

**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 Derham, John P., House

other names/site number Loughrea Plantation

2. Location

street & number 1076 Green Sea Road not for publication

city or town Green Sea vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Horry code 51 zip code 29545

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

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 _____

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 the Keeper

Date of Action

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
8	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Victorian Eclectic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

roof ASPHALT

walls WOOD: weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.
- X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X 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.)

Property is:

- 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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1900-1947

Significant Dates

1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Derham, John Pickens

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 8.06 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	686707	3777573	3	17	686611	3777530
2	17	686697	3777523	4	17	686628	3777602

See continuation sheet.

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 Jennifer B. Langdale

organization New South Associates date July 1, 2005

street & number 4316 NW 58th Avenue telephone (352) 371-9050

city or town Gainesville state Fla. zip code 32653

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 Garry C. and Denise C. Floyd

street & number 1076 Green Sea Road telephone 843-756-0192

city or town Green Sea state SC zip code 29545

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.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Situated on 42.6 acres of farmland [of which only 8.06 acres are being included in this nomination], the John P. Derham House property consists of the main dwelling, a servant's quarters, storage building, a barn, tobacco packhouse, washhouse, privy, garage, and pump house. These buildings are clustered together approximately 100 feet east of South Carolina Highway 410 in the small, rural community of Green Sea. To the north of the complex is a pecan orchard, to the east are plowed fields and to the south is a large pond. The edges of the property are delineated by stands of timber.

1). Dwelling House (Contributing), 1900: Built in 1900 by John P. Derham, the Folk Victorian, frame dwelling house is clad with plain weatherboards. It is L-shaped with a massed interior plan and a cross gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The central core of the house is one-and-one-half stories while the rear kitchen ell is one-story. It is set on brick piers, which have been infilled to create a continuous brick foundation. The five-bay, symmetrical façade has a central door and four jib windows. The house roughly measures 51' x 61'.

The façade features a hip roof Carolina porch, or a porch with posts or columns that extend from the ceiling to the ground rather than to the porch floor. The porch spans all five bays, but not the entire façade and is supported by plain square posts that are set on low brick piers. A turned balustrade surrounds the porch deck. It is accessed by brick steps and an iron railing that were added around 1960. The previous steps were wooden.

The jib windows on the façade consist of two sashes of four lights each. They are flanked by wooden shutters. Because the porch roof cuts across the top of the outer windows, weatherboards cover about half of the uppermost panes. The full-size sash is, however, still visible from the interior. Other original windows in the house are two-over-two double hung sash. The central front door is Eastlake in style with two arched lights over two panels. In the center is a brass, turn bell. Above the door is a two-light transom.

There is a large, central, gable centered above the porch forming the half-story. The gable contains a single, two-over-two sash window with vertical panes. This gable is repeated at the rear of the house, but it contains a set of double, one-over-one sash, replacement windows and a louvered, rectangular vent.

There are three interior, brick chimneys with corbelled stacks that pierce the lateral gable on the façade. Two other chimneys are located in the kitchen/dining ell.

The north elevation has a three-bay, asymmetrical arrangement with a double window set near the east corner and a single window at the opposite corner. The south elevation is symmetrical with a window flanking an added hip roof bathroom, which projects from the outer wall.

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The side elevations have return boxed cornices and their half-stories each contain a set of triple windows along with a rectangular, louvered vent above them in the gable apex. The window surrounds cut into the frieze suggesting that the outer two windows were added later. The central window on the north elevation is two-over-two vertical sash while the others are one-over-one replacements, which further supports this idea.

The kitchen and dining ell has a bay window on the north elevation and two chimneys: an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation and an interior, concrete block flue.

The rear of the kitchen ell features return cornices and a diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the gable. There is an enclosed porch along with an added door with sidelights on this elevation.

An enclosed Carolina porch wraps around the rear of the central core of the house to the south side of the kitchen ell. The original square porch supports still remain, but the entry steps were replaced and reoriented to the junction of the house core and the kitchen ell in the 1960s. They are identical to the front porch and constructed of brick with an iron railing. Above the steps is an entry gable added by the current owner in the 1990s. It shelters a replacement half-glass door. There were originally two sets of steps onto the back porch. One was located off the southeast corner of the central core of the house and the other was set at the opposite end of the porch on the southeast corner of the kitchen.¹ The rear porch was enclosed in the 1960s with jalousie windows. The present owner replaced them with current sash windows in the 1990s.

