

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 Roseville Plantation
other names/site number
2. Location
street & number 3636 Williston Road (Old Georgetown Road) not for publication
city or town Florence vicinity X state South Carolina code SC county Florence code 041 zip code 29501
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments. Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C. State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments. Signature of commenting or other official Date Da
4. National Park Service Certification
I, hereby certify that this property is: Lentered in the National Register See continuation sheet. Getermined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. Getermined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain): Signature of Keeper Date of Action Date of Action

5. Classification

publ: publ:	mes as apply) ate ic-local ic-State ic-Federal ced multiple p	Category of Pro (Check only one box) X buildin distric site structu object property listing of a multiple property	g(s) t re	Number of Resorting Contributing 2 1 3 Number of contributing	Noncontribut	ting buildings sites structures objects Total
6. Function	n or Use					
Historic Fund Cat:	Ctions (Enter cat DOMESTIC DOMESTIC LANDSCAPE	tegories from instructi	ons) Sub:	Single Dwelling Garage Avenue		
Current Funct Cat:	DOMESTIC DOMESTIC LANDSCAPE	egories from instruction	ns) Sub:	Single Dwelling Storage Avenue		
7. Descrip	tion					
(Enter categories Mid-19th Cer	l Classificat: from instructions) ntury; Late 19 tury Revivals		Materials (Enter categ foundation roof walls other	ories from instructions		
(Describe the hist	coric and current c	ondition of the proper	ty on one or m	ore continuation sheets.)		
8. Statemen	nt of Signi	ficance				
	Property is contribution Property is Property emportment of method of possesses his distinguish.	he criteria qualifying associated with n to the broad p associated with bodies the disti f construction o igh artistic val able entity whos s yielded, or is	events the atterns of the live nctive charrepreserues, or ree componer	for National Register list nat have made a sife our history. So of persons signifuracteristics of ants the work of a spresents a signifuts lack individuation yield informatic	gnificant ficant in our type, period master, or ficant and al distinction	d,

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)		
A owned by a religious institution or use the removed from its original location. C a birthplace or a grave. D a cemetery. E a reconstructed building, object,or so a commemorative property. G less than 50 years of age or achieved. Areas of Significance	sed for religious purposes. tructure. significance within the past 50 ye	ears.
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE	Significant Dates ca. 1835 ca. 1885 ca. 1910 Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)	
Period of Significance ca. 1835-ca. 1910	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation shee	Architect/Builder N/A ts.)	
9. Major Bibliographical References		· ·
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of the books, articles, and other stated in the National Register previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering Record Primary Location of Additional Data X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: S,C, Department of Archives and Caracachine Records the books, articles, and the books, articles, articles, and the books, articles, and the books, articles, and the books, articles, ar	(36 CFR 67) has been register #	
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property 13.5 acres UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)		
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{17}{17}$ $\frac{619800}{619780}$ $\frac{3793540}{3793320}$ $\frac{3}{17}$ $\frac{619340}{619360}$ $\frac{17}{17}$ $\frac{619360}{1}$	Northing 3793320 3793550	
Verbal Boundary Description		

Boundary Justification

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

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

city or town Florence

__state __SC _zip code _29501

11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Anita Curl				
organization	date 24 March 1997			
street & number 3845 West Lake Oakdale Drive	telephone (803) 667-6266			
city or town Florence	state SC zip code 29501			
Additional Documentation				
Submit the following items with the completed form:				
Continuation Sheets				
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating to A Sketch map for historic districts and properties resources.				
Photographs				
Representative black and white photographs of the	e 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.)				
nameCarl and Eleanor Tucker				
street & number 3636 Williston Road	telephone <u>(803) 678-9900</u>			

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

Roseville Plantation, located off Interstate 95 at 3636 Williston Road [Old Georgetown Road] northeast of the city of Florence, consists presently of a thirteen-and-one-half-acre central core parcel containing a two-story frame house and oak-lined avenue. Although the property is near the city, its setting and character remain essentially rural. A gable-front, roughly-cut, flush-board-sided garage with double-leaf, chevron-patterned bay door and side shed stands to the northwest of the main house and contributes to the character of this nomination. The site of an old barn north of the house is still visible. An additional barn historically associated with the property and located further to the north of the main house has been excluded from the nominated boundaries because it is under different ownership which does not consent to the nomination and is not crucial to an understanding of the plantation's history.

