United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District (Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)_____
Other names/site number: _38GE0414_____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
__Georgetown County Rice Culture, c. 1750-c. 1910_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _1 Avenue of Live Oaks_____
City or town: ___Pawleys Island__ State: __SC_____ County: _Georgetown____
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [X]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X__ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

_____

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

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Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1		sites
4	1	structures
4	1	objects
10	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 78

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/irrigation facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER
NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EARLY REPUBLIC/Early Classical Revival
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: BRICK
Walls: WOOD/weatherboard
Roof: STONE/slate
Rice Fields: EARTH

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District includes historic resources associated with seventeen rice plantations along the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers. The district includes plantation houses, rice mills, rice chimneys, and rice fields. The boundary increase and additional documentation will add the remaining historic core of Litchfield Plantation to the historic district. Litchfield is located near Pawleys Island on the east bank of the Waccamaw River, just off of Kings River Road. Although portions of the plantation land have been parceled off and redeveloped, the rice fields, main house, oak allée, and African American cemetery remain and continue to convey the historical associations of a rice plantation landscape. The rice fields make up the majority of the area to be added to the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District and are located directly across the Waccamaw River from the existing district. The main house overlooks the rice fields to the west and the oak allée to the south. The cemetery, bordered roughly by Fordye Lane, All Saints Loop, and Makepeace Road, is discontiguous from the rest of the boundary increase, as it was separated from the other areas of the historic plantation by later development.

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Narrative Description

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. Litchfield Main House – Contributing Building
   The main house at Litchfield Plantation was built circa 1791. It is a two-story, wood frame building atop a brick foundation and has a side-gabled slate roof. Two symmetrically placed interior brick chimneys protrude from the roof ridge. The house is clad in wood siding and features wood dentils along the eaves. The partial-width two story porch is centered on the front elevation and is supported by four Tuscan columns on each level with railings of square balusters between them. The porch floor is brick and is accessed via a flight of brick steps. The standing seam metal porch roof is hipped and has an extremely low pitch. All of the windows on the front façade are nine-over-nine wood sash windows with functional louvered shutters. The front door is centered and its elaborate surround, including sidelights and the elliptical fanlight, are a late 1960s alteration.[1] The front door is flanked on either side by a window, then a French door topped by a semicircular fanlight, and then another window. On the second floor, a centered door with a fanlight provides access to the second story of the porch and is flanked on either side by three windows.

   A raised brick patio stretches the full length of the rear (west) elevation with a short set of stairs at either end. The fenestration of the west elevation was originally seven-ranked, like the front of the house, but several openings have been enclosed or altered. The first floor has a central full-length twelve-pane fixed window with narrower, ten-pane fixed full length windows on either side. The windows in the end bays of the first floor are both nine-over-nine sash. There are six-over-six sash window flanked by two nine-over-nine windows on the second floor. The side elevations to the north and south feature pedimented gable ends bordered by dentils, with an arched window in the center. Each floor originally had two equidistant windows, though the first floor windows were removed when the winds were added. These windows have been restored on the south elevation. A one-story wing, added circa 1926, attaches to the north elevation of the original house and is slightly recessed from the front façade. A southern dining room wing was also constructed around 1926, but was subsequently removed in the late 1960s.[2] The north wing matches the aesthetic of the main house, with wood siding, a slate side-gabled roof, and nine-over-nine wood sash windows (albeit of a squatter proportion) with louvered shutters. There are two windows on the south side of the wing and a door, accessed via a brick stair, on the north side. The north elevation of the wing has a central brick chimney flanked by two windows without shutters, while the rear of the building is devoid of fenestration.

   Some original features on the interior of the house remain extant, most notably the wide board hardwood floors and the spiral staircase. The floorplan does not appear

[1] Litchfield Plantation survey card, May 18, 1982, box 37, Series 108042, Survey of Historic Resources, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia (hereinafter SCDAH). Also compare images of the house from 1957 (figure 7) and 1974 (figure 10).
[2] *Ibid*.

substantially altered, though a 1982 survey suggests changes were made to door and window configurations in 1967-68. Although the house features several historic fireplace mantels, the variety of design suggests these may be architectural salvage. Two of the mantels are Adamesque and fit the time period of the home's late 19th century construction. New interior moldings were also added in the late 1960s.[3]

2. African American Cemetery – Contributing Site
There is a lot with over 150 possible graves, though only three graves have extant markers. These markers demonstrate that the cemetery was in use between the 1880s and 1920s. The cemetery appears to have been used by the former slaves of Litchfield Plantation and their descendants. It appears likely that the cemetery contains burials of enslaved people dating from the antebellum nineteenth century or earlier. The condition of some of the possible graves and materials identified at the graves suggest that the cemetery may have been used or visited as late as 1950s.[4]

3. Nannie Waldo Headstone and Footstone – Contributing Object
This is one of three marked graves in the African American Cemetery. The headstone has a pointed tympanum with cutaway corners. The tympanum is carved with a single vine of English Ivy. The inscription reads: NANNIE WALDO/1879 – 1920/We trust our loss/will be her gain/And that with Christ/she's gone to reign." A small footstone is engraved with her initials: N.W.

4. Phillis Gainey Headstone – Contributing Object
This is one of three marked graves in the African American Cemetery. The headstone bears the following inscription: IN MEMORY OF/PHILLIS GAINEY/BORN Oct. – 1834/DIED Sept. 18, 1888/Singing the Hymn/MY SAVIOUR/MY ALMIGHTY FRIEND/WHEN I BEGIN THY PRAISE.

5. William Bowen Headstone – Contributing Object
This is one of three marked graves in the African American Cemetery. The headstone is carved with a dove flanked by olive branches. Below the dove is a blank banner, and below this is a three link chain inscribed with the letters F, L, and T. The letters stand for friendship, truth, and love, and, in conjunction with the chain, are a symbol of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The inscription reads: WM BOWEN/JULY 15, 1894/DEC 3, 1916.

6. Unidentified Footstone – Contributing Object
This is one of two footstones in the African American Cemetery. It is unmarked and has no extant headstone accompanying it.

7-9. Litchfield Rice Fields – East Bank of Waccamaw – Contributing Structures
The rice fields are located on the west side of the property and account for approximately 325 acres of the area nominated by the boundary increase. The rice fields are situated

[3] *Ibid*.
[4] Brockington and Associates to Litchfield Plantation Company, August 14, 1989, copy of letter in SHPO possession.

between the Main House to the east and the Waccamaw River to the west. The remnants of rice fields associated with Willbrook Plantation and Waverly Plantation are located to the north and south, respectively. Recent development, including a modern marina, stands adjacent to the rice fields along Landing Road, but otherwise the setting remains largely undisturbed. Some trees and vegetation have sprung up along the waterways, but the fields remain largely cleared. The dikes and canals of the rice fields are well defined and clearly visible in aerial photographs, indicating that many of the trunks remain in place and that overall the fields retain good integrity. Per the guidance in the Georgetown County Rice Culture MPS, and in order to be consistent with the counting methods used for the original district nomination, each system that makes up the rice fields was counted as a single structure. Since the rice fields include three systems (dikes, canals, and trunks), they are counted as three contributing structures.

10. Avenue of Live Oaks – Contributing Structure
This oak allée extends from Litchfield Plantation's present-day entrance on Kings River Road west towards the main house, terminating 250 ft. east of the house. Approximately 1,400 ft. in length, a substantial portion of the allée dates to at least the late 1700s and has been fronted by the main house since its completion.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A. Brick Storage Building – Noncontributing Building
A small, one-story brick storage building is located at the rear of the house to the north. It is believed that this building was constructed circa 1926 as part of the Norris renovation. The brick is laid in running bond and is likely a veneer. The building has a rectangular footprint and a side-gabled slate roof. An interior brick chimney protrudes from center of the west side of the roof. The east elevation is largely obscured by vegetation and abuts a brick wall that runs behind the north wing of the main house. There is at least one window in the east elevation, visible through the fenestration on the opposite side. The north and south side elevations each have a single wood plank door with strap hinges. The north elevation has three nine-pane wood casement windows, a pair on the north side and a single window on the south side.

