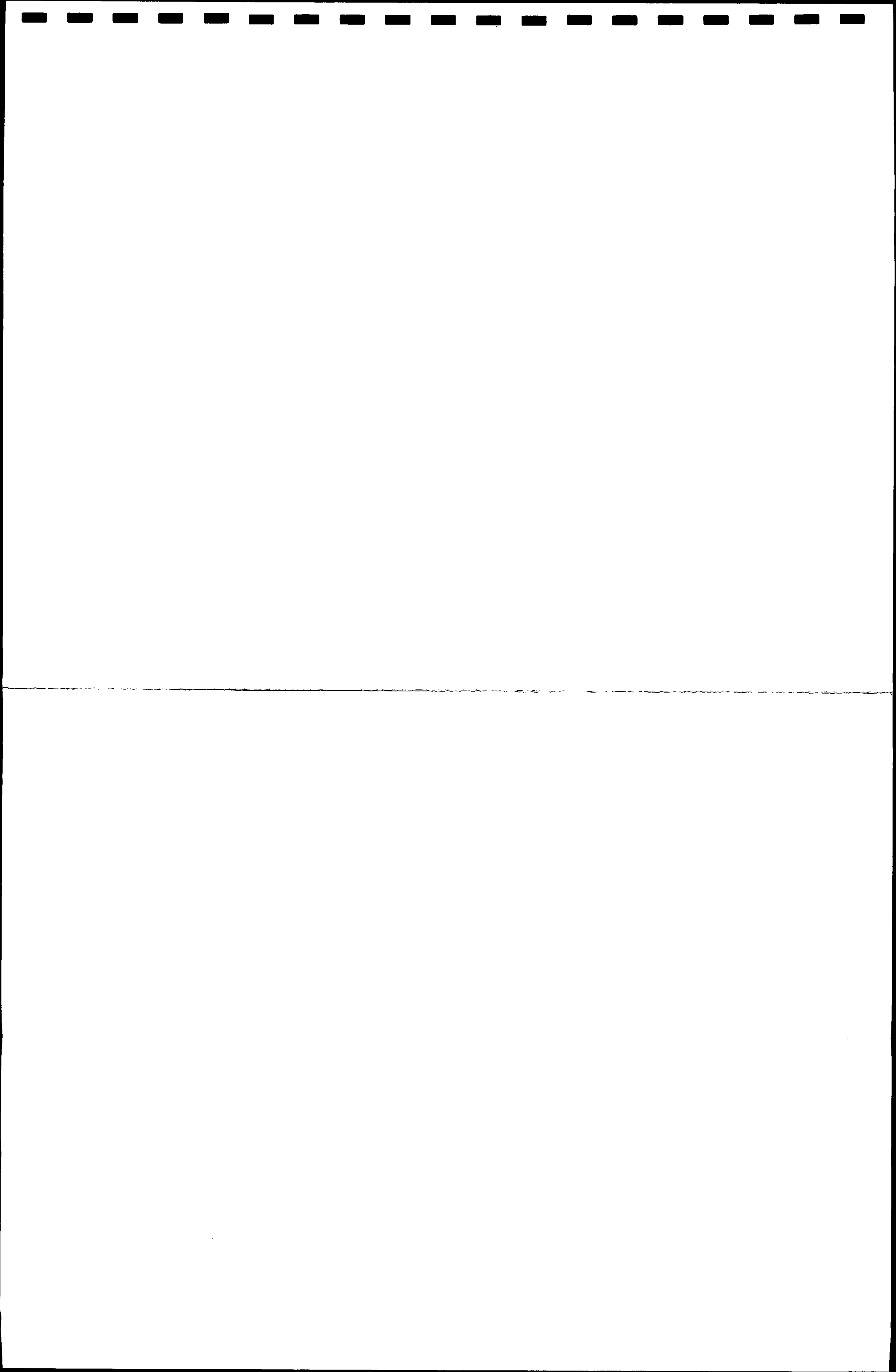
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
 Samee-Cooper Project PWA Docket No. 4329
**PINOPOLIS POWERHOUSE
 PLAN**
 CHAS. T. MAIN, INC. Plate No. 8

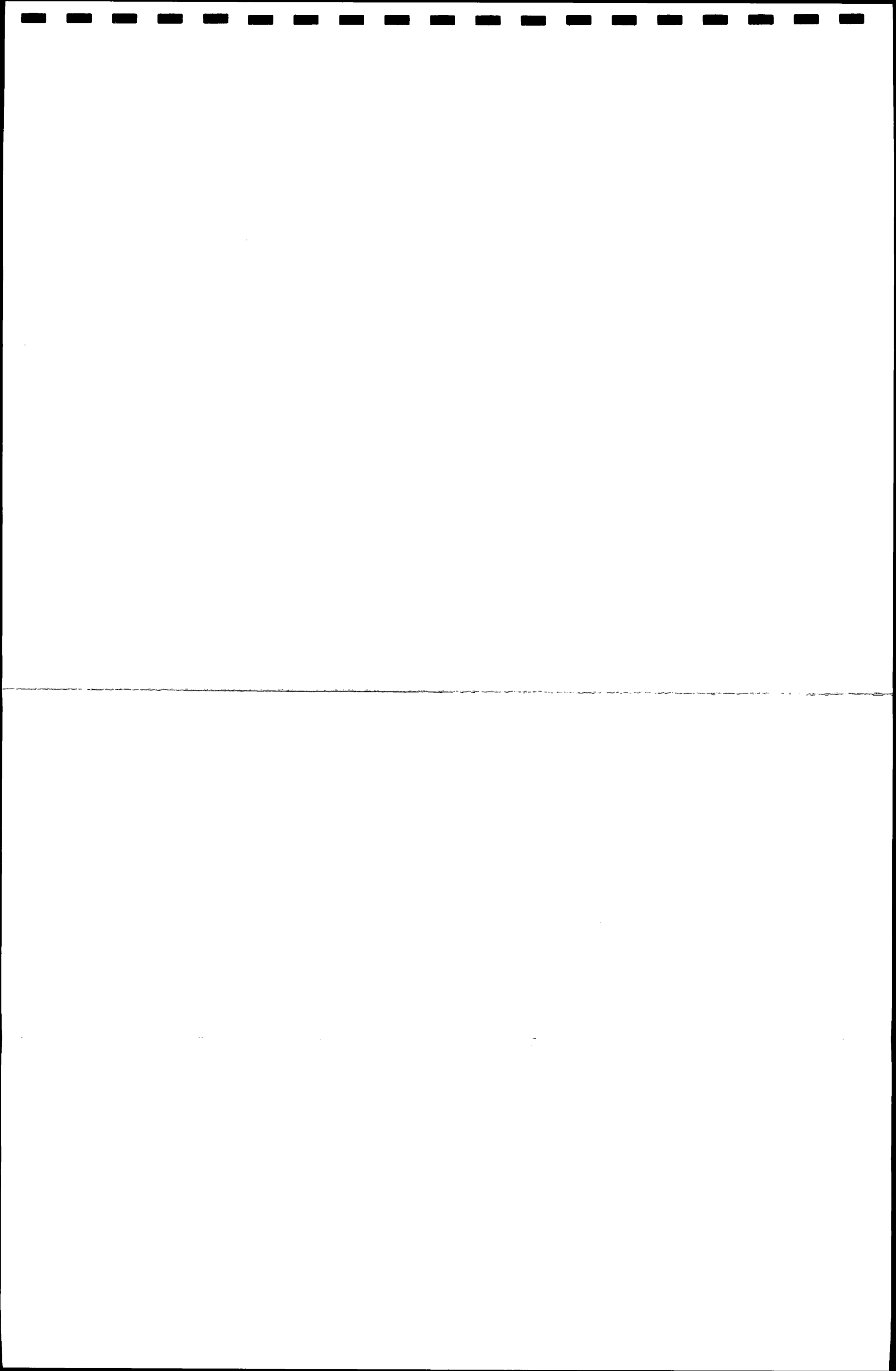


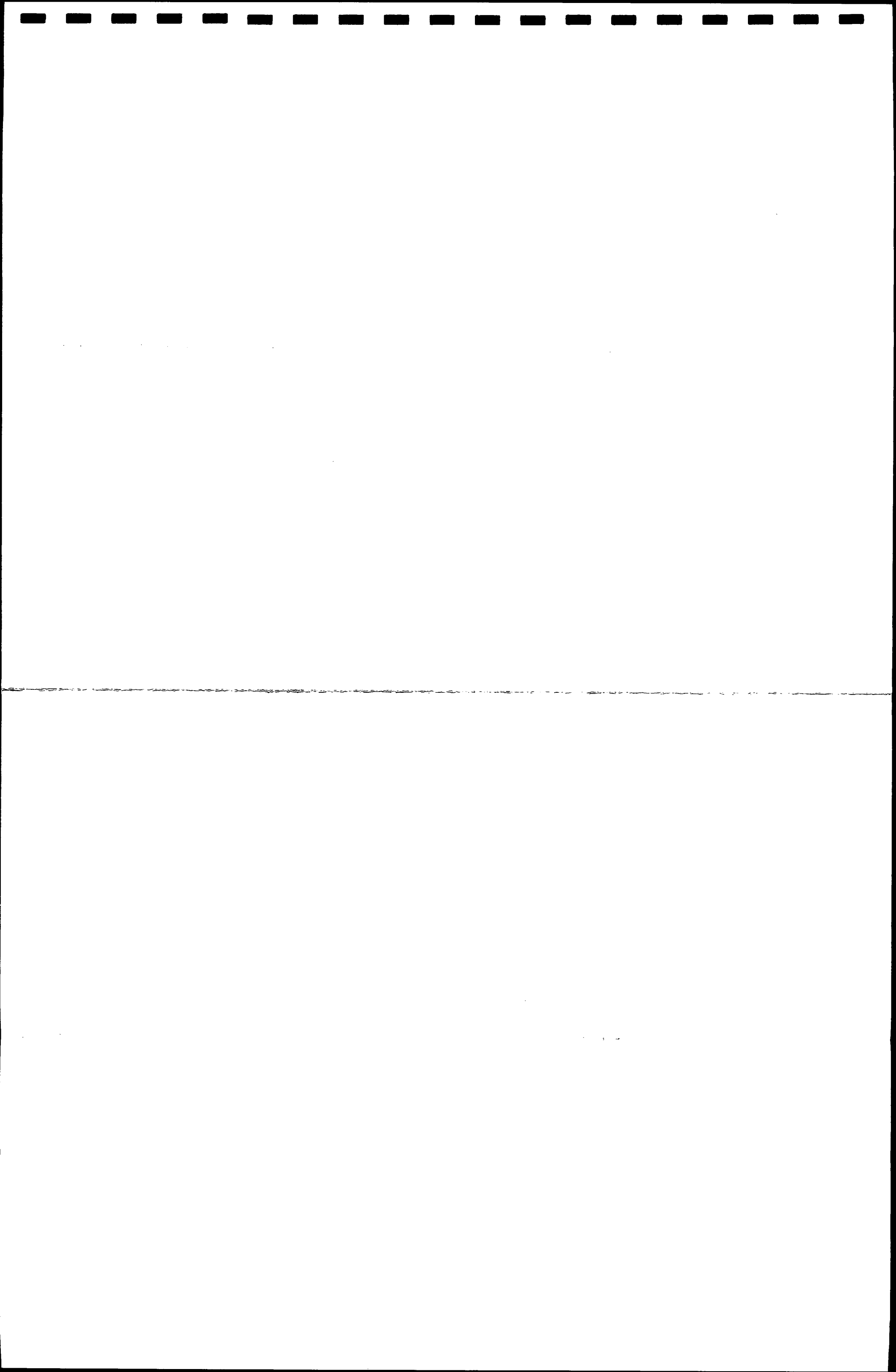


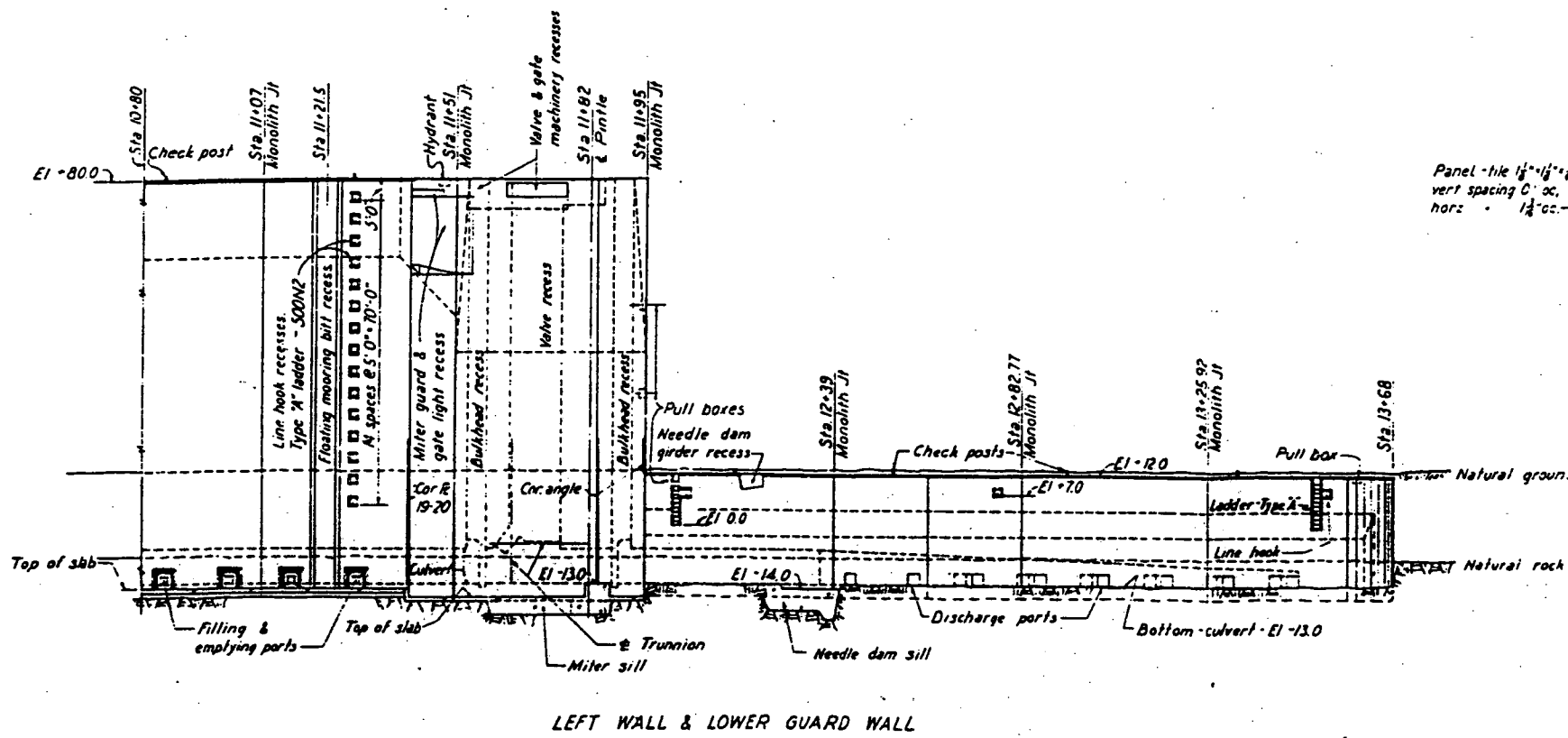
SANTEE COOPER PROJECT
 SANTEE NORTH DAM
 PINOPOLIS PROJECT
 POWERHOUSE
 CROSS SECTION—13,300 HP UNIT
 HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO
 DATE JANUARY 1983

TAKEN FROM SANTEE-COOPER
 PROJECT DRAWINGS, 1938-1943,
 HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY

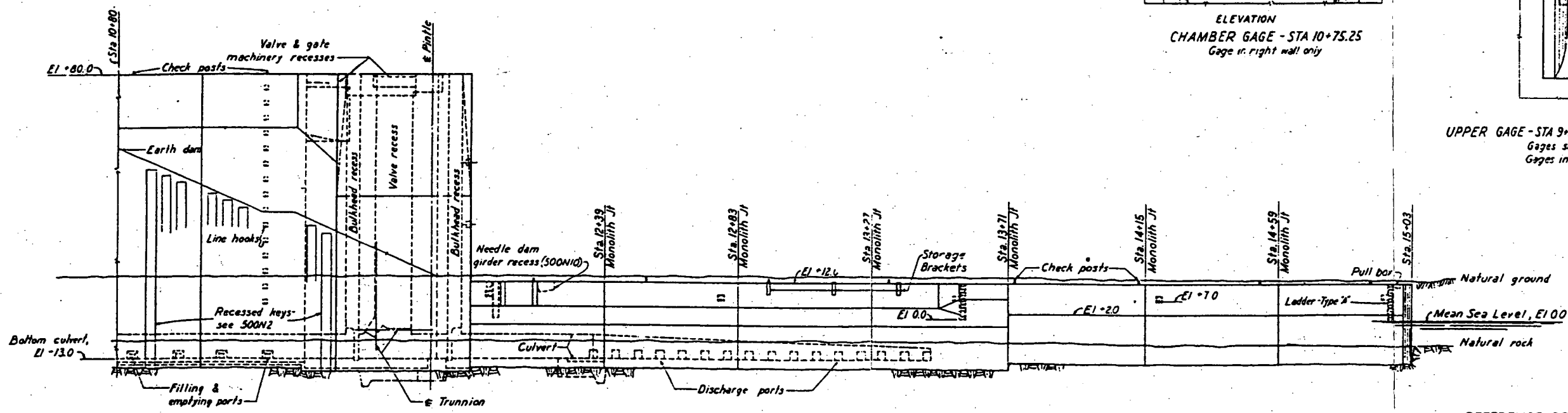




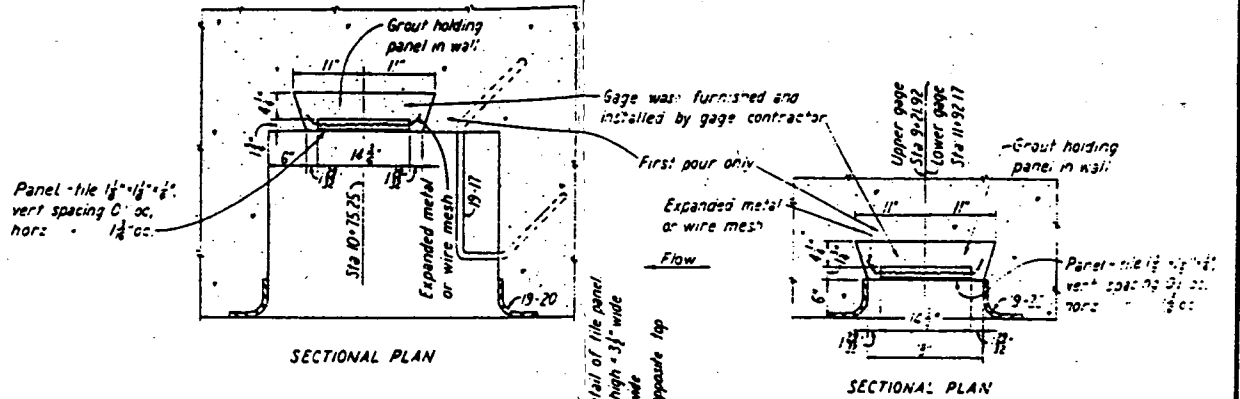




LEFT WALL & LOWER GUARD WALL

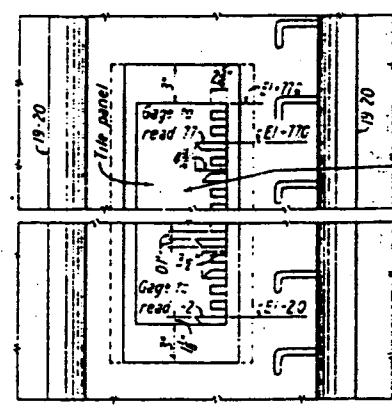


RIGHT WALL & LOWER GUIDE WALL

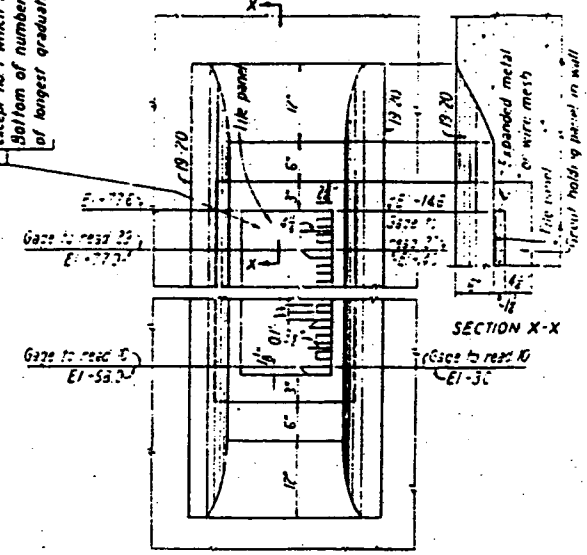


SECTIONAL PLAN

SECTIONAL PLAN



ELEVATION CHAMBER GAGE - STA 10+75.25
Gage in right wall only



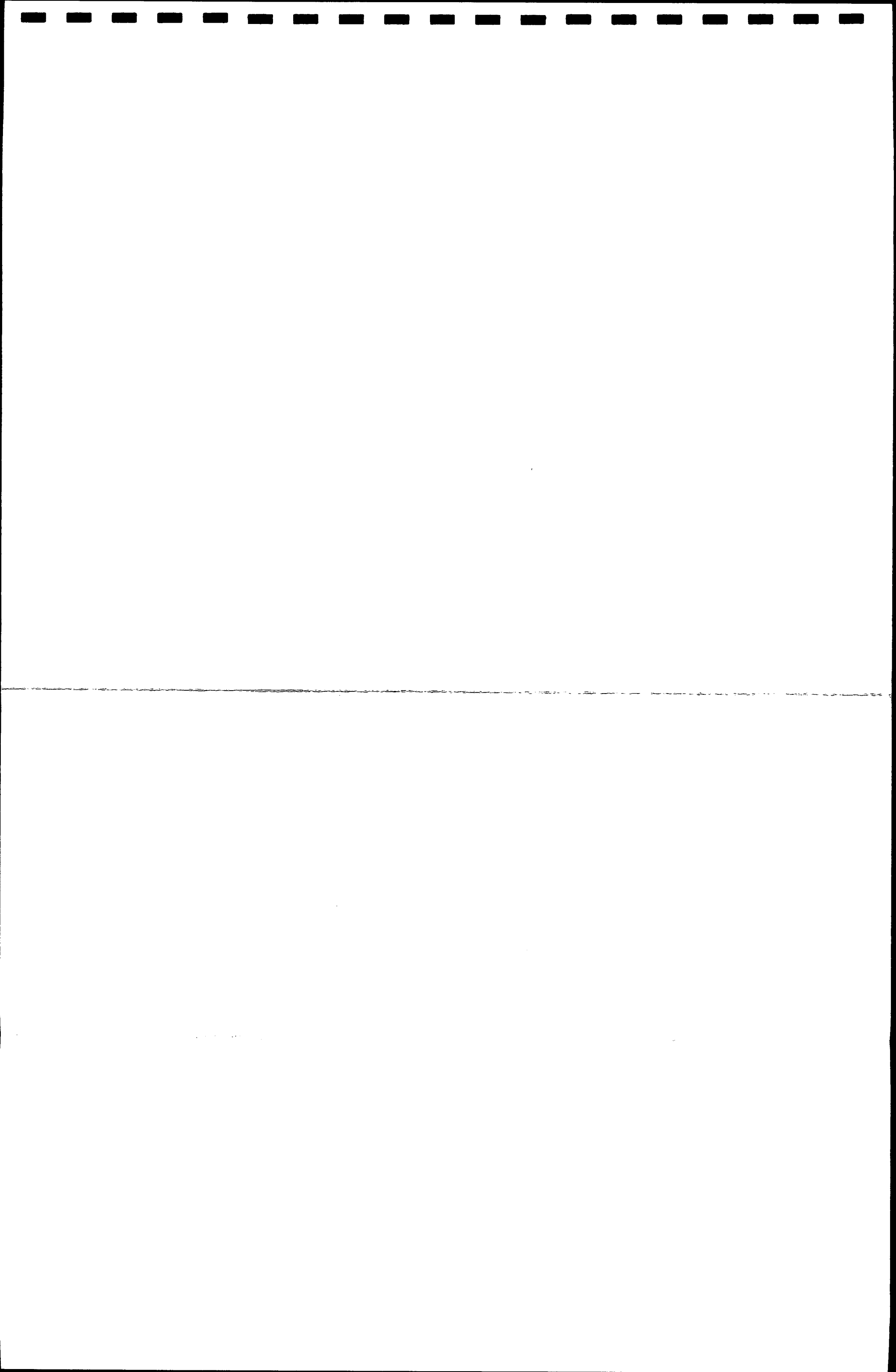
ELEVATION UPPER GAGE - STA 9+21.97 LOWER GAGE - STA 11+92.17
Gages show depth to sill
Gages in right wall only

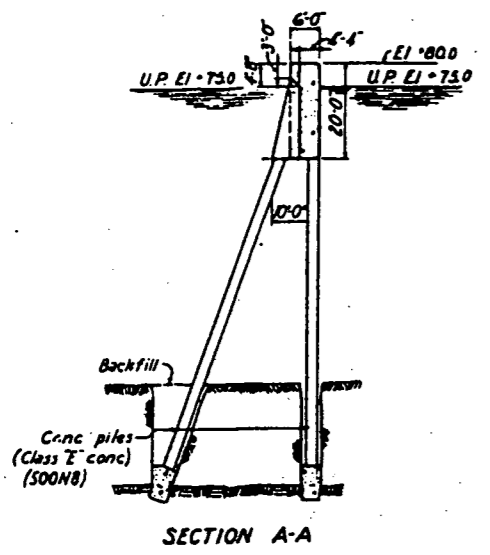
REFERENCE DRAWINGS:
For list see Dwg 500N1.

