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 an 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 10-900d). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ________________________________________________
other names/site number ____________________________

2. Location

street & number ___________ ____________________________
not for publication ______________________________________
city or town ____________________________ vicinity [x]
state ____________________________ code ______ county ____________ code ______ zip code ______

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mary W. Edmonds 7/15/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 Entered by the Date of Action

[ ] 8/19/93

National Register
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 buildings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic/Single Dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic/Single Dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
- Other: Raised Cottage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
- foundation: Stucco
- walls: Weatherboard
- roof: Metal
- other: Brick

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.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1851 – 1924

Significant Dates
1851
1924

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 39.88 acres

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

1 1,7 5,2 0,6 3,7 6,7 4,2
Zone Easting Northing

2 1,7 5,2 2,0 3,7 6,7 2,0

3 1,7 5,2 2,6 3,7 6,6 9,0
Zone Easting Northing

4 1,7 5,1 8,8 3,7 6,6 9,0
[X: 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 Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coord., w/ assistance from J. Elbert Davis, Jr., and Henry D. Boykin, AIA
organization S.C. Dept. of Archives and History date March 8, 1993
street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 734-8610

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 SHPO or FPO)

name J. Elbert Davis, Jr.

street & number Route 1, Box 68 telephone (803) 499-4954

city or town Dalzell state S. C. zip code 29040

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Orange Grove, also known as the Gaillard-Colclough House, is an approximately forty-acre property located two miles north of the town of Dalzell, in northern Sumter County. It is situated at Gaillard’s Crossroads and comprises the immediate southwest quadrant formed by the intersection of S. C. Highway 441 (Peach Orchard Road) and State Road 43 (Black River Road).

The main house, oriented in a southeasterly direction, is approached by a historic dirt driveway approximately 200 yards in length. Measuring fifty feet and four inches in width by forty feet in depth, the principal block is a one-and-one-half-story, braced frame and weatherboard house set upon a one-story brick raised basement enclosure which has been stuccoed and scored. The standing seam, metal-clad pyramidal roof features exposed rafter ends and a triple-windowed, hip roof dormer on both the southeast and northwest slopes. The low-pitched roof is pierced by two central, corbel-capped chimneys which have been stuccoed. A full-width front porch rests upon six stuccoed brick piers of equal height to the basement story and features six large, square chamfered posts, a turned balustrade, and flushboard siding on the front wall of the house. A single, ten-foot wide flight of steps with identical turned balustrade approaches the porch at center. The porch is sheltered by a standing seam, metal-clad hip roof which engages partially with the main block’s roof slope at the same pitch. Orange Grove’s symmetrical facade features a central entrance flanked on either side by two nine-over-nine double hung sash windows with louvered shutters. Its entrance contains a four-panel door with box lock and two-over-two double hung sash window sidelights. A central entrance is also located on the basement level. Fenestration on the northeast and southwest elevations at the main level also features nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, while basement level windows are double casement with six lights per sash. Dormer windows contain six-over-six double hung sash. On the northwest elevation, an original twelve-foot rear porch, inset between shed rooms, has been enclosed. Its hip roof is identical to that on the front of the house. A hip-roofed polygonal bay with three six-over-six double hung sash windows, set atop a hip-roofed stoop, was added to the end of this rear extension by the current owners. The area underneath this section, originally set upon brick piers identical to those under the front porch, has also been largely enclosed. A modern, twelve-foot-deep, hip-roofed addition stretches across the entire rear elevation and features exposed rafter ends and strips of one-over-one double hung sash windows. It is set upon brick piers which have been stuccoed.

Orange Grove’s main block when built in 1851 rose two and one half stories over the raised basement. It contained a steeply-pitched lateral gable roof with interior chimneys at the ridge. A shed-roofed front porch was balanced by shed-roofed rooms and a centered, inset porch on the rear.
Originally, the front porch was approached by a centrally-placed, double-flight stair to a landing just outside the porch roof. Supported by brick piers, this stair featured square newels and a turned balustrade. According to a 1924 photograph, the inset rear porch had no visible access stair. Its only access from the exterior was likely a simple stair (now enclosed) from beneath the original porch, located near the north corner of the building.

On April 30, 1924, a tornado ripped through this section of Sumter County, tearing off Orange Grove's roof, gabled half story, and most of the second story. In response to the storm's disastrous results, the house's owners salvaged all that remained and reconfigured the roof over a half story in a style consistent with early twentieth century building practices. Whereas prior to 1924 the house was of a vernacular form not uncommon to Sumter County and the eastern and lower parts of South Carolina, Orange Grove after the tornado took on the form and appearance of a raised cottage with a Prairie or Craftsman type roof.

In its interior, the house features a central hall on both the basement and first story levels. Atop the basement's stuccoed masonry walls which divide the spaces of this floor can still be seen three wooden cross sills, each of which was spliced together at the central hall in an unusual fashion. Each appears to consist of a rabbeted oblique scarf joint held more securely together with tenons. Flanking the central hall are four rooms, in three of which can be seen deeply-recessed relieving arches at the foundation of each chimney. Only the northeast room contains an operable fireplace. Beaded board ceilings, a later addition, are throughout this section of the house. The only other visible architectural features in the basement are the original rear porch stair with its horizontal slat balustrade and an adjacent window with wooden bars for securing the room's contents.