B. Mona Marker – Noncontributing Object
This stone marker is located between the main house to the east and the rice fields to the west and bears the inscription, "Mona, Age 16." It marks the grave of a family pet.[5]

C. Gatehouse – Noncontributing Building
The gatehouse was likely constructed in the late 1960s. It is a one story brick building with a square floorplan and a pyramidal slate roof. The brick is laid in running bond and is likely a veneer. The building is located just west of the gate and faces north towards Avenue of Live Oaks, with a brick path leading from the road to the small building. The front (north) façade has a door on the east side and a six-over-six wood sash window on the west side. The east and west elevations each feature a single, centered six-over-six

[5] Mary Keenan to Edwin Breeden, email, December 6, 2019, copy in SHPO possession.

wood sash window. Brick jack arches are located above all the fenestration. The rear (south) elevation was no accessible.

D. Entrance Gate – Noncontributing Structure
The entrance gate was added during the Norris occupation and is believed to date from circa 1925. The gate is composed of two brick walls flanking Live Oaks Avenue to the west and east, with a large metal gate bridging the gap over the road. The two brick walls each feature a taller brick pier where the two halves of the gate connect to the walls. The wall then slopes downward and curves around to a flat section of wall between two shorter piers. On the south wall an arched opening is present between the two shorter piers. The brick walls are laid in running bond brick with a triangular wall cap.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

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

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

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Architecture_____
_Social History_____
_Agriculture_____
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance

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c.1791 – c.1910

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District was originally listed in the National Register in 1988 and includes resources from seventeen plantations, twelve of them on the Pee Dee River and five on the Waccamaw River. The district is listed at the national level of significance for its associations with rice cultivation in Georgetown County, the leading rice-growing region in the mid-19th century United States. According to the original nomination, a portion of Litchfield Plantation's rice fields are located on the west bank of the Waccamaw River and are already included as part of the district.[6] The boundary increase will add to the district several extant but previously excluded portions of Litchfield Plantation that are located on the river's east bank, including additional rice fields, the plantation house, an African American cemetery, and several other resources. The resources included in the boundary increase contribute to the significance of the district under Criterion A in the areas of Social History, Agriculture, and Ethnic Heritage: Black, and under Criterion C for Architecture. The additional documentation changes the start

[6] Historian George Rogers notes that "practically all of the Waccamaw plantations" included land "on both sides of the river." George C. Rogers, Jr., *The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), 266.

date of the period of significance to circa 1791, representing the earliest documentary evidence of the existing main house and rice fields.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Agriculture, Social History, Ethnic Heritage: Black

Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District and Rice Agriculture in Georgetown County
The Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its associations with rice agriculture, elite planter society, and African Americans in Georgetown County, South Carolina, in the 19th century, when the area at one point produced nearly half of all rice cultivated in the United States and nearly as much as the entire remainder of South Carolina.[7] The boundary increase and additional documentation add to the district several resources that enhance these associations and are located at Litchfield Plantation, a late 18th century property located on the eastern banks of the Waccamaw River.

Litchfield was one of a number of rice plantations that developed in Georgetown County in the 18th and 19th centuries and that for a time made the region's free white minority population the wealthiest per capita in the United States.[8] European settlers were first drawn to the area in the 1700s and 1710s by prospects of trading with local native groups and participating in the colonial Carolina naval stores industry. Within a few decades, rice agriculture dramatically expanded in the region, and the crop's cultivation dominated the local economy and structured much of daily life by century's end, as area planters found fertile ground for the crop along the tidal marshes of the Pee Dee, Waccamaw, Black, Sampit, and Santee rivers. Rice's ascendance in the local economy went hand-in-hand with dramatic increases in the number of enslaved Africans and African Americans being acquired both for their skilled knowledge of West African rice cultivation as well as to meet the crop's basic labor needs.[9] In the 1800s, slave-based rice agriculture so dominated life in Georgetown County that, for most of the century, people of African descent accounted for 85 to 89 percent of the local population, the highest percentage of any South Carolina county.[10]

Litchfield Plantation, the Main House, and Oak Allée

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[7] The county accounted for nearly half of the national rice output in 1840; almost one-quarter in 1850; and nearly one-third in 1860. Charles Joyner, *Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984), p. 12. Suzanne Cameron Linder and Martha Leslie Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives & History, 2001), p. xi.
[8] Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, xi. Joyner, *Down by the Riverside*, 33-34.
[9] Rogers, *History of Georgetown County*, 12-13, 19, 28-29. Joyce E. Chaplin, "Tidal Rice Cultivation and the Problem of Slavery in South Carolina and Georgia," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 49, no. 1 (Jan. 1992), 29-61. J. Tracy Power and Sherry Piland, "Georgetown County Rice Culture, c.1750 – c.1910," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, September 15, 1987, section F, p. 1-2, SCDAH.
[10] Rogers, *History of Georgetown County*, 343. Sherman L. Ricards and George M. Blackburn, "A Demographic History of Slavery: Georgetown County, South Carolina, 1850," *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, vol. 76, no. 4 (Oct. 1975), pp. 215-224 (esp. 216).

Litchfield Plantation was among the places in Georgetown County where rice agriculture took hold and developed in concert with the region's aristocratic slave society. Like its counterparts on the eastern banks of the Waccamaw River, Litchfield is located on a strip of land known as the Waccamaw Neck, bounded by the river to the west, Winyah Bay to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. This same general area comprised All Saints Parish, established by the S.C. legislature in 1778.[11] Ownership of the section of the Neck and Parish that came to be known as "Litchfield" passed through the hands of several prominent families over the course of the 1700s and was possibly first developed into a working rice plantation by William Allston Sr., a member of what historian George Rogers once characterized as "the most powerful family in the entire history of Georgetown County."[12] Allston acquired the property in the late 1730s and sold it sometime between 1768 and 1771. The main dwelling house may have been built around that time, however the earliest documentation of a residence on the current home site is a March 1791 plat of "a plantation called Litchfield," which depicts a house with two chimneys at the end of a long avenue extending from the "Broad Road," the present-day King's River Road. A late 18th century construction date is also consistent with the Early Classical Revival style in which the home was built. Another, more detailed plat produced three years later depicts this same avenue as being lined with trees, indicating that the current plantation house's situation at the end of a live oak allée may be traced at least to 1794.[13]

Litchfield's various owners included planters who held multiple plantation properties simultaneously, choosing to take up residence at one (or perhaps in town) and leaving the rest in the care of overseers responsible for maintaining the system of slave-based agriculture on their behalf. Nonetheless, Litchfield and its main house served as its owners' primary residence since at least the late 1790s. By 1796, Litchfield had come into possession of the Tucker family, whose members owned the plantation for a century and whose name continues to be intimately tied to the property to this day.[14] The Tuckers later expanded their holdings to include several other properties, with Litchfield perhaps being most closely associated with adjacent Willbrook Plantation to its north. Notwithstanding this and other acquisitions along the Pee Dee River, one local writer later noted that Litchfield served as "the seat of the Tucker family on Waccamaw," adding that "the grand old house is one of the few original plantation houses standing" on the Waccamaw. Indeed, when family patriarch John Hyrne Tucker died in 1859, his will stipulated "that Litchfield shall not be sold out of the family," with no such provision being made for Willbrook.[15]

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[11] Matthew A. Lockhart, "All Saints Parish," *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, June 29, 2016. Available at http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/all-saints-parish/.

