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SEP 19 1994

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES
NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hobcaw Barony
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bellefield Plantation, U.S. Highway 17 not for publication _____
city or town Georgetown vicinity x
state South Carolina code SC county Georgetown code 043
zip code 29440

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x nationally _____ statewide _____ locally.
(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds _____ 9/15/94
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives and History
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

M. J. M. [Signature] _____ 11/2/94

[Signature] _____
for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	42	18	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	53	1	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	25	13	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		120	32	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Georgetown County Rice Culture, c. 1750-1910

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
DOMESTIC	camp
RELIGION	religious facility
FUNERARY	cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE	sports facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE	outdoor recreation
EDUCATION	school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
DOMESTIC	institutional housing
EDUCATION	research facility
EDUCATION	education-related
FUNERARY	cemetery
AGRICULTURE	horticultural facility
AGRICULTURE	irrigation facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
roof	Metal
walls	Weatherboard
	Brick
other	Asphalt
	Slate

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important 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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Engineering
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Ethnic Heritage: Black
- Landscape Architecture
- Social History
- Transportation

Significant Dates

- 1905
- 1930
- 1936

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Baruch, Bernard Mannes

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

- ca. 1730 - 1905
- 1905 - 1943

Architect/Builder

Lafaye and Lafaye
Murgatroyd and Ogden

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15,680

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	672090	3692400	3	17	669300 3685600
2	17	671680	3689910	4	17	665745 3681245

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Fick and John Laurens
organization Preservation Consultants, Inc. date March 1, 1994
street & number P.O. Box 1112 telephone 803-723-1746
city or town Charleston state SC zip code 29402

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Belle W. Baruch Foundation
street & number Bellefield Plantation, P.O. Box 578 telephone 803-546-4708
city or town Georgetown state SC zip code 29442

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 5 Page 5

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Addendum to #5: Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Buildings

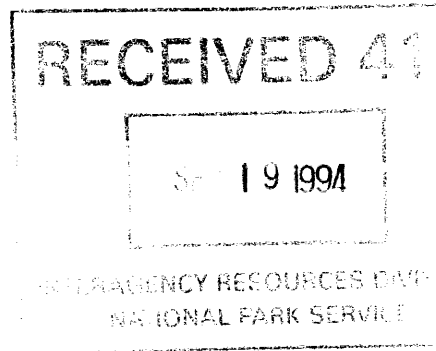
Hobcaw House Complex:	13 Buildings
Bellefield Complex:	10 Buildings
Other Twentieth Century Residences & Outbuildings:	5 Buildings
Slave Settlements:	13 Buildings
Airport:	1 Building
Total Contributing Buildings:	42

Contributing Sites

Designed Landscapes, Residential Complexes:	2
Kitchen Garden:	1
Architectural Ruins:	3
Building Sites without Above-ground Elements:	14
Fortification:	1
Cemeteries:	4
River Landings:	5
Ricefield Systems:	7
Reserve/Swamp Systems:	3
Non-contiguous Forested Area:	1
Estuary/ Creek/ Marsh System:	1
Ocean Beach:	1
Named Offshore Islands:	10
Total Contributing Sites:	53

Contributing Structures

Hobcaw House Complex:	5 (1 Fuel Pump, 1 Diesel Tank, 1 Livestock Vat, 1 Dogfood Stove, 1 Tennis Court)
Bellefield Complex:	3 (2 Fuel Pumps, 1 Dogfood Stove)
Roads:	16
Privy:	1
Total Contributing Structures:	25



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 6 Page 6

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Historic Functions (continued):

<u>Category</u>	<u>Subcategory</u>
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field
AGRICULTURE	animal facility
AGRICULTURE	irrigation facility
AGRICULTURE	processing
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION	energy facility
HEALTH CARE	clinic
DEFENSE	fortification
LANDSCAPE	garden
LANDSCAPE	forest
LANDSCAPE	unoccupied land
LANDSCAPE	natural feature
TRANSPORTATION	air-related
TRANSPORTATION	road-related
TRANSPORTATION	water-related

Current Functions (continued):

<u>Category</u>	<u>Subcategory</u>
LANDSCAPE	garden
LANDSCAPE	forest
LANDSCAPE	unoccupied land
LANDSCAPE	natural feature
LANDSCAPE	conservation area
TRANSPORTATION	pedestrian-related
TRANSPORTATION	road related
TRANSPORTATION	water-related
VACANT/NOT IN USE	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Inventory of Resources within Property:

I. CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. Twentieth Century Residential Complexes

1A. Hobcaw House Complex

- (1) Hobcaw House
- (2) Hobcaw Grounds
- (3) Generator House/ Apartment
- (4) Smokehouse
- (5) Laundry
- (6) Cistern/Pumphouse
- (7) Fuel Pump and Tanks
- (8) Storage Barn and Livestock Dip
- (9) Playhouse
- (10) Tennis Court
- (11) Chauffeur's House
- (12) Chicken House
- (13) Non-contributing elements
 - a. Greenhouse
 - b. Dock
- (14) Superintendent's House, Storage Shed, and Chicken Shed
- (15) Kennel and Dogfood Stove

1B. Bellefield Complex

- (1) Bellefield House
- (2) Grounds
- (3) Garage Complex
 - a. Garage
 - b. 2 Fuel Pumps
 - c. Woodshed
 - d. Storage Barn
 - e. Cottage/Potting Shed
 - f. Generator House
 - g. Pumphouse
- (4) Stable Complex
 - a. Stable
 - b. Kennel
 - c. Dogfood Stove
 - d. Fowl Coop
- (5) Non-contributing elements at Bellefield House Complex
 - a. Swimming pool
 - b. Greenhouse in Garage Complex
 - c. Wellhouse in Garage Complex

1C. Bellefield Gatekeeper's House

1D. Stable Cottage/Bellefield Office and Garage

1E. Vereen House and Bellefield Kitchen Garden

1F. Hobcaw Barony Gate Cottage and Garage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

2. Slave Settlements Reused in the Twentieth Century

- 2A. Friendfield Village
(1) Slave Cabin
(2) Mocking's House
(3) McCant's House
(4) Friendfield Church
(5) Friendfield Dispensary (Bellefield School)
(6) a. Cottage
 b. Cottage
- 2B. Barnyard Village
(1) Cottage
(2) a. Cottage and Privy
 b. Cottage
- 2C. Strawberry Village
(1) Strawberry Village School
(2) Cottage
- 2D. Cabin at Oryzantia

3. Cultural Resources Associated with Rice Plantations and Reforestation

- 3A. Swamps and Reserves
(1) Youngville-Bellefield Reservoir
(2) Strawberry Swamp
(3) Thousand Acre Ricefield Reserve and Associated Swamps
- 3B. Canals, Dikes and Ricefields
- 3C. Forest and Timberland

4. Cultural Resources Associated with Transportation

- 4A. Roads
(1) Kings Highway
(2) Hobcaw Road
(3) Roads to Principal Settlement Sites
 a. Old Alderley Road
 b. Bellefield Road
 c. Airport Road
 d. Donaldson Road
 e. The Avenue
 f. Fox Pond Road
 g. Tar Kiln Road
(4) Roads to Eastern and Southern Salt Marsh and Shore Areas
 a. Crab Hall Road
 b. Clambank Road
 c. Hog Pen Road
 d. Reserve Bank Road
 e. Old Clubhouse Corner Road
 f. Thousand Acre Lot Road
(5) 1935 Approach to Lafayette Bridge

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

- 4B. River Landings
 (1) Alderley Landings (two)
 (2) Frasers Point Landing
 (3) Hobcaw Landing
 (4) Crab Hall Landing
- 4C. Bellefield Airport
5. Sites of Former Buildings and Complexes
- 5A. Plantation Houses
 (1) Alderley House Site
 (2) Youngville Settlement Site
 (3) Bellefield Residence Site
 (4) Marietta Plantation House Ruin
 (5) Residence sites on Friendfield
 a. Friendfield House Site
 b. Friendfield House Site
 (6) Masters House Site
 (7) Donaldson House Site
- 5B. Slave Settlements
 (1) Bellefield Slave Settlement Site
 (2) Bellefield Slave Settlement Site
- 5C. Seashore House Sites
 (1) Huger Summer House, Alderley
 (2) Alston Summer House, Crab Hall
 (3) Blyth Summer House, Friendfield
 (4) Alston Summer House, Strawberry Hill
- 5D. Agricultural Processing and Commercial Facility Locations
 (1) Friendfield Plantation Rice Mill Ruin
 (2) Alderley Post Office Site
- 5E. Fortifications
- 5F. Annandale Club Lodge Ruin
6. Cemeteries
- 6A. Calais (Caines) Cemetery
- 6B. Friendfield (Donaldson) Cemetery
- 6C. Alderley Cemetery
- 6D. Marietta/Bellefield (Friendfield) Cemetery
7. Salt Creeks, Marsh Areas and Islands
- 7A. North Inlet/Winyah Bay creeks and marshes
- 7B. Islands

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

II. NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS OUTSIDE COMPLEXES ON HOBCAW BARONY

- N1. Modern Roads
 - A. U. S. Highway 17 to Harrel Siau Bridge
 - B. North Boundary Road
 - C. Boundary Road #2
 - D. Boundary Road #3
 - E. Marsh Road
 - F. Palmetto Swamp Road
- N2. 1940s and 1970s Power Lines
- N3. 1980 Bellefield Nature Center and Nature Lab
- N4. Kimbel Center, Three Dormitories, Three Cottages
- N5. Forest Science Institute Building, Clemson University
- N6. 1971 House on Alderley
- N7. 1972 Boathouse and Two 1990s Boat Garages at Crab Hall
- N8. 1990s Baruch Marine Field Laboratory, Outdoor Lab and Tanks
- N9. 1959 Darthez Grave at Bellefield Kitchen Garden
- N10. 1990 Barn at Bellefield Kitchen Garden
- N11. 1969 Steel Observation Tower at Clambank
- N12. Spoil Area at Marietta, Friendfield, and Strawberry Hill
- N13. Experiment Structures Adjacent to Hobcaw House Complex

Narrative Description

Hobcaw Barony is a 15,680-acre property five miles east of Georgetown, South Carolina, located on the southern third of Waccamaw Neck, a peninsula formed by Winyah Bay and the Waccamaw River to the west and south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. In number, most cultural resources - roads, buildings and locations of former buildings, cemeteries - are clustered on a relatively small highland area. In extent, the largest historic cultural resources are the salt marshes and the landscape features that are part of the marsh system, ricefield engineering, and forests.

I. Contributing Resources

1. Twentieth Century Residential Complexes

1A. The Hobcaw House Complex is located at the east side of Winyah Bay, about three and one-half miles south of the main land entry to Hobcaw Barony. Hobcaw House was constructed on the site of the nineteenth century Donaldson House, which was lost to fire in December 1929.

(1) Hobcaw House was built in 1930, and retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship throughout. Its architecture is a good example of the popular colonial revival influence that was supplanting the rustic style of earlier hunting club lodges. Because Bernard M. Baruch and his architects were very conscious of fire-prevention, construction is of concrete, tile, and brick. It was designed by Lafaye and Lafaye, the partnership of brothers George E. and Robert S. Lafaye. This Columbia, South Carolina, firm had designed the main building for Camden Hospital in 1921, a project that had been largely financed by Baruch. The general contractor was John C. Heslep of Columbia, who used South Carolina-based subcontractors; for example, the brick was provided by Columbia's Guignard Brick Company. (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

The rectangular two-story masonry building, with a two and one-half story rear service wing forming an off-center "T," on an excavated concrete basement, has an exterior of red brick veneer laid in common bond. The principal block has a lateral gable composition shingle roof, with nearly full-height lateral gable wings recessed slightly behind the principal block. The five-bay wide central block has a full-height two-story portico supported by six wood piers and two engaged pilasters, and features three gable dormers. Within the portico is the principal entry, a six-panel door with sidelights and fanlight in a round arched surround with keystone. The second level entry with sidelights, in an unadorned opening, accesses a small iron balcony.

Windows are six-over-six double hung sash. Except within the portico at the first level, facade windows have paneled shutters, hung on cast iron pintles. First level windows within the porch are framed with molded limestone; at the outer bays they are capped with a brick flat arch with cast keystones. Second level facade windows, and those at the side and rear elevations, have simple brick lintels. At the rear elevation, an off-center projecting bay has an entry flanked by narrow six-light windows at the first level, with a Palladian window above the one-story hip roofed porch. The six chimneys have rectangular hoods and cast limestone shoulders.

The main entry opens to a large T-shaped hall. At the south (right) is the living room, with four windows overlooking Winyah Bay. There are oversized fireplaces at each end, French doors to a brick terrace at the south side, and an interior door to the dining room at the east. The dining room has French doors to the brick terrace, a fireplace and service door at the east wall, and a larger door to the hall at the north. These principal rooms have paneled wainscoting, double cornice with dentil moldings, and low arched openings in the hall.

At the north end of the hall is a large coat-and-gun room, and the main stair with spindle balusters that rises to the second level and curves into its hall. Facing the stair is the door to the den, a paneled room with two windows at the facade. There is a fireplace at the south wall. Two guest rooms occupy the north wing, divided by a small hallway. Each has a fireplace at the north wall, and a full bath.

The rear wing is connected to the main hall by a smaller hallway, where there is a service stair to the second level. In the wing are the butlers pantry and cold room, large kitchen, a servants' hall or lounge, storeroom, and mud room. The second level of the wing is occupied by four servants' bedrooms and one shared bath. Detail and finishes in the wing are simpler than those in the principal rooms.

At the second level are four principal bedrooms at the front of the house, each with fireplace, and a small guestroom at the center. The hall runs end to end, and opens to four principal corner bedrooms.

(2) Hobcaw House stands on a slight knoll, set among several large live oaks, Darlington oaks and magnolias. The main drive, now rarely used, leads through a wrought iron gate set on brick piers past the garden to the rear of the house. A short grassy lawn slopes from the front of the house down to the edge of Winyah Bay, where a dock extends out to deep water.

No landscape architect's records have been found for the Hobcaw House gardens. To a great extent, the existing landscaping, including the principal entry gate, that had surrounded the Donaldson House was retained when the present house was constructed in 1930, and incorporated into the brick-lined walks and planting beds that were added. Informal planted beds near the house are lined by low copings of two rows of brick along the sandy driveways. In the two-acre formal garden to the northeast (rear) of the house, connecting it to the playhouse and tennis court, are rows of brick coping outlining large planting beds of perennial shrubs. Ornamentals such as azaleas, camellias and pyracantha throughout the garden have grown to great size.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

 Hobcaw Barony
name of property
 Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Principal access to the Hobcaw House complex today is from the north, through the service entry, where gate posts were added about 1940, using old brick similar to that at the Bellefield Complex, which was landscaped at about the same time. A metal gate, with the words "Hobcaw House," was added in recent years. The drive leads through the rear service compound to the parking area at the rear of Hobcaw House. A sloping grassy lawn extends to its south.

Taken as a whole, the Hobcaw House Complex is a very good example of a hunting plantation's main house with the related features that provide a comfortable resort in an isolated rural setting. Besides the main house and garden, two types of elements are arranged within the complex: support structures for the principal residence, and those with a recreational function. Close to the main house, the Smokehouse and Laundry were designed to enhance the general appearance of the yard. By contrast, the Chicken House, at the far side of the complex, is an unadorned building similar to those at farms throughout South Carolina.

