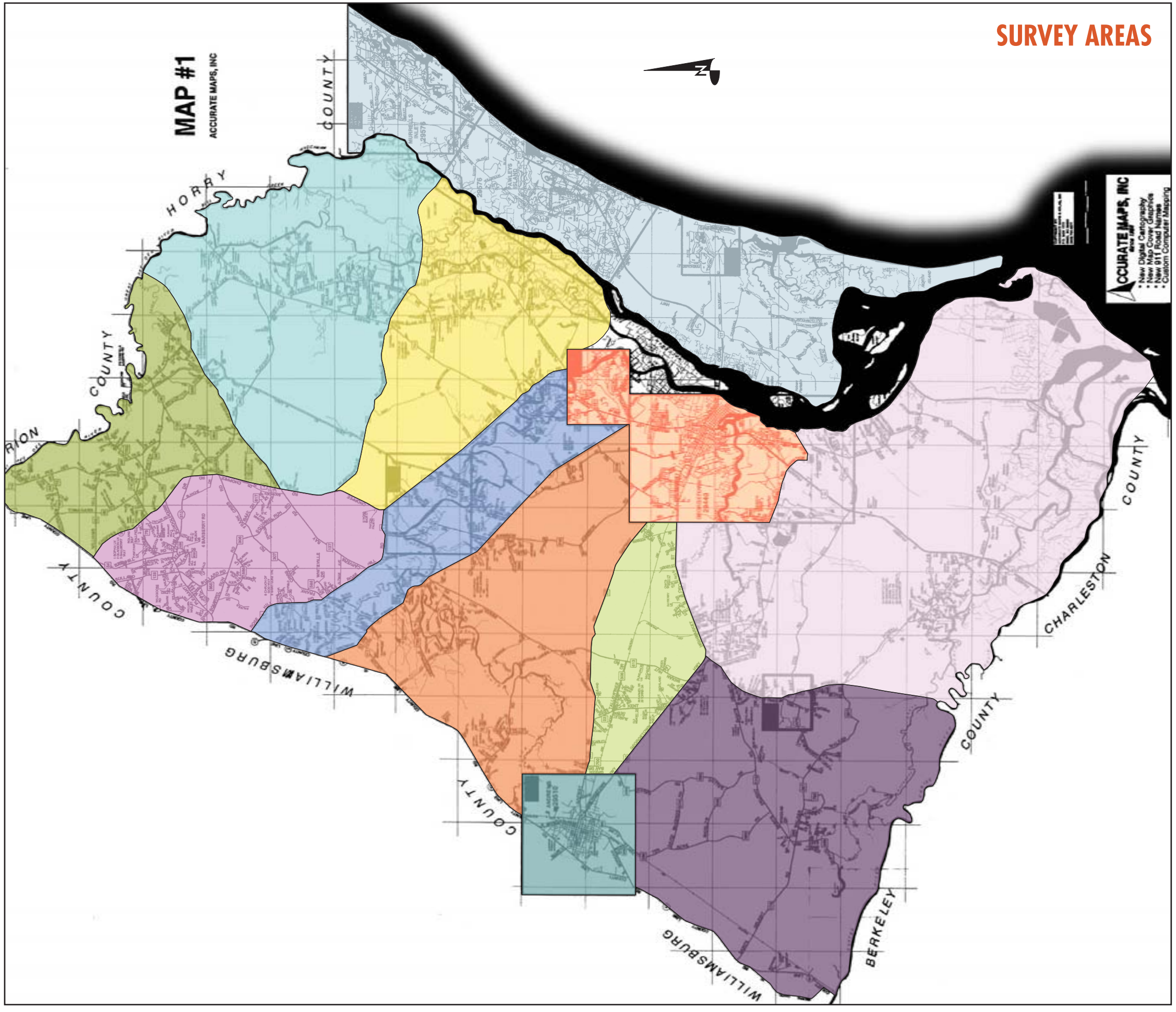
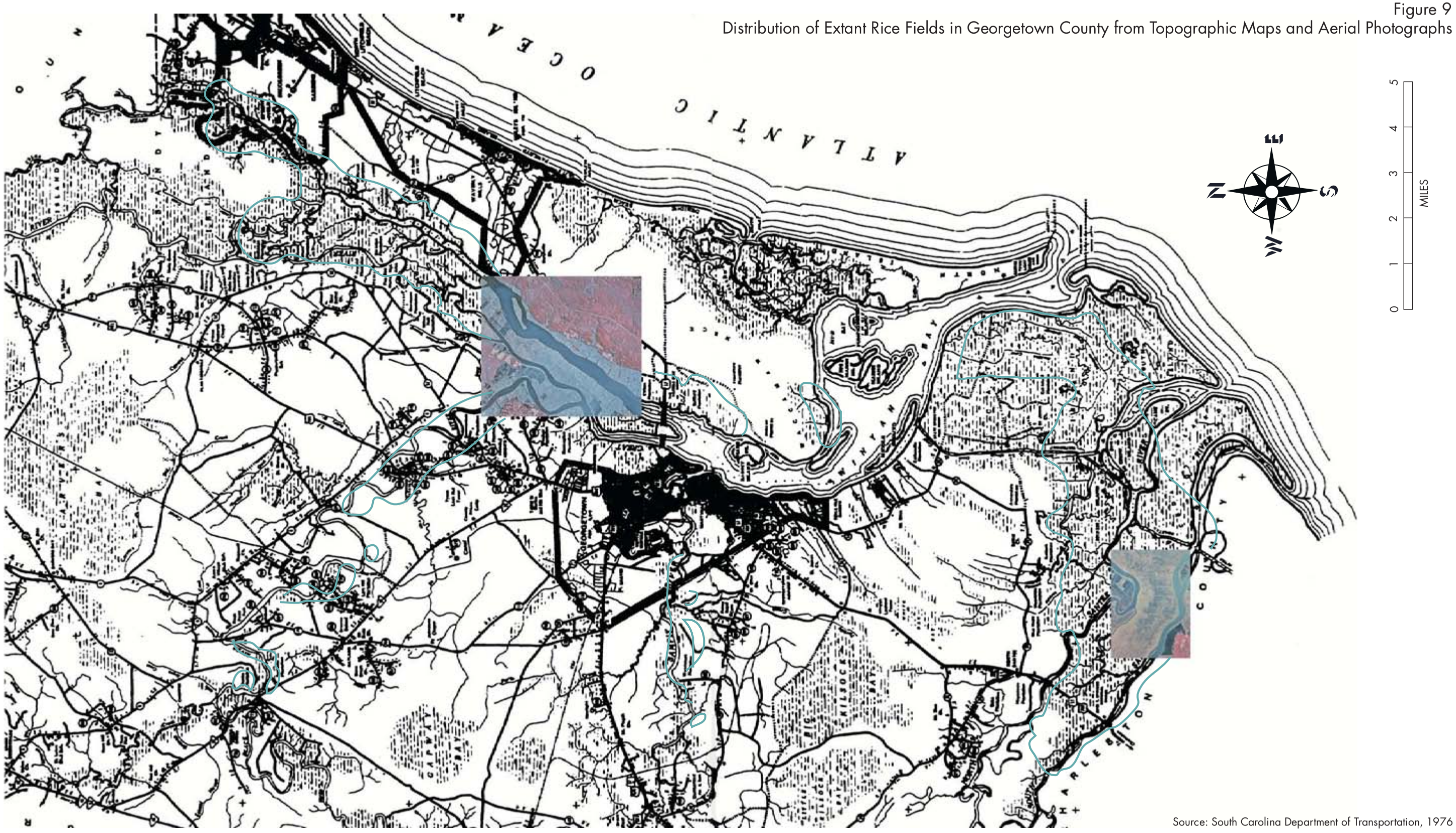


Figure 2
Georgetown County Showing Survey Areas

Figure 9
Distribution of Extant Rice Fields in Georgetown County from Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs



Source: South Carolina Department of Transportation, 1976

Figure 10
Georgetown District, 1862

Figure 12
Downtown Andrews Residential Properties

Resource No. 683

Resource No. 685

Resource No. 689

Resource No. 693

Resource No. 698

Figure 13
Downtown Andrews Commercial Buildings

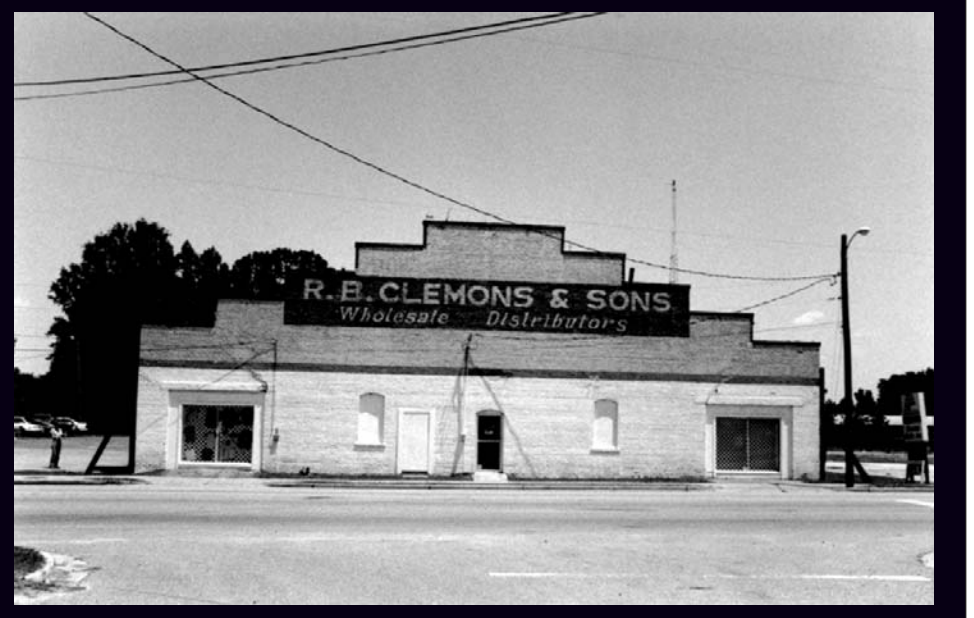
Resource No. 727

Resource No. 730

Resource No. 939

Resource No. 729

Resource No. 731



Resource No. 940

Figure 14
Georgetown County Domestic Architecture

Resource No. 720

Resource No. 676

Resource No. 709.01

Resource No. 670

Figure 15
Georgetown County Agricultural Properties

Resource No. 673

Resource No. 673.04

Resource No. 710.01

Resource No. 710.03

Resource No. 673.02

Resource No. 710

Resource No. 710.02

Figure 21
Georgetown County Rural Commercial Properties

Resource No. 671

Resource No. 667

Resource No. 709

Figure 22
The Hammock Shops, Resource Number 717

Resource No. 717

Resource No. 717.01

Resource No. 717.03

Resource No. 717.05

Resource No. 717

Resource No. 717.02

Resource No. 717.04

SITE PLAN KEY

1 Original Hammock Shop
2 School House (Louis's To Go)
3 Hammock Factory
4 Waverly Building (Post Office)
5 The General Store
6 Tobacco Barn (The Christmas Shop)
* Non-Contributing Building

The Hammock Shops, Site Plan

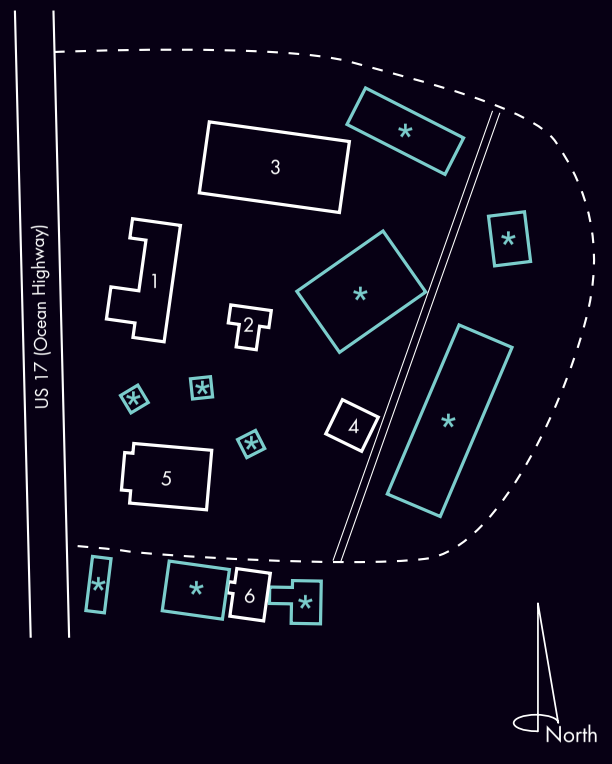


Figure 23
Georgetown County Religious Properties

Resource No. 668

Resource No. 690

Resource No. 736

Resource No. 668.01

Resource No. 701

Figure 24
Georgetown County Educational Properties

Resource No. 682

Resource No. 719

Resource No. 718

Resource No. 735

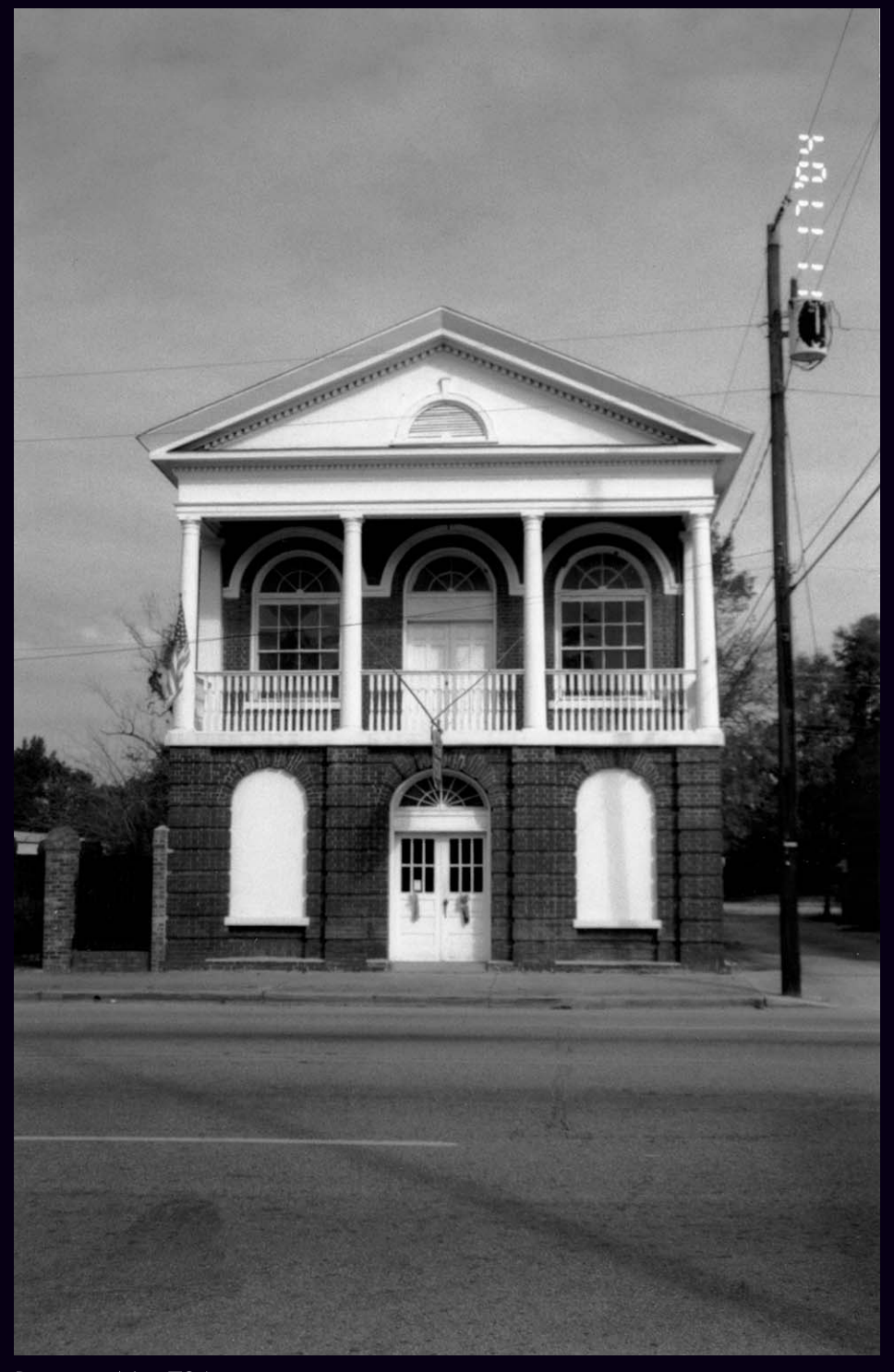
Figure 27
Georgetown County, Miscellaneous Historic Landscapes

Resource No. 721

Resource No. 675

Resource No. 733

Figure 28
Georgetown County, Miscellaneous Historic Structures



Resource No. 726

Resource No. 707

Resource No. 738

Base Source: USGS 30x60 Minute Quadrangle; Georgetown, SC, 1986.

Figure 32
Proposed Boundaries of Additions to the Georgetown County Rice Culture Nomination, Waccamaw, Pee Dee, and Black Rivers

Figure 34
Proposed Boundaries of Additions to the Georgetown County Rice Culture Nomination, Santee River Area

Base Source: USGS 30x60 Minute Quadrangle; Georgetown, SC, 1986.

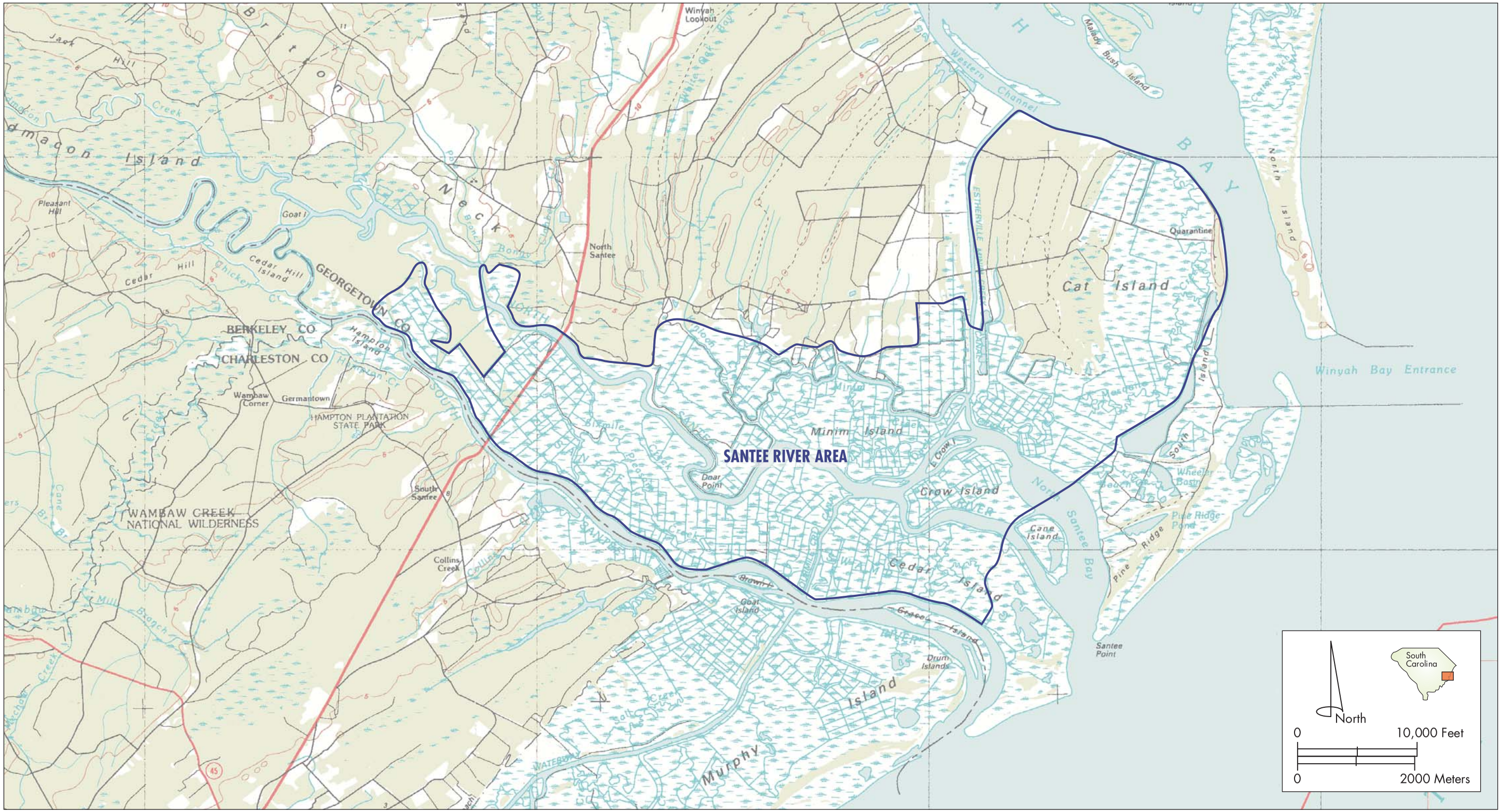


Figure 25
Andrews High School, Resource Number 922

Resource No. 922

Resource No. 922.01

Resource No. 922.02

Resource No. 922.03

Resource No. 922.04

SITE PLAN KEY

1 Resource 922
2 Resource 922.01
3 Resource 922.0
4 Resource 922.0
5 Resource 922.0
6 Sign
7 Sculpture

Andrews High School, Site Plan

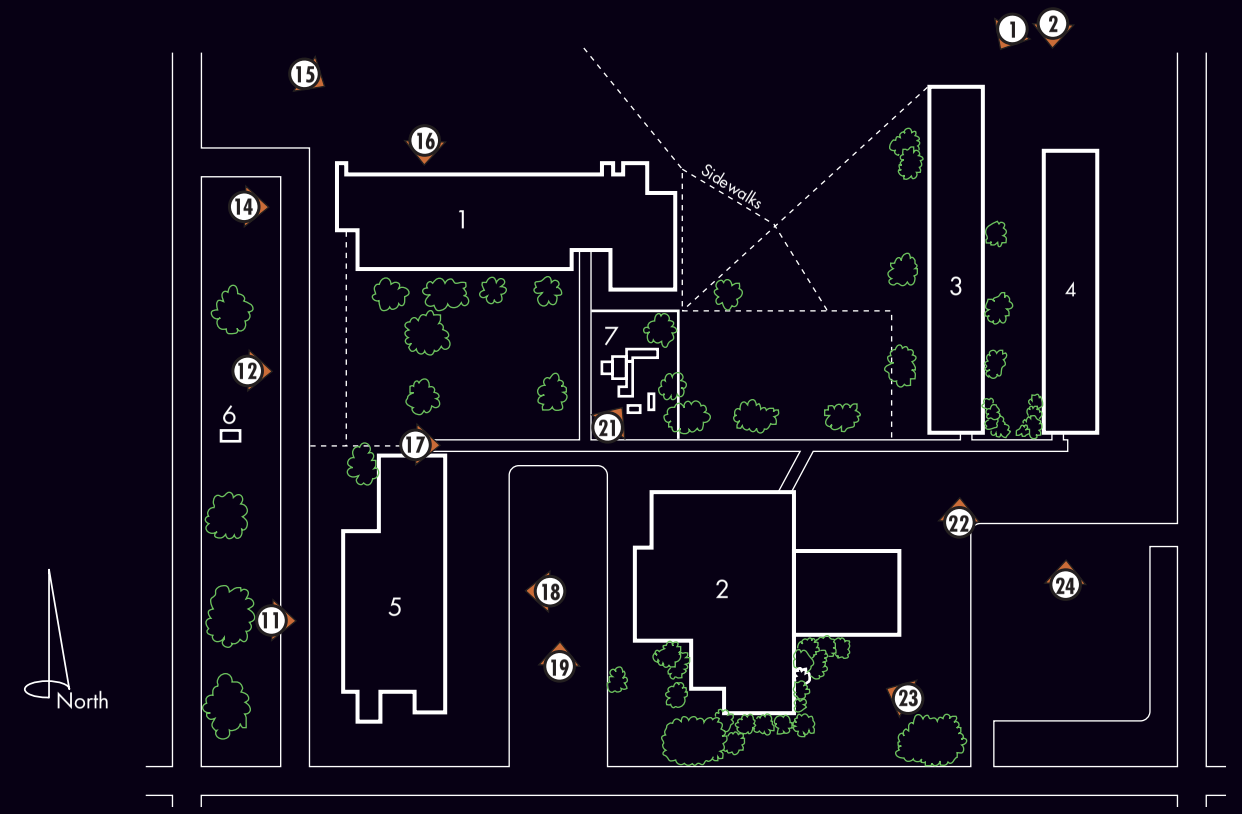
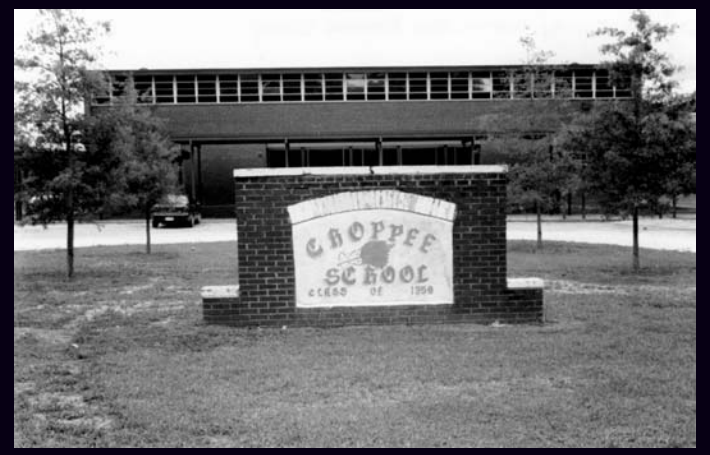


Figure 26
The Choppee School, Resource Number 921

Resource No. 921



Resource No. 921.01

Resource No. 921.03

Resource No. 921.04

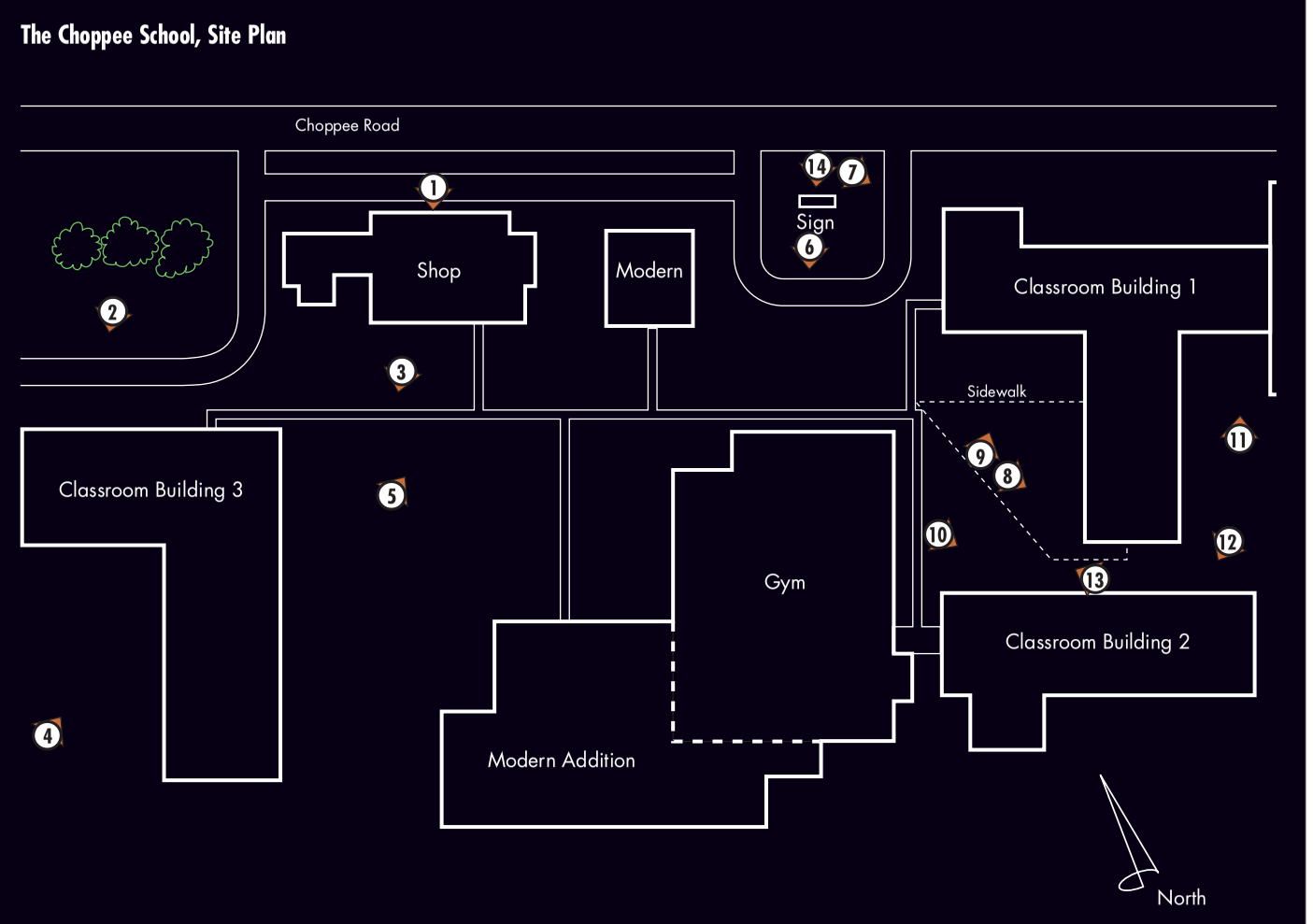


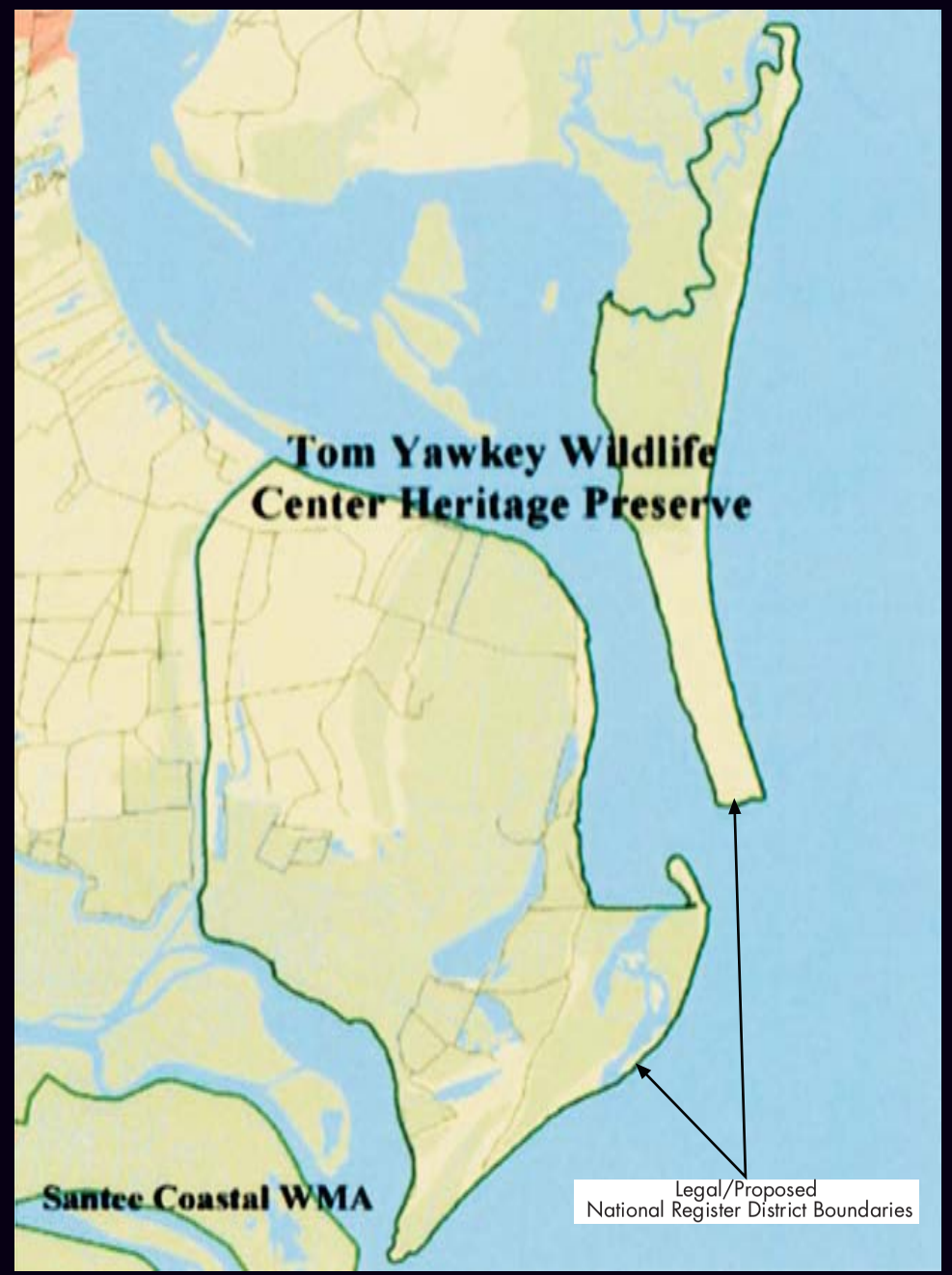
Figure 29
The Yawkey Wildlife Center, Resource Numbers 916-919

Resource No. 916

Resource No. 917

Resource No. 918

Resource No. 919



Historic Resources Survey of
Georgetown County,
South Carolina

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES
PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Historic Resources Survey of Georgetown County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Georgetown County Visitors Bureau • 263 Commerce Drive • Suite 101 • Pawleys Island, SC 29585

and

South Carolina Department of Archives and History • 8301 Parklane Road • Columbia, SC 29223

Report prepared by:

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October 20, 2006• Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 1222

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of Interior, nor does the mention of trade name or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NAME OF SURVEY

Historic Resources Survey, Georgetown County, South Carolina, 2004

2. BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREA

The survey area was the limits of Georgetown County, South Carolina, including the municipalities of Andrews, Sampit, Oatland, Plantersville, Yauhannah, Murrells Inlet, Garden City, De Bordieu, Pawleys Island, Litchfield Beach, and North Litchfield Beach (Figure 1). The survey did not include the City of Georgetown, which was surveyed from 1999-2000.

3. NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED

A total of 105 properties were surveyed, encompassing approximately 149 individual buildings, structures, and sites.

4. NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES SURVEYED

The survey area was approximately 1028 square miles, which included the entire county, except for the City of Georgetown.

5. SURVEYORS AND AFFILIATION

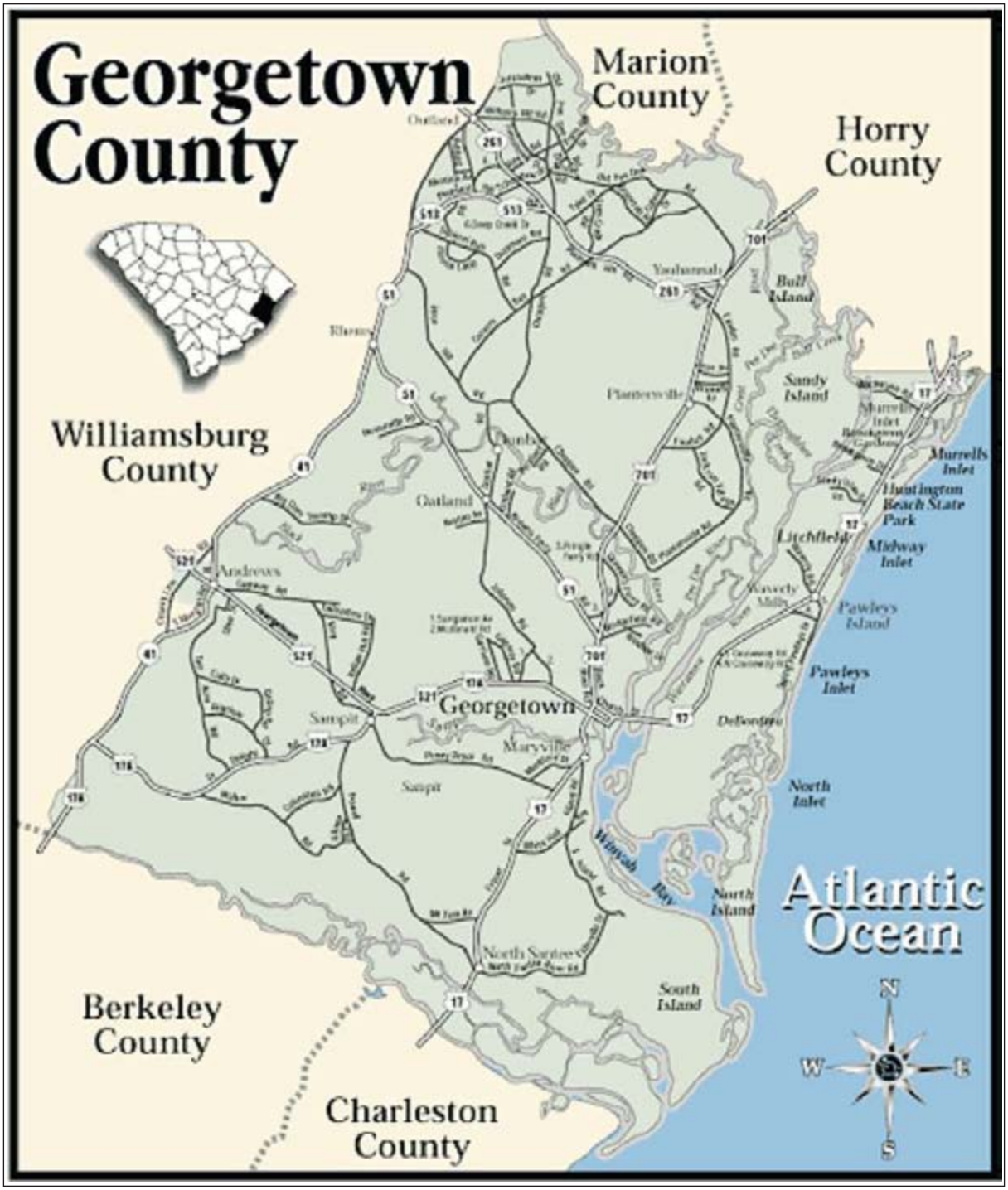
Project Manager: J. W. Joseph, PhD, RPA

Surveyors: Summer Ciomek, Architectural Historian

Brad Botwick, Archaeologist

Andrew Jubera, Associate Surveyor

Figure 1
Project Location Map, Georgetown County



Source: Georgetown County Official Government Web site.