[12] Rogers, *History of Georgetown County* ("most powerful" quotation on 99). Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 141-43.

[13] The 1777 will of owner Peter Simons refers to a "dwelling house" believed to have been located somewhere on the Litchfield property but does not specify its location or form. Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 142-43. John Hardwick, "Plan of a Plantation Called Litchfield, belonging to Mr. John Simons," March 17, 1791, plat 02294, Plat Collection of John McCrady, Series L10005, SCDAH. The 1794 plat is described in Alberta Morel Lachicotte, *Georgetown Rice Plantations* (Columbia, S.C.: The State Print Company, 1955), 46-47.

[14] Lachicotte, *Georgetown Rice Plantations*, 46. Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and Santee River*, 141-44. Will of Daniel Tucker, transcription available at "Daniel Tucker," Find-a-Grave memorial page, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36901341/daniel-tucker.

[15] Julian Stevenson Bolick, *Waccamaw Plantations* (Clinton, S.C.: Jacobs Press, 1946), p. 62 ("seat" and "grand old" quotations). By comparison, the same author noted that Willbrook had only a "small house" on the property

As the Tuckers' primary residence, the Litchfield main house has significant associations with the elite planter society that governed life in antebellum Georgetown County, and whose members oversaw and profited from the rice planting industry that distinguished the county throughout the South and nation. Foremost among the house's Tucker residents was John Hyrne Tucker (1780-1859), who inherited the plantation with two brothers in 1797 but eventually came to be its sole owner. Graduating from Brown University in 1800, Tucker returned to South Carolina and established himself as one of the area's leading planters and society members, coming to occupy such civic and professional positions as: local commissioner for the Bank of South Carolina; local state election manager; co-director of the Santee Canal Company; chairman and president of the Winyah and All Saints Agricultural Society; and president and vice president of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina.[16] Further signifying Tucker's establishment within the close-knit community of Waccamaw planters was his active membership in the local Hot and Hot Fish Club, an elite social club where members gathered to indulge in sport and epicurean delights. An avid sportsman and wine aficionado, Tucker undoubtedly hosted many of his elite peers at the Litchfield house during his ownership.[17]

Tucker's prominence within elite Waccamaw society ultimately rested upon the success of his agricultural ventures, particularly the rice enterprise at Litchfield. Tucker was among the area's most successful planters, with one contemporary later writing of him, "Rice planting was his sole delight. He lived for and in rice. It was the first and last thought of his mind."[18] In 1860, Tucker's estate reported that his holdings at the Litchfield and Willbrook tracts—at times collectively identified as either "Litchfield" or "my Waccamaw plantation"—had produced more than 1 million pounds of rice that year, with likely the second highest per-acre yield of the fifteen

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until one of Tucker's sons inherited the property and expanded it. *Ibid*., 94. John H. Tucker will, probated January 20, 1859, Charleston wills, vol. 48-49, p. 466-68 ("shall not be sold" quotation on 466), South Carolina Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980, online database, Ancestry.com. Further indication of Litchfield's preeminence among the Tuckers' holdings is the 1859 inventory of John Hyrne Tucker's estate, which referred to his collective Waccamaw properties as "Litchfield." John Hyrne Tucker estate inventory, Charleston District, South Carolina Estate Inventories, vol. E, 1857-60, Series L10137 (hereinafter Tucker estate inventory), SCDAH. Michael Trinkley, ed., "Archaeological and Historical Examinations of Three Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Rice Plantations on the Waccamaw Neck," Chicora Foundation Research Series 31, April 1992.

[16] Lachicotte, *Georgetown Rice Plantations*, 46-47. "Bank of the State of South-Carolina," Charleston *Investigator*, November 30, 1813, p. 4; "In the Senate," June 6, 1816, p. 4; Georgetown *Winyaw Intelligencer*, April 21, 1819, p. 2 (election manager); Charleston *Courier*, January 19, 1841, p. 2 (Santee Canal); "Winyah and All Saints Agricultural Society," Charleston *Courier*, April 29, 1853, p. 2; Charleston *Courier* June 23, 1841, p. 3 (vice president); Charleston *Southern Patriot*, July 29, 1841, p. 2 (SC agricultural society president); and "Agricultural Society of South-Carolina," Charleston *Courier*, August 26, 1844, p. 2. Additional biographical information available in Trinkley, ed., "Archaeological and Historical Examinations of Three Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Rice Plantations on the Waccamaw Neck," 39-42. Rogers, *History of Georgetown County*, 262-63.

[17] On the Hot and Hot Fish Club, see Joyner, *Down by the Riverside*, 83 and Richard B. Harwell, "The Hot and Hot Fish Club of All Saints Parish," *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 48, no. 1 (January 1947), pp. 40-47 (Tucker references on 41-42, 47). Tucker was also a member of another social group known as the Pee Dee Club. See Alvan F. Sanborn, ed., *Reminiscences of Richard Lathers: Sixty Years of a Busy Life in South Carolina, Massachusetts and New York* (New York: The Grafton Press, 1907), pp. 7-8. Samuel Gaillard Stoney, ed., "Memoirs of Frederick Adolphus Porcher," *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 47, no. 1 (January 1946), pp. 32-52 (esp. 47).

[18] Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 147; Rogers, *History of Georgetown County*, 252. Stoney, ed., "Memoirs of Frederick Adolphus," 47 ("sole delight" quotation).

plantation estates in All Saints Parish. The productivity of Tucker's properties won him regular acknowledgement and awards from his peers, who upon his 1859 death noted that, while Tucker eventually split his time with a residence in Charleston, "the larger portion of each year was passed in attending to his planting interests on the Waccamaw and Pee Dee rivers," undoubtedly from the family home at Litchfield.[19]

Ultimately, Tucker's success as a planter depended on the labor of hundreds of African Americans that he and his family kept enslaved at Litchfield and their other area properties. From the time Litchfield became a working rice plantation in the 18th century, the majority of people who lived on the property at any given moment were of African descent. Indeed, while Tucker took notable leaves of absence from his Waccamaw holdings, Litchfield's enslaved workforce likely remained present on the property year-round, cultivating and processing rice and fulfilling the rest of the plantation's regular tasks. In 1810, Tucker owned ninety-five people who worked on his various properties. Ten years later, 135 enslaved men and women were among his holdings. Upon Tucker's death in 1859, some 335 enslaved people were part of his estate, with around half of them living and working on the Litchfield/Willbrook tracts.[20] Several resources associated with the inner lives of Litchfield's enslaved inhabitants are unfortunately no longer extant, including at least fourteen slave dwellings as well as a slave chapel that Tucker had moved to Litchfield from nearby All Saints Episcopal Church by 1842. Also lost is a steam-pounding rice mill where enslaved people would have worked milling the rice that they or their counterparts harvested from the nearby rice fields.[21]

Rice Fields

Notwithstanding those losses, this boundary increase will capture several Litchfield resources that do remain and enhance the district's associations with local African American labor and life. The largest of those resources are the rice fields on the eastern banks of the Waccamaw River, which comprise approximately 200 acres and were developed into more or less their basic form by the 1790s. They included a sophisticated system of trunks that allowed the operator to control water flow in and out of the fields and which, along with accompanying systems of canals and

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[19] Joyner, *Down by the Riverside*, 20. Trinkley, ed., "Archaeological and Historical Examinations of Three Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Rice Plantations on the Waccamaw Neck," 40 (medals). Charleston *Courier*, August 20, 1852, p. 2. "Tribute of Respect," Charleston *Mercury*, July 13, 1859, p. 2 ("larger portion" quotation). Tucker also owned several plantations on the Pee Dee River which, combined with Litchfield and Willbrook, yielded more than 1.5 million pounds of rice in 1860. Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 150. Casual references to "my Waccamaw Plantation" and "my Pee Dee Plantation," without distinguishing between Litchfield, Willbrook, or the various Pee Dee properties, suggest Tucker treated each river's plantation groupings as collective properties. See John H. Tucker, letter, May 1845, in *Proceedings of the Meeting in Charleston, S.C., May 13-15, 1845, on the Religious Instruction of the Negroes* (Charleston, S.C.: B. Jenkins, 1845), p. 35-36.