The main floor's central hall is divided into a foyer and a stair hall at the original rear. All flooring in the house, with the exception of the basement, consists of wide pine boards. Both the foyer and stairhall contain original four-panel doors with self-closing hinges and paneled wainscoting with chair rail. A simple wood molding was later placed along the walls of the front hall near the tops of the doors to the parlor and front bedroom. Between the foyer and stair hall is a tall, segmental arched opening framed with paneled pilasters and corner blocks. Paneled wainscoting continues up the stairs to the second floor. A paneled section of wall is located above the wainscoting and below the first flight of steps. At the rear (northwest) wall of the stair hall is a set of double doors, the original rear entrance. The bottom portion of each door contains
a simple recessed panel with an unusual miter cut on the top rail, while the upper portion is fitted with a hinged shutter device that was later (prior to 1924) converted to fixed eight-light glass panels. As an original exterior entrance, one door has an iron head and foot bolt, while the other features a box lock identical to that on the front door. All rooms on the main floor feature paneled wainscoting and simple Greek Revival mantels. The stairway, with its delicate, unturned balustrade and square newel posts, features an elongated landing and a second flight which runs in the opposite direction (southeast) of the first.

Orange Grove's second floor, a half-story since 1924, contains a large stair landing and hall, as well as one bedroom, most of which was the upstairs central hall in the house prior to 1924. Physical evidence in the flooring of this room indicates that either side wall in the central hall was expanded by approximately two feet, thus making its width equal to that of the stairhall. The creation of this bedroom with a large closet on the east side in 1924 consequently incorporated portions of the original north, south, and east second floor rooms. Located in the second floor stairhall is a small closet which appears to be either original or well before 1924. Of particular interest on the second floor are the attic rooms which can be accessed from the stairhall. In each of the four former rooms are the jack arch firebox openings from the original fireplaces, as well as large remnants of paneled wainscoting and plaster walls. All located under the present pyramidal roof configuration, building construction techniques from both 1851 and 1924 are in these spaces laid open to the viewer.

The site of Orange Grove also includes an elongated, one-story servant's house to the north of but within the yard of the main house. Facing in a southwesterly direction, this frame building with weatherboard siding has two six-over-six double hung sash windows on its facade and an assymetrically-placed entrance between them. This contributing building's gable roof has more recently been clad with composition shingles, while its interior has been remodeled. An exterior end chimney is located at the center of the southeast elevation. Two other twentieth century farm buildings, located to the northeast of the main house and yard but which are now in a dilapidated state of repair, do not contribute to the significance of the property. In addition, the site includes a historic landscape with oak, cedar, crepe myrtle, pecan, and other trees, as well as multiple varieties of camellias, azelias, holly, and other coniferous and deciduous plantings. Cana lilies, laroipe, flowering bulb plants, and other perennials are also present throughout the garden.
Orange Grove, originally built in 1851, is significant as an excellent example of the historic adaptation of residential design resulting from a natural disaster which occurred in 1924. The house's architectural transformation from a large mid-nineteenth century plantation house to a smaller, early twentieth century farm dwelling illustrates the probable correlation between its forced physical evolution and the changes in a Sumter County family's social and economic fortunes, tastes, and attitudes. The property is therefore being nominated to the National Register under the Architecture area of significance, and is eligible for inclusion under Criterion C. It also possesses significance for its association with the Gaillard family, prominent among those deriving from early French Huguenot settlers of lowcountry South Carolina, and the Colclough family, near relatives of the Gaillards and the property's owners from 1902-1953. The acreage being nominated constitutes only the intact core of this former antebellum plantation and post-bellum working farm.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Samuel Porcher Gaillard (1811-1880), the builder of Orange Grove, descended from Bartholomew Gaillard, a French Huguenot settler near Jamestown, South Carolina, and grandson of Captain Peter Gaillard, owner of The Rocks Plantation (ca. 1805) in St. John's Parish (present-day Orangeburg County). (1) His father, James Gaillard, builder of Walnut Grove (ca. 1818), a plantation of the same parish on the south side of the Santee River, acquired land in the Bradford Springs area of Sumter County early in the nineteenth century. (2) There he built his "Summer House" for his family to escape the unhealthiness of the Santee River plantations. After having summered there for a number of years and with knowledge of upper Sumter County, Samuel Porcher Gaillard resolved to live in its healthful climate permanently. With his studies at the South Carolina College complete, the twenty-one-year-old Gaillard purchased the land comprising Orange Grove from J. R. Spann and Hastin Jennings in 1842. (3) After fire destroyed his first home there on May 20, 1850, he constructed the current residence at Orange Grove. Although he made no entry in his plantation journals (1835-1868) of the actual construction of the house, Gaillard regularly accounts for at least four of his slaves saving an unusually high volume of lumber during the several months following the fire. (4) Gaillard's journals also reveal that he employed at least two skillful slave carpenters whom he had brought from upper St. John's Parish in building his house. He took advantage of their experience with techniques used in the construction of Huguenot family homes on the Santee. (5) Like his grandfather, he became a prosperous and innovative planter, introducing from St. John's Parish such varieties of cotton as the "Black Seed" and "Texas Boll." His other crops included rice, ground nuts (peanuts), and sunflowers. Moreover, he exercised skill as an
agronomist in his use of cotton seeds as a fertilizer for corn. His
livestock consisted chiefly of beef cattle and hogs. By 1860, he had
accumulated 2,019 acres of land and owned 115 slaves. Before the end of the
Civil War, his holdings in slaves had reached 123 men, women, and children.
He married twice, first to Mary Peyre, of another prominent French Huguenot
family, and secondly to Mary Eliza Gaillard in 1841, with whom he had
children.(6) After Samuel Porcher Gaillard's death on August 19, 1880,
Orange Grove continued to be occupied by the Gaillard family, among them
Captain Peter Gaillard, a veteran of the Civil War and postmaster of Sumter
for many years.(7)