Exterior

The house at Roseville Plantation [ca. 1835, ca. 1885, and ca. 1910] is at the end of a tree-lined dirt driveway extending approximately 1,200 feet from Williston Road. Set at the center of a broad sparselylandscaped lawn and upon a brick pier foundation which has recently been enclosed at its perimeter with stuccoed concrete block, the two-story, lateral-gabled, weatherboard-clad residence consists partly of mortise and tenoned hand-hewn and peeled log construction. A heavy timber frame is evident at least at and just above the foundation level of the original one-room-deep main block. Although the building's roof structure is balloon-frame in character [probably 1910], structural evidence and finishes on the second level interior of the original block suggests an earlier technique--one consistent with mortise and tenon According to family tradition, at least some of this earlier hand-hewn structure was replaced with balloon framing about The house features a one-story hip-roofed wraparound porch containing a V-crimp metal-clad roof and a four-foot overhang. unusually wide porch roof element is likely a historic alteration [1910], as it does not appear in a pre-1900 photograph of the house now in the possession of the current owner. Accessed by a set of modern brick steps, the porch measures approximately ten-and-one-half feet in depth and seven bays in width [approximately seventy-one feet] across the facade. At one time it accommodated a shed-roofed shelter [1910] over the original wood steps.

Apart from the wraparound porch that is supported by eighteen slender Tuscan order columns, the primary architectural feature of the building's facade is the centrally-placed second story porch. Only one bay wide by one bay deep, it contains wood decking, a turned balustrade, two slightly larger Tuscan columns with responds, and a gable-front roof featuring a boxed cornice with returns and a lozenge-shaped louvered

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __7 Page _6

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

vent. Flanked by two one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters, the central entrance's wood and glazed panel door, broad sidelights and transom are reflected in the details of the upper porch's doorway. Other fenestration on the upper level of the main facade [west elevation | consists of two two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows on either side of the upper porch. Set immediately atop these windows and the simple corner pilasters is an unadorned frieze and boxed cornice with gable-end returns. Each end of the house contains a single-leaf glazed [north] or paneled [south] door with glazed transom at the first [porch] level and a pair of two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows at the second level. In addition, each gable of the V-crimp metal-clad roof features an unadorned raking frieze and boxed cornice with peaked louvered vent. Rising equidistantly within and along the east [rear] wall of the original main block and piercing the roofline are two corbel-capped chimneys [ca. 1885] which have been painted white and covered with metal rain caps.

A two-story gabled ell [ca. 1885] extends four bays in depth to the rear of the main block and is recessed only approximately one-and-one-half feet from the original north wall of the main block. All regular fenestration consists of two-over-two-light, double-hung sash. Along the north wall of the ell is a continuation of the wraparound porch, the last eighteen and one half feet of which has been enclosed with nine-paned fixed sash windows for an office. The south elevation of the rear ell features a two-story hip-roofed porch, the first level of which has been enclosed with a band of nine-over-nine-light, double-hung window sash that rise from floor to ceiling level. Retrieved from an old nearby school slated for demolition, they create a solarium in this space. A double-leaf, French door entrance there is sheltered by a small columned portico. An open gallery with turned balustrade and Tuscan columns is on the second level. Historic bathroom enclosures are present on both levels of the east elevation of the main block where the main porch wraps. A corbel-capped interior end chimney rises from the extreme east gable end of the ell.

A one-story gabled room [possibly ca. 1885 or earlier] connected by a breezeway [still evident but within an enclosed porch space] extends to the east an additional twenty-four and five-tenths feet. An enclosed porch is present along the north elevation, while a corbel-capped, stuccoed brick chimney is located at the extreme east end.

Interior

In evidence on the interior are the early [ca. 1835] random-width, undercut pine floors. The front entrance leads into a central entry hall and rear stairhall accessed through an archway. Exhibiting a blend of painted and stained wood surfaces, the central hall area contains beaded board wainscoting which extends into the stairhall. A staircase with square

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MPS Form 10-900-a (8-85)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

newels and a combination of painted and stained wood balusters rises to the second floor level from the rear of the original block with three landings. The first level parlor, bedroom and dining room all feature architectural elements consistent with late nineteenth-early twentieth cnetury tastes and practices [ie: mantels with mirrored over-panels, beaded board wainscoting and ceilings, picture molding, horizontal-paneled doors with workable glazed transoms, and leaded-glass and simpler built-in cabinets for storage of china, crystal, and bric-a-brac]. Only on the upper level, in the two front rooms, is there still evidence of earlier [probably antebellum] mantels and paneled wainscoting; however, window/door treatment and beaded board ceilings are from the post-bellum and early twentieth century period.