At the base of two of the porch posts are shallow rain basins constructed of concrete and brick measuring roughly five feet in diameter. They were designed to direct water away from the house through a drain at their base, which empties to a point several feet southeast of the house.

The core of the house has six rooms on the first floor with three across the front of the house and three across the rear. The rooms on the façade are roughly the same size and include a central entry hallway or foyer, a former parlor (now a study) on the north side and a bedroom to the south. Behind these rooms is a family room on the north side, a dining room in the center and another former bedroom on the south end of the house. With three interior chimneys, each room has a fireplace. A small bathroom was added on the southern wall of the house in the 1930s.

The kitchen ell originally contained two main rooms, a dining space and the kitchen itself along with a pantry. The enclosure of the back porch has created a foyer as well as an additional dining area.

¹ Letter from Col. John S. Mace to Garry Floyd, n.d., in possession of Garry Floyd, Green Sea, South Carolina.

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An open stringer staircase set against the northern interior wall of the dining room accesses the half-story. It has a quarter turn and features a turned newel post and balustrade identical to that on the front porch. The half-story essentially has central hall plan with the rear of the hall converted into a bathroom. There is a single bedroom on either side of the hall, although originally there were two rooms on the south side. A fire in 1989 destroyed much of the woodwork on this floor, but an original mantel survives in the north room.

Original baseboards and heart pine floors remain in all of the first floor rooms. The rooms on the south side of the house also contain wainscoting below the low chair rail. Four of the rooms on the first floor have original mantels. The piece in the front hall is the most ornate with an overmantel mirror with Tuscan columns and a surround constructed of narrow bricks. The other mantels are simpler with fluted pilasters as the primary ornamentation. Interior doors are four-paneled. Those that open onto the front hall have two-light transoms.

Additional 1990s changes to the interior space include the replacement of the mantels in the southern rear room and the dining room and the removal of the wall between the main house and kitchen ell. An archway was installed in its place. The kitchen was modernized and the bathroom on the second level was enlarged. Another opening was added into the dining room on the opposite side of the fireplace.

Changes to the exterior of the main house include the enclosure of the rear porch (c. 1960); replacement of the front and rear porch steps (c. 1960); the addition of windows in the north and south elevations of the half-story (c. 1930); the addition of the bathroom on the south elevation (c. 1930); and the replacement of some windows in the half-story (c. 1990).

These changes are relatively minor as the house retains its original floor plan, most of its interior woodwork, and the majority of the windows as well as key features such as fenestration, porch details, and construction materials.

2). Servant's Quarters (Contributing), c. 1855: This one-story, front gable, frame building pre-dates the main dwelling house and was reputedly moved to this site from John P. Derham's father's adjacent farm. The interior ceiling beams are hand hewn, which suggests an antebellum construction date. If the date of construction is correct, this building was possibly used as a slave quarters. At least one local resident, however, remembers this building serving as a smokehouse prior to its conversion to a servant's quarters.² There is no evidence of smoke damage or salt

² Mace to Floyd.

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residue, but the interior has been whitewashed. Whatever the case, this structure was used as the residence for the cook during at least part, if not all, of John Derham's tenure in the house.

It has a cantilevered overhang on the main façade and the roof is composed of seam metal. The building measures 12'3" x 14'3". Constructed of board and battens, it is set on a brick foundation. Its only bay on the façade is a plank door. On the west side elevation are two window openings, which contain fixed, six-light replacement windows. There is also an exterior brick chimney on this elevation that once serviced a wood stove. The interior has narrow, beaded board walls and a flushboard ceiling. A service bell near the upper corner of the building adjacent to the door confirms that this was indeed a servant's quarters. The building is located off the northeast corner of the house.

