NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Keithfield Plantation

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number NE of Georgetown off County Road 52 [ ] not for publication

city, town Georgetown [X] vicinity

state South Carolina code 045 county Georgetown code 043 zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[ ] building(s)	1	buildings
[ ] public-local	[X] district	1	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	3	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		objects
	[ ] object	5	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Georgetown County Rice Culture, c. 1750 - c. 1910

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Mary Watson Edmonds 8/11/88
Signature of certifying official Date

for George L. Vogt, State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[X] 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:)

Ray Schlagel 10/3/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling	Agriculture/Subsistence; storage
Agriculture/Subsistence; agricultural field; irrigation facility	Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Metal
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The single pen slave cabin conforms to the general description under property type "Resources Associated With Plantation Community Life" and property subtype "Slave Cabins."

The agricultural features, including ricefields, canals, dikes, and trunks, conform to the general description under the property type "Agricultural Features Associated With Rice Cultivation." The features at Keithfield are particularly intact, the fields, canals (including the remnants of a brick-lined canal), dikes, and trunks having been maintained in the same locations since the antebellum period.

☐ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

[X] nationally [ ] statewide [ ] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria [X] A [ ] B [X] C [ ] D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) [ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D [ ] E [ ] F [ ] G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	c. 1750 - c. 1910	1853
Social History		1866
Ethnic Heritage/Black		1906
Agriculture		

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The slave cabin (c. 1830) is significant as one of the few known extant slave cabins in Georgetown County; the agricultural features are significant as exceptionally intact examples of historic ricefields; both are significant for their association with Keithfield, which was one of several productive rice plantations on the Black River. It was named for John Keith, one of its early owners. Keith served in the South Carolina Senate and as a militia officer in the War of 1812. Keithfield eventually passed into the hands of James Heyward Trapier, who bought it in 1853. Trapier was a West Point graduate who had resigned from the United States Army five years before he acquired Keithfield to plant rice there and at Windsor, also on the Black River. In 1860 the plantation produced 315,000 pounds of rice with 81 slaves. It also ran a steam-powered pounding mill which pounded 160,000 bushels of rough rice and produced 8000 barrels of clean rice. At the outbreak of the Civil War Trapier helped develop the defenses of Charleston Harbor, and for this service was promoted to brigadier general in the Confederate States Army in October 1861. After service in Florida and Mississippi he returned to Georgetown as commander of the Military District of Georgetown and remained there for the remainder of the war. After Trapier's death in December 1865 Keithfield was held by his estate. One of the most serious of the postwar uprisings led by freedmen on Georgetown County rice plantations occurred there in the spring of 1866. The freedmen left the ricefields, refused to work, and threatened the plantation manager with axes, hoes, and sticks, pelting him with bricks and rocks. They finally forced him to jump in the Black River and swim to the other side. John P. Hazzard was perhaps the most significant postwar owner of Keithfield; he planted rice there from his acquisition of the plantation in 1885 until a series of storms forced him to stop growing it commercially in 1906. Rice was planted at Keithfield, by blacks renting portions of the plantation from Hazzard and selling their rice to merchants in Georgetown, until c. 1920. The original main house burned in the mid-twentieth century.(1)

[X] See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

☐ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:
S.C. Department of Archives & History
Columbia, SC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 264.8 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	663 620	3702060
B	17	664 180	3700500
C	17	663 880	3700060
D	17	662 720	3701260

E 17/662720/3701880

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Georgetown County Tax Map, District 3, Map 483, Parcel 1, drawn at a scale of 1"=1000'.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the slave cabin and agricultural features such as ricefields, dikes, and trunks, which are exceptionally intact examples of agricultural features illustrating the rice culture of Georgetown County.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power, National Register Historian; Sherry Piland, Architectural Historian
organization S.C. Department of Archives and History date 15 September 1987
street & number P.O. Box 11669 telephone (803) 734-8608
city or town Columbia state South Carolina zip code 29201

NOTES

(1) Alberta Morel Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations (Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1955; Fifth Edition, 1970), pp. 94-96; George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), pp. 279, 433; N. Louise Bailey, Mary L. Morgan, and Carolyn R. Taylor, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate 1776-1985: Volume II: Hines-Singleton (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), pp. 854-55; Agricultural, Slave, and Industry Schedules, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Georgetown County; Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders (Baton Rouge; Louisiana State University Press, 1959; 1975 Printing), pp. 309-310; Abraham Pyatt and Joseph Arthur Richardson, Affadavits Concerning Keithfield Plantation, 25 June 1970, in possession of Louis H. Hutto, Jr., Georgetown, South Carolina; Interview with Ernest Pyatt, Caretaker, Keithfield Plantation, Georgetown, South Carolina, 30 July 1987.

F 17 663140 370220

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

Name of property: Keithfield Plantation
(Georgetown County Rice Culture, c. 1750 - c. 1910
Multiple Property Submission)
Location of property: Georgetown County, South Carolina
Photographer: Staff, South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Location of negative: South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Date: August 1987

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Slave house. Main (west) facade on left; south facade on right. View looking northeast.

2. Slave house. North facade on left; main (west) facade on right. View looking southeast.

3. View of typical ricefield and canal.