

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

#### 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Dantzler Plantation  
Other Names/Site Number: Four Hole Plantation House; SunnySide House

#### 2. Location

Street & Number 2755 Vance Road Not for Publication  
City or Town Holly Hill Vicinity  
 State South Carolina Code SC County Orangeburg Code 075 Zip Code 29059

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Dantzer Plantation  
Name of Property

Orangeburg County, South Carolina  
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Private  
 Public-local  
 Public-State  
 Public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Building(s)  
 District  
 Site  
 Structure  
 Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	Sites
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	Structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Hotel (Tourist/Boarding House)</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>School</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>Brick</u>
Roof	<u>Metal</u>
Walls	<u>Wood</u>
Other	

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

Dantzler Plantation

Orangeburg County, South Carolina

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance: ca. 1846-ca. 1910

Significant Dates: ca. 1846  
ca. 1860  
ca. 1910

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Dantzler/Henry Family Papers  
(Privately Held, in the Possession of Tom Henry)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 24.5 acres

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

	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	
1	<u>17 546073 3697715</u>	<u>3 17 546024 3697107</u>	
2	<u>17 546288 3697346</u>	<u>4 17 545785 3697491</u>	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title	<u>Eric W. Plaag</u>	Date	<u>6 June 2006</u>
Organization	<u></u>	Telephone	<u>(803) 466-7050</u>
Street & Number	<u>925 Gregg Street</u>	State	<u>S.C.</u> Zip Code <u>29201</u>
City or Town	<u>Columbia</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

Name	<u>Tom Henry</u>	Telephone	<u>(803) 496-3316</u>
Street & Number	<u>2755 Vance Road</u>	State	<u>SC</u> Zip Code <u>29059</u>
City or Town	<u>Holly Hill</u>		

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Dantzler Plantation  
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The house at Dantzler Plantation, constructed ca. 1846-50 near the intersection of present-day Vance Road and Bass Drive in the rural Dantzler community near Holly Hill, in rural Orangeburg County, South Carolina, is a porticoed, two-story Greek Revival raised cottage of frame construction, set on a partially enclosed, brick pier foundation ranging in height from six feet (under the main block) to just over three feet (under the two rear additions). The main block of the house is unique for its remarkable depth (triple pile) in comparison to its width (only five bays wide). The two interior double chimneys and the two exterior chimneys at the rear of the main block are composed of soft brick that was made on the property and also used in the construction of the foundation. The main block is connected via a rear portico (now enclosed) to a one and one-half story building originally conceived as the kitchen and probably built at the same time as the main house. Its single brick chimney, once located at the rear, has been almost entirely removed—only remnants of its foundation (and its associated original mantel, curiously) survive. Connected to the rear of this second block is a one-story addition most likely constructed between 1870 and 1910; its end [southwest elevation] rests on the remains of a brick fireplace once used as a free-standing outdoor firepit—a common feature in Orangeburg County yards during the antebellum period.<sup>1</sup> The main block features a lateral gabled, pedimented roof clad in a standing seam rolled metal, and the two rear ells reverse the gabling lengthwise but reflect a similar pedimented form and roof material.

Two historic oak avenues, one leading to the main entrance of the house and one to its right elevation, contribute to the historic setting and character of the property. The approach to the front of the house is encircled by a historic wood picket fence, anchored by four-foot high brick posts spaced approximately eight feet apart. The central entry gate features a segmental brick archway flanked by two larger and taller brick posts measuring approximately ten feet in height and featuring pyramidal brick caps. A double-leaf picketed gate is anchored to the arched entry. This structure also contributes to the historic setting and character of the property. No other historic buildings or structures survive on the property.

The front portico is reached via a single flight of brick steps (concreted over in the 1960s to prevent deterioration) that is flanked by stuccoed-brick, stepped cheek walls. The portico, which encompasses the three center bays of the five-bay building, features four faceted and fluted columns with square bases and faceted capitals, all designed in a style similar to the Roman Doric order. To either side of the entry steps and between the columns is a Classical Revival balustrade. Two engaged and fluted columns anchor the portico to the house. The front wall of the house within the portico is sheathed in a wide flushboard, and the porch ceiling is paneled. The portico's entablature consists of a paneled frieze that extends across the house's facade and a simple boxed cornice that extends around the house and on the rake of each pediment. The pediment is accented by a Palladian window with a double-shuttered center opening.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Lincklaen, "Letter-Journal of a Trip to Cuba & the Southern States," 1857, unpublished diary, New York Historical Society, New York, N.Y. The Lincklaens comment on their fascination with the use of these open fireplaces as a practice "peculiar" to the Orangeburg area; the intent was to light the yard for outdoor activities in the evening, as well as to drive away mosquitoes.