3). Smokehouse and Storage Building (Contributing), c. 1920: This building is frame with a gable, seam metal roof. It was constructed in two sections. The west side is clad with weatherboards and has a poured concrete foundation. There is a single door on the south elevation, but there are no other openings in this section of the building. The interior has a concrete floor, unfinished walls, and exposed roofing rafters. Additional crossbeams in the ceiling contain nails used to hang various items. This suggests that this section of the structure may have been a smokehouse, although there is no evidence of a fire pit, smoke damage, or salt residue. The battens covering the cracks between the flushboards of the east side of the structure, however, do indicate this usage. It may have also been simply a storage area for foodstuffs or animal feed and the concrete floor and sealed construction discouraged vermin.

The eastern section of the building is cruder and was used as an animal shelter. It is constructed of flushboards with a brick foundation. Parts of the wall materials have been removed at the rear of the building, but the balloon-framing members remain. There is one door on the south elevation. The interior is unfinished with a dirt floor. It seems likely that this section was added later, although both parts of the building date to the early twentieth century.

The entire structure is 28'3" x 12'3" and linked to the adjacent servant's quarters by a low brick wall in which coal was once stored.

4). Barn (Contributing), c. 1920: Measuring 60'5" x 34'3", this is a massive, traverse crib barn used for storage and livestock. It has a front gable, asphalt-shingled roof and is set on a continuous brick foundation. The majority of the building is clad with drop siding, although the present owner replaced the cladding on the south elevation with weatherboards. The main or west façade has two six-over-six sash windows on the second level and a plank hayloft door in the gable apex. On the north elevation are four, rectangular window openings with no glass on the first level and corresponding two-light, pivoted windows on the second. The south elevation

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contains the same four windows on the upper floor and wide plank doors on the first, which allowed the livestock access to an adjacent fenced pen. The placement of these doors, however, was altered somewhat when the weatherboards were added.

The interior consists of a central, through passage with multiple cribs on each side. Cribs on the right or south side of the building were used as livestock stalls while those on the left were storage rooms. There is a brick and concrete trough set in the wall of the left side of the passageway. The interior walls are sheathed with drop siding except along the livestock stalls, which have open horizontal slats.

5.) Tobacco Packhouse (Contributing), c. 1920: The present owner, Garry Floyd, moved the 40'3" x 20'1" tobacco packhouse to this site in the 1990s. The packhouse originally sat on land owned by John P. Derham, but when his land was divided upon his death in 1947, his daughter Annie Marshall Derham Cato, inherited the parcel. The building eventually fell into disrepair. To save it, Floyd moved the structure and restored it.

This building is two-stories with a central through passage. It rests on brick piers and has a lateral gable, seam metal roof. The entire structure is sheathed with drop siding. On the side elevations, there are two six-over-six sash replacement windows on each floor. The original windows were of a similar style. There is one pen on each side of the central passage secured with plank doors. The second floor is accessed through another plank door on the south side of the passage, which opens to a straight staircase. There is also an opening in the ceiling of the passage where tobacco was passed from the wagon below to storage area on the second floor. This level consists of one large room with a low ceiling.

Used as a storage or packhouse for tobacco after it was cured, but before it was sent to market, this building is significant because it is the only structure remaining on this property that directly relates to Derham's tobacco cultivation. While tobacco curing barns are a relatively common site in this area, a packhouse is rarer. When it was not being used for tobacco, it served as a storage building for other farm products. Although it has been moved to this site, it is in keeping with the design and scale of the other outbuildings on the farm and is set adjacent to the main barn. The two buildings form the eastern border of the yard.

6.) Wash House (Contributing), c. 1900: This frame, front gable, weatherboarded building is 12'9" x 16'4" and stands along the south side of the yard. It has a seam metal roof and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The building faces west and the main façade has only a central, plank door. There are fixed, six-light windows on the side elevations and a single shuttered window at the rear. The rear of the building also contains an exterior brick flue.

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The interior has a poured concrete floor and unfinished walls. Along the back wall and jutting into the center of the room is a low, brick oven with a large, iron basin set in the center. The oven was used for laundry as well as for other tasks such as soap making.

7). Privy (Contributing), c. 1920: This small, 4' x 4' outhouse has a shed, seam metal roof and plank siding. Situated between the washhouse and the garage, it was reputedly used for the servants and not the Derham family members.³ It has a concrete floor and one seat.