(3) To the rear (east) of Hobcaw House is the Generator House, built about 1910, with a second level apartment added about 1930. It has a low-pitched cross gable V-crimped metal roof, novelty siding, 2/2 wood sash windows, and a brick foundation. Generator equipment is still in place at the first level interior. At the north elevation is a separate one-story brick cold storage room; to the northeast is a 3' high brick cistern complex as large (19' X 33') as the Generator House. The living quarters are accessed by an exterior wood stair at the west elevation, that leads to a second level porch, with insect screening and a composition shingle shed roof.

(4) At the south side of the service drive, the Smokehouse, built in 1930, is a square building, 12'6" X 12'6", with shiplap siding, brick foundation and a pyramidal roof of V-crimped metal. At the apex of the roof is a low square cupola with louvered vents at each side and a pyramidal roof. There is a single centered opening with a vertical-board door; the other elevations are plain. Interior walls are 4" beaded board; the roof framing is exposed. Meat hooks still hang from the rafters.

(5) The Laundry, also built in 1930, is a rectangular frame building, 25'4" X 28'6", with a low hipped composition shingle roof and central brick flue, weatherboard siding, and brick foundation. There are single entries at the north and west (facing Hobcaw House) elevations, single 6/6 double hung wood sash at each elevation, and a single pane hopper window at the center bay of the west elevation.

(6) The Cistern/Pumphouse was built about 1910, near an early Well that is no longer used. It is a rectangular building, about 18'6" X 12'2", with cement slab flooring excavated slightly below grade, and thick brick walls 8'6" high, stepped in slightly about 4'6" above the ground. There are no original openings. In about 1930, new water tanks were built next to the Generator House, and this Cistern was converted as a pumphouse. A shed roof was added sloping from west to east, and a small service door cut into the west (long) elevation.

(7) The Fuel Pump and Tanks, near the Generator House, are small-scale elements that enhance the sense of time and place of a pre-World War Two rural complex. About 7' high, the gasoline pump, without a brand name, has metal housing and glass gauges. It is connected to an underground tank. Just to its north is an above-ground diesel tank. Twenty feet west of the pump and tanks, two concrete pads remain of the four that formerly supported a water tank.

(8) The Storage Barn, a simple front-gable structure with a double door facing the service drive, solid brick foundation, and wide weatherboard siding, appears to date to the mid-1930s. The Livestock Vat attached to its rear elevation was built about the same time. It is a slightly elevated, thick-walled concrete masonry structure (outside dimensions about 18' X 5'), about 3' high, large enough to drive animals through for chemical dipping. It is no longer used, and has been filled with earth.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

(9) Belle Baruch's Playhouse was built when the Baruch children were small, probably in about 1910. It is fairly removed from the main house site, and was not destroyed by the 1929 fire. The Playhouse is a one-story, L-shaped frame cottage with a V-crimped metal cross-gabled roof. Exterior siding is vertical tongue-and-groove, and the shed porch, in the ell at the front, has simple wood posts. There are narrow 2/2 windows and two large exterior brick chimneys. The cottage is connected to the rounds of Hobcaw House by a narrow drive and brick-lined planting bed.

(10) The Tennis Court, next to the Playhouse, is at the northeast side of the Hobcaw House Complex. It is a standard 50' X 80' court, of painted asphalt composite, that is in poor condition.

(11) The Chauffeur's House, close to Winyah Bay, at the far side of the lawn from Hobcaw House, was built about 1930 by connecting two small cottages, each with a lateral gable roof. The combined structure has novelty siding, a composition shingle roof, concrete block foundation, and porch addition at the rear. The house has been in continuous use as a staff residence, and has been altered and modernized over time. There are several small non-historic outbuildings. Between the Chauffeur's House and Hobcaw House, a grouping of large shrubs and a brick well housing mark the site of another staff cottage that burned in recent years.

(12) The Chicken House was built in about 1930. Located at a distance from the other buildings, it is a frame building with a V-crimped metal gable roof, vertical board siding at the lower half, and wire screening at the upper half of the outside walls. Openings at the gable ends have simple wood doors.

(13) Alterations to the Hobcaw House Complex have been minor. The high wire fence surrounding the house, grounds, tennis court and outbuildings, was added in recent years as a replacement for existing fencing. Two modern elements are considered non-contributing.

a. The Greenhouse, a concrete and glass building south of the service drive, was installed in about 1955.

b. The Dock, as is typical of such structures throughout South Carolina, has been rebuilt several times, with the deck and planking replaced.

(14) The Superintendent's House is outside the Hobcaw House Complex proper, at the north side of The Avenue Road, facing northwest toward Hobcaw Road. Built about 1935, it is a one-and-one-half story frame residence with weatherboard siding and a high cross-gable, composition shingle roof with a hip roofed entry porch at the front gable end and a large gable dormer at the right elevation. Windows are 2/2 and 3/1 at the first floor, and 6/6 at the second. There is a central brick chimney and a large exterior chimney that was added to the west elevation. The house has been in continuous use since its construction, and the chimney, insect screening at the front porch and a carport and mud porch addition at the rear are modernizations that do not detract from its historic character.

There are two small outbuildings southwest of the house, a storage shed that is still in use, and a deteriorated chicken house.

(15) The Kennel, north of the Superintendent's House, is a one-story frame building, with a front gable roof, center entry flanked by single windows at the facade, and two entries at the rear elevation, built about 1935 to house hunting dogs. It is approximately 16' X 20', with copper window frames, cement slab flooring, and a single open room on the interior. Adjacent to the Kennel is a brick dogfood stove with chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

1B. The Bellefield House Complex is about 1.25 miles south of the main entry to Hobcaw Barony. Inside the complex, service drives diverge east toward the Stable and west toward the Garage, and the main drive leads south to Bellefield House.

(1) Belle Baruch purchased Bellefield Plantation from her father in 1935, and Bellefield House was built in 1936. Designed by Murgatroyd and Ogden, architects of New York, it typifies the "unstudied" style of many winter plantation residences. General contractor was John C. Heslep of Columbia, who had built Hobcaw House; Columbia architects Lafaye and Lafaye, architects of Hobcaw House, provided specifications and managed materials.(2)

Although she was in Europe during most of the design and construction of Bellefield House, Miss Baruch's correspondence with her designers in New York makes clear her desire for a rustic, comfortable lodge. She was adamant that the house not resemble colonial revival-style suburban houses, and that it be compatible with its grounds. The old brick, said to have been reclaimed from Charleston's Academy of Music (demolished 1936) was to retain its old color, with the goal of looking like the "old" brick stairs at nearby Arcadia Plantation. Her emphasis extended to the color of the house, an off-white to give an "aged" appearance.(3) Bellefield House, a rambling frame structure much more like Rice Hope (1929) on the Cooper River than like Hobcaw House (1930), fulfilled her goal of an old-fashioned appearance and up-to-date convenience.

Bellefield House is a two-story frame residence with four one-story frame wings and a rear service wing of brick. The principal block, facing east, has a lateral gable roof, central entry with transom and sidelights in a pedimented gable entry portico with columns, and oversized 8/8 windows at first and second level. There are operable shutters at all windows, paneled at the first floor and louvered at the second. A recent elevator shaft occupies the south outer bay, and a wooden fire escape was added across the second level windows at the north bays. Slightly lower two-story lateral gable extensions of the main block each have a one-story gable wing projecting forward, with a double-shouldered brick chimney at the front gable end of each. At the ends of the two-story wings are full-height end chimneys, and one-story lateral gable wings. The one-story brick service wing has a cross gable roof, with a brick chimney at the ridge line of the main section, and arched window openings. There are shed porch entries at the north elevation of the wing, facing the parking court.

The principal entry opens to a long hall across the east elevation, which opens at the north end to the stair hall. The stair has a curved handrail with simple pickets. The dining room, at the west section of the main body, has paneled wainscoting, paneled chimney breast at the north wall with a shelf mantel, molded cornice, and arched openings for cabinet and pantry doorway. A tripartite bay window has an oversized multilight sash flanked by 8/8 double hung windows. A glass-and-wood paneled door at the south wall accesses the side terrace porch. The one-story porch, with a simple arched doorway to the terrace, has been enlarged and insect screened. At the south end of the hall, the living room extends across the width of the house, with vertical beaded board paneling and a molded cornice. The sunroom, in the south-facing one-story wing, has open rafters, wide cypress paneling, and flooring of old brick.

Alterations to Bellefield House have been minor, and include the fire escape and elevator tower at the east facade. The original asbestos shingle roof has been replaced by composition shingle, and the terrace porch has been enlarged and screened. Bellefield House is on a raised terrace with lawn and live oak trees, with a retaining wall of old brick along the driveway at the east broken by brick steps to the entry walk. Scattered with large live oaks and pines, the lawn continues east of the house toward the stable.

(2) Landscaping of the Bellefield Complex was completed between 1938 and 1940, after the house, garage and stable were built. Principal landscape architect was Umberto Innocenti (1895-1968) of New Jersey and New York. A native of Italy, Innocenti is best known for his designs at the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Acqueduct and Belmont raceways, both New York World's Fairs, and private gardens from Long Island to Florida. He designed landscaping for several historic South Carolina properties, including Harrietta (Charleston County), Bonnie Doone (Colleton County), and Joye Cottage (Aiken County). Innocenti's stress on the use of native materials and blooming shrubs resulted in new landscaping that was compatible with existing historic structures and landforms.(4)

Pierced-brick walls at the terrace level extend along the south bays of the house, with steps down to an enclosed garden. The sandy drive extends south around the lawn, to a vertical-board gate on simple brick piers just south of the stable. Along the north elevation of the kitchen wing is the formal parking court, separated by a pierced brick wall and picket fences. From here a drive leads past the garage to the principal entry gate (called Bellefield Gate today, it is the only original 1938 gate remaining) about 1000' north of the house. The Youngville/Bellefield reservoir was dammed to create a lake southeast of the house.(5) A terrace extends along the west (rear) elevation of the house, with steps down to the lawn that extends southwest to Bellefield Lake. At the west side of the lake, a boardwalk crosses one of the north-south canals to the diked edge of the ricefields. Visible in the canal are wood stakes that secured pens for caged turtles destined for Bellefield's kitchen. At the far side of the lake is a modern wood post-and-wire fence.

(3) The Bellefield Garage was designed by Murgatroyd and Ogden in 1936, with parking for four cars, a laundry, and rooms for two servants.(6) A court in front of the garage is connected by a sandy drive to the parking court at the north end of Bellefield House. The garage is a one-story frame building with a low composition shingle-clad hip roof across the lateral main section, and lower hip roofed wings that project forward slightly at the outer bays. Windows are a mix of 2/2, 8/8, and 6/6 double hung wood sash. A wood cupola with copper roof is centered at the main roof. The central section of the garage has four roll-up garage doors, parking space for four cars, and cement slab flooring. The wings have finished interiors, one with laundry and pump rooms, the other with two servants' rooms and a bath, and fireplace with interior brick flue. Extending out from both sides of the garage are short sections of post-and-rail fencing, painted white, that visually separate the building and parking area from the old brick walls of Bellefield House.

Behind the garage are two gasoline fuel pumps. To the southwest, across the service drive, are three historic service buildings scattered on level ground among pine and oak trees. All haverough-sawn vertical board siding, metal roofs, and simple openings, and taken together give the sense of a functional working yard. The small Woodshed/Utility House has a lateral gable roof, large center opening, and a finished room at the east bay. The Barn has a cross-gable roof, double door for tractors at the south gable end, smaller doorways at the long elevations, and several shed additions. At the rear of the yard is a building known as "Mocking's House" or "Miss Belle's Potting Shed," that has a single entry at its long side, an entry and shuttered window at one gable end, and a brick chimney at the other gable end.

South of the garage, the ground slopes to the edge of the lake, where there are two historic service buildings designed in a style compatible with it and the house. The Bellefield Generator House is a small frame structure with a gable roof clad in V-crimped metal, novelty siding, 6/6 windows at the side elevations, and a double door at the gable end. The pumphouse is a brick-and-frame structure with a deep gable roof that retains its historic asbestos shingles, a single front opening with vertical board door on metal strap hinges, and an excavated foundation with cement slab flooring.

(4) The Bellefield Stable was the most important structure besides the house, one which Miss Baruch would not "even consider building until I am on the premises." It was designed by New York architect John D. W. Churchill, and built in 1937 by Charleston Constructors. It is a very good example of twentieth century winter stables throughout South Carolina.(7)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

The U-shaped frame building is east of Bellefield House and on line with its principal entry, with a west-facing sandy yard formed by two stall wings connected by an office-tackroom-breezeway. The standing seam metal gable roof has a low vent at the ridgelines. A vertical-board gate at the east (rear) opens outward to the drive from Bellefield Road, for autos or carriages to drive through. There is a peaked gable above the gate, with a shuttered arched opening to the loft, flanked by two low gable dormers with vent louvers; centered at the ridgeline is an open belltower with pyramidal roof supported by four wood posts.

At the inner court the roofline extends forward as a shed row, supported by simple posts, with brick flooring. There are four vent dormers along the slope of the inner roof. Sliding barn doors at the center of the lateral section access the carriage and tack rooms. Finished rooms at the outer bays have 6/6 windows, and are heated by fireplaces with brick chimneys. The wings are four bays deep, with a vertical-board gate at the first bay, and three loose boxes at the western bays of each. The stalls have dutch-style stable doors and single-light hopper windows. The paddock, enclosed with post-and-rail fencing of three rails, extends south and west of the stable.

At the southeast side of Bellefield Road are the Kennel, Dogfood Stove, and Fowl Coop. The kennel was built slightly later than the stable, but is compatible with it. It was planned by building designer Marie Glinn of New York, who had also worked with the interior designer for Bellefield House. (8) Built to house dogs for deer, duck and highland bird hunting separately from pets, the kennel is a one-story frame building on a low brick foundation with a standing seam metal gable roof pierced by a brick chimney. Three bays wide, it has a single entry with a glass-and-wood paneled door, and six-light hopper windows. At each gable end are low openings for dog entries.

The Dogfood Stove is near the kennel. A concrete slab about four feet square, large enough for pots of dog chow, it rests on concrete footings elevated about two feet above grade. Such facilities were common features of hunting plantations before the advent of commercial dogfood.

The Fowl Coop, a frame shed on wooden posts with a wire-fenced earthen area in front, is an interesting comparison to the chicken house at the Hobcaw House complex. Situated on line with the kennel, its design and material are in keeping with the other structures in the stable complex.

(5) There have been few alterations over time to the Bellefield House Complex. A few modern elements are considered non-contributing:

- a. An in-ground swimming pool was added to the formal terrace at the south side of the house in the 1950s, and recently surrounded by a chainlink fence.
- b. A concrete block and glass greenhouse was added to the garage complex in the 1950s.
- c. A recent electric pump, housed in a small clapboard wellhouse with a composition shingle roof, is located at the west side of the garage complex.