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triple pane sidelights, and a five-pane fanlight. Built in the raised cottage form of the Greek Revival style, the house features a substantial temple front that was possibly an addition made before 1860. Physical evidence in the attic space suggests that a portion of the original front-facing roof slope of the house may have been cut away at a later date in order to accommodate the addition of the impressive pedimented gable. In some places, remains of the original roof decking protrudes into the opening cut to accommodate the temple-front portico addition. On the other hand, the arrangement of beams within this interior space over the portico suggests that the original structure did include some sort of colonnaded porch with dimensions roughly equivalent to those of the existing temple front. That said, the supporting timbers for the current portico ceiling are rough-hewn log beams equal in size and type to those used to construct the schoolrooms (see below), suggesting that the original portico was altered substantially, aside from its main posts and beams, in order to accommodate the shift to the more impressive temple-front façade.

In addition to this substantial change to the original façade of the house, the second-story interior was substantially altered as well, probably at nearly the same time that the temple front was added. The symmetry of the larger door openings on the second floor suggests that these four larger rooms were the original ones to the house. The two additional rooms located toward the front of the house (and identified by the family as the “schoolrooms”) required the construction of two new door openings (one for each room) on the second story. Not only are these openings nearly a foot and a half narrower and more than a foot shorter than those for the other four rooms on this level, but the flooring in these two rooms differs as well, running perpendicular to the flooring in the other rooms and made of substantially wider and more roughly finished boards than the flooring in the other four rooms. In addition, the schoolroom ceilings and walls located along the side parallel with and closest to the front of the house have been framed in such a way as to allow a “curve” between ceiling and wall that accommodates the pitch of the front slope of the house’s roof. Rough-hewn logs, equivalent in size and cut to those used to support the ceiling of the portico, serve as the posts and beams for these two schoolrooms. Moreover, the single narrow window in each schoolroom—equivalent to the narrow windows located in the crawlspaces located at the back of the house—is cut short by the ceiling’s intersection with the window below the top of its frame. The remainder of the window is visible from within the attic crawlspace, jutting above the ceiling of each schoolroom.

The double-entry at the front of the house does not feature either a trabeated entryway or the rectangular transom so common to Greek Revival entrances. Instead, its appearance leans heavily toward the Federal or early Classical Revival, with its elliptical fanlight of seven panes over the doorway and four-pane sidelights. The entrance features a molded surround with Greek Revival profiles, corner blocks and recessed panels under the sidelights. A double-leaf, wood-framed screen door and upper screened panel obscures the original double-leaf six-panel doors, nearly nine feet in height. Fenestration on the first floor of the entire building consists of six-over-six, double-hung windows with pedimented frames. Second story windows vary, though they are symmetrical and likewise pedimented, with two central windows of one-over-one double-hung sashes framed by one-over-one sidelights, and two outer one-over-one narrow lights. The pediment on both sides of the house is capped with a fan-like or sunburst attic vent. All windows

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on the first floor are equipped with shutters, with the exception of the side windows on the later addition at the rear of the house and the window associated with the bathroom located on one end of what was once the rear breezeway or inset porch (see below). None of the second-floor windows feature shutters. Most shutters are louvered, but those on the front of the house are simply wooden planks with cross battens.

A particularly unusual feature of the house is the corner cutouts on the rear corners of the main block, built to accommodate the rear chimneys; the paneled friezes here duplicate those from the façade and portico. Large wooden pegs were used to join many of the main timbers of the home.

As for its interior, the central hallway appears at its opening to be nearly fifteen feet in height, though at the midpoint of the hallway, the ceiling drops to approximately twelve feet to accommodate the second-floor hallway, thus creating two lateral, balustraded “vents” into this second-floor space. The recessed staircase to the second floor, consisting of twenty-six heart pine steps, is located to the left side of the hallway. Wall and ceiling treatments throughout the house consist primarily of wide heart pine originally cut on the property. First-floor interior door and window surrounds original to the house are fluted with corner block medallions, and all of the first-floor rooms feature paneling below the chair rail. All of the mantels in the house appear to differ from each other and embrace varying styles; it is unclear whether they are all original to the house. The rear entryway at the end of the central hallway is more conventionally Greek Revival in style, with an oblong transom light (anchored by medallions) and two four-pane sidelights with under panels. The entry to the original kitchen (located to the rear of the main block and in the first of the ells) is accessed from the rear entryway by steps leading downward from a small inset porch [former breezeway] and is characterized by a remarkable angled and paneled reveal leading to a double-leaf paneled doorway with pedimented lintel. Two enormous china hutches flanking the interior of this entrance and probably original to this portion of the house remain intact.

