

13 □ SILVER HILL PLANTATION (NR)

Local tradition holds that the “Silver Hill House” on Mount Pleasant Plantation, now part of Friendfield, was built in 1794. An 1811 plat shows Robert Francis Withers as owner and probably occupier. He did not complete the beautiful Friendfield House until 1818. Silver Hill sits on a bluff facing south over the ricefields by the Sampit River. It is an excellent example of a late eighteenth century low country planter’s seat. It is two and one-half stories, set on a foundation of 6 foot high brick piers. The one-story wrap around porch was recently rebuilt when the house was totally renovated and restored in the mid nineties to its original design. It is known to have been vacant from 1919 until its restoration and was used for storage. The house retains many of its original features, including some plaster, mantelpieces, paneled wainscoting, molded cornices and other woodwork. Mrs. Frances Train and Mr. Daniel Thorne, owners. National Register of Historic Places. Grounds only.

14 * ROSEMONT PLANTATION

Rosemont was part of the original Georgetown tract granted by the Lords Proprietors to the Perrie family. The property changed hands but was bought about 1825 by Benjamin Allston for his grandson, Joseph Benjamin Pyatt, whose father had died when the boy was quite young. Pyatt married Joanna Hasell Ward, daughter of Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen, and their house at Rosemont was built in 1850 while the couple was on their honeymoon in Europe. In the same year Joseph Pyatt produced 570,000 pounds of rice with 291 slaves.

The Pyatt family was still living at Rosemont when the house burned in 1894. They eventually moved into the Georgetown town house which had been bought by Benjamin Allston about 1825. The plantation was then used to grow crops, cattle and pine trees. Only the avenue of oaks and the foundation of the old house remain. In 1991 Benjamin Allston’s great, great-granddaughter and her husband built a house overlooking the old rice fields near the site of the original caretaker’s house.

Rosemont is the residence of The Right Reverend and Mrs. C. FitzSimons Allison. House Open.

15 □ FRIENDFIELD VILLAGE AT HOBCAW BARONY

Once eleven plantations, Hobcaw was purchased between 1905-07 by South Carolina native and Wall Street financier, Bernard Baruch.

Friendfield on the Waccamaw was owned by Elizabeth Allston Blythe in the early 19th century and records show she hired overseers and gave special attention to the care and treatment of her slaves.

Friendfield Village is a 19th century slave village at Hobcaw Barony. It is considered the only slave street on the Waccamaw neck still in existence. Friendfield Village housed slaves and their descendants from 1840 until at least 1952. Photographs show twelve identical cabins and the c. 1890 church. A doctor’s office was added by Mr. Baruch. Former residents and their families still visit and share realistic memories of Hobcaw.

Hobcaw Barony is operated by the Belle W. Baruch Foundation. Only the village grounds, the church, and the 1840’s slave cabin are open.

TOWN LOCATIONS

16 □ WINYAH SCHOOL

1200 Highmarket Street c. 1908

This public grade school building located at the corner of Cleland and Highmarket Streets was completed and opened in 1908. Classes, which had been held at the Winyah Indigo Society Hall for many years, moved to the new school. This handsome modern brick Classical Revival building consisted of twelve classrooms, eight cloakrooms, up to date modern rest rooms, state-of-the-art heating system and a beautiful auditorium which seated 500. The firm Wilson, Sompayrac and Urqhart of Columbia, S.C. were the architects. John C. Cain was the contractor.

In 1924, the addition behind the auditorium of ten classrooms was added for the high school. Eventually, the elementary, junior and high school classes moved to separate locations. The rear portion of Winyah School was used by Coastal Carolina College (now University) until the fall of 2000.

In a joint venture with the City of Georgetown, brothers Ged and Hank Tiller began renovation of the building for public and private use. The exterior, front and rear portions of the building were completed in November of 2004. Winyah LLC. Entrance hall open. Rest stop.