1C. The Bellefield Gatekeeper's House, built in 1937, is about 1500' north of the Bellefield House Complex. Still occupied by a member of the Belle W. Baruch Foundation staff, it is a one-story frame residence of irregular plan with weatherboard siding, V-crimped metal cross-gable roof, and a low brick pier foundation. There are louvered vents at the gable ends, double windows at the side elevations, and plain wood posts at the porch. The house is set in a clearing of pine trees, with a small grassy lawn that is crossed by a paved sidewalk from the sandy parking area at the west side of the house, where there are two single-car garage buildings and a boathouse. All three buildings were substantially rebuilt or newly constructed after Hurricane Hugo in 1989, and are considered, non-contributing resources, as is the mid-twentieth century shed-roofed cow stable with a single stall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

1D. The Stable Cottage (today an office for the Belle W. Baruch Foundation), outside the Bellefield Complex proper, is located at the west side of Bellefield Road 800' northwest of Bellefield Stable. Built about 1937, it is a good example of vernacular lowcountry rural architecture, unlike the architect-designed buildings on Hobcaw Barony. It is a one-story frame residence with an irregular plan, a cross-gable standing seam metal roof, brick pier foundation, and 6/6 windows. At the ell of the east facade is a shed-roofed porch, engaged with the slope of the main roof, and there is a shed-roofed porch at the rear elevation. There are triangular louvered wood vents at the gable ends, and two internal brick chimneys. Both porches were probably built with insect screening, which has been replaced over time; the foundation has been underpinned with concrete block in recent years. North of the cottage is a simple open garage for two vehicles, detailed to match the house, and sandy parking areas in front of both buildings. At the front of the cottage is a simple garden enclosed with bamboo poles, with a straight path to the porch.

1E. The Vereen House, built about 1935, is set amid large live oak trees at the east side of Bellefield Road, 1800' south of Bellefield House at the south side of the Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir, on the original Bellefield Plantation. A typical vernacular rural residence of the twentieth century, it is a two-story frame dwelling, 42'4" X 16'4", with a lateral gable corrugated metal roof and a low brick pier foundation. The three-bay wide west facade has a central entry; any porch or portico has been lost. Windows are 2/2 wood sash. There is an exterior brick chimney at the south elevation; at the north bays of the rear elevation is a one-story gable wing, 26' deep by 16'4", with a shed porch along its south ell and a brick flue.

The Bellefield Kitchen Garden is southeast of the Vereen House. Approximately 150' by 200' feet, the garden is enclosed with posts and barbed-wire fencing. Generally disused, it has grown up in small pines and hardwoods, but some of the old fruit trees are still visible.

1F. The Hobcaw Barony Gate Cottage was built in 1938 at the principal land entry to Hobcaw Barony from U. S. Highway 17, which is .4 mile west of the earlier Kings Highway access point. Like the Bellefield Kennel, it was designed by Marie Glinn of New York.(9) Set in a sandy opening in the surrounding pine forest, its landscaping limited to a few ornamental shrubs, the one-story frame residence has weatherboard siding, a low brick pier foundation, a medium-pitched, lateral gable, standing seam metal roof, and a rear-facing gable wing. The shed roof of the facade porch is partly engaged with the principal roof. Rafter ends are exposed at the porch and rear wing. There are three exterior brick chimneys. The west bay of the porch (nearest the road) was historically infilled as additional living space. There have been very few alterations to the cottage. The foundation has been underpinned with concrete block. The insect screening at the porch was probably original, and has been replaced over time.

The garage south of the cottage is a simple structure with a front gable roof and weatherboard siding. A rustic fence of post-and-rails sets off the residence grounds from Hobcaw Road and the Nature Center.

2. Slave Settlements Reused in the Twentieth Century

2A. Friendfield Village is set on level grassy high ground between the Kings Highway and Hobcaw Road at either side of Friendfield Plantation's slave street. Pine forest extends north and south of the settlement. Friendfield Street forms a western continuation of Clambank Road, which is roughly the boundary between Friendfield and Marietta plantations. A narrow route called Donaldson Road extends the street west of Hobcaw Road to Barnyard Village.

There are five residences, a church and a dispensary building at Friendfield Village, all presently unused. The general sense of a nineteenth century rural settlement is enhanced by the absence of any electrical wires or poles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

(1) The Slave Cabin, at the north side of the street, appears to have been built before 1860. It is a frame residence, 16'4" X 14'4", with a lateral gable roof, and a central entry and two small unglazed window openings at the front with vertical-board shutters. There is a single central entry at the rear. The building rests on a low brick pier foundation. Siding is wide rough-cut weatherboard, secured with cut nails; the wood shingle roof has been covered with corrugated metal. The brick exterior chimney has been lost from the east elevation. The interior has a two-room plan, with a vertical board-and-batten partition wall. The larger east area has a simple wood mantelshelf. Although the cabin is in generally deteriorated condition, it has not been significantly altered since its original construction.

The Friendfield Slave Cabin has been investigated by Charles Joyner and by James Michie, who found noteworthy that the original features - whole and partial brick, variable width siding and flooring - indicate that it was built of "recycled" material.(10)

(2) Mocking's House, also at the north side of the street, was originally built before 1860 as a slave cabin, remodeled about 1905, and occupied until 1953. A small rectangular dwelling, 18'6" X 15'4", it has a lateral gable roof, low brick pier foundation, exterior brick chimney at the east (right) elevation, centered entry flanked by two windows at the south facade, a single window at the west elevation, and an unfenestrated rear wall. Siding is wide rough-cut weatherboard, and roofing is V-crimped metal. Early twentieth century additions include a shed porch at the facade, supported by four wood posts, and double hung 6/6 sash at the window openings.

(3) McCant's House, at the south side of the street, is essentially identical to Mocking's House. It was built before 1860 as a slave cabin and remodeled about 1905. It has a lateral gable roof, exterior brick chimney at the east (left) elevation, central entry flanked by two windows at the north facade, and a single window at the left elevation. Siding is rough-cut weatherboard, roofing is V-crimped metal and there is a low brick pier foundation. Alterations to this cabin include 6/6 double hung sash; a small window cut at the rear of the chimney wall; front porch and rear addition. The porch, ca. 1930, has a wood apron wall, wood posts, and exposed rafter ends. The shed addition across the entire rear elevation appears to have been a later remodeling. It has a vertical flushboard siding, small six-light windows, and a brick chimney.

(4) Friendfield Church, built between about 1890 and 1900, is much larger than the small residences of the settlement, its substantial appearance enhanced by the relatively large tower and spire. The church is a rectangular building, 22'6" X 32'6", with a fairly steeply-pitched front gable roof of V-crimped metal, with a single entry centered at the north facade and single 6/6 windows at the outer bays. There are three windows at each side elevation. The main block and the tower have board-and-batten siding secured with wire nails; the tower has rectangular louvered vents at all four sides, a pyramidal spire with corrugated metal roofing, and a simple wood spire finial. The single interior room has beaded board siding.

Friendfield Church was remodeled under the direction of Bernard Baruch, but alterations were not extensive. Photographs made in about 1906 show it much as it appears today, and with a worn exterior.(11) Structural repairs undertaken in 1965 (replacement floor and sill) can be seen at the ground level, but are not considered alterations. Although no longer in active use, the church retains integrity of design and material. Although its original denominational affiliation has not been determined, it is a good example of a rural chapel, typical of lowcountry freedmen's churches built after about 1870. These are generally modest frame structures, often including steeples, arched windows, and other design elements common in white churches of the time. The country churchyards of both races usually featured privies, but the privy at Friendfield Church has been lost.

(5) Friendfield Dispensary, built ca. 1915 under the direction of Bernard Baruch, was originally located on Bellefield Plantation (near the Vereen House), and used as a school for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

the children of Baruch's white employees. It was moved to its present location adjacent to Friendfield Church ca. 1935. The one-story frame building with a front gable roof is 16'4" square, with a deep (7') shed porch at the facade having square wood posts and a slat balustrade. At the rear is evidence of a former brick chimney and a hole for a metal stovepipe. The building rests on low brick piers; the roof is corrugated metal; siding is weatherboard; there are exposed rafter ends at the porch and main roof. Windows are double-hung 2/2 wood sash. A double window is centered at each side elevation, and single windows flank the facade entry. The split door has four glass panels above two wood panels. The interior is a single large room with about half of its rear area curtained as an examining area.

(6) At the north side of the Friendfield Street are two cottages, their facades on line with each other and slightly north of the plane of the Slave Cabin and Mocking's House, that were built ca. 1935 by their occupants, under the direction of Bernard M. Baruch. Their dimensions are similar, roughly 26' X 28'.(12)

a. The eastern cottage is a one-story T-shaped residence, with a cross-gable roof and low brick pier foundation. The east (right) bay of the facade projects forward, with a porch at the ell at the west side, its shed roof engaged with the slope of the main roof. The porch has details identical to the porch added at McCants House: wood apron wall, wood posts, and exposed rafter ends. There is a single entry within the porch, and a single window at each plane of the ell. At the rear ell is a shed room that has a simple entry stoop under the eave. The brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof, where the shed roof intersects. The siding is vertical flushboard, the roof is V-crimped metal, and the windows have 6/6 wood sash. The cottage has not been significantly altered since its original construction.

b. The western cottage is identical in plan and construction, the only difference being the porch. It is simply detailed, with two wood posts and two horizontal rails.

2B. Barnyard Village, also on Friendfield Plantation, is a settlement site just below the junction of Donaldson Road with the southern extension of Airport Road. There may never have been a regular plantation slave street at Barnyard; a map of 1877-1907 shows only the Friendfield Rice Mill and five scattered structures.(13) Three dwellings remain at Barnyard, one of them an antebellum slave dwelling. All are presently unoccupied.

(1) The slave cabin, known as "Sam Garden's House," is a narrow cottage with a fairly high-pitched lateral gable V-crimped metal roof, and exterior brick chimney whose brick and mortar evidence a pre-1860 construction date. Originally a two-room dwelling similar to the intact slave cabin at Friendfield Village, its smaller room was enlarged during the period 1890 to 1905 with board-and-batten siding and wire nails that match the construction materials of Friendfield Church. The shed porch with posts across the facade was probably added at the same time. In about 1925 a shed room with exterior brick flue was added across the rear. The simple interior retains a wood mantel shelf, and evidence of a former rear window, infilled when the shed room was added. A ceiling hatch accesses the loft space above.

(2) Southwest of the earlier house are two residences constructed about 1925 for Hobcaw Barony employees Henry and George Shubrick and their families.(14) They were built to an identical plan, with a low cross-gable V-crimped metal roof, shed porch with apron wall at the three-bay wide facade, and the rear gable wing off-center to the east. Both have 6/6 double hung sash, brick chimney at the west slope of the rear wing's roof, exposed rafter ends, and brick pier foundation.

a. The easternmost cottage has an exterior brick flue at the rear, and a shed porch at the rear ell, with one bay infilled. Infill windows are a mix of 2/2 and 6/2. There is a corrugated metal privy behind the house.

b. The western cottage has a vertical-board infill at three entry openings, and its rear porch has been lost.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

2C. Strawberry Village is one-half mile northeast of the Hobcaw House Complex, adjacent to the southernmost ricefields of Strawberry Hill Plantation. It retains its original street with two twentieth century buildings at its northwest side. Because Hobcaw Road, the main route from U.S. Highway 17 to the Donaldson/Baruch residence site (Hobcaw House), loops south to avoid Strawberry Village, the street and settlement site are isolated. The remaining buildings stand on level ground among large pine trees.

(1) Strawberry School was built about 1915, under the direction of Bernard Baruch, for the children of the black community on Hobcaw Barony. It was originally a one-by-two bay frame one-room building, with a front gable roof, low brick pier foundation, brick flue at the rear wall, and double-hung 2/2 wood sash.

About 1935 the size of the building was doubled, with matching windows at the two new rear bays and a rear doorway, but it retained the single room interior plan. The building, with its V-crimped metal roof, front shed porch on plain wood posts, wood stoop at rear entry, and 3" vertical tongue-in-groove siding, retains integrity to 1935. Some of the desks remain in the single-room interior.(15)

(2) The residence known as "Charlie McCants' House" is one of at least three similar dwellings (two were dismantled in recent years) built about 1915 for employees who lived on Hobcaw Barony. It is a substantial one-story frame building, three bays wide by two deep, with clapboard siding, brick pier foundation, lateral gable V-crimped metal roof, 2/2 wood sash windows, and large rectangular vents at the gable ends. Each long elevation has a central entry, but there is no evidence of porches. The cottage was heated by a woodstove, which remains inside.

2D. Oryzantia Plantation's Slave Village appears on the 1877 Coast Survey Map as a square compound, made up of four files of cabins, their total number uncertain.(16) The only cabin remaining has been altered over time, and is in poor condition, with its facade porch having collapsed and brick removed from the chimney. At the side elevations it retains wide, rough-sawn weatherboard from the nineteenth century. The two-room interior is divided by a board-and-batten partition wall that appears to have been added between 1890 and 1905, and there is a simple mantel shelf like that at the Friendfield slave cabin. The rear has a shed addition representing the period ca. 1915, and the novelty siding at the facade is a somewhat later twentieth century alteration. The single door at the facade is flanked by 6/6 windows, and corrugated metal roofing has been laid over the earlier wood shingles.

3. Cultural Resources Associated with Rice Plantations and Reforestation

Waccamaw Neck is characterized by low-lying freshwater swamps in the interior of the peninsula, freshwater wetland systems associated with the Waccamaw River at the western side, and brackish or salty systems associated with Winyah Bay and the Atlantic Ocean at the south and east. Beginning in about the middle of the eighteenth century, rice cultivation "drastically altered" the natural geography of Hobcaw Barony. Today it includes several ricefield systems made up of reservoirs, canals, ditches, banks and dams.

Areas that were cultivated for rice using the tidal field method are divided by large canals that could also mark boundary lines, and subdivided into oblongs of usually ten to twenty acres that were enclosed by dikes or banks. The dikes were five to ten feet in height and about four feet wide, with canals dug at either side. At intervals in the dikes were trunks, or small flood gates, consisting of two wood doors, one at either side. Canals, dikes and trunks required frequent repair and replacement of elements that had rotted, eroded or decayed.(17)

Reservoirs and ricefields account for a large proportion of the western half of Hobcaw Barony. The changes that have been made to these wetland systems over the course of nearly two hundred years are reflected in the ricefields, lake, roads, and swamps. In the freshwater swamps are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

stands of cypress and tupelo; scrub oaks and pines are mixed in the transitional areas at the edges of the swamps. These landscape features have been conserved as a system that continues to undergo organic change. Banks, dikes and trunks have been well-maintained, and as much as 1,800 acres of historic ricefield systems retain visual integrity.

During the period of rice cultivation on Hobcaw Barony, ca. 1730-ca. 1905, highland areas east and south of the Kings Highway were cleared as cropfields to produce food for the plantation, or used as forage areas for livestock. From the time of Baruch's purchase until 1944, these areas were allowed to grow undisturbed in pine; since 1944 much of Hobcaw Barony has been managed for longleaf and loblolly pine.

3A. Swamps and Reserves

(1) Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir was engineered from a naturally-occurring freshwater marsh system that extends southwest from the Kings Highway, arcs to form a wide basin, and flows north again to the edge of the Youngville Plantation ricefields. This body of water caused the Kings Highway to curve east along high ground, influenced the selection of sites for plantation settlement, and was responsible for Youngville and Bellefield's early development.

