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

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 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 Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number NE of Georgetown on the Pee Dee & Waccamaw Rivers [ ] not for publication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)	18	41	buildings
[ ] public-local	[X] district	17		sites
[X] public-State	[ ] site	34		structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	69	41	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 8

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:)

Amy 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)
Agriculture/Subsistence; Agricultural field; Processing; Irrigation facility	Vacant/Not in use
Domestic/Single Dwelling	Domestic/Single Dwelling; 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; Wood
other Wood; Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District includes historic resources associated with twelve rice plantations located on the Pee Dee River and five plantations located on the Waccamaw River, northeast of the city of Georgetown. These plantations - Hasty Point, Breakwater, Belle Rive, Exchange, Rosebank, Chicora Wood, Guendalos, Enfield, Birdfield, Arundel, Springfield, and Dirleton, traveling north to south down the Pee Dee River; and Turkey Hill, Oatland, Willbrook, Litchfield, and Waverly, traveling north to south down the Waccamaw River - cultivated rice in the marsh area between the Pee Dee River and Thoroughfare Creek or between the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers.

This district includes four plantation houses (at Exchange, Rosebank, Chicora Wood, and Dirleton); two rice barns (at Hasty Point and Exchange); collections of plantation outbuildings (at Chicora Wood and Arundel); a rice mill and chimney (at Chicora Wood); and historic ricefields with canals, dikes, and trunks. Although Chicora Wood is included in this district, it was individually listed in the National Register on 11 April 1973.

The plantation houses within this district conform to the general description of the property type "Resources Associated With Plantation Community Life" and property subtype "Plantation House." All are frame structures with a central-hall plan, sited on the west bank of the Pee Dee River. The houses at Exchange, Rosebank and Dirleton are sited to face the river; the house at Chicora Wood is sited to face obliquely to the river. The rice barns, rice mill, and rice mill chimney conform to the general description of the property type "Rice Processing Facilities" and property subtypes "Rice Barns" and "Rice Mills and Rice Mill Chimneys."

Contributing buildings in the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District include:

1. Hasty Point Rice Barn

2. Exchange Plantation: The main house has a large twentieth century addition. The placement of this addition at the rear of the house, with a connector wing, does not impair the registration of this building. This plantation complex includes a rice barn.

[X] 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 [X] 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. 1815 - c. 1910	
Social History		
Agriculture		
Industry		
Engineering		
Ethnic Heritage/Black		

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
Allston, Robert F. W.

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District includes extant buildings, structures, and ricefields associated with twelve rice plantations located along the Pee Dee River and five rice plantations located along the Waccamaw River. These plantations were part of a large rice culture in the county which flourished from c. 1750 to c. 1910. This rice culture produced most of the rice grown in South Carolina during that period when the colony, and later, the state, was the leader in rice production in America.

This district is significant as an intact collection of buildings, structures, and ricefields possessing particular integrity of setting.

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District includes buildings associated with six rice plantations:

1. Hasty Point Rice Barn (c. 1840-c. 1850): Hasty Point was known by that name as early as 1760, when the plantation was offered for sale. It became another of the holdings of Davison McDowell, and was eventually sold to Francis Weston. Weston, who also owned Exchange and Breakwater plantations at one time, produced some 600,000 pounds of rice with 225 slaves at Hasty Point and Breakwater in 1850. In 1870 a steam-powered pounding mill there produced 12,000 pounds of clean rice. Weston lived at Hasty Point until his death in 1890. The original main house there was torn down before 1927.(1)

2. Exchange Plantation (c. 1820-c. 1850): Called Asylum when Davison McDowell acquired it in 1819, Exchange passed through a succession of hands before the Civil War, most notably Dr. Paul Weston, Francis Weston, Cleland Kinloch Huger, and Robert F.W. Allston. It is probably from these transactions that Exchange

[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 # SC-477, 482, 482 A-F
- ☐ 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 5100 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	671320	3713660
B	17	672940	3707920
C	17	670800	3703440
D	17	668620	3702960

E 17 667760 3705540

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S Topographic Maps, Plantersville, S.C., and Waverly Mills, S.C., Quadrangles, drawn at a scale of 1:24000.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes plantation houses, rice barns, outbuildings, a rice mill and chimney, and historic ricefields with canals, dikes, and trunks. The agricultural features are exceptionally intact and possess particular integrity of setting, and serve to illustrate 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 29211

3. Rosebank Plantation House: This house still retains its integrity of plan, siting, and materials, even though the porch is in disrepair and plaster and lathing have been removed from the interior walls.