17 * KAMINSKI HOUSE MUSEUM

1003 Front Street c. 1769

Earliest records available indicate this house may have been built by Paul Trapier, sometimes called “King of Georgetown” because of his many mercantile and planting activities. In 1769 Trapier deeded this property to his daughter. Through marriage, it passed to John Keith, first intendant of the City of Georgetown. It remained in the Keith family until the late 1800’s.

Originally this house was a three-story single house with nine over nine windows and beaded clapboard siding. Much of the woodwork, the stairway, newel, balusters as well as the dado in the central hall are original. The doors are also original, with self-closing hinges.

In 1931 Harold and Julia Pyatt Kaminski bought the property and made extensive additions and other changes. At her death in 1972, Mrs. Kaminski left the house and its furnishings to the City of Georgetown in honor of her husband and his mother. House open. Rest stop available.

18 * GEORGETOWN COUNTY MUSEUM

932 PRINCE STREET

It has been impossible to date this building accurately, but it has long been a Georgetown landmark and significant to our history. It has been altered several times. From the earliest records, this was the “Banking house” at the time the Bank of Georgetown went into receivership in 1870. That bank had been incorporated in 1833.

The property changed hands several times after 1870. Mrs. Jessie Theo Butler opened the Winyah Inn here in 1902. The Georgetown Rifle Guards purchased the property in 1908. In 1914, Winyah Lodge, No. 40, A.F.M. purchased the property. In 1743, this lodge was the second in South Carolina to receive its charter from the Mother Grand Lodge in England.

When President George Washington, who was a Mason, visited Georgetown on his Southern Tour in 1791, he was the honored guest of this Lodge and addressed the group.

In 2001, Mr. Joseph L. Tamsberg purchased the property and has done extensive renovations. The Georgetown County Historical Society recently opened the Georgetown County Museum in this building. Museum open.

19 * CHARLOTTE J. ATKINSON HOUSE

502 Prince Street c. 1825

The earliest recorded owner was Charlotte J. Atkinson who sold the house in 1864 to her niece’s husband, Steven W. Rouquie. It has had a number of owners since that time. Built in the Federal Style, it is a two story gable end house, a typical double house. The staircase is original and features a heavy turned newel post and unusual balusters. Much of the original woodwork remains, as well as the six-over-six windows with thin muntins. Of particular interest are the mantels in the front rooms on the first floor. These mantels were brought over from Rosemont Plantation.

The house has undergone extensive renovation, including construction of a new front portico. This is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lammonds. House open.

20 □ SPRINGS - MARING HOUSE

429 Prince Street c. 1882

This house was built in 1882 by Holmes Gardner Springs. The transom over the front door reflected that information. Although the transom has been replaced by a generic one, the original exists in the hands of a descendant of Mr. Springs. At some point, probably the late 1930’s or 40’s, the second floor porch was removed to update the structure. This was a common facelift in the South being influenced by the Tara facade from *Gone with the Wind*.

This house is the residence of Judge and Mrs. David H. Maring. House open.

21 * CALK-HAVENS STUDIO/HOME

631 Front Street c. 1842

On October 20, 1841 the Winyah Observer reported a great fire had destroyed much of the 600 block of Front Street. High winds from the north spread the fire rapidly and consumed all the buildings on the waterfront from Screven to Queen Street. This comprised of seven-eighths of the merchandise in the town, all the brick stores, along with many valuable wooden stores.

In February 1842, the Winyah Observer reported that the part of town which was burnt last October, was being rebuilt with large commodious brick stores and several of the proprietors expected to be in the new stores by the 1st of May.

In 1900, Heiman Kaminski bought 631 Front Street and expanded his prosperous business, H. Kaminski & Co., which he had opened in 1867 at 633 Front Street. In January 1901, The Georgetown Times reported that the business was now named Kaminski Hardware Company. It was the oldest business establishment in Georgetown, having been at 631 Front Street for 70 years and 633 Front Street for 103 years, when it moved to a new location in the West End in 1970.

In 1986 Betsy Havens purchased the property. Betsy Havens and Jim Calk converted it into an art studio and home where they reside as artists. Their art has been included in private and corporate collection. This is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Calk. Building Open.