[20] Joyner, *Down by the Riverside*, 19-20. Tucker estate inventory.

[21] Date of chapel relocation gathered from *Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifty-Third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in South Carolina* (Charleston, S.C.: A. E. Miller, 1842), 18; and J. Tracy Power and Frank Brown III, "All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw," October 8, 1990, NRHP nomination, p. 2. See also "Recollections of a Visit to the Waccamaw," *Littell's Living Age*, vol. 54 (1857), 293. Mill references. An 1881 lease agreement between the Tucker family and L.C. Lachicotte notes "fourteen (14) Negro Houses" being present on the Litchfield property. Henry M. Tucker to L.C. Lachicotte, agreement, recorded December 6, 1881, Georgetown County Deed Book H, p. 330-31, SCDAH. For references to the mill, see *ibid*.; "Litchfield Steam Rice Mill," Georgetown *Pee Dee Times*, December 29, 1852, p. 2, c. 2; and "Litchfield Mill," Georgetown *Pee Dee Times*, November 18, 1857, p. 3, c. 5.

dikes, are believed to be relatively intact, preserving clear outlines of individual fields.[22] Most of Litchfield's enslaved inhabitants spent a considerable portion of their lives in these fields engaging in the grueling and often dangerous and deadly work of rice cultivation: sowing, weeding, minding trunks, warding off birds, clearing debris, hoeing, and, finally, harvesting the crop with sickles known as "rice hooks." In addition to the general heat, humidity, pestilence, and wildlife, the time that Litchfield's enslaved inhabitants spent in the rice fields and adjacent Waccamaw River entailed other potential hazards, as when two men named Cuffee and Edmund drowned after their canoe was suddenly swamped with water one night in 1857.[23]

Cemetery and Headstones/Footstones

Located in a discontiguous section on the boundary increase's east side is a cemetery used in the 19th and early 20th centuries by Litchfield's African American residents. This cemetery is one-quarter-mile northeast of the main house and estimated to contain as many as 150 graves. Local tradition holds that it was originally used to inter Litchfield's enslaved workers, while three individuals' graves are marked with headstones and demonstrate the cemetery's use in the decades after abolition: Phyllis Gainey (1834-1888); William ("Wm.") Bowen (1894-1916); and Nannie Waldo (1879-1920). Footstones also remain at Waldo's grave and another unidentified grave without a headstone. Other individuals known to have been buried in the Litchfield cemetery in graves currently without visible markers include Joe Hagel (1876-1916), Julius Marcus Neat (1919-1920), Agnus Brown (1861-1931) Noble Elliott Dereef (1902-1934), and Gaddis Bonneau (1865-1935). Materials found at the cemetery in the 1980s suggested the cemetery may have been used or visited as late as the 1950s.[24]

Postbellum Litchfield

After the Civil War and abolition of slavery, Litchfield's associations with local rice culture may have persisted but at a significantly smaller scale and for only a few more decades. Some of the African Americans buried in Litchfield cemetery were undoubtedly among those who continued living on the property after emancipation and the end of the Civil War. However, it is unclear if they continued to cultivate rice under a new arrangement with the property's owner, Dr. Henry M. Tucker, who inherited Litchfield from his father John H. Tucker in 1859. Consequently, Litchfield's rice fields may have lain dormant until at least 1881, when they, the old rice mill, fourteen former slave dwellings, and other parts of the plantation property were leased to Louis

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[22] An 1872 plat of Litchfield shows 202 acres of rice fields, the bounds of which more or less correspond to those shown in a 1791 plat with a slightly lower acreage count. Some fields appear to have been further subdivided over time. Present-day GIS mapping indicates the fields are a little over 200 acres in size. Hardwick 1791 plat. John H. Tucker, "Plat of 726 Acres of Land in Georgetown County and Litchfield Plantation Containing 1,166 Acres in Georgetown County, Both Tracts Surveyed By E. G. Stoney," July 17, 1782, McCrady Plats, SCDAH, plat 5380. On the role of rice trunks, see Suzanne Linder, "Rice Trunks," *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, June 20, 2016, http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/rice-trunks/.

[23] For a summary of the labor involved in rice cultivation, see "Georgetown County Rice Culture, c.1750 – c.1910," MPDF (sec. E, p. 1-3). Joyner, *Down by the Riverside*, 46-48. Little else is known of the two men's death other than a jury of inquest held at Litchfield determined it to have been an accidental drowning suffered as they attempted to cross the Waccamaw. "A Jury of Inquest…," Georgetown *Pee Dee Times*, September 12, 1857, p. 2, c. 5.

[24] Cemetery size approximated from Google Earth. Grave estimate and discussion of the cemetery's possible years of use available in Brockington and Associates to Litchfield Plantation Company, August 14, 1989, copy of letter in SHPO possession. The names of other Litchfield burials were drawn from state death certificates, which include Nannie Waldo among those listed as being buried at "Litchfield." Certificates, all of which were issued in Georgetown County, found in South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1965, online database, Ancestry.com.

C. Lachicotte, who had partnered with others to found a nearby merchandising and milling venture named Waverly Mills. Members of the Waverly partnership bought the property outright in 1897, including Litchfield's main house, which seems to have been largely unoccupied in the war's aftermath. The company sold its interest in the property to Louis C. Lachicotte in 1901, whose family occupied it for a period of time. It passed through several hands until being purchased in 1925 by wealthy Philadelphia surgeon and philanthropist Dr. Henry Norris, by which point the "splendid old mansion of former days" was said to be "still standing but in [a] bad state of repair."[25]

Criterion C: Architecture

The main house at Litchfield was built circa 1791 in the Early Classical Revival style. Early Classical Revival houses were built in America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and served as precursors to the Greek Revival style. The Early Classical Revival was born out of increased interest in the revival of Roman architecture around the time of the American Revolution. Unlike the later Greek Revival, the Early Classical Revival did not enjoy significant popularity in America. The style is most commonly found in the South, especially in Virginia, where Thomas Jefferson was its main advocate. Charleston-based architect Robert Mills also worked in the Early Classical Revival style.[26] There are some landmark examples of the style in the state, notably the Nicholson House (built circa 1816) and Faber House (built 1836 to circa 1840) in Charleston, with less grand variations utilized for rural plantation houses such as Litchfield.[27]

At Litchfield, the central two-tier porch extending across five of the seven bays of the front façade of the main house is the feature most indicative of the Early Classical Revival style. Although the porch does not have the standard front gable, the use of four Tuscan columns on each level is very common for Early Classical Revival houses. The symmetrical façade and fenestration pattern, rectangular plan, use of arched windows, and the side gable roof are also typical features of the style. Some of the architectural elements of the house, most notably the elliptical fanlight and sidelights of the front door and the presence of one-story wings (the dining room wing is not longer extant), are period appropriate for an Early Classical Revival home but are actually later additions from the 20th century. Although the house has undergone alterations,