Setting

The plantation house is approached from Williston Road along an avenue lined with live oaks, many of which were planted in the nineteenth century either by the Brockintons or Bacots. Other large trees, as well as understory varieties and shrubs, have grown in many places along the allee's grounds to obscure in part the regular and linear pattern of the oaks as they were originally planned and planted. In addition, since some of the oldest trees have been replaced through the years, all do not appear to be of similar size or vintage. After many years of neglect, the current owners have made significant strides in restoring the allee to its earlier appearance by clearing out much of the underbrush. While this is an ongoing effort, the planting pattern of the allee has already been revealed. This landscape feature retains sufficient integrity to express its original plan and should be viewed as a contributing element within the plantation. In addition, a variety of other trees and shrubs are located randomly throughout the expansive lawn around the house.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

Roseville Plantation is significant as an excellent example of the architectural evolution of an early nineteenth-century plantation house [ca. 1835] with alterations in the late nineteenth [ca. 1885] and early twentieth [ca. 1910] centuries.

The first house on this site, on what has historically been known as the Old Georgetown Road, was built ca. 1771 by the Dewitt family; the plantation and house were sold in 1821 to Richard Brockinton, a planter and former state representative, by Harris Dewitt and Nathaniel S. McCall. The original house at Roseville was described in 1831 by Anna Jane White, niece of Richard and Mary Brockinton, as "a large two-story house with a gallery in front and at the sides; with a great many trees and flowers, and an avenue in front." When the house burned soon afterwards, probably in late 1831 or early 1832, everything was destroyed except elements of the foundation.

The present Roseville Plantation house, originally built of logs, was completed ca. 1835 for the Brockintons. Richard Brockinton died between 1840 and 1843, and his widow Mary Hart Brockinton lived there until her death between 1851 and 1853. In 1850 the 1200-acre plantation, with more than 100 slaves, produced 173 400-pound bales of cotton and 4500 pounds of rice along with the typical subsistence crops: 6500 bushels of Indian corn, 500 bushels of peas and beans, and 250 bushels of sweet potatoes.

After Mary Brockinton's death Roseville passed to her nephew Peter Samuel Bacot (1810-1864), who had married her niece Anna Jane White in 1831 and had been living at Roseville with his family for some time, perhaps as early as 1843, after his uncle Richard's death. Anna White Bacot died in 1847 and Bacot continued to plant cotton at Roseville until his death from yellow fever there in late 1864. Bacot's estate, including Roseville, was at first equally divided among his six children, though by 1870 his son Peter Brockinton Bacot (1838-1924) owned four-sixths of Roseville.

Ada White Bacot Clarke (1832-1911), Peter Samuel Bacot's eldest child, had served as a Confederate nurse in Virginia from late 1861 through early 1863 and was already twice widowed and mother of an infant son when her father died. Her first husband Thomas Wainwright Bacot, Jr., a planter at nearby Arnmore Plantation, was murdered by his overseer in 1856, and her second husband, 1st Lt. Thomas A.G. Clarke, a Confederate officer in the Hampton Legion (Infantry), was killed in action in Tennessee in January 1864, barely two months after they were married in South Carolina. Ada Bacot Clarke married once again in 1867, this time to Thomas Clarke's brother James E.H. Clarke; this third marriage lasted until James's death in 1894. Ada and James Clarke, who lived in Charleston for ten years after their

¹Anna J. White to Mrs. Olive Shaw, 11 September 1831, Bacot File, Darlington Historical Commission, Darlington, S.C.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

wedding, returned to Darlington County in 1877 and settled at Roseville to manage the plantation. In 1904 Thomas Alfred Clarke (1864-1909), son of Ada Bacot Clarke and Thomas A.G. Clarke, went into business with J.W. McCown and incorporated the McCown and Clarke Company, described as "Planters, Stock Raisers, and Merchants." McCown and Clarke, which went out of business in 1948, operated not only farms growing cotton and later tobacco but also operated its own mercantile store, cotton gin, lumber mill, grist mill, and machine shop.

The house at Roseville Plantation was significantly altered twice during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: first ca. 1885 by Thomas Alfred Clarke, who replaced portions of the hand-hewn log construction with balloon-frame construction, and then ca. 1910 by James Henry Clarke, son of Ada Bacot Clarke and James E.H. Clarke and half-brother of Thomas A. Clarke, who remodeled the roof and porches. It remained in the hands of the Clarke family until 1948, when the last of the McCown and Clarke Company's holdings were sold.²