Scale 0 16 32 Feet

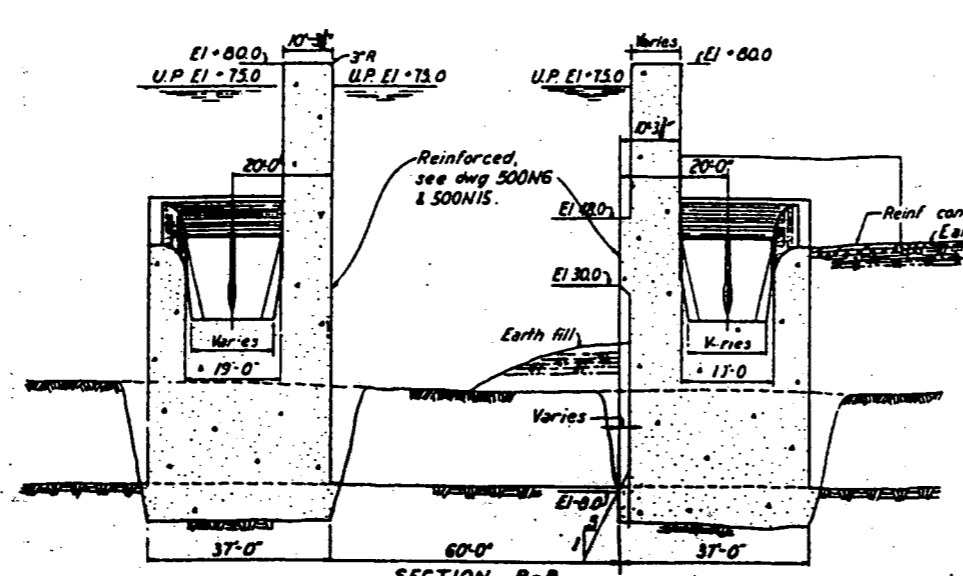
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY BARTER-COOPER PROJECT PWA SOCKET NO. 4219	
LOCK	
ELEVATIONS LOWER END	
HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY CHICAGO CHARLESTON <i>P. F. Harza</i>	

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY
1	4/14/24	REVISED	HFL
2	4/14/24	REVISED	HFL
3	4/14/24	REVISED	HFL

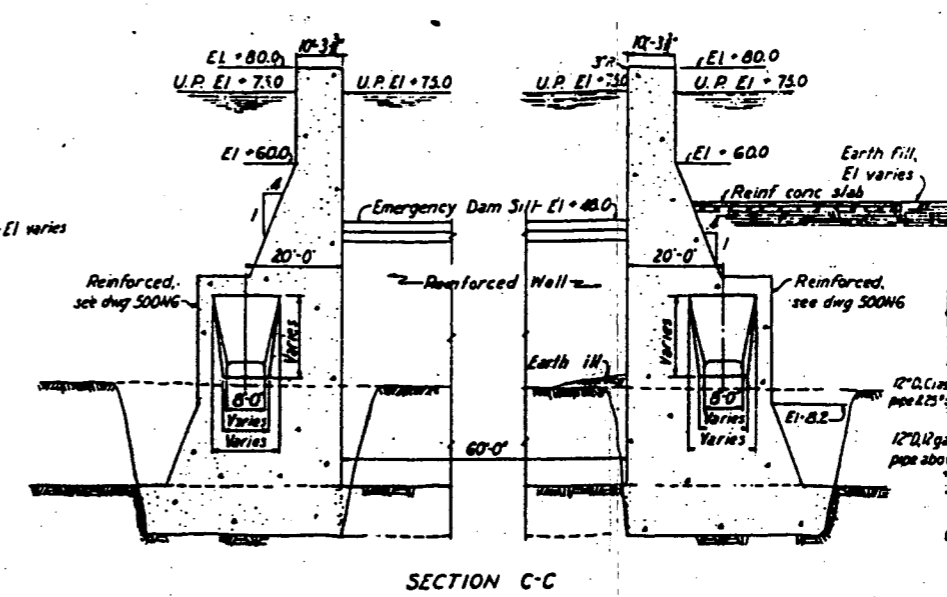




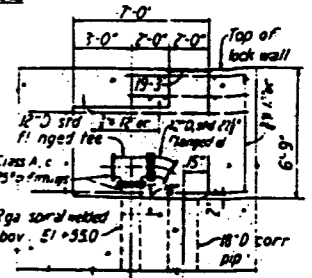
SECTION A-A



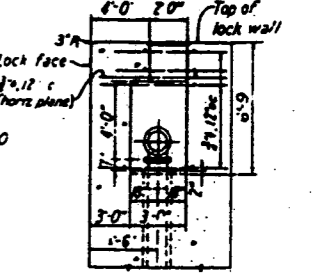
SECTION B-B



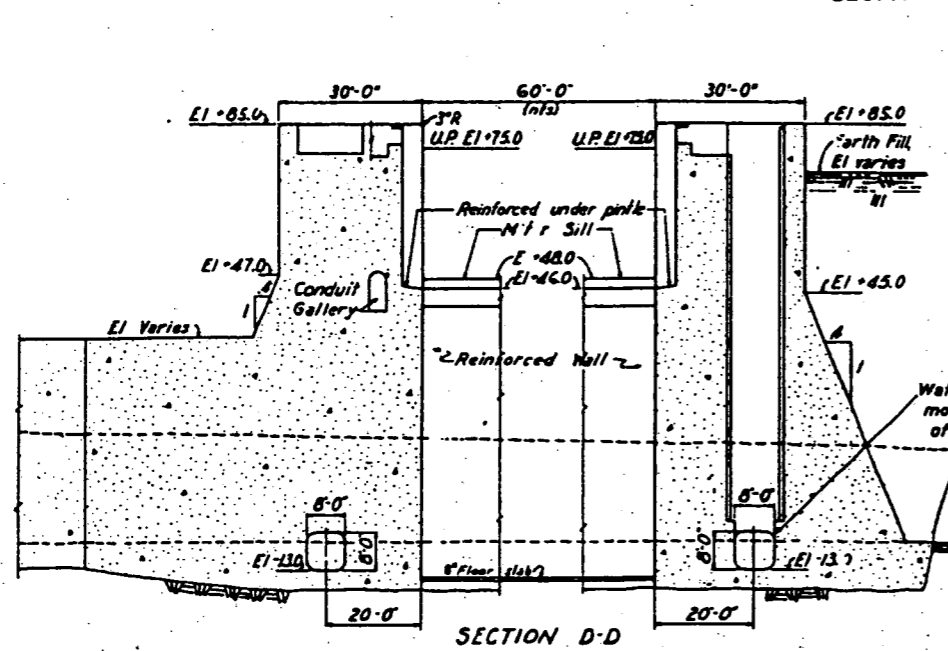
SECTION C-C



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
Only vent chambers between Sta 10+19 & 11+51 are to be reinforced.



TRANSVERSE SECTION VENT CHAMBER
Table of location, 500N2
Scale 0 4 Feet

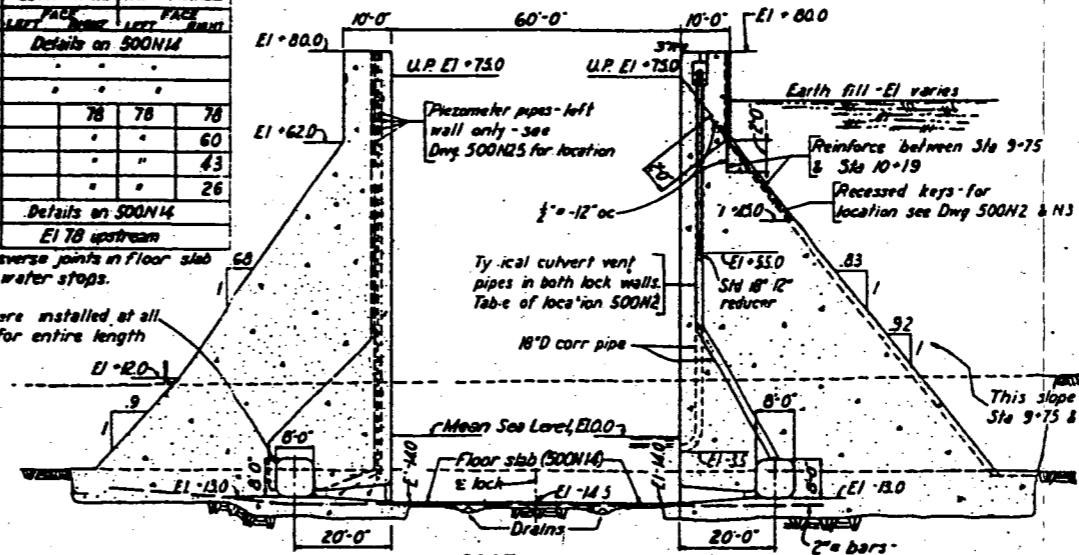


SECTION D-D

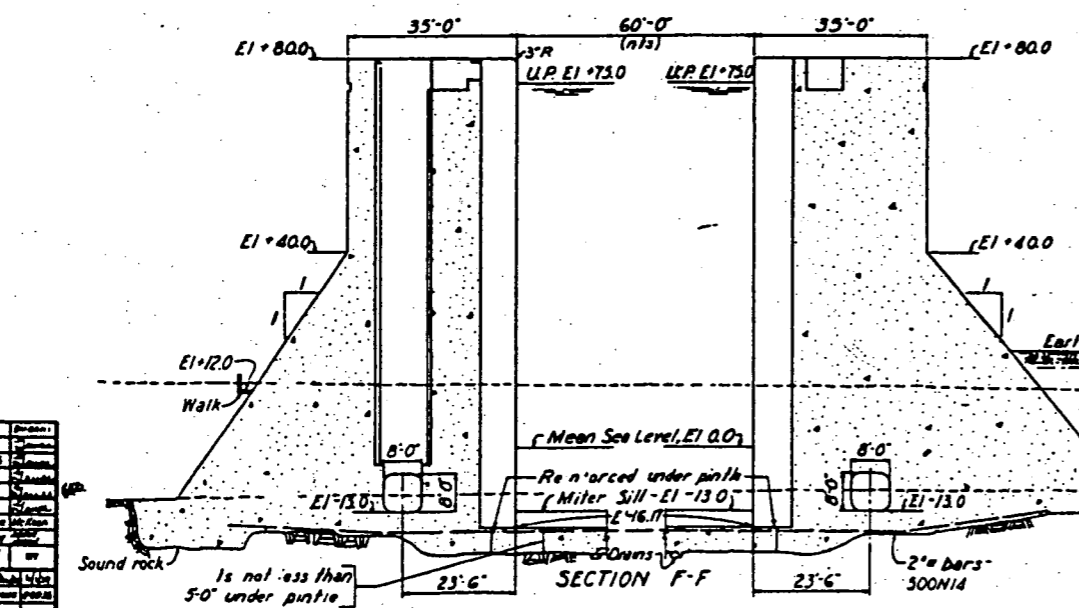
LOCATION OF WATER STOPS		
MONOLITH JOINT, STA	ELEV - TOP OF WATER STOP	
	LEFT WALL	RIGHT WALL
8+87		Details on 500N14
9+31		
9+75		
10+19	78	78
10+63		60
11+07		43
11+51		26
11+95		Details on 500N14
9+02SW	EI 78 upstream	

All transverse joints in floor slab have water stops.

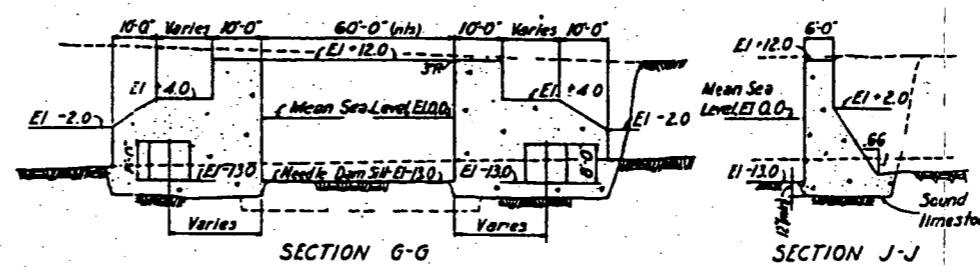
Water stops were installed at all monolith joints for entire length of culvert.



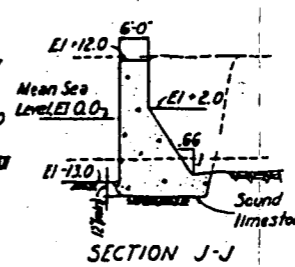
SECTION E-E
Typical between gate blocks



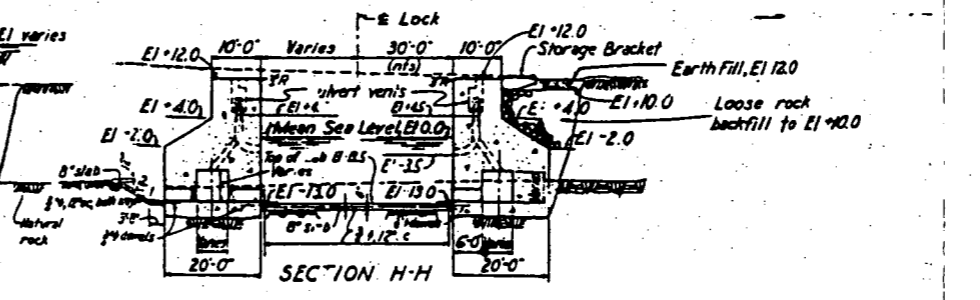
SECTION F-F



SECTION G-G



SECTION J-J



SECTION H-H

NOTES - SECTION K-K
Water stops extend from foundation line to EI shown in table. Finish monolith joint on top of lock walls with edging tool. Top of lock walls to rise 1/8" per ft from face of lock. Depth of concrete under a culvert is no less than 4'-0" except between Sta 11+95 & Sta 13+50 where a minimum of 3'-0" was required. Final excavation outline of all sections was determined after rock was uncovered. Backfill excavation to ground line or as indicated. Round top edge of chamber face both walls with 3" R.
REFERENCE DRAWINGS:
For list see Dwg 500N1.

Scale 0 16 32 Feet
Except as noted

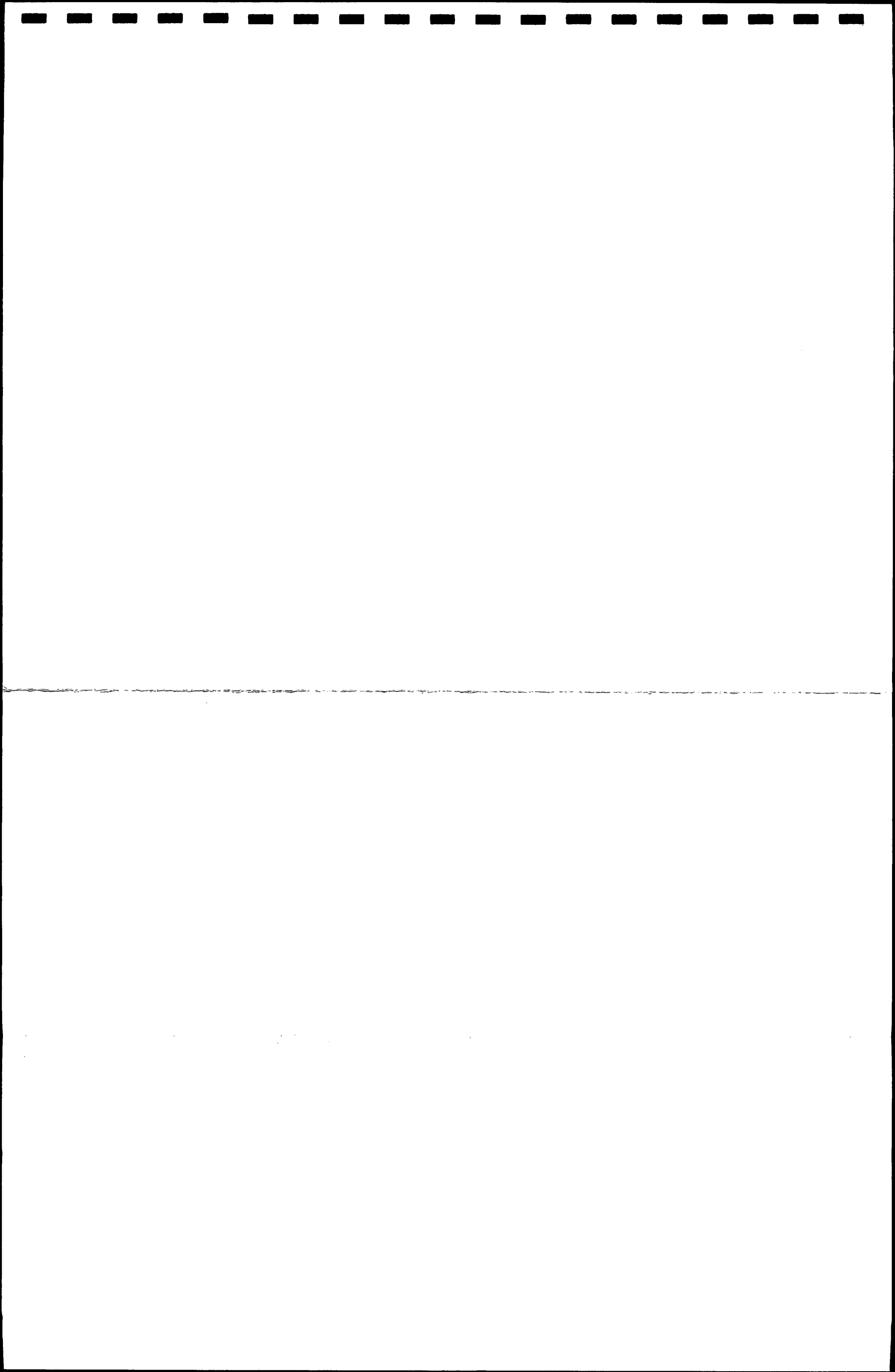
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
BARTLE-DOOPER PROJECT PWA DOCKET NO. 4321

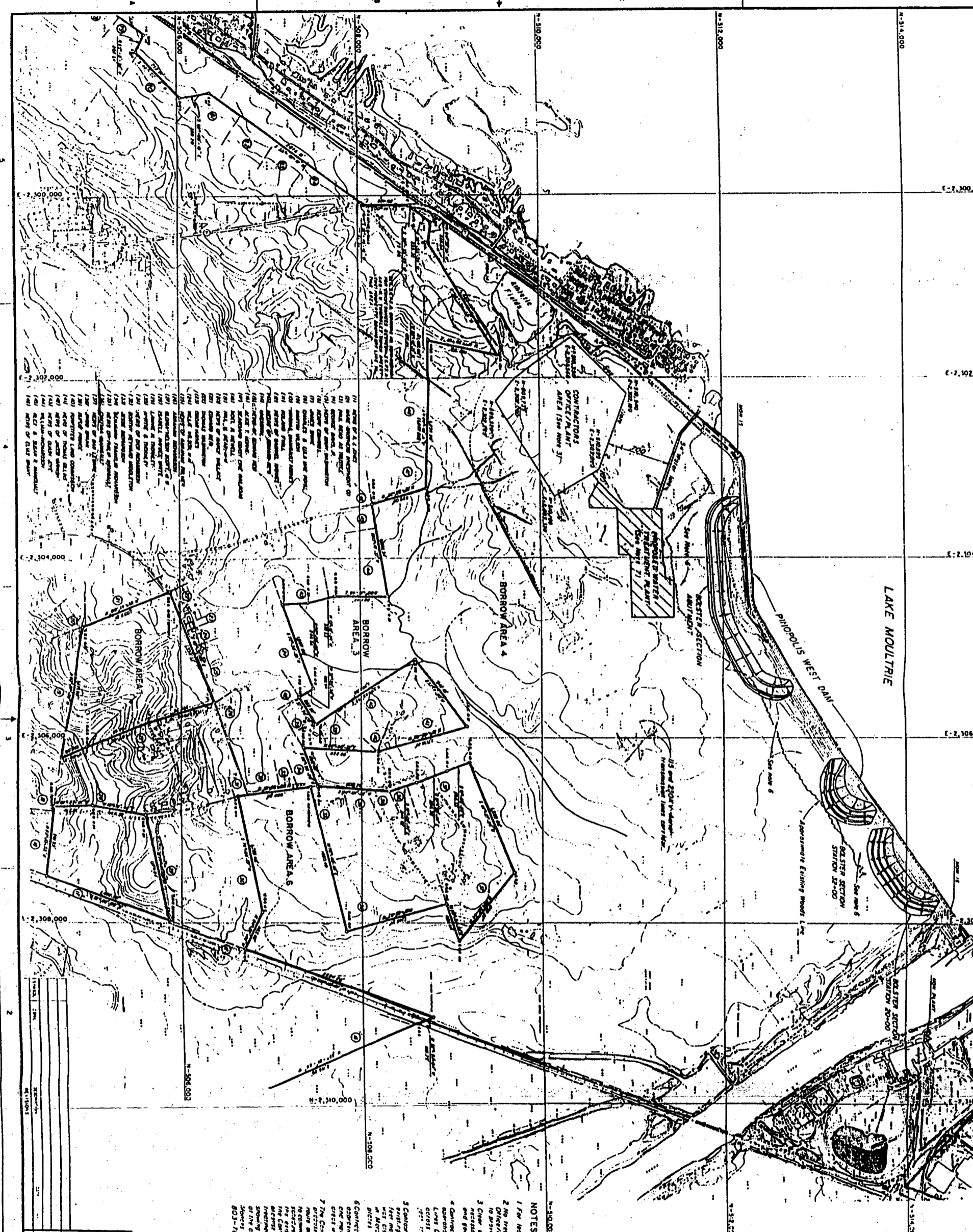
LOCK

SECTIONS

HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY
CHICAGO CHARLESTON
APPROVED: L. F. Harza

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	11-17-51
2	12-10-51
3	1-10-52
4	2-10-52
5	3-10-52
6	4-10-52
7	5-10-52
8	6-10-52
9	7-10-52
10	8-10-52
11	9-10-52
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13	11-10-52
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42	4-10-55
43	5-10-55
44	6-10-55
45	7-10-55
46	8-10-55
47	9-10-55
48	10-10-55
49	11-10-55
50	12-10-55





- (1) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (2) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (3) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (4) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (5) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (6) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
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- (49) AREA OF A. L. COOPER
- (50) AREA OF A. L. COOPER

PINOPOLIS WEST DAM PROJECT SITE PLAN SANTHE COOPER PROJECT	
DATE	10/15/51
BY	W. H. COOPER
CHECKED BY	W. H. COOPER
APPROVED BY	W. H. COOPER
SCALE	AS SHOWN

NOTES:

1. For sections of this dam when the same area, see Plans M and N.
2. No trees or vegetation along boundary of Contractors' Office/Plant area shall be disturbed. Clearing, etc., as required, to provide ingress/egress to adjacent areas, for Contractors' Office/Plant area, shall be done in accordance with Plans M and N.
3. Clear area within Contractors' Office/Plant area only as is necessary to accommodate Contractors' facilities and operations and government's office and laboratory.
4. Contractors will not be permitted to conduct any construction operations within limits of high voltage lines, 6600-13800 volt lines. However, haul roads will be permitted across corridors. Locations of high voltage lines are shown on Plans M and N.
5. Contractor (1-4) shall be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
6. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
7. The Contractor will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
8. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
9. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
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18. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
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41. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
42. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
43. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
44. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
45. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
46. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
47. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
48. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
49. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.
50. Contractors will be responsible for the cost of all existing dam for existing 2100 ft. long dam. The cost of the dam shall be included in the contract price. The dam shall be shown on Plans M and N.