Several additional changes and updates have been made to the house over the years. The rear inset porch or breezeway was screened in on one side and a bathroom added on the other side sometime in the earlier twentieth century, effectively eliminating the “open-air” feel that the rear entrance of the main block must have once had. In addition, a bathroom was inserted into the crawl space at the rear of the second floor, probably at the same time the first-floor bathroom was added. Passthroughs between the first-floor rooms have been closed off for the most part, most of them converted into closets or (in the case of one of the front rooms) bathrooms. A modern kitchen was built into one of the rear rooms of the main block during the mid-twentieth century, and bookshelves were built into either end of the original second-floor hallway at an unknown date. Also, a closet has been framed into one of the original second-floor rooms, and permanent shelves have been erected in one of the schoolrooms, all at an unknown date. While these changes have all complicated the architectural history of the house, it nevertheless retains its architectural integrity, both as an impressive surviving example of antebellum Greek Revival architecture and as a property whose architectural transitions have reflected the adaptations necessary over the course of 160 years.

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The Dantzler Plantation House is significant as an outstanding local example of mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival architecture with various later alterations and additions designed to emulate this Greek Revival style, as well as for its significant and intriguing interior modifications that reflect the changing fortunes of its owners and the various uses of plantation architecture throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is thus eligible for consideration under National Register Criterion C. Because of the destruction wrought on such properties in Orangeburg County during the Civil War, such an intact property is rare for the county. The property is also noteworthy for its association with the Dantzler family, one of the most prominent families of Orangeburg County from the eighteenth century to the present, and it remains in family hands to the present day.

The house was constructed either by or for Dr. Lewis Dantzler ca. 1846-50 on property located just to the east-northeast of the intersection of the Providence Swamp and what is today known as Jack Branch. Dr. Dantzler was the son of Frederick Dantzler, who—along with several other members of the extensive Dantzler family—owned extensive tracts of land throughout Orangeburg County. Though he left Orangeburg in his youth and completed his professional education at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1836, shortly thereafter, Dr. Dantzler turned his sights back to Orangeburg County and settled there permanently.<sup>1</sup> Orangeburg Courthouse records from the antebellum period were destroyed during the Civil War, so a specific date of construction is impossible to determine, but surviving land grant records indicate that in 1846, Dr. Dantzler was issued a land grant for 703 acres (five parcels) that included the parcel on which the house was eventually constructed. This parcel consisted of land originally granted to a relative, Jacob Dantzler, in 1787.<sup>2</sup> Private family papers document Dr. Dantzler's career as a planter and slaveholder before the Civil War and the family's continued substantial investment in the cotton trade after the war.<sup>3</sup> Following Dr. Dantzler's death in 1878, the property passed to his son Irvin H. Dantzler, who in turn bequeathed the home to his nephew, Frederick Connor Dantzler, upon Irvin's death in 1920. The home was then passed on to Doris Dantzler Henry, daughter of Frederick Connor Dantzler, following his death in 1973. Mrs. Henry died in 1989; her widower Tom Henry is the current owner of the house.

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<sup>1</sup> For Lewis Dantzler's dissertation, see "On Malaria," *Senior Theses* 1:5 (1836), Waring Library, Medical University of South Carolina. For a genealogical history of the early Dantzler Family, see Rev. D.D. Dantzler, *A Genealogical Record of the Dantzler Family from 1739 to the Present Time* (Orangeburg, SC: R. Lewis Berry, Printer, 1899).

<sup>2</sup> See *South Carolina Land Grant Plat Records, 1841-70*, Vol. 54 (Microfilm), South Carolina Department of Archives and History, pp. 388-89. Private family correspondence also hints at the financial and logistical circumstances that would have made construction between 1846 and 1850 likely, though the house is not mentioned directly.

<sup>3</sup> Private family papers have been not yet been archived, documented, or preserved, and thus are not available for photocopies or other access. It is unclear whether Dr. Dantzler continued to practice medicine once he returned to Orangeburg County.



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The property is significant architecturally both for its unique original design and for the intriguing changes made to the building over the years. Originally built in the raised cottage form of the Greek Revival style, the house features a substantial temple front that was certainly a later addition, probably completed shortly after the construction of the original house and prior to 1860. Its triple pile plan and remarkable depth (as compared with its five-bay width) are unusual for Greek Revival structures from this period. In addition, the alterations to the second-story interior, perhaps completed at the same time as the addition of the temple façade, created two rooms that were used for a variety of functions throughout the history of the house—probably as quarters for domestic slaves when first built (as their decided simplicity and austerity in materials, workmanship, and appearance suggest), and later as schoolrooms for the Dantzler children and others tutored at the property and as accommodations for boarders in the 1930s, when Blanch Dantzler operated a tourist home and boarding house named “SunnySide House” within the property. These interior alterations are intriguing in that their simplicity serves as an interesting paradox to the façade alterations made at approximately the same time; while the exterior modifications seem intended to make an architecturally public statement about the family’s fortunes, the interior changes suggested a necessary attention to simplicity and economy. Finally, the later addition to the rear of the building—probably built between 1870 and 1910, and constructed to match the architectural style of the rest of the house—allowed the family to operate several businesses from the property, including a tax service that was quite successful from the 1960s to the 1980s.