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[25] "Copartnership Notice," Georgetown *Enquirer*, March 30, 1881, p. 3, c. 5. Tucker-Lachicotte lease agreement. Henry M. Tucker conveyance to Louis Breslauer and L. Claude Lachicotte as Breslauer Lachicotte Co., recorded April 28, 1897, Georgetown County Deed Book Q, p. 137-39, SCDAH. Dr. Henry M. Tucker, who inherited the property from his father John H. Tucker in 1859, apparently lived in several other area properties at Plantersville, White's Bridge, and possibly Pawleys Island before selling Litchfield to investors in 1897. "Another Veteran Gone," Columbia *State*, January 15, 1904, p. 4 (White's Bridge, Plantersville). An account of damage from an October 1893 hurricane lists Tucker's Pawleys Island "residence" as one of several island properties destroyed by the storm as "occupants escaped from the houses and saved their lives by clinging to trees." "The Magnolia Beach Disaster," Charleston *News and Courier*, October 16, 1893, p. 1. Lachicotte, *Georgetown Rice Plantations*, 49. A society notice in a 1902 newspaper listed refers to someone who "spent last Tuesday night at the elegant country home of Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Lachicotte, at 'Litchfield,' on Waccamaw." "Town Topics," Georgetown *Sunday Outlook*, March 23, 1902, p. 8, c. 1. "Several Recent Transactions in Georgetown Land," Charleston *Evening Post*, September 25, 1925, p. 10 ("old mansion" and "state of repair" quotations). Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 143-44.

[26] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 234-242.

[27] Alexis Eiland and Mary Fesak, "Faber House," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, April 30, 2019, SCDAH.

it overall retains its character as an Early Classical Revival plantation house. Indeed, in comparison with the very large 20th century addition to the main house at Exchange Plantation, the changes to Litchfield appear relatively minor.

The appearance of Litchfield's main house is consistent with many of the other plantation houses in Georgetown County, which are commonly one-and-a-half or two-story wood clapboard dwellings on brick foundations. Its location on high ground with a view of the river is also typical. Of the other plantation houses in the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District (Exchange, Rosebank, Chicora Wood, and Dirleton), the main house at Litchfield bears the closest architectural resemblance to Chicora Wood. Both are two-story wood clapboard buildings with side gable roofs and nine-over-nine windows. The gable ends of both houses feature single arched windows with intersecting tracery. The front porch at Chicora Wood is one-story rather than two, but features similar Tuscan columns. The square sidelights and transom around the front door at Chicora Wood are likely similar to the original front door fenestration at Litchfield, which was altered in the 1920s and 1960s. Although Chicora Wood is believed to be an early 19th century building constructed after Litchfield, the two buildings clearly share an architectural vocabulary.[28] Another similar plantation house in Georgetown County, but not within the historic district, is Arcadia (previously Prospect Hill). The main house at Arcadia Planation was built circa 1794 and is described in the property's National Register nomination as "a late example of the Georgian style as influenced by Palladio," which stylistically is consistent with the designs of the Early Classical Revival. As at Litchfield, the front façade is dominated by a central two-story porch over all but the end bays. The porch at Arcadia is more visually complex than at Litchfield, with Ionic columns on the second floor of the porch and a pedimented front gable with dentils.[29] Comparison with plantation houses such as Arcadia and Chicora Wood demonstrates that the main house at Litchfield fits the typology of the plantation dwellings constructed by elite white rice planters in Georgetown County during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Several notable additions or alterations were made to the Litchfield property under the ownership of Dr. Henry Norris, who was among a number of wealthy white northerners who redeveloped Waccamaw-area plantations in the early twentieth century as sporting and leisure resorts. These included the brick wall and entry gate that today serve as the property's eastern entrance from Kings River Road, and probably a tabby dovecote not included in the boundary increase.[30] Norris also was the principal founder of a free hospital for African Americans located at nearby Waverly Mills, dedicated in 1930 and built by local blacks with funding from Norris and

[28] Nancy R. Ruhf, "Chicora Wood Plantation," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, April 11, 1973, SCDAH.
[29] Kappy McNulty, "Prospect Hill Plantation, Arcadia Plantation," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Historic Preservation Division, January 13, 1978, SCDAH.
[30] Rogers, 485-97. See also Matthew Allen Lockhart, "From Rice Fields to Duck Marshes: Sport Hunters and Environmental Change on the South Carolina Coast, 1890-1950," Ph.D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, 2017. Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 144.

northern contacts.[31] In 1942, the year after Norris died at the Litchfield main house, the property was acquired by Sumter, S.C., businessmen Harry Edmond Parker, J. Philip Booth, and Thornwell Hay Parker. Fifteen years later, the trio sold the property to James B Moore, E. Craig Wall, William N. Miller, Jr., and Howard Hinman, Jr., the first of several sets of owners who gradually subdivided and developed the former plantation grounds into private residences, seaside resort, and country club. The current Litchfield Plantation resort was developed by the Litchfield Plantation Company, which oversaw substantial changes to the property surrounding the proposed boundary increase in the late 1960s and early 70s. New residences and facilities have continued to be added in recent years.[32]

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[31] "Colored Hospital Dedicated—Many at Services," Georgetown *Times*, January 10, 1930, p. 1. Fannie L. Carolina, "Beauty Specialist Visits Waccamaw," Columbia *Palmetto Leader*, January 25, 1930, p. 3. Rogers, *History of Georgetown County*, 496.

[32] "Dr. Henry Norris Dies Suddenly," Charleston *Evening Post*, October 6, 1941, p. 6. Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River*, 144. Lachicotte, *Georgetown Rice Plantations*, 50. Linda Caughman, "Life on Plantation a Modern Reality," Columbia *State*, August 15, 1971, s. F, p. 1. Gale Young, "Litchfield Enhances Rice Era Elegance," Charleston *News and Courier*, October 1, 1972, s. E, p. 1-2.

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http://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/rice-trunks/

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
_____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _336.43_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.485941° Longitude: -79.147068°
2. Latitude: 33.481017° Longitude: -79.151955°
3. Latitude: 33.475055° Longitude: -79.154050°
4. Latitude: 33.474036° Longitude: -79.151334°
5. Latitude: 33.476834° Longitude: -79.139918°
6. Latitude: 33.473607° Longitude: -79.134516°
7. Latitude: 33.473976° Longitude: -79.134198°
8. Latitude: 33.477481° Longitude: -79.139098°
9. Latitude: 33.485902° Longitude: -79.137601°
10. Latitude: 33.477901° Longitude: -79.134968°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the area to be added to historic district is shown by the thick black line on the accompanying Georgetown County GIS Tax Parcel Map. The boundary includes the entirety of tax parcels 04-0413-001-07-00 and 04-0180A-047-00-00, and portions of tax parcel 04-0413-001-00-00. The boundary of the cemetery, which is discontiguous from the rest of the boundary increase due to intervening development, follows the property line for tax parcel 04-0180A-047-00-00. The remainder of the increase is bounded to the west by the east bank of the Waccamaw River and follows the property lines for tax parcel 04-0413-001-07-00 to the north and south (following the northernmost canal of the rice fields and the waterway leading to the marina, respectively). The boundary then proceeds south and east to encompass the main house and Avenue of Live Oaks, following the latter to its terminus at the front entry gates along Kings River Road.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the increase was selected to encompass the extant historic resources of Litchfield Plantation, including the rice fields, main house, oak allée, and cemetery. This boundary increase is discontiguous from the previously listed portion of the district as it is located across the Waccamaw River, a natural body of water. Within the boundary increase, the cemetery is defined as a discontiguous area because of intervening modern development. The boundary of the cemetery is based on existing property lines and also corresponds to the boundaries of archaeological site 38GE0414.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Edwin Breeden, Ph.D. and Virginia Harness w/ assistance from Mary Keenan
organization: State Historic Preservation Office, SC Dept. of Archives & History
street & number: 8301 Parklane Road
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29223
e-mail ebreeden@scdah.sc.gov; vharness@scdah.sc.gov; mkeenan@bellsouth.net
telephone: 803-896-6196
date: January 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Owner Information