Affiliation: New South Associates, Inc.

6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue

Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

6. BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF SURVEY

The project began with a kick-off and planning meeting in February of 2004 at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in order to discuss the parameters and agenda of the survey. Those present included J. W. Joseph, Brad Botwick, and Karen Serio of New South Associates; Brad Sauls of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (State Historic Preservation Office); Valerie Marcil, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; and Gary Gaskill of Georgetown County Visitors Bureau.

Historical research in Columbia and Georgetown was conducted during the month of May 2004. Two public information meetings were held: one at the Waccamaw Neck Library in Pawleys Island and a second at the Law Enforcement Center in Georgetown. These meetings offered general information about the aims of the project and solicited public input regarding the history and architecture of the county. Architectural fieldwork commenced on July 12, 2004, and was completed on July 30, 2004. Data-entry of the survey forms occurred after the field phase and more historical research was conducted and was completed by November 1, 2004. The writing of the survey report commenced in August 2004. The draft report was submitted in December 2004. The South Carolina SHPO reviewed the report and gave their final determination and concurrence on the National Register eligible properties in December 2005 (see Appendix B). Upon completing revisions, the final report was submitted in January 2006.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the project is to compile a comprehensive inventory of historic landscapes and historic architectural resources in Georgetown County, outside of the City of Georgetown, which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The project will also include an inventory of historic structures located in the rural, inland areas of the county that have not been previously surveyed as well as an examination of the extant rice fields. The project is funded by the Georgetown County Visitor's Bureau, in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The data compiled by the project is intended to help identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to provide the Georgetown County Visitors Bureau, the County, and SCDAH with information needed to conduct preservation planning activities. The survey will also be used for promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, education, heritage tourism development, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

New South Associates conducted the survey in accordance with the Survey Manual of the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties. The project began with background historical and archival research in Columbia and Georgetown. The purpose of this initial research was to develop major historical themes and events that shaped the survey area, as well as to know what physical resources to expect in the county. A list of the properties in Georgetown County on the National Register of Historic Places and in the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Properties was obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The researchers reviewed survey files and also obtained a copy of the 1999-2000 Historic Resources Survey of Georgetown. All demographic statistics were obtained from the Internet.

Project historians retrieved copies of historic maps from the South Carolina Library and the Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. Secondary source information included several books and historical pamphlets obtained from the Georgetown Visitors Center and a visit to The Rice Museum in the city of Georgetown. Informal interviews with local residents were conducted at various stages of research, as well as during the fieldwork phase.

New South Associates, along with Gary Gaskill of the Georgetown County Visitors Bureau and Brad Sauls of the South Carolina Department of History and Archives, conducted two introductory public information meetings, one at the Waccamaw Neck Library in Pawleys Island on March 15, 2004 and a second at the Law Enforcement Center in Georgetown on March 16, 2004. The purpose of these meetings was to meet with residents of the survey area, explain the survey purposes and methodology, and collect oral history and other information that would aid in understanding the project area. New South obtained the names of several possible sources and local contacts and recorded locations of historic resources known to community representatives.

New South utilized both current and historic maps, as well as local interviews, to identify likely locations and concentrations of resources. All roads were to be driven, unless maps indicated that no buildings, structures, or cemeteries existed on those roads (usually logging or farming roads). Many portions of the county were very rural, and historic properties were scattered. A few communities had some areas with concentrated resources. Andrews had a large number of potentially historic buildings surrounding its downtown area. Other smaller groupings occurred in the communities of Carvers Bay, Pleasant Hill, and Carters Crossroads.

A team of two surveyors completed the survey work within Georgetown County. For purposes of organizing the fieldwork, the county was divided into 11 survey areas that were used to organize fieldwork and data collection (Figure 2). The Architectural Historian entered data onto the Statewide Survey of Historic Resources Intensive Survey Form, while an assistant took black-and white photographs, filled out a photo log, and recorded UTM coordinates on each property at the front of the building/structure. Color slides were also taken if a property was thought to be significant or a good representative example of a type. Property locations were noted in the field. Surveyors used county road maps, USGS topographical maps, and county tax maps. All locations were plotted on USGS maps; tax map numbers were noted either in the field or later in the office; and UTM coordinates were obtained by utilizing a Garmon hand-held GPS unit at each location. Site numbers were assigned in the field, based on a block of numbers assigned by the SHPO.

The surveyors made every effort to speak with residents of surveyed resources to obtain historical information and to speak with knowledgeable community members with whom we were placed in contact via phone or personal interviews. A number of county residents were helpful in providing information on both Georgetown's history and its resources. Squeaky Swenson, editor of the *Coastal Observer,* provided a number of contacts as well as historical information and accompanied the survey team on a day-long visit to county resources, including some, like the Hanging Tree, that could not have been identified without her assistance. Valerie Lambros of the *Coastal Observer* was also of assistance. Bunny and Andrew Rodriguez were of great assistance in identifying the African-American resources and history of the county. Bunny Rodriguez is especially thanked for repeatedly taking time out of her busy schedule to answer questions about Georgetown's Gullah community and its resources. Local historians Sister Peterkin and Alberta Lachiotte Quattlebaum provided extended oral history interviews and their perspectives on forgotten resources of the county that deserved recording. Gary Gaskill and Grace Brock of the Georgetown County Visitor's Bureau provided sources and contacts and were instrumental in connecting the survey team with Georgetown's citizens and history. Doc Lachicotte of the Hammock Shops provide information on the history of the Pawley's Island Hammock and of the Hammock Shops themselves. Reverend Tommy Tipton, Rector of Holly Cross Faith Memorial Episcopal Church, provided information on Miss Ruby's School, as did John Sands. Corporal Chris Doer of the Georgetown County Police Department offered access and insights on Sandy Island. Others who provided oral history and assistance include Susan McMillan, James Fitch of the Rice Museum, George Chastain of Hobcaw Barony, William Sargent, David Drayton, Phyllis Sanders, Raejean Beattie, Dwight McInvaill of the Georgetown County Library, Ramona LaRoache, and Debby Summex of the Georgetown County Museum.

The survey of rice field landscapes was conducted by the Archaeologist and Survey Assistant. The most practicable approach to this survey was to examine a sample of the extant rice fields and characterize their variety, integrity, and how well they relate to the Georgetown County Rice Culture NRHP Multiple Property Listing (Power 1987b). Evaluations of these landscapes and resources were based on how closely they reflect their traditional uses as agricultural fields and how well they convey a sense of their historic functions. The specific methods for conducting this survey included map reviews and fieldwork. The map review was a preliminary task prior to fieldwork and served as a means to assess the extent and probable locations of surviving rice fields in the county. This task involved examining both current topographic maps and recent aerial photographs of the county, which show former rice fields as grids of canals along the floodplains of the county's major rivers.

Figure 2. Georgetown County Showing Survey Areas

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Fieldwork involved a reconnaissance survey of a sample of the areas where the map review suggested the best preservation. The reconnaissance involved examining rice field areas by boat, typically putting in at a public landing on one of the main rivers and working up- and downstream examining banks and looking for evidence of historic features and structures. The boat was also taken into a sample of canals along each river to identify extant features. In addition, inland areas were surveyed by vehicle and pedestrian survey to examine rice fields in upstream areas and attempt to identify variation. This effort was constrained by difficulties in achieving land access to targeted locations. Examples of characteristic landscapes, structures, and features were documented with photographs. The locations of features (or the locations where photographs were taken) were plotted using a Garmin GPS 12 Map, which indicated the UTM coordinates of specific positions.

CRITERIA USED IN ASSESSING THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY AREA

The criteria used to determine what properties to survey were taken from the South Carolina Survey Manual. Resources determined eligible for survey were generally those built before 1954 that retained historic integrity in the context of the local area. For a property to have integrity, it must retain some features that enable it to convey its historic identity and character. In the case of a rare or unusual property, or one with important historical associations, a property may have been considered eligible for survey even if its original appearance had been considerably altered. In certain cases, properties less than 50 years of age were also surveyed if they had the potential for exceptional significance. In order to obtain the broadest possible picture of a community, the level of integrity required for survey is usually lower than that required for National Register eligibility.

Types of resources included were those representative of a certain architectural style or construction method, those associated with significant events or broad patterns in history or important individuals, those that convey evidence of the community's historical development, and sites where certain aboveground remnants of significant structures may still exist. The latter category could include mills, dams, canal beds, abandoned mining sites, etc. Also surveyed were historic cemeteries if they were along the roadway, structures such as railroad or vehicular bridges, institutional and community buildings such as churches, and agricultural properties if they retained sufficient portions of their buildings, structures and/or agricultural landscape.

The theme of rice agriculture was an important part of Georgetown County's history, along with the more frequently documented themes of the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. One survey goal was to attempt to identify resources that may have been overlooked in other studies, including historic landscapes. The National Register Bulletin, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (McClelland et al. 1999) suggested procedures for surveying and evaluating the features and landscapes associated with rice agriculture. A historic landscape is defined as "a geographic area that historically has been used by people or shaped by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features" (McClelland et al. 1999:1-2). The historic landscape should have physical evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped it. Characteristics that can be considered in evaluating historic landscapes of rice cultivation in Georgetown County include land uses and activities, patterns of spatial organization, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and buildings, structures, and objects.

Most of the characteristics, historic contexts, and significance of Low country rice fields have been established (Power 1987b; Barse et al. 1999). Important for this survey is a NRHP multiple property documentation form for resources associated with Georgetown County Rice Culture, circa 1750-1910. This document encompasses the limits of Georgetown County and describes the resource types related to rice agriculture and their significance as well as the qualities they must possess to qualify for listing in the NRHP. According to the multiple property documentation form, these features must have exceptional integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. To have integrity, a landscape must contain the various characteristics that shaped it during its period of historic importance and they must be present in much the same way that they appeared historically. Qualities of integrity to consider are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (McClelland et al. 1999:21-23).

Thus, canals, dikes, and trunks related to rice agriculture must still be visible in their original configurations. The NRHP multiple property form acknowledges that most of these features, including the wooden trunks, are subject to deterioration from natural causes, but also points out that many have been maintained by public and private owners because the resultant impoundments are attractive to wildlife. The form also provides guidance for counting agricultural features. For the purpose of the multiple property submission, each separate system (as opposed to individual rice fields, trunks, or other features) should be counted as a single resource. For example, for a particular plantation, the system of dikes would count as a single resource as would the canal and trunk systems (Power 1987b).

After the fieldwork, the surveyors organized the collected data and research materials. They used the field forms to enter data on computer-generated survey forms created within a Microsoft Access database. Photographs were matched to forms using the photo logs generated in the field.

This survey report was then prepared in accordance with state guidelines. This report includes a historic overview of the general development of the county, as well as information on several specific communities. It also includes a description and analysis of historic architecture encountered, an evaluation of the recorded properties, a discussion of any data gaps, and recommendations regarding the eligibility of the resource for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places is maintained by the National Park Service as the nation's official list of significant historic and prehistoric properties. The criteria for evaluation are applied according to the U. S. Department of Interior's National Register Bulletin 15. Generally, properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are not eligible for the National Register unless the nomination is able to support a claim of exceptional importance. National Register criteria are described as follows in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*:

> *The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*
>
> *A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
>
> *B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

New South Associates applied the National Register criteria in consultation with the SHPO staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. One more public hearing will be scheduled in Georgetown County to discuss the findings and recommendations of this survey. In addition to this report, the final products of this contract are as follows:

- completed South Carolina Historic Resources Survey Forms
- black and white photographs of each surveyed property
- negatives of the photographs with photo logs identifying them
- a set of CDs with all photographs taken in the field
- maps showing the survey areas and locations of all properties
- color slides of representative properties
- a computer disk and/or CD-ROM with the database and final report.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

Georgetown County is located on the coast of South Carolina below Horry County and above Berkley County. In 2000, the population of the county was 55,797. The largest city in the county is Georgetown, a port city on Winyah Bay, with a population of 8,950. The city of Georgetown was established in 1738 and became the third largest port in South Carolina. The next largest towns in the county are Murrell's Inlet, with a population of 5,519, and Andrews, with a population of 3,068. Georgetown County has an exceptionally rich history and notable historic resources which are already recognized in the county include Hobcaw Barony/Baruch Plantation, a 17,500 acre heritage preserve containing the remnants of 13 rice plantations; Hopsewee Plantation, a 1740 plantation and the birthplace of Declaration of Independence signer Thomas Lynch, which is a National Historic Landmark; the Georgetown and Western Railroad shop in Andrews, a remnant of Atlantic Coast Lumber Company which operated the largest lumber industry east of the Mississippi in Georgetown County; Brookgreen Gardens, the county's oldest gardens and one of the world's largest outdoor sculpture gardens; a number of historic rice plantations, including Hampton Plantation; and the Murrells Inlet Historical District.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Georgetown County is located in the Outer Coastal Plain region of South Carolina. It is bounded to the east by approximately 37 irregular miles of the Atlantic Ocean coastline. To the south the county is bounded by the Santee River and to the north by the Great Pee Dee River and Horry County. The western boundary is an artificial border with Williamsburg County. Elevation in the county ranges from sea level to 75 feet above mean sea level. Topography consists of subtle undulations that are characteristic of the beach ridge plains (Mathews et al. 1980).

The surface characteristics of Georgetown County reflect general tendencies of the Coastal Plain geophysical region. The county lies mostly in the Outer Coastal Plain. The Outer Coastal Plain is a level and nearly featureless surface that gradually slopes to the Atlantic Ocean. What relief exists in the region reflects relic shorelines formed as sea levels fluctuated during the Pleistocene epoch. These temporary shorelines are represented today by a series of terraces across the Coastal Plain. Other features created by this process include beach ridges, ocean terraces, and deltas that were formed at higher stands of the ocean but that were stranded inland as the sea receded (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:20-21).

Other distinctive features of the Coastal Plain are Carolina Bays, consisting of oval-shaped depressions bounded by raised ridges and containing isolated swamps. These range in size from under five acres to many thousands of acres. They are of uncertain origin and until recently have been left more or less unused. The rich organic soils they contain, however, have led farmers to drain and cultivate these areas (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:21).

At the very margin of Georgetown County is the Coastal Zone, a roughly 10-mile wide region with its eastern edge at the Atlantic Ocean. The Coastal Zone can be divided into three subzones: the arcuate strand, the Santee Delta, and the Sea Islands. Georgetown County lies along the strand and Santee Delta subzones, which are the northernmost of the three. The arcuate strand comprises a stretch of shoreline that extends, almost unbroken by tidal inlets, from North Carolina to Winyah Bay. It is a relatively stable area underlain by a 100,000-year old barrier sand formation and is paralleled by the Waccamaw River which flows just inland from it. The Santee Delta forms the second subzone. Although it comprises the largest deltaic complex on the east coast, the Santee Delta has undergone considerable erosion due to the impoundment of rivers upstream and diversion of its waters to other streams, which have combined to reduce the sediment load carried by the Santee (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:23).

The bedrock of the Coastal Plain is sedimentary and composed of muds, silts, sands, and other substances of marine origin (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:20). Surface deposits in Georgetown County consist of Pleistocene-age marine terrace deposits and Holocene shoreline deposits. Relatively recent alluvial and shoreline deposits are found along the major river valleys and at the Santee delta (Maybin and Nystrom 1997). The sands and clays of the coast generally do not yield rocks suitable for prehistoric flaked stone tool industries, but limestone deposits that formed in the former continental shelf yield primary sources of chert (Murphy 1995). Chert nodules are also found as river gravel along the Pee Dee and Lynches rivers to the west of the project area (Anderson et al. 1982:125). For the historic period, the Coastal Plain contains several mineral resources with economic value that have influenced historic and modern land use, such as phosphates and sand.

Soils in the Outer Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone formed primarily in Pleistocene marine deposits. In the Coastal Zone, soils developed on former tidal marshes, beach ridges, and dunes (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41). The soils mapped by the US Department of Agriculture in Georgetown County fall into three general groups. Soil associations in the Atlantic Flatwoods area, encompassing roughly the western two-thirds of the county, include the Yauhannah-Yamassee-Ogeechee and Bladen-Wahee-Eulonia soils associations. The Tidewater area, including Waccamaw Neck and Santee Delta, contains the Bohicket-Capers, Chipley-Rutledge-Lakeland, and Leon-Lynn Haven-Rutledge soil associations. Finally, areas along the major rivers in the county contain Levy soils and the Chastain-Tawcaw-Chewacla association (Maybin and Nystrom 1997). These last soils are particularly important to the historical development of Georgetown County. Each of the soils formed in fluvial sediments on marshes and floodplains. They are characterized by poor to moderate drainage and low permeability, which enhanced their applicability to creating the vast inland swamp and tidal rice fields that dominated the county's history.

Two of the three major river systems of South Carolina flow through Georgetown County: The Pee Dee and the Santee. Both of these systems have their origins in the Piedmont or Blue Ridge regions. The sections of these rivers and their tributaries that cross the Coastal Plain tend to meander and form wide, flat floodplains which, because the softer sediments of the region, do not form stable channels. The origins of these rivers far in the interior had implications for their use in historic rice cultivation. As discussed in more detail below, the large volume of fresh water carried by the Santee and Pee Dee systems, combined with the nature of the estuaries in this region, resulted in ideal conditions for tidal rice cultivation (Hilliard 1974). In addition to the Santee and Great Pee Dee rivers, important tributaries in Georgetown County include the Waccamaw, the Little Pee Dee, the Black, and the Sampit rivers, all of which ultimately feed into Winyah Bay. The Santee River discharges directly into the Atlantic Ocean.

Georgetown County's climate is generally mild and is influenced primarily by its southern latitude, proximity to the ocean, and low elevation. This results in a subtropical influence. The summers tend to be long, hot, and humid while the mountains to the west serve as a barrier to cold air masses from the north and west, resulting in rather mild winters (Hilliard 1984: 13; Mathews et al. 1980: 46).

A series of climatic changes preceded the present conditions. Three paleoenvironments, the Full Glacial, Late Glacial, and Post-Glacial, are recognized in the Southeast. The Full Glacial period extended from 25,000 to 15,000 BP and was characterized by a dry, cold environment caused by the last glacial advances in North America. During this period South Carolina was covered in a boreal forest consisting primarily of pines and spruce, with a minor presence of deciduous hardwoods. The climate during this period was drier and colder than at present, winter temperatures averaging 15 degrees colder than modern norms.

The Late Glacial Period, 15,000 to 10,000 BP, witnessed gradual warming and wetter conditions, and the emergence of deciduous species. The boreal forest gradually gave way to northern hardwoods dominated by hemlocks, oaks, hickories, beeches, birches, and elms. Other conifers (pine and spruce) were also well represented and prairies were interspersed with the forest.

The Post-Glacial Period extends from 10,000 BP to the present. Climates continued to moderate during this period and by around 5000 BP environments resembling present day conditions emerged (Sassaman et al. 1990). During the early Post-Glacial Period, open prairie like land decreased and oak-hickory forests reached their maximum extent. Between 6000 and 5000 B.P. increased precipitation and higher sea levels caused the development of coastal salt marshes, interior wetlands, and river floodplains. The environment from ca. 4000 BP to the present has been characterized by a slight cooling trend with decreased precipitation. The extensive oak-hickory forests of the earlier period had begun to decrease in extent by the time of historic contact, and the percentage of pine in the southern forests increased. Early European settlers noted stands of pure yellow pine in the Coastal Plain. These may have persisted as subclimax vegetation as a result of burning by Native American populations (Wharton 1978).

Presently, vegetation in the county reflects the effects of clearing, agriculture, and other historic land use practices. The natural vegetation in the Coastal Plain consists of southern mixed pine-oak forest communities. It is the characteristic forest on sandy and/or dry soils that are frequently exposed to naturally (or man-made) fires. Species diversity is low and often the understory is poorly developed and dominated by grass or sometimes palmettos. There are variations in the region, however, depending on soil, moisture, and other conditions. Most notable in the Coastal Plain are cypress swamps, which are dominated by this particular tree species and which are typified by cypress knees extending from the water and Spanish moss (Kritcher 1988). Bald cypress and tupelo also dominate in the centers of Carolina Bays (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:45).

Plant communities in the Coastal Zone can be divided into four zones that are distinguished by specific floral communities: fresh marshes, maritime forests, salt marshes, and sand dunes. These zones reflect differences in soils, moisture level, and salinity. In the Georgetown County area, prominent Coastal Zone vegetation consists of salt marshes that are inundated at high tide and that provide an extensive habitat for oysters and commercially important fish species. Less common in the region at present is maritime forest, a community dominated by live oak and palmetto, which are tolerant of salt spray and coastal winds (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:45-47).

FIRST CONTACT

Jim Michie (1987:27-32) and Michael Trinkley (1987:29-33) have provided discussions of the early history of the Georgetown area and provide information regarding Spanish exploration and the historic Indian population. Their work is summarized in this section.

SPANISH EXPLORATION

After the Spanish had established permanent settlements in the islands south of Florida, they began to take interest in unexplored lands lying further to the north. Lucas Vazquez de Allyon, who had come to Hispaniola in 1502, set the stage for exploration of the east coast of what is now the United States. He held a number of public positions in Hispaniola and was a member of the Royal Council. This social and political power made it possible for him to pursue his other ambitions and additional power through exploration and settlement of the northern coasts (Michie 1987:27).

In 1520, de Allyon sent Francisco Gordillo from Puerto de la Plata to investigate the coastal areas of North America. Little is known about his voyage, but it is known that on August 18th of that year he sailed into what is now Port Royal Sound. From there he would continue up the coast, perhaps as far north as New York State. According to Quattlebaum (1956), Gordillo stayed out to sea and failed to find many rivers. On his return voyage in 1521, Gordillo encountered another Spanish ship commanded by Pedro de Quexos. It turned out that this commander was on an unauthorized clandestine mission to capture Indian slaves. Quexos convinced Gordillo that there was substantial profit in the slave market and he joined in the effort (Michie 1987:27).

After deciding to return home with some form of profit, they sighted a high promontory and made landfall. Quattlebaum (1956:10) has argued that they landed on Pawley's Island, because it was known to have high sand dunes. They also found a bay nearby, which Quattlebaum believed to be Winyah Bay. Using the bay for temporary residence, they made a brief reconnaissance into the area. They enticed 140 Indians aboard their ships and set sail for the slave market at Hispaniola (Michie 1987:27).

De Allyon and King Charles were infuriated by the illegal capture of the Indians and ordered them to be returned to their homeland. The information provided by the Indians, particularly Francisco Chicora, who learned to speak Spanish, gave de Allyon a great deal of information regarding the New World. Intending to colonize these lands and reap its reached, de Allyon applied for and received permission from King Charles to establish a settlement there. In June of 1526, de Allyon left Hispaniola with six ships and a smaller vessel. Aboard were at least 600 people, including Negro slaves, women, children, soldiers, Indians, and Dominican friars. They also took horses, equipment, and provisions for the settlement (Michie 1987:27-28).

The fleet arrived at a large embayment located at latitude 33 3/4° which corresponds with the location of the Cape Fear River. Quattlebaum (1956) presumes this was where they arrived. When trying to enter the sound, the lead ship ran aground and all of the cargo was lost. The crew was saved and the other ships successfully entered the river. Several days were spent searching for a good settlement location, but none was found, so they departed and headed south to St. John the Baptist. With the loss of a ship and inadequate room on the remaining ships, the horses and soldiers were put on land to walk to that location. They rendezvoused at this location, which is believed to be Winyah Bay. In the vicinity of the Baruch Institute, it is believed that de Allyon established a settlement (Michie 1987).

The settlement was ill fated, as malaria spread through the village taking many lives including that of de Allyon. The leadership revolted soon after and several settlers were killed. The harsh treatment of the Negro slaves led to an insurrection and the eventual execution of a number of participants. As winter approached, the discouraged colonists decided to abandon the settlement and return to Hispaniola. The trip back was harsh and took several lives. By the time they reached home in 1527, there were only 150 survivors of the original 600 settlers (Quattlebaum 1956:7-31).

The exact location of the settlement, known as San Miguel de Gualdape, is not known although there have been several opinions expressed. Quattlebaum (1956) believes Winyah Bay is the location, while Hoffman (1983) believes it is much further north and may be either in North Carolina or Virginia since the latitudes given in Spanish accounts vary from source to source. Also, de Allyon's license for settlement specified an area between 35° and 37°, much further north than Georgetown. Other researchers, particularly Charles Stockwell (1977) and Chester DePratter (personal communication 2002) argue that San Miguel de Gualdape may have been situated in Port Royal Sound.

Other Spaniards made contact with South Carolina, but their routes and activities did not involve the Georgetown area. In addition, the French made a brief attempt to settle the coast of South Carolina in 1562 at Charles Fort, but this effort failed. There is also some evidence that the French established a fort near the mouth of the Edisto River, which too was abandoned (Wright 1976:31-35).

PROTO-HISTORIC PERIOD

Prior to any permanent settlement or formal land acquisition, Indian traders and other entrepreneurs pushed ahead of the rice and indigo industry and began trading with the local Indian population. Not only were the Europeans trading with them, but many Indians were also being taken as slaves (Michie 1987:31). Rogers (1970:11) reports that more Indians were exported from South Carolina as slaves than from any other colony and Wood (1974:116) reports that there were more enslaved Native Americans in South Carolina in 1710 than there were enslaved Africans.

The first Indians making contact with the English settlers and explorers were the Cuccoes, Wandos, Wineaus (Winyahs), Etiwans, and Sewees. Using a variety of sources, Hodge (1910:887) places the Waccamaws along the river of the same name, while others quoting a 1715 government census, place them 100 miles northeast of Charleston. At that time, the Waccamaws had four villages containing 210 males and 400 females. The Winyah Indians are depicted in the same census as being located 80 miles northeast of Charleston and are shown by Hodge (1910:963) on the west side of the Pee Dee River near its confluence with Winyah Bay. The Winyah were a smaller tribe that lived in only one village, having 36 males and 70 females in 1715.

Several writers suggest that a Siouan stock tribe called the Woccon left North Carolina around 1711-1712 and became the Waccamaw of South Carolina. The only evidence of this is that it is around that time that the Waccamaw appear in South Carolina historical accounts and the Woccon disappear from North Carolina historical accounts (Rights 1957:39).

Prior to the establishment of trading posts in the Waccamaw Region, Sellers (1902) reports that a family by the name of Michaels had established a brief residence at the confluence of the Great and Little Pee Dee Rivers in the early eighteenth century. Not much is known about this settlement, but it was locally known as a tan yard because the family processed deerskins (Michie 1987:31).

The Waccamaws and Winyahs are best known for their connection with the establishment of a trading post in the northern coastal area by the Commissioners of Indian trade. North Carolina records indicate that in 1715 they were being supplied with ammunition and encouraged in hostilities toward the English by the North Carolina Sara (Mooney 1984:77), although by the end of July of the following year the "Wawees, Wackamaws, Peedeas and others" concluded a peace accord with South Carolina (McDowell 1955:96).

A trading post was to be established at Saukey to allow trade with the Pedeas and Waccamaws. In September of 1716 William Waties, the factor of this proposed post, argued for its location at "Uauenee (or the Great Bluff)" (Yauhannah) because it was closer to English settlements, greater distance from the Sara, and close to the Waccamaws who were of greater consequence than the Pedeas. The Commissioners of Indian trade agreed and order goods to be delivered to the trading post.

In 1717 the new factor, Meredith Hughes, notified the Commissioners that the Indians in the area were growing restless and were beginning to move around. In that year, the Sara, Santee, Pedea, and Waccamaw had apparently forced Hughes to leave the factory at Yauhannah (McDowell 1955:202) and in September a group of Pedea, Winyah, and Waccamaw Indians appeared before the Commission. The Winyah and Waccamaw Indians wanted to have Hughes stay in the area of the English settlements (on the Black River) while the Pedea wanted him to stay at Yauhannah (McDowell 1955:208). Knowing that the trade potential with the Waccamaw was greater than that of the Pedea, the Commission decided that Hughes should stay in the Black River area (McDowell 1955:210). The Black River factory was located on Andrew Collins' Plantation (McDowell 1955:232). Hughes indicated in May 1717/18 that he was preparing to return to Yauhannah, although this transfer appears to have never taken place.

The Waccamaws were eradicated in a 1720 "war" with South Carolina. Rogers (1970:14) notes that since the Winyahs sided with the English, they survived somewhat longer. There appear to have been a few Waccamaws still in the area in the 1730s (Milling 1969:227) and in April of 1733, Rangers on the Northern Frontier were ordered to "Observe the behavior of the Pedee and Waccamaw Indians" (Journal of the Council, April, 18, 1733). Mooney (1894:77) believes that the Waccamaw were finally incorporated with the Catawba. The Barnwell-Hammerton map shows the area circa 1721 (Figure 3). Neither the Waccamaws nor Winyah settlements are shown. However, the map does show the location of the Sarrau and Pedee settlements. The George Hunter map of 1730 (Figure 4) shows only the "Winiah" settlement. It is shown as being on the Black River.

Early white settlers of Georgetown County were initially drawn to the Waccamaw Neck area of Winyah Bay to trade with the Indians. While land grants were being issued as early as 1705, the majority of lands were granted in the 1730s (Rogers 1970:12, 20, 26). These early grants were along the area's rivers. Among the first grantees was Percival Pawley who eventually obtained 24,000 acres on the Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw rivers in 1711 (Rogers 1970:16-21).

Along the Santee River, the area was being settled by French Huguenots who entered that region at the end of the seventeenth century. Among these people were the Hugers, Ravenels, Horrys, Laurens, Porchers, Mazycks, and Marions. Many of these people later left the Santee and migrated to the Waccamaw and other regions of the state (Michie 1987).

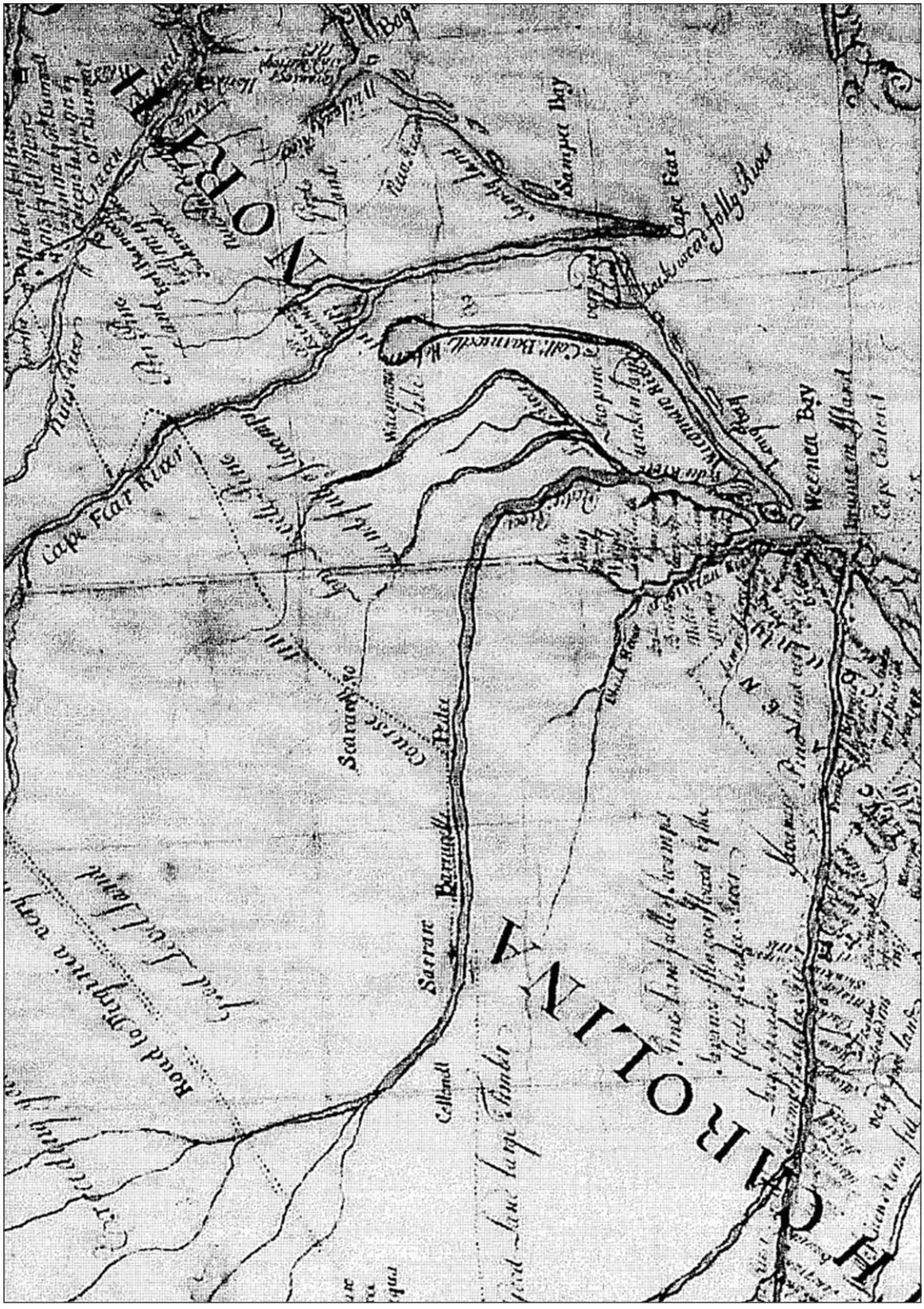


Figure 3
Barnwell-Hammerton Map, c. 1721

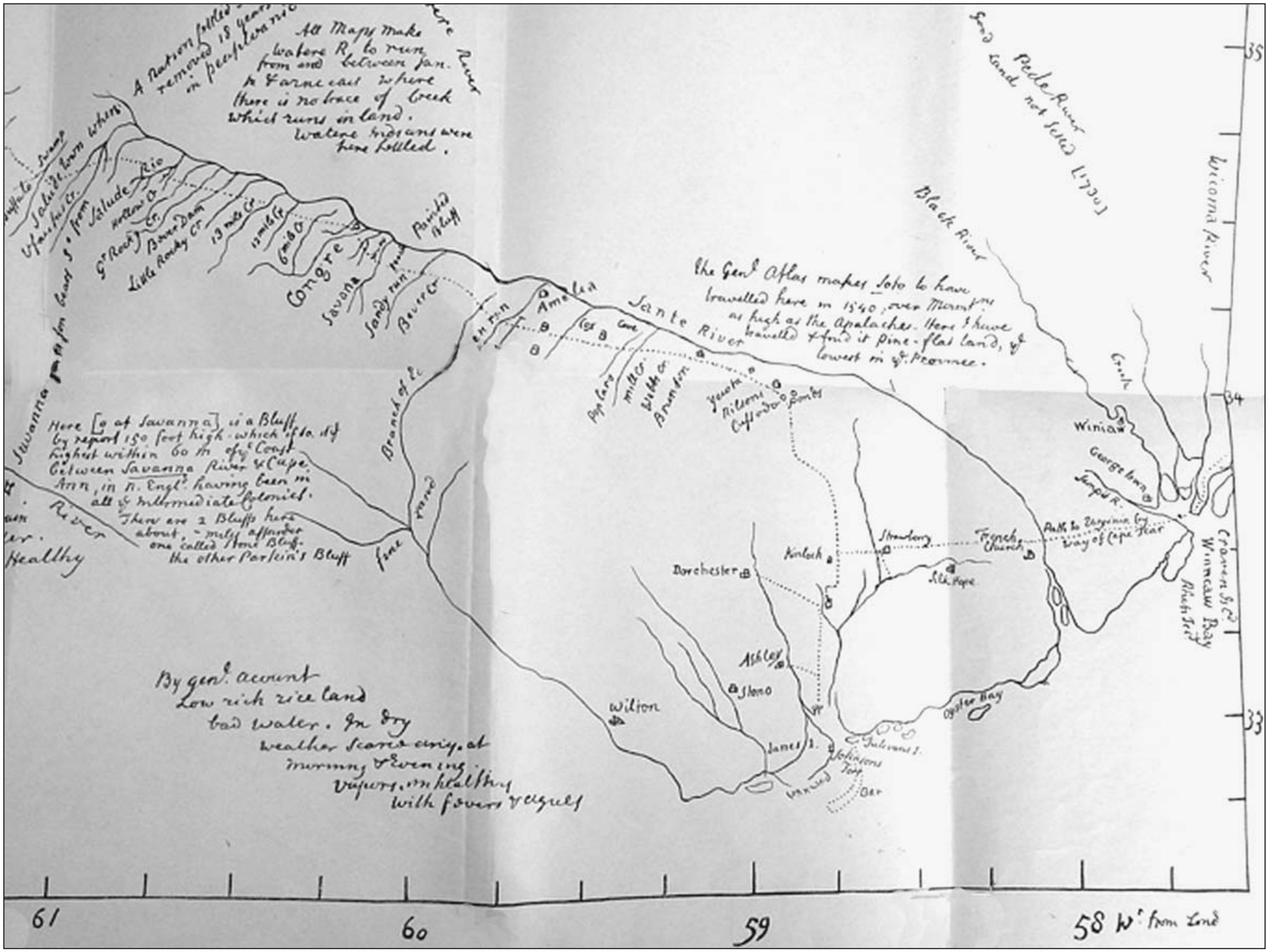


Figure 4
George Hunter Map, 1730

COLONY TO INDEPENDENCE, 1705-1783

TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES

The land that includes what is now Georgetown County was originally chartered to Sir Robert Heath in 1629. In 1665, that charter was revoked and the land became part of a much larger parcel that was granted to eight Lords Proprietors. This tract spanned from Virginia on the north to the St. Mary's River on the south with Winyah Bay in the center (Rogers 1990:1). The first permanent English settlement in South Carolina was Charleston, established in 1670 at the mouth of the Ashley and Cooper rivers. Twelve years later, for the judicial and administrative purposes, three counties were created in South Carolina: Berkeley, Colleton and Craven. Craven County, the northernmost county, included a portion of what is now Georgetown County, and extended inland from the coast for approximately 35 miles. It appears that the first English settlers in the Georgetown County area were traders and, as the previous section discusses, set up outposts and factories for the processing of deerskins. Unfortunately, not many records exist from this early period of South Carolina's history.