8). Garage (Contributing), c. 1930: The garage along with the privy and the wash house form the southern edge of the yard. This building faces north and is 20'1" x 30'5" with a lateral gable, seam metal roof. It is sheathed with wide drop siding and appears to have been constructed in two parts. The eastern side of the building is set on a continuous brick foundation and contains a single room used quarters for the gardener. The brick, exterior, flue is now gone, but was once located along the rear wall. There is a single six-over-six sash window on the main (north) façade and the east elevation. The latter also contains an infilled door. The interior of the room has finished walls and a concrete floor.

The western section is on poured concrete and contains two open, garage bays.

9). Pumphouse (Non-contributing), c. 1990: This small, gable roof, brick building houses two pumps for the well. It was constructed by the present owner and is not historic. It is, however, small in scale and does not detract from the historic character of the remaining buildings in the yard. It is situated to the south of the servant's quarters and storage building.

The yard and the area in front of the main house is traversed by a circular, unpaved driveway which begins at SC 410 and wraps behind the main house and continues along the north side of the building to exit back onto the road.

The land immediately surrounding the house is landscaped with a variety of ancient crepe myrtles, magnolias and pecans creating a shaded yard. There is also a large fig tree off the northeast corner of the house. To the north of the house is a large pecan orchard; to the rear of the yard are plowed fields; and to the south is a large pond excavated by the current owner. It is set some 300 feet south of the yard and is not visible from the house. The area immediately

³ Mace to Floyd.

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south of the house once contained the vegetable garden, grape arbor, and fruit orchard.
Remnants of the grape arbor still remain here.

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Statement of Significance

The John P. Derham House is historically significant for its association with politician and farmer, John P. Derham (1861-1947) who served in a number of local and statewide government positions including Horry County Senator (1892-1896) and House Representative (1907-1908) and South Carolina Comptroller General (1898-1902). He was also appointed as a charter member of the state tax commission when it was founded in 1915 and remained on that board until his death in 1947. In addition to his political service, Derham was a farmer who, along with four other neighbors, was responsible for spreading tobacco cultivation in Horry County by bringing in agricultural experts in 1889. The John P. Derham House contains a large farmhouse along with sizeable acreages of plowed fields and orchards and a substantial collection of outbuildings, including one dating to the antebellum period, that represent a typical farmstead of the early twentieth century.

Historical Background and Significance

The progenitor of the Derham family at Green Sea was Michael Derham (1779-1876) who came to New York in 1845 from Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland. While Michael and his wife, Mary Hoban (d. 1870), remained in New York, their son, Joseph Henry (1838-1882), traveled south and by 1860, he had migrated to Horry County and settled in the Green Sea area. He married Sally Enzor and their son, John Pickens, was born at Green Sea on April 10, 1861. Joseph was a farmer and a postmaster. He also established a store at Green Sea and is, in fact, consistently listed as a merchant in the census records. Charge books, letters and receipts found in the John P. Derham House show that Joseph operated a turpentine distillery, saw mill and gristmill. He eventually acquired vast acreages of pinelands near Green Sea, Little River, and Fair Bluff, North Carolina. Joseph was also the Horry County treasurer from 1868-1876 and many records, dating to the 1870s, were found in the outbuildings on the property.⁴

John P. Derham attended local schools as well as Bingham Military School in Mebane, North Carolina. This school apparently produced other noteworthy officials including South Carolina Governor John Gardiner Richards, Jr. (1864-1941).⁵ Derham took over his father's mercantile and farming enterprises upon completion of his education and after his parents moved to Fair Bluff, North Carolina located some twenty miles to the north, sometime between 1874 and 1880. He married Loula Jackson McGougan (1863-1956) on January 30, 1884. She was the daughter

⁴ Catherine H. Lewis, "John Pickens Derham," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 26 (4) (July 1992), p. 5-7; Lewis, *Horry County, South Carolina 1730-1993* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), p. 118; U.S. Census, Population Schedule, 1860, 1870, 1880.

⁵ Joseph Edward Lee, "Richards, John Gardiner," *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, available online at <<http://www.scencyclopedia.com>>.