Owner's Name (individual, organization, corporation, etc.): Litchfield Plantation Company
Name of Contact Person (if different from above):
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2074, Pawleys Island, SC 29585
Telephone:
E-mail address (if available):

Photographs

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District (Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)

City or Vicinity: Pawleys Island

County: Georgetown State: South Carolina

Photographer: Edwin Breeden (unless otherwise indicated)

Date Photographed: August 3, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 24. Entrance gate and Avenue of Live Oaks leading up to the main house, view west.
2 of 24. Avenue of Live Oaks, view west.
3 of 24. Guardhouse, view south.
4 of 24. Avenue of Live Oaks, view east.
5 of 24. Distant view of front (east) elevation of main house, with carriage turn in foreground, view west.
6 of 24. Near view of front (east) elevation of main house, view west.
7 of 24. Oblique of front (east) and south elevations of main house, view northwest.
8 of 24. Rear (west) elevation of main house, view east.
9 of 24. South elevation, view north.
10 of 24. Central hall, first floor, view west. Photo by Pasha Belman, July 15, 2019
11 of 24. Interior of north wing, view north. Photo by Pasha Belman, July 15, 2019
12 of 24. Spiral staircase on south side of the interior, view looking down from second floor landing. Photo by Pasha Belman, July 15, 2019
13 of 24. Second floor parlor, view south. Photo by Pasha Belman, July 15, 2019
14 of 24. Second floor bedroom, view north. Photo by Pasha Belman, July 15, 2019
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17 of 24. Headstone for Phillis Gainey, view west.
18 of 24. Headstone for Phillis Gainey, view west.
19 of 24. Unknown footstone, view west.
20 of 24. Headstone for Nannie Waldo, view west.
21 of 24. Footstone for Nannies Waldo, view west.

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22 of 24. Headstone for William Bowen, view east.
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10 of 10 – Photograph of Litchfield main house from Avenue of Live Oaks (from June 13, 1974 article in Charlotte (N.C.) *Observer*)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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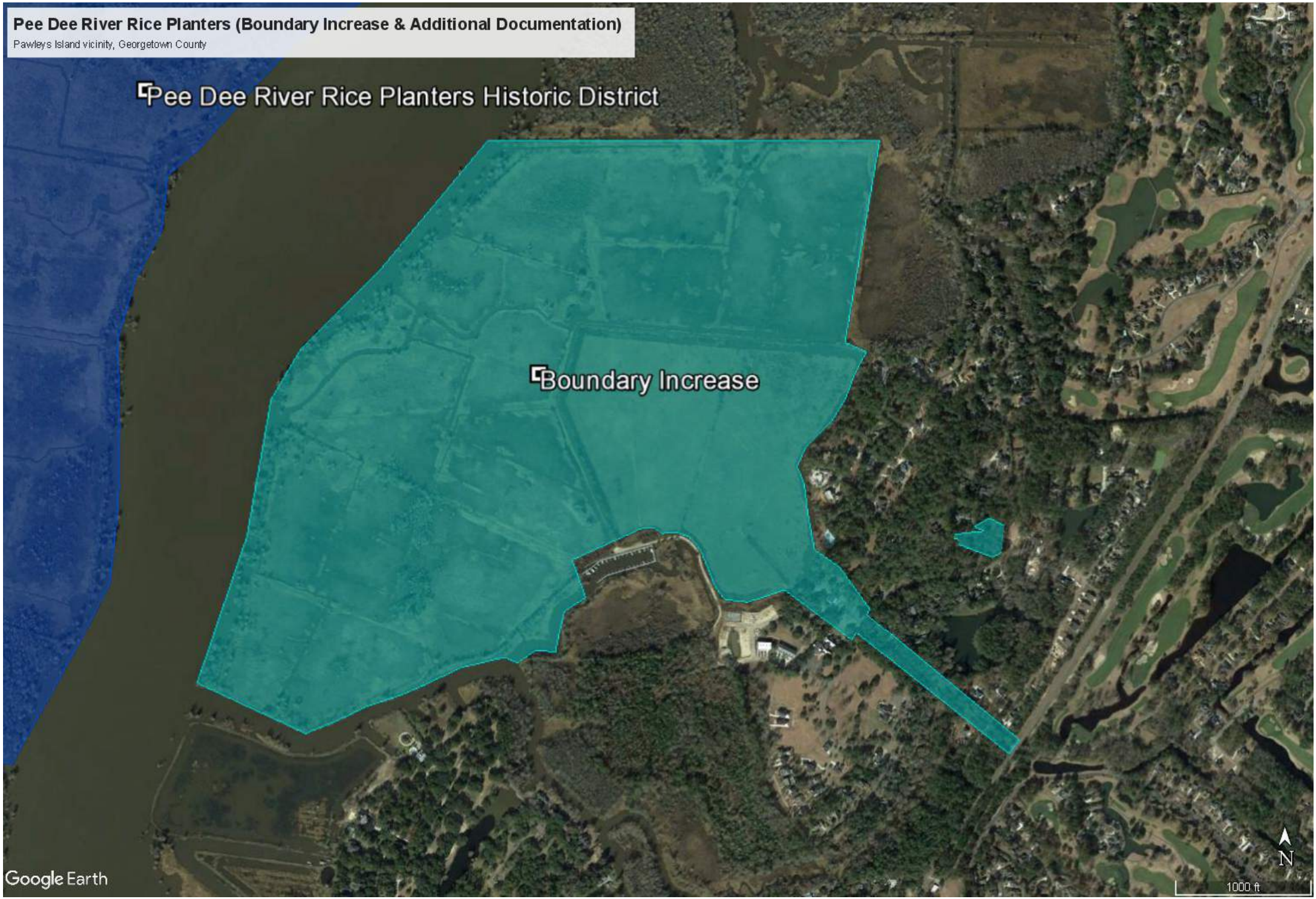
Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District
(Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)
National Register Map
Georgetown County GIS Tax Parcels
N
1000 ft
HESTON POINT DR
CHAPMAN LP
MAKEPEACE PL
TUCKERS RD
KINGS RIVER RD
LANDING RD
SPREADING OAK DR
CHAPEL CREEK RD
HAWTHORN DR
CLUB CIR
WAVERLY RD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Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District
Boundary Increase
Google Earth
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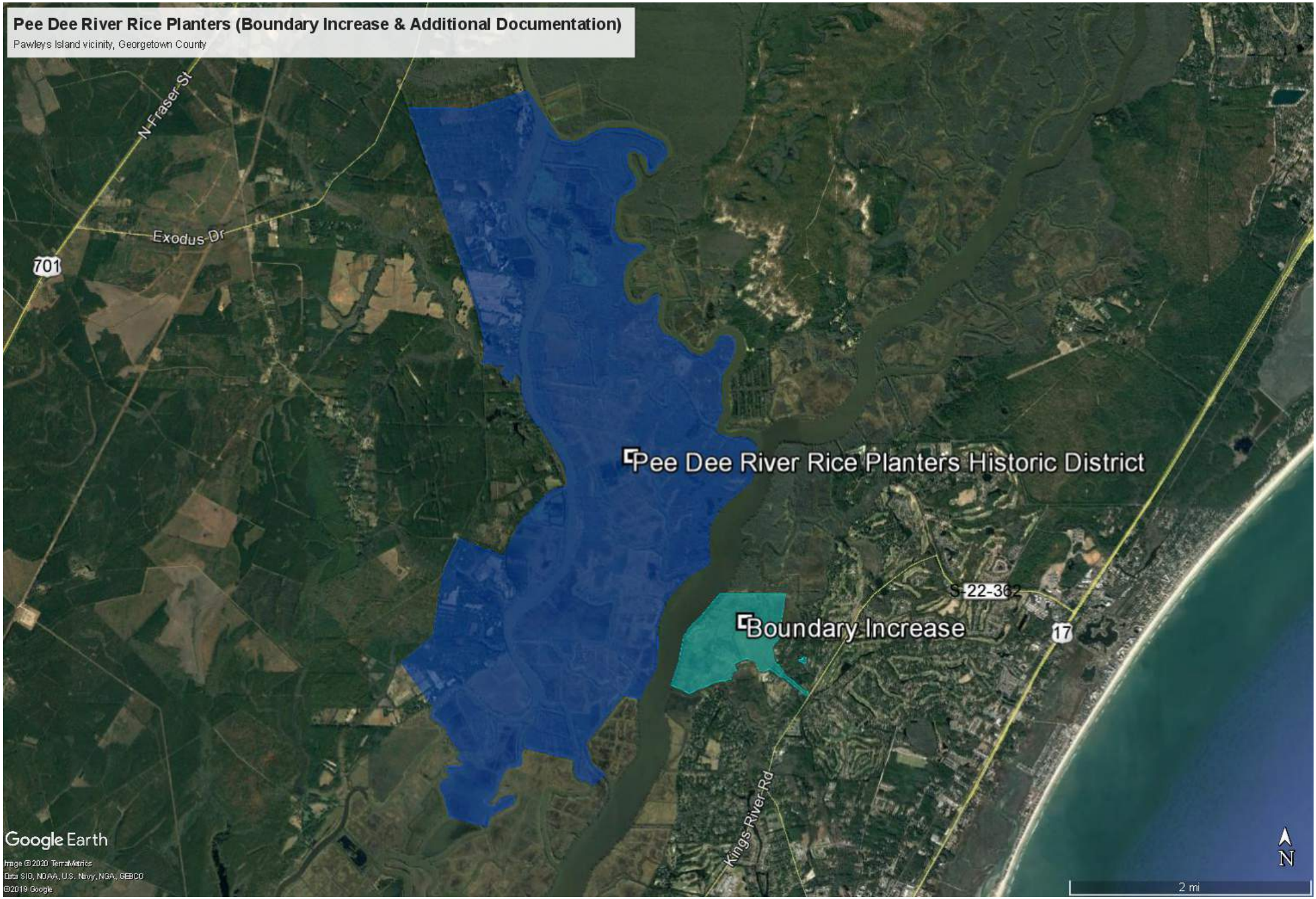
1000 ft