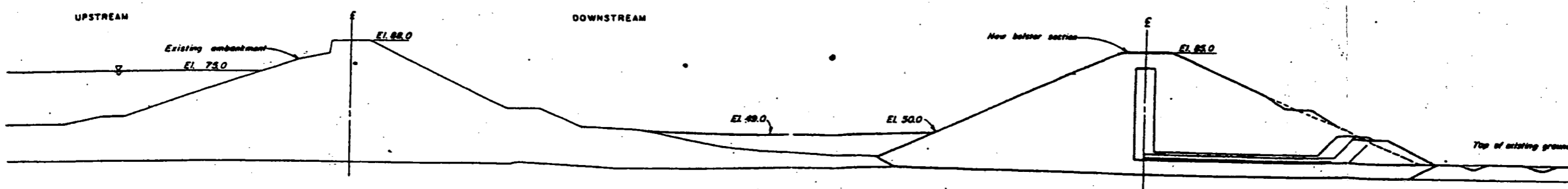
LEGEND:

○ C.M.C. Center	— 10' concrete
□ P.R. 50' concrete	— 10' concrete
△ P.C. concrete	— 10' concrete
◇ C.M.H. concrete	— 10' concrete
▽ 1.20' concrete	— 10' concrete
● 2.50' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 5.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 10.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 20.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 40.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 80.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 160.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 320.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 640.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 1280.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 2560.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 5120.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 10240.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 20480.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 40960.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 81920.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 163840.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 327680.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 655360.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 1310720.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 2621440.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 5242880.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 10485760.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 20971520.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 41943040.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 83886080.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 167772160.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 335544320.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 671088640.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 1342177280.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 2684354560.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 5368709120.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 10737418240.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 21474836480.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 42949672960.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 85899345920.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 171798691840.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 343597383680.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 687194767360.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 1374389534720.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
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○ 5497558138880.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 10995116277760.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 21990232555520.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
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○ 87960930222080.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 175921860444160.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 351843720888320.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 703687441776640.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 1407374883553280.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 2814749767106560.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 5629499534213120.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 11258999068426240.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 22517998136852480.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 45035996273704960.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 90071992547409920.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
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○ 360287970189639680.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
○ 720575940379279360.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
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○ 8920298077978381279445490374721837337600.00' concrete	— 10' concrete
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ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)

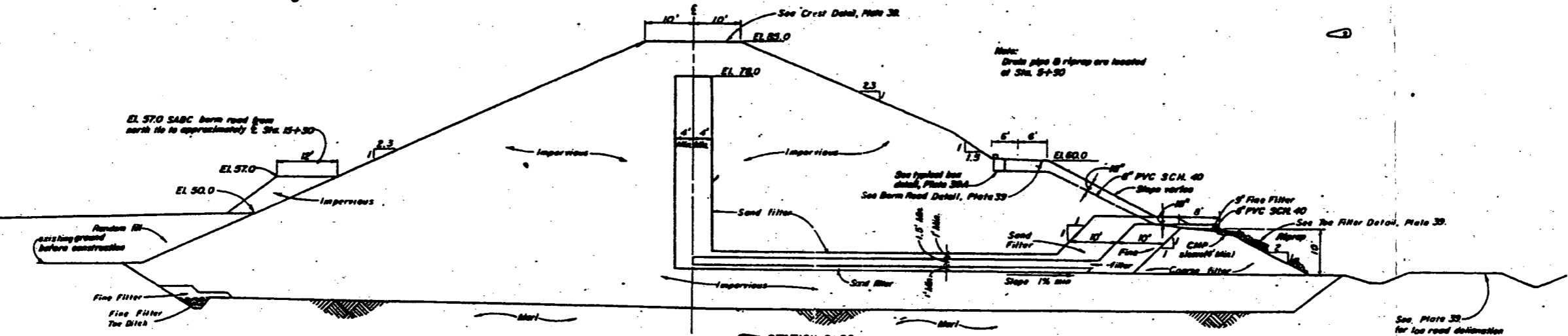
ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)



EXISTING EMBANKMENT AND NEW BOLSTER SECTION
AT STATION 6+00
SCALE: 1" = 20'

ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)

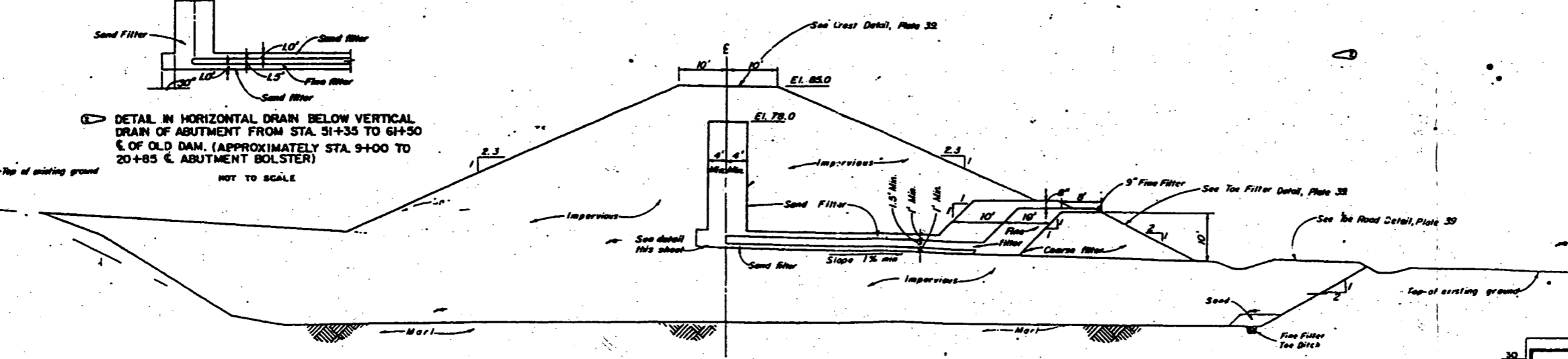
ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)



STATION 6+00
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)

ELEVATION IN FEET (M.S.L.)



STATION 18+00
SCALE: 1" = 10'

DETAIL IN HORIZONTAL DRAIN BELOW VERTICAL
DRAIN OF ABUTMENT FROM STA. 51+35 TO 61+50
E. OF OLD DAM. (APPROXIMATELY STA. 9+00 TO
20+85 E. ABUTMENT BOLSTER)
NOT TO SCALE

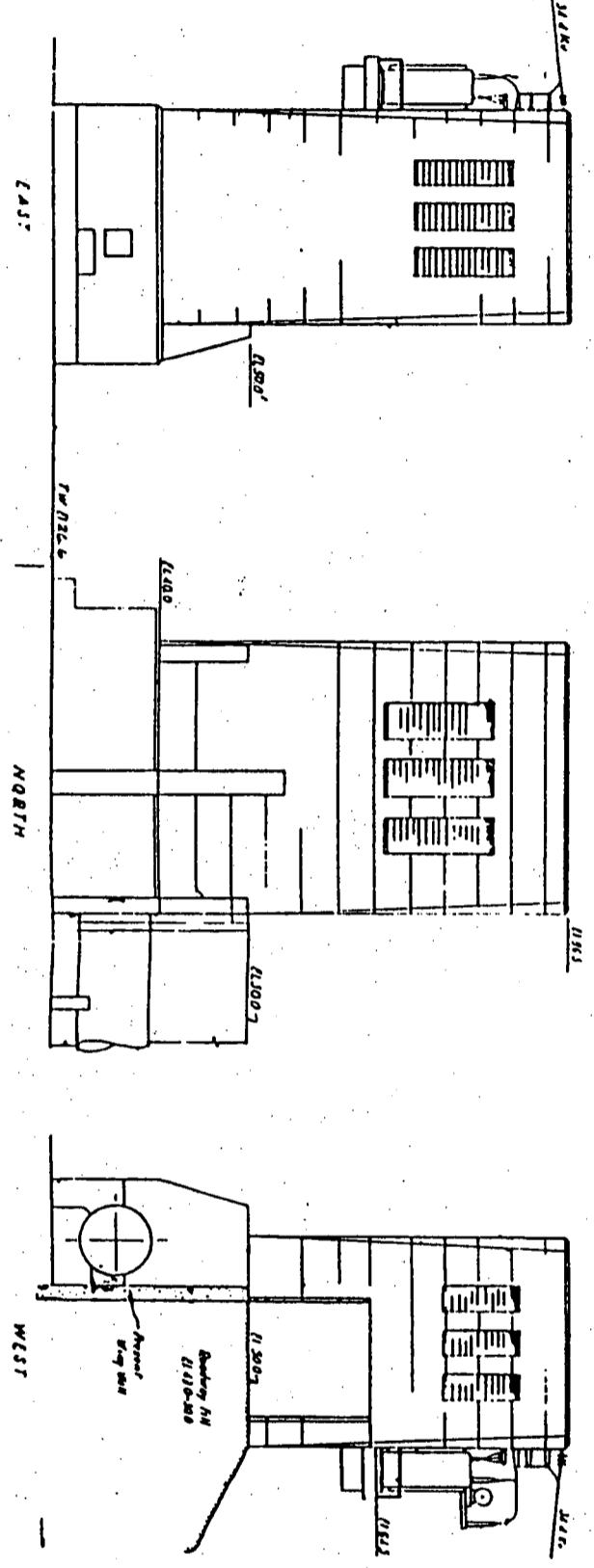
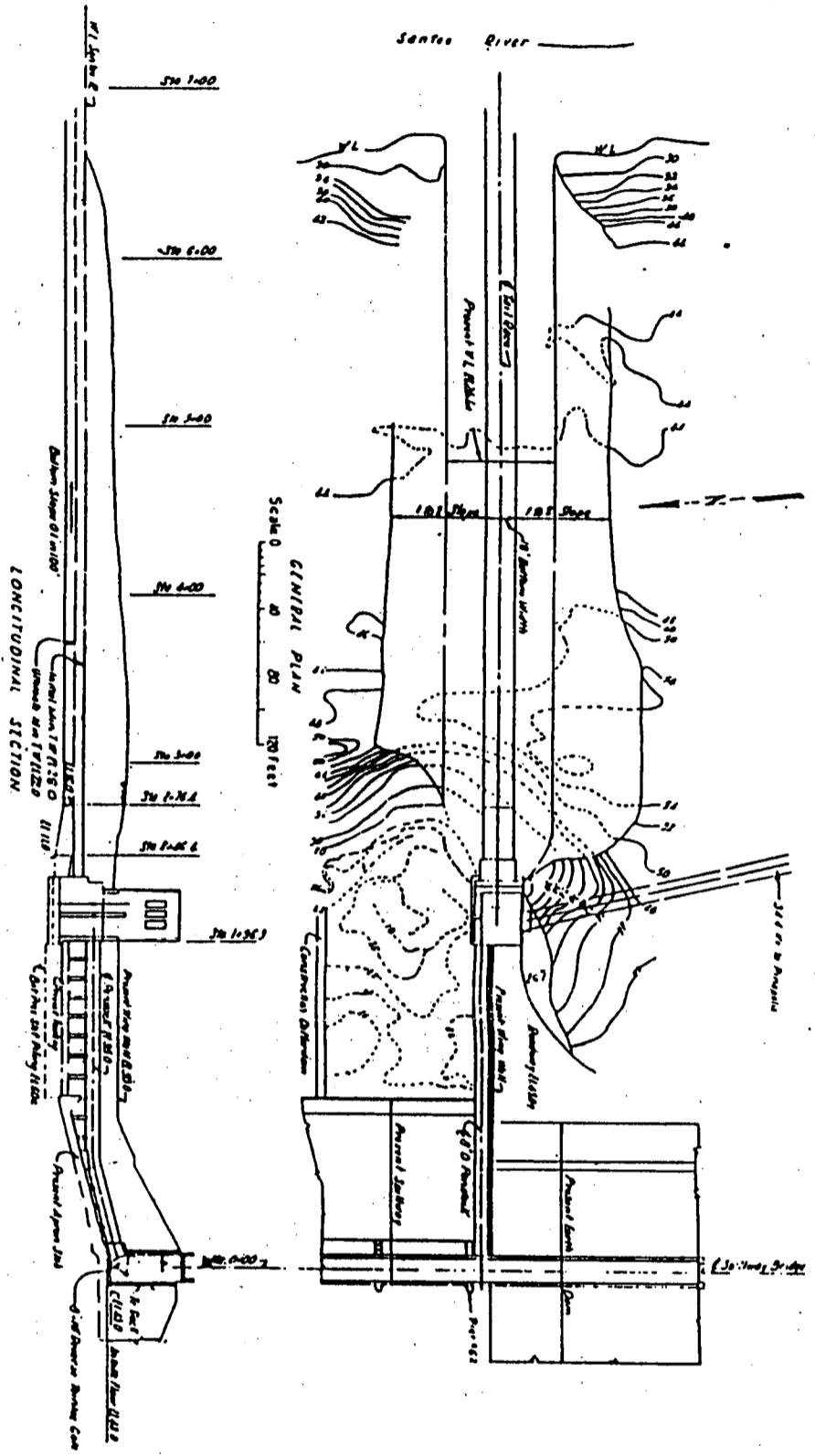
NOTE:
Change resulting from mixing of filter materials,
extra length of horizontal sand filter to ensure
adequate filter protection around fine filter.

RECORD DRAWING

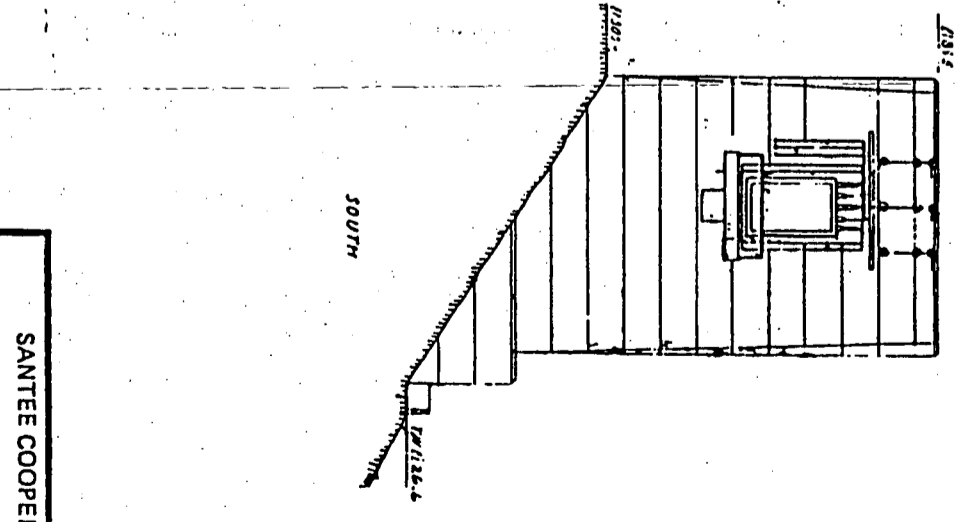
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH CORPS OF ENGINEERS SAVANNAH, GEORGIA		U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, CHARLESTON CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	
PROPOLIS WEST DAM			
SECTIONS - ABUTMENT			
SANTEE COOPER PROJECT			
LAKE MOUNTAIN		SOUTH CAROLINA	
DESIGNED BY	DATE	FILE NO.	PLATE NO.
REVIEWED BY	DATE	CR-PW-34	34
SCALE: AS SHOWN		SHEET 24	