In 1706, with the establishment of the Anglican Church in South Carolina, the three counties were further divided into ten parishes. In each parish, Rogers (1990:3) writes, "a church was to be built, a minister to be provided, and a register of births, christenings, marriages, and burials to be kept." Most of Craven County fell within the parish of St. James Santee. However, most of what would become Georgetown County lay outside of any of these man-made boundaries. Settlers were locating along Winyah Bay and on the Waccamaw Neck, as land grants for the early 1700s show. Percival Pawley, Reverend William Screven, John Perry, Captain Thomas Lynch and Meredith Hughes are some of the early recipients of land in the area (Rogers 1990:18). These early inhabitants petitioned in 1720 for the establishment of a new parish that would encompass the land around Winyah Bay. As a result, the parish of Prince George Winyah was created, and was "bounded to the south-west on Santee River, and to the north-east on Cape Fear River, to the eastward on the ocean, and to the westward as far as it shall be inhabited by his Majesty's subjects" (Rogers 1990:3). Because the parish was "the basic unit of local government in South Carolina" (Edgar 1998:125), the inhabitants of the area were now entitled to have two representatives in the Commons House of Assembly.

New settlements expanded towards the interior of South Carolina so another parish was created out of the western half of Prince George Winyah. This new parish, named Prince Frederick after the current Prince of Wales, was established in 1734. In 1735, the northern boundary of the two parishes extended to the edge of the South Carolina province. Then, in 1767, a third parish was added to the area that would one day become Georgetown County. This parish was All Saints, and included "all the lands which lie between the sea and the Waccamaw River, as far as the boundary line of North Carolina" (Rogers 1990:4). At the start of the American Revolution, the future boundaries of Georgetown County lay within the southern half of the parishes of Prince George Winyah, Prince Frederick, and All Saints (Figure 5).

COLONISTS AND LAND GRANTS

The early settlers of Craven County, and then later Prince George Winyah and Prince Frederick parishes, were primarily of French, Scottish and English descent. Most of them had originally settled in the Charleston area and had worked their way up the coast as land became available. The French settlers were Huguenots who had left their homeland in search of religious freedom.

Figure 5
South Carolina Parish Map, 1775

(Edgar 1198:124)

The parishes of St. Denis and St. James Santee had the largest concentration of French émigrés, but many settled in the Georgetown area as well, as can be seen by the original French family names still in evidence today. The Scots did not emigrate until after 1707 when Scotland became part of Great Britain. By 1730, the Scots were "a prominent part of the mercantile community of Charleston, and the development of Georgetown coincided with their coming of age in the new colony" (Rogers 1990:21). Many of the original English colonists such as John Allston, William Allston and Percival Pawley became large landowners whose descendents established the rice plantations that made Georgetown County famous.

All of the land was originally granted to the eight Lords Proprietors who "remained the supreme landlords until the crown bought their rights in 1729" (Rogers 1990:21). During the time of the Lords Proprietors, land was granted in the following manner:

> *A person desiring a grant of land would appear before the governor and council, make his request, and receive from them a warrant to the surveyor-general, ordering him to have the land surveyed. After the land had been surveyed, the surveyor-general submitted the warrant with a certificate of the survey (a plat) to the register of the province for recording. Then the would-be grantee swore allegiance to the king and fidelity and submission to the Proprietors. Only then did the governor in the presence of the council sign, seal, and deliver the grant to the grantee.* (Rogers 1990:22)

Baronies were also granted under the governance of the Proprietors. In the Georgetown area, there were two baronies, each originally of 12,000 acres granted to John Lord Carteret in 1718 and to Landgrave Robert Daniel in 1711. Landgrave Robert Daniel immediately sold his barony to Landgrave Thomas Smith, who then called it Smith's Barony until his death in 1738, after which a large portion of it passed to Elias Horry (Rogers 1990:23). This Barony was located on Winyah Bay below the future site of Georgetown and above the Santee River. Carteret passed his land on to Londoner John Roberts in 1730, and it became known as Hobcaw Barony. This barony was located on southern end of the Waccamaw Neck and was eventually subdivided into plantations that "became with the rest of Waccamaw neck comprising All Saints Parish, a part of the rich, populous and productive rice planting region in Georgetown County" (Smith 1988:96).

When the crown took over the administration of the colony from the Lords Proprietors in 1729, the method for granting land remained in place but there would be no more baronies (Rogers 1990:22). Robert Johnson was appointed governor of the colony and set about to establish a more effective system of government. He appointed officials to oversee the various branches of government as well as be more efficient in the recordation of transactions. Because of this, many of the records of the land grants still exist which aid in the identification of these early settlers and what contributions they made toward the development of the area.

TRADE AND THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN

One of the first acts of Governor Robert Johnson was to establish townships in the interior of the colony in order to encourage settlement and the expansion of commerce. Several of the townships were located upriver from Winyah Bay on the Black, Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers. As the areas developed, these rivers became the transportation route for getting the goods to market. In addition, the colonists in Prince George Winyah and Prince Frederick parishes were looking for a better way to get their goods to market

than shipping everything down the coast to Charleston. As a result, the citizens petitioned the Assembly to have a port established on Winyah Bay.

In 1730, the surveyor-general inspected the area to discern the best location for a port. The year before, Georges Town had been laid out and parcels sold with the intention of constructing a town within 18 months. The surveyor-general determined that Georges Town was the best location for a port on Winyah Bay and by 1731, as per the royal authorities, Georgetown became an official port of entry for the colony. The layout for Georgetown is as follows:

> *The town acreage had been divided into blocks by five streets running parallel to the Georgetown River (Sampit River) and seven streets running at right angles to the river. The blocks contained a total of 230 lots. The lots on the north side of Front Street facing the river were quarter-acre lots; the others were half-acre lots.* (Rogers 1990:34)

Merchants, especially those involved with the maritime industries, took advantage of the available lots in town to build their residences. Ships began to dock at the Georgetown port as early as 1732. A customs official was also appointed as well as a packer who was in charge of the quality of goods being exported from the town. In the period between November of 1733 and November of 1734, 14 vessels passed through the harbor bound for Philadelphia, Boston, Bermuda and Charleston (Rogers 1990:38).

As the city of Georgetown grew so did the surrounding areas. Commissioners of roads were appointed to oversee the construction and maintenance of the legislatively designated routes and by the time that Henry Mouzon surveyed the area in 1775, there was a substantial number of routes crisscrossing district (Figure 6). The first permanent bridge over the Black River was constructed in 1744 (Rogers 1990:43). Official ferry rights were established along the Black, Sampit, Santee, Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers. A causeway between the North and South Santee was constructed in 1741. The public improvements helped to expand settlement and improve the transportation of goods throughout the area, but the primary access was still by sea.

Most of the vessels that docked at Georgetown were smaller schooners, sloops and brigantines, constructed in New England and sailed along the coastlines but not across the sea (Rogers 1990:46). Georgetown, with the help of transplanted New England shipwrights, began a shipbuilding industry that constructed more than 30 vessels before the American Revolution. But the growth of Georgetown was really due to its role as an entrepot.

One of the early exports of the new colony of South Carolina was the commodity of deerskins. The great demand for leather in England led the early settlers to trade heavily with the Native-Americans for deerskins. However, one of the prime reasons for the existence of the colonies was to expand the diversity and wealth of the empire. Therefore, experimentation with new crops and crop production methods was also occurring in the early colonial period. Rice, a labor-intensive enterprise, would eventually emerge as the best crop for the Georgetown area, but in the years before there was substantial exportation of naval stores and indigo.

Figure 6
Mouzon Map,1775

Source: North Carolina State Department of Archives and History; Plate Eight, 1966.

NAVAL STORES

England, being a maritime nation in charge of a global empire, was anxious for the colonies to begin production of naval stores. Naval stores consisted of resin-based products that were used to coat and protect wooden sailing vessels. Edgar (1998:138) writes that "England's merchant marine, defended by the royal navy, was the country's economic lifeline." Until the colonies began production, England was dependent upon Swedish imports of pitch, tar, and turpentine. Because of the importance of the supplies, England authorized a bounty for the cultivation and production of naval stores in 1705. The bounty encouraged colonists to produce naval stores by guaranteeing a fixed price for each product: £4 sterling per ton of pitch and tar, and £3 sterling per ton of turpentine (Edgar 1998:138). The bounty stayed in effect until 1726, with changes in amounts and stipulations taking place periodically.

The land along the coastal plain of South Carolina contained hundreds of miles of long-leaf pine forests. Long-leaf pines are highly resinous trees, and resin was the primary ingredient in pitch, tar and turpentine. The following is a description of how tar and pitch are made:

> *Tar was produced by a process of dry distillation in an earthen kiln of pieces of dead long-leaf pine. Lengths of dead wood, called lightwood, omnipresent in the forest, were gathered, split into short pieces, placed in a kiln, covered with earth, and subjected to a slow fire that forced out the resinous matter. The tar was dipped from a pit outside of the kiln and poured into barrels. Pitch was obtained by boiling tar to a thicker consistency.* (Wilson and Ferris 1989:38)

The residue from this process was used to create turpentine. The residue was distilled with water in a still in which steam was applied to the gummy substance to extract the turpentine.

In South Carolina, the colonists, because they had so many acres of woodland to choose from, were able to apply the more cost-effective and labor-reducing method of choosing the most resinous trees from those already fallen in the forest, which resulted in higher profits (Edgar 1998:139). The traditional labor-intensive method consisted of felling trees in order to determine their level of resin. Apparently the South Carolina method was effective because by 1720 "South Carolina produced more naval stores for the empire than any other colony, and the value of its exports to the mother country had risen from £11,000 sterling in 1710 to £60,00 sterling" (Edgar 1998:139). There was enough profit that the colony began to purchase slaves for the more labor-intensive pursuits. However, in 1724 when the bounty for naval stores was renewed but with stricter stipulations, and the colonists began to look for other crops to increase their profits.

INDIGO

By the start of the eighteenth century, the English were looking for profitable staple crops for the American colonies. Indigo had been a marketable crop in the colonial West Indies. The Lowland South was ideal for the cultivation of indigo. The hot, humid weather and the acidic soil were necessary factors for successfully raising indigo plants. Indigo grew best in the drier areas along freshwater streams and rivers,

which made it an excellent companion crop to rice. While most rice fields were in the lower-lying river bottoms, indigo could be planted just behind the rice fields along the slopes and rises. Also, indigo segued nicely with rice cultivation because the planting and harvest schedules for both crops complemented each other, so the same labor force could be employed to grow both crops. Indigo could be harvested twice a growing season, at times when the labor was not needed for the tending and harvesting of the rice.

South Carolinians had experimented with indigo early in their colonial history but the quality of product was considered inferior to that grown in the French and Spanish West Indies (Edgar 1998:146). However, the disruptions to trade in the 1740s caused by the War of Jenkins Ear and the War of Austrian Succession and the resulting global drop in the demand for rice led the English to reexamine the possibility of indigo becoming a staple crop in the southern colonies. Eliza Lucas, her overseer Quash, and an "expert Negro dyemaker" are credited with the successful reintroduction of indigo into South Carolina when they developed a system based on the West Indian methods of planting and processing (Chaplin 1993:192). Eliza Lucas was the daughter of George Lucas, who was the governor of Antigua and owner of a large indigo plantation. She, along with neighbor Andrew Deveaux, shared their knowledge of successfully adapting indigo in South Carolina and for the duration of the 1740s indigo became the staple crop for Georgetown County. This early indigo phase peaked in 1747, with 138,334 pounds of indigo exported from Charleston (Rogers 1990:83).

By 1748, the European conflicts were over and the demand for rice rose, once again making it a profitable pursuit. The exportation of indigo in South Carolina dropped to only 3,787 pounds by 1752 (Rogers 1990:83). In 1749, the English Parliament, in an effort to reduce the importation of products from other empires, passed a bounty that would increase the profit of indigo to colonial planters. However, the textile industry in England considered the colonial-grown indigo to be inferior and were willing to pay the higher prices for West Indian Indigo. It was not until 1756 and the outbreak of the French and Indian War that the high demand for indigo once again led South Carolinians to aggressively plant the crop. The war made it difficult for the English textile industry to obtain West Indian indigo so they were more willing to purchase the dye from the colonies. Indigo production reached its height in Georgetown County in the years 1756-1760, when over 2.8 million pounds of indigo was produced.

Indigo, like rice, was a labor-intensive crop. The plants did not require much attention during the growing season. However, the harvesting and processing consisted of expertly timed procedures, each step imperative for the final product. It was estimated that "one slave might take care of two acres; and one acre would produce about fifty pounds of indigo" (Rogers 1990:89). The following is a description indigo production taken from Joyce Chaplin's *An Anxious Pursuit* (1993):

> *Once cut, indigo needed quick processing before its leaves lost their luster. Workers placed the severed branches in the first of a series of three vats, each one smaller than the former, each one the recipient of a more concentrated product. The largest vat, called the steeper or the "hot" (its contents warmed as they fermented), contained the indigo on the bottom held down by slats of wood and covered with water. The mixture steeped for anywhere from six to twenty hours, during which time the raw indican dissolved and fermented into indoxyl. The mass of fermented particles then drained off into the second vat, the battery or beater. Workers vigorously beat the thick liquid in order to oxidize it and thereby transform the indoxyl into indigo.* (Chaplin 1993:195)

The process was still not quite complete. The thick, sticky substance was tested repeatedly during the beating process for readiness and once the supervisor determined it was time, the substance was fixed by adding lime, and then drained into the third and smallest vat to settle. What remained was a paste that was then transferred to linen bags, which were then hung up to further dry. The remaining substance was shaped into cakes for exportation. The cakes would be packed into airtight barrels for shipment. Upon receipt, the textile industry would rehydrate the cakes in order to produce the dye

The final indigo product varied in texture and color, depending on the length of time it spent in the vats. Unfortunately, as the process progressed and the plant became fully fermented, the smell became overpowering. The process also attracted incredible numbers of flies. Because of these negative aspects of indigo processing, it was believed by many in the English textile industry that some of the steps were cut short, resulting in an inferior product.

The growth of indigo in South Carolina paralleled the evolution of Georgetown County. According to Rogers (1990:52), "Indigo is the crop that made Georgetown rich and famous, for the indigo produced along Black River in what is now Williamsburg County was the finest produced in South Carolina." The newly established port city of Georgetown benefited greatly from the expansion of indigo into a staple crop. In May of 1755, the Winyah Indigo Society was incorporated in Georgetown, with the purpose of disseminating information regarding the correct and most profitable way to raise indigo in South Carolina. As a result, the Winyah Indigo Society established a school for the education of local children, the first of its kind outside of Charleston (Rogers 1990:92).

At its height, South Carolina indigo brought in as much as forty shillings currency per pound, but the price usually stayed closer to twenty shillings per pound. The indigo industry in South Carolina came to a close with the advent of the American Revolution. There was no longer a protected market with England, who could turn to other sources to obtain supplies of indigo. The English East India Company sponsored individuals to go to India to set up large-scale factories for indigo production. By the end of the American Revolution, the English textile industry was able to obtain quality indigo from colonial India. Once again, South Carolinians found it more advantageous to focus on the full-time production of rice. A complete discussion of the role of rice in the evolution of Georgetown County is included in the following chapter.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

As South Carolina and the other twelve colonies became increasingly less dependent on England, royal authorities sought to retain control of America through a series of financially oppressive legislation against the colonists. The economic viability of many of the port cities was threatened by the passing of the Intolerable Acts in 1774, which helped to further foment public opinion against England. In response, the colonies held the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia in September of 1774. Thomas Lynch, owner of the large indigo plantation Hopsewee on the Santee River, was elected as one of the five representatives of South Carolina to attend the meeting. The concerns of Georgetown were well represented by Lynch, who was there to "secure a redress of grievances, not a separation from Great Britain" (Rogers 1990:109). However, by April of 1775 the battles at Lexington and Concord had been fought and the war with Britain had begun.

One of the first actions that the British took against the colonials was to blockade the port cities of America. However, Georgetown, being a lesser port, was not as closely monitored as Charleston so trade flourished in Georgetown during the war years. When Georgetown became aware that Charleston was about to be attacked by the British, they sent two companies of volunteers down to Fort Moultrie to assist with the battle. The British were repulsed and the "victory at Fort Moultrie gave South Carolina three years before the state was called upon to defend itself again" (Rogers 1990:118).

During the course of the war, Georgetown received numerous pivotal visitors through its port, including the Marquis de Lafayette and the Baron de Kalb in 1777 (Rogers 1990:119). Governor John Rutledge escaped to Georgetown after the fall of Charleston in May of 1780. Less than two months later Georgetown was captured by the British, as described in the following excerpt:

> *Captain John Plumer Ardesoif captured Georgetown from the sea on the first of July, seizing the vessels in the harbor with their cargoes as prizes of war. He sent sailors in armed barges up the rivers to plunder the plantations… He seized the rice on the nearby plantations, stating that these crops were part of public stores and therefore legitimate prizes of war.* (Rogers 1990:122)

The British were giving pardons and amnesty to the colonials if they would swear an oath of allegiance to the crown. By swearing the oath, most would be allowed to remain on their property after disarming. In conjunction with the oath, the colonials were also expected to take up arms against rebelling forces when necessary in the form of a loyalist militia. Lord Cornwallis, leader of the British forces in South Carolina, ordered the formation of local companies of approximately 100 men each. However, with the success of the rebellious activities of Francis Marion in the nearby swamps, many locals preferred to join the rebels. According to Edgar (1998:235), "Within six months of having taken field, Cornwallis wrote that because of Marion 'there was scarce an inhabitant…that was not in arms against us.'" This further proved true when the continental army under Colonel Horatio Gates and the North Carolina militia under General Richard Caswell entered the Georgetown area and drove back British. Again, locals who had signed the oath of allegiance joined with the continental army and militia to drive the British out of South Carolina.

Cornwallis was repeatedly frustrated by the rebels and most especially by Francis Marion. Major Wmyss, after his failure to capture Francis Marion in the Cheraw District, ordered retribution upon the locals. Rogers (1990:129) writes that Wemyss "burnt and laid waste about fifty homes and plantations mostly belonging to people who had either broken their parole or oath of allegiance." Francis Marion moved his troops towards Georgetown with the goal of cutting lines of communication along the Santee and to Cornwallis in Camden. Despite threats and dire warnings, the locals would not reveal the location of Francis Marion and his troops, who included armed African-American men and boys who were very knowledgeable of the region and places of seclusion. The City of Georgetown had been fortified by the British against attack but Francis Marion confronted the commander with 500 men in an effort to prevent further harassment of the citizens. This British responded by moving reinforcements to the area that subsequently drove Francis Marion once again into hiding. He made camp on Snow's Island in the middle of the Pee Dee River and continued to harass the British troops. By December of 1780, Marion was ready to wrest control of Georgetown from the British and asked General Greene for supplemental troops (Rogers 1990:135). In January, Light Horse Harry Lee arrived in the company of continental soldiers and the attack upon Georgetown began. The following is a description of the plan of attack:

> *Since Captain John Postell had been gathering boats, Marion was able on January 23 to send Captains Carnes and Rudolph down the Pee Dee with the infantry to lie in wait a day among the rice fields. The plan of attack was based on the ease of landing in the water suburbs of the town inside the abbatis and palisades. Carnes was to head for the wharves and to capture Colonel Campbell, who resided near the parade ground. Rudolph was to seize anyone attempting to gain the redoubt. With the first shots, Marion's militia and Lee's legion would rush in to assist in the rounding up of the British troops."* (Rogers 1990:137)

The attempt was made on the night of January 24, 1781. While Colonel Campbell was captured, the plan was not successful because the British soldiers firmly entrenched behind a brick redoubt and the colonials did not have the necessary equipment on hand to remove this obstacle.

Cornwallis sent reinforcements to Georgetown as well as to the ferry crossing on the Santee. Lee temporarily returned to General Greene, who was being forced back into North Carolina. General Francis Marion continued to harass the British and upon Lee's return moved against Fort Watson, which fell in April of 1781. In late May, General Marion once again attacked the fortifications at Georgetown, this time driving the British into the bay. The garrison at Georgetown had been reduced to only 100 soldiers at the time of attack and there was some speculation that they had been ordered to quit the town (Rogers 1990:142). Regardless, Georgetown was once again in the hands of the locals.

There were considerable supplies in and around Georgetown, and the British, because they still held the sea, would repeatedly harass the town in an effort to gather supplies. Marion continued to harass the British in and around the Georgetown District and prevented them from raiding the rich plantations. By November of 1781, the British in South Carolina had retreated to Charleston. During the final months of the war, General Greene used Georgetown as the head of his supply line and ordered the purchase of goods from all of the surrounding plantations. Items imported from the north found their way into the port of Georgetown. All of this economic activity helped to ease the financial concerns of the citizens of the district. However, it once again drew the attention of the British fleet, which prepared for an attack of Georgetown at the end of July in 1782. Instead, the British gathered supplies and returned to the sea. This was the last skirmish that Georgetown would experience during the war.

By 1783, when the war was over, citizens of the Georgetown District had returned to their pre-war occupations. The boom from having served as a supply source during the last years of the war helped ease the transition for most planters. The country as a whole began to focus on life as an independent nation and establish a new form of government.

ANTEBELLUM GROWTH THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR, 1783-1865

Rural Georgetown County would recover more easily than its county seat from the Revolutionary War. President Washington, in his "Southern tour" of 1791, visited Georgetown and noted that it appeared to be in the "shade of Charleston," with a city population of less than 600 who were engaged in rice agriculture. The economic shift from indigo to rice agriculture was a product of the Post Revolutionary War period and there were corresponding shifts in economic and political power as the eighteenth-century indigo planters and merchants of Georgetown yielded to the emerging rice planter elite (Rogers 2002: 165-167). As late as the 1840s, visitors to Georgetown District would comment that the wealth of the

district was evident in the countryside and the plantation landscape that evolved, rather than in Georgetown itself.

The solidification of the district's economy on rice agriculture was a result of many factors including several improvements in how rice was processed. The first water mill for beating rice is attributed to Jonathon Lucas, Sr. The mill was constructed for John Bowman at his Peach Island plantation on the Santee in 1787, and others followed, notably a mill for General Peter Horry on Reserve Plantation, Winyah Bay, and a mill for Colonel William Allston at Fairfield Plantation on the Waccamaw. In addition, Lucas constructed the first tide-operated mill at Millbrook Plantation on the North Santee for Andrew Johnston in 1792. According to historian George Rogers (2002:165), "Rice was henceforth the principal crop of the district." This shift would also translate into a continuing statistic of an African-American majority for the District. Eighty-eight percent of the total District population in 1810 was composed of enslaved African Americans who labored in the District's rice fields or were associated with its processing or distribution.

Shifts in political and economic power and such technological changes helped to create the 1820 landscape that is captured in the Mills Atlas 1825 map of the Georgetown District (Figure 7). Settlement stretched out along each major river and creek and sites along both edges of the Waccamaw Neck, oceanfront and riverside, are identified with family names. To a certain degree, the historic roads follow the paths of the adjacent rivers and some settlements, as well as public houses and churches, are shown along them. However, proximity to a river and thus the potential for tidal flow rice agriculture was a strong prerequisite for a farm or plantation site for the majority of Georgetown District residents. Land was granted by the state after the Revolution and a commissioner was appointed to survey and record plats. This position was no longer needed after 1839 as little land was available.

Essentially by the close of the 1820s, Georgetown District was "settled" with a local government structure in place and a planter elite that exerted some control on the new Georgetown middle class that resulted from the change to a rice economy. Public buildings including a new courthouse styled after Robert Mills and improvements such as the state-financed Santee Canal were constructed in this period. Georgetown society saw the publication of many books, the establishment of newspapers and a social life (Rogers 2002:199-223). While the Santee Canal would not be successful, a railroad from Hamburg on the Savannah River to Charleston was. Elias Horry IV, a planter-industrialist from the Georgetown District, was president of the company. While a line, the Charleston, Georgetown, and All Saints Rail Road, was proposed that would service the project area and link it to other roads, it did not come into fruition. Georgetown's railroad connection would not materialize until the 1880s.

ANTEBELLUM DEMOGRAPHICS

Federal census data on Georgetown County's total population, African-American population, and the African-American presence as a percent of the total population is presented in Table 1. At the time of the first federal census, 1790, Georgetown had a total population of 22,122, of whom 13,244 were African-Americans. The majority of these individuals were enslaved, although the county was also home to 113 free African-Americans. At that time, the largest number of enslaved African-Americans in South Carolina was found in Charleston County, at 50,633 individuals, followed by Beaufort County with 14,236.

Figure 7
Mill's Atlas, 1825

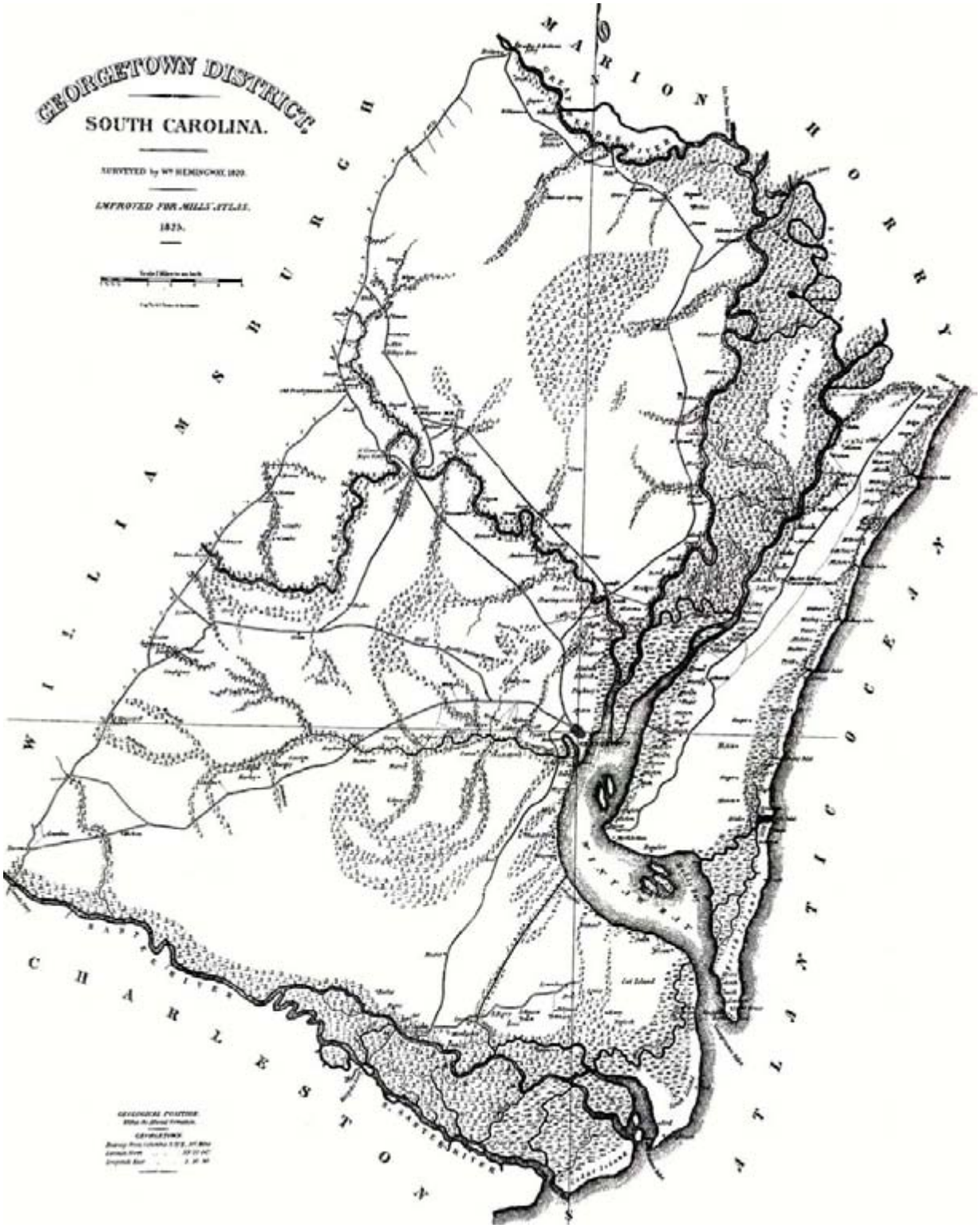


Table 1. Georgetown District Population, 1790-1860

Year	*European-American*	*Percent of Total Population*	*Enslaved African-American*	*Percent of Total Population*	*Free African-Americans*	*Percent of Total Population*	*Total*
1790	8,878	40%	13,131	59%	113	1%	22,122
1800	4,055	23%	13,114	76%	91	1%	17,260
1810	1,710	11%	13,866	88%	102	1%	15,679
1820	1,830	10%	15,546	88%	227	1%	17,603
1830	1,931	11%	17,798	89%	214	1%	19,943
1840	2,093	11%	15,993	88%	188	1%	18,274
1850	2,193	11%	18,253	88%	201	1%	20,647
1860	3013	14%	18,109	85%	183	1%	21,305

Source: U. S. Census Data, Geostat Center online database, University of Virginia Libraries

Georgetown County had the third highest number of enslaved African-Americans in the state, which represented 13.4 percent of all the enslaved African-Americans in South Carolina. In contrast, the county's European-American population of 8,878 represented only 7.3 percent of the state's non African-American population at that date.

The growth of the plantation economy is evident in the population statistics from the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1800, Georgetown District's total population had declined to 17,260, however, the African-American population remained stable, at 13,114, a figure which by then constituted nearly 76 percent of the total county population. By 1810, the county's total population had again declined, and now numbered 15,679, while the African-American population had increased, to 13,867, representing 88.44 percent of the total population. Both the total and African-American population increased by 1820, with the total population reaching 17,603 and the African-American population 15,546. The 1820s represented the boom in rice plantation agriculture in the county, and by 1830 the county's total population had reached 19,943 of which the African-American population accounted for 18,012, 90.32 percent of the total. The county's white population actually declined between 1820 and 1830, but the growth of the county's African-American residents accounted for the increase in county population. By this date, the county's African-American population consisted of 214 free African-Americans as well as 17,798 enslaved.

African-Americans would continue to comprise the overwhelming majority of Georgetown County's population through the antebellum era, representing 88.55 percent of the population in 1840, 89.38 percent in 1850, and 85.86 percent in 1860. Their peak population, of all time, occurred in 1850 when there were 18,454 African-Americans in the county: 18,253 enslaved and 201 free. The African-American population decreased slightly by 1860, to a total of 18,292, representing 18,109 enslaved and 183 free. The decline in the free African-American population likely reflected the growing tensions between the north and south and out-migration.

RICE AGRICULTURE IN GEORGETOWN COUNTY

While rice agriculture would be introduced to Georgetown County in eighteenth century, its fluorescence came during the antebellum era, in which "rice" and "Georgetown" reach a point where they were

virtually synonymous. Peter Wood (1974:35) characterized the successful introduction of rice as having a greater impact on the course of South Carolina history than any other event, and nowhere was that impact more felt than in Georgetown County. Rice agriculture stimulated the development and expansion of the plantation economy in the region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:74). The cultivation of rice was, at the least, a product of the African slave trade, and also a principal motivation in the expansion of the trade. Thus, rice agriculture was closely linked to the enslavement of many thousands of Africans. At the same time, to succeed as a commercial crop rice needed people familiar with its culture, skill in growing it, and knowledge of the means to mill it after harvest. The only people in South Carolina meeting these conditions were from the rice-growing regions of West Africa (Carney 2001:81). It can truly be said that the wealth that accrued to Georgetown County planters, as well as the enduring character of the region's landscape, are the product of the knowledge, skill, and labor of African-American slaves.

The rice economy was built on the adoption of tidal irrigation techniques. In the last half of the eighteenth century tidal irrigation was adapted for conditions in South Carolina and quickly embraced by rice growers. This technique had specific environmental requirements and the lower reaches of the Santee, Sampit, Black, Pee Dee, and Waccamaw rivers were ideal for it, making Georgetown the principal rice producing district in the colony (Hilliard 1975:61). Rice was the most important staple crop in colonial South Carolina and remained significant up until the Civil War. During the second half of the nineteenth century, production never regained the levels of the antebellum period and it ceased to be a commercial crop after 1900 (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:72-74).

The Introduction and Cultivation of Rice in South Carolina

The origin of South Carolina's rice industry is obscure, but by the 1690s the crop began to receive greater attention. Although it was one of the crops the proprietors sought to establish early on, it did not gain momentum at the outset because of the scarcity of labor and because cattle and naval stores provided an immediate return on investments (Edgar 1998:139). A period of experimentation with varieties and cultivation methods began in earnest during the 1690s (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:72-73). While a strong market and high prices stimulated the expansion of rice agriculture after 1720, it took until this point for Carolina planters to establish the crop and master the techniques of its cultivation. Not coincidentally, the period during which rice took hold coincided with the period when the African-American population equaled and then surpassed the number of whites (Wood 1974:35-36). Historians have demonstrated that the success of rice ultimately derived from the knowledge and skills of African laborers (Wood 1974; Littlefield 1981; Carney 2001).

Early on, cultivation of rice took place in upland locations and relied on rain for irrigation. This initial technique complemented the forest products and cattle economies because rice could be planted in newly cleared areas and then cattle could graze and fertilize the harvested rice fields (a sequence resembling that used in Africa). As rice became established as a viable export in the early eighteenth century, cultivation became focused on inland freshwater swamps. Inland swamp rice fields were usually small and irrigated from small reservoirs created by damming part of the swamp or impounding water from rainfall, springs, high water tables, or creeks. This system produced higher yields than the rain-fed technique, but was limited by exhausted soils and unpredictable water supplies. It also involved a greater labor commitment because swamps had to be cleared of large trees and other vegetation under arduous conditions and then the fields needed embanking, leveling, and other modifications for cultivation. Beginning around the 1750s, the tidal floodplain system came into use, beginning in the Winyah Bay area. Because of the tremendous costs involved in creating the fields for tidal cultivation on floodplains, however, few planters

utilized this method until after the American Revolution. Once it became economically feasible with the introduction of sufficient capital and labor, this system came to dominate the region and remained the leading technique through the Civil War (Wallace 1951:188; Adams and Trinkley 1991; Edgar 1998:140; Chaplin 1993:232; Carney 2001:84-86).

Although African influences have been cited as the basis for tidal cultivation, Carney's (2001) recent study has demonstrated that all of the techniques for rice growing practiced in South Carolina were also known in Africa. West Africans were familiar with numerous varieties of rice and with their methods of cultivation. They also had a sophisticated understanding of terrain and soils (Littlefield 1981:98). These particular skills and knowledge appear to have made African laborers, particularly those from the rice-growing regions, attractive to Carolina planters, who were aware of the regional and ethnic backgrounds of African-born slaves and sought to take advantage of their skills (Wood 1974:56; Littlefield 1981).

Tidal Rice Cultivation

Historical references to growing rice on tidal floodplains in South Carolina date to the 1730s. The technique became steadily more common during the middle century and was helped by the resumption of slave imports from Africa in the 1740s, which created a larger labor force, possibly indicating a deliberate investment in labor specifically for the rice fields (Edgar 1998:140). The tidal cultivation system came to dominate the low country where it improved labor output, increased yields, and finally spawned one of the world's most lucrative plantation economies (Carney 2001: 88-89, 91).

As noted, the systems for growing rice on floodplains using tidally driven irrigation techniques most likely stemmed from African sources. This manner of cultivation is a complicated process that would have been unfamiliar to British colonists (Littlefield 1981; Carney 2001). Studies by Littlefield (1981) and Carney (2001) have shown remarkable parallels between the techniques used in low country tidal rice fields and those used to grow rice in estuarine settings in coastal West Africa.

Tidal culture exploits the effects of the tides on rivers to irrigate and drain fields in floodplain swamps. The technique had certain environmental constraints in that it could be applied only to those parts of rivers above the incursion of salt water and below the upper limit of tidal effect. These conditions were met only in the relatively narrow coastal zone, typically between 10 and 25 miles upstream from the river's mouth (Hilliard 1975:61; Carney 2001:91).

Other constraints on the distribution of this type of rice field included estuary size and shape. Because the system relied on the "layering" of fresh water on the incoming tide, it required locations of higher fresh water availability. Certain types of estuaries develop pronounced layering of freshwater on top of salt water and these offer the best conditions for tidal cultivation. Such estuaries are generally those that form around rivers draining the piedmont, such as the Santee, which tend to carry large amounts of freshwater and deliver it to within a few miles of the coast. In these rivers incoming tides push layers of freshwater upward where it can be tapped for irrigation. Estuaries that do not extend very far into the interior are influenced more significantly by tides and the water they contain tends to be brackish, with little freshwater available to divert into rice fields (Hilliard 1975:64; Carney 2001:91-92).

Converting a tidal floodplain to rice field followed procedures known in African coastal swamps. The process began by delineating the area to be cleared and marking out rectangular plots for new fields. These were then enclosed with an earthen embankment and ditch around the interior side of the

embankment to keep out water. To prevent tidal spillover, the embankments typically measured about five feet high, three feet thick at the top, and 12-15 feet wide at the base. Sluices or "trunks" for flooding and draining the fields were installed during construction. The enclosed area was divided with smaller embankments into sections measuring 10-30 acres that were irrigated with systems of internal ditches. These sections were then separated into half-acre plots that were further subdivided into 100-125 trenches for sowing. Small channels were installed to carry water to and from the fields (Hilliard 1975:59-60; Chaplin 1993:232, 234; Carney 2001:92) (Figure 8).

Once operational, flooding and draining the fields was accomplished with the trunks and gates that were activated by the action of the tides. The trunk, consisting of a square wooden culvert through the embankment, was built with its base at the low tide level. At each end of the trunk was a gate hung from a framework at the top of the berm. The gates could be raised to allow the free flow of water or suspended to operate as a one-way valve. The latter mode was used most often to flood and drain the fields. To flood, the river-side gate was raised during high tide and the field gate was left suspended to swing open as the high tide pushed into the open end. As the tide receded, the water pressure in the field closed the field gate, trapping the water. To drain the field, the process was reversed at low tide (Hilliard 1975:60; Carney 2001:94) (Figure 8).