Pee Dee River Rice Planters (Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)
Pawleys Island vicinity, Georgetown County
N Fraser St
Exodus Dr
701
Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District
S-22-362
Boundary Increase
17
Kings River Rd
Google Earth
Image © 2020 TerraMetrics
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
©2019 Google
N
2 mi

Pee Dee River Rice Planters (Boundary Increase & Additional Documentation)

Pawleys Island vicinity, Georgetown County

STOP

STOP
STOP
Check With
Guard
Before
Proceeding
STOP

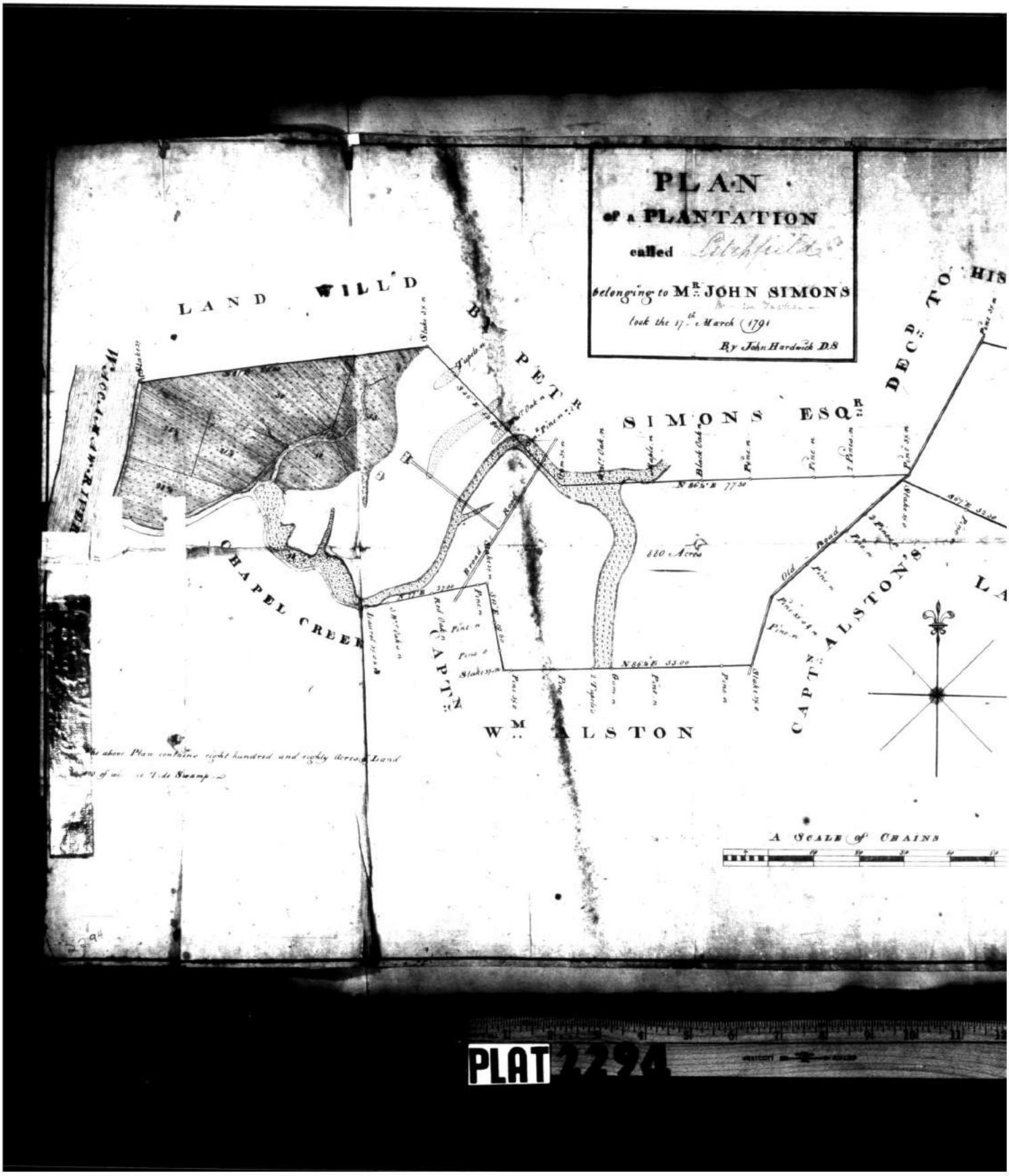
NO