DESIGNED BY	DATE	FILE NO.	PLATE NO.
REVIEWED BY	DATE	CR-PW-34	34
SCALE: AS SHOWN		SHEET 24	



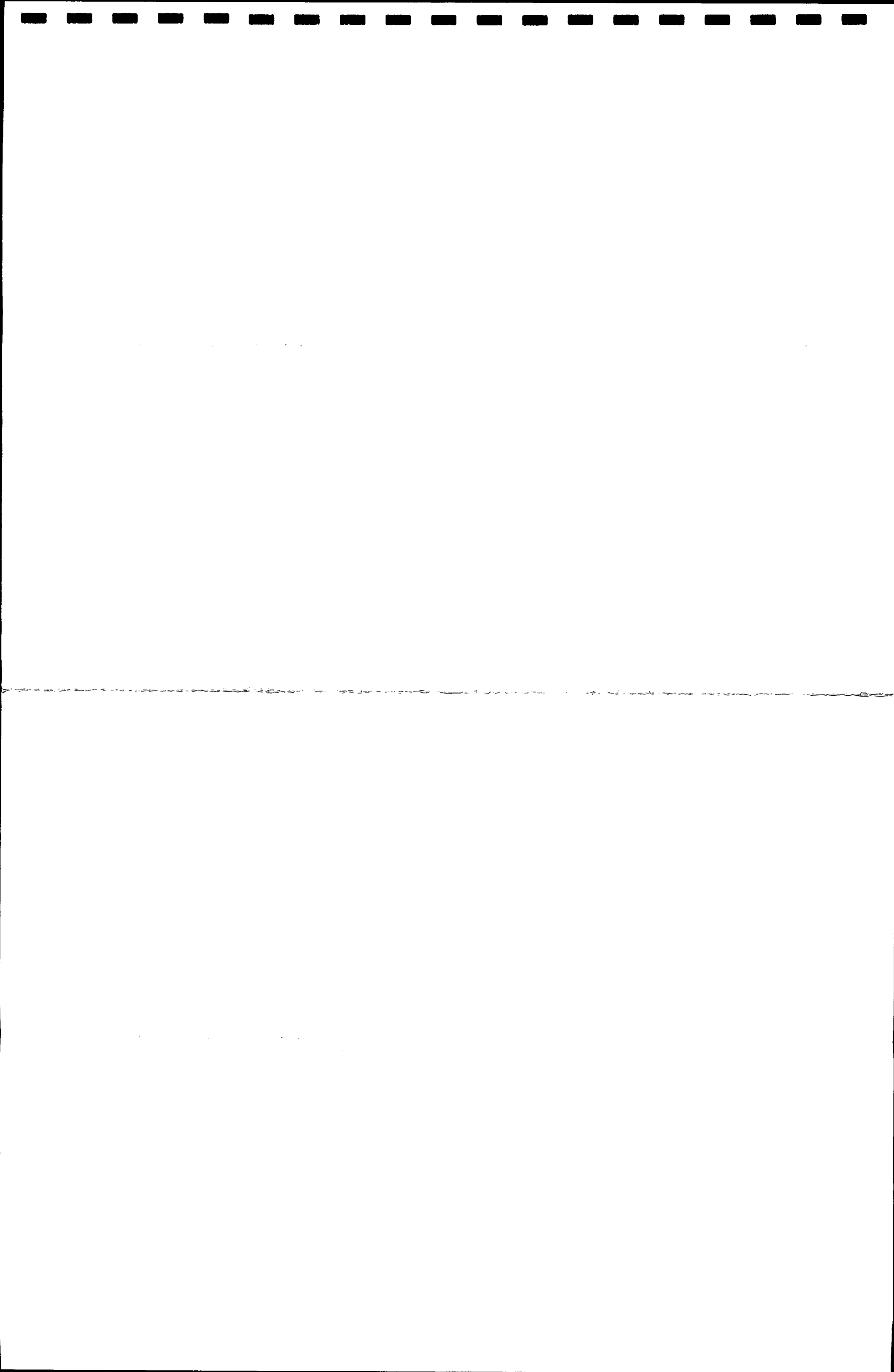


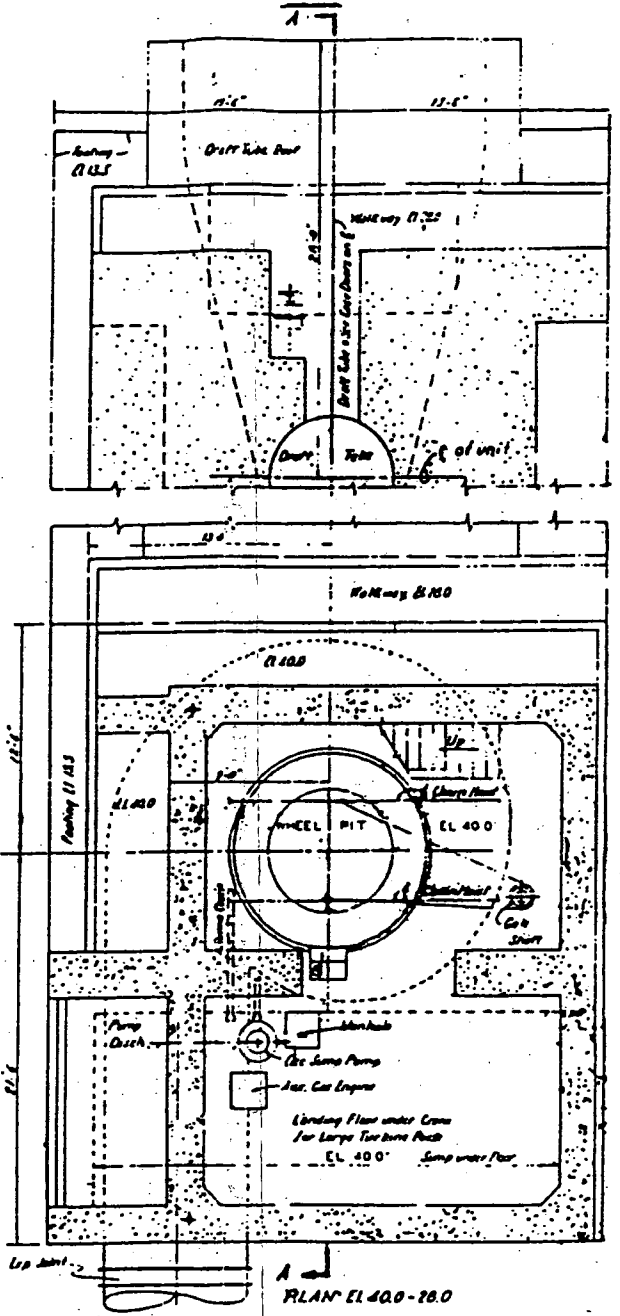
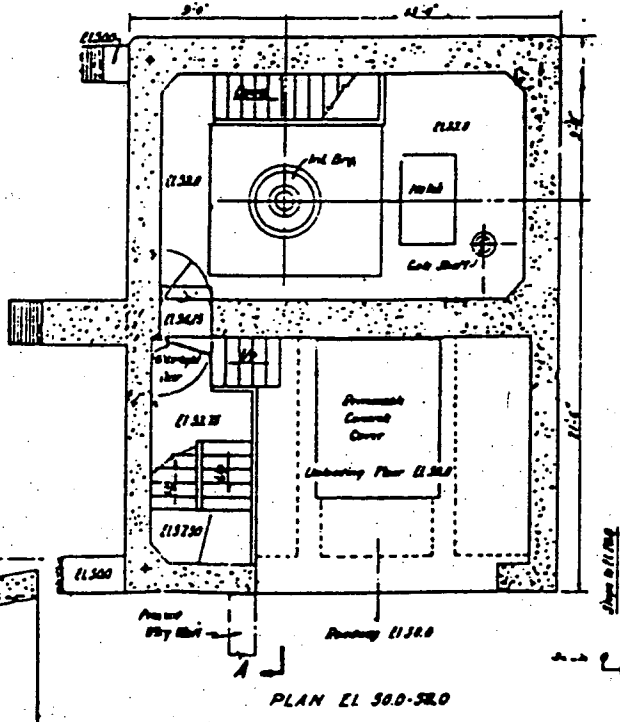
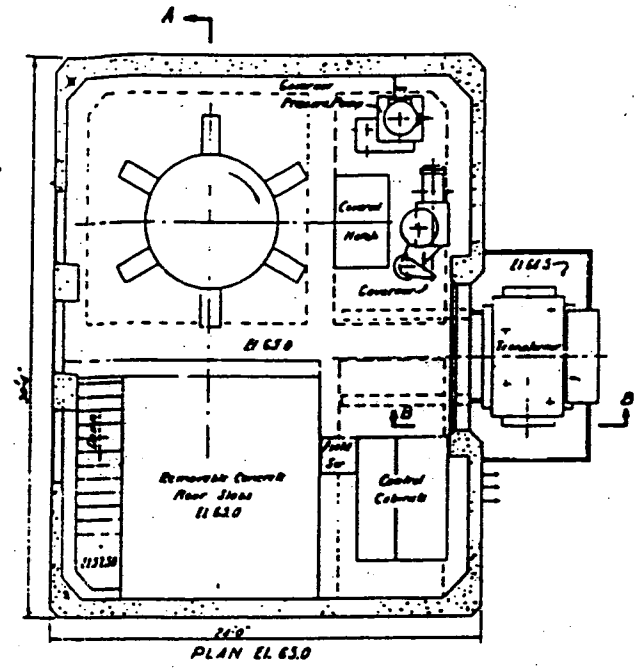
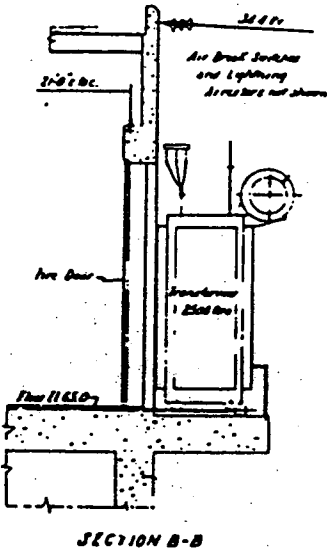
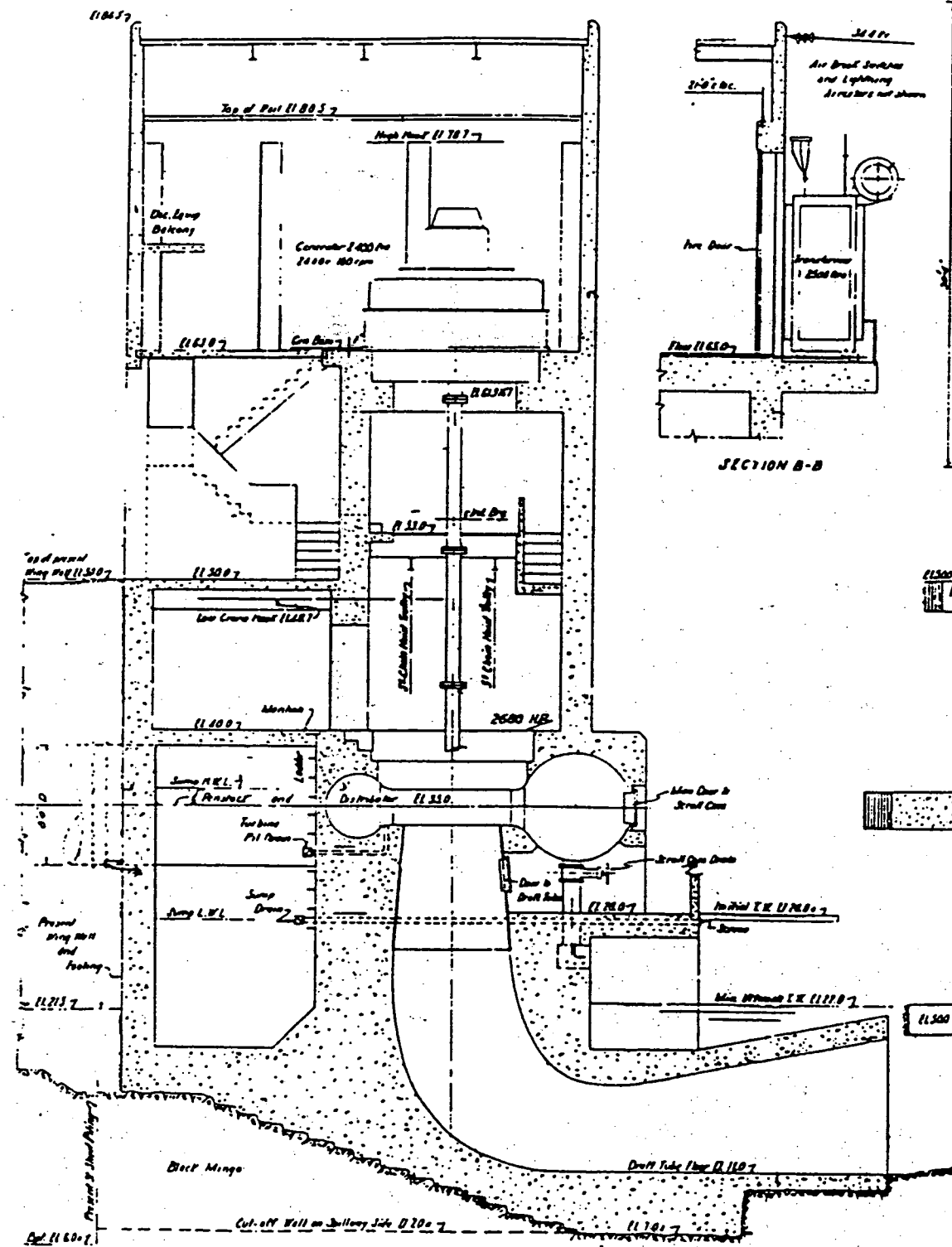
ELEVATIONS
Scale 0 5 16 feet



TAKEN FROM CHAS. T. MAIN

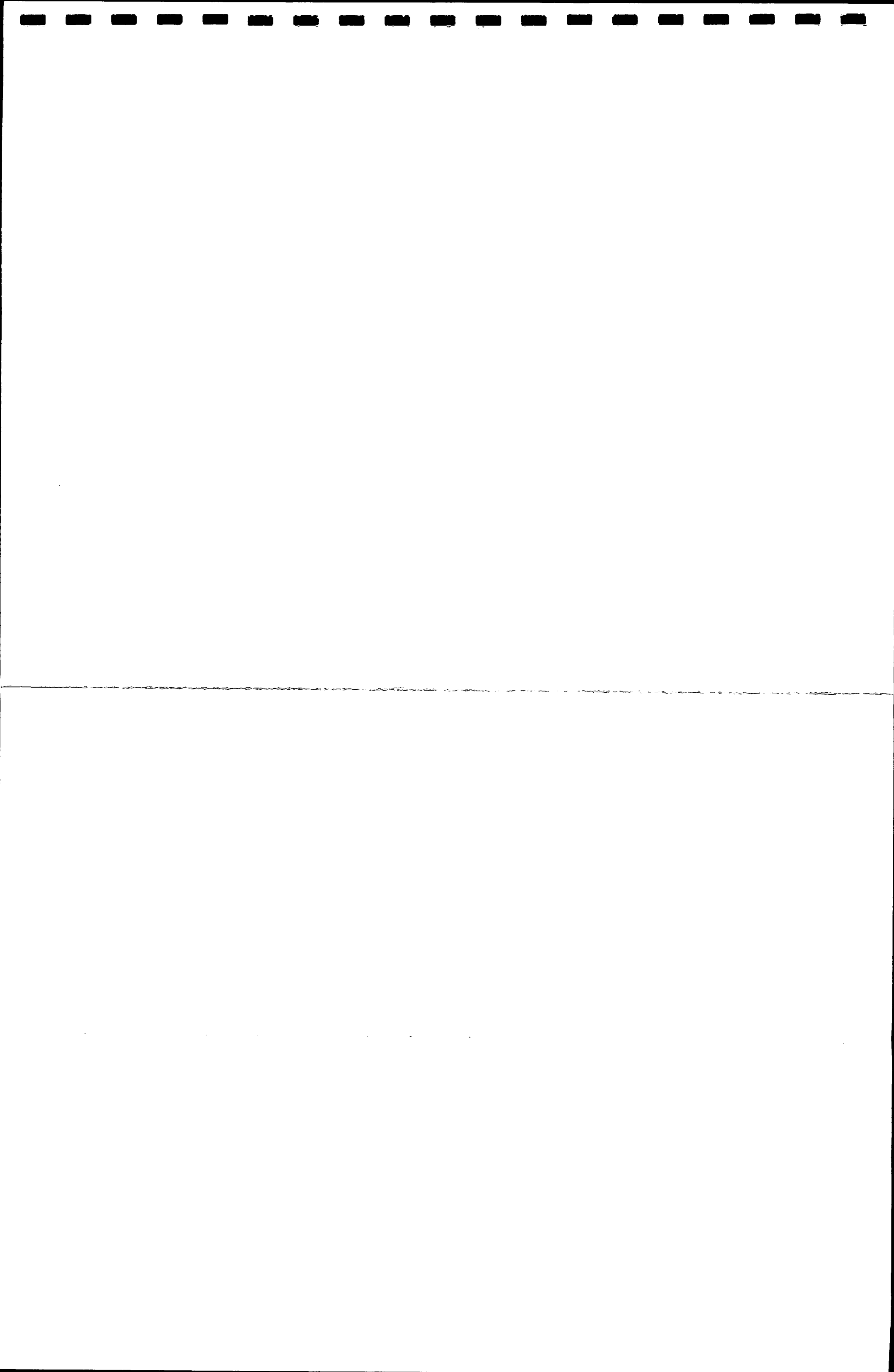
SANTEE COOPER PROJECT
SANTEE NORTH DAM
SANTEE NORTH DAM
POWERHOUSE
PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO
DATE JANUARY 1983

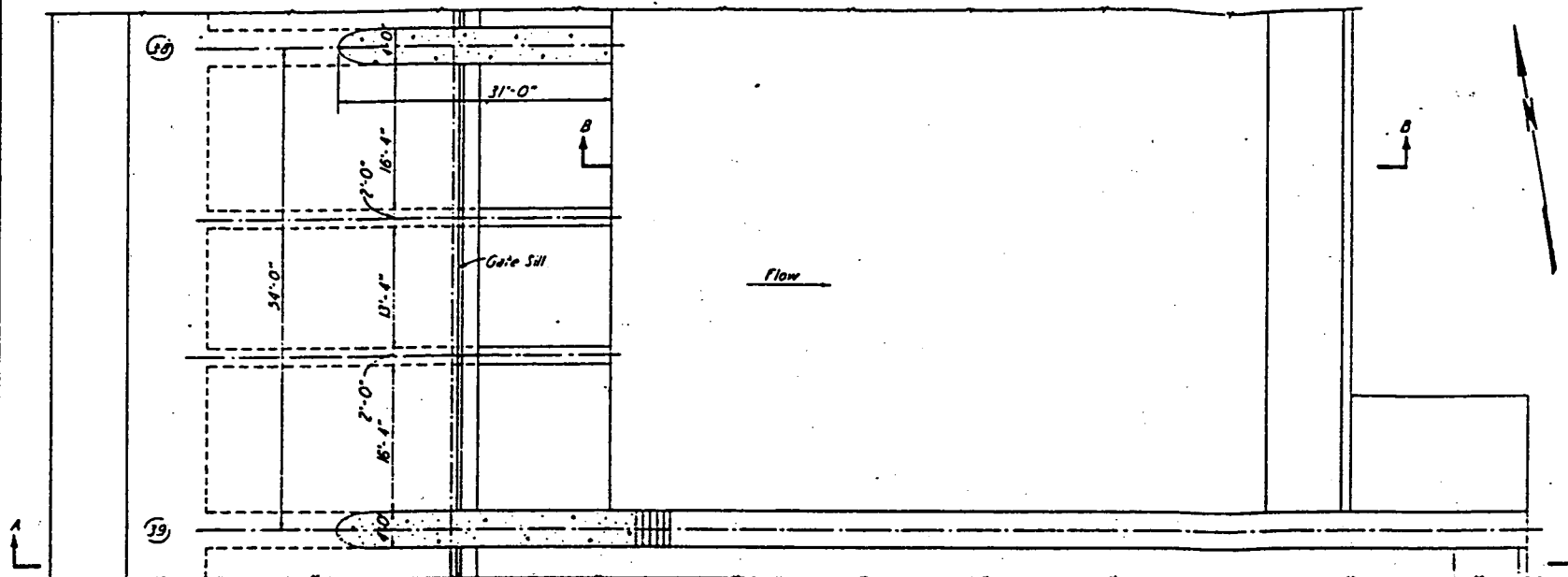




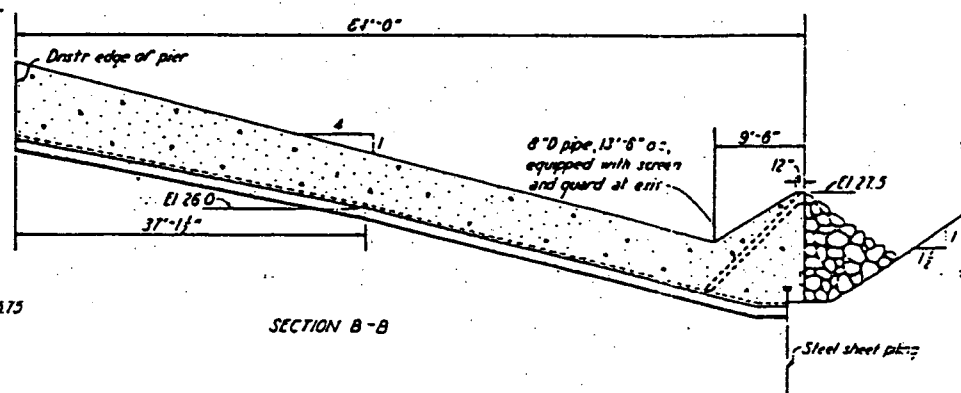
TAKEN FROM CHAS. T. MAIN

SANTEE COOPER PROJECT SANTEE NORTH DAM	
SANTEE NORTH DAM POWERHOUSE SECTIONS	
HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO	
DATE	JANUARY 1983