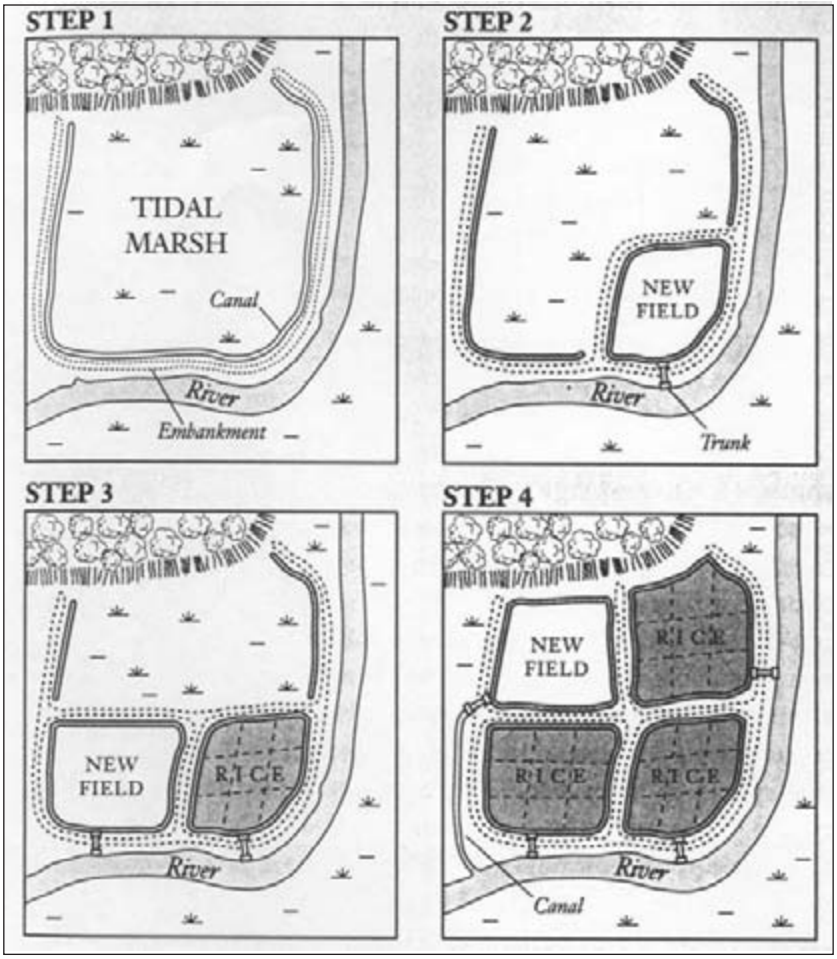
The trunks typically measured 6-8ft tall and 20-30ft long. Although the tidally operated gate was probably an American development, the function of these sluices followed the African technique. Moreover, the first such devices used in South Carolina probably resembled those used in Africa and the name suggests an African origin. Carney (2001:95) cites an account wherein excavation for a trunk replacement unearthed a hollow cypress log stoppered with a large plug, the same technique used in West African rice fields.

Building and maintaining the rice field system were time-consuming and labor-intensive because of the amounts of earthmoving involved. In addition to the preliminary construction of dikes and ditches, trees had to be cut and burned, stumps grubbed, and the ground leveled.

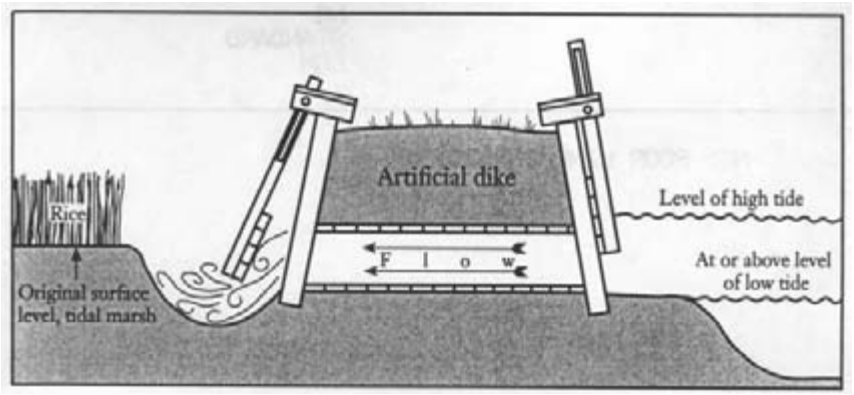
Often this had to be done in inundated environments containing alligators, poisonous snakes, and swarms of insects. Even relatively small areas took months to reclaim and the improvement process was carried out over several years on individual plantations (Hilliard 1975:59-60). After completion, considerable time and labor was devoted to maintaining the irrigation system. Canals required cleaning and constant inspection to prevent collapse. This work was a constant source of friction between planters and slaves because it was so grueling (Carney 2001:94).

As punishing as the work was, it also demanded a high level of technical expertise. The work of leveling embankments, laying off ditches and fields, and setting trunks and gates required considerable engineering knowledge. No other large agricultural region in the United States during the antebellum period demanded such expenditures of labor and such a high degree of technical know-how while bringing land into production (Hilliard 1975:61).

Figure 8
Development and Operation of Tidal Rice Cultivation



Idealized Development of Tidal Flat to Rice Fields



Cross Section of Embankment Showing Operation of Trunk and Flood Gates

(Carney 2001)

The labor and capital necessary for this kind of improvement also helped establish and solidify class divisions. The time and cost requirements were so substantial, that small farmers, lacking sufficient slave labor, could not successfully compete. This type of agriculture thus became the sole province of the wealthiest planters, and they realized large dividends on their investments. Production was considerably higher and more efficient than in the inland swamp fields. Once in operation, the time spent weeding was reduced because flooding could be controlled to a greater degree than in other systems. An individual slave could therefore manage five acres, an improvement over the two acres that could be planted under the inland systems (Carney 2001:91). The growing wealth of planters and their desire to open more areas for cultivation led to the population of slaves in South Carolina almost doubling over the last fifteen years of the colonial period (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:73).

The Annual Cycle

The cultivation of rice in South Carolina, as well as the construction and operation of the fields, relied on African expertise and skills. The procedures for preparing the fields, sowing, cultivating, harvesting, and processing were all derived from Africa as were the tools used for these tasks. Moreover, the traditional division of labor, wherein women were the primary participants in the planting and processing of the crop, were maintained in America. There were some differences, but these seem to have been in scale. As Carney (2001) points out, in Africa rice was grown for subsistence purposes, while in the low country it was produced on a massive scale for export. Also, the intensification of the milling process required the labor of male slaves, which deviated from traditional practices.

The annual cycle of rice cultivation encompassed the entire year. Preparation for a new planting season began almost as soon as the previous harvest came in. Land preparation took place from December to March and involved burning stubble from the preceding harvest, clearing ditches, repairing and fortifying embankments and canal walls. This work was done with hands, buckets, and simple tools; draft animals were rarely used. In the spring the fields were cleared, leveled, and clods were broken up and trenches were dug for sowing (Hilliard 1975:61; Carney 2001:118). Notably, the reliance on handwork instead of draft animals and the tools themselves—particularly the hoe—were aspects of the traditional African systems of rice cultivation. Draft animals, common in European agriculture, were rarely used in rice-producing regions of Africa because of the danger of trypanosomiasis (Carney 2001:109-110).

Rice was sown during two periods. The first was from mid March to early April and the second from late May to early June. Staggering the planting allowed for two harvests and eliminated bottlenecks in hoeing, weeding, and harvesting. The full moon regulated the planting periods because of the reliance on tides to irrigate the fields. Like most of the other processes involved in South Carolina rice cultivation, the sowing process had African antecedents. In Africa women plant the rice, a division of labor maintained on low country rice plantations, where labor was disproportionately female. Male slaves tended to dominate in artisanal work such as coopering, carpentering, and blacksmithing. As in Africa, the tidal cultivation system included the work of both men and women, although it was divided along gender lines. Men were responsible for clearing and building rice fields, while women performed the cultivation duties. The sowing method resembled African techniques of dropping seeds onto the ground and covering them in with the foot. Another practice followed in both Africa and the low country was to coat the seed with clay before planting to protect it from birds, insects, and parasites. Finally, direct seeding on freshwater floodplains (instead of transplanting) was a technique used in Africa that was also found in the low country (Carney 2001:107, 110-111, 118).

Sowing was followed immediately by flooding the field. Water was allowed to stand for three to six days to encourage germination. After this, the water was drained to allow time to clear debris and weeds. A second flooding, lasting three to seven days, followed, after which the field was again drained for weeding. Between mid-July and August, the field was again left under water, this time for about three weeks. After a third session of weeding, the fourth and final flooding, the "lay by or harvest flow," took place. This was the irrigation phase when the plant began to joint so that the stalks supported clusters of rice. The water was left to stand until the rice reached maturity. In addition to irrigation, flooding delivered nutrients in the form of alluvium, protected the plants from insects and weeds, and supported the maturing stalks against wind damage. The ripened crop was harvested after a period of six to seven months of growth. Harvesting was accomplished with sickles over a six to eight week period from late August or early September into October (Carney 2001:119; Kovacik and Winberry 1989:73-74).

Processing the harvested rice began in the fall and dominated the agricultural calendar until the planting season began. The rice had to be milled for delivery to the market and the procedure was labor intensive and hectic, actually comprising harder work than the cultivation (Carney 2001:121). All of this work was conducted together with raising other commercial and subsistence crops, as well as attending to the various tasks necessary for the operation and maintenance of the plantation, particularly the upkeep of the ditches, dikes, canals, and trunks.

Milling involved three steps: threshing, milling, and winnowing. Threshing was the process of separating the grains from the stalk after a short period of drying. This could be done with a flailing stick, by letting animals trample it, or with machinery. Milling removes the indigestible hulls from the grain and the inner skin or bran. The undesired hulls and chaff are separated from the grain by winnowing (Carney 2001:125).

Processing the harvested rice also used techniques and equipment derived from Africa. During the colonial period, rice was mostly milled with wooden mortars and pestles, and winnowing was done with fanner baskets. The mortar and pestles used by low country slaves closely resembled the types used in Africa. The mortar was fashioned from a partially hollowed out log that served as a receptacle to hold the unmilled rice. The pestle consisted of a three- to five-foot long wooden implement used to pound the rice in the mortar. Milling with a mortar and pestle was a skilled operation that removed the hull and bran from the grain without breaking the grains. Rather than simply pounding the rice, the process involved expert tapping and rolling with the pestle. The winnowing process used in South Carolina and Georgia also resembled the African technique of placing milled rice into large flat baskets and tossing the grain into the air to allow the lighter debris to be carried off by the breeze. The baskets used for winnowing, like the technique itself, suggest African derivation. Baskets were made using a coiling technique matching those that West African weavers employed but that were distinct from the style Native Americans used (Wood 1974:61-62; Carney 2001:111-113, 124-125). Winnowing could also be conducted in specialized structures. Winnowing houses were simple frame buildings mounted on stilts. The milled rice was poured through an opening in the floor of the house, which allowed the breeze to carry away the lighter chaff (Barse et al. 1999:3.23).

Planters became interested in mechanical milling because hand milling tended to be haphazard and produced variable results depending on the skill, strength, and enthusiasm of the individual. Increased crop production also compelled more efficient and faster methods for milling rice (Chaplin 1993:251, 253). Market demands for timely delivery ultimately spurred the development and use of mechanical processing techniques. These started to become viable after the American Revolution (Carney 2001).

Most of the early developments in mechanical processing were in the areas of threshing and removing the hull from the rice. In 1787 John Lucas invented a water driven mill that husked and polished the grains and this development led to the expansion of rice mills throughout the low country, with the canals that provided water to the fields during the summer being used as sources of water power during the processing season (Carney 2001:132). The introduction of steam power—starting around the turn of the nineteenth century—allowed for the location of mills away from the plantation, such as in towns. Steam-powered mills could also operate when conditions did not allow water-powered mills to run (Chaplin 1993:259).

AFRICAN-AMERICAN PLANTATION LIFE

African-American life on Georgetown plantations was centered on the quarters and the fields. The earliest rice plantations in the county employed the inland swamp style of rice agriculture and slave villages were thus situated around the inland swamp fields. During this period African-Americans had little interaction with European-American overseers and planters and operated with a fair degree of social autonomy. Archaeological excavations indicate that slave dwellings were constructed of post-in-trench construction, with the walls composed of a mixture of clay and sticks. Dwellings were rectangular, two rooms deep, generally between 10 and 12 feet wide and 14 to 20 feet long. The organization and arrangement of these slave dwellings was informal and organic, although dwellings were usually clustered closely together in a communal setting. Enslaved African-Americans on these inland swamp plantation settlements were largely self-sufficient. They produced sweet-grass baskets and wooden implements and also manufactured an open-fired earthenware pottery that is referred to by archaeologists as colono-ware. They supplemented the food rations provided by the planter with fish and game which were caught, hunted and trapped from the forests and streams of the region, as well as with produce grown in village gardens. This period of semi-autonomy was short-lived, however. Following the Stono Rebellion of 1740, during which between 60 and 100 enslaved African-Americans fought with the colonial militia outside Charleston, planters placed a greater emphasis on the supervision of their enslaved work force. This need for closer observation coincided with the introduction of tidal-rice agriculture, which allowed rice to be grown from a more compact settlement and whose revenues promulgated the creation of plantation complexes featuring the planter's big house. With this transition, slave villages were moved into the sphere of the big house, and were organized along streets that provided the planter and overseer with a greater view of their bondmen's behavior (Ferguson 1992).

Tidal rice plantations developed a formal landscape, which emphasized the prominence and social position of the planter. Main houses were frequently placed at the end of oak lined allee or allees, as some plantations offered landscaped approaches from the river as well as by land. Agricultural support buildings, such as barns, stables, and livestock enclosures, were frequently found to one side of the main house, while slave villages were sometimes placed on the opposite flank. In the immediate main house yard would be the buildings needed for the activities of the main house, the kitchen that in many instances also served as the dwelling of enslaved African-Americans who worked in the main house. The slave villages were organized on streets, and usually consisted of either a single or double row of dwellings placed on the street. By the late eighteenth century, the architecture of the slave villages mimicked that of the main house, and most frequently consisted of frame dwellings with brick or sometimes mud-and-stick chimneys. Gardens were usually provided for the enslaved African-Americans use, with both communal and familial plots established behind the slave housing. As a whole, the plantation landscape emphasized order and social relations, and planters of this era appear to have opposed the construction of earth-walled houses which were considered "African" and which spoke to cultural differences, rather than social ones.

A labor system developed on the coastal rice plantations which was not found elsewhere in the plantation economy and which is known as task labor. Under the task labor system, slaves on Georgetown's rice plantation were assigned specific tasks to complete, and once a task was accomplished, the workday was done. Task labor was possible because rice fields themselves were subdivided into field and units that made the quantification of labor possible. The task system also likely developed in response to the overwhelming majority of African-Americans on the rice plantation and may have been devised by these African Americans. In response to these demographics, task labor provided planters with a way to achieve measurable work efforts without relying on the constant supervision, and which at the same time rewarded African-American workers who were diligent in completing their tasks with free time. This labor system also reflects African-Americans' familiarity with the practice of rice agriculture. As part of the task labor economy, African-Americans were classified by the hand system that was defined by their sex, age and health. A "hand" was the unit of measurement used in this classification and was defined as the quantity of work a healthy adult male could accomplish in a day. Thus an older male might be defined as a "half hand", meaning that he could only work at half the level of a healthy adult male. Tasks were also defined by hands, which provided the means of converting a worker's abilities to the effort required. Thus, if the hoeing of a half acre rice plot was defined as a "hand task," it meant that a healthy adult male could accomplish this work in a day, while a half hand would be permitted two days time to complete the same task (Morgan 1982). Planters were careful not to assign a slave a task they could not accomplish. Planter Plowden Weston wrote, "No negro is to be put into a task which they cannot finish with tolerable ease. It is a bad plan to punish for not finishing task; it is subversive of discipline to leave tasks unfinished, and contrary to justice to punish for what cannot be done" (Joyner 1984:44-45).

With the time off earned through task labor, African-Americans on the coastal plantations could engage in a variety of activities, including the production of crafts, the acquisition of game, and the growing of crops, all of which could in turn be sold either to the planter or at market. The income so obtained could be used to purchase clothing items, tobacco, alcohol, livestock, and other items. Perhaps the most telling case of slaves ability to earn their own income through the task labor economy is the example of Sampson, who earned enough money to purchase another enslaved African American, Tom, who he then traded to his master for his freedom (Morgan 1982:574; Joseph 1987).

Work in the rice fields began earlier, at daybreak. The early morning was the coolest time of day and the best time to work. A break for breakfast came around 9 AM, lunch at 3 PM, by which time most tasks were done. The routine varied depending on the season, and tasks associated with both the planting and harvesting of rice were the most onerous. African-Americans not only conducted the agricultural work on the plantations, but managed these efforts as well. Drivers were enslaved African-Americans who organized and supervised the field efforts on the larger plantations. The drivers reported to the overseers, who were normally white but on occasion African-American. In addition to Drivers, greater social stature was afforded African-American artisans as well. These artisans were removed from labor in the fields and were employed at specialized crafts and construction. Joyner (1984:70-71) notes that the listing of artisan positions identified in the probate inventories was extensive, and included barbers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, butchers, carpenters, coachmen, cobblers, cooks, coopers, engineers, gardeners, laundresses, lumbermen, maids, nurses, salt workers, seamstresses, shoemakers, tailors, tanners, tinsmiths, and weavers. Some of these, and in particular skilled carpenters, were hired out. The efforts of African-Americans in the building of Georgetown were not limited to the rice fields, dikes, and levees, and much of the antebellum architecture of the county was built with the help of African hands.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF RICE FIELDS IN GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Topographic maps and aerial photographs suggest that extensive remains of rice fields exist in the county. On current topographic maps, former rice fields are represented by grid-like networks of canals and fields along the margins of rivers. These sources indicate that remains of rice agriculture are concentrated in the eastern part of the county (Figure 9).

Rice fields associated with the Santee River begin between 2-3 miles from the coast and extend about 12 miles inland. Areas that appear to have been modified for rice cultivation in the Santee River area include parts of Cat Island, Minim Island, Crow Island, and the marshland along the Santee River and North Santee River.

Extensive areas of rice cultivation lie upstream from Georgetown. The areas along Winyah Bay were either too saline to provide irrigation or lacked suitable land for tidal cultivation. Rice fields are evident along the Waccamaw and Pee Dee Rivers to a point about 16 miles upstream from Georgetown. This end point lies along Thoroughfare Creek at the southern margin of Sandy Island. Above this point, only a few scattered remains of rice fields were observed.

Areas along the Sampit River southeast of Georgetown also exhibited evidence of rice fields. Remains on the Sampit River extend to about 8 miles upstream from its mouth at Winyah Bay and lie within a relatively narrow band of floodplain swamp. Finally, the Black River Valley exhibited remains of rice fields as far as the vicinity of Munlin Plantation, located about 13 miles from the river's confluence with the Great Pee Dee River. These fields occupy narrow and intermittent floodplain swamps.

Because the rice field remains identified from topographic maps and aerial photographs appear to lie along tidally influenced portions of these rivers, it cannot be said for certain whether different types of rice fields remain. It is probable that most of the fields shown on current maps reflect tidal cultivation. Field inspection will be necessary to determine if fields representing the inland swamp system are present. It is unlikely that fields reflecting upland cultivation can be identified by field survey.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT, 1830-1860

In the late 1820s, the federal tariff, imposed to help the federal government with expenses incurred from the war and its establishment, became an increasingly volatile issue in South Carolina. In addition, the Missouri Compromise as well as the American Colonization Society's petition to Congress to fund the return enslaved African-Americans to Africa triggered tension over federal intervention into the slavery issue. Georgetown and South Carolina sought constitutional defense in nullification and the debate over states rights pursued by the "Nullifiers" was launched. George Rogers (2002:249) details the extent of the debate and its development as conventions moved to meetings and elections with the Nullifiers victorious in suppressing political opposition. The Nullifiers even went so far as writing a oath that required allegiance not to the federal government but to the "will of sovereign convention."

The planters along the Waccamaw, the Pee Dee, and the North Santee constituted the strength of the Nullifiers, who easily held sway politically over All Saints Parish and to an extent Prince George as well. Rogers notes that Georgetown did not produce any noted leaders within the Nullification movement.

Figure 9. Distribution of Extant Rice Fields in Georgetown County from Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

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Perhaps what is important is that the movement married like-minded individuals together on the states right issue and led the way to secession. This political cohesion would only grow in the next decade as the power and wealth of Georgetown rice planters would reach its acme.

> *It was as though the entire Georgetown story led up to this summit, the brief halcyon period before the fall. By 1850, the system for the production of rice had been worked out; the slave force was stable and obedient; and the planters had so intermarried that they formed one large family group. John Hyrne Tucker 91780-1859), William Algernon Alston (1782-1860), Francis Marion Weston (1783-1854), Edward Thomas Heriot (1793-1854), Thomas Pinckney Alston (1795-1861), and Joshua John Ward (1800-1853) were the grand old men, born just after the Revolution and dying before the catastrophe of the Civil War* (Rogers 2002:252).

The 1850 Federal Census identified 20,647 residents of whom 18,253 were enslaved African-Americans, 201 were free persons of color, and 2,193 European-Americans. Five hundred seventy five dwellings housed the Georgetown District populous and about one third of the total European-American population resided in Georgetown.

Farmers and planters produced 46,765,040 pounds of rice. Large-scale planters were those that produced more than 100,000 pound of rice and 91 percent of the county farmers and planters were in that class. Small-scale farmers were few in number. Table 2 shows rice production for the district between 1840 when Georgetown District produced almost half of the nation's rice through 1860 when it produced 30 percent of the nation's rice.

Table 2. Rice Production Statistics, 1840-1860

Year	*Georgetown District*	*National Production*	*Percentage of National Production Georgetown Produced*
1840	36,360,000	80,841,422	45%
1850	46,765,040	215,313,497	22%
1860	55,805,385	187,167,032	30%

Source: Rogers 2002:524-527

Rice mills had been part of the antebellum landscape since the 1790s. By 1860, Georgetown district had 11 mills with an overall capital investment of $440,000. Rogers identifies a mill in Georgetown as well as mills at the following plantations: Fairfield, Dover, Millbrook, Keithfield, Weymouth, Hagley, Waverly, and Richfield. Those that began as water-powered establishments were typically later adapted to steam. Large-scale planters would have the wherewithal to mill the rice produced on their plantation as well as their neighbors; small-scale planters availed themselves of the mills in Charleston where the sale of their rice was handled by rice factors.

Rogers, using the 1850 census and the work of Judge H.A.M. Smith (Smith 1988:55-64, 91-110) on the Winyah and Hobcaw baronies and others, has reconstructed the geography of the Georgetown District's plantations referencing them by their locations on the District's rivers. An unattributed 1862 Map of Georgetown and Horry District gives a visual perspective of the District's settlement pattern in the early days

of the Civil War (Figure 10) and underscores the fully developed impress of the plantation economy. The settlement pattern actually varies little from the 1820 landscape shown in the earlier Mills Atlas map except in some place names.

Table 3 provides the names of 84 planters, cash value of their Georgetown holdings and the number of slaves associated with their Georgetown property(s). The table, based on Federal census data, is arranged by the cash value of the planter's holdings. The range was $527,050 to $3,700. Some of these individuals also possessed both real estate and slaves in Charleston (Rogers 2002:524-527). Mary Nesbit, Eliza Pinckney, and Mrs. Rutledge are the only women planters recognized among the names. Over 1/4 of the planters had holdings worth over $75,000 while about 67 percent had plantations worth $50,000 or less. J.J. Ward possessed the largest enslaved labor force at 1,092; J.W. Ford maintained the smallest at 16. The plantations that had a higher cash value typically had a labor force in the hundreds and many of the plantations that had a cash value of less than $50,000 had at least 100 enslaved African Americans.

SECESSION AND WAR

The state rights perspective was firmly entrenched in the minds of Georgetown District planters in the decade before the war and this mindset was inflexible. While most of the major national humanitarian movements of the era – the temperance crusade, mission to the slaves, and the crusade against dueling – would have an impact upon Georgetown District's social order, abolitionism did not. The threat to slavery posed by western expansion and the rise of the abolitionist movement would heighten tension that led to cries of secession when the decade closed, even as moderates tried to control the political scene. Georgetown's politic would progress through the decade, election by election, as moderates held sway until the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln when the secessionists across the State, as well as in Georgetown, won out (Rogers 2002:382-384). And the District began to prepare for war.

Georgetown, along with Horry, Marion, and Williamsburg, and part of Charleston, comprised South Carolina's tenth regimentry district. The Tenth Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers would assemble at Camp Marion neat White's Bridge near Georgetown in July 1861. Civil War action for Georgetown was focused upon coastal defense and two men of Georgetown's men, James Heyward Trapier and Arthur Middleton Manigault, attained the rank of General in the Army of the Confederacy.

The Winyah Bay area needed defense, especially with the Federal occupation and use of Port Royal in 1861. Federal forces would blockade the mouth of the Santee and Winyah Bay throughout the War. The defense of the entire Atlantic Coastal area was under the direction of General Robert E. Lee, who defined a strategy of strengthening the major coastal entries by relocating troops and resources from back areas to these points. The original defenses of Georgetown included redoubts on North, Cat and South islands. Under Manigault, the same defensive strategy was put in place with artillery at South and Cat islands at the mouths of the South and North Santee. In 1861, the South Island redoubt had three faces finished but was open at the rear. It was outfitted with four 24-pounders, one 18-pounder and one rifled 6-pounder. Apparently it was never completed, unlike the Cat Island redoubt that was finished in 1861. The Cat Island redoubt was described as a "well built fortification of quadrangular form, fitted with platforms for mounting ten guns and containing bombproofs, magazine, and furnace for hot shot" (Rogers 2002: 395; further information is provided on this redoubt in the discuss of the Yawkee Wildlife Preserve and Cat Island in Section VI). Rogers notes that while the coastal defenses were well-built, they were abandoned shortly afterwards, as the Confederate line of defense moved inland.

Figure 10. Georgetown District, 1862

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Table 3. Georgetown Planters, Georgetown District, from 1850 Census

Name	*Cash Value of Property*	*Number of Slaves*
J.J. Ward	527,050	1,092
Pyatt Family	380,950	768
F. M. Weston	316,250	196
J.H. Tucker	145,000	201
A.J. Allston, Est. [John Ashe?]	140,000	201
R.F.W. Allston	130,000	401
Charles Alston, Sr.	124,000	N/A
R.S. Izard	120,000	187
J.I. Middleton	110,000	318 [1860]
R.O. Anderson	100,000	384
H.A. Middleton	100,000	30
A. Johnston	100,000	230
La Bruce Family	96,000	150
J.H. Read I and II	90,000	323
B. F. Hunt	90,000	234
J.W. Allston, Est.	90,000	84
B.F. Dunkin	84,000	N/A
F. Withers Estate	80,000	506
Mary Nesbit	80,000	N/A
W.B. Pringle	76,000	281
W. H. Trapier	75,000	118
Robert Hume	75,000	135
Francis Weston	70,000	225
C.C. Pinckney	60,000	N/A
J. H. Ladson	60,000	201
J.R. Pringle	55,000	143
M.H. Lance	54,000	263
W.R. Maxwell	50,000	157
Mrs. P. Rutledge	50,000	302
F. Shaffer	50,000	97
P.W. Fraser, Est.	50,000	133
A.B. Flagg	50,000	N/A
F. W. Ford	49,000	55
S. D. Doar	48,000	97
E. Horry, Est.	45,000	150
J.D. Magill	40,000	200
R. H. Lowndes	40,000	147
Rawlins Loundes	40,000	109
J.G. Shoolbred	40,000	121
William Lucas	40,000	72
Alexander Hume, Est.	40,000	183
Robert Pringle	40,000	142

Name	*Cash Value of Property*	*Number of Slaves*
B. F. Trapier, Est.	40,000	207
E.T. Heriot	37,000	370 [1854]
H. E. Lucas	35,000	72
J.R. Poinsett	30,000	103
Eliza Pinckney	30,000	84
Thomas Pinckney, Est.	30,000	N/A
W.H. Mayrant	30,000	121
P. Tidyman, Est.	30,000	130
T.L. Horry	30,000	101
S. Deas, Sr.	30,000	103
S. Deas	30,000	66
M.A.E. Sparkman	30,000	102
J. Manigault, Est.	28,000	151
Elias Doar	27,000	85
F. W. Johnston	26,000	90
T.L. Bulow	25,000	62
J. St. J. Pringle	25,000	78
Ravenel and Pringle	25,000	140
F.S. Parker	25,000	122
J. Exum	25,000	87
Simons Lucas	23,000	70
S.C. Ford	22,500	54
W.P. Vaux	22,400	N/A
Hugh Fraser	22,000	67
Thomas Lowndes, Est.	22,000	111
C.K. Kruger	21,000	64
Heriot Huggins	20,000	61
J.R. Sparman	20,000	87
J.P.Ford	19,000	99
Coachman and McKay	18,000	40
J.R. Ford	15,000	54
W.G. Linerieux	15,000	48
J.M. Commander	15,000	36
S.T. Gailliard	15,000	71
C. J. Atkinson	14,000	70
J.R. Easterling	10,000	65
J.J. I. Pringle	10,000	62
J.W. Ford	9,000	16
Francis Green	5,000	49
J.J. Green	3,700	35
T.P. Alston		274
A.H. Belin		246

Source: Rogers 2002: 524-527.

The blockade of Georgetown in December, 1861 involved several conflicts on the water as blockade-runners sought to elude the Federal forces. On land, Georgetown District's defenses are best described as slim. Three companies of cavalry were positioned at South Island and two others, a total of 135 men, near Georgetown. Camp Marion hosted 565 men and a 50-man company and there was a 40-man contingent on the Neck. Volunteers were called up and those that came became part of the Confederate forces to depart from Charleston to join Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi. Only half would return by the conclusion of the war.

The removal of the troops from the Sea Islands and their pulling back into the interior left the District undefended for the remainder of the War. The Federal forces learned of the withdrawal and used it to their advantage. Federal vessels and their forces made raids on plantations, transporting willing African-Americans away, destroying mills, rice in storage, and buildings. The planters that remained were besieged by the raids and some followed the advice of the military to remove themselves and their slaves to the backcountry. In June, 1862, the Confederate forces began construction of a fort at Mayrant's Bluff, later called Battery White, to bar passage up the Black River. Other batteries had been constructed at strategic locations on some plantations but despite their presence the Federal forces were able to draw even closer to Georgetown. The situation was so critical that the District's military leaders serving elsewhere found avenues to return to defend their land and there was a movement to recall the Tenth Regiment back to defend Georgetown District.

As a result, the defense of the area was slightly resuscitated and a line of defense at Fraser's Point, Battery White and new earthworks on the Santee was put in place. Although an iron clad was requested, a wooden gunboat was placed at Mars Bluff. Despite these efforts, Battery White was never fully armed; fewer and fewer troops were available to repel the Federal forces, which remained in the attack mode and who continued to successfully blockade the coast. In November, 1864, the remaining Confederate troops were sent to Charleston to combat Sherman's forces, leaving the Georgetown District undefended. Never invaded, the District remained physically intact until the occupation of Georgetown by the US Navy on February 25, 1864.

With Federal occupation, martial law was put into effect and enslaved African-Americans were informed of their freedom. The governance of the area was turned over to the Army on March 1. Rogers describes a period in which there was little or no social order and in which the white property owners who remained were threatened with the loss of property, with little protection from the army despite assurances otherwise. After Lee and Johnston's surrender, Georgetown District combatants that had survived returned home where they, their families and a new population of freedmen and women began to remake their lives.

RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH WORLD WAR I, 1865-1917

DEMOGRAPHICS

During the course of the Civil War, many of the enslaved African-Americans escaped from the Georgetown District, with the most popular route being via the coast to the offshore vessels of the Union Navy. In the ten years between the 1860 Census and the 1870 Census, the African-American population was dramatically reduced for the first time in the county's history. In 1860 there were 18,292 African-Americans listed for Georgetown County in the Federal Census. By 1870, there were only 13,388 African-Americans living in the county, a reduction of 26 percent. Georgetown's African-American population would rebound to 16,146 by 1880 and would remain steady through the nineteenth century, reaching

16,804 by 1890, and 17,510 by 1900. The African-American population would decline slightly by 1910, dropping to 16,110 individuals. African-Americans were still the predominant portion of the county's population, accounting for 72.34 percent of the population in 1910.

Table 4. Georgetown County Population Statistics, 1870-1910

Census Year	*European-American*	*County Pop.- %*	*African-American*	*County Pop.- %*	*County Pop. Totals*
1870	2,773	17.2%	13,388	82.8%	16,161
1880	3,466	17.7%	16,146	82.3%	19,613
1890	4,053	19.4%	16,804	80.6%	20,857
1900	5,336	23.3%	17,510	76.6%	22,846
1910	6,158	27.7%	16,110	72.3%	22,270

Source: U. S. Census Data, Geostat Center online database, University of Virginia Libraries

The European-American population during this 50 year period steadily increased. In 1870 there were 2,773 European-Americans in Georgetown County and by 1910 the number had more than doubled to 6,158. In 1910, European-Americans made up approximately 27.7 percent of the total population. The relative gain in the European-American population versus the reduction in the African-American population during this period can in part be explained by changes in the basic structure of Georgetown County, as is explained in the following paragraphs.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY AND RECONSTRUCTION

The war was over, and so was the glory era of rice production in Georgetown County. The planting and harvesting of rice was a labor-intensive pursuit so with the loss of slave labor at the close of the war, rice as a staple crop was less viable from both an economic and practical viewpoint. According to the Federal Census, Georgetown County reported in 1860 a cash value for farms of $5,818,690. In 1870, it had dropped to $678,089, which is roughly 12 percent of the 1860 value. Additionally, if a landowner was not in residence on their property in 1865, the land was considered abandoned and then subsequently distributed to freedmen and loyal unionists, as per the Freedmen's Bureau Act of March 3rd (Rogers 1990:423). A landowner in residence was allowed to keep their land if they swore and oath of allegiance to the Union and formally notified their former enslaved African-Americans that they were now free. If the landowner desired to keep their labor force, they would have to contract with the freedmen with terms to be approved by the military commander for the district.

In May of 1865, President Andrew Johnson gave pardon and amnesty to most Southerners, except "those who had held office, either civil or military, under the Confederacy and those who had owned $20,000 worth of taxable property in 1860" (Rogers 1990:424). Most of the Georgetown planters fell into this latter group and were forced to seek special pardons from the president. In the meantime, their land was being treated as if it had been abandoned and was seized and turned over to new owners. Rogers (1990:425) writes that the following plantations were divided up and distributed: Hagley, True Blue, Keithfield, Turkey Hill, Ingleside, Weehaw, Friendfield, Strawberry Hill, Marietta, Forlorn Hope and Clifton. However, by December of 1865, with many of the planters having successfully obtained pardons, most of the plantations were returned to their pre-war owners or the owner's descendents.

The relationship between plantation owners and freedmen was uneasy from the very beginning. The contract system for employment deteriorated to such a point that hostilities between the two groups periodically erupted into violence, violence that consisted primarily of property damage. To further fan the fire, the rice crops of 1865 and 1866 failed, making most plantation owners unable to feed their workers as well as pay their own bills. In September of 1866, Benjamin Allston wrote the following description of post-war Georgetown to J.D.B. DeBow of Plantersville: "From being one of the most wealthy Districts, I fear it will now rank as one of the most impoverished, and the vain attempts to cultivate rice under existing circumstances by many, will only complete the ruin" (Rogers 1990:435). In 1867, things were so dire in Georgetown County that the Freedmen's Bureau had to distribute emergency rations to not only the freedmen but also destitute whites. And then, in 1867, hopes once again failed with a record rainfall and the destruction of 75 percent of the rice crops.

The vast majority of the land in Georgetown County remained in the hands of the pardoned planters during the Reconstruction period. While the federal government was purchasing land elsewhere in the state to be turned over to the freedmen, Georgetown County saw very little of this activity. However, by the end of the 1870s it was evident that the heyday of rice was at an end and the county, once the largest producer of rice in the country, was forced to turn to other sources of income in order to survive. Some entered the mercantile business and established shops and offices in the port city of Georgetown. It was not until the development of the timber industry and its related economy, however, that the county could once again boast of financial gains.

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY, THE RAILROAD AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The railroad, which opened up the country for expansion and development, did not reach Georgetown until 1883, when the Georgetown & Lanes Railroad (G&L) was constructed. This line ran from Georgetown west for approximately 30 miles to the town of Lanes, where it connected to the North Eastern Railroad and so also to Charleston and Wilmington. The primary purpose of this railroad was not to carry passengers and goods to and from Georgetown, but to transport raw timber. According to Fetters (1990:45), "most of the cars were logging cars consisting of frame and wheel assemblies." Unfortunately, the construction of this railroad proved a little premature because "without a major mill at Georgetown, little timber was shipped into town, and the line could not survive without this basic business" (Fetters 1990:45). After some restructuring, the line became the Georgetown & Western Railroad (G&W) in 1886, and the gauge was changed to meet that of most northern railroads. Several small mills were then established in Georgetown but it was not until 1899, when the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company set up shop, that the timber industry in Georgetown County moved into large-scale production.

In 1889, the Georgetown Lumber and Manufacturing Company was formed and was the basis for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, which took over operations ten years later. The Atlantic Coast Lumber Company "became the single greatest industry for the city of Georgetown" (Fetters 1990:45). They purchased 50 acres of abandoned rice fields west of the city near the Sampit River to construct their mill. The following is description of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company that shows the extent of the enterprise and the impact it had on business in the area:

> *The company built several large mills, warehouses and piers to process the timber. The industrial buildings included a power plant, three sawmills, a planning mill, a rip mill, several dry kilns and dry sheds, a machine shop, a turpentine still, car shops to build and maintain the logging cars, a foundry, a pattern shop, boiler shop, blacksmith shop,*

> *electrical shop, several warehouses and an office building on South Fraser Street. In addition, the DuPont Company purchased the sawdust from the Company's operations and converted it in its alcohol plant, which was operated on the property. A company town became a necessity, and the company built residences that could be rented by both management and the labor force. The company provided a store which supplied both food and house wares at prices subsidized by the company.* (Fetters 1990:45)

The Atlantic Coast Lumber Company purchased the Georgetown and Western Railroad and expanded it to run throughout the county, for a total of 217 miles of main line track and 70 miles of logging lines and tram roads (Fetters 1990:45). However, most travel outside of the county still relied on ships and steamers during this period.