While the integrity of the building remains largely and impressively intact, the alterations that have been made to both the exterior and the interior reflect the changing uses for a property that has remained in the same family hands for nearly 160 years, and thus suggest their own architectural and historical significance for the property.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

Dantzler, Dr. Lewis. "On Malaria." *Senior Theses*, 1:5 (1836). Waring Library, Medical University of South Carolina.

Dantzler Family Papers. In private possession of the Dantzler/Henry Family, Dantzler Plantation, Holly Hill, SC.

Lincklaen, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard. "Letter-Journal of a Trip to Cuba & the Southern States." Unpublished Diary. 1857. New York Historical Society.

*South Carolina Land Grant Plat Records, 1841-70*. Vol. 54, Pages 388-89 (Microfilm). South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for Dantzler Plantation and associated grounds is shown as the thick black line that includes a portion of Parcel #1 on the attached Orangeburg County Tax Map 0310-00-07-001.000, dated 2000, and drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

**Boundary Justification**

The National Register boundary for Dantzler Plantation includes the historic house and associated landscape structures and design features [i.e. circular brick and picket fencing, two entrance allees and other mature trees and plantings].

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Dantzler Plantation  
Location of Property Holly Hill vicinity, Orangeburg County, South Carolina  
Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler  
Date of Photographs July 2006  
Location of Original  
Negatives/Digital Images: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Photo #    Description

1. Facade
2. Facade, front gate, and picket fence
3. Facade, right oblique, long view
4. Facade, right oblique
5. Right elevation
6. Right and rear elevations
7. Rear elevation, detail
8. Facade, left oblique, long view
9. Facade, left oblique
10. Left elevation
11. Rear elevation, detail
12. Rear elevation, chimney detail
13. Rear elevation, chimney detail
14. Facade, left
15. Front portico detail
16. Front portico, detail of columns and balustrade
17. Front portico, detail of columns and balustrade
18. Front portico, balustrade and brick foundation
19. Right elevation, window detail
20. Rear elevation, detail of brick foundation piers
21. Brick pier foundation
22. Brick pier foundation
23. Brick pier foundation
24. Brick pier foundation, detail
25. Brick pier foundation, detail

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26. Brick pier foundation, detail
  27. Brick pier foundation, detail
  28. Entrance, with elliptical fanlight and sidelights
  29. Entrance, detail of sidelights
  30. Front portico, window detail
  31. Front portico, detail
  32. Interior view of entrance from central hall
  33. Central hall
  34. Central hall and second floor, ceiling detail
  35. Central hall stair
  36. Central hall stair, detail of angled treads
  37. Central hall stair, detail of treads and balustrade
  38. Central hall stair, detail of post and rail
  39. View of central hall stair from second floor
  40. Kitchen, view through to dining room
  41. Rear entrance and entry to original kitchen
  42. First floor main parlor, detail of door from central hall and grained paneled wainscoting
  43. First floor main parlor, door from central hall
  44. First floor main parlor mantel
  45. First floor main parlor mantel, detail
  46. First floor main parlor mantel, detail
  47. First floor main parlor ceiling, detail
  48. First floor main parlor chair rail and wainscoting
  49. First floor bedroom mantel
  50. First floor center bedroom, mantel
  51. First floor central bedroom, showing wall boards added for bathroom addition to front bedroom
  52. First floor, inset stair from central room (sitting room), east side of central hallway
  53. Door in front hall
  54. Entrance to dining room
  55. Double-leaf door and built-in hutch/china cabinet in dining room (rear wing)
  56. Board and batten walls and ceilings, dining room (rear wing)
  57. Rear addition to dining room wing, two-paneled door with tapered and peaked surround
  58. Second floor stair landing
  59. Second floor stair, detail of post and rail
  60. Second floor hall
  61. Second floor bedroom mantel

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62. Chimney in attic
  63. Attic structure
  64. Attic structure
  65. Attic structure, roof detail
  66. Attic structure
  67. Attic, view of fanlight and sidelights
  68. Attic, view of fanlight
  69. Attic structure
  70. Entrance drive, view away from house
  71. Entrance drive, view toward house
  72. Front gate, detail
  73. Front gate, view out from front lawn
  74. View from front portico to front gate
  75. Planter along front walkway
  76. Landscaping and picket fence
  77. Detail of picket fence and brick piers
  78. Entrance drive, long view away from house
  79. Cedars lining historic secondary avenue access to Vance Road