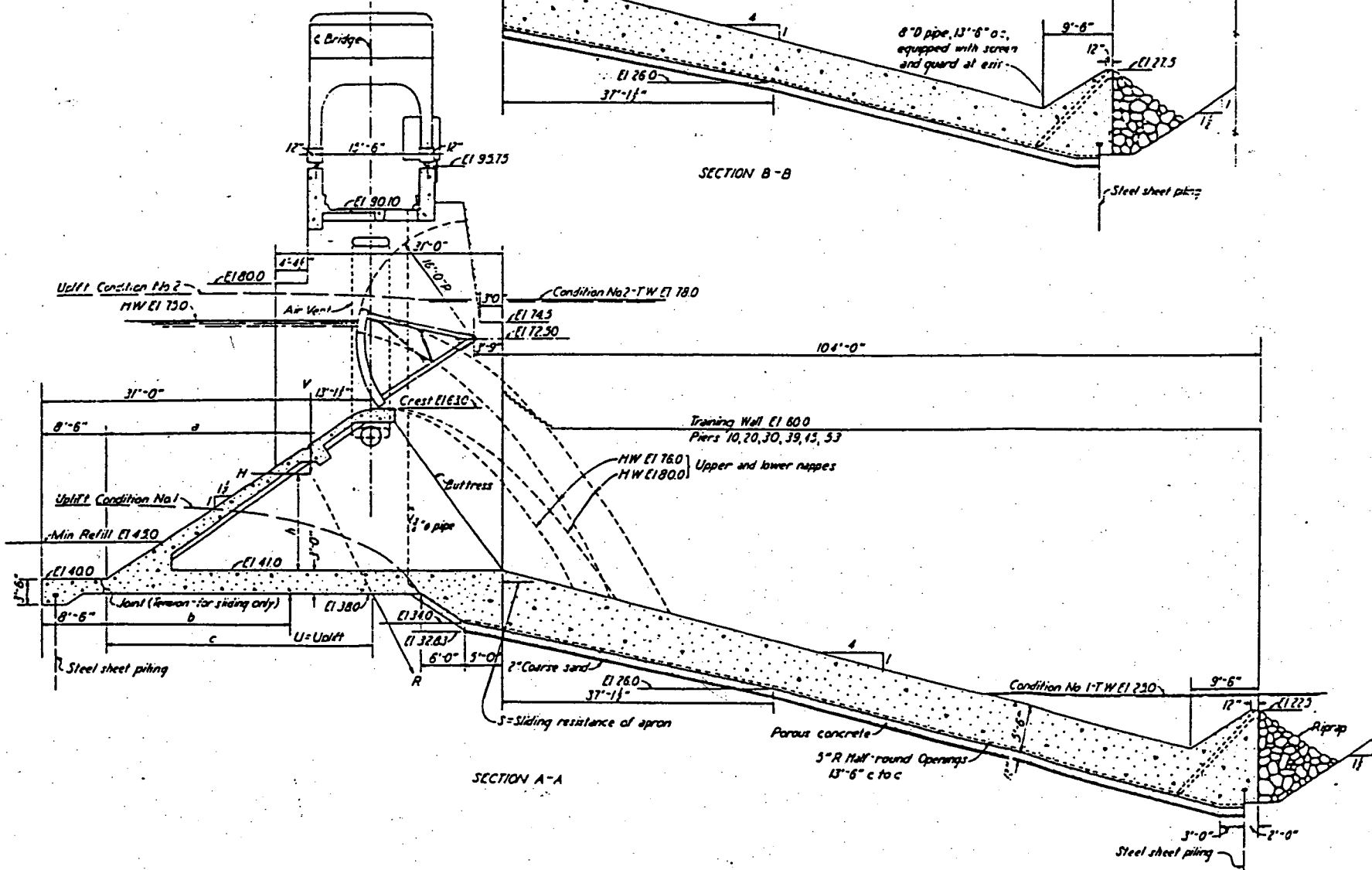




PLAN - EL 630



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A

Scale 0 8 16 Feet

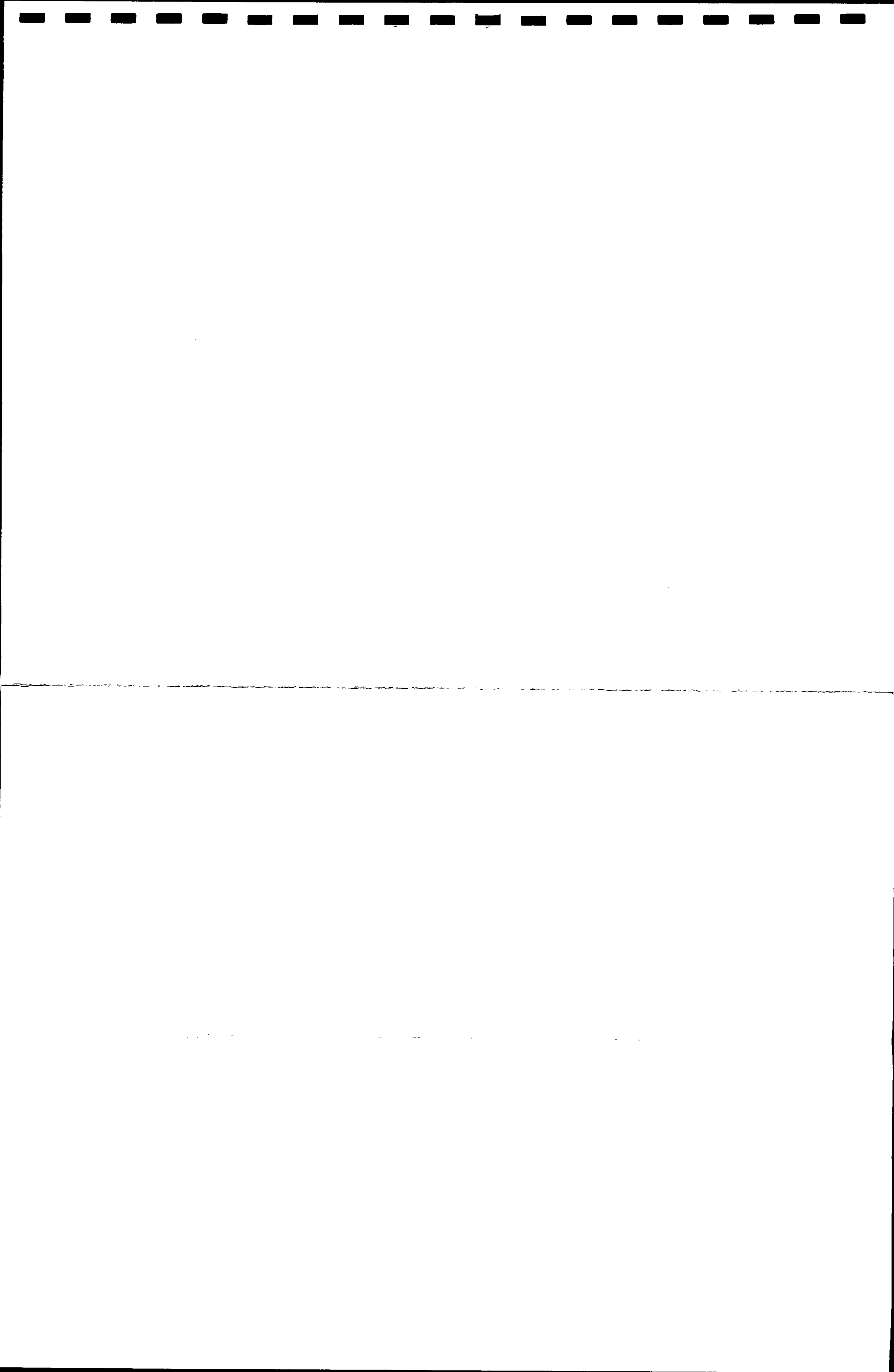
SANTEE COOPER PROJECT
SANTEE NORTH DAM

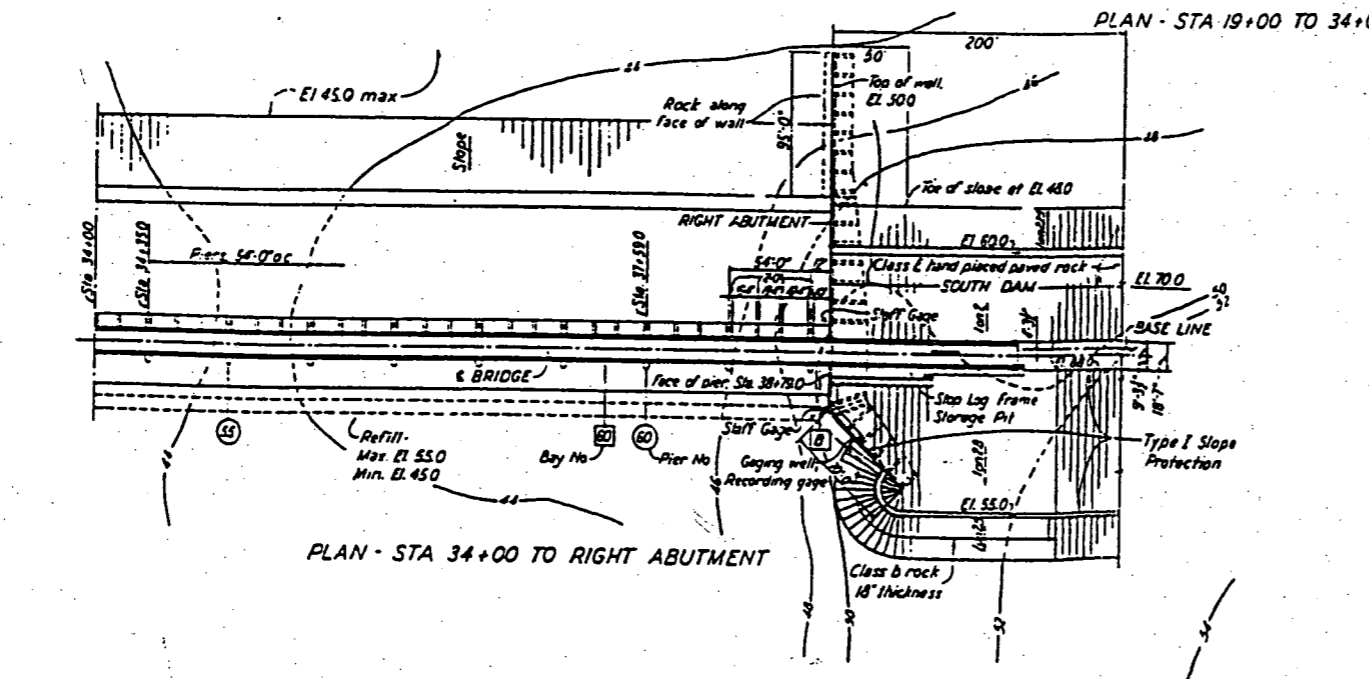
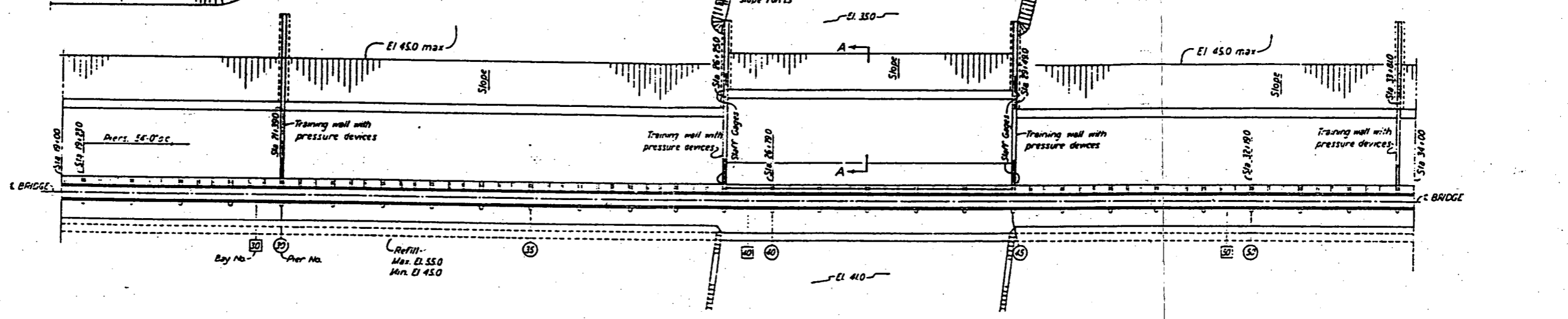
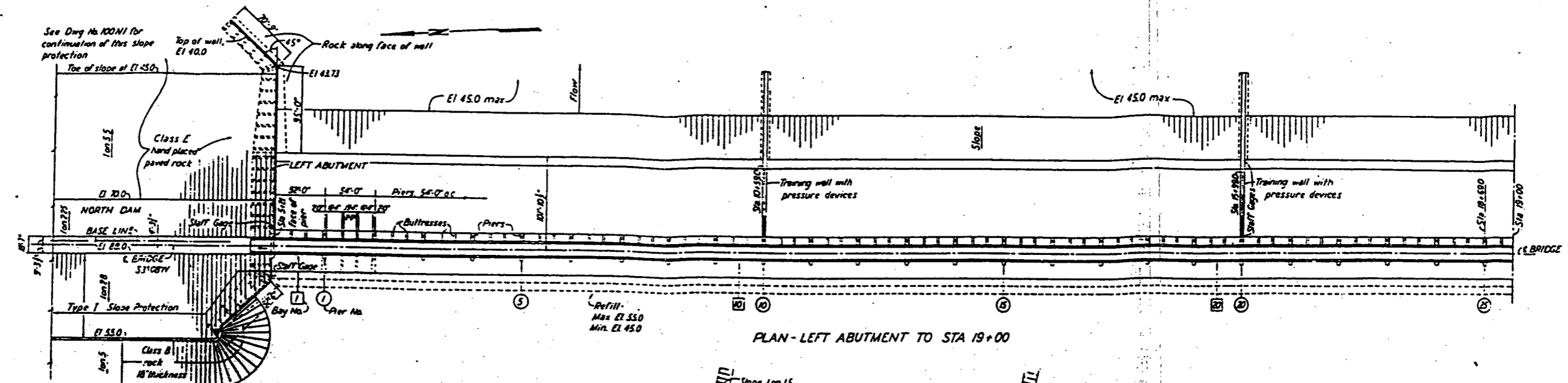
SANTEE NORTH DAM
SPILLWAY PARTIAL
PLAN AND SECTIONS

HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO

TAKEN FROM SANTEE-COOPER
PROJECT DRAWINGS, 1938-1943,
HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY

DATE JANUARY 1983

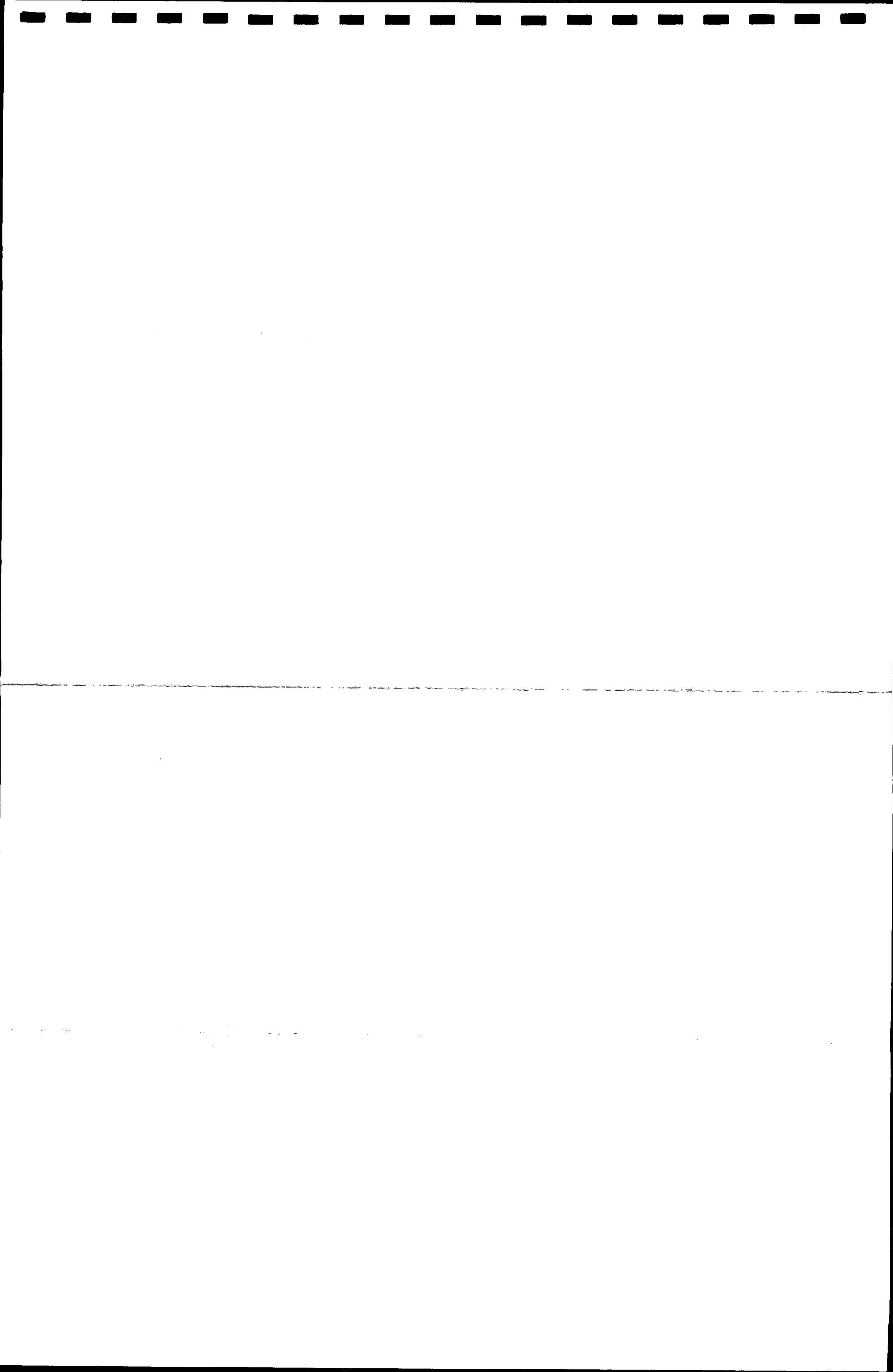


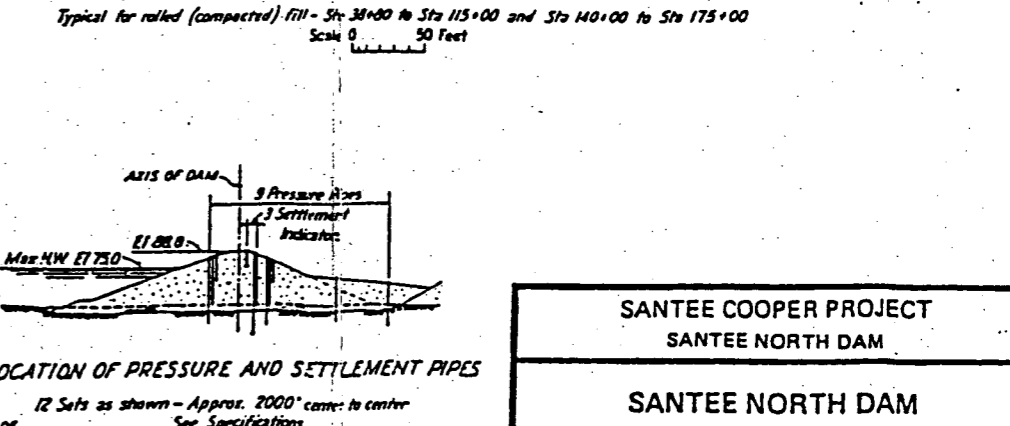
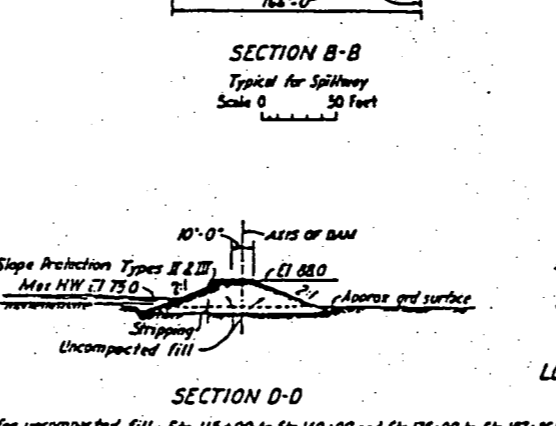
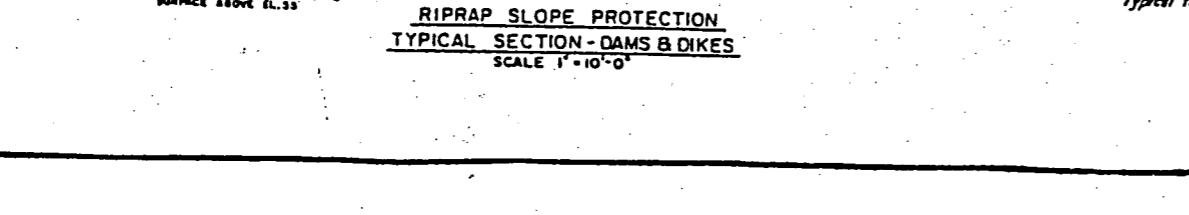
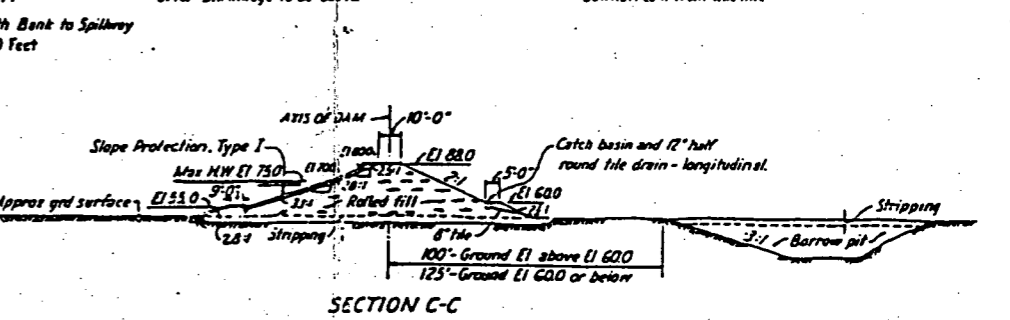
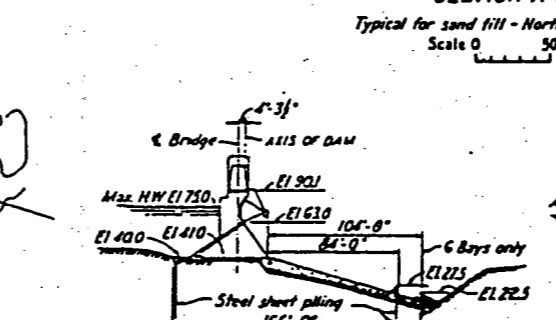
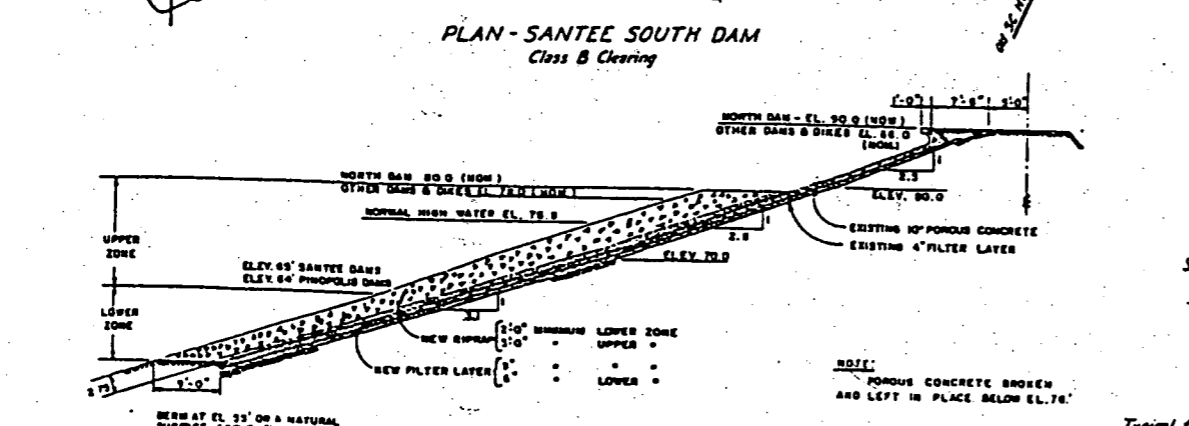
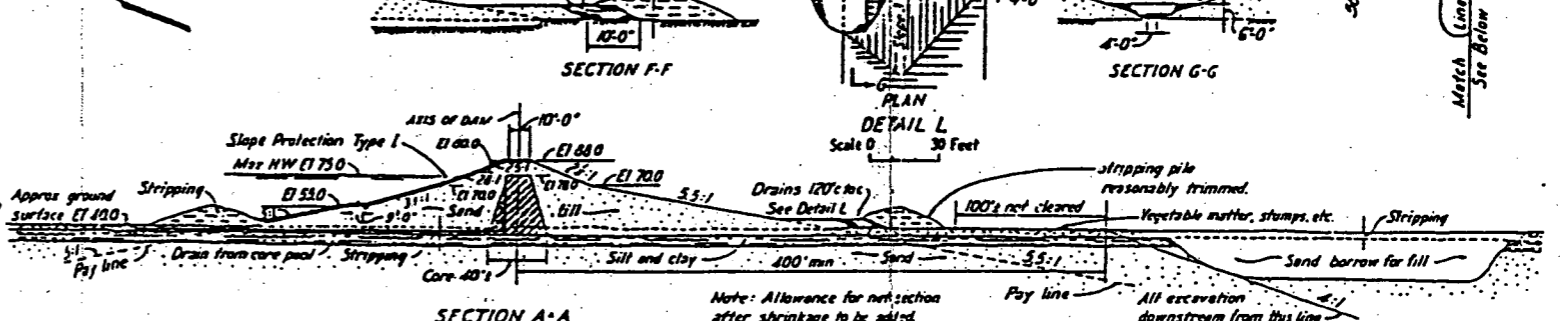
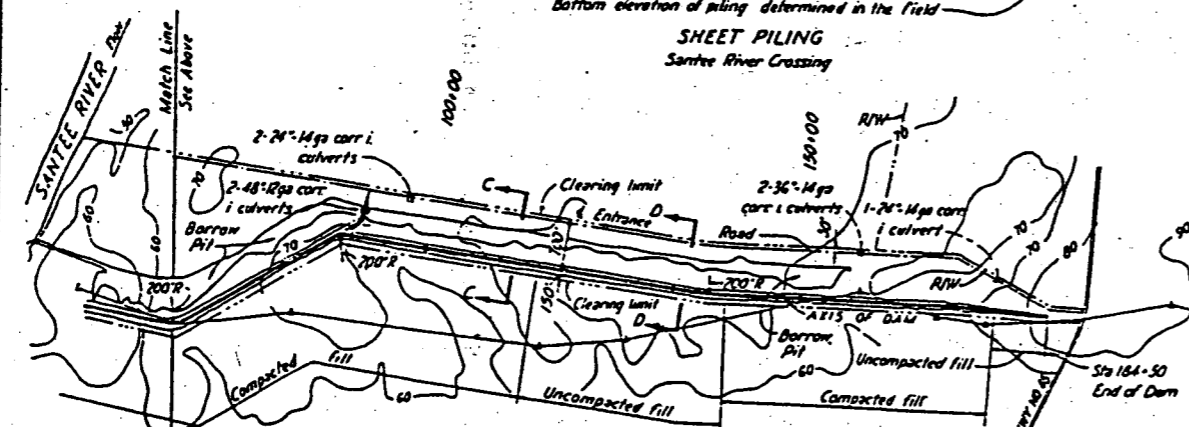
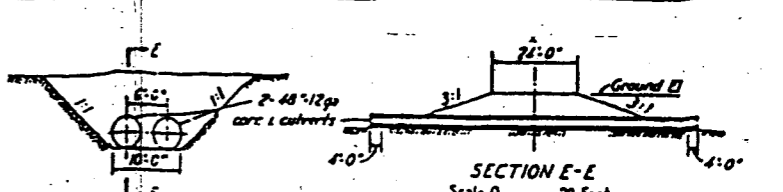
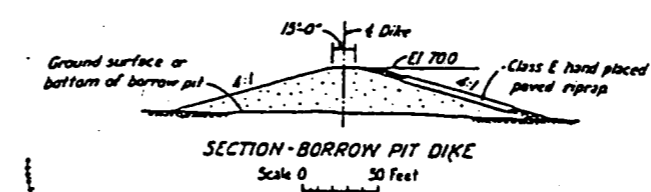
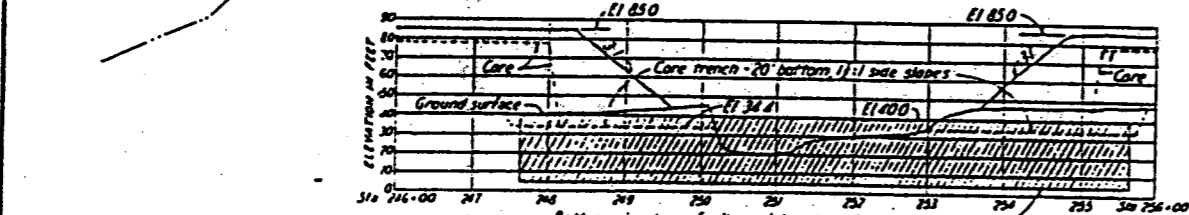
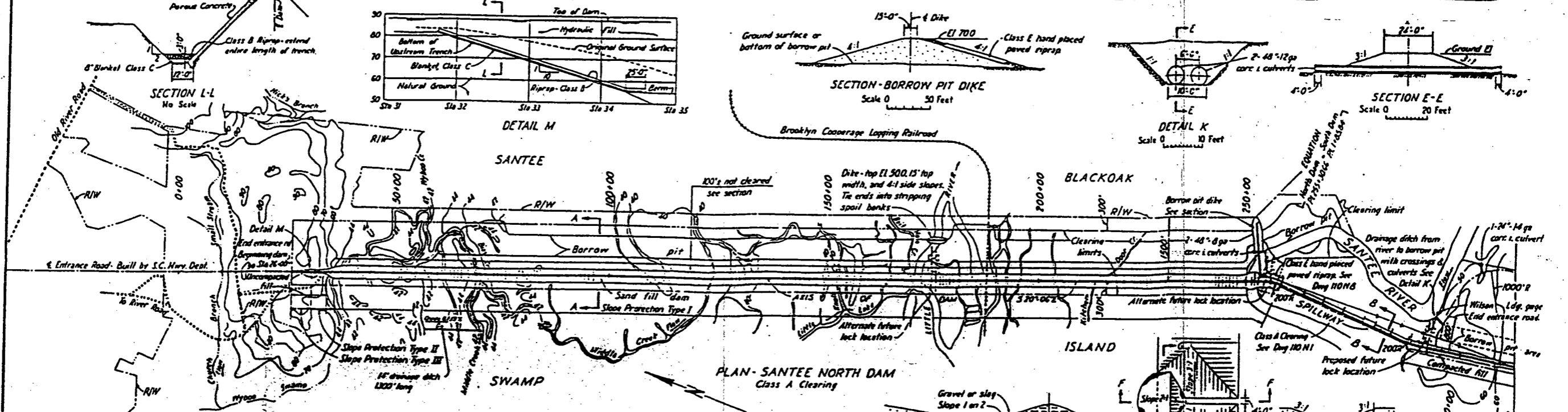


Scale 0 50 100 Feet
Except as noted

SANTEE COOPER PROJECT SANTEE NORTH DAM	
SANTEE NORTH DAM SPILLWAY PLAN	
HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO	
DATE	JANUARY 1983

TAKEN FROM SANTEE-COOPER
PROJECT DRAWINGS, 1938-1943,
HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY





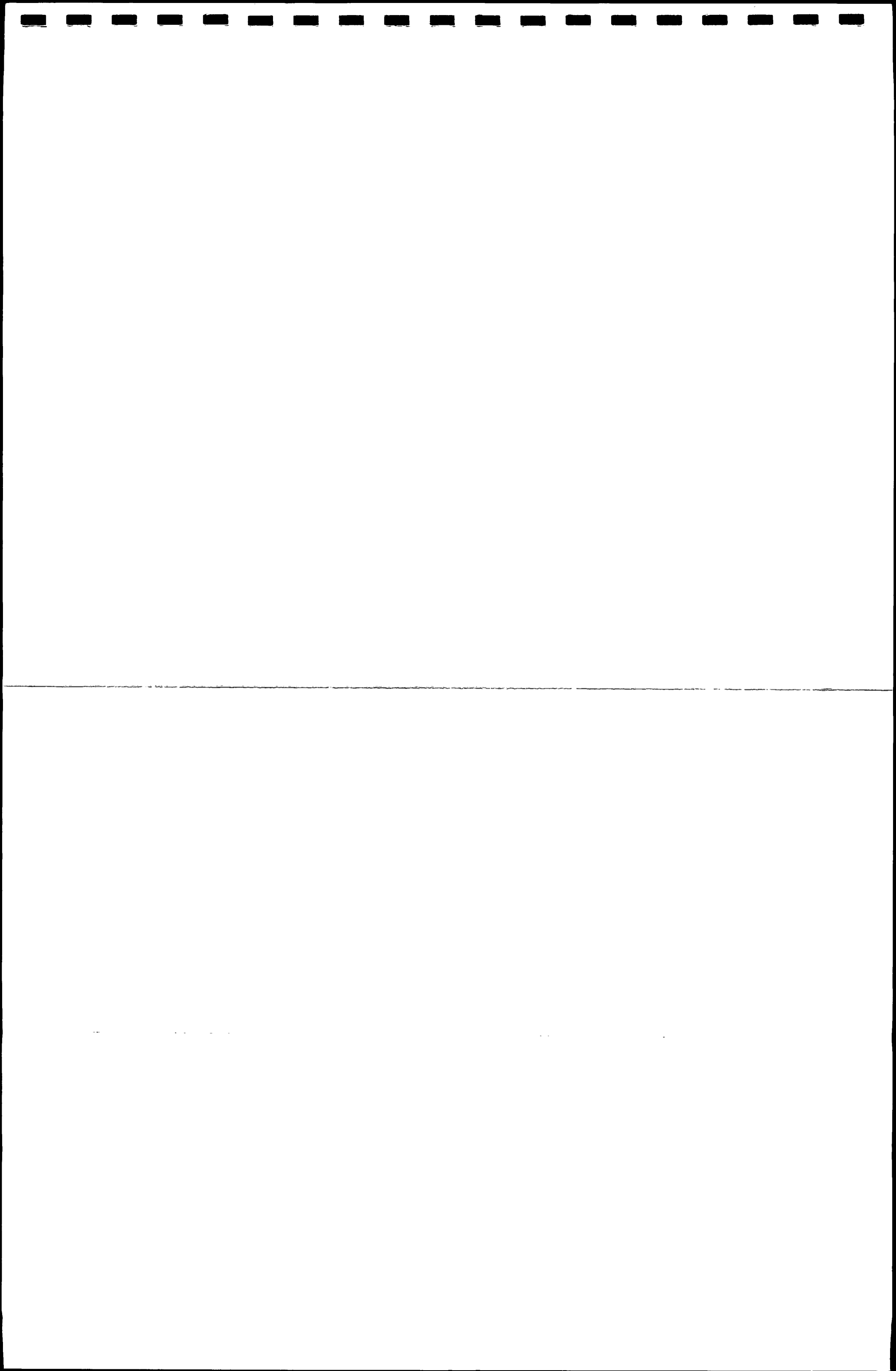
**SANTEE COOPER PROJECT
SANTEE NORTH DAM**