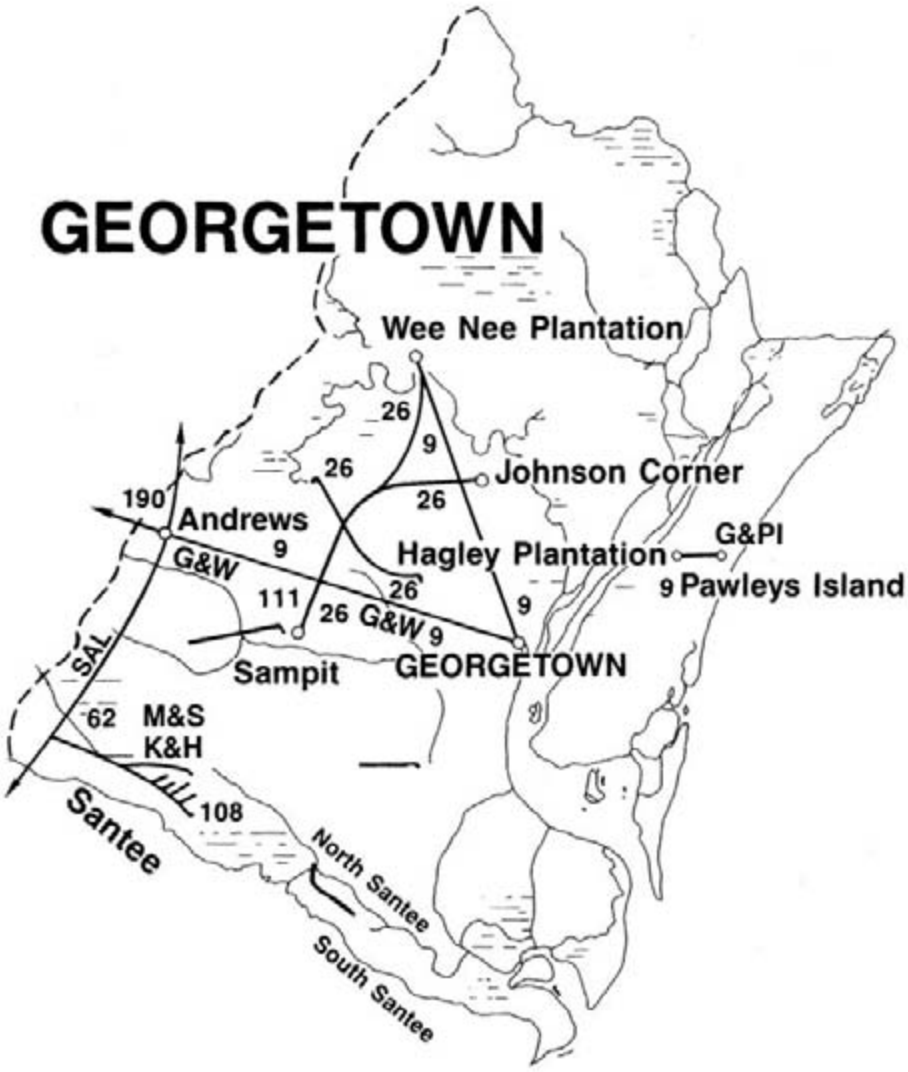
Several other lumber companies and auxiliaries sprang up during this era, but the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company remained the primary industrial employer in the county (Figure 11). In order to provide a respite for the families of their workers, the company purchased land on Pawley's Island. Pawley's Island had been the summer home for many of the planters and their families during the antebellum era. The seaside breeze was considered healthy and it also kept the mosquitoes to a minimum. In 1901, the company built the Georgetown and Pawley's Island Railroad, which connected the island via a causeway to a pier at Hagley Landing on the Waccamaw River. Employees could take a steamer from Georgetown to the Hagley Landing and then take the railroad to the island that was approximately three miles in distance. There were company-owned houses on the island available for summer living.

In 1912, the town of Andrews, located due west of Georgetown on the railroad, was formed by the union of Harpers and Rosemary. The land had originally been owned by Edwin Harper, who laid out the town of Harper. Rogers (1990:500) writes that "About 1905 he sold 600 acres to the Rosemary Land Association, a group of men who intended to create a town situated around the junction of the Georgetown & Western Railroad and the spur track of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, known as the Marion branch." The two towns were renamed after Walter Henry Andrews, the superintendent of the G&W Railroad, who became a prominent local businessman. Within four years, the Seaboard Air Line Railway had taken over ownership of the G&W and constructed a north/south railroad that intersected the old G&W line in the town of the Andrews. Railroad shops for both lines were constructed in Andrews, which anticipated great growth and prosperity now that it was on the route from North Carolina to Savannah and the sea.

The fishing industry in Georgetown County also benefited from the construction of railroads in the county. Fish could now be delivered throughout the country via "iced" railway cars from the port in Georgetown (Wilson & Ferris 1989:638). However, Charleston was by far the fishing capital of South Carolina during this period, due to its multiple railroads and larger port. Most of the fishing vessels in Georgetown County were based out of Murrel's Inlet, which had been home to fisherman since the early Colonial era.

In 1913, two of the mills at the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company in the city of Georgetown burned to the ground. Within a year, a new mill was built using fireproof methods, concrete and steel. Fetters (1990:54) writes the "building was the largest, strictly fireproof sawmill in the world, and the largest lumber manufacturing plant on the Atlantic Coast." The landowners of Georgetown County were able to reap significant profits from their timber during this period. The swampland, previously considered to be of little value, could be harvested for timber. Also, the pine and timber that the colonists relied upon for naval stores in the previous century was still in abundance in the upland areas of the county. By the time of First

Figure 11
Georgetown County Timber Industry and Railroads



6 Andrews Lumber Mill
9 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp.
26 Bourne & Company
62 Dorlenson Lumber Company
111 Kilsock Tram
145 McLeod & Smith
108 Kelly & Hughes
190 Santee Pine Company

G&PI Georgetown & Pawleys Island
G&W Georgetown & Western
SAL Seaboard Air Line

(Fetters 1990: 44)

World War, the demand for lumber to meet growing industries had reached an all-time high. And while the county still felt the repercussions from Reconstruction and its subsequent race relation issues, its citizens were able to predict a brighter future for Georgetown County.

NORTHERN WEALTH AND SOUTHERN LAND

The port of Georgetown was once again bustling with commerce. In 1882, there were approximately 300 vessels that docked in Georgetown. Improvements and additional docks were added to the port as the lumber industry grew and exports increased. The port improvements helped to attract vessels from all over the world, but it was the arrival of northern industrialists and their money that both preserved and irrevocably changed Georgetown County.

In the decades after the Civil War, northern industrialists reaped the benefits of capitalism and national expansion like never before in America's history. Dynasties were born, the wealthy got wealthier, and the concept of American Royalty was conceived. As these individuals sought to improve their status, they looked for new ways to spend their money. A renewed interest in the Antebellum South led these industrialists and their families to look to South Carolina and the remnants of the plantation system. In 1894, President Grover Cleveland visited Georgetown to participate in the duck season and was tossed from the skiff by a strong gale of wind. The incident made the national headlines and brought Georgetown County and its fine duck hunting to the attention of the country (Rogers 1990:487).

Rice plantations were acquired by "outsiders" from the 1890s to the 1930s. Rogers (1990:489) refers to this as the second Yankee invasion of Georgetown County. In 1905-1907, all of the original Hobcaw Barony plus an additional 5,000 acres were purchased by Bernard Baruch, an individual who had made his fortune on Wall Street. At the time of acquisition, very little was left of the original plantation houses and outbuildings from the Antebellum era. The swamps and landmark storms had destroyed much of what had been left behind when the plantations ceased to exist. Baruch turned his acreage into a vast winter hunting retreat where he entertained such luminaries as Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston S. Churchill.

Several of the former Alston family plantations were purchased by Dr. Isaac E. Emerson who combined them to create Arcadia. This large property passed to George Vanderbilt, his grandson, upon Emerson's death in 1936. Other members of the northern elite who purchased land for winter homes in Georgetown County include Walker Inman, half-brother of Doris Duke, Jesse Metcalf of Rhode Island and Herbert Pulitzer. They established exclusive hunting clubs such as the Santee Gun Club, founded in 1898, and the Kinlock Gun Club, formed in 1912. By the 1930s, all of the plantations of the Waccamaw Neck had become winter homes and hunting lodges for northerners.

FROM DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR TO THE PRESENT

DEMOGRAPHICS

The early twentieth century would witness a notable decline in Georgetown County's African-American population, which fell to 14,461 in 1920 and 14,005 in 1930. This decline was one which was felt throughout the rural south and which has been termed "the Great Migration" (Marks 1989). It has been estimated that during the early twentieth century, nearly half a million African-Americans left the rural south for northern cities such as New York, Chicago, and Detroit. The reasons for this move were multiple, and included the growth of industry in the northern cities and the recruitment of African-Americans for industrial jobs; the boll weevil and the decline of cotton agriculture in the South; and increasing racism, lynchings

and other racial violence in the south (Marks 1989). Despite this out-migration, African-Americans still comprised the majority of Georgetown County's population, at 64.43 percent in 1930.

The African-American population of Georgetown County would again increase during the mid-twentieth century, rising to 15,375 in 1940, 16,856 in 1950 and 18,137 in 1960. The 1960 African-American population was the second highest in the county's history, nearly matching the figures of more than a century before. The county's total population grew faster than the African-American population during this time span, reaching 34,798 in 1960, so that the African-American population represented only 52.12 percent of the total in 1960. During this 50-year period, the European-American population steadily increased from 6,989 in 1920 to 16,652 in 1960, an increase of 58 percent.

Table 5. Georgetown County Population Statistics, 1920-1960

Census Year	*European-American*	*County Pop.- %*	*African American*	*County Pop.- %*	*Other*	*County Pop. %*	*County Pop. Totals*
1920	6,989	32.2%	14,461	66.6%	266	1.2%	21,716
1930	7,630	35.1%	14,005	64.4%	103	0.5%	21,738
1940	10,890	41.3%	15,375	58.3%	87	0.3%	26,352
1950	14,900	46.91%	16,856	53.07%	6	0.02%	31,762
1960	16,652	47.85%	18,137	52.12%	9	0.03%	34,798

Source: U. S. Census Data, Geostat Center online database, University of Virginia Libraries

The county remained primarily rural during this period. In 1920, 79 percent of the population resided in rural areas and there were 1,045 farms in the county. By 1950, the urban-to-rural ratio remained essentially the same except that there were now 1,585 farms in the county. This increase in the number of farms can in part be explained by the subdivision of large tracts of land during the Great Depression. Also, the advent of the affordable automobile allowed workers to travel a greater distance in the same amount of time that opened up the rural areas to become bedroom communities. However, Georgetown County had no urban centers outside of the city of Georgetown. Andrews could not be considered urban because of its low population density, and the communities of Plantersville, Sampit, North Sampit, and Annieville were little more than crossroads communities. It would be the coastal communities that would experience the most growth, but not until the second half of the twentieth century when Americans looked towards the beach as ideal vacation locations.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Georgetown County, like every other county in the nation suffered the effects of the Great Depression. The town of Andrews was especially devastated in the late 1920s and early 1930s when the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company went bankrupt and the Seaboard Railway closed its railroad shops in town and relocated 700 of its employees (Rogers 1990:501). The failure of the banks wreaked havoc on the economic situation in the city of Georgetown, but it was the closing of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company mill in 1932 that severely debilitated residents of the county. It was not until the election of Franklin Roosevelt as president and the subsequent establishment of New Deal agencies that the citizens of Georgetown County began to feel a little relief from the economic depression. Roads were constructed or

paved in the county as part of the New Deal effort, as well as the construction of new bridges across the Black and Waccamaw Rivers.

In 1936, it was announced that a new paper mill would be constructed in Georgetown, partly on land previously owned by the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company. The headline for the *Georgetown Times* newspaper claimed that the "Largest Paper Mill in the World to be Erected" in Georgetown. International Paper, a company with mills located around the world, identified Georgetown as an ideal location for the processing of pulp due to its proximity to transportation sources and the ample supply of raw timber. The following is a description of the mill and its construction:

> *In October 1936 the construction of the mill began on a 525 acre site, bordered on one side by the Sampit River. It was completed in nine months; the first pulp was made in June 1937. Late in June the No. 2 paper machine made its first reel of paper. A month later the first reel of paper also rolled off the No. 1 machine. On July 16, 1937, the first cargo of kraft (kraft means "strength") board made in the Georgetown mill was loaded aboard the steamer… and shipped to Philadelphia and New York. In February 1942 the giant No. 3 paper machine began production. With this machine in operation the mill became the largest kraft paper mill in the world.* (Rogers 1990:503)

The mill required 2,100 cords of wood per day to function. This timber came not only from Georgetown County but also from the surrounding counties of Willliamsburg, Horry, and Berkley. In order to expedite the movement of lumber, a canal was dug from the Sampit River north to the Pee Dee River. In the next decade several more operations opened. According to Rogers (1990:504), the mill directly employed 2,350 persons in 1962. However, auxiliary services employed many others in paper related industries.

The impact of the mill on Georgetown County could be felt in every corner of the county. The wages and the benefits of the mill enticed people to commute from locations all through the county. Farmers could once again timber their excess land for a profit. The exportation of products from Georgetown's port required additional improvements in order to accommodate the increased maritime traffic. By the 1940s, Georgetown was once again the second largest port in the state.

COASTAL TOURISM

The dichotomy between the interior and the coast of Georgetown County is most clearly delineated when examining the impact of tourism on the county. The Georgetown coast had been the location for summer homes of the local planters as early as the Colonial era, but the evolution of the automobile made it accessible to all people living in the eastern half of the United States. Road improvements, new bridges, and more powerful engines allowed Americans to travel farther than ever before in the automobile age. James Henry Rice, Jr., is credited with the development of Horry County's Myrtle Beach in the 1930s into a recreational haven that would draw visitors from all along the Eastern Seaboard (Rogers 1990:506). By the early 1960s, Myrtle Beach was a primary tourist destination for northeasterners who did not or could not travel all the way to Florida.

Several of the family summer homes from the plantation era still stood on Pawley's Island in the 1920s, as well as many of the homes constructed by the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company for their employees in the early 1900s. Murrells Inlet still functioned as a fishing village and Litchfield Beach was still pristine sand in the era before World War II. Rogers (1990:507) writes of Pawley's Island in the 1950s that "The island,

with its firm beach, clear water, and back creek, affords the finest surf bathing along the Carolina coast and some of the finest crabbing and shrimping… it has retained something of its family atmosphere with no public place of rendezvous except the pier, which is strictly for fishing, and the pavilion which sits on the edge of the back marsh." The only store in the area was run by the Lachicotte family and provided "the necessaries and the frills" (Rogers 1990:507). Access to the Gulf Stream and deep sea fishing could be had from Murrells Inlet, which tended to attract year-round residents. The city of Georgetown attracted tourists interested in the country's colonial heritage, but the interior of the county did not receive the attention that the coastline did from visitors. Therefore, tourism existed, just on a smaller scale than Myrtle Beach.

Pawleys Island, Murrells Inlet, Garden City and Litchfield Beach did not experience the explosive seasonal tourism of Myrtle Beach until the last decades of the twentieth century. African-American residents and tourists visited McKenzie Beach and Bernie Beach beginning in the 1930s. The area appealed mostly to local South Carolinians and was a well-kept secret until the late 1960s. Edgar (1998:579) writes that the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 made flood insurance available to coastal dwellers, which opened up development all along the coastline because the loss of property due to hurricanes was no longer a threat. As tourists began to look for new vacation spots, the beaches of Georgetown County began to attract a greater number of visitors. The Waccamaw Neck was perceived as being an elite but desirable location due to the winter homes and hunting retreats of the wealthy that were constructed prior to the Great Depression. However, at the close of the first half of the twentieth century, the county was only beginning to experience the impacts of tourism on its economy and its coastal housing stock.

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST

The 2000 federal census records dramatic changes in Georgetown's population. While the county population as a whole has declined since 1960, from 34,798 in that year to 21,659 in 2000, a figure that is near what it was at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the African-American population has plummeted. While there were 18,137 African-American residents in the county in 1960, by 2000 there were only 7,156. The African-American population has thus declined by more than 60 percent over this 40-year period, a loss far greater than that which occurred in the early twentieth century during the Great Migration. As of 2000, African-Americans represented only 33.04 percent of Georgetown's population, relinquishing the majority status they had held in the county since the 1700s.

The removal of Georgetown County's African-American population is a product of a number of factors. Primary among them is the development of South Carolina's coast and Sea Islands. Improved transportation access and the growing popularity of resort golf communities along the coast have led to the acquisition of many African-American properties for development. This development has also resulted in a significant increase in property values, prompting the further movement of African-American residents out of the county as taxes have risen faster and greater than income. These changes are occurring throughout the coastal southeast and affect not only Georgetown County; however, the African-American community of Georgetown County appears to be one of the most impacted by these changes. These changes have led the National Trust for Historic Preservation to list the African-American Gullah and Gechee culture of coastal South Carolina and Georgia as one of the nation's 11 most endangered historic places for 2004. Recognition, documentation, interpretation and preservation of Gullah/Gechee history and resources are recommended by the National Trust. While the Gullah are a historic people, it is there present that is in jeopardy, and the following section looks at Gullah culture and history.

THE GULLAH

The African-American culture that developed in coastal South Carolina and Georgia is known as Gullah in South Carolina and as Gechee in Georgia. The growth of this distinctive culture is a product of the African majority which characterized the coastal rice growing regions, which resulted in less cultural interaction between European-Americans and African-Americans as well as the need for an African-American population drawn from various regions and cultures in West Africa to create a shared cultural identity in the new world. These coastal populations thus developed their own culture, the Gullah/Gechee (cultural traits are very similar between these two and the separation of the cultures is largely geographic, with the Gechee found in Georgia and the Gullah in South Carolina. We will use Gullah in the remainder of this discussion unless specifically referring to the Gechee).

The Gullah have been studied by a number of scholars, but none have prepared a more comprehensive work than the late William Pollitzer's *The Gullah People and Their African Heritage* (1999). The Gullah and Gechee are also the subject of an on-going National Park Service Special Resource Study and information from this project can be obtained from the NPS website (http://www.nps.gov/sero/ggsrs/). The discussion below draws heavily from Pollitzer (1999).

Pollitzer's interest in the Gullah began as physical anthropological research on genetics and race conducted for his doctoral dissertation in the mid-1950s. Pollitzer, who was raised in Charleston, was interested in the racial genetics of the Gullah. His research indicated that the Gullah's genetics were much closer to the African genetic structure than were other African-Americans in the US. Earlier research by Melville Herskovits and others had indicated that African-Americans were racially mixed with a gene pool reflecting interaction with European-Americans and Native-Americans. Their work suggested that most African-Americans were genetically no more than 75 percent African. Pollitzer's work on Gullah genetics indicated there was significantly less racial intermixing among the Gullah, whose genetic profile closely resembled that of people in West African (Pollitzer 1999:13-18).

Gullah culture developed out of the interactions of enslaved Africans from a number of regions and cultures in West Africa on the plantations of the low country. Because of the African majority of the coastal populations, and because there was limited interaction between enslaved African-Americans and European-Americans, the coastal African-Americans developed their own culture which synthesized and merged elements of a number of West African cultures into a new identity and region. The culture is distinguished by a number of traits, the most recognizable of which is the Gullah language. Early scholarship dismissed the Gullah language as a corrupt form of Pidgin English, and it was not until linguist Lorenzo Dow Turner's (1949) study of Gullah language that its African bases were realized. Turner recognized that earlier scholars had dismissed the African basis of Gullah in part because they did not study the language and its use. In particular, Turner noted the African origins of Gullah naming traditions and names. Most Gullah people have two names, their given name and their basketname or nickname, which is almost always of African origin. The tradition of being given two names is found in Africa. Gullah second names often reflect appearance; the date, time, season or sequence of birth; plants and animals; and portions of the body. Turner's research showed that these Gullah second names (also referred to as "true names") incorporated a number of African words from several African cultures. Examples of such names (with cultures in parentheses) included *Olugbodi* (Yoruba) for someone born with extra digits, *Adu* (Yoruba) for someone who is very black, *Aba* (Fante) meaning a girl born on a Tuesday, *Ajowa* (Ewe) for one born on a Monday, *Marece* (Hausa) for late afternoon, *Klema* (Mandingo) for hot season, *Ali* (Mandingo) for fifth male child, *Esa* (Umbundu) for corn, *Begbe* (Mende) for frog, and *Beyi*

(Wolof) for goat (Pollitzer 1999:107-109). Naming conventions best portray the nature of the Gullah culture and it's intermeshing of a number of African cultures and languages into a cohesive unit. This cultural development is perhaps unique in the United States and is highly significant.

The Gullah culture places an emphasis on family, although the definition of family is extended and relaxed. Families are matrifocal; men may be the fathers of children by multiple women, and thus children have a strong association with their mother and less direct interactions with their fathers. These social patterns are also found in Africa (Pollitzer 1999:131-133). Gullah religion is a blend of Christianity with a variety of African belief systems; the presence of conjurers and folk beliefs in Gullah communities has been the subject of a number of studies. As Pollitzer writes (1999:143):

> *The syncretism of Christianity and African religion is understandable. As the African felt that the god of the conquering tribe must be more powerful, and adopted him while retaining his own, so blacks in America accept the God or Jesus of those who enslaved them while keeping their belief in other gods. The Christian concept of salvation and the hope of heaven were readily grasped by those whose earthly lives knew labor and the lash. The elders who brought with these shores knowledge of diverse divinities and ancient practices taught them to their children; the deacons of the churches of today are their moral descendants..... the folk religion that evolved in the slave quarters along the sea islands in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was more than survival and more than a blend; it was a creolization. The Gullah people adapted African beliefs to their own concept of Christianity in a dynamic and creative synthesis that helped them build a community of strength and solidarity that withstood the hardships of life.*

The religion that developed thus believed in conjuration and witchcraft as well as Christianity, and also incorporated song and gesture. Gullah religion was centered on the Praise House. Pollitzer (1999:137) believes that the Praise House may have originated as the Prays House and notes that after 1845 many of the plantations built structures where the enslaved African-Americans could "make prays" on Sundays and weeknight evenings. University of Houston archaeologist Kenneth Brown has conducted excavations of praise houses at Frogmore Plantation in Beaufort County and Richmond Hill Plantation near Savannah, Georgia and has found deposits buried in the floors of each. Brown (personal communication to J.W. Joseph, February 26, 2004) notes the four caches were found in the four cardinal directions, and reflect Bakongo, Sankofa and Christian belief systems. At Richmond Hill, the eastern deposit contained broken glass and mirror fragments, the southern deposit a plaster representation of a Sankofa religious symbol, the western deposit a human skull (which Brown believes was recovered from a near-by Native American site), and to the north a concentration of shell in the shape of Christian cross. Brown writes (personal communication, February 26, 2004):

> *I have interpreted these deposits in the same way as the religious cross from the Jordan. The east relates to the "rebirth" of an individual into the adulthood and membership in the praise house (the glass would reflect the sunlight much as the surface of water). Individuals would be baptized by being placed under the surface of a river and then reborn. The shell "cross" is an obvious power symbol of Christianity. The skull relates to the passage of one from this life to the world of the spirits and ancestors. One of the major roles of Christianity was to ensure a happy and bountiful afterlife. The Sankofa symbol relates to the ancestors and the world of the dead, with its "look back to remember" meaning. Unlike the Jordan praise house, this one had only one set of*

deposits forming the cardinal direction cross. That makes sense given the location of the praise house near the owner's house, and his stated importance of the praise house in the "moral" upbringing of the enslaved. Anyway, it might be argued that if the political cross deposits actually existed at Richmond Hill, they would have been placed below the community leader's cabin in the village to the southeast.

The Gullah developed and expressed their identity through crafts and cultivation as well as language and religion. As has been discussed earlier, West Africans brought to Georgetown County the knowledge of rice agriculture, and the rice fields, dikes and canals that characterize the county can be seen as an expression of the Gullah. Indigo was another crop which was cultivated in West Africa and which found its way to Georgetown County. It was grown and processed for use as a dye by the Kanuri of Cameroun as well as the Fullani. The crop was introduced to South Carolina by Eliza Lucas, the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel, George Lucas, who was stationed in the West Indies and who thus left the operation of his plantation on the Wappoo River in his 16-year-old daughter's hands. Eliza Lucas began experimenting with crops she was familiar with from the West Indies, including indigo. In 1739 she wrote her father requesting that he send West Indian indigo seed earlier in the year, and by the 1740s she was successfully growing the plant. Learning how to convert its leaves into dye was another matter, and she requested that her father send her a West Indian African familiar with the processing of indigo, and soon thereafter began to make indigo dye, as well as to distribute indigo seeds to other planters. Indigo complemented rice, requiring most of its attention over the summer months when rice plants were growing in flooded fields and required little care. African knowledge and familiarity with the growing and processing of this crop was thus critical to its success in the new world (Pollitzer 1999:90-92). West Africans also had experience with the third crop grown on the low country's plantations, cotton (Pollitzer 1999:92-95). In addition to these staple crops, West Africans introduced a number of food crops, including varieties of yams, pigeon peas, okra, benne or sesame seed, black-eyed peas, eggplant, watermelon and sorghum, which were all brought to Carolina by West Africans and which all became elements of the Gullah diet (Pollitzer 1999:96-98).

Food crops were not the only plants Georgetown's Gullahs grew and used. The Gullah used a number of plants for pharmacology; while some had African origins, others were native to the low country whose medicinal uses were discovered through experimentation. Plants which were used by the Gullah to treat illness, injury, and disease included fig, peach, pomegranate, persimmon, basil, okra, pumpkin, jimson weed, blackberry, wild black cherry, galax, elderberry, poker root, live everlasting, sassafras, pine tar and others. One of the most popular Gullah herbs is Life Everlasting, a seasonal herb found in the low country. Life Everlasting is boiled with pine tops or sea myrtle to develop a drink used to treat cramps as well as the common cold. The dried plant is smoked to treat asthma, crumbled leaves are used for toothache, it is used in a foot bath to treat foot pain, and the leaves and flowers can be chewed to treat quinsy. This plant is such a popular folk medicine that it is sold in the Charleston Market to people who cannot find it growing wild. Gullah pharmacology is a significant element of the Gullah culture (Pollitzer 1999:101-104).

While Praise Houses (and later churches) are the most notable physical expression of the Gullah, there are many others. The Gullah were exceptional craftsmen and women, and built their homes on Georgetown's plantations employing African construction styles and techniques early on, while later developing skill at building framed construction. Leland Ferguson (1992:63-82) discusses the African elements of early plantation architecture in the low country, noting the houses were built of packed earth set into trenches and formed around a structure of narrow posts. Roofs were made out of thatch. Examples of such earth-walled

structures have been found at a number of low country plantations, and while not yet identified by the archaeological work on plantation in Georgetown County, were certain to have been found here as well. These structures were rectangular, one or two roomed, sometimes with a covered entryway, and their appearance reflects architectural traditions of Africa as well as the West Indies.

Other crafts and productions of the Gullah included pottery (archaeology has identified a type of open-fired earthenware known as colonoware which was made by enslaved African-Americans on the plantation), baskets, ironwork, wood carving, quilts, fishing nets, boats, and grave markers. All of these arts and crafts embody West African techniques, styles and in some instances, symbols, although not all have received scholarly attention (for a recent study on African-American quilts, see Wahlman 2001). African-American cemeteries of the low country embody Gullah beliefs and traditions, and in some instances arts as well.

Georgetown's Gullah heritage is poorly recognized, and as the National Trust notes, endangered. African-American Gullah resources include churches and praise houses, residences, the locations of traditional crafts such as boat building, causeways and rice fields, and other landscapes were traditional pharmacological resources are gathered. While development threatens many of Georgetown's historic resources, it also threatens a historic people.

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VI. EVALUATION OF RECORDED PROPERTIES

NATIONAL REGISTER AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROPERTIES, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, 2004

There are currently 31 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the survey area (Table 6). An additional seven properties in the county are in the Georgetown City limits or are archaeological properties.[1] Of the 31 properties within the survey area, 15 make up the Georgetown County Rice Culture Multiple Property Submission (MPS) and three are National Historic Landmarks (designated NHL on the list below). They are included below alphabetically based on the historic name as shown on the most recent nomination forms.

Table 6. NRHP and NHL Properties in Survey Area

Property	*Location*	*Period of Significance*	*Date Listed*	*USGS Topographic Map*
All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw	SC 255 .2mi. N of jct. With SC 46 Pawleys Island	1800-1949	03/13/1991	Waverly Mills
Annandale Plantation	About 14 mi. S of Georgetown between SC 30 and SC 18, Georgetown	1700-1924	10/25/1973	Minim Island
Arcadia Plantation	5 mi. E of Georgetown off U.S. 17, Georgetown	1700-1899	01/03/1978	Waverly Mills
Atalaya	Off U.S. 17, Murrells Inlet	1925-1974	09/07/1984	Brookgreen
Battery White	S of Georgetown on Belle Isle Rd., Georgetown	1850-1874	11/16/1977	Georgetown South
Belle Isle Rice Chimney	Cat Island, Georgetown	1825-1874	10/03/1988	Minim Island
Beneventum Plantation House	Off CR 431, Georgetown	1750-1874	10/03/1988	Georgetown North
Black River Plantation House	SW side SC 51. .5 mi. NW of Peters Creek, Georgetown	1900-1949	03/02/1994	Carvers Bay
Brookgreen Gardens	18 mi. NE of Georgetown on U.S. 17, Georgetown	1750-1924	04/15/1978	Brookgreen
Cedar Grove Plantation	SC 255 .2mi. N of jct. With SC 46, Pawleys Island	1850-1949	03/13/1991	Waverly Mills

[1] Georgetown and archaeological NRHP listings: Georgetown Historic District, listed 1971; Minim Island Shell Midden, listed 1982; Old Market Building, listed 1969; Prince George Winyah Church (Episcopal) and Cemetery, listed 1971; Joseph H. Rainey House, listed 1984; Richmond Hill Plantation Archaeological Sites, listed 1988; Winyah Indigo School, listed 1988.

Chicora Wood Plantation	12 mi. NE of Georgetown on CR 52, Georgetown	1800-1824	04/11/1973	Plantersville
Fairfield Rice Mill Chimney	Off U.S. 17, Georgetown	1825-1874	10/03/1988	Waverly Mills
Friendfield Plantation	Roughly bounded by US 521—17A, the Sampit River, Whites Cr., and Creek Road, Georgetown	1750-1949	04/12/1996	Georgetown North
Georgetown Lighthouse	On North Island, about 12 mi. SE of Georgetown, Georgetown	1800-1824	12/30/1974	Santee Point
Hobcaw Barony	Roughly bounded by US 17, Winyah and Mud Bays and Jones Cr., Georgetown	1700-1949	11/02/1994	North Island
Hopsewee	12 mi. S of Georgetown on US 17, Georgetown	1700-1799	01/25/1971	South Santee
Keithfield Plantation	Off CR 52, Georgetown	1750-1924	10/03/1988	Waverly Mills
Mansfield Plantation	5 mi. N of Georgetown off US 701, Georgetown	1700-1899	12/06/1977	Georgetown North
Milldam Rice Mill and Rice Barn	Off CR 30, Georgetown	1750-1874	10/03/1988	Minim Island
Murrells Inlet Historic District	Off US 17, Murrells Inlet	1800-1924	11/25/1980	Brookgreen
Nightingale Hall Rice Mill Chimney	Off CR 52, Georgetown	1825-1874	10/03/1988	Waverly Mills
Pawleys Island Historic District	W side of Pawleys Island, Pawleys Island	1750-1849	11/15/1972	Magnolia Beach
Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District	Along the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers, Georgetown	1800-1924	10/03/1988	Plantersville and Waverly Mills
Pleasant Hill Consolidated School	11957 Pleasant Hill Dr., Hemingway	1925-1949	04/30/1998	Outland
Prince Frederick's Chapel Ruins	SE of Plantersville on Rte. 52, Plantersville	1850-1899	08/28/1974	Plantersville
Rural Hall Plantation House	Off CR 179, Georgetown	1850-1899	10/03/1988	Carvers Bay
Summer Chapel Rectory, Prince Frederick's Episcopal Church	CR 52, Plantersville	1850-1924	10/03/1988	Plantersville
Summer Chapel, Prince Frederick's Episcopal Church	CR 52, Plantersville	1850-1924	10/03/1988	Plantersville
Weehaw Rice Mill Chimney	Off CR 325, Georgetown	1825-1874	10/03/1988	Georgetown North
Wicklow Hall Plantation	S of Georgetown on SC 30, Georgetown	1825-1849	10/03/1988	Minim Island

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WACCAMAW

SC 255 .2 miles north of the junction with SC 46, Pawleys Island

The All Saints' Episcopal Church has had a continual congregation meeting since 1739. The National Register property consists of a cemetery and three buildings; the main church building, the rectory, and the slave chapel. The main church building, a masonry constructed Greek Revival with a stucco façade, is not the original church building, but duplicates the original building which has been destroyed. The rectory is a two-story weatherboard house with a gable roof, two large exterior end chimneys with twin corbelled caps, and a one-story hipped roof front porch on a brick pier foundation. The rectory has original six-over-six double hung sashes and a panel front door. The slave chapel is a vernacular Greek Revival building built as a slave chapel for Cedar Grove Plantation. The wood frame building has a weatherboard exterior and a steep pitched gable roof. The roofline extends to form pediment over the recessed porch. The cemetery surrounds the main church building and several large live oaks dot the landscape. The complex was placed on the National Register in 1991.

ANNANDALE PLANTATION

About 14 miles south of Georgetown between SC 30 and SC 18, Georgetown vicinity

Between 1791 and 1792, Jonathan Lucas built the first tide-operated rice mill at Annandale, then called Millbrook. George Alfred Trenholm, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury from June 1864 until April 1865, purchased Annandale in August 1863. The plantation house, dating to 1833, is a two-story Greek Revival with a weatherboard exterior. The portico pediment is supported by four Tuscan order columns and the double front doors are capped by a large fan light with radiating muntins. The property was placed on the NRHP in 1973.

ARCADIA PLANTATION

5 miles east of Georgetown off US 17, Georgetown vicinity

Arcadia Plantation, originally known as Prospect Hill, was the seat of a large productive rice plantation. Comprised of several plantations, Arcadia Plantation eventually led the nation in rice production. Arcadia Plantation was also the residence of three families – the Allstons, Hugers, and Wards – who were actively involved in the political and social affairs of the state. The plantation house, constructed circa 1794, is a two-story clapboard structure setting on a raised brick basement and topped by a hipped roof with a centrally located pedimented portico. The portico is double- tiered, each level having a balustrade and four slender columns. A double stairway with landing leads to the lower level of the portico. The wings flanking the main building were added in the early twentieth century. Arcadia Plantation was added to the NRHP in 1978.

ATALAYA

Off US 17, Murrells Inlet

Atalaya was the winter home of Archer M. and Anna H. Huntington, the founders of Brookgreen Gardens. Mr. Huntington was a philanthropist and Mrs. Huntington was a world-famous sculptress. The unique style of Atalaya was built to resemble the Moorish style of Spain. Fronting the Atlantic Ocean, the one story masonry structure is in the shape of a square with a flat gravel and asphalt roof. A 200 foot wall encloses

a large courtyard, which is dissected by a brick covered walkway. The rooms are connected by an interior hall running the length of the east, south, and north elevations. Atalaya is currently located within the boundaries of Huntington Beach State Park. The property was placed on the NRHP in 1984 and designated a NHL in 1992.

BATTERY WHITE

South of Georgetown on Belle Isle Road, Georgetown vicinity

Battery White is an earthwork artillery emplacement built and manned by Confederate troops circa 1862. It is located on a bluff overlooking Winyah Bay. It was originally part of a plantation that was at one time owned by Colonel Peter Horry. Battery White is presently included in a modern condominium complex. Battery White was built in order to protect the port of Winyah Bay. In 1862, General Pemberton of the Confederate Army selected Mayrant's Bluff as the site of a battery and Battery White was built soon after. However, the battery was plagued by insufficient manpower and armaments. In February of 1863, it was reported that there were only 53 men and nine guns at Battery White. By February of 1865, the battery was reported completely evacuated. On February 26, 1865, Rear Admiral Dahlgren of the Flagship Harvest Moon reported the occupation of the battery and Georgetown. Battery White remained undisturbed for more than 100 years as part of Bell Isle plantation. Battery White was placed on the NRHP in 1977.

BENEVENTUM PLANTATION HOUSE

Off CR 431, Georgetown vicinity

Beneventum Plantation House, built in the mid to late eighteenth century, is a two-story Georgian style house with weatherboard exterior and hipped roof. A one-story three bay porch spans the front façade. The outbuildings on the property have either been moved or are in very poor condition. The plantation house was added to the NRHP in 1988.

BLACK RIVER PLANTATION HOUSE

Southwest side of SC 51, .5 miles northwest of Peters Creek, Georgetown vicinity

Black River Plantation House is a significant example of the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture in Georgetown County. Built in 1919 by James A. Waddell, it stands on a bluff on the Black River, overlooking the old rice fields along the riverbank. The plantation house is a two and one-half story house clad in weatherboard. It has a hipped roof with a ridge, a full height portico on the front façade, and four exterior brick chimneys. It rests on a brick foundation and has a central hall floor plan. It is rumored that the Black River Plantation House is a Sears Kit House, but none of the physical attributes of the house support this claim. The other contributing structure is the Post Foot Landing/Dock, a concrete dock which marks the original site of Post Foot Landing, named after the neighboring plantation to the west of the Black River Plantation House. The plantation house was listed on the NRHP in 1994.

BROOKGREEN GARDENS

18 miles northeast of Georgetown on US 17, Georgetown vicinity

The Brookgreen Gardens National Register property consists of one building and 390 objects. The property was part of an early rice plantation system that developed on the banks of the Waccamaw River in the eighteenth century and contained the plantation sites of Brookgreen Plantation, Laurel Hill Plantation, and The Oaks. The Huntingtons, important players in the development of American arts, turned the property into sculpture gardens. Today, Brookgreen Gardens is considered to be the largest outdoor museum of sculpture in the United States. On the property are the ruins of Laurel Hill Plantation House, two gun emplacements, a rice mill chimney, and the Alston cemetery. The property was placed on the NRHP in 1978 and designated a NHL in 1992.

CHICORA WOOD PLANTATION

12 miles northeast of Georgetown on CR 52, Georgetown vicinity

Built in 1838, Chicora Wood Plantation House is a two story, gabled roof building sitting on a high brick basement. A one story porch extends around three elevations of the house and is supported by wooden Doric columns. Chicora Wood was the home of R. F. W. Allston, governor of South Carolina from 1856-1858. At the time of Allston's death, in 1864, he owned seven plantations, including Chicora Wood, as well as land in other areas of Georgetown County, on Pawleys Island, and in North Carolina. Chicora Wood Plantation was added to the NRHP in 1973.

FRIENDFIELD PLANTATION

Roughly bounded by US 521--17A, the Sampit River, Whites Cr., and Creek Rd.