One of the earliest water systems on Hobcaw Barony to be altered for rice production, it retains evidence of ditches that indicate it may have been used for inland rice production in the mid-eighteenth century. With the advent of tidal cultivation, these drainage systems would have been neglected as the entire 50+ acre reservoir was drained and filled. A 1794 plat of Youngville shows the reservoir dammed, with two main canals running west to Waccamaw River.(18)

The Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir began to revert to swamp during the late nineteenth century. In 1938, the dam at the northeastern tip was improved, and the basin deepened to form an eight-acre lake, part of the designed landscape at the Bellefield House Complex. Maintenance of Bellefield Lake today controls the water level in Youngville Swamp, keeping Bellefield Road and Hobcaw Road passable through the swamp.

(2) Strawberry Swamp is the system of freshwater marsh at the southwest side of Hobcaw Road on Strawberry Hill Plantation. A creek connects its basin to the easternmost canal of the ricefields.

(3) Freshwater swamps on Michaux Plantation flow toward the reservoir at the northeastern end of the Thousand Acre Ricefield. This reserve and its related ricefields were engineered in the early eighteenth century; maintenance of the dike as Reserve Bank Road has maintained the reservoir as well.

3B. Canals, Dikes and Ricefields

The canals, banks, dikes and trunks at several of the ricefield systems on Hobcaw Barony have been maintained throughout the period of significance and to the present day: those at Alderley, Oryzantia, Youngville, Bellefield, Strawberry Hill, Calais/ Michau ("One Thousand Acre Ricefield") and on Hare Island (associated with Strawberry Hill).

Several of the broad canals that mark boundary lines, notably those between Alderley and Oryzantia, Oryzantia and Youngville, Youngville and Bellefield, and Friendfield and Strawberry Hill, have been maintained to the present time. They are still navigable between ricefields to the Waccamaw River. Dikes and banks are integral parts of the ricefield systems, and can be seen throughout western Hobcaw Barony.

There are 325 acres of ricefields on Alderley and Oryzantia. Alderley's northernmost four fields (making up about 25% of the total) are crossed by Highway 17; the remaining expanse retains its historic visual integrity. On Youngville and Bellefield are 300 acres of riceland,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

historically divided into twelve fields on Youngville and nine somewhat larger fields on Bellefield. Youngville and Bellefield were among the earliest on Hobcaw Barony to have fully developed systems of canals and ricefields. The 1794 plat shows two main canals running west to the Waccamaw River. Four principal canals, extending south onto Bellefield, divided Youngville's ricefields.(19)

The southern half of Strawberry Hill's ricefields (about 50 acres) retains integrity. Some evidence of ricefields remains on the Cogdell Tract, between Strawberry Hill and Hobcaw Landing, and on Hare Island.

On Michaux and Calais plantations the "Thousand Acre Ricefield" (actually about 800 acres) was one of the most ambitious engineering projects on Waccamaw Neck. Because the "Great Marsh" on Calais was not a freshwater swamp, but salt marsh, the ricefields had first to be isolated. Dikes were constructed to prevent the entry of salt water from Winyah Bay. Then the freshwater swamp to the north was connected to the reservoir by a system whose straight canals are depicted on a 1796 plat of Calais, along with five ricefields, totalling sixty-one acres. These were later adjoined by the ricefields of Michaux Plantation. In 1926 Bernard Baruch attempted to put some of Hobcaw Barony's ricefields back into cultivation. A twentieth century bank that remains near the Thousand Acre Ricefield is a remnant of that effort.(20)

Spoil disposal from dredging in Winyah Bay has altered 260 acres of ricefields on Marietta, Friendfield, and Strawberry Hill plantations. The area that has lost integrity is bounded by historic ricefields to south and north, the Waccamaw River and historic dikes to the west, and highland settlement sites to the east. Although a regrettable intrusion, the spoil area does not detract from the overall integrity of the surrounding Hobcaw Barony.

3C. Forest and Timberland

Seven thousand acres of Hobcaw Barony, most of its highland, is covered by large tracts of forest known collectively today as "Hobcaw Forest." There are about 4,750 acres of hardwoods, loblolly and longleaf pine, most of it between 60 and 100 years old. Areas west of Kings Highway on Alderley, Oryzantia, Youngville and Friendfield are dominated by hardwoods, with scattered loblolly pine; other forested areas are dominated by pines.

For nearly forty years after his acquisition in 1905-1907, Baruch conserved the forested areas, not disturbing their progression. Some areas near Kings Highway that had been kept clear for pasture or crops during most of the nineteenth century had been growing in trees since before 1872.(21)

During the time when Baruch was active with the World War Two mobilization effort, the War Production Board called for timber to be made available for such industries as the Georgetown Container Plant. In 1944, timber on Hobcaw Barony was harvested for the first time since Baruch's purchase. Tracts on Oryzantia and Friendfield have been identified as having had 75-year old loblolly pines that were cut in 1945.(22) Most of Hobcaw Barony was not timbered, and today there over 2,000 acres forested with stands of pine that may be more than one hundred years old. Clemson University's Forestry Management Program at Hobcaw Barony includes managed cutting today.

4. Cultural Resources Associated with Transportation

Transportation routes are important to an understanding of settlement patterns within Hobcaw Barony, as they influenced and responded to the locations of residences, agricultural and processing facilities before and during the period of significance. Several of the roads were in use before Baruch's acquisition and were maintained by him, and some new routes were created during his ownership of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

4A. Roads

Public roads are shown on early maps as fairly straight segments along high ground, connecting ferry landings, trading areas, and towns. As early as 1721 a law establishing a system of roads in the Georgetown County area was passed, and in 1803 a stagecoach route was opened from Fayetteville to Georgetown, where it connected with service to Charleston. For two centuries the main north-south road, the "Kings Highway," routed overland traffic along Waccamaw Neck. During the late 1920s the South Carolina Highway Department began extensive modernization of the roads that were to be incorporated into the Atlantic Coastal Highway (U. S. Highway 17) from Maine to Florida. Bridges were built, and the route was straightened substantially from its zigzagging path, bypassing earlier segments. In 1935 the Lafayette Drawbridge was opened across the Waccamaw and Pee Dee rivers and Taylors Island, and a new section of paved highway connected to it from the north.(23)

On Hobcaw Barony, there are two principal north-south routes, several roads leading to settlement sites and cultivation areas, and comparatively few roads to the salt marsh and seashore areas to the east and south.

(1) The Kings Highway runs from North Boundary Road south across Alderley, curving east to avoid the Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir and Strawberry Swamp, and then runs generally southwest into Calais, where it turns sharply west along the spine of high ground to terminate at Fraser's Point (probably named for early owner Hugh Fraser; Frazier a frequently-used variant spelling). The northern .4 mile of Kings Highway on Hobcaw Barony has been effectively abandoned. South of Crab Hall Road it is still in use as a well-kept sandy road, about 14' wide, intersected at several points by the network of roads to the west, and by the less-used roads to the east and south.

The Kings Highway has been the principal route along Waccamaw Neck since the first white settlement in South Carolina, and may have been used earlier by Native Americans. Running southwest along the peninsula to a ferry landing at the east side of Winyah Bay, it is shown on a 1733 map as "The Main Road From Charles Town in S.C. to N.C." Robert Mill's Atlas of 1825 shows it as the only significant road on the southern end of Waccamaw Neck.(24) The Kings Highway has been essentially a private plantation road since 1935.

(2) Hobcaw Road, one-half mile west of the Kings Highway, is the principal entry from Highway 17 into Hobcaw Barony. It is a well-kept road, about 14' wide, that runs generally south for 2.3 miles, crossing Youngville Swamp, then turns west along the historic property line between Friendfield and Strawberry Hill and runs irregularly southwest, crossing Strawberry Swamp, to Hobcaw House. Some of its length represents earlier connector roads between plantations.(25)

(3) Roads to Principal Settlement Sites

a. Old Alderley Road is a narrow irregular track, on line with Crabhall Road, that connects the site of the Alderley Plantation House to Hobcaw Road.

b. Bellefield Road is a well-kept sandy road, angled northeast and southeast from the south side of Youngville Swamp to Hobcaw Road. Its northern half was straightened and upgraded in 1938 as part of the landscaping of the Bellefield Complex.

c. Airport Road, south of the Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir, is the present name for the road that connects the high ground at the west side of Bellefield Plantation to the Kings Highway. Angling northwest to southwest, avoiding the reservoir, it is shown on plats as early as 1811. Its present name has been used since 1939, when Bellefield Airport was built at the site of the Bellefield House.(26)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

d. Donaldson Road is a narrow route on line with Clambank Road, extending west from Friendfield Village to the Friendfield Rice Mill Ruin. Although narrow and lightly used, its slight elevation and sandy base help to maintain its passable condition. The road is shown on the 1877 map of Winyah Bay.(27)

e. The Avenue extends from Hobcaw Road to Tar Kiln Road as a deeply sandy 14' wide road; continues to the Kings Highway as a less-used road; and extends as a narrow two-track route to Reserve Bank Road. It is shown on the 1877 map of Winyah Bay.(28)

f. Fox Pond Road angles northwest from the Kings Highway, at the head of Reserve Bank Road, to Hobcaw Road. It is a narrow, two-track route.

g. Tar Kiln Road, from Strawberry Village southeast to the Kings Highway, crosses The Avenue. It is a narrow, two-track route.

(4) Roads to Eastern and Southern Salt Marsh and Shore Areas

a. Crab Hall Road runs east from the Kings Highway to edge of Crab Hall Creek where the Huger and Alston families had summer houses. An unpaved sandy road, it is well-maintained and regularly used today. During the period of rice cultivation, from at least the early nineteenth century, Crab Hall Road and Alderley Road formed a continuous straight route from the Alderley House at the Waccamaw River to the summer houses on Crab Hall Creek.

b. Clambank Road runs in a straight line from the east side of Friendfield Village along the boundary between Friendfield and Marietta plantations, then curves south along the west side of Bly Creek, then east to Goat Island. It has been in use at least since the early nineteenth century, when it accessed the summer houses of Friendfield and Strawberry Hill plantations. A narrow track irregularly lined with native red cedars then extends along the causeway of Goat Island to Clambank, its north tip. The mainland section of Clambank Road is well-used today.

c. Hog Pen Road leads from the Friendfield Plantation slave street southwest toward Old Clubhouse Corner Road. It is sandy and somewhat overgrown for much of its length, and boggy in the sections where it crosses the marshes of Michaux.

d. Reserve Bank Road extends from the Kings Highway, where it connects with Fox Pond Road, southeast to the dike that contains the reservoir for the Thousand Acre Ricefield on Michaux and Calais. It is a narrow two-track road, with the causeway dike elevated as much as ten feet above the surrounding swampland, that was rebuilt in the early twentieth century for Bernard Baruch.

e. Old Clubhouse Corner Road runs south along the easternmost area of high ground on Michaux. It leads to the nineteenth century settlement site that was leased to the Annandale Hunt Club. It is an irregular route, winding among the salt creeks and marsh, and parts of it are often under water.

f. Thousand Acre Lot Road extends around the southern edges of the Thousand Acre Ricefield, half of its length lying along the elevated causeway dike between the ricefield swamp and Winyah Bay. It is a narrow two-track road that is frequently covered by water. The southern dike appears on the 1796 plat of Calais, but the road was completd in its present configuration during Baruch's ownership.(29)

(5) U. S. Highway 17 (Atlantic Coastal Highway) was paved across the northern ricefields of Alderley Plantation in 1935, when the Lafayette Drawbridge was opened across the Waccamaw and Pee Dee rivers and Taylors Island.(30) It has been abandoned since 1967, and today is a deteriorated concrete roadbed terminating at the Waccamaw River.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

4B. River Landings

Private river landings were found at rice plantations throughout the lowcountry, for passenger transportation, for shipping rice from the plantation and receiving goods for plantation use. Along principal land routes, public ferries were also important when waterways could not be forded or where bridges could not be built. At least one public ferry was established across the Black River before the City of Georgetown was laid out in 1729.(31)

(1) On Alderley Plantation, there are four principal east-west canals, enclosing its three ricefield systems. Two landings remain at the two inner canals, connecting all three sets of fields to the open waters of the Waccamaw River.

The north landing, near the store/post office that stood at the junction of Crab Hall Road and footpaths connecting freedmen and tenant communities along Waccamaw Neck, may have been semi-public. The southern landing, however, was a private dock for family and plantation use. Oryzantia and Alderley both included large tracts of ricefields on Taylors Island, between the Waccamaw and PeeDee rivers, and a landing for plantation boats and laborers would have been essential to their operation. This southern landing is on slightly higher ground and retains more evidence of historic usage. The bank slopes down to deep water where partially submerged piling remnants mark an early dock, and a recent well-maintained dock is adjacent. This small-scale element is not considered an alteration to the site, as it indicates a continuation of an historic use.

(2) Frasers Point Landing is at the southwestern tip of Waccamaw Neck, a terminus of the Kings Highway. Elevated 1' to 15', the point is a broad irregular area, overgrown with hardwoods, and with a narrow sandy beach on Waccamaw River. In 1731 three public ferries were established along the main route north from Georgetown, one of them connecting to Frasers Point. The width of Winyah Bay made this a difficult crossing, and in 1756 it was discontinued.932) No visible evidence of dock or pilings remains.

(3) Hobcaw Landing, north of the Hobcaw House Complex, is accessed from Hobcaw Road. Unlike the shore at Hobcaw House, which presents a sandy slope between the bluff and channel, the channel separating Hare Island from Waccamaw Neck curves against high ground at this landing site. In 1771 a ferry service was established between Waccamaw Neck and Georgetown, with its rights vested in William Allston, Sr., and John Cogdell, eighteenth century owner of this tract of Hobcaw Barony. The ferry landing was most likely at or near the present Hobcaw Landing.(33)

The closest deep water landing to the Donaldson-Baruch residential complex, Hobcaw Landing has been in continuous use. The concrete ramp and wood dock (rebuilt over time) date to the early twentieth century; a mid-twentieth century boathouse was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the bank between the landing and the Hobcaw House complex to its south was slightly excavated and wood stakes driven to secure pens for turtles kept as food for Hobcaw House. Some of these are still visible.(34)

(4) Crab Hall Landing is at the east side of Waccamaw Neck, at the head of a small inlet from Crab Hall Creek. Marked by large oaks, it is a level spot with remnants of wood pilings, between Crab Hall Road and the marsh.

4C. Bellefield Airport was built in 1939 for the two small planes which Belle Baruch used for recreational flying. It is at the east side of the Bellefield Plantation ricefields, on the site of an early nineteenth century house. The runway was laid out on a level site southwest of the hangar, originally built in 1935 at the Georgetown Municipal Airport for Walker P. Inman, owner of Greenfield Plantation. Miss Baruch purchased the hangar and had it moved to the present location and re-assembled. With the onset of World War II, military use of public and private airfields increased. Already using the PWA-built Georgetown Municipal Airport, in 1942 the U. S. Army leased the Bellefield Airport, with its "Butler" hangar and landing strip, from Belle Baruch.(35)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

The hangar is a 60' X 80' round-vaulted structure of corrugated metal resting on a concrete slab. There are six fixed nine-light metal sash windows across the front, and four horizontal metal windows at the upper plane of each side elevation. The shed-roofed lounge room attached at the side of the front elevation has large multi-light windows, an exterior brick flue, a separate outside entry, and an opening into the main hangar, which has space for two airplanes. The hangar has not been altered since 1939, and today is used for general storage. There are a number of recent small equipment sheds to the rear of the hangar that are not considered alterations to the site.