**SANTEE NORTH DAM
GENERAL PLAN AND SECTIONS**

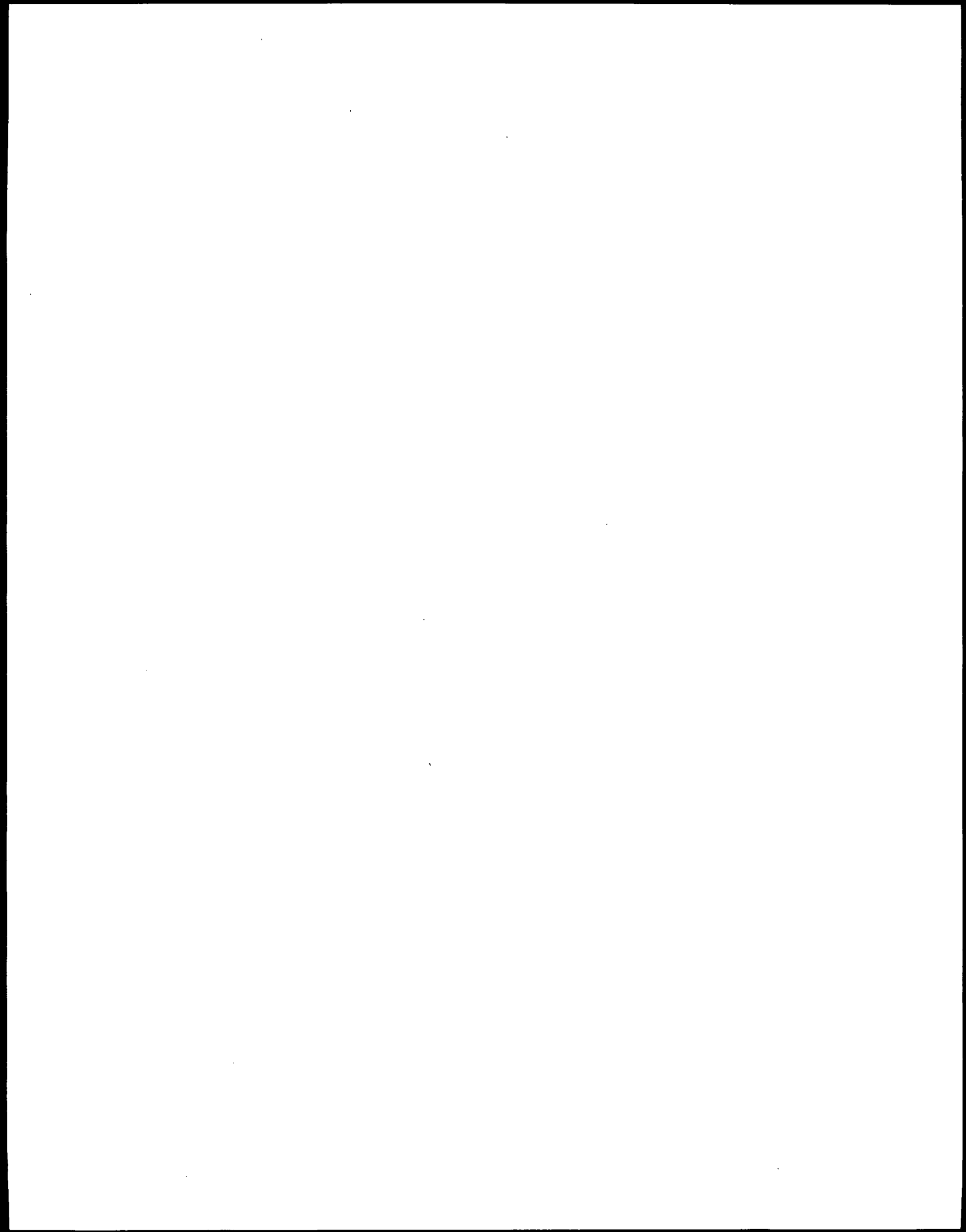
HARZA ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO

TAKEN FROM SANTEE-COOPER PROJECT DRAWINGS, 19:8-1943, HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY

DATE JANUARY 1983



**Appendix E. South Carolina Statewide Survey
Forms/Photographs**



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis Station
Common Name: Jefferies Powerhouse
Address/Location: N side Tailrace Canal, W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52
City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Moncks Corner
Ownership: State Category: building
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: flat
Materials: other

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: steel
Exterior Walls: other, concrete
Foundation: stone

Significant Architectural Features: The powerhouse is constructed of poured concrete etched to mimic cut-stone construction. This stylistic utilitarian building displays limited decorative adornment. Architectural details include a monumental entrance bracketed, concrete balustrade, and large, recessed window openings filled with glass block. For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country.

As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Jefferies Powerhouse provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

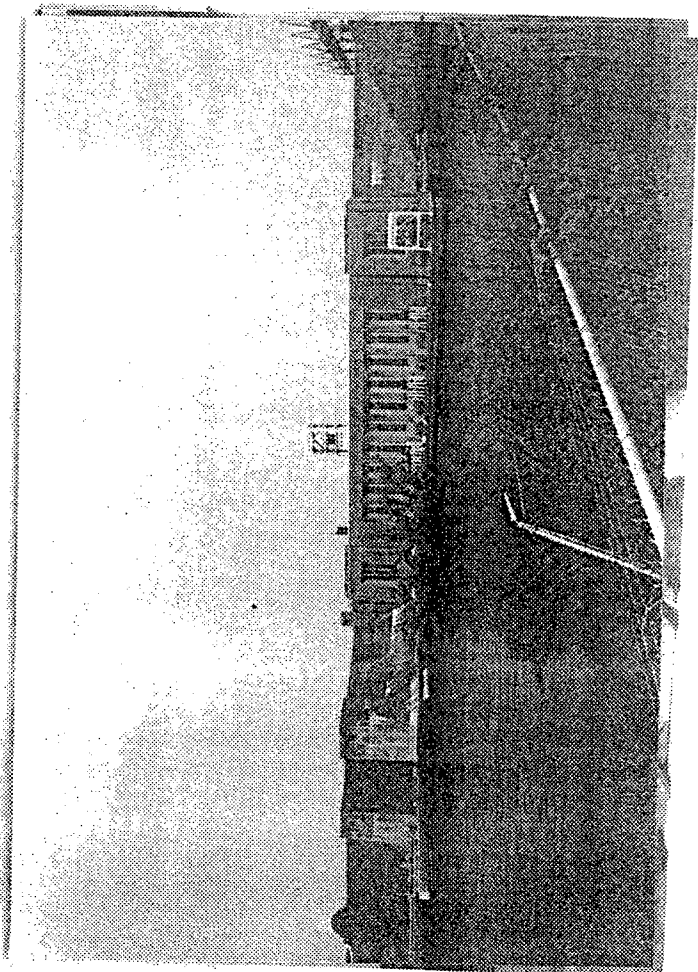
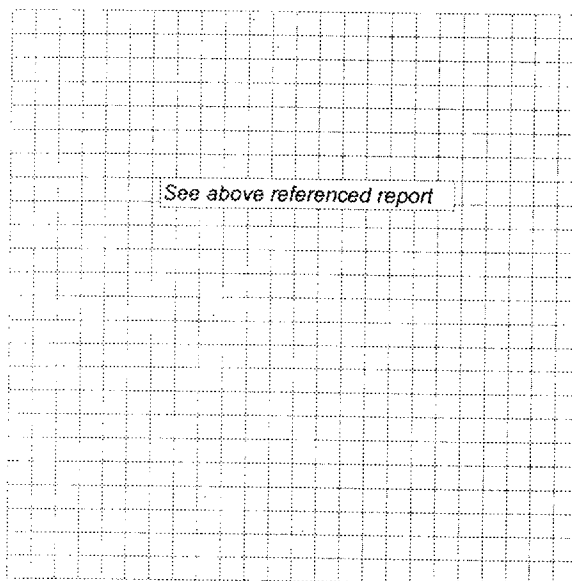
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	4	Jefferies Powerhouse
Roll 1	34	Jefferies Powerhouse
Roll 1	30	Powerhouse interior
Roll 2	3	Powerhouse interior

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.01
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis Lock

Common Name: Pinopolis Lock

Address/Location: W end of Pinopolis Dam/Tailrace Canal, at W end of Powerhouse Rd

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: building

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: 1999 Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other

Exterior Walls: other

Foundation: other, concrete

Significant Architectural Features: The lock consists of two concrete gravity walls and a prestressed concrete floor. The lift is about 67.5 feet from the normal tailwater elevation of 7.5 feet to a normal headwater elevation of 75.0 feet in Lake Moultrie. The lock chamber is 60 feet wide and 180 feet long and was designed to pass vessels with up to a 12-foot draft between Lake Moultrie and the tailrace canal.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: North gates replaced and hydraulic operating mechanism installed in 1999.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

Historical Information: The Pinopolis Lock represents an engineering milestone. At the time of its completion in 1942, the Pinopolis lock was the highest single-lift lock in the world. Today, the lock remains the highest single-lift lock in the country.

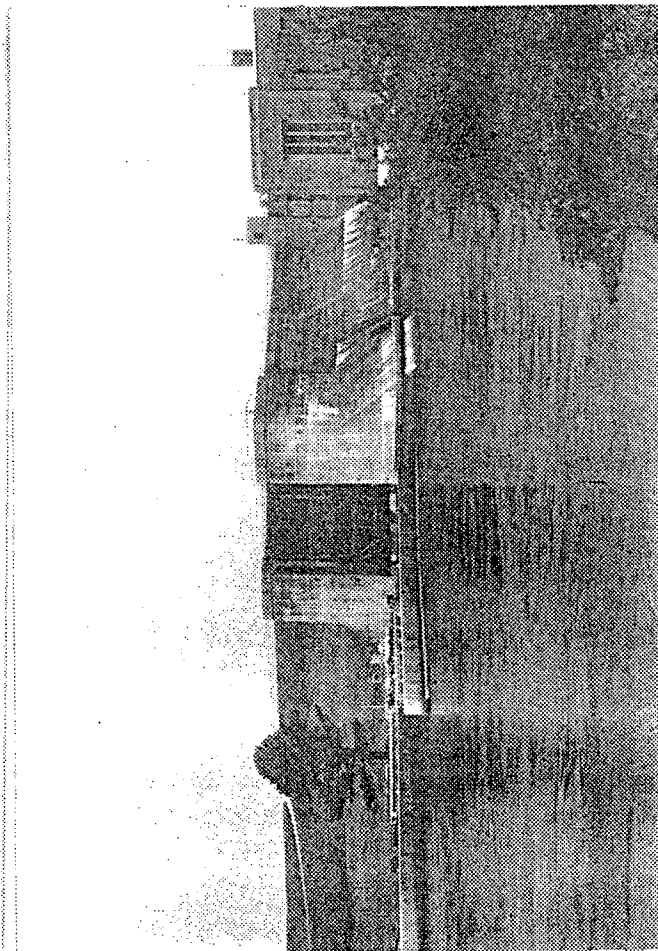
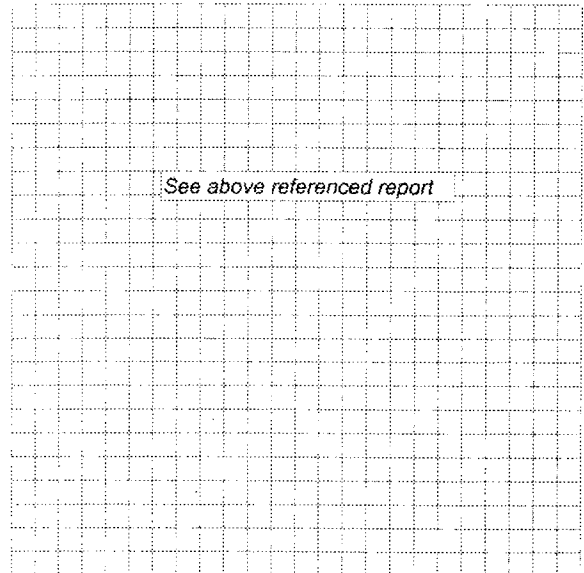
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	5	Pinopolis Lock
Roll 1	13	Operator's House

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
3301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.02
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville/Monc
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis West Dam

Common Name: Pinopolis West Dam

Address/Location: W end of Pinopolis Dam and Lock, at W end of Powerhouse Rd

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: c. 1987 Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other, earthen

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: other

Significant Architectural Features: The West Dam is approximately 6,600 feet long and rises to a maximum height of 75 feet above the downstream toe. The dam is a rolled-fill earthen dam. An additional embankment section, which is a low freeboard dike, extends 1,250 feet west of the west end of the West Dam and is sometimes referred to as the West Dam Extension.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: Three bolster sections were constructed in the late 1980s against the downstream face of the existing dam as part of a federally mandated seismic upgrade.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150156.02

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the West Dam helped create Lake Moultrie. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

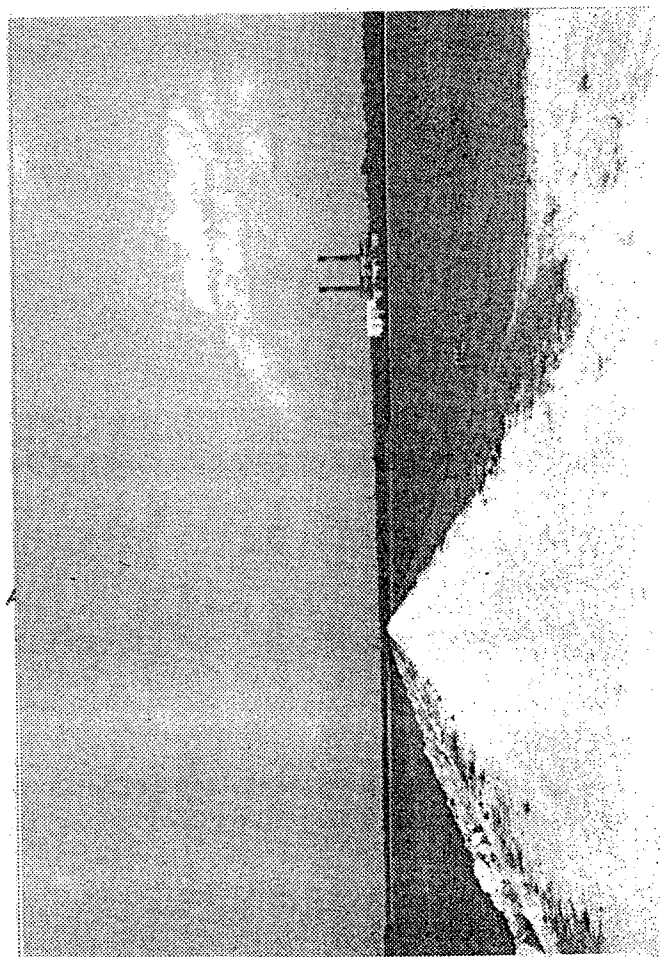
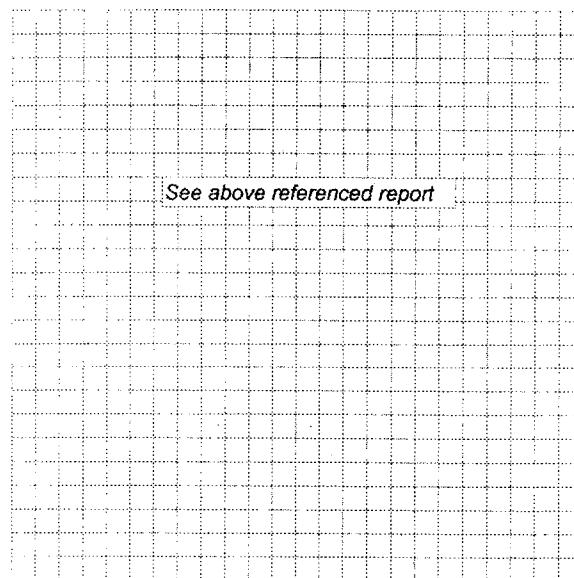
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	8	West Dam
Roll 2	11	West Dam bolster

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.03
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Moncks Corner/C
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis West Dike
Common Name: Pinopolis West Dike
Address/Location: W end of West Dam, W side of Pinopolis Peninsula to Duck Pond Flat
City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Moncks Corner
Ownership: State Category: structure
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A
Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other, earthen
Exterior Walls: N/A
Foundation: other

Significant Architectural Features: The West Dike is approximately 9.6 miles long and has an average height of 25 feet. More than half of the structure was constructed from random material. The remainder of the dike is rolled fill with uniform upstream and downstream slopes. This portion of the dike has porous concrete protection on the upstream slope over much of its length.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

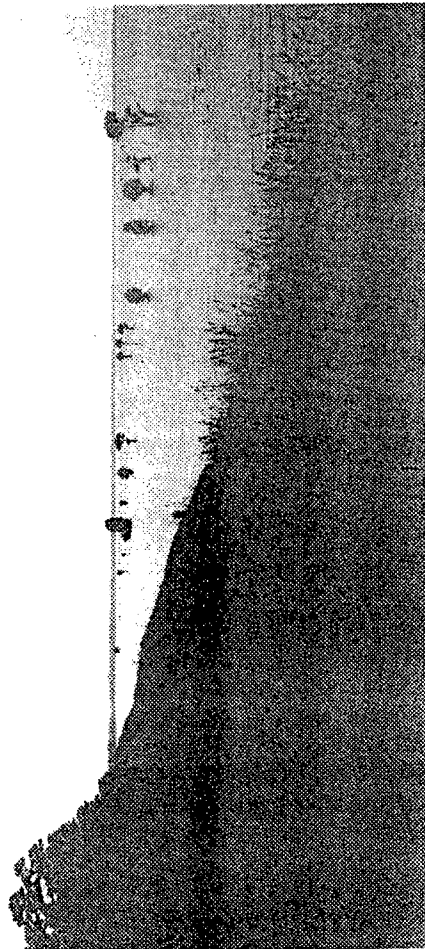
Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the West Dike helped create Lake Moultrie. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

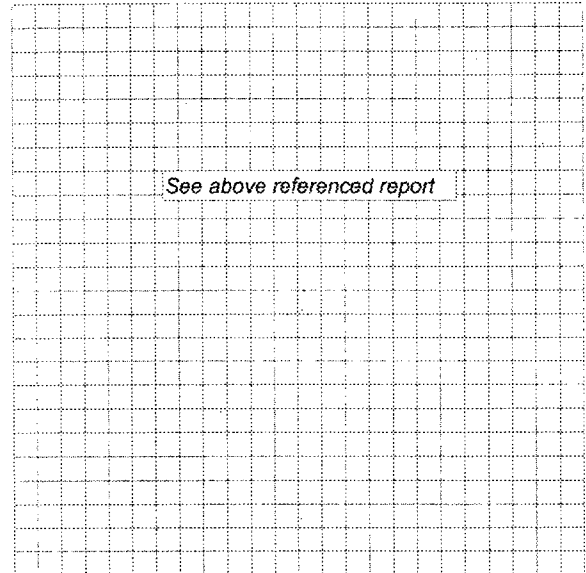
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	07	West Dike & lake



Use Grid for Sketching



See above referenced report

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

8301 Parklane Rd.

Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.04

Status County No Site No

Quad Name: Cordesville/Bonn

Tax Map No:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis East Dam & East Dam Extension

Common Name: Pinopolis East Dam & East Dam Extension

Address/Location: E end of Jefferies Powerhouse, N to Bonneau Beach

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner/Bonneau

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other, earthen

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: other

Significant Architectural Features: The East Dam extends from the Jefferies Powerhouse for slightly more than 1 mile. The dam is constructed from homogeneous rolled fill and rises to a maximum height of about 60 feet above the downstream toe. The East Dam Extension is a continuation of the East Dam and is similar in construction to the East Dam. It is approximately 4.9 miles long and has a maximum height of 40 feet above the downstream toe.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the East Dam and East Dam Extension helped create Lake Moultrie. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

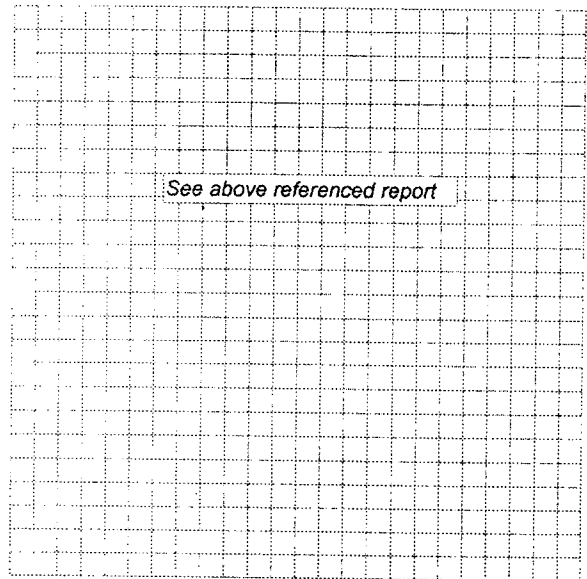
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	15	East Dam/Extension
Roll 2	16	East Dam/Extension



Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.05
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Bonneau, St. Ste
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis East Dike
Common Name: Pinopolis East Dike
Address/Location: NE shore of Lake Moultrie, from Bonneau Beach to the Rediversion Canal
City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: St. Stephen
Ownership: State Category: structure
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A
Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other, earthen

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: other

Significant Architectural Features: The East Dike extends from the vicinity of Bonneau to the USACE Rediversion Canal. It is approximately 5.8 miles long, with an average height of 15 feet, and is constructed of unrolled fill. The unrolled fill was compacted by the passage of trucks.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150156.05

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the East Dike helped create Lake Moultrie. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