EXIT

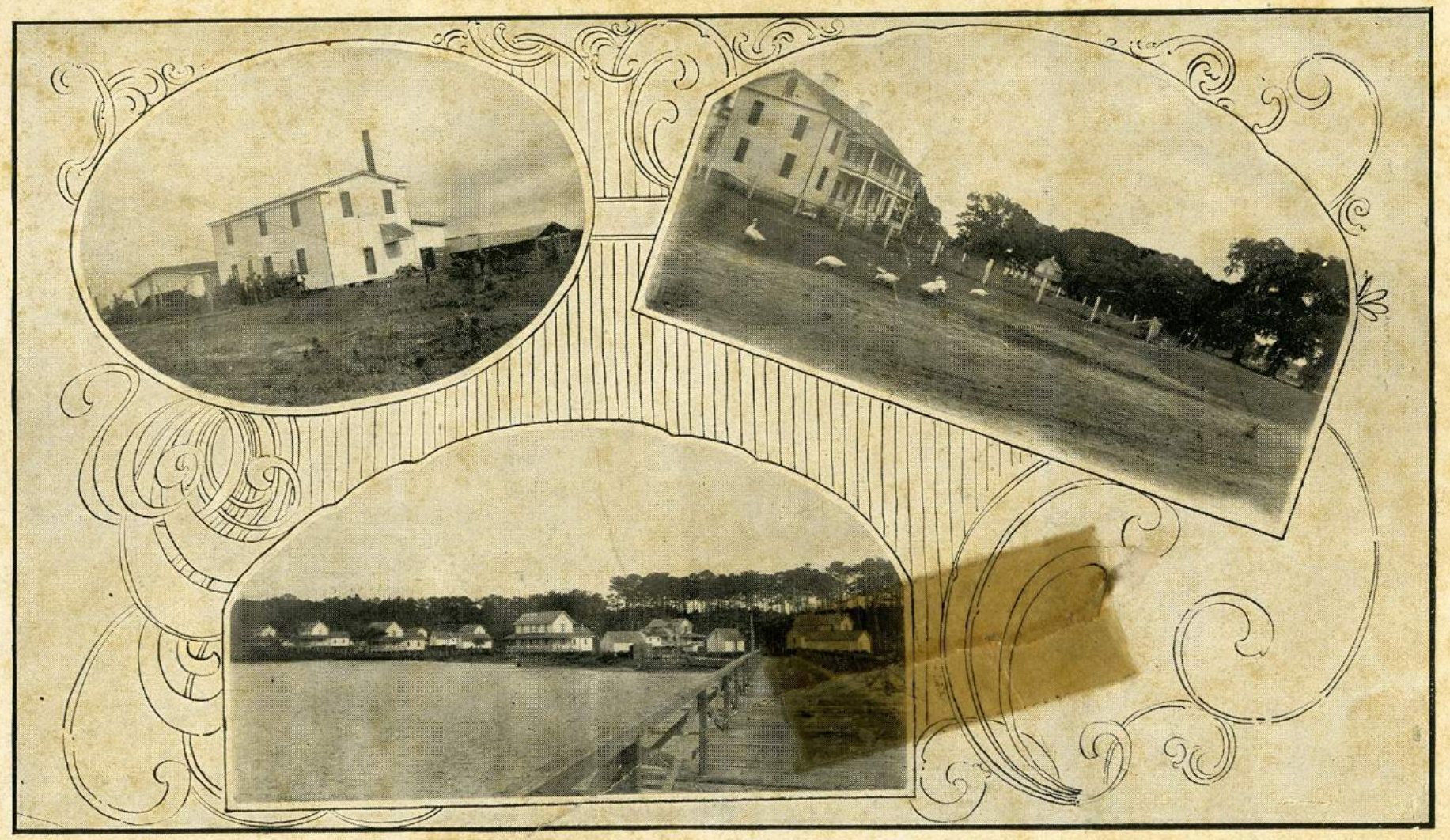
MONA
AGE 16

MEMORY
OF
PHILLIS GAINEY
BORN
DIED
MY SAVIOUR

NANNIE WALDO
1879 — 1920

ANN BOWE
JULY 15


PLAN
of a PLANTATION
called Litchfield
belonging to Mr. JOHN SIMONS
took the 17th March 1791
By John Hardwick D.S
LAND WILL'D BY PETR SIMONS ESQR DECD TO HIS
CHAPEL CREEK
CAPTN ALSTON'S
WM ALSTON
880 Acres
A SCALE of CHAINS
PLAT 2294

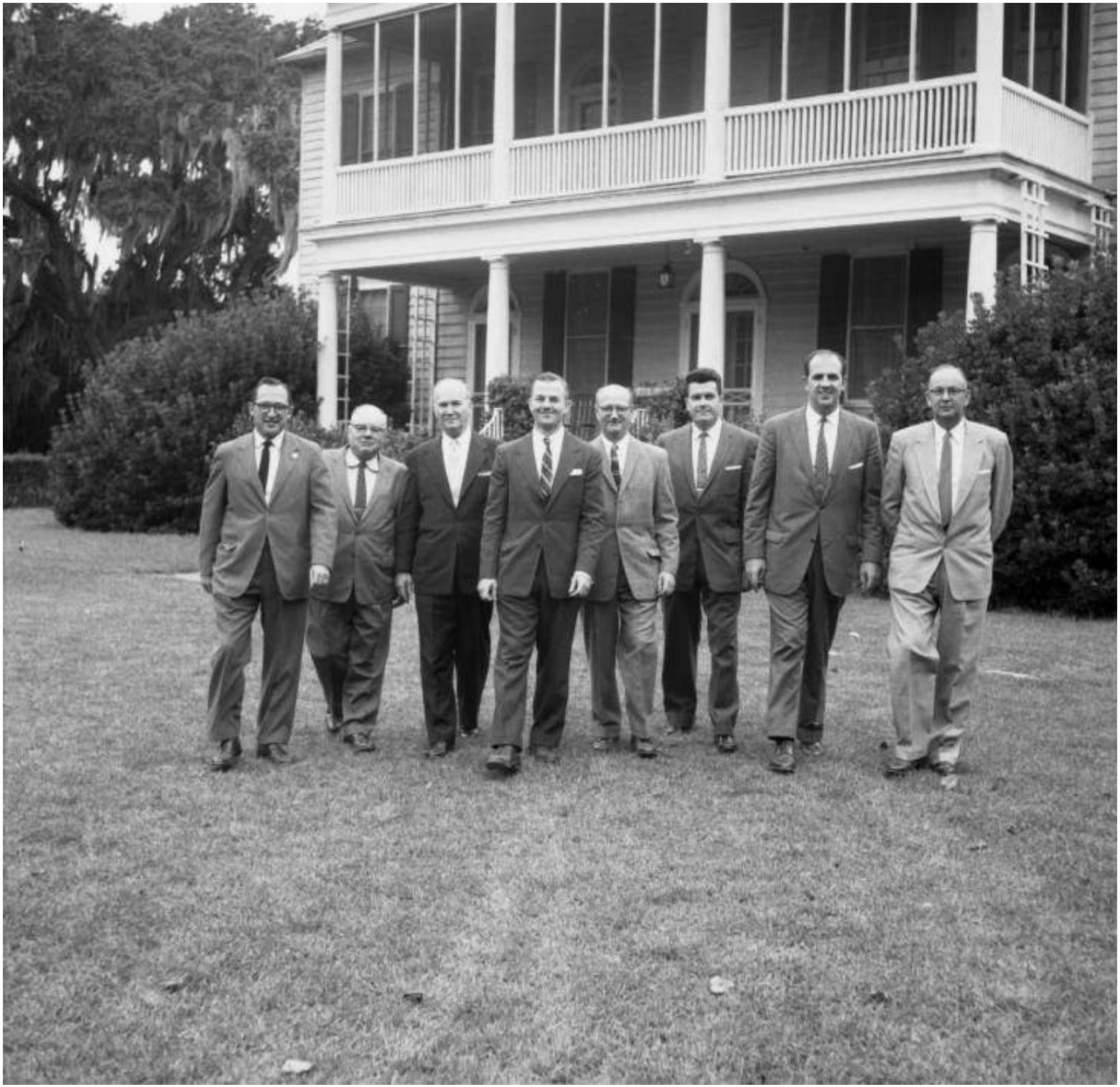


Scenes on Pawley Island.

GATE, LITCHFIELD PLANTATION, WAVERLY MILLS, S. C.

1A1746

Litchfield House



LITCHFIELD

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