5. Sites of Former Buildings and Complexes

Sites of former buildings and complexes have been identified throughout Hobcaw Barony. Some retain enough above-ground historic fabric to indicate construction material, design and detail, others retain only remnants, and some are apparent only through a study of early maps and plats.

5A. Plantation Houses

(1) The site of Alderley House is on a prominent hill overlooking the Alderley Plantation ricefields, .8 mile east of the Kings Highway and connected to it by Old Alderley Road. There are a few scattered brick, and depressions where brick has been dug for reuse elsewhere. Poles for the power line that extends south from the Hobcaw Barony property line to Hobcaw House cross the hill at its western slope.

Although very early plats of the Alderley tract have not been located, a house at this location ("Huger") is shown on Mills Atlas of 1825 and on the 1877 U. S. Coast Survey of Winyah Bay. The house burned in the early 1900s, shortly before Bernard Baruch's 1907 purchase.(36)

(2) The Youngville Settlement Site is at the north side of the arc of the Youngville/Bellefield Reservoir. This is the location of the 1936 Bellefield House with its stable and garage complexes and extensive twentieth century landscaping.

A plat of 1794 shows at least three buildings at this location, one of them fairly large; Robert Mills showed "Allston" here in 1825; and a plat of 1845 shows several buildings. Into the twentieth century an unfinished large residence, called the "White Owl House," stood on the Youngville settlement site. Its intended user is not clear; the 1877 map of Winyah Bay shows only a single building at this location. The remnants of that building were removed during the twentieth century.(37)

In comparison to the other principal house sites on Hobcaw Barony, this location is not convenient to the Waccamaw River, a consideration that was important before 1935, and could explain why the earlier house was not completed.

(3) The Bellefield Residence Site is at the 1939 Bellefield Airport. A house at this location ("Allston") is shown on Mills' Atlas of 1825; plats of 1811 and 1845 show a large building just east of Bellefield's ricefields, convenient to the Kings Highway by a straight drive on high ground (today's Airport Road). It is not certain when the first residence was built at Bellefield, or who were its first occupants. Before moving to Fairfield Plantation in about 1840, Charles Alston (1796-1881) lived on Bellefield (which he spelled Bellfield), and retained ownership of the tract until his death.

(4) Marietta Plantation House Ruin, at the east side of Hobcaw Road, consists of a brick chimney fall and some evidence of an excavated cellar. There is too little construction material to adequately assess the building's architecture, and it is not certain whether it represents the residence of Marietta's owners or their overseers. The site retains some

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

historic landscaping elements (such as a large magnolia tree). It is at the approximate location of the "Allston" house site shown on Mills' Atlas of 1825, where the 1877 U.S. Coast Survey of Winyah Bay shows a grouping of several buildings. It is not certain when it was lost.(38)

(5) There are two residence sites on Friendfield Plantation. Early plats of this tract have not been located, so it is not clear which periods of ownership the sites represent. Mills' Atlas of 1825 indicates the house of Joseph and Elizabeth Allston Blyth, who occupied Friendfield Plantation from about 1789 until 1840. The Donaldsons, post-Civil War owners of the property, are said to have lived first in a house on Friendfield Plantation that had been built by William A. Alston. It is not certain where this house stood, or when it burned.(39)

a. The northern Friendfield House Site is on a low hill about 200' east of the twentieth century power lines on Hobcaw Barony, at the north side of Donaldson Road. No structural remains are evident at the site.(40)

b. The southern Friendfield House Site is on a low hill 200' west of Hobcaw Road, near the cemetery where members of the Donaldson family are buried. For this reason, this is thought to be the location of the Alston house the family first occupied. The site appears to be on the original Strawberry Hill Plantation. Both Strawberry Hill and Friendfield were in the possession of William Algernon Alston the younger before the Civil War, and both were acquired by the Donaldsons. Plats have not been located showing the properties under either owner.(41)

(6) The Masters House Site, at the edge of the Waccamaw River facing Hare Island, has been identified by James Michie as the location of a pre-1750 house. This appears to be situated on the 200-acre tract shown on the 1733 survey of Hobcaw Barony, in the name of Samuel Masters (the text of the survey refers to "Mr. Whitecomb" as previous owner).(42)

(7) The Donaldson House, built in the late nineteenth century and lost to fire in 1929, was located at the site of Bernard Baruch's Hobcaw House. John Ashe Alston is said to have built an earlier house at this same location, but it had apparently been lost before the Donaldsons built. This site is part of the "Cogdell tract" of Hobcaw Barony that was absorbed into the Donaldsons' Friendfield, as part of either Strawberry Hill or Calais. No nineteenth century plats of either plantation have been located, and will and deed references to these plantations are incomplete as to acreage. The entire parcel has been known as Friendfield since the Donaldson acquisition, and the Donaldson House is generally referred to as "Friendfield."(43)

5B. Slave Settlements existed on Hobcaw Barony throughout the antebellum period, and not all their locations have been identified. Those that are known are generally on the eastern side of the Kings Highway, convenient to the ricefields and to the small plots cultivated for home consumption. Although it is well-known that the majority of population in Georgetown District was composed of slaves, their numbers on any given plantation can be hard to determine. However, 1860 Census figures are useful to an understanding of the way slaves might have lived. William Algernon Alston Jr. reported 567 slaves, 90 houses (6.3 per house); Charles Alston Jr., 290 slaves, 90 houses (3.2 per house); estate of Joshua J. Ward, 1,121 slaves, 194 houses (5.8 per house).(44)

In addition to the settlement sites that were reused into the twentieth century, and that retain buildings, at least two settlement sites are indicated on early plats of Bellefield Plantation.

(1) At the edge of the ricefields, north of the Alston house, the 1811 and 1820 plats of Bellefield shows a double file of dwellings aligned generally northeast to southwest toward the main house, with an unidentified larger building closing the northeast end of the street. This settlement is not shown on the 1845 or 1877 maps.(45)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

(2) At the east side of today's Bellefield Road, adjacent to the Bellefield Kitchen Garden, the 1845 plat of Bellefield shows a double file of dwellings, also aligned northeast to southwest. This settlement site was used into the twentieth century, and is shown on the 1877 map of Winyah Bay, but none of the freedmen's cabins remain.(46)

5C. Seashore Houses were located at the eastern side of Waccamaw Neck. Because of the health risks associated with rice cultivation, it was usual for white families to leave their plantations entirely for most of the summer months. Summer villages were established at several places, such as Pawleys Island and North Island. On lower Waccamaw Neck, ricefields were within five miles of the ocean, so planters scattered their summer cottages a mile or more apart along the beach, each placed "at the spot nearest and most convenient to his plantation," not clustered in a village. Mills' Atlas shows three cottages along the creeks that are part of mainland Hobcaw Barony, separate from the cluster at the north side of North Inlet, part of today's Debidue (Dubourdiou) Beach.(47)

(1) The Huger summer house on Alderley is just north of Crab Hall Landing. No above-ground remains mark the exact location, which is shown on Mills Atlas of 1825, and on the 1845 plat of Bellefield.

(2) The Alston summer house at Crab Hall was just west of Crab Hall Landing, on the tract that was formerly known as Annadale Seashore Tract. The building shown on the 1845 plat of Bellefield was replaced in the late nineteenth century; a photograph has been published of that house, which burned before Baruch's 1905 acquisition of Bellefield.(48)

(3) The Blyth summer house on Friendfield is 7000' east of Clambank Road, at the west side of Bly Creek. The spot is marked by scattered brick. A summer house at approximately this location is shown on Mills' Atlas of 1825.(49)

(4) The Alston summer house on Strawberry Hill is 200' east of the southern extension of Clambank Road, at the west side of Bly Creek. This location is said to have been used into the late nineteenth century, and is marked by scattered brick and debris.(50)

5D. Agricultural Processing and Commercial Buildings

(1) Friendfield Plantation Rice Mill was a rectangular brick mill building with a large chimney at one gable end and associated winnowing house and equipment barns at the opposite end, set on level high ground near the Friendfield ricefields.(51) Sections of three of the ten-foot walls, with arched window and door openings, remain on a poured cement slab at the edge of Friendfield's ricefield area, secured by a brick retaining wall. The mill's brick and mortar, laid in American bond, appear to date from the 1870s. Door openings are strengthened by iron arches, and on one wall, situated about 12' above grade, is an iron beltwheel cog that retains an illegible inscription ("Thyibil"?) from a New York foundry. There are other wheels, and several long sections of 2-3/16" metal piping, scattered about the site.

In 1860 William Algernon Alston owned one of twelve rice pounding mills in Georgetown District. Although it was well-capitalized ((\$30,000,) the census that year reported that Alston's mill, alone of the twelve, was not in operation as of June 1st. The mill does not appear to have been reactivated after the Civil War or Alston's 1867 death.(52)

Between 1874 and 1889 members of the Donaldson family in partnership with Hardy Solomons and several others operated the rice plantations on Altson's 10,000+ acre composite parcel of Marietta, Friendfield, Strawberry Hill, Calais and Michaux plantations. Based on their ownership of \$6,000. in implements and machinery in 1879 (more than twice as much as any other Lower Waccamaw Neck planter), it appears that they had invested in construction of this mill between 1874-1879. This is consistent with the construction material of the remaining walls, and with the 1877 U.S. Coast Survey Map, which shows a mill and several other structures at this location.(53)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

(2) Near the Alderley House site, at the north side of Old Alderley Road, was a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century store/post office that was used mainly by tenants and employees of the Hobcaw Barony plantations. Although no evidence of the building remains, its location is significant. Near the landing at Alderley, it could be approached by water or by land from Hobcaw Road or from the footpaths that ran north to the Rose Hill and Arcadia settlements.

5E. Fortifications

South of the Kings Highway at Frasers Point are the remnants of Civil War-era fortifications. The 1800' long earthen banks stretching from northwest to southeast are overgrown and slightly eroded. They have not been comprehensively assessed, either by archaeologists or military historians.

Because of its geography, Frasers Point was a logical site from which to guard the mouth of Winyah Bay. In 1862 the point was fortified in the effort to secure the bay and rivers to the inland. Light artillery was placed at Frasers Point in late 1864, but all Confederate troops and goods were soon removed from Waccamaw Neck in the face of the Union advance.(54)

5F. The Annandale Club Lodge Ruin is a nineteenth century brick chimney, only partially standing, with some scattered brick at the site. Enough brick and mortarwork remains to estimate the period of construction of the building, but not to assess its architecture. It is located on the southeastern edge of the Michaux tract, 3000' west of No Mans Friend Creek.

One of the earliest duckhunting clubs in Georgetown County, the Annandale Gun Club was formed in the 1880s. The clubmembers were interested in duckhunting on North Island, and in early 1889 acquired a twenty year lease to a ten acre tract of fairly high ground on Michaux Plantation. There were two houses on the parcel, occupied by "Mr. Caines" and Richard Caines. The club members used or rebuilt one of these structures for a lodge, where members stayed overnight, gathering their guides, dogs and guns before early morning duck shoots in the salt marshes. The Annandale lease was still in effect when Baruch acquired the tract from the Donaldson family.(55)

Like the club members, Bernard Baruch had several legal battles over the rights to hunt and fish on Hobcaw Barony. Members of the Caines family were arrested over and over for trespass, but they continued to occupy high ground on marshes and islands throughout Winyah Bay into the twentieth century, even while employed by Baruch as hunting guides. Baruch's lawyer reported to him in 1905, shortly after he purchased Friendfield, that Hucks Cain and his family were living in the Annandale Club's house. After the expiration of the club's lease, Baruch did not use the lodge, and it burned sometime in the 1930s.(56)

6. Cemeteries

6A. Calais Cemetery at Frasers Point, a large level area on fairly high ground at the south side of the Kings Highway, was in use at least by 1798. Two early graves are marked by a brick box tomb and an upright shouldered stone slab. Ten later markers, dating from 1854 to 1940, mark members of the Caines family (spelled variously "Caines" and "Cains"). They are set on a slight rise among large pine and hardwood trees. The cemetery is enclosed by a twentieth century wire fence and, although there are no unmarked depressions visible, there are probably unmarked graves within the enclosure.

6B. Friendfield or Donaldson Cemetery is an unfenced area at the side of a low hollow or stream bed west of the north-south road from Barnyard Village to Strawberry Village. It was used at least as early as 1823. Five nineteenth century gravestones remain. The 1894 Donaldson marker is a carved and incised square stone plinth with base on a flat slab, altogether about four feet high. A simple stone slab marks the three 1823 burials with obituary information for all three incised. Terrain is low and irregular, and there may be unmarked burials in addition to the few markers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

6C. Alderley Cemetery is a large site with uncertain boundaries, about .3 mile northeast of the site of Alderley House. Three markers dating to the 1880s are sited irregularly on the high ground. At the north edge of the cemetery, which slopes down to the swamp, is a section with numerous depressions indicating burials. Only five markers are legible, with dates ranging from 1918 to 1943, but several of the depressions are marked with seashells or glass.

6D. Marietta/Bellefield Cemetery (also called Friendfield) is at the south side of the boundary between these two plantations. It is still in use. A level area of about one acre is enclosed with post-and-wire fencing, but the exact extent of the cemetery is not known. Many depressions and irregularities can be seen in the secondary growth. Several have small metal markers, some are marked by cement posts with hand-carved data, but most of the graves are marked only with seashells, glass or ceramic fragments. Many of its markers have become illegible over time; twelve have been recorded with dates between 1928 and 1954. It is typical of freedmen's cemeteries for grave markers not to have survived, because inexpensive permanent markers were not widely available until the 1920s.

7. Salt Creeks, Marsh Areas and Islands

7A. 6,500 acres (including acreage on North Island that was historically annexed to Hobcaw Barony) at the southeastern side of Hobcaw Barony is associated with North Inlet and Winyah Bay, and includes navigable creeks such as Jones Creek and Oyster Bay, as well as smaller tidal creeks. The marshland is notable for its large oyster beds and vast areas of spartina grass.

7B. Marsh, My Lady Bush (spelled variously "My Lady's" and "Malady" Bush), Pumpkinseed, Horse and Rabbit islands are low marshlands sliced by tidal inlets, without high ground. About one hundred acres on Hare Island was used for rice cultivation at least occasionally, and there are remnants of canals on the island.

II. Non-contributing Elements outside Complexes on Hobcaw Barony

N1. Modern Roads

A. Just south of the 1935 Atlantic Coastal Highway, at the northwest edge of Hobcaw Barony, is a 1.35 mile section of U. S. Highway 17, a modern divided-lane highway built in 1967 when the Harrel Siau Bridge was built from Waccamaw Neck to Georgetown.

B. North Boundary Road, built in the late 1960s, is on line with the 1967 highway, extending east from the modern highway's northward bend, 2000' west of the Kings Highway. It is a grassy strip, 2.3 miles long and about 30' wide, that is kept mowed but shows little impact from automobile or truck traffic. Along its north side, marking Hobcaw Barony's land boundary, is a 20' chainlink fence.

C. Boundary Road #2 was also built in the late 1960s, to connect North Boundary Road with Crab Hall Road. It is a well-kept dirt road .7 mile long that runs southwest from a point about 2000' east of the Kings Highway.

D. Boundary Road #3 was also built in the late 1960s. It is made up of the northeastward extension of Crab Hall Road, and a new road .6 mile long that runs north to North Boundary Road.