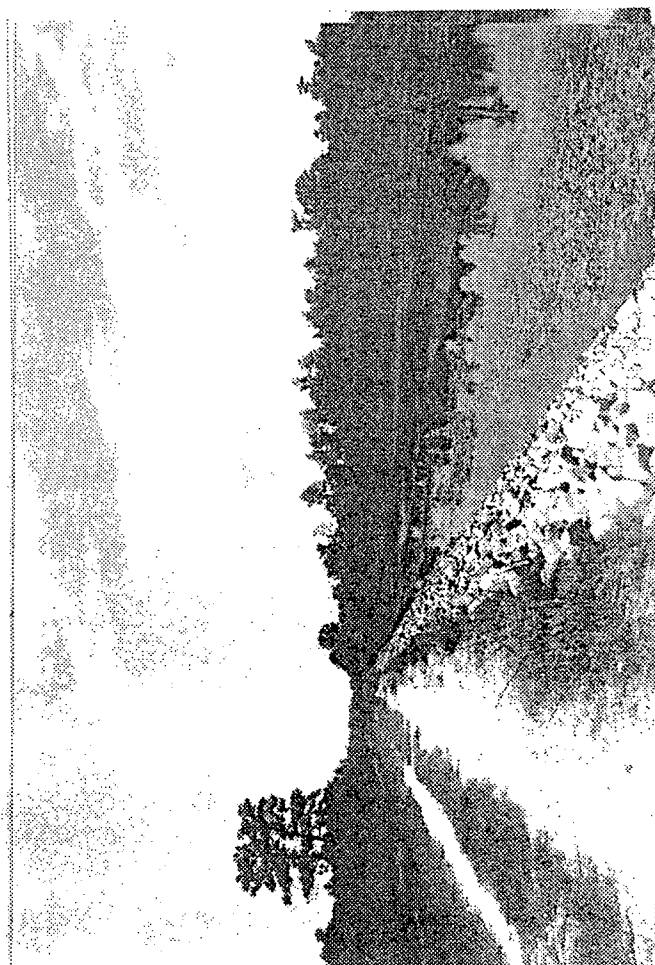
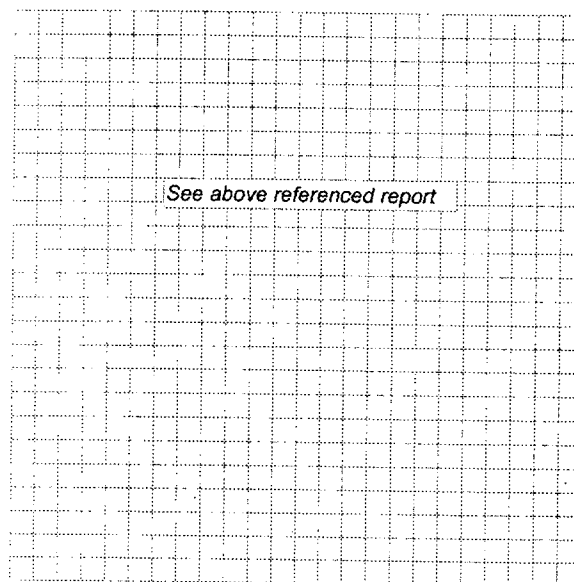
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 3	17	East Dike
Roll 3	18	East Dike

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
3301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.06
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Pineville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis North Dike
Common Name: Pinopolis North Dike
Address/Location: From Rediversion Canal W 6.3 miles

City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Pineville
Ownership: State Category: structure
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: other

Roof Features

Shape: N/A
Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other, earthen
Exterior Walls: N/A
Foundation: other

Significant Architectural Features: The North Dike extends from the Rediversion Canal a distance of approximately 6.3 miles. The embankment has an average height of about 15 feet. The embankment is constructed of unrolled fill compacted by the passage of the trucks.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
Intensive Documentation Form

Historical Information

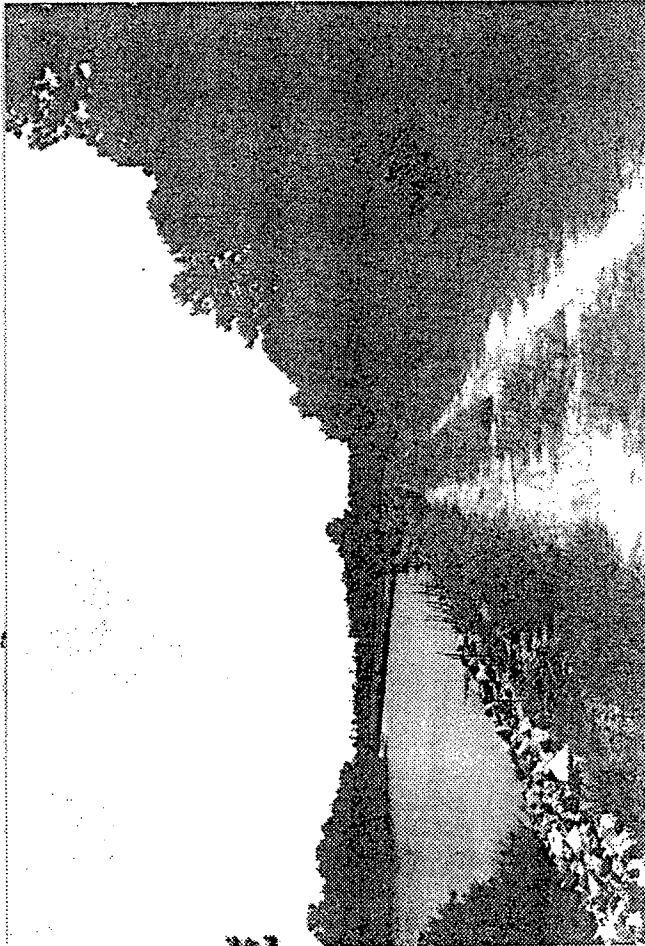
Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the North Dike helped impound Lake Moultrie. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

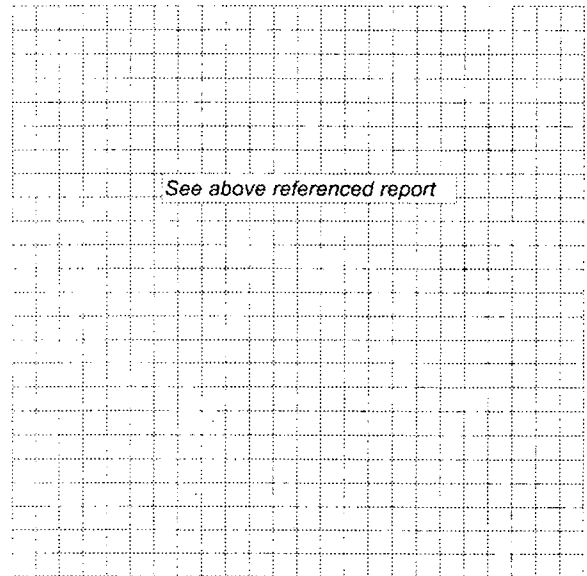
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey." 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 3	19	North Dike



Use Grid for Sketching



See above referenced report

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.07
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Auxiliary Building

Address/Location: W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52, E of the Jefferies Powerhouse

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: building

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: flat

Materials: not visible

Porch Features

Porch Width: full façade

Shape: shed

Construction Method: other

Exterior Walls: stucco

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: This one-story stucco building displays minimal architectural details, with the curved corners at the cornice and roofline serving as the only embellishment on the building.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: stucco added? Windows replaced with glass block

Architect(s)/Builder(s): South Carolina Public Service Authority



Historical Information

Historical Information: This building serves support functions for the large transformer associated with the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project.

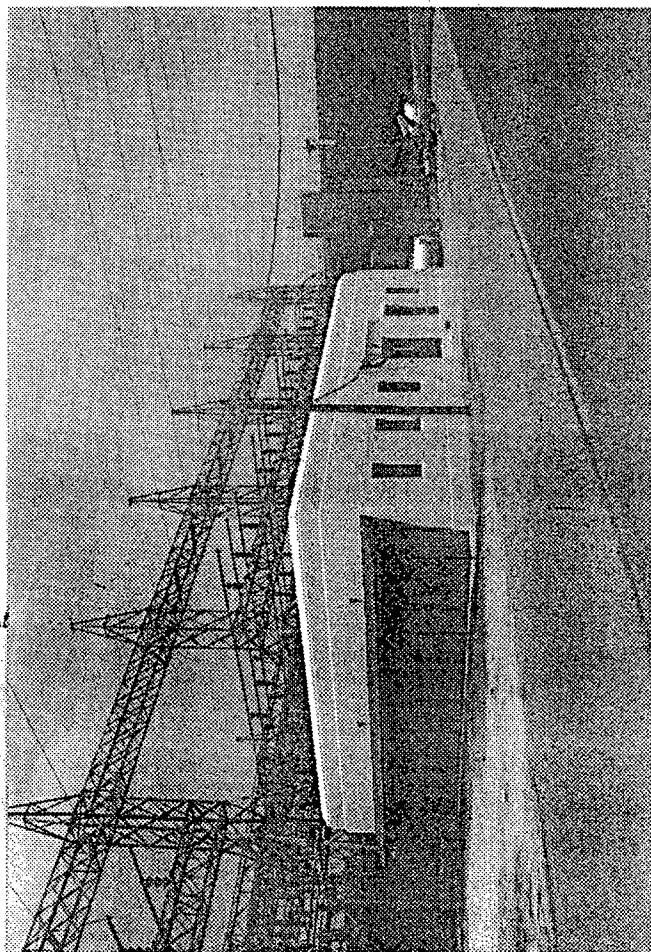
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

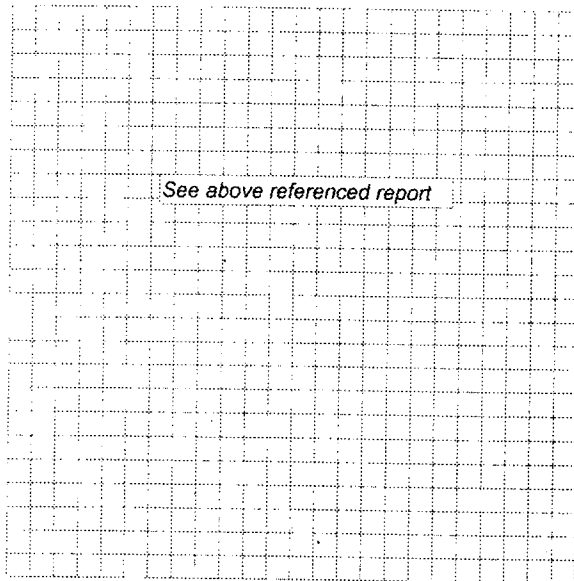
Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	7	Auxiliary building

Use Grid for Sketching



See above referenced report



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.08
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Auxiliary Building

Address/Location: W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52, E of the Jefferies Powerhouse

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: building

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: flat

Materials: not visible

Porch Features

Porch Width: full façade

Shape: flat

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: other-concrete block

Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features: This one-story concrete-block building displays minimal architectural details. A pair of entry doors provides access to the interior of the astylistic utilitarian building. A full-width porch protects the entrance. The windows have all been replaced with glass block or metal sash windows.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: Glass block used to downsize some original openings. May be replacement in other openings.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): South Carolina Public Service Authority



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150156.08

Historical Information

Historical Information: This building supports maintenance functions for the Jefferies Powerhouse complex.

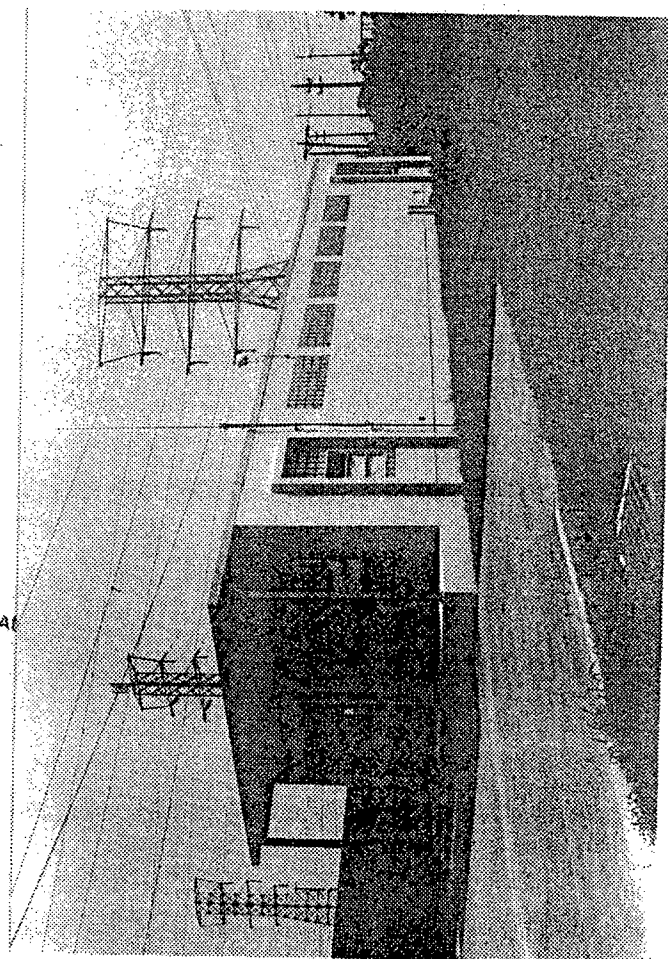
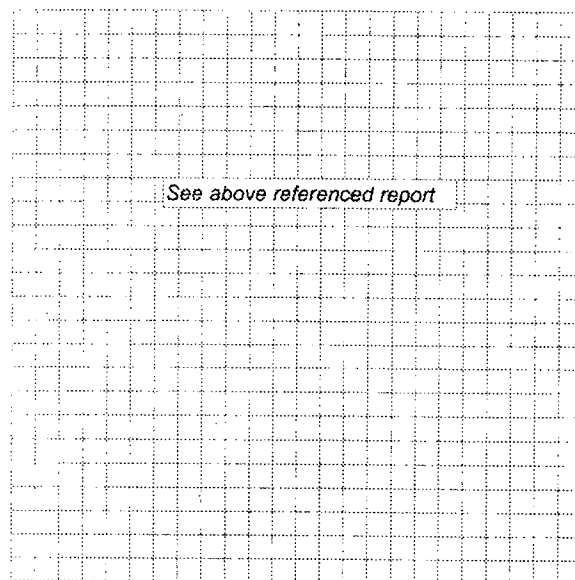
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	8	Auxiliary building

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.09
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Auxiliary Building

Address/Location: W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52, E of the Jefferies Powerhouse

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: building

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date: c. 1965 Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: hip

Materials: other- asphalt shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: full façade

Shape: shed

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: concrete block

Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features: This one-story concrete-block building displays minimal architectural details. A full-width porch protects the entrance. The windows have all been replaced with glass block or metal sash windows. A pair of metal service doors that open from loading docks provide access for loading and unloading work vehicles.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: The building originally had a flat roof. The roofline was altered in the late 1960s.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): South Carolina Public Service Authority



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150156.09

Historical Information

Historical Information: This building supports maintenance functions for the Jefferies Powerhouse complex.

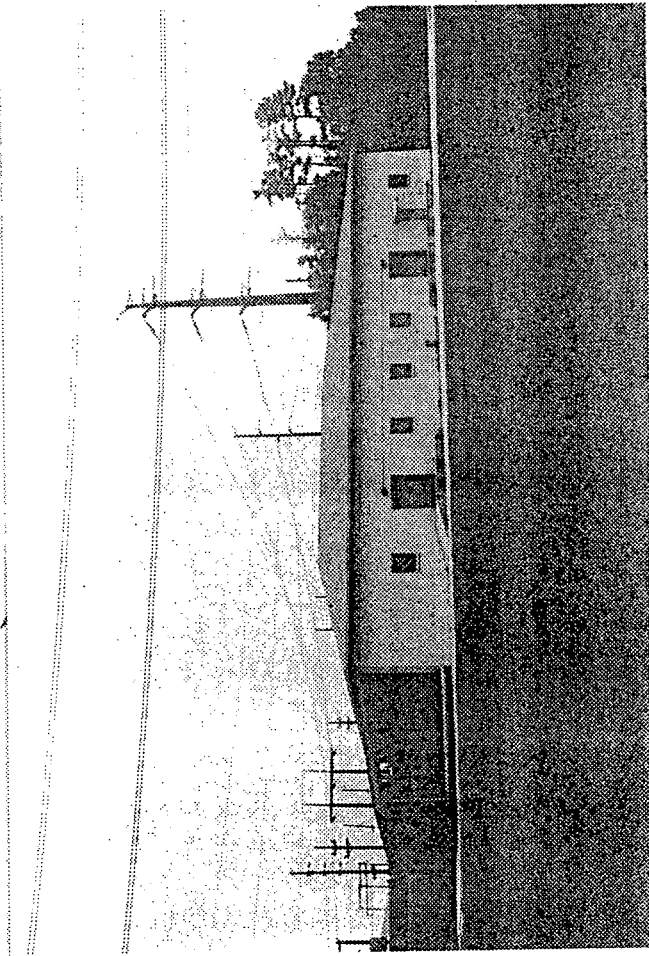
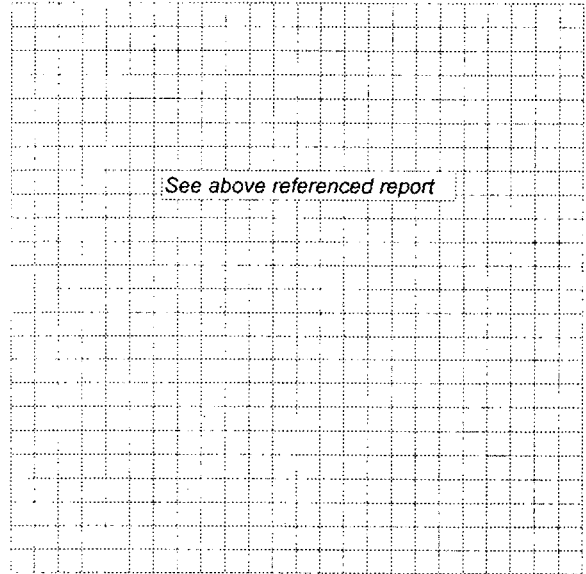
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey." 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	3	Auxiliary building

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150156.10
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Pinopolis Transformer

Address/Location: W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52, E of the Jefferies Powerhouse

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Not Eligible

Notes on National Register Status: Numerous alterations/additions, No significant engineering features

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: steel

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: N/A

Significant Architectural Features: The transformer is a utilitarian industrial structure designed to facilitate delivery of current to Santee Cooper's customers.

For additional information, refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report, 2002.

Alterations: Numerous alterations/additions to this structure have occurred since its completion.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150156.10

Historical Information

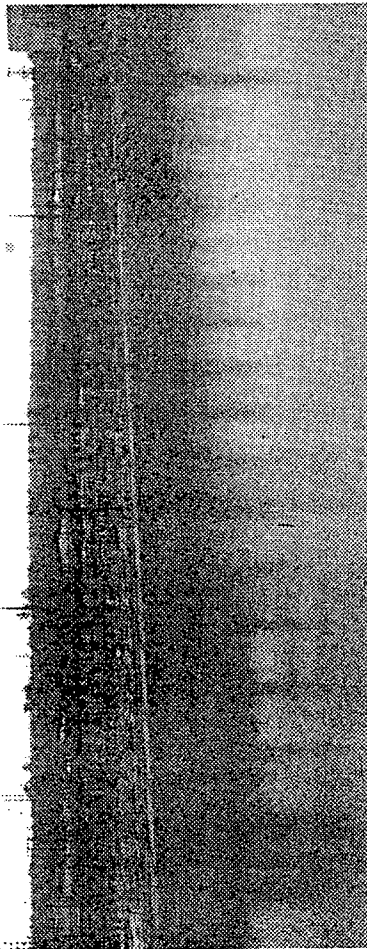
Historical Information: This structure aids the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project in delivering current to the Project's customers.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

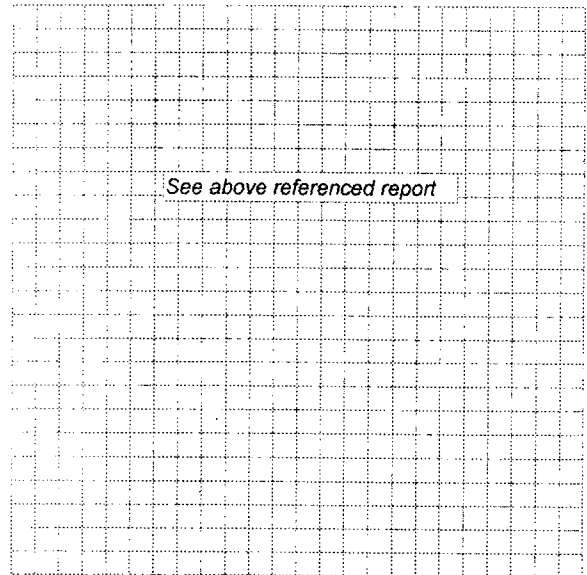
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey." 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 3	21	PinopolisTransformer



Use Grid for Sketching



See above referenced report

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150204.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Eadytown
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Santee Station
Common Name: Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit
Address/Location: Santee Spillway, at Lake Marion's North Santee and South Santee dams
City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Eadytown
Ownership: State Category: building
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering
Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: 2 stories
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: square

Roof Features

Shape: flat
Materials: not visible

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: other- poured concrete
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: The two-story building is constructed of poured concrete that is scored to look like masonry. The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit is architecturally compatible with the larger Jefferies Powerhouse. A set of three louvered ventilator windows pierce both the east and west walls of the building's south elevation. A chain-link gate at the structure's west elevation provides access to the interior.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: none

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/South Carolina Public Service Authority



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150204.00

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Spillway Hydroelectric Unit was completed in 1950 from plans drawn by Harza Engineering. The powerhouse was added in an effort to maximize the generating capacity of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project.