22 * THE RICE MUSEUM (TOWN CLOCK)

637 Front Street c. 1841

This Greek Revival structure was originally the town market, with the second floor used as the town hall. It replaces an earlier wooden building which was torn down in 1841 as a fire break during a fire raging from Queen to Screven Streets. About 1845, the clock tower was added.

Winyah Indigo Society Hall

Closed until Afternoon Tea

3:30 - 5:30 P.M.

23 ♦ WINYAH INDIGO SOCIETY HALL

Corner of Prince and Cannon Streets c. 1857

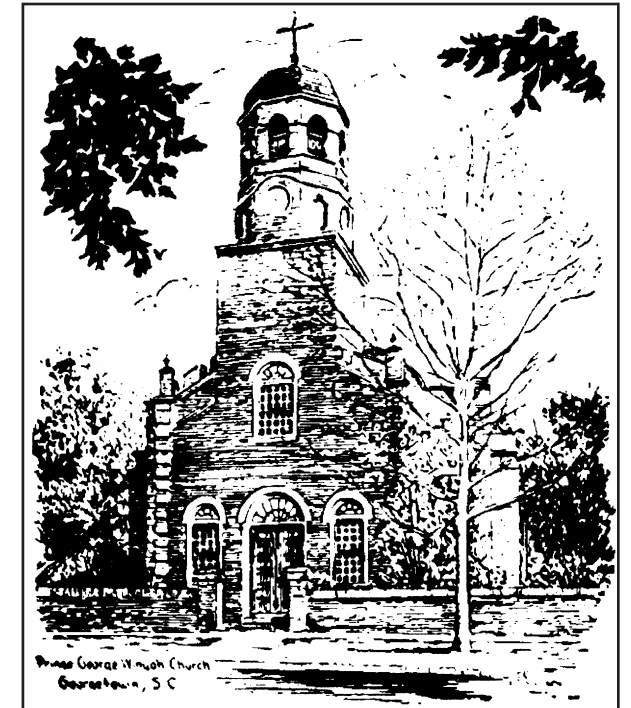
In the 1740’s, indigo planters organized a convivial club, which by 1751 had accumulated large assets when dues paid in indigo were converted into cash. They decided to form The Winyah Indigo Society, which would establish a “Charity School for the Poor.” King George II signed the Society Charter on January 21, 1758. This building, designed by Edward Brickell White, was built in 1857 in the Greek Revival style. The Society continues to meet to this day in the recently renovated, redecorated and refurbished hall. Open for tea at 3:30.

We Ask That You Neither Smoke Nor Photograph Inside Homes. All visitors are requested to wear low-heeled shoes for the protection of the old floors and rugs.

2006 SANTEE RIVER AND TOWN HOUSE TOUR

59TH Annual Plantation Tours

FRIDAY MARCH 31, 2006



Sponsored by The Episcopal Church Women of

PRINCE GEORGE, WINYAH, PARISH

1721-2006

Georgetown, South Carolina

- * 1 Prince George, Winyah, Episcopal Church
- * 2 The Wedge Plantation
- * 3 Hampton Plantation
- * 4 Saint James, Santee, Episcopal Church
- * 5 The Oaks Plantation
- * 6 Rice Hope Plantation
- * 7 Wicklow Hall Plantation
- 8 Millbrook Plantation
- * 9 Pine Grove Plantation
- * 10 Estherville Plantation
- * 11 Belle Isle Plantation and Battery White
- 12 Friendfield Plantation
- 13 Silver Hill Plantation
- * 14 Rosemont Plantation
- 15 Friendfield Village at Hobcaw Barony
- 16 Winyah School
- * 17 Kaminski House Museum
- * 18 Georgetown County Museum
- * 19 Charlotte J. Atkinson House
- * 20 Springs-Maring House
- * 21 Calk-Havens Studio/Home
- * 22 The Rice Museum (Town Clock)
- ♦ 23 Winyah Indigo Society Hall (Open at 3:30)

Plantations Open Between 9:30 - 5:00

(Follow Tour Signs and Flags)

1 * PRINCE GEORGE, WINYAH, EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NR)

c. 1737

In 1721, the Church of England established Prince George, Winyah, Parish in Georgetown for the colonists who had settled here. Built with income collected through import duties, the church was begun in 1737 and completed in 1753. The clock tower was added in the 1820’s. It is interesting to note that upon completion of the church, the paneled box pews were sold to the parishioners. Visitors sat in the pews marked “Public.”