²Anna J. White to Mrs. Olive Shaw, 11 September 1831, Bacot File, Darlington County Historical Commission, Darlington, S.C., hereafter referred to as Bacot File; John A. Shaw to Peter Samuel Bacot, 26 June 1832, Peter S. Bacot Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., hereafter referred to as Peter Bacot Papers; Thomas E. McIver to Peter Samuel Bacot, 8 August 1834, Peter Bacot Papers; Will of Richard Brockinton, recorded 18 October 1843, Darlington County Historical Commission; Will of Mary Hart Brockinton, recorded 1851, Darlington County Historical Commission; 1850 Agricultural Schedules, United States Census, Darlington District, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Jean V. Berlin, ed., A Confederate Nurse: The Diary of Ada W. Bacot, 1860-1863, Women's Letters and Diaries of the Nineteenth-Century South (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1994), pp. 1-15, 181-85; Marriage Settlement of Ada Bacot Clarke and James E.H. Clarke, 21 February 1867, Ada W. Bacot File, Darlington County Historical Commission; Clarke Family Bible, private collection of Lillian Clarke James, granddaughter of Ada White Bacot Clarke; Darlington County Deed Books, Book AA, Page 181; Book A-2, Page 291; Book AA, Page 293; Secretary of State of South Carolina, Dead Domestic Corporations, File # 3208, McCown-Clarke Company, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

NFS Form 10-900-4 (8-96)

OME No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	8	Page	Roseville Plantation
			name of property Florence County, South Carolina
			county and State

Statement of Signficance

Roseville Plantation, located on Williston Road and within sight of Interstate 95 in northern Florence County, contains an excellent and substantial postbellum farmhouse constructed on the site of a late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century antebellum plantation. Built ca. 1885 on the foundations and with much of the heavy timber frame structure of the ca. 1835 plantation house, Roseville stands today as physical evidence of the revival and renewed prosperity of a southern family in the post-Civil War period. The house again underwent renovations with additions and minor changes about 1910. It evolved into an expansive farmhouse with an unusually broad wraparound veranda. While its primary significance is its architecture, it is locally important for its association with the Brockinton, Bacot, and Clarke families.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 10

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

Interviews

Anita Curl, Interview with Robert Manderville Rogers, Florence, S.C., 17 March 1997

Anita Curl, Interview with F. Bacot Rogers, Florence, S.C., 18 March 1997

Clarke Family Bible, private collection of Lillian Clarke James, granddaughter of Ada White Bacot Clarke, Florence, S.C.

Darlington County Historical Commission, Darlington, S.C.
Ada White Bacot File
Peter Samuel Bacot File

Register of Mesne Conveyance, Darlington County Courthouse, Darlington, S.C.

Darlington County Deed Books

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
United States Census, 1850 Agricultural Schedules, Darlington District
Secretary of State of South Carolina
Dead Domestic Corporation Charters

South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.
Ada White Bacot Papers
Peter Samuel Bacot Papers

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Jean V. Berlin, ed., <u>A Confederate Nurse: The Diary of Ada W. Bacot,</u>

1860-1863, Women's Letters and Diaries of the Nineteenth-Century
South. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1994.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 11

Roseville Plantation
name of property
Florence County, South Carolina
county and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying Florence County Compiled Map, based on a survey recorded in Plat Book 24, Page 410, and drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic house, garage, and avenue.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 12 Roseville Plantation

name of property

Florence County, South Carolina

county and State

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

Name of Property:

Roseville Plantation

Location of Property:

3636 Williston Road (Old Georgetown Road),

Florence vicinity,

Florence County, South Carolina

Location of Original

Negatives:

S.C. Department of Archives & History,

Columbia, S.C.

1. View: Oak Avenue, looking toward House

Photographer: Robbie Crowley

Date: 19 March 1997

2. View: Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

3. View: Facade left oblique

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

4. View: Facade right oblique

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

5. View: Facade detail

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

6. View: Second-story porch

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

7. View: Left elevation porch

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

8. View: Right rear elevation porch

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

9. View: Rear elevation

Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Date: 13 May 1997

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 13 Roseville Plantation name of property
Florence County, South Carolina county and State

- 10. View: Right elevation Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History Date: 13 May 1997
- 11. View: Second-story right rear elevation porch Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History Date: 13 May 1997
- 12. View: First-story entrance hall Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History Date: 13 May 1997
- 13. View: First-story stairhall Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History Date: 13 May 1997
- 14. View: Dining Room
 Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History
 Date: 13 May 1997
- 15. View: Dining Room Fireplace Photographer: Robbie Crowley Date: 19 March 1997
- 16. View: Dining Room China Cabinet Photographer: Robbie Crowley Date: 19 March 1997
- 17. View: Parlor Fireplace
 Photographer: Robbie Crowley
 Date: 19 March 1997
- 18. View: Bedroom Mantel
 Photographer: Robbie Crowley
 Date: 19 March 1997
- 19. View: Second-story stairhall Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives & History Date: 13 May 1997
- 20. View: Garage, Facade right oblique Photographer: Carl Tucker Date: June 1996
- 21. View: Garage
 Photographer: Carl Tucker
 Date: June 1996

Wer/Client

Operty Address R+ 1, Boy 484

City Floreruc County State S.C. Zip Code

Lender