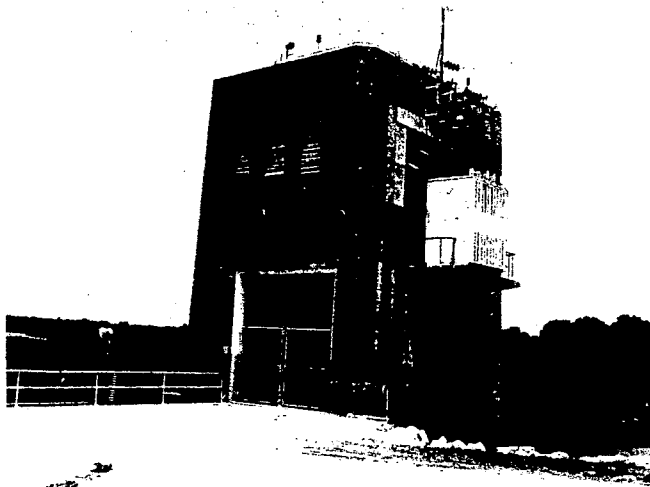
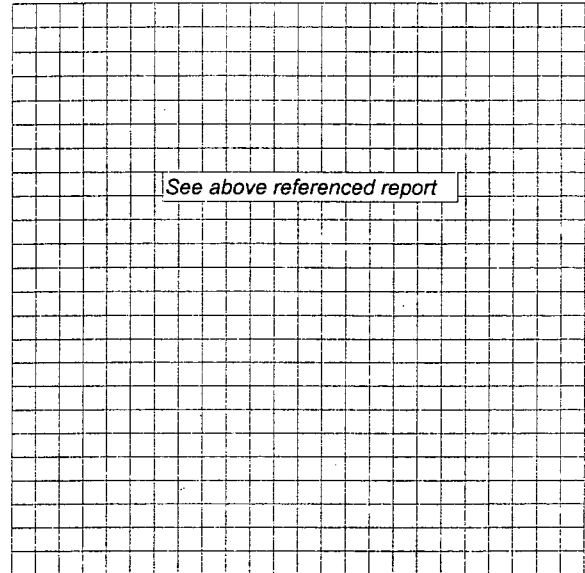
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	35	Santee Hydroelectric

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150204.01
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Eadytown
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Santee Spillway
Common Name: Santee Spillway
Address/Location: E side of Lake Marion, btwn the North Santee and South Santee dam
City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Eadytown
Ownership: State Category: structure
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A
Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other-concrete
Exterior Walls: N/A
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: The Santee Spillway is a reinforced-concrete buttressed weir that is 3,400 feet long with 62 tainter gates. Each tainter gate is 14 feet high by 50 feet wide. Six gates located near the center of the spillway are operated simultaneously with an electric hoist. The remaining gates are lifted by chains using one of two traveling gantry cranes.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150204.01

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Santee Spillway helped regulate water levels and maintain flow from Lake Marion. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

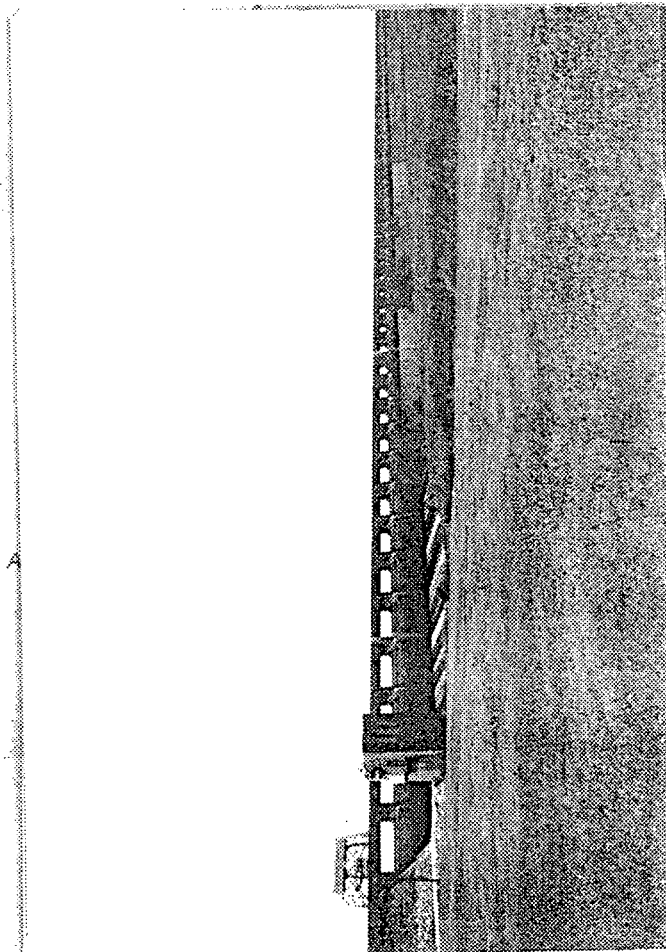
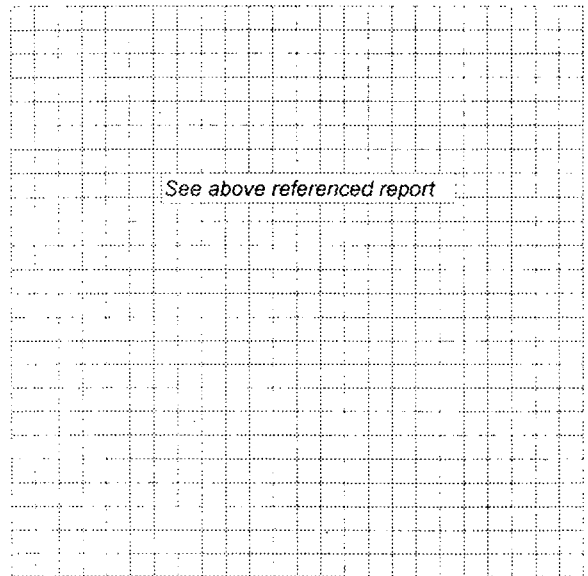
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	33	Santee Spillway
Roll 2	36	Santee Spillway
Roll 2	28	Santee Spillway

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
3301 Parklane Rd.
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Control Number: U / 27 / 270248.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Eadytown
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Santee North Dam
Common Name: Santee North Dam
Address/Location: E side of Lake Marion, N side of Santee Spillway

City: N/A County: Clarendon

Vicinity of: Eadytown

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other-earthen

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: The North Dam is an earthen embankment that is approximately 4.4 miles long and rises to a maximum height of about 50 feet above the downstream toe. It has a central core of clay-silt material with sandy soil forming the upstream and downstream covering layers.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: None

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
Intensive Documentation Form

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Santee North Dam helped impound Lake Marion. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

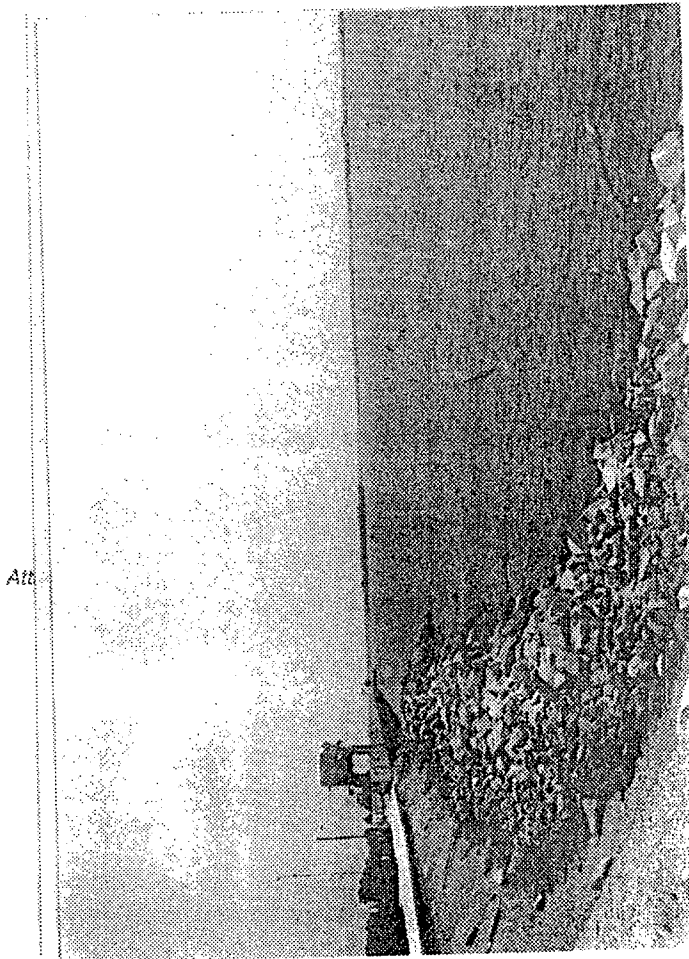
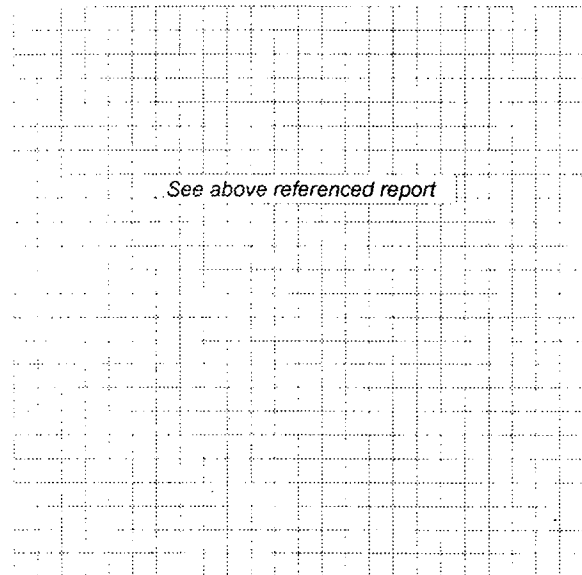
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	19	N Santee Dam/Spillwa
Roll 2	23	North Santee Dam

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
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Control Number: U / 15 / 150204.02
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Eadytown
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Santee South Dam

Common Name: Santee South Dam

Address/Location: E side of Lake Marion, S side of Santee Spillway

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Eadytown

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other-earthen

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: The South Dam is approximately 2.8 miles long and has a maximum height of about 40 feet above the downstream toe. The dam is a homogeneous, rolled-fill, earthen dam comprised of mixed sand and finer materials for a portion of its length, and unrolled fill where the dam is a freeboard dike.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: none

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

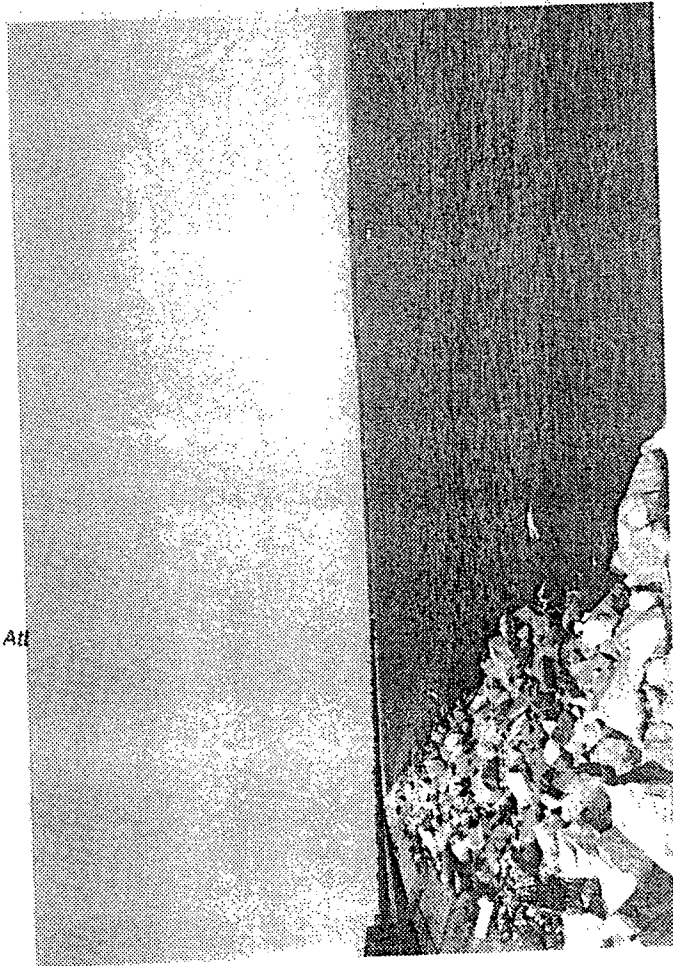
Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Santee South Dam helped impound Lake Marion. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

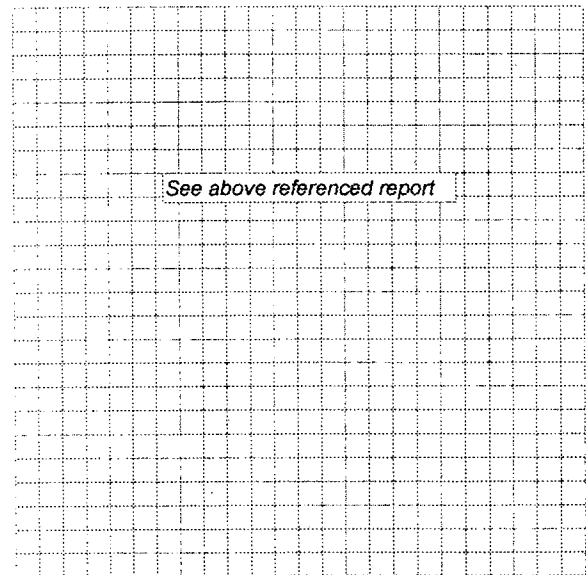
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 3	20	Santee South Dam



Use Grid for Sketching



Att

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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Control Number: U / 15 / 150786.00
Status: County No Site No
Quad Name: Chicora, Eadyto
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Diversion Canal

Common Name: Diversion Canal

Address/Location: Canal connecting Lakes Marion and Moultrie

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Eadytown

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: ?? Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: N/A

Significant Architectural Features: Most of the water from the Santee River impounded by the Santee Dam exits Lake Marion through the Diversion Canal to Lake Moultrie. The Diversion Canal is approximately 5 miles long. The canal is 200 feet wide at the bottom and nearly 400 feet wide at the surface.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: In the late 1980s, a submerged riprap weir was installed in the Diversion Canal just downstream of the Route 45 bridge crossing. The weir allows Santee Cooper to obtain a full closure of the canal in case of an uncontrolled release from the Santee Dam.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
Intensive Documentation Form

Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Diversion Canal connects the two lakes. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

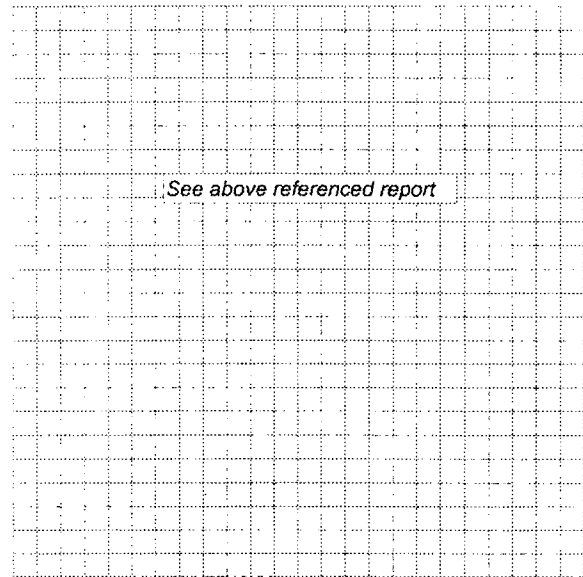
Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey." 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	18	Diversion Canal



Use Grid for Sketching



See above referenced report

Att:

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
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Control Number: U / 15 / 150787.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Tailrace Canal

Common Name: Tailrace Canal

Address/Location: S end of Pinopolis Lock, W end of Powerhouse Rd off of SH 52

City: N/A County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Moncks Corner

Ownership: State Category: structure

Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering

Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Contributes to Eligible District

Notes on National Register Status: Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other

Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A

Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A

Shape: N/A

Construction Method: other

Exterior Walls: N/A

Foundation: N/A

Significant Architectural Features: The Tailrace Canal carries the waters of Lakes Marion and Moultrie back to the Cooper River. Water used to generate power in the Jefferies Powerhouse exits back to the Cooper River via this canal, as does the water that is locked through the Pinopolis Lock.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: none

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Harza Engineering/WPA



Historical Information

Historical Information: The Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project was the most prominent public works project in South Carolina and one of the largest New Deal projects in the country. As part of the Santee Cooper Project, the Tailrace Canal returns water to the Cooper River. The Project provided electricity to many rural residents previously without electric service and powered Charleston's defense industry during World War II.

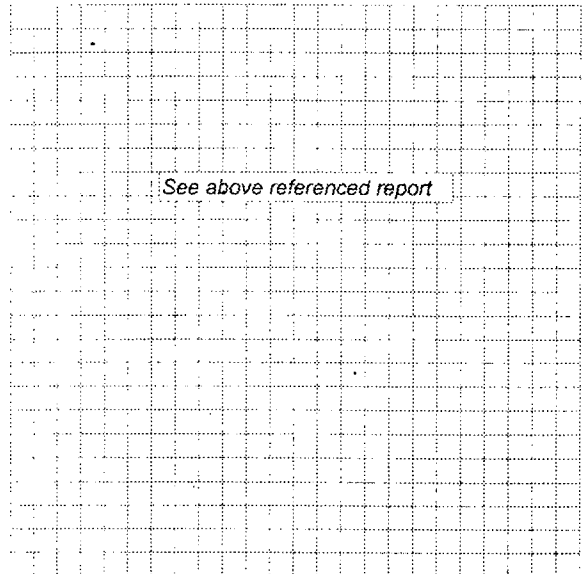
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

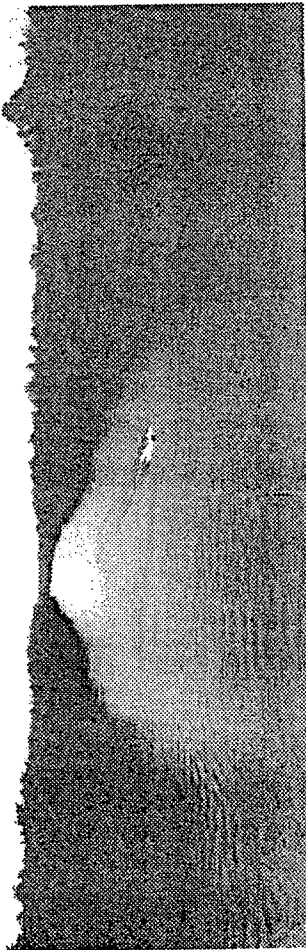
Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 2	14	Tailrace Canal

Use Grid for Sketching



Alt



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150157.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pinopolis Steam Plant
Common Name: Jefferies Steam Plant
Address/Location: W end of Powerhouse Rd, Jefferies Generating Station

City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Moncks Corner
Ownership: State Category: building
Historical Use: Industrial/Engineering
Current Use: Industrial/Engineering

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Not Eligible
Notes on National Register Status: Loss of integrity due to alterations

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1953 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other-5+
Alteration Date: c. 1967 Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: flat
Materials: not visible

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: steel
Exterior Walls: stucco
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features: The plant houses two oil-fired units and two coal-fired units and is constructed of poured concrete and steel I-beams. The five-story, poured concrete section houses the oil-fired units and is the original portion of the structure. An open I-beam structure appended to the south elevation of the plant has approximately eight levels and was probably constructed in the late 1960s to house the two coal-fired units, which were added at this time.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: Large steel I-beam structure added to south elevation in the late 1960s.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): South Carolina Public Service Authority



South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
Intensive Documentation Form

Historical Information

Historical Information: This plant was constructed to augment the generating capacity of the Jefferies Powerhouse.

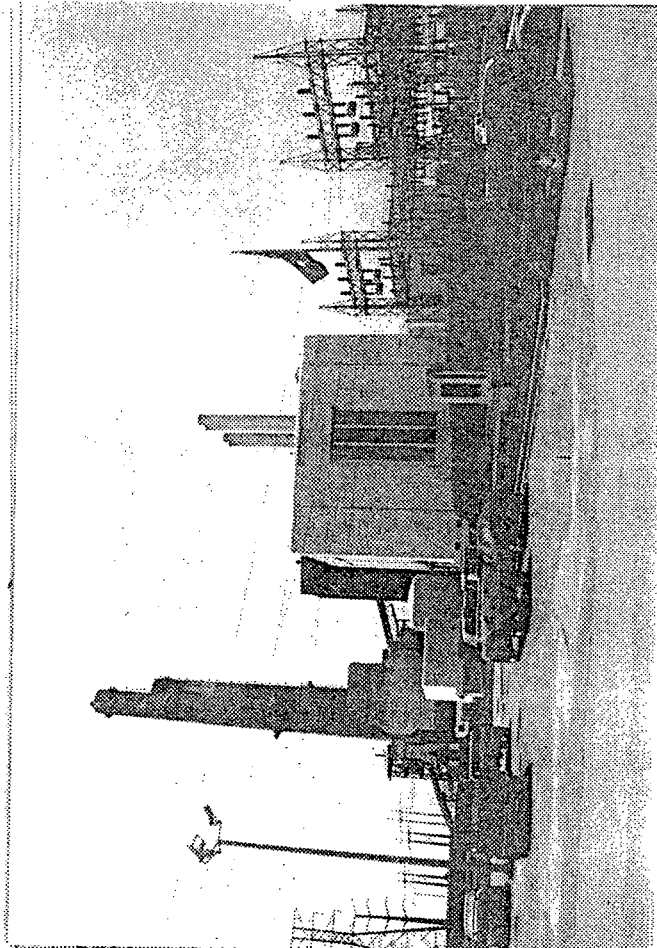
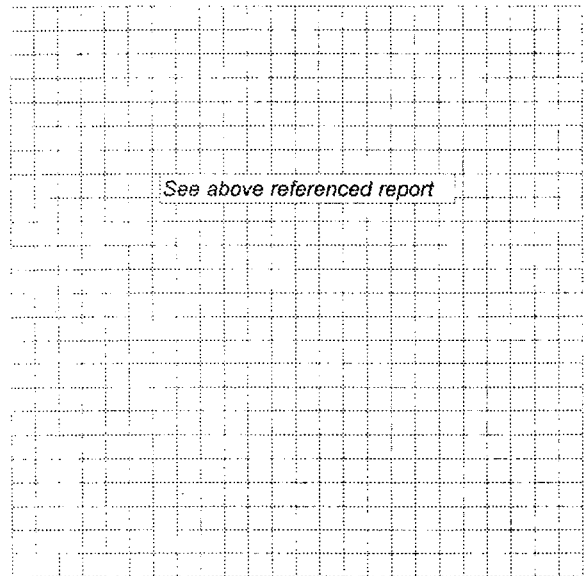
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey," 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 1	1	Steam Plant
Roll 1	2	Steam Plant

Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 150788.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No.:

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge
Common Name: Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Lift Bridge
Address/Location: Crosses Tailrace Canal, just below Pinopolis Dam

City: N/A County: Berkeley
Vicinity of: Moncks Corner
Ownership: Private Category: structure
Historical Use: Transportation
Current Use: Transportation

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: Eligible
Notes on National Register Status: Criterion C: Engineering

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1942 Commercial Form: N/A Stories: other
Alteration Date: N/A Historic Core Shape: N/A

Roof Features

Shape: N/A
Materials: N/A

Porch Features

Porch Width: N/A
Shape: N/A

Construction Method: steel
Exterior Walls: N/A
Foundation: N/A

Significant Architectural Features: This lift bridge consists of two Warren truss approach spans and a Warren truss main span. A pair of towers support the lift mechanism and an operator's house. The operator's house is located on the north tower.

For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Alterations: none

Architect(s)/Builder(s): South Carolina Public Service Authority



Intensive Documentation Form

Site No.: 150788.00

Historical Information

Historical Information: Lift bridges provide a means to accommodate overland and water travel. Lift bridges were introduced in the 1890s and typically use beams or trusses to connect two towers. From the 1930s, lift bridges have been the preferred moveable bridge constructed for railroads.

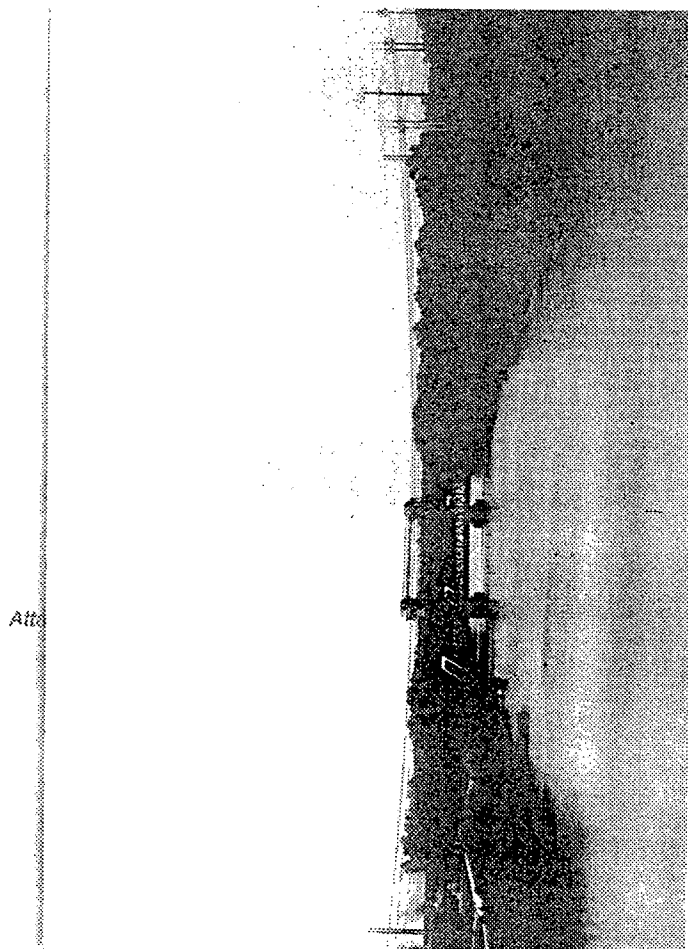
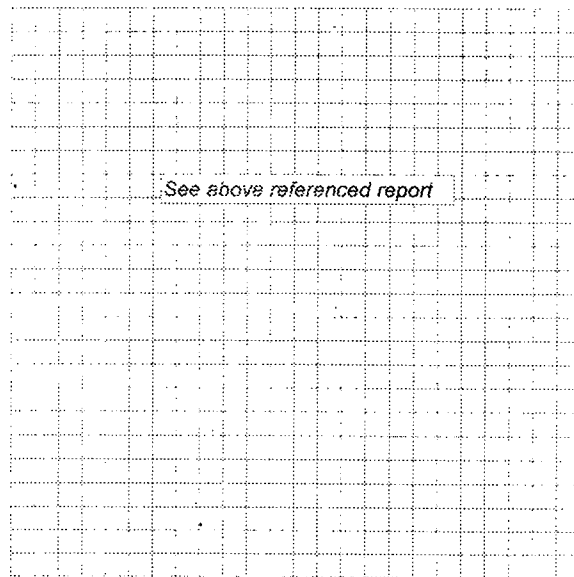
For additional information refer to Volume 1 of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Survey Report.

Source of Information: See Mead & Hunt, Inc. "Cultural Resources Survey." 2002.

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
Roll 3	22	Bridge

Use Grid for Sketching



Att

Program Management

Recorded by: MRE, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Date Recorded: 04/04/2002