Prince George Church was desecrated during the Revolutionary War. Upon leaving the area, the troops set fire to the church, resulting in extensive damage to the interior of this handsome edifice.

Church open. Church silver displayed. National Register of Historic Places.



PARISH HALL

301 Screven Street

c. 1845

In 1842, the South Carolina Legislature approved appropriations for the building of a new jail in Georgetown and this site was selected. Originally the building was three stories, with prisoners on the third floor, the sheriff and his family on the middle floor, and quarters for domestic help on the first floor.

In the mid-twentieth century a new jail was built elsewhere and this building was altered by removing the top floor. Those bricks, and others saved when the surrounding wall was reduced, were used for the one story addition to the rear. In 1990 the building was renovated and is now the Parish Hall of Prince George, Winyah, Episcopal Church.

2 * THE WEDGE PLANTATION

The Wedge Plantation derives its name from its triangular shape, which widens from a narrow entrance to a broad frontage on the South Santee River. Although it has been enlarged over the years by tracts of land from several other plantations, the estate has nevertheless managed to retain its characteristic conformation.

For many years The Wedge was owned by William Lucas, son of Johnathan Lucas who invented the first successful rice-pounding mill, which did for this grain what Whitney’s gin did for cotton. In 1826, William Lucas built the house, which was owned and lived in by his family for a full century.

The spacious four-storied house is basically of Georgian design with simplified adaptations from the Greek Revival style prevalent and popular at the time of its construction. It consists of a central block flanked by symmetrical wings which contain polygonal rooms inspired by designs introduced by the Adam brothers. The ground floor is of brick imported as ballast from England and Holland in the trading ships of the era, and the rooms above have the high ceilings and generous proportions that are so well suited to the climate and life of the Low Country. Although extensively restored and renovated in the 1920’s, the house still has most of its original features, including the handcarved finials above the front columns. The house is now owned by The University of South Carolina and leased as a Hunting Lodge. House open.

KEY

- * House Open
- Grounds Only
- + Coffee and Soft Drinks Sold and Rest Stop Available.
- ❖ Closed until Afternoon Tea 3:30 - 5:30 p.m.
- (NR) National Register of Historic Places
- (NHL) National Historic Landmark

3 + * HAMPTON PLANTATION (NR)

The Hampton land was acquired by Elias Horry between 1700 and 1730. The original house, with two rooms above four and a shed roof sloping toward the river, may have been in existence in 1736 when Horry died of “country fever.” Family tradition claims that his son built the house in 1750. Before the Revolution, a major renovation added two rooms upstairs, a ballroom on one side, a corresponding two story addition on the other side, and a new roof to cover the massive building. Harriott Pinckney Horry, widow of Daniel, ordered the construction of the beautiful Adamesque portico in 1790, one of the earliest of this design in the south-east.

Many notable people are associated with Hampton. In 1791, Eliza Lucas Pinckney (of indigo growing fame) was living here with Harriott Horry (her daughter) when General Washington visited on his presidential tour. Francis Marion, “The Swamp Fox,” used the plantation during his forays against the British in the American Revolution. In 1937, Hampton Plantation became the home of the late Poet Laureate of South Carolina, Archibald Rutledge, an Horry descendant. The house had been in his family for 200 years, and inspired much of his work. National Register of Historic Places. House open until 4:00 pm.

4 + * ST JAMES, SANTEE, EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NR)

St. James Church was built in 1768 by the Huguenot refugees who settled the community know as French Santee. It is also known as Wambaw Church or Brick Church. A full, interesting history may be read at the entrance to the church, which will be open. National Register of Historic Places. Church open.