Friendfield Plantation, a 1930's residence, is a two story frame construction house setting on brick piers with a full height pedimented portico. The front door is topped by a fanlight and flanked by sidelights and pilasters. Included in the complex are five slave cabins, a barn, the Silver Hill plantation house, and two cemeteries. The plantation was added to the NRHP in 1996.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY RICE CULTURE

The limits of Georgetown County, South Carolina

This multiple property submission includes several properties within Georgetown County that contribute to the county's history of rice agriculture. Extending from circa 1750-circa 1910, the Georgetown County Rice Culture Multiple Property Submission includes individual properties already on the National Register, such as the Belle Isle Rice Mill Chimney, Fairfield Rice Mill Chimney, Milldam Rice Mill and Rice Barn, and Rural Hall Plantation House. It also includes the Pee Dee river rice Planters Historic District. The properties included in this submission were added to the NRHP in 1988.

GEORGETOWN LIGHTHOUSE

On North Island, about 12 miles southeast of Georgetown, Georgetown vicinity

Begun in 1799, the Georgetown Lighthouse was completed and lighted in 1801. The light was rebuilt in 1812 and again in 1867, presumably as a result of damage incurred during the Civil War. The lighthouse tower, in the shape of a truncated cone, is 87 feet tall. The stairs and center supporting post were cut from solid stone, and the outer walls are of brick. The light is still active and is manned by the U. S. Coast Guard. The lighthouse was placed on the NRHP in 1974.

HOBCAW BARONY

Roughly bounded by US 17, Winyah and Mud Bays and Jones Cr., Georgetown

The residence on the Hobcaw Barony property is a two story brick structure with a full height portico supported by six square columns. The property also contains the Bellefield Plantation house and Friendfield Village, a slave village. The slave village consists of a chapel, a dispensary, barn, slave cabin, and three other houses. Hobcaw Barony was placed on the NRHP in 1994.

HOPSEWEE

12 miles south of Georgetown on US 17, Georgetown

Hopsewee is a two and an half story frame structure on a brick foundation covered by scored tabby with a hipped roof, dormers, and two interior chimneys. A two story porch supported by square columns extends across the front of the house. Hopsewee was the birthplace and boyhood home of Thomas Lynch, Jr., a local planter, soldier, and later politician. Lynch, as the representative from South Carolina, signed the Declaration of Independence. Hopsewee was placed on the NRHP and designated a NHL in 1971.

KEITHFIELD PLANTATION

Off CR 52, Georgetown

Keithfield features a street area of foundations and chimney ruins of approximately thirty slave cabins, a well house foundation, and one remaining intact cabin. Keithfield also retains an old rice canal, the original wharf, and the foundations of the original rice mill. Keithfield was originally a plantation of about 8,000 acres purchased by James Trapier in 1853. Keithfield Plantation was added to the NRHP in 1988.

MANSFIELD PLANTATION

5 miles north of Georgetown off US 701, Georgetown

The Mansfield Plantation house is a single storied, clapboard structure with a gable roof and brick foundation. The front entrance features two, three-paneled doors with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Mansfield Plantation can be traced to circa 1732 when John Green received a royal grant for 500 acres along the Black River. In 1754, James Coachman of Georgetown purchased the property from Green's estate. Two years later, Susannah Man purchased the property from Coachman. During its ownership by the Man family, Mansfield Plantation was a rice-producing plantation. In 1912 the plantation was sold to Charles W. Tuttle of New York. Mansfield Plantation was added to the NRHP in 1977.

MURRELLS INLET HISTORIC DISTRICT

East of US 17, Murrells Inlet.

Consisting of approximately 19 houses, Murrells Inlet contains a significant concentration of buildings which visually reflect the transition of the area from the adjoining estates of two nineteenth century rice planters into a twentieth century resort community. In the mid-nineteenth century, homes were built here for two prominent Georgetown County rice planters, Jacob Motte Alston and Dr. Allard Berlin Flagg. After the lands began to be subdivided in the early twentieth century, a small community of summer houses developed. In addition, several South Carolina writers have been associated with this section of Murrells Inlet. Today the historic district contains two antebellum houses, which are local interpretation of the Greek Revival style, as well as a collection of twentieth century vernacular resort buildings. The key properties contributing to the historic district are Sunnyside, a one and an half story beaded weatherboard cottage with a central pedimented portico supported by four pillars and built circa 1850, and the Hermitage, a one and an half story weatherboard Greek Revival cottage also with a central pedimented portico supported by solid wooden columns, built circa 1848. The Murrells Inlet Historic District was added to the NRHP in 1980.

NIGHTINGALE HALL RICE MILL CHIMNEY

Off CR 52, Georgetown

This plantation complex consists of a main house, rice mill chimney remains, two storage sheds, and a cook's house. The main house, built circa 1925, is a two story frame structure with a weatherboard exterior and two exterior end chimneys. The original plantation house burned. Nightingale Hall was purchased by R.F.W. Allston, governor of South Carolina from 1856-58, in 1846 and rice was grown here until the 1930's. Nightingale Hall was placed on the NRHP in 1988.

PAWLEYS ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

Westside of Pawleys Island, Pawleys Island

Pawleys Island is one of the earliest of South Carolina's summer beach settlements and maintains integrity in the natural relationship of marsh, beach, and dune. The unusual number of old houses that have been maintained enhances the natural environment to which they are well adapted. The original houses on Pawleys Island are not mansions but large, sturdily-built summer retreats. Built from cypress timbers, the houses were manufactured on the mainland and transported and assembled on Pawleys Island. The houses are built on high brick pier foundations, which help to protect the houses from high tides and facilitate ventilation. Piazzas and the arrangement of doors, windows, and hallways also allowed for efficient ventilation of the summer homes. The lots have been subdivided and newer houses built between the historic houses in a similar style. The district was added to the NRHP in 1972.

PEE DEE RIVER RICE PLANTERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Northeast of Georgetown on the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers, Georgetown vicinity

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District includes historic resources associated with 12 rice plantations located on the Pee Dee River and five plantations located on the Waccamaw River. 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, two rice barns, collections of plantation outbuildings, a rice mill and chimney, and historic rice fields with canals, dikes, and trunks. Although Chicora Wood is included in this district, it was individually listed on the NRHP in 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." The district was placed on the NRHP in 1988.

PLEASANT HILL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

11957 Pleasant Hill Drive, Hemingway

The Pleasant Hill Consolidated School is a one-story brick building with a hipped roof built circa 1935. The main building connects to the two wings via covered walkways. Decorative brick work and brick quoins accent the façade and a cornice runs along the roofline. The entranceways are round arches with keystones and large fanlights are above the doors. The school was placed on the NRHP in 1998.

PRINCE FREDERICK'S CHAPEL RUINS

Southeast of Plantersville on Route 52, Plantersville

Originally rectangular in plan, the church has four narrow arched windows on the side elevations. The existing tower is divided into three sections. On the ground level, an arched entranceway once led into the interior of the church. The arch is topped by a rose window on the second story. A double arched window fills most of the space on the third story. Sculptured moldings, dentils, and quatrefoil crosses provide decorative divisions between the stories. The tower terminates in a corbelled gable roof with pinnacles at each corner. The ruined condition reveals the wall construction of rough stucco over brick. The ruins were placed on the NRHP in 1974.

RURAL HALL PLANTATION HOUSE

Off CR 179, Georgetown

Rural Hall is a two story frame structure with a hip roof, two interior chimneys, and a single story porch spanning both the front and rear facades. The porch is supported by six simple wooden pillars. The front and back doors are both surrounded by sidelights and a transom. Six over six double hung sashes are found on all four elevations. The plantation house was added to the NRHP in 1988.

SUMMER CHAPEL RECTORY, PRINCE FREDERICK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CR 52, Plantersville

The rectory is an one and an half story residence of frame construction with a weatherboard exterior, brick pier foundation, and gable roof. The front porch is supported by plain wooden posts. There are also two shed porches, one on each side elevation. The residence was the rectory to the Summer Chapel at Plantersville. The Summer Chapel Rectory was added to the NRHP in 1988.

SUMMER CHAPEL, PRINCE FREDERICK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CR 52, Plantersville

The one story chapel is designed along the meetinghouse style plan with a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard exterior, and a hipped porch supported by four chamfered wood posts set on iron posts. The chapel has two additions on the right elevation, both with weatherboard exteriors and gable roofs and both attached to the chapel by an open breezeway. The Summer Chapel was the original Prince Frederick's Chapel before the construction of Prince Frederick's Church. The Summer Chapel was added to the NRHP in 1988.

WICKLOW HALL PLANTATION

South of Georgetown on SC 30, Georgetown vicinity

The Wicklow Hall Plantation house is a two story residence set upon a brick foundation with a porch stretching five bays across the front elevation. The porch is supported by six wooden columns. Wicklow Hall is considered an example of the Egyptian Revival style, a rarity in the Carolina low country, due the hand carved door and window casements that are reminiscent of Egyptian building techniques. The plantation house was placed on the NRHP in 1978.

EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES RECORDED DURING SURVEY

This countywide survey was almost fully focused upon rural vernacular resources that were built between the eighteenth and the twenty-first century within the county area with the exception of the city of Georgetown. The exception was the town of Andrews that is treated separately below. The main buildings/property types are domestic architecture, agricultural properties, commercial properties, infrastructure-related properties, churches, and schools. The properties that are considered significant to the county's history are associated with the following themes: agriculture and the evolution of the county's agricultural economy, rural community growth, property types that relate to transportation and development, and the county's African-American heritage.

ANDREWS

The survey recorded 61 properties and 67 individual buildings and structures in Andrews. Andrews' domestic architecture is a mix of turn-of-the-century house types through post World War II architecture. Laid out on a grid, historic and non-historic houses line the streets of Andrews. Bungalows, L-shaped houses, massed plan, and foursquare homes are well represented and incorporate elements from Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman styles.

Porches are a defining feature where stylistic elements tend to be expressed, such as spindle work on a Folk Victorian porch or battered columns supporting the porch roof on a Craftsman style house. While many of the historic homes have been clad with synthetic siding or have enclosed porches, several have maintained the original exterior materials, such as wooden weatherboard siding, as well as other original defining details. Excellent examples of residential architecture possessing integrity in the town of Andrews include: 207 Rosemary Avenue and 213 Morgan Avenue, two examples of the Craftsman style (Resource No.'s 683 & 693); 110 Rosemary Avenue, an example of Folk Victorian (Resource No. 685); and 101 Farr Avenue, an example of the Queen Anne style (Resource No. 698). These styles also represent the dominant architectural styles in Andrews. One house in Andrews, 204 Rosemary Avenue (Resource No. 689), possesses local importance as it was Colonel Walter H. Andrews house, after whom the town is named. Colonel Andrews was instrumental in the consolidation of the towns of Harper's and Rosemary and, therefore, the citizens voted to name the town after him. Colonel Andrews was also active politically on the local, state, and federal levels, serving as mayor of Georgetown and Andrews, holding positions on both the South Carolina State Forestry Commission and the South Carolina State Highway Commission, and acting as the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator of Georgetown County during the first term of President Franklin Roosevelt's presidency. Colonel Andrews' political and civic service made him an important figure in South Carolina in the early 1900's. Colonel Andrew's former residence has a large front gable roof dominating the front façade. The gable is intersected by a smaller hipped roof. The house has Craftsman style details such as exposed rafters along the roofline and a full width porch on the front façade supported by battered columns on brick piers.

Incorporated in 1909, the town of Andrews is the product of the consolidation of two smaller towns, Harper's and Rosemary. Andrews initially prospered due to the selection of Rosemary, and therefore Andrews, as the operating center of the woods department of the Atlantic Coast Lumber company as well as the continuing expansion of the Seaboard Airline Railroad, which located its maintenance shop in Andrews. This economic stability came crashing down once the Depression hit Andrews and Atlantic Coast Lumber and the Seaboard Airline Railroad closed down its shops. With the closing of these businesses, Andrews also lost about 35 percent of its population. The quick downturn of its economy and the sudden

depopulation of the town is reflected in the architecture of Andrews, with a large gap in the architectural record from the late 1920's until post World War II.

The town maintains its historic core primarily through its residential architecture, which may contribute to an historic district (Figure 12). Andrews' post World War II homes are concentrated to the southern and the western portions of the town where the modern schools are located. Andrews High School, the old high school, still stands within the residential historic neighborhood (Resource No. 682). The school, built circa 1925, is a two-story brick structure in a vernacular Classical Revival style. Unique architectural details include brick rustification, simple brick pilasters, a door surround comprised of a semi elliptical arch supported by pilasters, and a parapet running the perimeter of the roof. The school appears to be in-use presently as a gymnasium. The local historic churches can also be found scattered throughout the residential areas. These churches include Hines Chapel (Resource No. 677), Piney Grove Baptist Church (Resource No. 679), Trinity United Methodist Church (Resource No. 690), Saint Luke's Episcopal Church (Resource No. 701), and Andrews Baptist Church (Resource No. 740). Saint Luke's is associated with Colonel Walter H. Andrews, as he served as the Senior Warden of the church.

The historic commercial district, consisting of approximately seven blocks, has experienced a decline due to shopping centers located on the outskirts of town. Only about half of the downtown store fronts are occupied by businesses, with the rest vacant. Many of the commercial structures in downtown Andrews have been altered with materials and styles that are unsympathetic to the historic fabric of the buildings. Further, in-fill and demolition of historic resources downtown have impacted the town's historic building stock and character. However, some of the downtown commercial structures have retained enough of their historic elements to contribute to an historic district (Figure 13). Notable examples include:

101 Main Street (Resource No. 727) is a two-part, brick commercial structure. It has a recessed entranceway supported by ornate wrought iron posts. The building maintains original elements such as flat arches above the windows and two-over-two double hung sash windows.

Hogan's Drug Company (Resource No. 729) is a two-part commercial structure of brick construction faced in white tile. The ornate building has tapered pilasters on each end of the front façade and two eagles located directly above the pilasters. Interior fields of the building are decorated with small masonry squares and tiles with a floral motif. The parapet along the roofline angles upward and meets at a point.

33 Main Street (Resource No. 730) is a one-part commercial structure of brick construction. Architectural details include brick dentils along the roofline, original sign board, and original doors and window framing.

Swinnie Rentals (Resource No. 939) is a former movie theater that has been converted into retail space. The verticality of the building is emphasized in the upper portion by vertical tiled lines and three sets of three lines, in relief, stretching the height of the building. Additional architectural details include a stepped parapet, a recessed entrance way, and the original fire escape with a weight and pulley system.

R. B. Clemons and Sons Wholesale Distributors (Resource No. 940) is a one-story brick warehouse now used as retail space. Architectural details include a stepped parapet, round brick arches over windows, and masonry piers.

Figure 12. Downtown Andrews Residential Properties

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Figure 13. Downtown Andrews Commercial Buildings

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DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Forty-four percent of the inventoried properties were residential properties, not including agricultural properties (Figure 14). Of the non-agricultural residential properties inventoried, 76 percent were within the city limits of Andrews. These statistics indicate not only the rural condition of interior Georgetown County, but also reveal that Georgetown County is in a state of flux. The coastal region – Pawleys Island, Litchfield, Murrells Inlet – has experienced heavy development as tourism has become the primary staple of the local economy. This growth has occurred at the expense of the county's historic resources, which have been demolished in order to build golf course resorts, subdivisions, modern beachfront houses, hotels and shopping centers. The interior of the county has also experienced a change in its historic housing stock, even though development is not as rapid. Smaller historic houses, such as shotguns and central hall plans, have been replaced with modern trailers and pre-fabricated homes. What is left of Georgetown County's domestic building stock is dominated by vernacular building plans. Nineteenth-century house types such as the shotgun, I-house, central hall, and massed plan homes give way to bungalows in the early twentieth century. The building stock shows the shift in agricultural production from rice and indigo to tobacco and timber, the creation of railroad hubs such as Andrews, the move to part time farming and rural living, the county's post World War II residential growth, and the expansion of the tourism industry.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

Outside of the city of Georgetown, rural properties that speak directly to the county's agricultural heritage - from large scale rice plantations to more diversified small farming operations of the early twentieth century - are found well preserved within a still discernible agricultural landscape. Rice agriculture is a dominant theme in the county's historical development since Georgetown County was the top producer of rice in the United States. Georgetown County is fortunate in that the country's bicentennial sparked an interest in its eighteenth-century heritage that resulted in the listing of major rice plantation homes and properties on the NRHP and that have led to their preservation. Agricultural properties within the interior of the county have not received as much attention as their older, high style counterparts. If, for example, the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District presents one perspective of life in Georgetown County's agricultural history, the results of this survey gives insights to the other side of agricultural life in Georgetown County after the fall of the rice growing empires.

The domestic architecture found on the agricultural properties is vernacular. Outside of the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District, the surviving architectural resources tend to be well-made vernacular buildings built in the early twentieth century. The houses are simple frames structures with front or side gable roofs and full front façade porches supported by posts. Minimal details, such as sidelights and transom or exposed rafter ends along the roofline, decorate the exterior of the houses yet do not lend the house to one particular stylistic influence. The outbuildings are predominantly frame and simply articulated. Barns, silos, sheds of all sizes, and tobacco barns are represented (Figure 15).

Resources associated with the county's agriculture and its change over time are important sources of information about Georgetown County's history. Agriculture has been, historically, the county's economic base and resources that possess integrity, have a full complement of outbuildings, and have retained their context are considered to be significant and potentially eligible for National Register listing. The following resource discussions offer highlights of the resources that were recorded.

Figure 14. Downtown Andrews Commercial Buildings

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Figure 15. Georgetown County Agricultural Properties

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The agricultural properties inventoried during the survey were all early twentieth century farmsteads. Small in scale, these properties not only represent the shift away from large scale plantation agriculture along the coast, but also indicate the change to a manufacturing based economy. These small farms in the interior of the county grow crops such as corn, tobacco, and, more recently, soy beans.

Two prime examples of these small scale farmsteads are the Black Mingo Ranch (Resource No. 673) property and the property at 4083 Saints Delight Road (Resource No. 710). Both properties are situated on large, open tracts of land in the interior of Georgetown County. Black Mingo Ranch consists of five buildings: a residence, two barns, a large shed, and a twentieth century silo. The residence is a simple frame structure on a central hall plan with a front gable roof. The porch, dominating the front elevation, is comprised of a steep hip roof supported by posts. The only ornamentation present on the house is the balustrade between the posts on the front porch and the exposed rafter ends along the rooflines of the house and the porch. The outbuildings are as basic as the residence. The shed and the two barns are frame construction with gable roofs covered in raised seam metal. The original weatherboard still sheaths the exteriors of these buildings. Exposed rafter ends along the rooflines of the barns and shed tie the buildings architecturally to the residence. A metal silo stands amongst the historic farm buildings and was probably erected in the late twentieth century. The property is presently used for grazing and as a fish farm. The second agricultural property of note is the property on Saints Delight Road. It is comprised of four buildings: a residence, a tobacco barn, a pen, and a small shed. The residence, as with the residence at Black Mingo Ranch, is a simple frame structure on a central hall plan topped by a side gable roof. The porch extends across the front elevation and continues down the length of both side elevations. The house has some architectural detail, such as the Doric columns supporting the porch roof, sidelights flanking the front door, and cornice returns on the gable ends. The outbuildings are all frame structures with raised seam metal roofs and wooden weatherboard. The tobacco barn has its original wooden door and large metal hinges attaching the door to the barn. The barn also has two shed additions, one on each side elevation. The other two outbuildings appear unaltered, save for new roofing material.

Table 7. Agricultural Properties Inventoried

Survey No.	*Name*	*Address*	*Town/Vicinity*	*Date of Construction*
0665	Unknown	Eastside of Barnhill Rd. 1.2 miles from County Line Rd.	Rhems	c. 1910
0669	Unknown	8208 Pleasant Hill Road	Carters Crossroads	c. 1920
0673	Black Mingo Ranch	Westside of Browns Ferry Rd., 1 mile south of County Line Road	Rhems	c. 1920
0710	Unknown	4083 Saints Delight Road	Sampit	c. 1910
0920	Unknown	NE corner of the intersection of Choppee and Carvers Bay Roads	Carvers Bay	c. 1910

RICE FIELDS

Rice field survey was accomplished by boat in addition to map and aerial photography review. Boat survey included coverage of areas on the Black River between the confluence with the Pee Dee River and US 701; the Sampit River between Georgetown and a point about 10km upstream; and the North Santee River between Crow Island and a point 2km upstream from US 17/701. Survey of the North Santee River area also included lengthy inspections of areas along Minim and Kinlock Creeks, Six Mile Creek, and stretches of the Santee River. Efforts were also made to survey areas along the upper reaches of the Black River, particularly in the areas north and west of US 701 near Oatland and Dunbar, where maps and aerial photographs showed small and discrete floodplain sections that exhibited the grid patterns of rice fields. Access to the targeted locations was restricted, however, and these areas could not be thoroughly examined.

This survey suggested that the most extensive areas of former rice fields included the lower North Santee River, while the Sampit contained the least extensive. The survey results for individual rivers are discussed in the following sections.

Black River

Survey of the Black River encountered extensive areas of former rice fields, particularly from the bridge at US 701 downstream to the Pee Dee River. The floodplains and first terraces of the Black River in this area encompass broad marshes, which at the time of the survey were covered in high grass. Access to these marshes via irrigation canals from the main river channel was limited to the south side because most of the canal inlets on the north side of the river possess gates to restrict access. These areas could be surveyed only cursorily.

The lower parts of the river, particularly downstream from Wedgefield Plantation, exhibit instances of diking along the river channel with ditches on their interior sides. Behind the ditches are former or in-use agricultural fields. A few trunks are in the dikes facing the river, although these consist of twentieth century, and sometimes very recent, constructions. Examples of these ditch and dike systems are particularly well represented in the vicinity of Windsor Plantation. Although modern, these systems clearly reflect the traditional methods and technology of rice agriculture in the Georgetown area (Figure 16).

Other areas along the Black River exhibit much less obvious examples of the dike and ditch systems. Nevertheless, they possess many of general traits of rice fields, particularly the canals that drew water into the fields. Examples of the canals are ubiquitous throughout the Black River floodplain, but water access is no longer being controlled in most of these areas and so they are continuously inundated. However, remnants of berms separate the irrigation channels from the former fields.

Remains of former trunks that have been allowed to fall into disrepair were noted in these areas, notably along the main canal from the river to Mansfield Plantation. Here, dilapidated trunks are found along the canal. These are not original and include hardware that is decidedly modern. However, they create a feel for the traditional methods of water management associated with the rice fields. This feel is strengthened in the case of Mansfield Plantation, where the canal terminates at a bank containing a standing brick chimney and other buildings related to rice processing. In the case of this plantation, then, the former rice fields possess good integrity of setting.

Figure 16
Modern Rice Trunk on the Black River.
This view looks inland from the dike on the Black River and shows the canal on the inside of the dike as well as former rice fields.

Upstream portions of the Black River floodplain are more intermittent and are often broken up into discrete sections. Survey here encountered some evidence of dike and ditch irrigation techniques, particularly in the vicinity of Greenfield Plantation, located just downstream from US 701, but canals and former fields are not as extensive as downstream. Efforts were also made to examine these upstream areas from the land-side of the fields, with generally poor success. Further, it became apparent that in the absence of obvious features and structures (i.e., dams, irrigation canals) it would be difficult to identify former inland freshwater swamp rice fields during a reconnaissance survey. The same can be said for identifying upland rice fields, which were likely reused for other crops and/or forest. Such variation in rice fields may still be identified, but will probably require more intensive survey combined with property-specific historical research.

Sampit River

Current topographic maps and aerial photographs suggest that the Sampit River valley contains the least extensive areas of former tidal rice fields in the eastern part of Georgetown County. The floodplains along this river are narrow in comparison to the others in the region. The larger tributaries of this river also have narrow floodplains that topographic maps suggest do not contain extensive evidence of past rice agriculture. Moreover, many of the areas along its lower reaches have been disturbed by modern industry.

Survey of the Sampit River extended from its mouth to a point about 10km upstream where it divides into two branches. Upstream from this point, topographic maps suggest that no former tidal rice fields were extant.

The survey revealed that the Sampit's floodplain contains extensive wetlands covered in marsh grass. Although many of the former rice field areas along this river exhibit networks of canals, no other features associated with rice cultivation were noted during the survey. In addition, no clear associations of these former fields with plantation complexes were observed. (Topographic maps indicate that widespread areas associated with Friend Field Plantation lay near the lower part of the river, but these areas were not surveyed because they appeared to consist of modern canals associated with nearby industrial ponds.)

Thus, the abandoned rice fields along the Sampit River have moderate integrity and convey a general sense of their historical function. However, the lack or paucity of other features, such as obvious dikes, trunks, and clear associations with plantation complexes/rice processing facilities, detracts from their potential historical significance.

A single feature of note was identified on the Sampit River. This feature consists of an earthen berm flanked by canals. These cross the open end of a small U-shaped floodplain segment. The berm is noteworthy because of its height compared to other earthwork features in the Sampit Valley, which mostly could not be seen at the time of the survey. The berm measures approximately 2.7km long and less than 1m above the water line. Its position forms the north side of an enclosure with the riverbanks on the east, south, and west comprising the other sides. Remains of a structure, consisting of metal and wooden posts, one with a notch at its upper end, were identified near the center of the structure, but could not be examined in detail because they were mostly submerged (Figure 17). The function of the structure is indeterminate, although it might comprise the remains of a trunk or sluice. The interior of the enclosure exhibits canals as would be found in a rice field, suggesting that the berm might relate to a dike and ditch system.

Figure 17
Indeterminate Wood and Metal Structure Remains, Sampit River

North Santee River

Areas along the lower North Santee River contained the most extensive areas of former rice fields of the areas examined. Survey covered most of the North Santee River between US 17/701 and Crow Island, as well as portions of several tributaries and a section of Santee River south of Santee Swamp.

Much of this area is public land or is owned by plantations and is maintained as wildlife reserves. These areas contain numerous examples of dike and ditch systems, and considerable sections of both North Santee River banks as far downstream as Doar Point consist of dikes with ditches on their inner sides. Several trunks were noted along both sides of the river to allow the flow of water into the fields behind the embankments. A number of dikes, ditches, and trunks were also noted on tributaries of the North Santee, particularly Kinloch Creek on the north side of the river and Atchison Creek to the south (Figure 18). As at the Black River, these are not historical features. Nevertheless, they represent the traditional methods for irrigation and water management in this region.

In addition, the entire area encompasses extensive wetlands and grassy marsh interlaced with networks of canals that reflect traditional land use practices. Although the areas on both sides of the North Santee River are no longer used for cultivation, differences in vegetation in some fields seemed to follow a grid, suggesting that the pattern of historical rice fields are still apparent, even if the actual irrigation ditches and canals are not (Figure 19a, 19b).

One possible historical feature, consisting of an indeterminate brick structure, was identified in this survey area. The structure lies at the south bank of Kinloch Creek 0.2km upstream from its confluence with Minim Creek and was partially under water. It consists of a three-bay brick structure measuring roughly 6m long and projecting about 1.5m from the bank (Figure 20). The function of this feature is unclear.

Summary

Viewed together, the areas surveyed during this survey comprise a largely intact example of a historic rural landscape associated with rice cultivation in the South Carolina low country. The former rice fields of Georgetown County encompass a landscape that has been shaped and used by people and that contains areas that are linked by continuity of land use, similarities of vegetation, and man-made features. Following the classification system developed by the National Park Service (McClelland et al. 1999:3-6), the rice field landscapes of Georgetown County exhibit most of the processes and components of a rural historic landscape:

- The landscapes of eastern Georgetown County show the effects of modification for a specific purpose, tidal rice culture, and consistent and long-term maintenance for that purpose.

- These landscapes exhibit patterns of spatial organization, particularly in the arrangement of agricultural fields.

- The landscape reflects a response to the natural environment. The tidal swamps in the Georgetown region were particularly well suited for tidal rice culture and the historic landscape shows the results of human efforts to capitalize on their physical qualities.

Figure 18
Rice Field Features, North Santee River Area.
This view shows a modern trunk on Atchison Creek. The view faces the former rice field area, now maintained as wetland/wildlife habitat.

Figure 19
Rice Fields, Lower Santee River Area

A. Former Rice Field, Kinloch Creek, North Santee River Area. Typical view of former rice fields along the Lower Santee River.

B. Former Rice Field, Kinloch Creek, North Santee River Area. This view shows the canal inside the dike with the rice fields beyond. The differences in vegetation seen in this field suggest that former irrigation canals can still be seen.

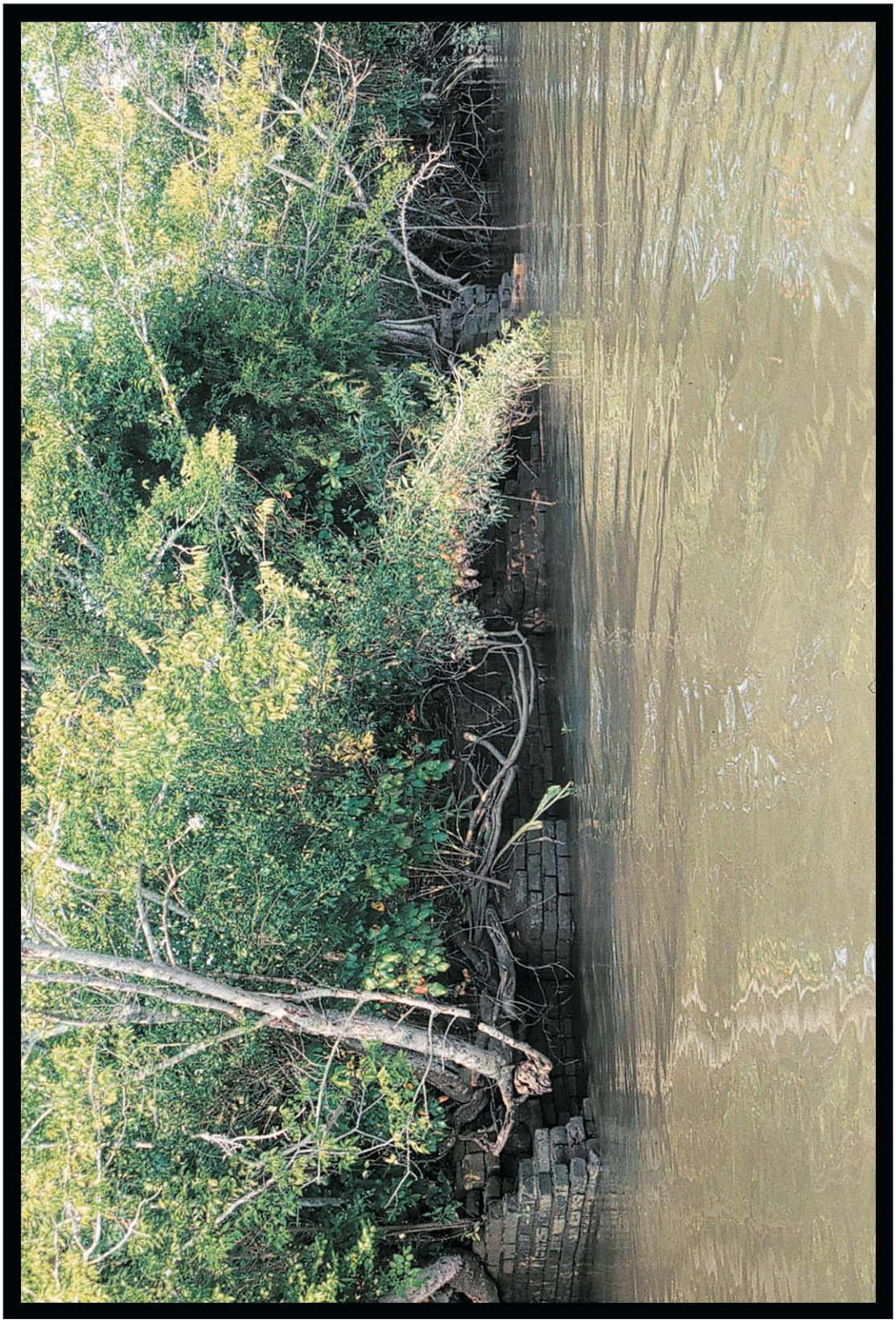

Figure 20
Brick Structure Noted on South Bank of Kinloch Creek

- The historic landscapes of Georgetown County manifest cultural traditions derived from rice-growing regions of West Africa, with modifications and adaptations that grew out of the organization of technology and labor under the slave system.

- These landscapes possess several of the components related to their historic development and use. Particular elements of the landscapes that have been noted include those related to the water management system; buildings and structures used for the processing of rice; plantation complexes that include the planters' houses, slave housing, and farm buildings; and archaeological sites, which may relate to any of the other features associated with rice producing landscapes.

The rice field landscapes are not completely intact, and many of the characteristic features of the landscape, such as trunks, dikes, and ditches, are modern replacements. However, the recent additions to the landscape largely duplicate the methods, technologies, and materials of the originals. Furthermore, given the perishable qualities of the original features, it is to be expected that they would continually be repaired and replaced. These landscapes constitute a relatively dynamic situation and therefore the newer additions are consistent with long-established practices and do not detract from the historical qualities.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The only commercial district located within the boundaries of the survey was downtown Andrews, which was previously discussed. Only three examples of rural commercial buildings were identified during the survey: the Munnerlyn gas station at the intersection of Carvers Bay Road and Rose Hill Road (Resource No. 667), the Foxworth Store (Resource No. 671), and Green's Grocery (Resource No. 709) (Figure 21). All three of these resources are associated with a residential structure. The three buildings typify rural stores in the region: narrow, frame construction and end to front gable roofs. The Munnerlyn gas station is a T-shaped structure of frame construction with a cross gable roof, square brick piers supporting the canopy, weatherboard exterior, and six-over-six double hung sash windows. The associated house is situated directly northwest of the gas station. The frame structure has a cross gable roof, brick pier with brick fill foundation, and synthetic siding. The house features a front porch that spans the width of the front elevation and has Folk Victorian porch details and corbelled brick chimneys. The Foxworth Store deviates slightly from the typical form with its curved roof and log construction. However, its narrow, rectangular shape and canopy do keep with the typical form of the rural store. The Foxworth Store was built by Oscar Foxworth, a former manager of an A & P grocery store in Augusta, Georgia. Shortly after moving his family to their farm in Georgetown County, Foxworth built a small store that provided goods to the residents of northern Georgetown County. Lastly, Green's Grocery is a modest frame structure with a gable end-to-front roof, shiplap exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and round wooden poles on top of brick piers supporting the canopy. The associated house is a cross-gable bungalow with a shiplap exterior, two-over-two double hung sash windows, and a front gable porch supported with battered columns on brick piers. A barn and several small sheds are located on the property behind the house and store.

Despite rapid development along Highway 17, two historic commercial resources remain: Parker's Store (Resource No. 725) and the Hammock Shops Village (Resource No. 717). Parker's Store was one of the early country stores on Pawleys Island. It was located on Seashore Road before the road was included in the state highway system. George Parker owned the store and he and his family ran the store along with the family farm. The Hammock Shops Village, also located on Pawleys Island, was one of the more unique commercial properties encountered during the survey (Figure 22). This commercial complex grew out of one shop, the Original Hammock Shop. In the early 1930's, Arthur Herbert Lachicotte, better known as

Figure 21. Georgetown County Rural Commercial Properties

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Figure 22. The Hammock Shops, Resource Number 717

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Cap'n Doc, and his wife, Virginia Wilson, established the Original Hammock Shop, where they produced the Original Pawleys Island Rope Hammock, designed by Cap'n Doc's brother-in-law, Joshua John Ward. Ward was a riverboat captain who ferried rice and supplies between the vast rice plantations and nearby Georgetown and Waverly Mills. Ward found the lumpy, grass-filled mattresses on his boat too hot for the coastal summers, so he designed a soft, cool bed that would serve his purpose. The result was the rope hammock that is still known as the Pawleys Island hammock. Built in 1938, the Original Hammock Shop was first located on Pawleys Island, at the Lachicotte island home, and soon moved to its present location on Highway 17. Capitalizing on the tourists flocking to Myrtle Beach, the Lachicottes began selling gifts, postcards, etc. along with the famous hammocks. A.H. "Doc" Lachicotte Jr., took over the family business from his father and capitalized on the success of the one shop by opening several others. The General Store opened in 1951 and the old hammock manufacturing building was remodeled into store fronts in the 1960's. Lachicotte added more stores through the late 1960's and 1970's, attempting to create a plantation settlement through the styles and types of buildings that housed the retail shops. Although the premise of the Hammock Shops Village is a unique one, one aspect of some of the buildings on the property truly sets it apart from other retail complexes – the reuse of historic buildings and materials. For example, Lachicotte and his contractor, August Franchini, used the lumber from slave cabins, built prior to 1750, and hand-hewn beams from Maryville Plantation, which was built in 1810, in the main two rooms of the Original Hammock Shop. The bricks used for the foundation and chimney of the Original Hammock Shop, as well as the other buildings within the complex, were made in England and were used as ballasts in sailing vessels sailing between Georgetown and Charleston. The former post office at Waverly Mills Plantation, built in the early 1800's, was moved into the complex in 1983 and now houses a café. A similar fate fell upon a tobacco barn, which was disassembled, moved to the Hammock Shops Village from Georgetown County, and reassembled on site. By moving these buildings to the complex, Lachicotte has preserved some of Georgetown County's historic resources, which would have been lost due to either neglect or demolition, as well as documented examples of vernacular architecture typical of Georgetown County.

Table 8. Commercial Properties Inventoried

Survey No.	*Name*	*Address*	*Town/Vicinity*	*Date of Construction*
0667	Unknown	Eastside of Rose Hill Road at its junction with Carvers Bay	Choppee	c. 1930
0671	Foxworth Store	12943 Old Pee Dee Road	Yauhannah	c. 1930
0709	Green's Grocery	7216 Pennyroyal Road	Georgetown	c. 1920
0717	The Hammock Shops Complex	10880 Ocean Highway	Pawleys Island	1938-1975
0725	Parker's Store (Cuz I Gotta Have It!)	11195 Ocean Highway	Pawleys Island	c. 1935

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Several churches were identified throughout Georgetown County, however most of these buildings fell short of the fifty years old mark or lacked architectural integrity and were not surveyed. Many of the rural churches and the AME churches that are undistinguished in their architecture or have been altered may be significant for their role in community growth or their association with a cultural group. Further research is needed to identify these parameters and properly assign significance to these resources. Of the thirteen

churches inventoried, the types ranged from a simple white frame, one story building to large, imposing brick structures (Figure 23). All except one of Georgetown County's historic churches date to the twentieth century and most are vernacular buildings. Many were replacement structures for earlier buildings while others were frame churches that were later veneered with brick or sided with synthetic siding and enlarged as the congregation grew. The majority of churches possess a rectangular open plan under an end-to-front gable roof and a slightly lower pitched gabled entry that is either enclosed or open and supported by columns. Cemeteries were associated with five of the churches.