On December 1, 1902, the house and a portion of the former plantation
was sold to William Burrows Colclough (1868-1920) and his wife, Emma Buford
Colclough (1860-1951), relatives of the Gaillards.(8) Farming continued to
be the mainstay of Orange Grove throughout their ownership, with cotton and
corn as principal cash and livestock consumption crops. In addition, the
Colcloughs cultivated and maintained an orchard of pear, apple, plum, and
fig trees, as well as grape arbors. They also had the usual yard livestock
of guineas, chickens, turkeys, and peacocks. After W. Burrows Colclough's
death on December 8, 1920, Mrs. Emma Colclough managed the farm, orchard,
and flowering and vegetable gardens, with the assistance of her brother,
Benjamin Davis Colclough. Her brother lived at Orange Grove for three years
with his wife, Florence Parnell Colclough, and their four children.(9)

Following the disastrous tornado of April 30, 1924, which struck Orange
Grove at midday and wrecked its upper floors, Benjamin Colclough helped his
sister salvage and rebuild her home largely as it is known today.(10)
Although reasons for not rebuilding the house as it had been prior to the
storm remain unknown, it is likely that economy and changing tastes and
needs were a factor.

For most of the next twenty seven years, until her death in 1951, Mrs.
Emma Colclough lived at Orange Grove with her niece, Miss Laura Colclough,
originally of Manning. In 1953, Orange Grove left the Gaillard-Colclough
family when Julius Elbert Davis, Jr., the current owner, purchased the
property from the Colclough estate.(11)
NOTES


(3) Deed Book N, p. 266, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Sumter County Courthouse, Sumter, S. C.

(4) Samuel Porcher Gaillard's plantation journals, 1835-1868, Manuscript Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.


(6) Samuel Porcher Gaillard's plantation journals, 1835-1868.


(11) Interview with Mr. and Mrs. J. Elbert Davis, Jr., Dalzell, S. C., 20 November 1992; telephone interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Davis, 3 and 4 March 1993.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Gaillard, Samuel Porcher. *Plantation journals, 1835-1868.* South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.


*The Item (Sumter, S. C.), 29 October 1989.*


Sumter, S. C. *Sumter County Courthouse. Register of Mesne Conveyance.*
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for Orange Grove are those as delineated on Sumter County Tax Map Number 191, for Section 1, Parcel 1, drawn at a scale of 1" = 400'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries for Orange Grove include the historic house, a servant's house, two noncontributing farm buildings, and the entire 39.88 acre parcel historically associated with the plantation and farmstead.

UTM References (Continued)

5: 17/551780/3767140
6: 17/551890/3767020
7: 17/551960/3767180
8: 17/551820/3767320
The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of property: Orange Grove
County and State: Sumter, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: J. Elbert Davis, Jr., Dalzell, S.C.
Date of Photographs: November 1992
Location of Original Negatives: J. Elbert Davis, Jr., Dalzell, S.C.

1. Oblique View of Southeast Elevation
2. " " of Northwest "
3. " " of Northeast "
4. Northwest (rear) Elevation
5. View to Northeast from Front Porch
6. Detail of Flushboard, Windows, and Front Door
7. Detail of Front Door
8. Stairhall from Front Hall (Foyer)
9. Original Rear Door (Stairhall)
10. Mantel in Parlor
11. Mantel in Dining Room
12. Detail of Paneling at Stairway
13. Stair from Upstairs Landing
14. Altered Fireplace Opening (Second Floor North Room), now within attic space
15. Remnant of Plaster Wall with Revealed Lath and Lath Ghost Marks (attic)
16. Rear Stairway from Basement (original exterior porch stair), and adjacent window with wooden bars
17. Oblique Scarf Joint on Cross Sill in Basement
18. Servant's House (Southeast Elevation)
19. View of 1851 House (Taken from Oil Painting of House belonging to Mr. and Mrs. J. Elbert Davis, Jr., Dalzell, S.C.)
20. View of northwest (Rear) elevation showing damage from 1924 tornado
Orange Grove (Gaillard-Colclough House)
Dalzell (Sumter County), South Carolina
Orange Grove (Gaillard-Colclough House)
Dalzell (Sumter County), South Carolina