5 * THE OAKS PLANTATION

The Oaks Plantation was established on the Santee River in 1705 by a grant from the Lords Proprietors to John Sauseau, a French Huguenot settler. It passed through several owners in the prominent Buchanan and Withers families before 1793, when brothers Isaac and William Mazyck acquired a tract of more than 1,000 acres and began producing rice here on the Santee River delta. The property is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Butler. House Open.

6 * RICE HOPE PLANTATION

Rice Hope was first the home of Francis Kinloch, born in 1720, a highly successful rice planter and member of the Commons House of Assembly. In the early nineteenth century ownership passes to Jonathan Lucas, who invented and erected the first rice mills in South Carolina, as well as England. For the latter, the British Government offered him knighthood, which he declined.

Lucas and his father, who invented both the tide-and steam-mill processes for milling rice, are credited with outstanding efforts boosting the rice industry to its peak in the years preceding the War Between the States. In 1896 the property was sold to Frederick Wentworth Ford, a son-in-law of the Lucas family, who continued to grow rice until 1908. Also notable: the Marquis de Lafayette stopped at Rice Hope during the Revolution as he journeyed from North Island to Charleston.

Though old, the structure seen today is not original. The first house, most likely situated slightly southeast of the present one, burned in the early nineteenth century. Rice Hope is a lovely plantation, noted for its gardens even prior to 1860. Roses covered the grounds, gardenias and weeping willows bordered the lake, and trees shaded the entrance drive. The plantation is owned by the Rice Hope Partners. House open.

7 * WICKLOW HALL PLANTATION (NR)

The original house, built about 1835 by Rawlins Lowndes, consisted of four rooms downstairs and two upstairs. A unique feature of the house is the rarely seen Egyptian revival woodwork.

In 1899 the property was sold to S.M. Ward & Co., a syndicate which tried in vain to revive the rice industry. Circa 1912 the Kinloch Gun Club purchased the property, added a wing and used it as a clubhouse until their present quarters were built. In 1927 they deeded the house to Mr. Cordes Lucas, a descendant of the illustrious inventor Jonathan Lucas. The next owners were Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lawrimore. The present owner purchased Wicklow Hall in 1988 and has done extensive restoration.

The front hall stairs are original to the house. An addition with a back hall and stairs is new, and the brick enclosed garden is also a recent addition. The little house next door (originally a summer kitchen) is now a guest room and bath. The next house was probably originally quarters for those working in the house. It has been restored as an additional guest-house. Wicklow Hall is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, Jr. National Register Of Historic Places. House open.

8 □ MILLBROOK PLANTATION (NR)

Millbrook, also known as Annandale, is site of the first tide-operated rice mill constructed in this state. Johnathan Lucas erected it c. 1791 for Andrew Johnstone, who also owned Estherville. Millbrook remained in the family until 1863 when George Alfred Trenholm, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, purchased it. There were several owners before the Reeves family purchased it in 1919 and held it until 1988 when it was sold to Alexander Gregg of Hilton Head, S.C.

In 1833 Andrew Johnstone, grandson of the first owner, constructed the columned, stately mansion which survives until now. The house features two front doors entering directly into separate twin parlors. Much of the original fabric of the house remains today. Dr. & Mrs. John Holden Parrish are the present owners. National Register of Historic Places. Grounds only.

9 * PINE GROVE PLANTATION (NR)

Pine Grove Plantation sits just beyond the present Millbrook Plantation. Built circa 1834, the house on Pine Grove was originally built to serve as the Physician’s home for Annandale Plantation. It is believed to have been started in 1834, but not actually finished until around 1860. The house is an early example of the Gothic Revival cottage, for it would be another decade before plan books made the picturesque “country homes” a familiar sight in America.

Original to the house is the central section. Inside, high ceilings with deep plaster cornices distinguish the simple but larger rooms. Beautiful hardwood flooring is also an original part of the home in some rooms.

Pine Grove of today is unique; for it boasts the only beaver colony we will see. Alligators usually get the better of these holdovers from Colonial Carolina, but here the beavers are holding their own.