Located behind the modern brick building now housing the Mount Tabor congregation, the simple white frame, one story historic Mount Tabor Baptist Church (Resource No. 674) is potentially the oldest church surveyed. The congregation was established in October of 1832 and, according to the cornerstone of the modern Mount Tabor Baptist Church, the first church was built in 1832 and the second in 1881. The significance of this simple structure to the history of the Mount Tabor congregation and the ecclesiastical history of Georgetown County needs further research.

Table 9. Religious Properties Inventoried

Survey No.	*Name*	*Address*	*Town/Vicinity*	*Date of Construction*
0668	Union Methodist Episcopal Church South and Cemetery	South corner of County Line Rd and Rose Hill Rd intersection	Rhems	1922
0674	Mt. Tabor Baptist Church	131 Tabor Drive	Yauhannah	c. 1835
0677	Hines Chapel	313 North Beech Avenue	Andrews	c. 1940
0679	Piney Grove Baptist Church	Corner of Main Street and Poplar Avenue	Andrews	1944
0690	Trinity Church	South corner of the intersection of MLK Drive and Rosemary Avenue	Andrews	c. 1925
0701	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	East corner of the intersection of Hemlock St and Farr St	Andrews	c. 1920
0712	Murrells Inlet Presbyterian Church	Intersection of Murrells Inlet Rd and W. M. Dallas Avenue	Murrells Inlet	c. 1920
0714	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	North corner of the intersection of Parkersville and Godfrey Roads	Pawleys Island	1926
0722	St. John AME Church	76 Duncan Avenue	Pawleys Island	1947
0723	Bethel AME church of North Santee	North Santee River Road, 1.2 miles west of Estherville Road	Santee Community	1959
0734	New Bethel Baptist Church	Sandy Island	Sandy Island	1951
0736	Brown Chapel	5487 Wesley Road	Murrells Inlet	1933
0740	Andrews Baptist Church	Southeast corner of Rosemary Street and Oakland Street	Andrews	1926
0917	St. James AME Church	Cat Island	Cat Island	1928

The following are notable examples for their architecture:

Union Methodist Episcopal Church South (Resource No. 668), built in 1922, is a vernacular example of the Neoclassical style. The full height entry porch is topped by a cornice and pediment supported by two

Figure 23. Georgetown County Religious Properties

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square Doric columns. The cornice wraps around the building and brick pilasters run down the side elevations.

Trinity Church (Resource No. 690) in Andrews is representative of the Jacobethan style with its masonry construction, castellation, window frames articulated in limestone, and stone trim on the wall gables. Additional architectural features include brick window hoods, towers located on each side of the front façade, and a rosette window.

A second church in Andrews, Saint Luke's Episcopal Church (Resource No. 701), is a simple vernacular version of the late Gothic Revival style. Clad in wood shingles, the church has lancet windows along both side elevations, and buttresses, which are also covered in wood shingles. This church is also associated with Colonel Walter H. Andrews, as he served as the Senior Warden of the church.

Brown Chapel (Resource No. 736), built in 1933, is also a vernacular example of the Neoclassical style. The brick structure has a front gable roof with a full-façade, colonnaded porch beneath the front-facing gable. Four round columns support the front gable. Additional architectural elements include flat arches with keystones, cornice returns, nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, and fanlights.

The cemeteries associated with five of the churches are located on the church property, usually behind the church. The exception is Union Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose cemetery is across the street from the church. This cemetery (Resource No. 668.01) is the oldest of the five cemeteries identified. Established circa 1845, the cemetery has several grave markers dated to the late 1880's and early 1900's, as well as more recent markers. Live oaks, mature magnolia trees, and highly decorative wrought iron fencing separating family plots indicates the older portion of the cemetery. The graves of Confederate soldiers, prominent members of the community, and the founder of Union Church are all located in this cemetery.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

Nine educational facilities were inventoried during the survey; four rural African-American schools, a rural white school, the old Andrews High School, previously discussed, the 1955 Andrews High School, and the Choppee School, constructed in the same year (Figure 24). As was the case with the rural religious properties in Georgetown County, many of the rural educational facilities are undistinguished in their architecture or have been altered. These properties may be significant for their role in community growth or their association with a cultural group and, therefore, further research is needed to identify these properties and properly assign significance.

Two of the rural African-American schools are both simple frame structures with double hung sash windows and gabled roofs. Winyah Elementary (Resource No. 718), located south of the city of Georgetown on South Island Road, was built circa 1925 and was used as a one-room schoolhouse until 1954. The small schoolhouse still has the original weatherboard, front-to-end gable roof with exposed rafters, and heavy moldings around the windows and doors. The school now appears to be vacant.

The Elm Grove School (Resource No. 719) is located on Rose Hill Road, less than a mile from Altman Avenue. Built in the 1940's, the Elm Grove School is a frame constructed, two-room schoolhouse with a side gable roof, weatherboard, and exposed rafters along the roofline. The school was the only African-American school in the area and the only African-American school on public property left in Georgetown County. The building has also been used as the area voting precinct and, most recently, as a hunt club.

The third African-American school is the Sandy Island School (Resource No. 735). Built for the African-American community inhabiting the island, the school is a vernacular example of the Neoclassical style. The brick structure has a front-to-end gable roof with a full-façade, colonnaded porch beneath the front-facing gable. Square brick columns support the front gable. Additional architectural features include cornice returns on the gable ends, a masonry foundation covered in stucco, nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, two exterior brick chimneys, and beadboard on the porch ceiling.

Miss Ruby's School (Resource No. 713) is probably the most well-known educational property surveyed. Located on Baskerville Road, Ruby Middleton Forsythe, known as Miss Ruby to her students and members of the community, taught classes in the building to the African-American children of Pawleys Island for over fifty years.

Miss Ruby was the wife of the long-time vicar of the Holy Cross-Faith Memorial Church, W.E. Forsythe. Reverend Forsythe was assigned to Holy Cross-Faith Memorial in 1926 and Miss Ruby joined her husband in 1938 after teaching school in Charleston, South Carolina. Although others had begun teaching at the school, the arrival of Reverend Forsythe and his wife, an experienced teacher, gave the children of Pawleys Island a chance at a good education. The children were divided into grades and taught a core curriculum of language skills and mathematics as well as secondary subjects such as religion and Latin. Emphasizing discipline and work, the children were expected to do chores around the school, such as collecting firewood, and to learn obedience and responsibility. Miss Ruby taught at the school until her death in 1992. The classes at the school continued on under the guidance of Carolyn Wallace until 2000 when diocese decided to close the school. Miss Ruby was recognized nationally by several different media outlets. She appeared on behalf of the school and her educational philosophy on national television programs such as NBC Evening News and 60 Minutes. She was named as one of "America's Unsung Heroes" by *Newsweek* magazine and *Life* and *Parade* magazines wrote articles on her accomplishments. The school is a two-story frame building, with the first floor containing classroom space and a stage and the second floor the residential area for the Forsythe family. The Holy Cross – Faith Memorial Church has plans to restore the school building in order to use it as a parish library and meeting space for the parish community.

The 1955 Andrews High School (Resource No. 922) consists of seven buildings on an 11.58-acre site southwest of downtown Andrews. Constructed in the International style, the buildings are all flat-roofed brick structures with irregular foundations featuring multiple projections and extensions (Figure 25). The main building is two stories in height, with a projecting brick frame and in-set composite masonry panels. Ribbon bands of glass block windows are placed over single sash tilting windows on both the first and second floors. The front entry is recessed, with double doors bracketed by plate glass windows. The other buildings on the campus reflect this style and these materials; details found in the campus structures include the use of glass block windows, hinged windows for ventilation, and panel masonry insets covered with a gravel conglomerate. All are single story except for the main building and the gymnasium, which has a two story central core with hinged ribbon windows on the upper story for ventilation. The campus' landscape features an entry plaza with a sculpture comprised of large cement blocks. Buildings are connected by concrete walkways with a covering of corrugated metal or Plexiglas. Ornamental shrubs and trees are grouped as foundation plantings and the space between the main building and the gymnasium, near the entry, is also landscaped. A circular drive with parking from Maple Avenue appears to have provided access for drop-offs; a drive bisects the block running from Maple to West Alder Street and off of this drive is a small parking lot in front of the main building and a larger parking lot in front of the classroom buildings. A brick and wood school sign is found on the Maple Avenue entrance.

Figure 24. Georgetown County Educational Properties

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Figure 25. Andrews High School, Resource Number 922

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Campus architecture is found predominantly on the eastern side of this block. The western side of the campus block is primarily devoted to athletic fields, with a shop building located in the southwestern corner of the block. The 1955 Andrews High School is currently vacant and a number of windows have been replaced with plywood sheathing and other deterioration has occurred. Designed by W. D. Harper & Sons, the school is similar in appearance to the Choppee School, which was designed by the same architect and built at the same time. The 1955 Andrews High School is currently for sale.

The Choppee School (Resource No. 921) is located at 8189 Choppee Road. Also designed by W. D. Harper & Sons, the Choppee School was reportedly built concurrently with the Andrews High School in c. 1955. The Choppee School consists of five buildings, one of which, the former main building, was extensively remodeled and added onto in c. 1990 and now serves as the Choppee Health Complex (Figure 26). Various other community services occupy other elements of the Choppee School, although none were open at the time of the survey. The architectural style and materials of the Choppee School are identical to those of the 1955 Andrews High School. All of the buildings at Choppee, except the gymnasium, are single story in height; the gym building is two stories in height and features a large, ca. 1990 brick addition on one side. While the materials and style of the two schools are the same, none of the buildings themselves appear to be identical, indicating that plans and designs were not copied from one school to the next, although styles and materials were. The landscape of the Choppee School is also more linear than Andrews, with the buildings arranged in a row along Choppee Road and parking areas fronting the structures. Athletic fields are behind the complex. In addition to being the smaller of the two schools, the Choppee School lacks the sculptures and other landscape features of the 1955 Andrews High School.

Table 10. Educational Properties Inventoried

Survey No.	*Name*	*Address*	*Town/Vicinity*	*Date of Construction*
0682	Andrews High School	Corner of Ashland and Farr Street	Andrews	c. 1920
0713	Miss Ruby's School House	88 Baskerville Road	Pawleys Island	c. 1915
0718	Winyah Elementary School	>100 yd southwest on Geneva Lane from South Island Road	Georgetown	c. 1925
0719	Elm Grove School	Westside of Rose Hill Rd 0.7 miles southeast of Altman Avenue	Choppee	c. 1940
0735	Sandy Island School (Community Center)	Sandy Island	Sandy Island	c. 1935
0737	Pawleys Island Senior Citizens Center	76 Duncan Road	Pawleys Island	c. 1950
0739	Oak Grove School	1185 Georgetown Highway	Olin	c. 1935
0921	Choppee School	1889 Choppee Road	Ramsey Grove	c. 1955
0922	1955 Andrews High School	Corner of Maple Avenue and MLK Drive	Andrews	c. 1955

Figure 26. The Choppee School, Resource Number 921

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MISCELLANEOUS

Several properties were recorded which are classified under the heading of "Miscellaneous." These include both historic landscapes (Figure 27) and historic structures (Figure 28).

North & South Causeways to Pawleys Island

The North Causeway (Resource No. 715), built circa 1900, provided summer residents of Pawleys Island an easier way cross the marsh that separates the mainland from the island. Originally made of dirt, the North Causeway was upgraded in 1986 and is now paved with asphalt and has a modern concrete bridge with metal guardrails. Granite riprap controls erosion on the causeway's oil embankments.

The South Causeway (Resource No. 716) is also known as the R.F.W. Allston Causeway. The causeway was constructed between January 1845 and November 1846 by Allston who owned a summer residence on Pawleys Island. Allston was a large property and slave owner in the area and was governor of South Carolina from 1856-1858. The causeway and contiguous property remained in the Allston family until 1901. The South Causeway has also been upgraded and is now paved with asphalt and has a modern concrete bridge with metal guardrails.

International Paper Canal

The International Paper (IP) Canal (Resource No. 675) was built by the International Paper Company when it opened a plant in Georgetown in 1937. The canal's northern-most point is at the Great Pee Dee River at the end of Petersfield Landing Road. The canal heads south, ending at the Black River at the end of Rimini Road. The IP Canal picks up again on the opposite side of the Black River, approximately a mile south of Rimini Road. This section of the IP Canal continues south into Georgetown, ending approximately 2 miles south of Jacobs Avenue. The canal itself is of dirt construction, roughly fifty feet wide, with dirt roads (IP Canal Road) on each bank running the length of the canal. IP Canal Road could potentially be accessed at the points where the public roads cross the canal; however these roads are usually closed off by metal gates. Various small, reinforced concrete bridges span the canal at the points where the public roads cross it. A system of locks was present at some of the bridge crossings. The only building identified with the canal is a small brick substation located at the northern most end of the canal. The substation is a square building situated on a concrete slab foundation and topped with a flat roof

National Armory Building

This unique structure (Resource No. 707) in the city of Andrews has a symmetrical façade with two projecting bays, a parapet along the roofline, and white masonry stringcourses. The most unique feature of the building is the patterned brick work. The uppermost and lowermost sections of the building have a diagonal pattern and the central portion of the building has a bond pattern of four rows of stretchers and one row of headers. The diagonal pattern is found on the rear façade of the building, including the external chimney stack. A sunburst pattern, in brick, is located above the front entrance. The building is now a commercial building, housing A & L Apparel Services, Inc.

The Hanging Tree

Located on Saints Delight Road (US 17A), approximately six miles south of Powell Road, this cypress tree is recognized locally as the hanging tree (Resource No. 721). According to the *Cartographic Survey of*

Historic Sites in Georgetown County, South Carolina, the tree is also indicated on Georgetown County Timber Maps from 1938. It is purported that the tree was located deep in the interior of the county so the condemned individuals would have plenty of time to think about their crimes. The tree is located within the right-of-way along Saints Delight Road and is separated from the road way by a guard rail. Recognition of the historical significance of the tree by the South Carolina Department of Transportation is thus indicated, although representatives of the District 5 office who were contacted were not aware of the reasons why this tree had been left standing so close to the road.

Old Town Hall

One of the more interesting buildings in downtown Andrews is the Old Town Hall (Resource No. 726). The two-story brick structure, the original center of government for the town, now houses the local history museum. Built c. 1910, the structure possesses classical architectural details such as a pediment, full entablature, dentils, and Doric columns.

Sandy Island Canal

The Sandy Island Canal (Resource No. 733) provides a direct route between the Waccamaw Neck and Sandy Island. According to a local informant, the canal was built by Archer Huntington, a philanthropist who created Brookgreen Gardens in the 1930's. The canal is approximately 80 feet wide and a mile long. The low, earthen embankments are covered in vegetation. Utility lines now run down the side of the canal, providing electricity to the island.

The Shackleford/Tait Cemetery

When R.F.W. Allston wanted to build the south causeway to Pawleys Island, he had to receive permission from Elizabeth Shackleford, who was the executor of Hannah Tait's estate. Tait owned the land on the western terminus of the causeway, where Allston planned to construct the causeway. Allston was permitted to build on the land as long as the family burying place was not encroached upon. The family cemetery still sits by the south causeway (Resource No. 738). Surrounded by decorative wrought iron fencing, three tombs stand in the cemetery: the graves of Sarah Jane Shackleford, Hannah Tait (d. 1833), and Mary Dubois Shackleford (d. 1839). There could potentially be more graves, but they are not marked. Two of the tombs are brick structures with marble tops and one of the tombs is all brick. The inscriptions on the tombs have worn away and can no longer be easily read.

Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center

The Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center contains approximately 20,000 acres including all of North and South Islands as well as much of Cat Island (Figure 29). Located at the mouth of Winyah Bay, this property was willed to the SC Wildlife and Marine Resources Department in 1976 by the late Tom Yawkey. It is operated as a wildlife refuge and research center, following the tradition and programs established by Tom Yawkey himself from the 1940s on.

North and South Islands were acquired by Edward P. Alexander in the 1890s for use as hunting preserves. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period when many northern capitalists acquired former plantation properties in Georgetown County and elsewhere in the low country for use as hunting retreats (Tibbetts 2001). Alexander's North and South Island preserves became well known, and former President Grover Cleveland was a guest of E. P. Alexander and hunted on several occasions on South

Figure 27. Georgetown County, Miscellaneous Historic Landscapes

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Figure 28. Georgetown County, Miscellaneous Historic Structures

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Figure 29. The Yawkey Wildlife Center, Resource Numbers 916-919

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Island. In 1911, Alexander sold interest in this property to two individuals: Joseph Wheeler and William H. Yawkey, a wealthy Michigan industrialist who was also the owner of the Detroit Tigers baseball team. Yawkey traveled frequently South Island on hunting excursions, bringing with him his nephew Tom, whom he had adopted. When William Yawkey died prematurely in 1919, at the age of 43, Tom Yawkey, then only 16, became sole heir to his fortunes in mining, timber, tin and oil as well as his landholdings. The Georgetown County property became one of his favored places, and Tom Yawkey became sole owner of North and South Islands and also bought lands on neighboring Cat Island to expand his preserve. Like his uncle, he too became the owner of a professional baseball team, purchasing the Boston Red Sox, whom he saw advance to the World Series three times, in 1946, 1967, and 1975, but never as champion.

An avid hunter and a budding conservationist, Tom Yawkey recognized the importance of this land for migratory birds, notably ducks. Yawkey corresponded with a number of conservationists about wildlife management techniques, including Jack Miner, a hunter turned wildlife conservationist who was prominent in disseminating a conversation ethic and practices among landholding hunters along America's flyways. Yawkey became an important figure in the second generation of wildlife conservationists in the US and worked with others to improve migratory bird habitats, not only in South Carolina. Tom Yawkey had acquired a number of "hunting preserves" from his uncle William, and in 1941 he transferred to the Michigan Audubon Society a property containing a marsh in Calhoun County, Michigan, where Sandhill Cranes nested each summer. This became the Bernard Baker Sanctuary of the Michigan Audubon Society, and its history notes that Yawkey "offered us the property at a very reasonable rate, realizing what it was to be used for" (Walkinshaw 1941). Tom Yawkey's greatest contribution to migratory bird habitats would come from his work in Georgetown County, however.

The overview of the Yawkey Wildlife Center (SC DNR 2004) suggests that Tom Yawkey's efforts to enhance migratory bird habitats on his land in Georgetown County may have been prompted by the Santee River Diversion project of the 1930s, which drastically reduced the wintering areas for birds in the Santee-Winyah Bay area. Yawkey recognized that the former rice ponds of his lands on South Island and Cat Island could be restored to their prior operations and thus better managed as wildlife bird habitats. He rebuilt and replaced the trunks on these rice fields, allowing the rice ponds to be flooded and drained to promote the growth of bird foods, and he also hired and worked with a number of wildlife conservationists on studying migratory bird foods as well as salinity and water-level matters. Yawkey extended these efforts in wildlife management to the upland portions of his land, creating an immense wildlife refuge that supported an array of migratory as well as permanent species.

In addition to its natural environment, the Yawkey Wildlife Refuge is also home to a number of known, as well as yet to be recorded, cultural resources. Best known of these is the Georgetown Lighthouse on North Island, constructed in 1801 and currently listed on the NRHP. Tom Yawkey built several structures on South Island in the early 1930s, which are currently used by the SC DNR. These include Elise's House, a two story Georgia frame residence that was Yawkey's home and which currently serves as the residence of the SC DNR Wildlife Refuge Manager's home and the Playhouse, a single-story, frame structure with a brick end chimney and interior rafters which were salvaged from the Hume Plantation. Two servant's quarters were transported to the site as mobile homes in the 1930s and were used by the Yawkey's as residences while the other buildings were under construction. Reportedly, these are the two oldest mobile homes in South Carolina. Both are comprised of frame construction with plywood sheathing. Other historic resources present within the Refuge include the St. James AME Church, a frame-construction 1928 African-American church located on Cat Island. A story and a half in height, this church has a front-to-end gable roof, weatherboard exterior, a two story bell tower, and 6 over 6 double hung sash windows. Another house on

the property is found on Cat Island and is known as the Blackout House. Constructed in 1939 in a modern style, this structure was modified with the addition of a large brick wing in 1950 as well as by a replacement roof. Said to have been built to resemble a train, the structure is now painted entirely black, in response to the complaints of a local warden during World War II that the structure was colored too lightly and would serve as a marker for German submarines seeking to attack Georgetown.

The Yawkey Wildlife Refuge is also home to a number of known, and doubtlessly many more unknown, archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic. The overview of the Refuge (SC DNR 2004) reports the presence of an Indian Mound on North Island and a shell midden on Cat Island. A number of plantations were present on this land in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Hume's Cat Island, Ford's Point, Cat Island, Belle Isle, White Marsh, and Daisy Bank, and structural ruins, cemeteries, and other evidence of these plantations still exist. The Belle Isle Rice Chimney is listed on the NRHP. The causeway connecting Cat Island and South Island was constructed in the late eighteenth century, reportedly on a log corduroy base, and remains extant. Summer homes and a beach community developed on South and North Islands, with the community at North Inlet so popular that it was rebuilt after the hurricane of 1822 and remained an active summer resort until wiped away by the hurricane of 1867. Protection of Winyah Bay and Georgetown was critical during the Civil War and batteries and fortifications were built by the Confederates on North and South Islands as well as on Cat Island. The Cat Island Redoubt is remarkably well preserved. Built in 1861 by Colonel A. M. Manigault, it featured two bastions on the rear of a rectangular fortification, surrounded by a ditch and protected on the land approach by rifle pits. The Cat Island Redoubt had two 32 pound cannons and a rifled 12 pound cannon as well as two 24 pound cannons for the defense of Winyah Bay. This redoubt and the one on South Island, of similar construction, were manned by the Tenth Regiment until April, 1862, when the fortifications were abandoned and the Tenth Regiment sent west.

VII. DATA GAPS

The largest data gap is in the history of the local African-American Gullah community and associated historic resources. Easily accessible secondary sources have little information. Due to limitations in the project scope and the time available to the researchers, much of this information is unfortunately lacking in this report. The best sources would probably be through oral interviews with senior citizens and community leaders, searches of individual church and school records, and archival records such as manuscripts and photographs. The process would be labor-intensive, but certainly valuable. Georgetown County has historically had a large African-American population, and their contributions to local history should be documented. The Gullah culture, in particular, needs documentation since, as previously discussed, the culture is endangered on a local and national scale.

At one of the properties (Resource No. 664), the surveyors were asked by the owner to leave the property and to not take any pictures. Therefore, a minimal amount of information about the property was documented.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study, conducted at the survey level, presents only a snapshot of the county's historic resources. More research is needed to better determine the eligibility of the county's historic resources, particularly its agricultural properties, at the local level of significance. Historic associations with important events, individuals and families, historic patterns need to be explored and presented in conjunction with the architectural data. For the final National Register eligibility determinations of the South Carolina SHPO, see Appendix B.

HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION/MANAGEMENT

Georgetown County, in partnership with the Georgetown County Historical Society, should actively identify and research properties that speak to the county's ethnic heritage. In particular, a study of the county's Gullah community would help to document Gullah history as well as identify and record historic resources and cultural landscapes that have meaning to the Gullah. We recommend that grant funding be sought to develop a historic context, resource inventory, and preservation plan for the Gullah. Research to be conducted under this study would consist of oral history interviews within the Gullah community, a survey of historic resources associated with the Gullah, and the development of recommendations for ways to preserve Georgetown's Gullah heritage and community. As the Gullah community is largely being displaced as a result of the development of much of the coastal region for golf course/resort developments, one mechanism for helping to maintain the Gullah presence would be to freeze property values and taxes at pre-development rates for the Gullah community.

A county-wide oral history study to identify historic archaeological sites with a field reconnaissance is also recommended. Georgetown has an exceptionally rich history, but much of this legacy now exists as archaeological sites. During the limited interviews conducted for the current project, we frequently were told of the locations of missions, trading posts, forts, church ruins, African-American resources, beaches, ferries, plantations and other resources that were no longer extant but which may exist as archaeological sites, and if so, which may warrant consideration for future planning efforts. Grant funding should be sought to meet with the public and area historians such as Alberta Lachicote Quattlebaum and Sister Peterkin to identify areas of significant historic events and/or properties that may now be expressed as archaeological sites. Limited archaeological reconnaissance should then follow to determine if evidence of such resources can be found, as well as the current condition of the area.

With continual development along the coast to support the burgeoning tourism industry, spill-over growth into Georgetown County should be expected and implemented into the local land use plan in order to preserve the character of the county. A growth management plan that recognized the importance of the county's heritage and implemented smart growth principles in both rural and urban areas would be integral to keep Georgetown County from developing uncontrollably.

The findings of the survey should be incorporated into an historic preservation plan and on-going planning and development programs within the city and county. The creation of systems that will allow the further identification of cultural resources as part of pre-design activities for proposed developments will result in the preservation and protection of historic resources whenever possible.

TOURISM

With sixty-five percent of American adult travelers including cultural, arts, heritage, or historic activities and/or events while on trips of fifty miles or more, Georgetown County is in a position to take greater advantage of tourism dollars through the promotion of their historic resources that are outside of the city of Georgetown[2]. By drawing greater attention to historic resources such as rice plantations, rice fields, and the lighthouse, Georgetown County can tap into the 93 million cultural travelers who tour the United States each year[3]. Currently, there are tours featuring each of these resources. Brookgreen Gardens offers two walking tours that highlight plantation homes and various elements of the plantation complexes. Hobcaw Barony, which at one time contained ten rice plantations, gives tours three days a week of the grounds, slave village, and early twentieth century homes still on the property. Each year, the Women of Prince George Winyah Parish sponsor a tour of plantation homes, many of which are privately owned. There are tours that feature the plantations and the rice fields, such as Cap'n Rod's Lowcountry Plantation Tours and the Black River Outdoors Center Expeditions, which offers a kayaking expedition to Chicora Wood Plantation via the rice canals. Brookgreen Gardens also has creek excursions that feature rice fields. Finally, two different private companies, Cap'n Rod Lowcountry Tours and the Carolina Rover Tour, provide tours to the Georgetown Lighthouse, one of the oldest active lighthouses in the country. Through groups such as the Georgetown County Visitors Bureau, joint promotional and educational programs could be arranged and implemented more effectively – reaching a greater audience for less cost. Promotion of the tourism values of Georgetown's history resources could be accomplished through the development of web-based or print brochures, and could also be accomplished through the packaging of historic tours. For example, during the annual plantation tours, a ticket package could be sold for admission to the home tour and the creek excursion of the rice fields at Brookgreen Gardens. Such efforts will not only emphasize and help perpetuate the history and historic resources of Georgetown County, but generate revenues for the county, and the historic properties, through tourism.

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED AS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Historic properties are evaluated following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The NRHP is the official federal register of properties that are historically and/or architecturally significant. Sites are evaluated under four criteria: A, B, C, and D, as outlined in 36CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, Nominations by State and Federal Agencies and 36CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Cultural Properties. The four criteria are:

A. Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history.

B. Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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[2] Travel Industry Association of America, 2001 survey commissioned by Partners in Tourism: Culture and Commerce.
[3] *Ibid.*

D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

The following are the recommendations of this survey for potential NRHP nominations. Note that these recommendations by themselves do not confer such status on the properties. In order to be listed on the National Register, nomination forms must be completed and accepted by the SCDAH and the National Register.

ANDREWS HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM (0682)

The Andrews High School Gymnasium was constructed circa 1925 and is located on the southeastern corner of the intersection of Farr Street and Ashland Street. The brick structure stands two-stories high and has Classical Revival details (Figure 24). The school has six-over-six double hung sash windows, with the second story windows on the front elevation topped by fanlights. Additional architectural details include brick rustification, simple brick pilasters, a parapet, and a door surround comprised of a semi elliptical arch supported by pilasters. The school is now used as a gymnasium.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C based on its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

WALTER H. ANDREWS HOUSE (0689)

The Walter H. Andrews House, a bungalow-type house with Craftsman details, is located at 204 Rosemary Avenue in the town of Andrews. The house has a wide front-to-end gable roof bisected by a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a full brick foundation. The front porch spans the full width of the front elevation and wraps around to the left elevation. Battered columns covered with siding and sitting on brick piers support the hipped porch roof. The front door is centrally located on the symmetrical front façade and is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. Additional architectural details include six-over-one double hung sash windows, three brick interior chimneys, and exposed rafter ends.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the house eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Walter H. Andrews and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (0701)

Located on the eastern corner of the intersection of Hemlock and Farr Streets in Andrews, St. Luke's Episcopal Church is a two-story frame structure with a gable front-to-end roof, wood shingle exterior, and brick foundation. Ogee arch windows run the length of both side elevations and the double front doors, located in a small vestibule, are topped by an ogee arch window. Buttresses covered with wood shingles also run down the side elevations.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C based on its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

NATIONAL ARMORY BUILDING (0707)

The National Armory Building, located on the west side of Morgan Avenue between Walnut and Hickory Streets in Andrews, has a symmetrical façade with two projecting bays, a parapet along the roofline, and

white masonry stringcourses. The uppermost and lowermost sections of the building have diagonal-patterned brickwork and the central portion of the building has a brick bond pattern of four rows of stretchers and one row of headers. The diagonal-pattern brickwork is also found on the rear elevation of the building, including the external chimney stack. A sunburst pattern, in brick, is located above the front entrance. The building is now a commercial building, housing A & L Apparel Services, Inc.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the military history of Georgetown County and South Carolina and under Criterion C for its association with architect Heyward Singley (see Appendix B).

ANDREWS TOWN HALL (0726)

The old Andrews Town Hall was constructed circa 1910 upon the unification of the towns of Rosemary and Harper's. The two-story brick structure possesses classical architectural details such as a pediment, full entablature, dentils, and Doric columns. Once the original center of government for the town, it now houses the local history museum.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the local government of Andrews and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

HOGAN'S DRUG COMPANY (0729)

Hogan's Drug Company is a two-part commercial structure located in the downtown commercial district of Andrews. The building is of brick construction faced in white tile. The ornate building has tapered pilasters on each end of the front façade with two eagles located directly above the pilasters. The interior fields of the building are decorated with small masonry squares and tiles with a floral motif. The parapet angles upward, creating a point. The building retains its commercial use, providing space for the Andrews Vision Center and Washington's Tax Service.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C based on its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

ANDREWS HIGH SCHOOL CAMPUS (0922)

The 1955 Andrews High School campus consists of seven buildings on an 11.58 acre site southwest of downtown Andrews. Constructed in the International style, the buildings are all flat-roofed brick structures with panel masonry insets covered with a gravel conglomerate and ribbon windows comprised of glass block over single sash awning windows. All the buildings are single story except for the main building and gymnasium, which are two stories. The buildings are connected by breezeways of concrete walkways sheltered by corrugated metal or Plexiglas roofing materials supported by metal poles. The landscape of the campus includes groupings of shrubs and ornamental trees as well as athletic fields. The buildings are currently vacant and for sale.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the campus eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with education and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

BROWN CHAPEL AND OUTHOUSES (0736)

Brown Chapel, constructed in 1933, is located on Wesley Road. The brick structure has a front-to-end gable roof with a full-façade, colonnaded porch. Additional architectural details include flat arches with keystones, cornice returns, nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, and fanlights.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the church and outbuildings eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the African-American community of Murrells Inlet and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

CHOPPEE SCHOOL CAMPUS (0921)

A contemporary of the Andrews High School campus, the Choppee School campus was also constructed in 1955 and consists of five buildings. Like the Andrews High School campus, the Choppee School campus was constructed in the International style. The buildings are all flat-roofed brick structures with panel masonry insets covered with a gravel conglomerate and ribbon windows comprised of glass block over single sash awning windows. All the buildings are single story except for the gymnasium, which is two stories. The main building, which has a large modern addition, now serves as the Choppee Health Complex with the other buildings housing various other community services.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the campus eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with education and the ethnic heritage of the community and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH AND CEMETERY (0668)

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church South is a two-story brick structure with Neoclassical details. Built in 1922, the church has a full-height entry porch topped by a cornice and pediment, both supported by two square Doric columns. The cornice wraps around the building and brick pilasters run down the side elevations. The associated cemetery is located across the street from the church. Established circa 1845, the cemetery has several grave markers dated to the late 1880s and early 1900s, as well as more recent graves. Live oaks, mature magnolia trees, and highly decorative wrought iron fencing separating family plots indicates the older portion of the cemetery. The graves of confederate soldiers, prominent members of the community, and the founder of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church are all located in the cemetery.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the church and cemetery eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with religion and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

GREEN'S GROCERY, HOUSE, AND OUTBUILDINGS (0709)

Green's Grocery is a small, rural commercial building still associated with a residence and its outbuildings. The modest frame structure has a gable end-to-front roof, shiplap exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and round wooden poles on top of brick piers supporting the canopy. The associated house is a cross-gable bungalow with a shiplap exterior, two-over-two double hung sash windows, and a front gable porch supported with battered columns on brick piers. A barn and several small sheds are located on the property behind the house and store.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the property eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C based on its architectural merit (see Appendix B).

MISS RUBY'S SCHOOL (0713)

Ruby Middleton Forsythe, or Miss Ruby as she was known by the community, taught classes in the building to the African-American children of Pawleys Island for over fifty years and was recognized nationally for her commitment to education. Miss Ruby was married to W.E. Forsythe, the vicar of the Holy Cross-Faith Memorial Church. Reverend Forsythe was assigned to Holy Cross-Faith Memorial in 1926, Miss Ruby joined him in 1938. The school is a two-story frame building, with the first floor containing classroom space and a stage and the second floor the residential area for the Forsythe family. After Miss Ruby's death in 1992, classes at the school continued until 2000 when diocese decided to close the school.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the property eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its importance related to education and ethnic heritage, and Criterion B for its association with Ruby Middleton Forsythe (see Appendix B).

MOUNT TABOR BAPTIST CHURCH (0674)

Located behind the modern brick building now housing the Mount Tabor congregation, the simple white frame, one story historic Mount Tabor Baptist Church is potentially the oldest church surveyed. The congregation was established in October of 1832 and, according to the cornerstone of the modern Mount Tabor Baptist Church, the first church was built in 1832 and the second in 1881.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the property eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its importance related to the religious heritage of Georgetown, and Criterion C for its architectural significance (see Appendix B).

MUNNERLYN GAS STATION (0667)

The Munnerlyn gas station is located at the intersection of Carvers Bay Road and Rose Hill Road. The resource is commercial in nature but is associated with a residential structure. The gas station is a T-shaped structure of frame construction with a cross gable roof, square brick piers supporting the canopy, weatherboard exterior, and six-over-six double hung sash windows. The associated house is situated directly northwest of the gas station. The frame structure has a cross gable roof, brick pier with brick fill foundation, and synthetic siding. The house features a front porch that spans the width of the front elevation and has Folk Victorian porch details and corbelled brick chimneys.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the property eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural significance (see Appendix B).

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS

Of the historic resources surveyed, six groups of resources were assessed for eligibility for the NRHP as either a district or a multiple property listing. Of these six groups, four were determined eligible as a district for the NRHP (see Appendix B).

According to the National Park Service, a district "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." A multiple property nomination "contains groups of properties which are related by a common historical associations or physical characteristics." The town of Andrews, the Hammock Shops Village complex, Sandy Island, the Yawkey Wildlife Resource District, and the Georgetown County Rice Culture District were each evaluated as a NRHP district and the many African-American schools and churches surveyed were evaluated as a NRHP multiple property nomination.

ANDREWS COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The town of Andrews was evaluated as having significance as a district under Criterion A in the areas of agriculture, commerce, community development, and industry; under Criterion B as having an association with the life of a significant individual; and under Criterion C in the area of architecture (Figure 30).

Andrews was developed as a railroad town, located at the junction of the Seaboard Air Line and the Georgetown and Western Railroads. Due to its ideal location on the rail line, Andrews became the headquarters for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation and the Georgetown and Western Railroad Shops. The Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation took advantage not only of the transportation aspects of Andrews, but also exploited the dense pine forests covering the interior of Georgetown County. The Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation was an integral component of Georgetown's early twentieth century economy and this economic engine found its home in Andrews. The deforestation of the interior led to the promotion of Andrews as an ideal agricultural center, since the newly cleared lands provided virgin soil for farming purposes. A booklet produced by the Carolina Farm Land Development Company in 1913 touted the young town as possessing farm lands whose "superior can scarcely be found".[4] The booklet also discusses the careful planning and development of Andrews, such as the grading of streets, the drainage, and the thousands of shade trees planted along the streets. Andrews is also closely associated with Colonel Walter H. Andrews, who, as discussed previously, incorporated the towns of Harper's and Rosemary in order to form the town of Andrews and who also held political posts on the local, state, and federal levels. The proposed district would be comprised of Rosemary Avenue between Walnut Street and Alder Street and Main Street between Rosemary Avenue and Farr Street. Rosemary Avenue has the greatest number of residential properties exhibiting high levels of integrity with the fewest intrusions. Many examples are still clad in the original weatherboard and retain other original elements such as windows, chimneys, and/or porch supports. The dominant architectural styles are Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman with the dominant types as bungalows, L-shaped plan, and massed plan. One church on Rosemary Avenue, Trinity Church, is located along the primarily residential street. Main Street is the principal thoroughfare through Andrews and is the traditional downtown commercial district. The blocks contain a variety of one- and two-part commercial structures. Although several of the storefronts are vacant due to competition from large chain stores on the outskirts of town, the buildings themselves are still intact and retain much of their architectural and structural integrity. Those commercial structures that do house businesses are well maintained and have minor alterations, if any. The proposed district embodies the elements of a small railroad town founded at the turn of the twentieth century.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the property eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C (see Appendix B).

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[4] The Carolina Farm Land Development Company. Go South, Young Man, Go to Andrews , South Carolina. The State Company Printers. Columbia, SC; 1913.