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of Dr. John Monroe and Mary Louis Powell McGougan of Fair Bluff. They had ten children of whom eight survived to adulthood: Esther Leah (Essie) Derham (1885-1973); Loula Derham O'Dell (1886-1970); Emily Frances (Emma) Derham Mace (1889-1983); Annie Marshall Derham Cato (1891-1954); Sallie Eliza Derham (1894-1899); John Pickens Derham, Jr. (1896-1994); Joseph Henry Derham (1898-1954); Edgar McGougan Derham (1901-1993); Mary Louise Derham (1904-1907); and Flora Alice Derham Collins (b. 1906).⁶

Derham entered politics early in life being only twenty-five when he was elected to his first office as education commissioner for Horry County. Two years later in 1888, he was named county auditor and served four years. His success in that position led to his election as Horry County Senator in 1892 and again in 1894. While in the Assembly, he sat on several committees including enrolled bills, county offices and officers, charitable institutions, and roads, bridges and ferries. During his tenure as an Assemblyman, his talents came to the attention of James Norton, Comptroller General of South Carolina, an office created in 1890 to supervise the expenditure of all state funds and the collection of property taxes. In 1894 Derham was appointed chief clerk in Norton's office and the legislature named him to fulfill Norton's unexpired term on January 26, 1898. Derham was reelected to this position in a statewide election in 1898 and again in 1900. He then chose to run for a House seat and served one term for the Sixty-seventh General Assembly (1907-1908). While in the House, Derham was a member of the committees for the hospital for the insane, incorporations, and the legislative library.⁷

Because Derham was most intrigued by tax law and was regarded as a foremost expert on the subject, Governor Richard I. Manning named him a charter member of the South Carolina State Tax Commission, when it was formed in 1915. Derham was reappointed by successive governors and served continuously on this commission until his death in 1947.⁸

In addition to his interest in tax legislation, Derham was a supporter of the Farmers' Movement and was a delegate for Horry County at the state Farmers' Alliance conventions in 1888 and 1893 and at the National Farmers' Congress in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1892.⁹

Derham's political experience garnered him a position as a delegate from Horry County to the 1895 State Constitutional Convention. He was the chairman of the county's Democratic Party

⁶ Lewis 1992, p. 7.

⁷ Lewis 1992, p. 6; N. Louise Bailey, Mary L. Morgan and Carolyn R. Taylor, *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate, 1776-1985* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), p. 382-383; South Carolina Comptroller General website, available online at <<http://www.cg.state.sc.us/>>, updated April 5, 2005.

⁸ David Duncan Wallace, "John Pickens Derham," *History of South Carolina*, vol. IV (New York: American Historical Society, Inc., 1935), p. 723-724; Lewis 1992, p. 6.

⁹ Bailey et al., p. 383.

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for six years and continued to represent his county at state Democratic conventions until his death. He was also appointed to the building committee for the construction of the Horry County Courthouse in Conway in 1906.¹⁰

While Derham's political career was a central component in his life, he also considered himself to be an agriculturalist. He was, in fact, one of the pioneers in introducing tobacco to Horry County. Although he was not the first to grow it, he, along with four other Green Sea landowners in the area, brought in experts in 1889 to assist in the planting and production of the crop as well as the construction of curing barns. Their efforts helped spur a tobacco boom in Horry County, which continued well into the mid-twentieth century. As the last stands of virgin timber disappeared and the turpentine and timber industry waned in the late nineteenth century, Horry County farmers were in need of a new cash crop. Tobacco seemed to be the answer and indeed, many farmers made more money growing the weed than they did in the forests. By the late 1890s, the new industry was booming and markets opened in Conway in 1899 and in nearby Loris in 1903. Derham continued to grow tobacco on his property with the help of his sons until his death.¹¹ He was proud of his agricultural pursuits and in fact, listed himself as a farmer and not a politician or tax commissioner on the 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses.