4. Chicora Wood Plantation: Listed in the National Register 11 April 1973

5. Arundel Plantation: Although the main house and the overseer's house at Arundel are noncontributing due to major alterations, the collection of plantation outbuildings and a unique slave cabin illustrate a significant plantation complex. The significant outbuildings include a commissary (or ration house), a smokehouse, a gatehouse, and a watchman's camp. These structures and the slave cabin are in their original locations. The slave cabin was one of approximately twelve cabins situated in a semicircle around the overseer's house. The gatehouse is located at the main entrance, which leads down an oak-lined drive to the main house. The smokehouse is located near the main house, as are the commissary and watchman's camp. The watchman's camp is directly across from the commissary. A watchman was stationed in this small building to prevent the unauthorized appropriation of food from the commissary or nearby barns. Both the smokehouse and slave cabin at Arundel are unique in their use of Gothic design elements. It is unusual to find these sophisticated stylistic features overlaid onto buildings which had such strictly functional usage. Both these structures have pointed arch door and/or window openings and decorative bargeboards.

6. Dirleton Plantation House: This house still retains its integrity of plan, materials, and siting, although some changes have occurred to the house. The main house at Dirleton is unique among surviving Georgetown County rice plantations, with its porch extending around the circumference of the house except where it is now enclosed at the northwest and southwest corners. Two gabled dormers were added to the east roof slope (the river facade) early in the twentieth century. Each dormer is fenestrated with double windows which were originally surmounted by a fanlight. The double windows are nine-over-nine with uneven-sized lights. The fanlights have been recently replaced with single fixed panes. Unusual windows in the gable

ends match the dormer windows. Here, however, the fanlights are intact. Quarter-round windows flank these windows and an oculus vent is located in each gable peak. An elevator was placed in the stairhall of the house after 1945, but its installation did not change the historic stair. The first floor has fourteen-foot ceilings and marble mantels. Pocket doors are located between the adjoining rooms on each side of the central hall.

The ricefields with canals, dikes, and trunks all conform to the general description of property types discussed in Section F. Eleven of these plantations - Breakwater, Belle Rive, Guendalos, Enfield, Birdfield, and Springfield on the Pee Dee River; and Turkey Hill, Oatland, Willbrook, Litchfield, and Waverly on the Waccamaw River have no extant historic buildings but are represented in the district by portions of their historic ricefields. These ricefields, some 3900 acres, constitute 76% of the acreage in the historic district.

Contributing ricefields in the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District include agricultural features associated with seventeen rice plantations:

On the Pee Dee River, ricefields east to the Waccamaw River, north to south:

1. Hasty Point
2. Breakwater
3. Belle Rive
4. Exchange
5. Rosebank
6. Chicora Wood
7. Guendalos
8. Enfield
9. Birdfield
10. Arundel
11. Springfield
12. Dirleton

On the Waccamaw River, ricefields west to the Pee Dee River, north to south:

1. Turkey Hill
2. Oatland

3. Willbrook
4. Litchfield
5. Waverly

Noncontributing buildings in the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District include:

1. Hasty Point - main house, garage, and eight outbuildings
2. Breakwater - two outbuildings
3. Belle Rive - one outbuilding
4. Exchange - caretaker's house, garage, and four outbuildings
5. Rosebank - three outbuildings
6. Chicora Wood - five outbuildings
7. Arundel - tenant house, eight outbuildings
8. Springfield - two outbuildings
9. Dirleton - four outbuildings

received its name. The main house was probably built c. 1820 early in McDowell's ownership. Huger produced 180,000 pounds of rice with 64 slaves at Exchange in 1850. Allston, who sold the plantation to Huger in 1846, bought it back from him for $25,000 in 1853 and held it at his death in 1864.(2)

3. Rosebank Plantation House (c. 1820): Rosebank was originally the southern part of Asylum plantation, later called Exchange, which was acquired by Davison McDowell in 1819. The main house at Rosebank was built during McDowell's ownership. McDowell sold the plantation to John Coachman, who planted there until his death in 1847. Three years later Coachman's son Benjamin, with Donald McKay, produced 240,000 pounds of rice at Rosebank. In 1851 Coachman sold it for $23,100 to Robert F.W. Allston, who preferred to call it Ditchford or Ditchfield and planted there until his death in 1864.(3)

4. Chicora Wood Plantation (c. 1815): Originally called Matanzas, this plantation was renamed Chicora Wood by the wife of the owner, Robert F.W. Allston. Allston, who served in the South Carolina Senate for 24 years and as the governor of South Carolina from 1856 to 1858, was one of the wealthiest and most successful rice planters in in the state. Among his other holdings at one time or another were Waverly, Waterford, Exchange, Rosebank, Guendalos, Pipe Down, and Nightingale Hall. In 1850 Chicora Wood produced 840,000 pounds of rice with 401 slaves.(4)

5. Arundel Plantation (c. 1841-1850): Arundel, once owned by John Julius Pringle, was owned by Dr. William Allston when the original main house burned c. 1841. About that time Allston sold the to Frederick Shaffer, who built the extant plantation complex and began work on a new main house. The plantation produced 270.000 pounds of rice with 97 slaves in 1850. At Shaffer's death in 1859 Arundel was appraised at $58,000, including 106 slaves. Though the main house was unfinished and unoccupied until 1897, Arundel was an excellent example of a rice plantation in operation under absentee ownership throughout the antebellum period.(5)