Figure 30
Town of Andrews Proposed National Register Boundary

Table 11. Contributing Properties in the Proposed Andrews Commercial / Residential District

Survey Number	*Historic Name*	*Address*	*NRHP Criteria*
0683		207 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0684		107 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0685		110 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0686		11 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0687		12 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0688		5 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0689	The Walter H. Andrews House	204 Rosemary Ave.	A, B, & C
0690	Trinity Church	E corner of the intersection of Rosemary Ave. & MLK Dr.	A, B, & C
0726	Andrews Town Hall	12 W. Main St.	A, B, & C
0727		101 Main St.	A, B, & C
0728		2 Main St.	A, B, & C
0729	Hogan's Drug Co.	27 Main St.	A, B, & C
0730		33 Main St.	A, B, & C
0731		26 Main St.	A, B, & C
0732		34 Main St.	A, B, & C
0740	Andrews Baptist Church	SE corner of Rosemary St. & Oakland St.	A, B, & C
0923		203 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0924		111 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0925		105 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0926		102 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0927		103 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0928		106 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0929		107 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0930		109 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0931		111 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0932		106 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0933		6 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0934		101 Rosemary St.	A, B, & C
0935		15-17 Main St.	A, B, & C
0936		13 Main St.	A, B, & C
0937		11 Main St.	A, B, & C
0938		NE corner of Beech Ave. & Main St.	A, B, & C
0941		31 Main St.	A, B, & C
0942		35 Main St.	A, B, & C

HAMMOCK SHOPS VILLAGE DISTRICT

The Hammock Shops Village complex was evaluated as having significance as a district under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, entertainment/recreation, and industry under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The Hammock Shops Village complex was one of the early industries on Pawleys Island, producing what would become the famous Pawleys Island hammock. The hammocks were produced on site and then sold in the adjacent store, the Original Hammock Shop, to the tourists traveling to Myrtle Beach or Florida. The popularity and renown of the hammocks drew tourists to Pawleys Island, at first on their way to other destinations but ultimately as a final place to vacation destination. The Hammock Shops Village complex, particularly as it grew, was a retail pioneer in catering to the tourism industry. The Hammock Shops Village complex is also unique in its architecture, specifically the materials used to construct the various shops making up the complex. The Hammock Shops complex was developed by Doc Lachicotte, whose family had owned one of the larger rice plantations on Pawleys Island, Waverly Mills. The first building constructed was the Original Hammock Shop, which was started by Doc Lachicotte's father. All the lumber used to construct this building came from slave cabins built prior to 1750. The bricks used in the pier foundation and chimney were former ballasts in sailing vessels traveling from Georgetown to Charleston. Thus was the process for constructing the subsequent additions to the complex. Doc Lachicotte, in an attempt to recreate architecture typical of Georgetown County, reused materials from demolished historic buildings or just moved entire buildings to the complex, such as the tobacco barn and the old Waverly Mills post office. By moving these buildings to the complex, Lachicotte has preserved some of Georgetown County's historic resources, which would have been lost due to either neglect or demolition, as well as recreated examples of vernacular architecture typical of Georgetown County. A total of sixteen buildings make up the complex, and only six of the sixteen buildings form the proposed district. All the non-contributing buildings within the complex are similar in size and style to the contributing structures. The boundary of the proposed district would be the legal property boundary for the Hammock Shops Village complex.

New South Associates recommended the property eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution in the categories of commerce and tourism, and Criterion C for the representation, preservation, and reuse of local architecture and materials. However, the SCDAH has not concurred as the complex is not uniformly fifty years of age.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MULTIPLE PROPERTIES

The African-American resources, such as churches and schools, in Georgetown County physically represent the African-American community and its long history in Georgetown County. The African-American churches surveyed in Georgetown County are either Baptist churches or African Methodist Episcopal Churches (AMEC), while all the African-American schoolhouses are one- or two-room structures. The Baptist church has been the largest African-American religious denomination in the United States since 1895. The AMEC grew out of the Free African Society in 1787 in Philadelphia. Sparked by discrimination in the Methodist church, African-Americans started their own sect of the Methodist church. Originally restricted to the Northeast and Midwest, the AMEC was able to reach slave states such as Kentucky and South Carolina before the Civil War. After the Civil War, the AMEC spread rapidly throughout the South. The prevalence of the AMEC and Baptist churches in Georgetown County is representative of the role that spirituality and religion plays in African-American culture. Since the congregations of these churches are usually older than the churches in which they worship, compiling the histories of the congregations would be an important

aspect of documenting African-American culture in Georgetown County as well as revealing the historical importance of the churches.

The African-American schools are representative of communities working together in order to provide an opportunity for the African-American children in the community to receive an education. Like the churches, the history of African-American education in Georgetown County will add to the significance of these schoolhouses and perhaps others will be identified that were not recognized as schoolhouses during the survey. The African-American schools and churches are important on the local and state levels. As a whole, these resources and their associated histories could be utilized as part of the larger story of African-American history and culture in Georgetown County as well as create a thematic study of African-American churches and schools within the state of South Carolina.

New South Associates recommended a multiple property listing of African-American resources, which would include the surveyed schools and churches, eligible under Criterion A for their association with the histories of the various African-American communities in Georgetown County. However, the SCDAH has not concurred with this recommendation. SCDAH recommended a National Register District on Sandy Island as representative of African-American communities, churches and schools in Georgetown County.

SANDY ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The African-American resources on Sandy Island are the built representations of the African-American community of the island as well as African-American history in Georgetown County. Specific sites important to this district include the Sandy Island Canal (0733), the New Bethel Baptist Church (0734), and the Sandy Island School (0735).

The Sandy Island Canal provides a direct route between the Waccamaw Neck and Sandy Island. The canal is approximately 80 feet wide and a mile long with low, earthen embankments covered in vegetation. It was constructed to provide access for African-Americans on Sandy Island to employment at Brookgreen Gardens and other locations.

The New Bethel Church is an example of a long-established congregation with a more modern church building. The present New Bethel Church on Sandy Island was constructed in 1951, however, the congregation was organized in 1880. The two-story church has a front-to-end gable roof and stucco exterior. The front elevation, flanked by a tower at each end, consists of double doors topped by a fanlight, quoins, and round arch windows. Round arch stained glass windows also run down the both side elevations and are separated by buttresses.

The Sandy Island School was built for the African-American community inhabiting the island. The school is a vernacular example of the Neoclassical style. The brick structure has a front-to-end gable roof with a full-façade, colonnaded porch beneath the front-facing gable. Square brick columns support the front gable. Additional architectural features include cornice returns on the gable ends, a masonry foundation covered in stucco, nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, two exterior brick chimneys, and beadboard on the porch ceiling.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the district eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A for the development of the African-American community on Sandy Island and D for the potential archaeological information located on there (see Appendix B).

YAWKEY WILDLIFE REFUGE DISTRICT

The Yawkey Wildlife Refuge is recommended eligible as a National Register District under Criteria A, B, C, and D. Under Criterion A, the Wildlife Refuge is associated with Tom Yawkey, a philanthropist as well as capitalist who became a wildlife conservationist and who's efforts to promote wildlife conservation are best expressed by the Refuge. Yawkey played a historic role in his business dealings as well as through his ownership of the Boston Red Sox, but his efforts to develop wildlife conservation practices and encourage his others in conservation are perhaps his greatest legacy. This legacy is uniquely expressed through the transfer of the Yawkey Wildlife Refuge to the state of South Carolina as well as through the creation of the Yawkee Foundation and the provision of the foundation with a $10,000,000 trust fund to support the operations and research at the Refuge. Under Criterion B, the Refuge is significant for the role it played in the history of wildlife conservation in South Carolina, as well as its expression of many of the elements of Georgetown's history, from rice plantations to summer beach resorts, from Civil War fortifications to late nineteenth and early twentieth century northern investment in the County. Under Criterion C, the Yawkey Wildlife Refuge is considered eligible as a cultural landscape expressing the thoughts and efforts of Tom Yawkey, its creator, and a number of twentieth century wildlife conservationists, in the creation of wildlife habitats and particularly in the development of landholdings to promote and support migratory waterfowl migrations and flight paths. It is recommended that the boundaries of this National Register property be the current limits of the Yawkey Wildlife Life Refuge, including the Georgetown Lighthouse and the Belle Isle Rice Chimney, which would be individually eligible properties within this larger district. While not formally surveyed, the Refuge is a likely home to many archaeological sites from prehistory and history that could contribute to eligibility under Criterion D.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the district eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C and D (see Appendix B).

GEORGETOWN COUNTY RICE CULTURE DISTRICT

The rice growing landscapes of Georgetown County are recommended eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C as elements of the Georgetown County Rice Culture multiple property listing. Criterion A requires that historic resources be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. For the purpose of evaluating significance, "events" also includes activities that spanned long periods of time, such as agricultural processes (McClelland et al. 1999). The rice field landscapes represent agricultural practices that were important to the development of Georgetown County and the low country and that made significant contributions to American history. Rice culture served as the basis of South Carolina's wealth during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and directly contributed to the emergence of distinctive social and cultural structures associated with plantations and African-American slavery.

Under Criterion C, resources must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The former rice fields comprise a unique form of water management system specifically suited to rice cultivation in the South Carolina low country. Although it has antecedents in West Africa, certain elements of the system, such as the particular design of tide-powered trunks, evolved in the unique contexts of South Carolina plantations. Associated activities, such as those related to large-scale rice production and processing, are adaptations

to the requirements of plantation agriculture that developed in the low country. The structures, equipment, and complexes of sites used for rice cultivation and processing, are expressions of these practices.

Areas of significance for the rice fields include agriculture, community planning and development, engineering, landscape architecture, and cultural heritage (McClelland et al. 1999:20-21). These areas, and how the rice fields relate to them, are briefly summarized below:

- The subject of *agriculture* directs attention to situations where the land has been used for cultivating crops or other activities that have contributed to the growth, development, and economy of a community during particular periods in its history. The rice fields, as has been noted, were the central feature of the rice economy that made the low country among the richest regions in the United States during the eighteenth century and parts of the nineteenth century. They have left a lasting imprint on the landscape of Georgetown County.

- The theme of *community planning and development* refers to conditions where the spatial organization and character of the landscape reflect either a designed plan or vernacular pattern of land use. The rice fields, with distinctive networks of dikes, canals, and related irrigation features manifest local/regional approaches to reclaiming land for agricultural use.

- *Engineering* applies where the landscape and its uses reflect the application of scientific principles to serve human needs. The rice fields and related facilities exhibit unique principals, methods, and technologies for reclaiming and irrigating land, growing rice, and preparing it for market. While many of the elements of low country rice agriculture derive from West Africa, the requirements and scale of the South Carolina rice economy led to developments that were unique to the region during its period of significance.

- *Landscape architecture* considers if the landscape contains sites, such as gardens, farmyards, and parks that might have been based on established design principles or conscious designs. The rice fields, while not aesthetic or ideology-based, do reflect distinctive design and construction principals and techniques developed in West Africa and South Carolina for the cultivation of rice.

- *Cultural heritage* considers whether the landscape reflects religious beliefs, social customs, ethnic identities, and trades and skills that are identified with particular cultural groups. The rice fields and associated structures and features reflect the work of thousands of African-American slaves. The method of rice cultivation developed from their knowledge and skills and the rice field landscapes reflect certain traditional agricultural practices of these cultural groups. Moreover, the extant landscapes represent the largest and most enduring expression of their work, skills, knowledge, and cultural practices.

The period of significance for the rice fields includes the period from 1750 to 1910. This span was established for the NRHP Georgetown County Rice Culture Historic District (Power 1987b) and encompasses the period when rice agriculture became the dominant economic activity in the county to the time when commercial rice agriculture essentially ended in the region. The rice fields make up a dynamic landscape that required considerable maintenance during its period of use and into the present. Though the extant sections of the fields cannot be said to possess high integrity, the land use patterns established during the historic period, as well as the techniques and structures used to create and maintain them are still observable. Moreover, modern replacements of traditional features and structures use much the same

designs, techniques, and materials as the historic examples. Therefore, while these landscapes are not untouched, they do not include substantial modern intrusions.

Applying the qualities of integrity established by the NRHP, the rice fields have integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Ultimately, to be considered historically significant, the general character and feeling of the historic period must be retained (McClelland et al. 1992:21). In the case of the rice fields, they clearly reflect their historic functions and associations. Modern land use has generally preserved the rice fields either as marshy grasslands or as irrigated fields, both practices being compatible with traditional uses. Moreover, the fields do not contain intrusive modern features or vegetation that is substantially different than the historical crop, and the high ground that overlooks the former rice fields in most locations remains sparsely settled and rural. Thus, in viewing the extant rice fields, one can easily obtain a sense of how they would have looked and operated during their historic period (Figure 31a, 31b).

All of the areas included in the historic district contribute to its significance. The Black and North Santee valleys possess complexes of features and landscapes that possess moderate integrity with few modern intrusions. The Sampit Valley, however, exhibited the least integrity of the areas examined. The landscape on this river might not be considered significant individually, but it contributes to the significance of the larger rice culture historic district because its associations to rice agriculture can be clearly seen in the patterns of canals on the Sampit floodplain.

The NRHP documentation form for the Georgetown County Rice Culture Historic District describes the geographic extent of this district as "the limits of Georgetown County" (Power 1987b). The present study could not examine all of the potentially extant rice fields in the county; however, the reconnaissance indicated that current topographic maps and aerial photographs accurately portray the remnant tidal rice fields in the county. Therefore, the proposed NRHP boundaries of these fields were delineated from map data in combination with photographs and limited ground truthing. These boundaries should not be considered final. More detailed investigations of specific properties may add new areas associated with rice cultivation, or may find some areas included in the descriptions below do not possess enough integrity to be included in the historic district. On the Black River, the historic rice field landscape boundaries extend from the confluence with the Pee Dee River to the vicinity of Roland Hall Plantation, about 17km upstream and include floodplains on both sides of the river, which tend to be discontinuous and lie in meanders (Figure 32).

Downstream from the Black-Pee Dee confluence, the historic district includes floodplains on both sides of the Pee Dee River as far south as Georgetown. From here, the district boundary crosses Winyah Bay at the old bridge and then extends southward about 2km to cover portions of the bay's floodplain where former rice fields are apparent. The district boundary extends upstream from the bridge to include floodplains on the east side of Waccamaw River, crosses the river at Butler Island, and then terminates on the north side of Woodville Island. At this point, the boundary connects to the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District (Power 1987a). The district boundary also includes upstream floodplains on the west side of the Pee Dee River from the previously recorded district to the point where it connects with the Black River (Figure 32). Although the sections of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers were not examined during this survey (many of the canals were gated), the extensive systems of canals shown on topographic maps suggest that these areas contain relatively well-preserved rice field landscapes.

Figure 31
Historic Views of Georgetown County Rice Fields (from Pringle 1914)

A. Elevated view of rice fields showing the characteristic grid pattern.

B. Typical example of a rice field when flooded.

Figure 32. Proposed Boundaries of Additions to the Georgetown County Rice Culture Nomination, Waccamaw, Pee Dee, and Black Rivers

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On the Sampit River, rice field landscapes encompassed by the historic district include extensive floodplains north of the river between Whites Creek and a point about 6.5km west of Whites Creek. A smaller floodplain area is included about 1.2km west of this last point. The south side of Sampit River contains less extensive floodplains than the north. On the south side of the river, several discrete pockets of floodplain are included in the district (Figure 33). Areas downstream from White's Creek were not included in the district because they appeared disturbed and have been impacted by modern industries and other intrusions.

Portions of the district in the Santee River area begin about 3.5km from the Atlantic shore and include parts of Cat Island, Cedar Island, and Crow Island. This district thus overlaps with the Yawkey Wildlife Foundation district boundaries. The district boundary extends inland about 19km from the coastline and encompasses the extensive floodplains of the North Santee and South Santee rivers, including all of Santee Swamp and Minim Island as well as the areas north and west of Minim Island. West of US 17, the evidence for abandoned rice fields becomes less extensive as the floodplains become narrower (Figure 34).

Because the rice field remains identified from topographic maps and aerial photographs appear to lie along tidally influenced portions of these rivers, it cannot be said for certain whether different types of rice fields remain. It is probable that most of the fields shown on current maps reflect tidal cultivation or a combination of tidal and inland swamp techniques (using stream- or spring-fed impoundments to supplement tidal irrigation). Field survey would be necessary to determine if remnants of the inland swamp system are present. It is unlikely that fields reflecting upland cultivation can be identified by field survey because such areas would probably be reused for other agricultural purposes.

The SCDAH and New South Associates recommend the district additions as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C (see Appendix B).

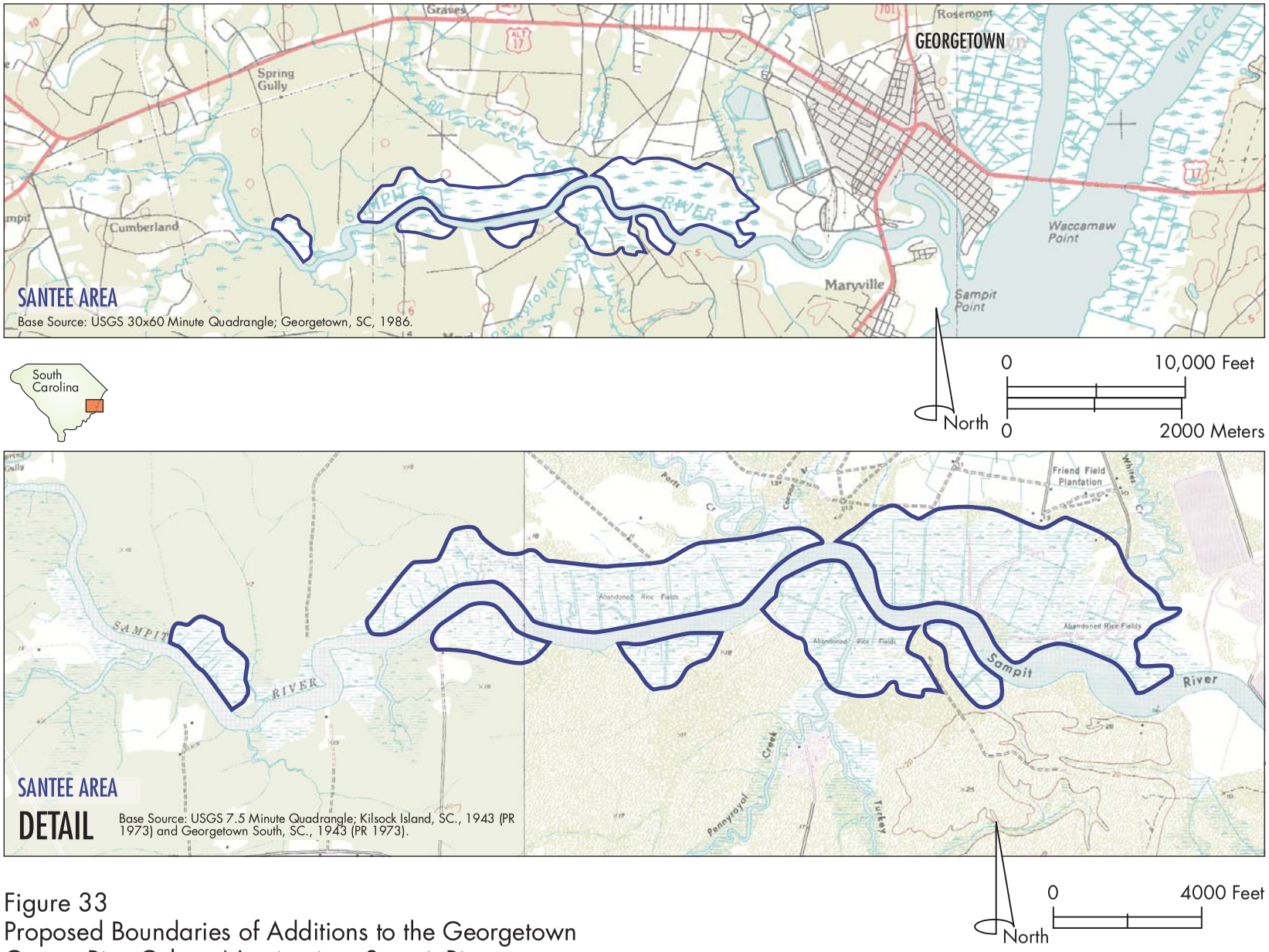

Figure 33
Proposed Boundaries of Additions to the Georgetown County Rice Culture Nomination, Sampit River

Figure 34. Proposed Boundaries of Additions to the Georgetown County Rice Culture Nomination, Santee River Area

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APPENDIX A. COMPILED INVENTORY, HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Compiled Inventory: Historic Structures

Quadrangle Name: *Andrews*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0677	6-1-107	*Unknown* Hines Chapel	Religious	c. 1940		313 North Beech Avenue
0678	6-1-117	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910		310 North Beech Avenue
0679	6-6-34	*Piney Grove Baptist Church*	Religious	1944		N corner of the intersection of Main St. and Poplar Ave.
0680	6-1-136	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	1940's		303 Morgan Avenue
0681	6-1-125	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	1940's		304 North Farr Street
0682	6-4-118.1	*Andrews High School*	Educational	c. 1920		S corner of the intersection of Farr Street and Ashland Street
0683	6-4-70	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	1926		207 Rosemary Avenue
0684	6-4-127	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1895		107 Rosemary Avenue
0685	6-4-134	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		110 Rosemary Avenue
0686	6-4-226	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910		11 Rosemary Avenue
0687	6-7-44	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1890		12 Rosemary Avenue
0688	6-7-48	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		5 Rosemary Avenue

0689	6-7-194	*The Walter H. Andrews House*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	204 Rosemary Avenue
0690	6-7-202	*Trinity Church* Trinity United Methodist Church	Religious	c. 1925	E corner of the intersection of Rosemary Ave. and MLK Drive
0691	6-11-45	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	307 Rosemary Avenue
0692	6-11-119	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1890	403 Rosemary Avenue
0693	6-7-172	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	213 Morgan Avenue
0694	6-7-172	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c.1900	213 South Farr Street
0695	6-7-177	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1895	207 South Farr Street
0696	6-7-171	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	212 South Farr Street
0697	6-11-15	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	S corner of the intersection of Farr Street and Alder Street
0697.01	6-11-15	*Unknown, Outbuilding*	Agricultural	c. 1925	S corner of the intersection of Farr Street and Alder Street
0698	6-4-117	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	101 Farr Street
0699	6-7-94	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	W corner at the intersection of Farr Street and Elmwood Street
0700	6-7-98	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	112 Farr Street
0701	6-11-76	*St. Luke's Episcopal Church*	Religious		E corner of the intersection of Hemlock Street and Farr Street

0702	6-6-116	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	102A Poplar Avenue
0703	6-6-115	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	307 Elmwood Street
0704	6-4-265	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	13 Beech Avenue
0705	6-6-69	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1890	2 Beech Avenue
0706	6-1-61	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	403 Farr Street
0707	6-1-70.1	*National Armory Building* A & L Apparel Services, Inc.	Military	c. 1930	Westside of Morgan Avenue between Walnut Street and Hickory Street
0708	6-1-26	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	502 Farr Avenue
0726	6-4-181	*Andrews Town Hall* Old Town Hall Museum	Government/Public	c. 1910	12 West Main Street
0727	Unknown	*Unknown* Faith Family Missions	Commerical	c.1920	101 Main Street
0728	6-4-213	*Unknown* Two Main Street Professional Building	Commerical	c. 1920	2 Main Street
0729	6-4-230	*Hogan's Drug Co.* Andrews Vision Center/Washington Tax	Commerical	c. 1920	27 Main Street
0730	6-4-232	*Unknown* Thirty-three (part of Magnolia Café)	Commerical	c. 1920	33 Main Street
0731	6-7-36	*Unknown* Cutie Petootie	Commerical	c. 1920	26 Main Street
0732	6-7-38	*Unknown* 34 East Main Street	Commerical	c. 1920	34 Main Street

0740	6-4-243, 6-	*Andrews Baptist Church* First Baptist Church	Religious	1926	SE corner of Rosemary St. and Oakland St.
0922	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Main Building*	Educational	c. 1955	Corner of Maple Ave. and Martin Luther King
0922.01	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Building 1*	Educational	c. 1955	Corner of Maple Ave. and Martin Luther King
0922.02	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Building 2*	Educational	c. 1955	Corner of Maple Ave. and Martin Luther King
0922.03	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Building 3*	Educational	c. 1955	Corner of Maple Ave. and Martin Luther King
0922.04	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Gymnasium*	Educational	c. 1955	Corner of Maple Ave. and Martin Luther King
0922.05	6-10-2	*Andrews High School - Auto Shop Building*	Educational	c. 1955	S side of Adler St. <.1 mi. E of jnct. of Adler & Maple
0923	6-4-72	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	203 Rosemary St.
0924	6-4-125	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	111 Rosemary St.
0925	6-4-129	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Eside Rosemary Ave. 2nd property from jnct. of Oakland & Rosemary
0926	6-4-131	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	102 Rosemary St.
0927	6-7-43	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	103 Rosemary St.
0928	6-7-118	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	106 Rosemary St.
0929	6-7-125	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	107 Rosemary St.

0930	6-7-124	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	109 Rosemary St.
0931	6-7-123	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	111 Rosemary St.
0932	6-4-133	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic		106 Rosemary St.
0933	6-7-41	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	6 Rosemary St.
0934	6-7-128	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	101 Rosemary St.
0935	6-4-219	*Unknown* United Finance/Jimmie's Florals	Commerical	c. 1920	15-17 Main St.
0936	6-4-219.1	*Unknown* Family Cash Advance	Commerical		13 Main St.
0937	6-4-218	*Unknown* Palmetto Tax Services	Commerical	c. 1920	11 Main St.
0938	6-4-179	*Fred Greene Building*	Commerical	1945	NE corner of Beech Ave. and Main St.
0939	6-4-249	*Unknown* Swinnie Rentals	Commerical	c. 1930	109 E. Main St.
0940	6-4-262	*R.B. Clemons and Sons Wholesale Distributors* Cannon Knits, Inc. Outlet and Embroidery	Commerical	c. 1925	Main St.
0941	6-4-232	*Unknown* Magnolia's Dining and Catering	Commerical		31 Main St.
0942	6-4-233	*Unknown* Jo's Closet Boutique	Commerical	c. 1920	35 Main St.

Quadrangle Name: *Brookgreen*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0711	41-118-7	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		4426 Murrells Inlet Road
0712	41-119-9	*Murrells Inlet Presbyterian Church* Community Clothes Closet	Religious	c. 1910		Intersection of Murrells Inlet Road and W.M. Dallas Ave.
0736	4-406-7	*Brown Chapel*	Religious	1933		5487 Wesley Road
0736.01	4-406-7	*Brown Chapel -- outhouses*	Other	c. 1930		5487 Wesley Road

Quadrangle Name: *Carvers Bay*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0920	3-430-35	*Unknown, residence*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910		NE corner at the intersection of Choppee Rd. and Carvers Bay Rd.
0920.01	3-430-35	*Unknown, barn*	Other	early 20th		NE corner at the intersection of Choppee Rd. and Carvers Bay Rd.
0921	3-439-18	*Choppee School* Choppee Health Complex	Educational	c. 1955		8189 Choppee Rd.
0921.01	3-439-18	*Choppee School - Gymnasium*	Educational	c. 1955		8189 Choppee Rd.
0921.02	3-439-18	*Choppee School*	Other	c. 1955		8189 Choppee Rd.
0921.03	3-439-18	*Choppee School - Garage Shop*	Other	c. 1955		8189 Choppee Rd.
0921.04	3-439-18	*Choppee School - Building 6*	Other	c. 1955		8189 Choppee Rd.

Quadrangle Name: *Cedar Creek*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0710	1-424-17	*Unknown, main house*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910		4083 Saints Delight Road
0710.01	1-424-17	*Unknown, tobacco barn*	Agricultural	c. 1910		4083 Saints Delight Road
0710.02	1-424-17	*Unknown, outbuilding 1*	Agricultural	c. 1910		4083 Saints Delight Road
0710.03	1-424-17	*Unknown, outbuilding 2*	Agricultural	c. 1910		4083 Saints Delight Road

Quadrangle Name: *Georgetown North*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0672	2-131-31	*Windsor Plantation*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935		940 Windsor Place
0720	3-480-12	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930		261 Genesis Drive

Quadrangle Name: *Georgetown South*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0718	1-449-21.4	*Winyah Elementary School*	Educational	c. 1925		less than 100 yards SW on Geneva Lane from South Island Road
0724	1-449-37	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	late 19th		6837 South Island Road

Quadrangle Name: *Henry*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0663	Unknown	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		N corner of intersection of Dennis Dr. and Willard Loop
0663.01	Unknown	*Unknown, outbuilding*	Other	c. 1900		N corner of intersection of Dennis Dr. and Willard Loop

0665	3-407-7.1.1	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Eastside of Barnhill Rd, 1.2 mi. S of its jct. w/ Countyline Rd
0665.01	3-407-7.1.1	*Unknown, Outbuilding 1*	Agricultural	late 20th	Eastside of Barnhill Rd, 1.2 mi. S of its jct. w/ Countyline Rd
0665.02	3-407-7.1.1	*Unknown, Outbuilding 2*	Agricultural	c. 1900	Eastside of Barnhill Rd, 1.2 mi. S of its jct. w/ Countyline Rd
0665.03	3-407-7.1	*Unknown, Barn*	Agricultural	c. 1900	Eastside of Barnhill Rd, 1.2 mi. S of its jct. w/ Countyline Rd
0668	3-423-8	*Union Methodist Episcopal Church South* Union Methodist Church	Religious	1922	S corner of jct. of County Line Rd and Rose Hill Rd
0668.01	3-423-4	*Union Methodist Episcopal Church South, Cemetery* Union Methodist Church	Funerary	c. 1845	E corner of jct. of County Line Rd and Rose Hill Rd

Quadrangle Name: *Kilsock Bay*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0709	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, store building*	Commerical	c. 1920		7216 Pennyroyal Road
0709.01	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, house*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920		7216 Pennyroyal Road
0709.02	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, outbuilding 1*	Residential/Domestic	mid 20th		7216 Pennyroyal Road
0709.03	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, outbuilding 2*	Residential/Domestic	mid-20th		7216 Pennyroyal Road
0709.04	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, outbuilding 3*	Residential/Domestic	mid-20th		7216 Pennyroyal Road
0709.05	1-435-10.3	*Green's Grocery, outbuilding 4*	Agricultural	early 20th		7216 Pennyroyal Road

Quadrangle Name: *Magnolia Beach*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0713	4-145-1	*Miss Ruby's School*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915		88 Baskervill Road
0714	4-203-161	*Mount Zion Baptist Church*	Religious	1926		N corner of the intersection of Parkersville Road and Godfrey Road
0722	4-203-170	*St. John AME Church*	Religious	1947		76 Duncan Avenue
0725	4-155-26	*The Parker Store* Cuz I Gotta Have It! -- Folk Art and Whimsy	Unknown	c. 1935		11195 Ocean Highway
0737	4-203-170	*Unknown* Pawleys Island Senior Citizens Center	Unknown	c. 1950		76 Duncan Road

Quadrangle Name: *Minim Island*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0723	1-1011-1.1	*Bethel AME Church of North Santee*	Religious	1959		North side of North Santee River Rd, 1.2 mi. west of Estherville Rd.
0916		*St. James AME*	Religious	1928		Cat Island
0918		*Playhouse*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930		North end of South Island
0918.01		*Playhouse, trailer*	Residential/Domestic	1956		North end of South Island
0919		*Elise's House* South Island Plantation Manager's House	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930		South Island
0919.01		*Elise's House, Servant's quarters (2)*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930		South Island

Quadrangle Name: *Olin*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0739	1-416-4.1	*Oak Grove School*	Educational	c. 1935		1185 U.S. 521

Quadrangle Name: *Outland*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0664	Unknown	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		17923 Choppee Road
0669	3-420-23	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910		8208 Pleasant Hill Road
0669.01	3-420-23	*Unknown, Barn*	Agricultural	c. 1910		8208 Pleasant Hill Road
0669.02	3-420-23	*Unknown, Outbuilding*	Agricultural	late 20th		8208 Pleasant Hill Road
0670	3-420-20.1	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900		55 Folly Grove Road
0671	3-403-7	*Foxworth Store*	Commerical	C. 1930		12943 Old Pee Dee Road
0676	3-421-24.3	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1890		1242 Bruorton Road

Quadrangle Name: *Plantersville*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0674	3-452-2	*Mount Tabor Baptist Church*	Religious	c. 1835		43 Tabor Drive
0734	3-470-2	*New Bethel Baptist Church*	Religious	1951		Sandy Island
0735	Unknown	*Sandy Island School* The Community Center	Educational	c.1900		Sandy Island

Quadrangle Name: *Rhems*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0666	3-436-10	*Unknown*	Residential/Domestic	c.1900		Westside of Rose Hill Rd., > .1 mi. S of Carver's Bay Rd.
0667	3-436-10	*Munerlyn Gas Station*	Commerical	c. 1930		2766 Rose Hill Road
0667.01		*Munerlyn Gas Station, house*	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920		2766 Rose Hill Road
0667.02		*Munerlyn Gas Station, outbuildings*	Residential/Domestic	early 20th		2766 Rose Hill Road
0673	2-402-5	*Unknown* Black Mingo Ranch, Main House	Agricultural	c. 1900		Westside of Browns Ferry Rd. 1 mi. S of its jct. w/ County Line Rd.
0673.01	2-402-5	*Unknown* Black Mingo Ranch, Outbuilding 1	Agricultural	c. 1900		Westside of Browns Ferry Rd. 1 mi. S of its jct. w/ County Line Rd.
0673.02	2-402-5	*Unknown* Black Mingo Ranch, Barn 1	Agricultural	c. 1900		Westside of Browns Ferry Rd. 1 mi. S of its jct. w/ County Line Rd.
0673.03	2-402-5	*Unknown* Black Mingo Ranch, Silo	Agricultural	late 20th		Westside of Browns Ferry Rd. 1 mi. S of its jct. w/ County Line Rd.
0673.04	2-402-5	*Unknown* Black Mingo Ranch, Barn 2	Agricultural	c. 1900		Westside of Browns Ferry Rd. 1 mi. S of its jct. w/ County Line Rd.
0719	3-436-11	*Elm Grove School*	Educational	c. 1940		NW side of Rose Hill Road, .7 mi. SE of Altman Avenue

Quadrangle Name: *Santee Point*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0917		*Blackout House*	Residential/Domestic	1939		Cat Island

Quadrangle Name: *Waverly Mills*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0717	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, The Original Hammock Shop* The Original Hammock Shop	Commerical	1938		10880 Ocean Highway
0717.01	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, Schoolhouse* Louis's to Go Restaurant	Educational	c. 1850		10880 Ocean Highway
0717.02	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, Hammock Factory* Hammock Factory	Industrial/Engineering	c. 1960		10880 Ocean Highway
0717.03	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, Waverly Mills Post Office* Roz's Rice Mill Café	Government/Public	c. 1850		10880 Ocean Highway
0717.04	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, The General Store* The General Store	Commerical	1951		10880 Ocean Highway
0717.05	4-158-59	*The Hammock Shops, Tobacco Barn* Christmas at Pawleys	Agricultural	c. 1900		10880 Ocean Highway
0738	4-170-122.1	*Shackleford/Tait Cemetery*	Funerary	1830's		On the S side of S. Island Rd approx. .1 mi. W of Wyndham Rd.

Compiled Inventory: Landscapes

Quadrangle Name: *Cedar Creek*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0721	N/A	*The Hanging Tree*	Other			On Saints Delight Road/US 17A, 6.1 miles south of Powell Road

Quadrangle Name: *Magnolia Beach*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0715	N/A	*Unknown* North Causeway to Pawleys Island	Transportation	c. 1900		

Quadrangle Name: *Multiple*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0675	N/A	*Unknown* International Paper Canal	Industrial/Engineering			North end at Petersfield Landing, South end >1 mi. S of Jacobs Ave.
0741	N/A	*Santee River Rice Fields*	Agricultural			Santee River
0742	N/A	*Black River Rice Fields*	Agricultural			Black River
0743	N/A	*Pee Dee - Waccamaw River Rice Fields*	Agricultural			Pee Dee and Waccamaw River
0744	N/A	*Sampit River Rice Fields*	Agricultural			Sampit River

Quadrangle Name: *Plantersville*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0733	N/A	*Unknown* Sandy Island Canal	Transportation	c.1940		At the end of Sandy Island Road

Quadrangle Name: *Waverly Mills*

Site	Tax No	Historic Name/ Common Name	Historical Use	Date	Eligibility	Address/Location
0716	N/A	*R.F.W. Allston Causeway* South causeway to Pawleys Island	Transportation	1845-1846		

APPENDIX B. SOUTH CAROLINA SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Georgetown County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Georgetown County on May 23, 2005, by Andrew W. Chandler and David P. Kelly of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and Summer Ciomek and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates.

Individual Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Site No.	Property Name or Address	National Register Criteria
Andrews Quad		
0682	Andrews High School Gymnasium (SE corner of Farr & Ashland Street Intersection)	C: Architecture
0689	Walter H. Andrews House (204 Rosemary Avenue)	B: Association w/Walter H. Andrews C: Architecture

0701	St. Lukes Episcopal Church (E corner of Hemlock and Farr Street Intersection)	C: Architecture
0707	National Armory Building (W side of Morgan Ave., between Walnut & Hickory Streets)	A Military History C: Association with architect Heyward Singley
0726	Andrews Town Hall (12 West Main Street)	A: Government C: Architecture
0729	Hogan's Drug Company (27 Main Street)	C: Architecture
0922-.05	Andrews High School Campus (S side of Adler St.)	A: Education C: Architecture

Brookgreen Quad

0736-.01	Brown Chapel & Outhouses (5487 Wesley Road)	A: Ethnic Heritage C: Architecture

Carvers Bay Quad

0921-.04	Choppee School Campus (8189 Choppee Road)	A: Education; Ethnic Heritage C: Architecture

Henry Quad

0668-.01	Union Methodist Episcopal Church South & Cemetery	

Kilsock Bay Quad

0709-.05	Green's Grocery, House, & Outbuildings (7216 Pennyroyal Rd.)	C: Architecture

Magnolia Beach Quad

0713	Miss Ruby's School (88 Baskerville Road)	A: Education; Ethnic Heritage B: Association with Ruby Middleton Forsythe

Plantersville Quad

0674	Mount Tabor Baptist Church (43 Tabor Drive)	A: Religion C: Architecture

Rhems Quad

0667-.02	Munnerlyn Gas Station, House, and Outbuildings	C: Architecture

Historic Districts Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

The SHPO concurs with the consultant's recommendations that the following districts are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Andrews Commercial/Residential District (Criteria A, B, & C)
As of the publication date of this survey report, no inventory of properties contributing to this eligible district is available.

Georgetown County Rice Culture District (Criteria A & C)

Sandy Island Historic District (Criteria A & D)
Including sites 0733 (Sandy Island Canal), 0734 (New Bethel Baptist Church), 0735 (Sandy Island School)

Yawkey Wildlife Refuge District (Criteria A, B, C, & D)
Including sites 0916 (St. James AME Church), 0917 (Blackout House), 0918-.01 (Playhouse & Trailer), 0919-.01 (Elise's House & Servant's Quarters)