E. Marsh Road is a 1.4 mile long dirt road that joins Crab Haul and Clambank roads, running north to south along the eastern edge of Hobcaw Barony's highland section. Originally a lightly-maintained track, it was widened and improved after 1972 when the Baruch Marine Field Laboratory was constructed, and is fairly heavily used today.

F. Palmetto Swamp Road, built in the 1970s, extends south from Hobcaw House to the Kings Highway, where it joins Barnes Ridge Road. It is narrow, somewhat overgrown, and often underwater.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 31

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

N2. The electric power lines and poles on Hobcaw Barony were installed in the 1940s, to replace an earlier installation that extended south across the ricefields, from the north boundary of Hobcaw Barony to Hobcaw House. A few of the poles from that early installation are still visible in the ricefield delta, but the wires have been removed. The 1940s line runs along high ground, with angles at the Bellefield House Complex and Bellefield Hangar. A set of poles and lines was installed in about 1970, and runs east along Crab Haul Road from Hobcaw Road to the Baruch Marine Field Laboratory at Crab Haul.

N3. The Bellefield Nature Center was designed in 1980 by Harold Riddle, of the Myrtle Beach firm Riddle and Wilks. It is at the northwest side of the modern security gate that controls access to Hobcaw Road, facing north onto a sandy parking area. It is a small one-story building with a hipped roof and weatherboard siding that is screened by pines from the main road and from the 1938 Gate Cottage at the opposite side of Hobcaw Road. To its rear (south) is an annex added by Riddle and Wilks in 1983.

N4. The Kimbel Center is west of the Nature Center, at the edge of the marshes that extend from Alderley Plantations's ricefields. It is a modern conference center with three dormitories and three cottages laid out in small clearings to its south. The complex is visually screened from the public highway, from the ricefields, and from historic Hobcaw Barony.

N5. The Clemson University Forest Science Institute Building is a one-story, L-shaped building with a hipped roof, situated at the southeast side of Hobcaw Road, about .3 mile south of the main gate to Hobcaw Barony. There is a large hard-surfaced parking lot at the north and east sides of the building.

N6. About .2 mile west of Hobcaw Road is a modern house, built in 1971 for resident staff of the Clemson University Forest Science Institute. It is a two-story house of brick and wood shingle, with a composition roof.

N7. At the edge of Crab Hall Creek, 2000' south of Crab Hall Landing and just east of the Baruch Marine Field Laboratory, is a complex of boathouses that was first built in 1972. The buildings have all been replaced since Hurricane Hugo, in 1989. They are a garage and two open boatsheds, set at right angles to each other. All three buildings have gable roofs with composition shingle, and wood weatherboard siding.

N8. The Baruch Marine Field Laboratory at Crab Hall is just west of Marsh Road. It is a large building constructed after 1990, with a gable roof having several intersecting gables along the south elevation, weatherboard siding, and a composition roof. South of the Laboratory Building is the Outdoor Laboratory, a weatherboard building with a low gable roof and a large, insect-screened hipped porch with a concrete slab floor. To its east is the Tank Structure, a wood platform with two large liquid storage tanks.

N9. The 1959 grave of Jean Darthez, Belle Baruch's horse trainer, is at the north side of the Vereen House, near the crossing of Bellefield Road and Airport Road. The grave is enclosed with a picket fence.

N10. The Barn at the Bellefield Kitchen Garden, south of Darthez' grave, was built in 1990 to replace an earlier building destroyed by Hurricane Hugo. It is a rectangular, weatherboard building with a gable roof clad in V-crimped metal.

N11. At the north end of Goat Island, overlooking Clambank Creek, is a steel observation tower that was built in 1969. It rests on four small concrete pads, and is an open structure about 25' tall, with a small hipped-roofed cabin. The tower, like the wooden structure it replaced, provides a view of the vast salt creek and marsh areas of Hobcaw Barony, and was built to aid efforts to deter poachers and trespassers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 32

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

N12. The Spoil Area at Marietta, Friendfield, and Strawberry Hill is a 260-acre expanse of former ricefields, used as a disposal area for the dredging operations in Winyah Bay. The area is bounded on the north, east and south sides by wide banks that are used as access causeways for heavy equipment.

N13. The Experiment Structures at Hobcaw House are east of the Hobcaw House Complex, on the site of a "can dump" used by Baruch. There are several small corrugated-metal buildings within a chainlink fence.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 33

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 34

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 35

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Architect/Builder (continued):

Innocenti, Umberto
Churchill, John D.W.
Glinn, Marie
Heslep, John C.
Tomlinson Engineering Company
Charleston Constructors

Statement of Significance

Hobcaw Barony is a 15,680-acre tract that includes buildings, structures, landscape features and sites associated with the continuing use of the land from ca. 1730 until 1943. Individual components, such as buildings, roadways, canals and embankments, reflect the use of the property over time. They illustrate the evolution of lower Waccamaw Neck from the development of rice plantations, through the antebellum period of concentrated rice cultivation, to the post-Civil War conversion of former plantations to winter resorts where natural and cultural landscapes were conserved for duckhunting and entertainment.

Hobcaw Barony is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its significance in Agriculture, Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Social History, and Transportation during the period ca. 1730 - 1943. The most striking visual aspect of Hobcaw Barony is the manner in which it conveys a sense of time and place - of an entirely managed area - with relatively few buildings. Far from seeming a primeval forest or a neglected wilderness, it is rich in the historical associations conveyed through the relationships of its spaces, the roads, residential complexes, fresh water swamps, and diked salt water areas. Features that were originally developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been deliberately conserved during the twentieth century, not as elements in a working plantation, but as a system that has undergone organic change.

Hobcaw Barony is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with nationally prominent political advisor and philanthropist Bernard M. Baruch during the period 1905 to 1943. Transportation routes that predated the period of rice culture; historic landscape elements associated with rice culture; buildings, complexes and burial sites associated with residents of the property; and vegetation and natural landscape elements on Hobcaw Barony all motivated Baruch to acquire the property. He considered these features significant, and so were conserved. During his ownership, buildings and transportation routes were constructed or altered, and the natural progression of some vegetative growth, especially softwood timber, was altered or interrupted. Most of the significant buildings on Hobcaw Barony, such as Hobcaw House, Bellefield House and Stable, Friendfield Church, and Strawberry School, were built or remodeled during this period, and reflect Baruch's use of the property.(1)

In addition, Hobcaw Barony is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for its significance in Architecture, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture. The contributing architectural resources retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. Designs of buildings and landscaping at the Hobcaw House and Bellefield House complexes are typical of properties throughout South Carolina that were constructed or reused by hunting plantation owners for themselves and their employees. Residences of Hobcaw Barony's staff reflect a hierarchy of status even in an isolated workplace, from the architect-designed gate cottages to the remodeled slave cabins at Friendfield, Barnyard and Strawberry villages. Site features associated with rice cultivation, notably the systems of banks, canals and ricefields, were assets to the use of the property for recreational hunting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 36

 Hobcaw Barony
name of property
 Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Hobcaw Barony is not presently being nominated under Criterion D, because the investigations necessary to frame archaeological research questions have not been carried out. Archaeologist James L. Michie surveyed the property in 1990, his focus being the "Search for San Miguel de Gualdape," a sixteenth century (1526) Spanish occupation.(2) English colonial and antebellum settlement sites on Hobcaw Barony are not discussed in any depth in his report, but the findings of his transect explorations could be very useful to a later archaeological investigation. In the process of his investigations, numerous artifacts from Native American occupation dating from 2,000 - 3,000 BP were discovered.

In 1993, the Chicora Foundation, Inc. published a cartographic survey of the historic resources of Georgetown County including the area known as Hobcaw Barony.(3) The study used plats, maps, navigation charts and topographic quadrangles to characterize the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the county. This activity was funded in part by a National Park Service Survey and Planning Grant administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (State Historic Preservation Office).

The cartographic study identified a total of thirty potential archaeological sites within the boundaries of the Hobcaw Barony National Register nominated acreage. The list includes four previously recognized archaeological sites: 38GE17 (Blith/Allston Plantation Complex), 38GE111 (Calais Plantation Complex), 38GE430 (Fraser/Allston African-American Settlement), and 38GE431 (Michau/Allston African-American Settlement). It is estimated that dozens of buildings, structures, fences, churches/chapels, docks and other facilities were once associated with these four historic properties.(4)

Given the abundance of historic period archaeological sites potentially located on the property, and taking into consideration the rural character of the landscape, it is probable that many of these resources contain sufficient integrity so as to be capable of yielding information important to an understanding of the complex web of social relationships that defined the African-American community on Hobcaw Barony during its period of enslavement. It is likely that many of these historic period archaeological sites would contribute to the overall significance of Hobcaw Barony through its various eighteenth and nineteenth century component parts. Any future archaeological investigations on the above-mentioned, and other, sites would no doubt demonstrate their eligibility for the National Register under Criterion D.

Although Hobcaw Barony was historically divided into a number of separate plantations, there is a consistency to the siting of similar types of resources in similar topographical areas. Known house sites, such as Alderley Plantation House, serve as examples of the settings that were selected for the houses of both landowners and their resident overseers throughout the period of rice cultivation. Reuse of certain spots, such as the construction of an airport on the site of the nineteenth century Bellefield House, is evidence that in the flat terrain of Waccamaw Neck, high ground has been valued for a variety of purposes.

It is uncertain how many slave residences were in use on Hobcaw Barony during the period of rice cultivation, how many slaves resided there, or how the slave population changed when antebellum ownership of the land changed. A sense of place is strongly evident, however, at the locations of several former settlements on Hobcaw Barony, such as Bellefield's Slave Street and Friendfield Street. Important to this sense of place are the large pine trees that in some places surround a site and its immediate clearing. Pines, as a pioneer species, are the first trees to grow in formerly cleared areas. Their presence around buildings and sites can indicate the extent of lawns, pastures and cropfields that were abandoned after the Civil War.(5)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 37

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Historical background:

Introduction

Hobcaw Barony is one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land in eastern Georgetown County. Between 1905-1907 Bernard M. Baruch acquired it in three separate transactions, and managed the whole as a recreational hunting plantation. It was passed through his daughter Belle W. Baruch to the stewardship of the Belle W. Baruch Foundation. Although hunting no longer takes place on Hobcaw Barony, the property continues to serve its historic role in wildlife management through conservation and research, under the administration of the Belle W. Baruch Foundation.

The plantations that make up Hobcaw Barony were originally developed for agricultural production in the eighteenth century. Their antebellum history is closely associated with others in the series of plantations from Winyah Bay to the Horry County line, several of which were included in the "Georgetown County Rice Culture, ca. 1750 - ca. 1910" Multiple Property nomination, and listed in the National Register in 1988.(6)

Land use on Hobcaw Barony was studied between 1976-1978 by botanist Dr. Richard D. Porcher. His research and analysis are, as he predicted, of great value in evaluating existing cultural landscape features.(7)

Nomenclature

The source of the name Hobcaw Barony lies in the 1718 royal grant to John, Lord Carteret, a "barony" of 12,000 acres on the southern portion of Waccamaw Neck, called Hobcaw Point. Between 1766 and 1767 the property was surveyed, divided and sold as several parcels. Plantations were developed whose names are still in use: Clifton, Forlorn Hope, Rose Hill, Alderley, Oryzantia, Youngville, Bellefield, Marietta, Friendfield, Strawberry Hill, Calais, and Michaux.(8)

The first three were included (with Fairfield and Prospect Hill to their north) in the tract assembled by Dr. Isaac E. Emerson, who renamed the whole, Arcadia.(9) The other plantations of the original Hobcaw Barony, along with island and marsh tracts that had been annexed to them over time, were acquired by Bernard M. Baruch between 1905 and 1907. Baruch re-applied the historic name of Hobcaw Barony to his property. It is this twentieth century hunting plantation, Baruch's Hobcaw Barony, that is being nominated to the National Register.

Background historical information

The natural geography of Georgetown County, as it made rice cultivation possible, and the consequent position of rice as the linchpin of the county's agricultural economy, resulted in the development of distinctive cultural landscape features on Waccamaw Neck, and caused the retention of large parcels of land into the twentieth century.

The particular geography of Waccamaw Neck is reflected in the layout of rice plantations along its length. Waccamaw Neck is a peninsula with the Atlantic Ocean to its east and river delta to the west. From a very early date, the principal land route on South Carolina's coast ran along the Neck. This "King's Highway" is shown on maps at least as early as 1733, and it was almost certainly in use before that date. Ferries from the lower part of the neck connected with the mainland near the colonial port of Georgetown.

Because of the importance of river navigation, plantations on Waccamaw Neck were laid out as parallel strips, each fronting on the Waccamaw River and extending east to the sea. The parallel tracts, stretching from river to ocean, into which Hobcaw Barony was divided between 1766 and 1767 set the pattern for land boundaries that still can be seen today.(10) North and south property lines are straight; water forms irregular natural boundaries at west and east. In contrast to areas where roads served as boundaries between plantations, the King's Highway runs across each property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 38

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

From the late eighteenth century until after the Civil War, the agricultural economy of Georgetown County was dominated by rice. Initially cultivated along inland swamps fed by fresh water, rice was one of the earliest crops grown by the settlers of South Carolina. Before the end of the eighteenth century, the technique of growing rice in swamps that could be flooded and drained by tidal action had been developed. Land suitable for this tidal method of rice cultivation is found on both sides of the Waccamaw River for about twenty-five miles upstream.

By 1808, sale prices show that a premium was paid for improved riceland. Benjamin Allston, Sr. paid 5400 pounds sterling for 296 acres of Youngville ricefields and highland along the King's Highway; Colonel William Alston paid only 750 pounds for Youngville's larger eastern section, which was mostly pineland and salt marsh. Col. Alston paid less than \$100. an acre for the Annadale "Sea Shore Tracts," and over \$200. an acre for Bellefield, which extended from river to ocean. (11)

Georgetown County rice planters steadily increased production during the years between the American Revolution and the Civil War. In 1839 Georgetown County produced nearly half the total national rice crop. Ten years later, 10,881 acres was being cultivated in Georgetown District, most of it used for rice. (Interestingly, other lowcountry counties produced similar amounts of rice in the late 1840s, but those areas soon shifted back to Sea Island cotton.) By 1859, Georgetown County's rice production was almost as much as the rest of the state combined, and nearly one-third of the national total. The enormous crop was produced on about 46,000 acres of land. Plantations of Waccamaw Neck accounted for about one-third of Georgetown District's cultivated land, and almost one-third of its rice production. (12)

Strategic marriages and increased wealth allowed rice planters to expand their holdings of land and slaves, some of them acquiring five or more plantations in addition to their homeplaces as they bought out smaller planters. Before 1860, all of Hobcaw Barony had come under the ownership of four men or families: Joshua John Ward's heirs, Charles Alston, his brother William Algernon Alston Sr. (1796-1860), and William's grandson William Algernon Alston (1830-1867). (13)

The principal seats of neither Wards nor Alstons were on Hobcaw Barony. Residential occupancy on its plantations was often limited to black slave communities and white overseers, typically young men from poorer classes who were natives of the area. A review of the 1850 census shows forty-eight households on Waccamaw Neck (comprising all of All Saints Parish), with a total white population of 272 (173 male). The heads of fifteen households were planters and/or physicians; twenty-three were overseers. In several of the planter and overseer families were other grown males engaged in the same occupation. (14)

The lowcountry rice plantation was a distinctive geographic entity, organized around the cultivation of low-lying fields and maintenance of the system of dams, canals, and trunks by which they were drained and flooded. The labor-intensity of rice culture lay in the construction, maintenance and operation of this water system. Each acre of rice field required about 650 linear feet of drainage canals; there could be sixty miles of ditches on a 500-acre plantation. Slaves used canals to float heavy materials within the plantation and to haul rice to boat landings for shipment to market. (15)

During the period of rice cultivation, the plantations of Hobcaw Barony ranged from about 870 acres to 1,391 acres, most of them between 700 and 900 acres. Several of the plantations were eventually enlarged to include parts of swampy Taylors Island, between the Waccamaw and Pee Dee rivers, where additional ricefields were built. The pattern of combining several plantations under one ownership resulted in much larger tracts, such as Charles Alston's 2,522-acre "Bellfield," a composite tract that was managed as at least two units. (16)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 39

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Little of the work on a rice plantation was done by animals, and food crops were grown only for plantation consumption; therefore the area dedicated to buildings and highland cropfields was relatively small. The houses of whites were on high ground accessible to navigable water or roadway. Slave quarters and agricultural dependencies were convenient to the ricefields, but close enough to the residence of the planter or his overseer to be supervised. Processing structures were accessible to ricefield canals as well as to open water, for shipment to market.(17)

The plantations on lower Waccamaw Neck share a consistency of layout. The ricefields are along the river side of the peninsula, west of the slightly elevated sandy ridge down which the King's Highway runs. Near this road were the dwellings of plantation owners or overseers and the slaves, and cropfields and pastures for food production. On each plantation, smaller roads linked residential complexes to the King's Highway. Plantation roads also connected boat landings, residential complexes, slave settlements, ricefields and other crop or pasturelands.