6. Dirleton Plantation House (1859): This plantation, originally called Richfield, was one of the plantations owned by Dr. Edward Thomas Heriot. After Heriot died in 1854 the property at Dirleton, excluding real estate, was appraised at $74,500, including 127

slaves. In 1859 Heriot's heirs gave the plantation to his son-in-law, Dr. James Ritchie Sparkman, in exchange for Birdfield. Sparkman built the main house at Dirleton that year and owned the plantation until his death in 1897. In 1860 the plantation produced some 450,000 pounds of rice. The last private owner was Thomas G. Samworth, publisher and sportsman, who acquired it in 1945. Samworth willed Dirleton to the state of South Carolina and the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department now operates it as a wildlife refuge and game management area.(6)

NOTES

(1) Alberta Morel Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations (Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1955; Fifth Edition, 1970), pp. 129-32; George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), pp. 273-74; Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County; Industry Schedules, Ninth Census of the United States (1870), Georgetown County.

(2) Lachicotte, pp. 126-28; Rogers, pp. 274-75; Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County; J. Harold Easterby, Editor, The South Carolina Rice Plantation As Revealed in the Papers of Robert F.W. Allston (Chicago: University of Chicago Press for the American Historical Association, 1945), pp. 21-22, 43.

(3) Lachicotte, p. 123, 126, 128; Rogers, pp. 275-76; Easterby, pp. 21-22; Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County; Account Book, 1811-1837, Davison McDowell Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

(4) Lachicotte, pp. 119-125; Rogers, p. 276; Easterby, pp. 11-23; N. Louise Bailey, Mary L. Morgan, and Carolyn R. Taylor, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate 1776-1985: Volume I: Abbott-Hill (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), pp. 51-55; Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County.

(5) Lachicotte, pp. 109-13; Rogers, pp. 277; Alexander M. Quattlebaum, "Arundel Plantation: 200 Years of Identity," unpublished typescript, National Register Office files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia; Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County; Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate of Frederick Shaffer, 14 July 1859, in Memorandum Book, 1846-1859, James Ritchie Sparkman Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia; Interview with Lucile C. Quattlebaum, Arundel Plantation, Georgetown, South Carolina, 30 July 1987.

(6) Lachicotte, pp. 105-08; Rogers, pp. 277; Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate of Edward Thomas Heriot, 29 December 1854, in Dirleton Plantation Book, 1853-1859, Sparkman Papers; Agricultural Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown County; Interview with Jim Lee, Dirleton Plantation, Thomas G. Samworth Game Management Area, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Georgetown, South Carolina, 30 July 1987.

F 17 667900 3712840

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

Name of property: Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District (Georgetown County Rice Culture, c1750-c1910 multiple property listing)
Location of property: Georgetown County, South Carolina
Photographer: South Carolina Department of Archives and History Staff
Location of negative: South Carolina Department of Archives and History

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Hasty Point Rice Barn
June 1978 (field checked August 1987)
East (river) facade on left; north facade on right.
View looking southwest.

2. Hasty Point Rice Barn
June 1978 (field checked August 1987)
South facade, view looking northeast.

3. Exchange Plantation House
November 1978 (field checked August 1987)
East (river) facade, view looking west.

4. Exchange Plantation House
August 1987
South facade on left; east (river) facade on right.
View looking northwest.

5. Exchange Plantation House
November 1978 (field checked August 1987)
South facade, showing rear addition.
View looking north.

6. Exchange Plantation Rice Barn
August 1987
West facade, view looking northeast.

7. Rosebank Plantation House
August 1987
West facade, view looking northeast.

8. Rosebank Plantation House
August 1987
West (rear) facade on left, south facade on right.
View looking northeast.

9. Arundel Plantation Slave Cabin
August 1987
West facade on left, south (main) facade on right.
View looking northeast.

10. Arundel Plantation Commissary
August 1987
East facade on left, north (main) facade on right.
View looking southwest.

11. Arundel Plantation Smokehouse
August 1987
South (main) facade, view looking northwest.

12. Arundel Plantation Smokehouse
August 1987
West facade; view looking east.

13. Arundel Plantation Gatehouse
August 1987
South (main) facade on left, east facade on right.
View looking northwest.

14. Arundel Plantation Watchman's Camp
August 1987
South (main) facade; view looking north.

15. Dirleton Plantation House
August 1987
East (main) facade, facing river, on right; south facade on left.
View looking northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District
(Georgetown County Rice Culture c. 1750-1910 MPS)
Georgetown County, SOUTH CAROLINA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL
(Exchange Plantation Rice Barn)

for Keeper Hilary Lyon 12/26/89