Derham was a member of a number of civic, social, and religious organizations including the Masons, the Woodsmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of Honor. He attended the Green Sea Baptist Church and served as deacon and Sunday school superintendent as well as moderator and clerk for the Waccamaw Baptist Association.¹²

Derham and his family were also deeply involved in the Green Sea School and he and his wife are considered to be the founders of that institution. He donated land for the high school building in 1928. Unfortunately, the structure was destroyed and only later additions remain. Derham's daughters, Essie and Lula, taught at the school. Essie served as principal and remained there throughout her career as an educator. According to census records as well as local history, the Derhams also boarded teachers in their home.

Loula, like her husband, was quite active in civic affairs and organized the first Woman's Missionary Society at the Green Sea Baptist Church and served on the Board of Trustees for the Green Sea High School.¹³

¹⁰ Wallace, p. 724; Lewis 1998, p. 26.

¹¹ Lewis 1998, p. 52; Roy Talbert, Jr., *So Much To Be Thankful For: The Conway National Bank and The Economic History of Horry County* (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 2003), p. 53-54; 76; *South Carolina Record*, "J.P. Derham Helped Give Horry Start in Tobacco; Only Surviving Pioneer," August 12, 1943.

¹² Wallace, p. 724; Bailey et al., p. 383.

¹³ *Loris Sentinel*, "A Great Lady Passes", September 12, 1956.

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Derham established his home at Green Sea on property he inherited from his father who died in 1882. The present house stands approximately 200 feet south of his father's antebellum dwelling, which was locally known as "the Hotel." Joseph Derham's house burned in the 1870s and he consequently moved to Fair Bluff. John Derham built a small house near the site when he married Loula in 1884. As their family grew, the Derhams needed more space and constructed the present home in 1900. It is reputed that framing members from the smaller house were used in the construction of the present dwelling and the current servant's quarters was originally part of Joseph Derham's farm. The house is sometimes referred to as Loughrea Plantation in reference to the Derham's family native Ireland. Loula remained in the house until her death in 1956. Her daughter, Essie, inherited the home and lived there until her demise in 1973. The house was then passed to her younger brother, Edgar Derham of Columbia. Upon his death, the property was left to his only son John P. Derham III. Garry Floyd, the present owner, purchased the property in 1989 and maintains the house as well as its collection of outbuildings.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying 1998 plat, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated is restricted to the historic farmhouse and its associated outbuildings, a portion of the agricultural fields historically associated with the farm, and their immediate settings, an acreage of 8.06 acres out of the 42.6 acres owned by the current property owners.

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Photographs

All photographs were taken by Jennifer Langdale on March 15, 2005. The negatives are housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223.

- 1). John P. Derham House, main (west) façade looking east.
- 2). John P. Derham House, south elevation, looking north.
- 3). John P. Derham House, rear (east) and south elevations, looking northwest.
- 4). John P. Derham House, north and rear (east) elevations, looking southwest.
- 5). John P. Derham House, portion of north elevation, looking south.
- 6). John P. Derham House, front porch detail, looking north.
- 7). John P. Derham House, window and front porch detail.
- 8). John P. Derham House, front door detail.
- 9). John P. Derham House, rear porch detail showing rain basin.
- 10). John P. Derham House, door detail in front hallway.
- 11). John P. Derham House, mantel and door detail in rear north room.
- 12). John P. Derham House, staircase detail in dining room.
- 13). John P. Derham House, fireplace in dining room showing alterations.
- 14). John P. Derham House, looking from kitchen to main core of house.
- 15). Servant's quarters (main façade and west elevation), storage building (middle) and barn (background), looking northeast.
- 16). Servant's quarters (rear and west elevations) with storage building and barn in background. Looking southeast.
- 17). Servant's quarters, ceiling.
- 18). Storage building, main (south) façade, looking north.
- 19). Barn, main (west) façade and north elevation with tobacco packhouse on far right, looking southeast.
- 20). Barn, south elevation, looking north.
- 21). Barn, trough in central passage.
- 22). Tobacco Packhouse, main (west) façade and north elevation.
- 23). Wash house (left), privy (center), and garage (right), looking southwest.
- 24). Wash house main (west) façade and south elevation, looking northeast.
- 25). Wash house, interior oven.
- 26). Pumphouse, south and west elevations, looking northeast.
- 27). John P. Derham House yard showing wash house and garage on left, house in center, and pumphouse on right, looking west.