Most lowcountry plantations featured burial grounds for white and black families. Whites tended to establish their graveyards near the principal residence, fencing them or at least clearing their surroundings, and planting live oak, magnolia, or other specimen trees. Finely crafted markers might be purchased for the graves of prosperous families, but for many whites, and especially for slaves, graves were marked with wood or left without above-ground markers. Slave burial took place at a "designated burial ground on the plantation," although there is little evidence as to who chose its site.(18)

Since the late eighteenth century hundreds of slaves, overseers, freedmen, and landowners have lived and died on Hobcaw Barony, but only four burial grounds have been identified on the property.(19) These cemeteries are significant reminders that Hobcaw Barony's wealthy owners did not consider these plantations their principal family seats, and that the majority of its residents have had neither income sufficient to purchase permanent gravestones, nor time (and, perhaps, inclination) to produce or craft markers themselves.

Before 1860, members of two families, the Wards and the Alstons, owned all of Hobcaw Barony. Like the Frasers, Hugers and Allstons who owned some of the tracts before them, they were members of All-Saints Church, Waccamaw, where many of them are buried. The fathers and grandfathers of the Wards and Alstons who occupied Hobcaw Barony's various plantations had established plantation cemeteries at Brookgreen, The Oaks, and Turkey Hill, and some of the Hobcaw Barony planters were buried at those spots.(20)

The earliest grave marker that has been identified is in the Calais cemetery (generally known as Caines Cemetery), where Lydia Coachman, the first wife of John Coachman, was buried in 1798. Coachman was a member of the planter class; his fifth wife was a sister of Governor R. F. W. Allston, but their connection to Calais has not been determined.(21)

Three antebellum burials are documented at Friendfield: John Thompson, his wife Sarah Myers, and his brother Isaac, all of whom died between January and May 1823, may have been overseers. A section of Alderley Cemetery has traditionally been used by the black community associated with the plantation, but only one burial ground dedicated exclusively for slave and freedmen has been identified on Hobcaw Barony.

With the onset of the Civil War, most rice planters joined the Confederate service, and many white families evacuated with their slaves to less exposed areas. Although there were no significant engagements on Hobcaw Barony, in 1862 Frasers Point was fortified in the effort to secure Winyah Bay. In late 1864 artillery was placed at Frasers Point, under the command of Maham Ward of Alderley Plantation, but all Confederate troops and goods were soon removed from Waccamaw Neck, and Union forces occupied Georgetown in February 1865.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 40

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

The Freedmen's Bureau Act of March 1865 permitted freedmen and loyal Unionists to pre-empt, for rent or purchase, abandoned or confiscated lands in Georgetown and Charleston districts. For planters to regain their land, it was necessary for them to return to the plantation, take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and make contracts with the resident freedmen.(22)

By early 1866 most of Georgetown County's planters had been pardoned and regained their land. Their slave labor force had been permanently lost, and they had little capital for wages; nevertheless, they continued to grow rice. This was the only feasible use for Waccamaw Neck rice plantations. The land was unsuitable for cotton, and Georgetown County did not have a transportation infrastructure that could stimulate a conversion to large-scale vegetable farming. Although the amount of cultivated rice land in Georgetown County was dramatically reduced from 1860 to 1868 (46,000 acres to 12,143 acres), there was a gradual increase during the 1870s. By 1880 cultivation had increased to 19,000 acres, and Georgetown County produced 9,000,000 pounds of rice. Some planters regained a comfortable level of prosperity, if not the wealth of the 1850s.(23)

The rebirth of the rice industry in South Carolina met with intense competition as Gulf Coast and Mississippi River planters began mechanized cultivation. Between 1886 and 1892 rice production in Louisiana increased from two million to 200 million pounds. Georgetown County no longer led the nation in rice production. Market prices fell with the increased supply. Reduced prices coincided with a series of severe hurricanes between 1893 and 1911. Unable to finance repairs to canals and banks, more Georgetown County planters gave up after each storm.(24)

By 1913, almost no rice was being cultivated on Waccamaw Neck; the plantation residences had burned or been abandoned; and Hobcaw Barony was "but a large game preserve."(25) This remark by a contemporary observer indicates an unexpected effect of the post-war revitalization of rice culture. Deterioration of ricefield systems that had begun in 1862 was arrested or reversed, and the land was re-established as a feeding ground for migratory birds and waterfowl. Just as new wealth and mobility were sending northern sportsmen in search of game, the second period of rice cultivation ended, leaving Waccamaw Neck in good condition as a hunter's paradise.

Conversion of plantation tracts to private hunting preserves occurred throughout South Carolina. Attracted by the mild winter climate, northern sportsmen congregated at Aiken and Camden for socializing and equestrian activities; at member-owned lodges for shooting; and at private plantation preserves for houseparties, hunting and riding. During the early twentieth century private recreational land use became predominant in eastern Georgetown County.

Before the turn of the century, the Annandale Gun Club (named for the plantation it leased on the Santee River, which is separate from Annadale on Hobcaw Barony) and the Santee Gun Club were actively acquiring hunting leases on lands in Georgetown and Charleston counties. They were eager to shoot the migrating waterfowl feeding in the rich former ricefields. General E. P. Alexander, president of the Central of Georgia Railroad, was one of the men most important in establishing Georgetown County as a duckhunter's retreat. As early as 1877 he had been involved with the Pineland Hunt Club in Jasper County, and in 1889 he purchased a tract on North Island. An active member of both the Annandale and Santee clubs, he soon acquired the rest of North Island, and South Island. After the 1894 visit of President Grover Cleveland to South Island, national publicity about Georgetown County duck shooting stimulated the acquisition of private winter retreats.(26)

Management of a recreational hunting plantation involved maintenance of ricefield impoundments and feeding grounds, buildings and roadways. A year-round staff was required to care for horses and dogs, and to serve seasonal owners and their guests. Although they purchased them as hunting tracts, the new owners of old plantations found it convenient to reuse existing cultural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 41

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

resources, including the principal house or house site. In the depressed agricultural economy of South Carolina, white and black families found employment on hunting plantations, many of them living in tenant cabins or converted slave quarters. While their desire was not to reform the South, the philanthropic urge of many wealthy Americans during this period extended to a sense of responsibility for plantation employees and the local community.(27)

One of the most influential of Georgetown County's new plantation owners was Bernard Mannes Baruch (1870-1965). A native of Camden, South Carolina, Baruch became one of America's best-known millionaires and the nation's most prominent non-elected official. During his long life, the "Advisor to Presidents" was acquainted with every president from Woodrow Wilson to John F. Kennedy. Nationally, he is best-known for his contributions to international politics and his philanthropy; locally, for his high-profile use of Hobcaw Barony, and for his philanthropy. He supported educational and medical institutions throughout South Carolina, financing the Belle Baruch Memorial Hospital in Camden, the Simon Baruch Memorial Auditorium in Charleston (now part of the Medical University of South Carolina complex), and St. Angela's Academy in Aiken. He also contributed to the general funds of many private and state-supported colleges.(28)

Baruch was still a young man in 1902 when he made his first million dollars as a Wall Street trader. Like other successful industrialists and financiers, he enjoyed the social life of New York and nearby resorts, and the sporting life in country retreats. Because he had family connections in Georgetown County, it was natural for him to look for property in South Carolina. Between 1905 and 1907, in three purchases, he assembled his Hobcaw Barony.

According to Baruch, he acquired Hobcaw Barony as a family retreat and a peaceful place to contemplate business affairs. From the first, his definition of family included guests. At his "Shangri-La" there were always riding horses, dogs, skiffs, guns, guides and household servants available to entertain visitors, many of them Wall Street men like himself.(29) Conservation of the existing natural and historic cultural resources was critical to the image of a rustic retreat, and to successful hunting. Roads were kept unpaved, trees left to grow in formerly cut-over acreage, and canals and embankments maintained to provide ricefield feeding grounds for waterfowl.

More than most of his business rivals, Baruch was interested in political affairs. Starting in about 1912, he became passionately involved, and made large contributions to Woodrow Wilson's presidential campaign, forming a lasting association with Wilson. As World War I loomed, Baruch was appointed to the Advisory Commission of Wilson's Council on National Defense. This was his first official post, and his connections to industrialists made him invaluable to the war effort. In 1918 he was named chairman of the new War Industries Board.(30)

The purpose of the retreat at Hobcaw Barony was gradually expanded, and it became a spot where government, industrial and political figures could be entertained, advised, and influenced for days at a time. It was "the scene of many political get-togethers, which were lightened by the pleasures of duck shooting and good conversation for which Hobcaw was famous." Baruch's unique strategy when recruiting men for his government boards and commissions was to invite them to Hobcaw Barony to discuss the matter.(31)

Nearly seventy years old when World War II broke out, Bernard Baruch took an active role in mobilizing America for the war. When a lumber shortage led the War Production Board to appeal for timber for International Paper Company's Georgetown Container Plant, which made weatherproof boxes used by the armed forces, parts of Hobcaw Barony were timbered for the first time since 1905. Typical of Baruch, he deeded the proceeds of the timber sale to colleges in South Carolina (The Citadel, Clemson, and Converse), and he negotiated with the War Production Board for a good price to be paid to the institutions.(32)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 42

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Between 1935 and 1943 Baruch conveyed the major part of Hobcaw Barony to his daughter Belle W. Baruch (1900-1965). Miss Baruch had spent much of her childhood at Hobcaw, and was an avid sportswoman in her own right. From 1922 to 1938, she spent much of her time in Europe, successfully showing horses on the international circuit. At the same time, between 1936 and 1940 she directed the plans for her house and stable complex; built an airport (moving a hangar from the Georgetown Municipal Airport); and supervised the relocation of the building that became Friendfield Dispensary.(33)

In 1943 Miss Baruch purchased most of the rest of Hobcaw Barony from her father. Although he rarely came to Hobcaw after 1943, he retained ownership of the 1,408-acre "Hobcaw Plantation Tract" with his own Hobcaw House, and Rabbit, Hare and Horse islands.(34)

Throughout World War II and into the 1960s, Bernard Baruch was active in domestic and international affairs, serving on numerous commissions, conducting voluminous correspondence, and contributing articles to a variety of publications. His newsworthiness in New York, Washington, and South Carolina was enhanced by his large charitable gifts. In 1956 Belle Baruch created the Bernard M. Baruch Foundation to manage Hobcaw Barony as an educational institution in forestry and marine biology. Miss Baruch predeceased her father, and upon her death he had the foundation's name changed to the Belle W. Baruch Foundation. Bernard M. Baruch's death in June 1965 was announced by newspapers throughout the world, and over seven hundred people attended memorial services at New York's West End Synagogue.(35)

Additional Historical Information

Because of the particular history of Waccamaw Neck, by 1900 there were only two "manor" houses on Hobcaw Barony: the Alstons' Prospect Hill, and the Donaldsons' Friendfield. Both of these plantations provided a large residence for the owner and guests; smaller houses for year-round staff; secondary forest sheltering deer, turkey and quail; and the ricefields with abundant waterfowl. Bernard Baruch and Isaac Emerson, who became neighbors on Waccamaw Neck, each acquired several plantations in the same fashion: first the nucleus, the tract(s) with a large existing house, then the adjacent plantations. Clearly it was the presence of the house and support structures that prompted the first purchase. As other northerners bought South Carolina estates, they too purchased plantations with existing residences.