Pine Grove has been owned by many different families over the years. It is presently owned by Evening Post Publishing Company and managed by White Oak Forestry Corporation. It is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grey C. Aiken. National Register of Historic Places. House open.

10 * ESTHERVILLE PLANTATION

On June 18, 1711, Winyah Barony, containing 12,000 acres, was granted to Landgrave Robert Daniel, who sold it the following day to the second Landgrave Thomas Smith. Nothing is known of the history of his grant until 1732 when Landgrave Thomas Smith laid off a part of this barony as

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a second town. From 1732 until his death in 1738, he tried to sell lots in the town, but was unsuccessful. Georgetown was already growing, and two towns on Winyah Bay were not needed. Subsequently, a portion of these lands came into the hands of Archibald Johnstone, who married Esther Allston in 1745. It is she for whom the place is named. Their great grandson, Francis Withers Johnstone, planted Estherville in 1850, and records show that in that year he had ninety slaves who helped him harvest 300,000 pounds of rice. Estherville remained in the Johnstone family until 1918.

Historically, Estherville is interesting as the probable site of the first experiment in tidal cultivation of rice. Tidal fresh water presumably was brought from Minim Creek, a branch of the Santee River, through a large irrigation ditch or canal. After the success of this experiment, this method of agriculture spread in all directions, vastly increasing the rice production potential of the South Carolina coast.

The original house burned and the present dwelling was constructed on the old foundations in the early 1900’s. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lucas Lumpkin, Jr. House open.

11 + * BELLE ISLE PLANTATION AND BATTERY WHITE (NR)

In 1801, its owner, General Peter Horry, named Belle Isle Plantation, consisting of 640 acres. He was a successful rice planter and a close friend and biographer of General Francis Marion, the Revolutionary War hero. Horry was a distinguished statesman, and it is for him that Horry County is named.

Following the authorization of Confederate Army officers in 1862, Mrs. William Mayrant, owner of Belle Isle since 1844, allowed construction of Confederate Battery White to defend the port of Georgetown until its capture in 1865 by Union officer Admiral Dalhgren. At this famous Civil War fortification can now be seen two original Columbiad cannons, earthworks, and a U.D.C. monument. National Register of Historic Places.

A beautiful collection of 19th century azaleas and camellias is found at Belle Isle. Other specimen plants were planted by Mrs. Gardner B. Penniman, aunt of Mr. William A. Johnstone. Belle Isle boasts 13 members of The National Live Oak Society. Among the famous visitors who have enjoyed the gardens, which were open to the public from 1925-1972, were Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and Bernard Baruch.

There have been several houses on the site. In 1929 the cost of renovating the existing Belle Isle House was so great that Mrs. Henry M. Sage, who leased the property from Frank E. Johnstone, moved one of the state’s finest old homes, c. 1829, from Newberry, S.C. to Belle Isle. This house burned in 1942.

The property was sold by William A. Johnstone to Belle Isle Garden Company in 1972. Rest stop. Drinks sold at Yacht Club.

12 □ FRIENDFIELD PLANTATION (NR)

This plantation was originally known as “Washington.” It was not until after 1818 that the name was changed to Friendfield, commemorating a delightful instance of brotherly love. Francis Withers, as planters often did, lacked money, and a loan was offered by his brother James. When Francis attempted to redeem the note, his brother tore it up and refused a cent. Because of this transaction, the place was named Friendfield. Friendfield passed into the hands of Withers’ stepdaughter, Elizabeth Warham, who had married Dr. Alexius Mador Forster. Dr. and Mrs. Forster made their home there. During the Confederate War he served as a surgeon with Marion’s Men of Winyah. The plantation was finally sold as a hunting club. In 1926 the lovely dwelling was destroyed by fire.

The late Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe Cheston of Philadelphia built the present mansion house in 1931 as a winter home. The house is built on the original site using the old porch and some of the old foundations and chimneys -- all that remained after the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Cheston restored the gardens so that Friendfield has once again come into its own as a place of beauty and charm. Friendfield is now owned by Daniel K. Thorne and Frances C. Train. National Register of Historic Places. Grounds only.