Three tracts of land were combined into Bernard Baruch's Hobcaw Barony. First, in 1905, he acquired Friendfield Plantation, approximately 10,000 acres with a large post-bellum house. A few months later, he acquired the 2,522 acre "Bellfield" plantation, adjacent to the north. In early 1907, he purchased the Alderley tract, between Bellefield and Isaac Emerson's Rose Hill. (Bellefield was the original name of one of Hobcaw Barony's plantations, one of several included in Alston's Bellfield; the name has again been spelled Bellefield since Baruch's acquisition).(36)

The first acquisition, Friendfield Plantation, included five plantations and several islands. From north to south, the plantations were Marietta, Friendfield, Strawberry Hill, Calais and Michaux; incorporated to them over time had been the islands of Big Marsh, My Lady's (also My Lady or Malady) Bush and Pumpkinseed in Mud (or Muddy) Bay, and Horse, Rabbit and Marsh in Winyah Bay, and marsh acreage on North Island.(37)

Marietta had been developed from a tract acquired in 1767 by Peter Secare as 1,066 acres; it was surveyed in 1789 as 1,108 acres. The plat shows a large "river swamp," not yet improved as ricefields; the north-south road (King's Highway), and an intersecting road leading west to what appears to be a house (near the present Marietta Cemetery). This plat calls the plantation "Pleasant Fields," the property of Dr. Thomas Humphries. Humphries was a Methodist preacher, who alternated itinerancy with settled ministry. An anomaly among early Methodists, he was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 43

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

"rich as a rice planter, lived palatially, and was popular among the aristocracy." Evidently Humphries developed the ricefield systems on Marietta Plantation, although it is not clear how long he held the property. He may have owned it until his death in 1820.(38)

From about 1825 until 1839, Thomas Pinckney Alston (1795-1861) lived at Marietta. In 1839, when he received Midway, Claremont and Weehawkar under the will of his father William Alston, Thomas Pinckney Alston sold Marietta to his brother-in-law Arthur P. Hayne (1788-1867). Sometime after 1841 Hayne conveyed Marietta to William Alston (it is not certain which of the several William Alstons). Joseph Alston, who lived at The Oaks, planted at Marietta at least for the two years before his death in 1855, and his son William Algernon Alston the younger inherited Marietta.(39)

The 1,515-acre tract south of Marietta, purchased by Benjamin Trapier in 1767, was subdivided and resold in 1784. The upper 746 acres became Friendfield, inherited by Elizabeth Allston in 1789. Her husband Dr. Joseph Blyth planted rice at Friendfield until his death in 1822, after which Mrs. Blyth continued to live at the plantation, always with a resident overseer. At her death in 1840, Mrs. Blyth left Friendfield to her nephew R. F. W. Allston of Chicora Wood, who retained her overseer for the year he held Friendfield. In 1841 R. F. W. Allston sold Friendfield to Arthur P. Hayne, then owner of Marietta. Hayne conveyed Friendfield and Marietta to William Alston (the date is uncertain), and since that transaction the two plantations have been devised, conveyed and deeded together.(40)

Strawberry Hill Plantation was developed on the 769-acre southern tract of Trapier's 1767 purchase. Its history before 1826 is unclear, but from about that year Strawberry Hill was an Alston residence, occupied from ca. 1826 to ca. 1837 by Thomas Alston. The eldest son of Col. William Alston, Thomas did not own Strawberry Hill, which was sold by his brother John Ashe Alston of Bannockburn to their father sometime before 1831. At his own death in 1839 Col. Alston devised it jointly to his married daughters Rebecca (Mrs. Robert Y. Hayne) and Mary (Mrs. William Bull Pringle).(41)

Mrs. Hayne and Mrs. Pringle may have conveyed Strawberry Hill to their brother William Algernon Alston, Sr. By about 1848, his son John Ashe Alston of Charleston was periodically in residence there with his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Hugh Fraser. Although he may have built a house at Strawberry Hill Plantation, in 1851 John Ashe Alston (d. 1858) conveyed it as 180 acres of swamp and an undetermined area of highland to William Algernon Alston, owner of Friendfield and Marietta.(42)

The 3,303 acres at the southernmost tip of Waccamaw Neck was also part of the holdings of William Algernon Alston the younger. The parcel was first conveyed in 1767 to Samuel Clegg. By 1796 Clegg's land had been partially subdivided, and the southwestern 1,391 acres, a plantation called "Calais," was conveyed to the Rev. Hugh Fraser, pastor of All-Saints Church, Waccamaw. Land to the east of Calais was owned in the late eighteenth century by Paul Michau, and this tract is still called Michaux.(43)

Hugh Fraser acquired Michaux before 1812, and added to it "Clegg's Point," a 520-acre parcel of salt marsh on North Island. He died in 1838, and in 1840 Michaux and Clegg's Point were sold to settle the estate; his grandson Hugh Fraser planted at Calais until his own death in 1852. The conveyances among Frasers and Alstons are complicated by duplicate names, but according to a title search, Calais (1,391 acres) and Clegg's Point (504 acres) were conveyed to John Ashe Alston before transferring to William Algernon Alston. It appears likely that these are the same parties who transferred Strawberry Hill in 1851.(44)

Regardless of the conveyances, by 1860 Calais and Michaux (with Clegg's Point), along with Strawberry Hill, Hare (then called Marsh) Island and Rabbit Island, were treated as a single parcel under the ownership of William Algernon Alston, owner of Friendfield and Marietta.(45)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 44

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

It is not clear who occupied Alston's plantations during or immediately before the Civil War. When he drew up his will in 1860, he referred to New York as his residence. In 1865 Marietta, Friendfield, Strawberry Hill, Calais, Michaux, and Clegg's Point were determined unoccupied and seized by the Freedmen's Bureau, which operated them briefly. Alston seems to have regained the property before his death in 1867. He had devised Marietta and Friendfield to Thomas Pinckney Alston Jr. (1832-1864), who died before the estate was settled, and the remaining plantations to Rowland and Algernon Alston, sons of John Ashe Alston. All the plantations, totalling more than 10,000 acres, were sold in 1867 to settle the estate.(46)

Between 1874 and 1889 members of the Donaldson family in partnership with Hardy Solomons and several others operated the rice plantations on Alston's composite parcel, which was known generally as "Friendfield." After several conveyances among the group, the land was titled to Sydney T. Donaldson and sold by his sons to Bernard M. Baruch in 1905.(47)

Early in 1906 Baruch acquired the 2,522 acre "Bellfield" plantation from the heirs of Charles Alston. It was a 2,522 acre plantation made up of Crab Hall (part of Annadale), Youngville, the original Bellefield, and additional oceanfront acreage on Sandy Island (DuBourdieu or Debidue).(48)

Crab Hall had been a named plantation within Bellfield since 1808. It was made up of the Annadale Sea Shore Tract and the eastern sections of Youngville. Both Annadale and Youngville had been owned by Thomas Young, also the owner of Bellefield.

In 1794 Thomas Young acquired a 780-acre plantation from the estate of Robert Heriot. Young was also the owner of Youngville and Bellefield, which had been created out of a 1,791 acre parcel acquired by Henry J. Daubuz in 1767. It is not certain on which plantation Young made his home, but only Bellefield was retained intact after his death in 1808. His widow was remarried, to William Algernon Alston, Sr., and much of Young's property was sold to settle the estate.

Youngville had been divided before Young's death, and Thomas Mitchell had acquired 296 acres "known as Youngville," the ricefields and highland along the King's Highway. In 1808 this tract was conveyed to Benjamin Allston, Sr. Youngville's eastern pineland, salt marsh and seashore were sold to Col. William Alston as part of the estate settlement. Annadale was subdivided at the same time, and Col. Alston acquired its 460-acre eastern "Sea Shore Tracts." He applied the name Crab Hall to the composite of the eastern sections of Youngville and Annadale.(49) From this time the Annadale name was lost. Its western ricefield section was renamed Oryzantia, and became part of the Alderley parcel that was acquired separately by Baruch.

Col. William Alston lived almost entirely in Charleston in the years before his death, and managed Crab Hall through an overseer. Its size is not specified in his will, which devised it to his son Charles Alston, then living on Bellefield, which Col. Alston had bought in 1808. Better known as Charles Alston of Fairfield, which he also inherited from his father in 1839, he retained ownership of Bellfield (Bellefield, Crab Hall, and eventually the ricefield acreage of Youngville) until his death in 1881. His heirs conveyed it to Bernard Baruch in 1906.(50)

Bernard Baruch's third purchase was the Ward property north of Alston's Bellfield, which included Alderley and Oryzantia (the western part of Annadale). It had remained in the possession of the Ward family and their heirs until 1905, when the 1,997-acre tract (plus ricefields on Taylors Island) was conveyed to Edwin W. Kaminski. In early 1907 Baruch acquired the parcel, completing his Hobcaw Barony.(51)

Between 1766-67 Robert Heriot assembled a 3,888-acre tract on Hobcaw Barony. After his death, the land was subdivided along different lines from the original partition of Hobcaw Barony. By 1794, Robert's son Roger was cultivating rice on Rose Hill, the northern plantation on Heriot's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 45

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

land. Rose Hill was acquired in 1802 by Col. William Alston. In turn, he conveyed it to his son William Algernon Alston, Sr., who made his home at Rose Hill; it eventually became part of Emerson's Arcadia. (52)

Alderley was the southern plantation on Robert Heriot's tract. By 1802 Alderley was the property of Benjamin Huger, and remained in the Huger family until 1855, when it was acquired by the Ward Estate. The heirs of Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen (d. 1853) had not divided his estate formally, and added Alderley to the undivided estate. Alderley Plantation became the property of Ward's second son Maham (d. 1866), and remained in the possession of his heirs until 1905. Nearly 2,000 acres, Alderley was probably managed as several plantations. Although records are unclear before 1905, the deeds of that year refer to three plantations: Northern Alderley, Middle Square, and Oryzantia. (53)

Oryzantia (so-called in honor of *Oryza sativa*, the rice plant) was the western portion of Thomas Young's Annadale. In 1808 it was sold to Col. William Alston, and by 1839 was the property of John I. Middleton, Jr., his great-grandson, who did not occupy Oryzantia. It is not certain when the ricefield tracts on Taylors Island were added to the property, or whether Oryzantia was part of the 1855 conveyance of Alderley to the Ward Estate. (54)

NOTES

- (1) Prince Jenkins, Interview at Bellefield Plantation, May 1989.
- (2) James L. Michie, The Search for San Miguel de Gualdape (Conway: Research Manuscript Series I, Waccamaw Center for Historical and Cultural Studies, USC-Coastal Carolina College, 1991).
- (3) Debi Hacker and Michael Trinkley, Cartographic Survey of Historic Sites in Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., August 1993.)
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Richard D. Porcher, "Hobcaw Barony, Georgetown County, South Carolina" (unpublished MS, 1978), p. 10.
- (6) "Georgetown County Rice Culture, ca. 1750 - ca. 1910" National Register Multiple Property nomination, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1988.
- (7) Richard D. Porcher, "A History of the Land Use of Hobcaw Forest" (The Belle W. Baruch Forest Science Institute of Clemson University: unpublished MS, 1976).
- (8) Henry A. M. Smith, "The Baronies of South Carolina: Hobcaw Barony," South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine XIV (April 1913); George Pawley, "Certification of Resurvey of a Barony Heretofore Laid out on Waccamaw River...June 1736."
- (9) William P. Baldwin and Agnes L. Baldwin, Plantations of the Low Country: South Carolina 1697-1865 (Greensboro, NC, 1985), p. 118; Alberta M. Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations (Columbia, 1955), p. 9-24; "Prospect Hill, Arcadia Plantation" National Register nomination, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1978; Susan L. Allston, "Fairfield Plantation on the Waccamaw" (n.d., Charleston News and Courier).
- (10) Smith; Porcher (1976), p. 11; George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia, 1970), p. 27-28.
- (11) John M. Horlbeck, "Abstract of Title to 2,000 acres of land owned by Charles Pringle Alston" and W. Hemingway, "A Plan of a Plantation [Bellefield] Purchased by Col. Wm. Alston... 1811" (both appended to Porcher, 1976).
- (12) Agricultural Schedules, Sixth Census of the United States (1840) and Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Georgetown District, cited in Rogers (with 1850 figures for Beaufort and Colleton districts), p. 324, 453) and Charles Joyner, Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community (Urbana, IL, 1984), p. 12-13; Theodore Rosengarten, Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter (New York, 1987), p. 52-58, 76.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 46

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

- (13) Agricultural Schedules, Eighth Census (1860), Lower All Saints Parish, Georgetown District. The 1860 census counted William Algernon Alston Sr. twice: Population Schedules, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Georgetown District, and Ward Six, Charleston. William Algernon Alston is listed in Index to Population Schedules, in 20th Ward, District 1, New York, p. 594.
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- (18) Joyner, p. 138-139; Michie, Richmond Hill, p. 153-158.
- (19) Georgetown County Historical Society, "Georgetown County Tombstone Inscriptions" (Georgetown, 1980).
- (20) Rogers, p. 275, 521.
- (21) Ibid, p. 388-415, 423-432; Michie, Richmond Hill, p. 44; Martin Abbott, The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, 1865-1872 (Chapel Hill, NC, 1967), p. 142.
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- (32) Fletcher, p. 5; Bernard Baruch, letter to Columbia attorney Christie Benet, 6 October 1943; George L. Taylor, Georgetown attorney, letter to Baruch, 30 October 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 47

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

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- (38) Rawlins Lowndes, Jr., Copy of John Hardwick's "Plan of a Plantation ... called the Pleasant Fields [now known as Marietta]" December 1789"; A. M. Chreitzberg, Early Methodism in the Carolinas (Nashville, 1897), p. 69-70.
- (39) Childs, p. 11, 27, 37-39; Rogers, p. 258-261, 268, 425; Webber; Smythe, Lee and Frost, "Argument for Appellants Mitchell Nesbit, Et. Al., vs. Sydney T. Donaldson" (ca. 1900, appended to Porcher, 1976); Theodore D. Jervey, "The Hayne Family," SCHGM 5 (1904); Andrew Hasell, Account Book of Dr. Andrew Hasell, Cedar Grove Plantation, 1830-1842 and 1843-1856; Joseph A. Groves, The Alstons and Allstons of North Carolina and South Carolina (Easley, rep. 1957, new ed. 1976), p. 56; Elizabeth D. Allston, The Allstons and Alstons of Waccamaw (privately printed, 1936), p. 22; Works Progress Administration, Charleston County Wills, Book 41, p. 939; Book 51, p. 762.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 48

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name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 49

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county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
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Section 9 Page 50

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county and State

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National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 51

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 52

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 53

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

UTM References (continued)

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5.	17	660145	3686100
6.	17	660440	3689400
7.	17	662880	3693140
8.	17	670280	3693110

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by a dark line on the accompanying USGS Topographic Maps, entitled Georgetown South and North Island quadrangles, drawn to a scale of 1:24,000.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property include all of Bernard M. Baruch's "Hobcaw Barony" on the mainland of Waccamaw Neck, the small islands of Hare, Rabbit, Horse, Ranger, Marsh, Bush, My Lady (Malady) Bush, and Pumpkinseed that lie just offshore, and the northwestern portion of North Island that was annexed to the property before 1900, containing approximately 15,680 acres. The nominated property does not include tracts on Taylors Island that have historically been part of the northern Hobcaw Barony plantations. The impact on Taylors Island of the Lafayette and Siau Bridges has not been fully assessed; the entire island should be evaluated, and perhaps added to the Georgetown Rice Culture Multiple Property nomination.

Hare ("Marsh") and Rabbit islands have conveyed with Strawberry Hill and Calais at least since 1860 [Will of William Algernon Alston, written 1860, proved 1867.] Along with Horse Island, Big Marsh, My Lady (Malady) Bush and Pumpkinseed islands and the marsh acreage at Clegg's Point on North Island, they were part of the Friendfield parcel conveyed to Baruch in 1905 [S. T. and J. H. Donaldson to Bernard M. Baruch, May 1905]. Also conveyed with the Donaldson tract was the 2,700 acres of salt marsh bounded by Town Creek, Jones Creek and North Inlet [J. P. K. Bryan, attorney, to Bernard Baruch, 24 May 1913].

Ranger Island(s) are low mud or sand banks off the southeastern tip of Waccamaw Neck that appeared in the 1940s, a result of disturbances in water flow that resulted from harbor and jetty improvements. Their location brought them within the boundaries of the property owned by Bernard M. Baruch, and although never "acquired" by him, they are titled with his property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Maps Page 55

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

-
- | | |
|------------|--|
| 4A. (3f.) | Fox Pond Road |
| 4A. (4a.) | Crab Hall Road |
| 4A. (4b.) | Clambank Road |
| 4A. (4c.) | Hog Pen Road |
| 4A. (4d.) | Reserve Bank Road |
| 4A. (4e.) | Old Clubhouse Corner Road |
| 4A. (4f.) | Thousand Acre Lot Road |
| 4A. (5) | Atlantic Coastal Highway, Approach to Lafayette Bridge |
| 4B. (1) | Alderley Landings |
| 4C. | Airport |
| 5A. (1) | Alderley House Site |
| 5A. (2) | Youngville Settlement Site |
| 5A. (3) | Bellefield Residence Site |
| 5A. (4) | Marietta Plantation House Ruin |
| 5B. (1, 2) | Bellefield Slave Settlement Sites |
| 5C. (1) | Huger Summer House Site |
| 5C. (2) | Alston Summer House Site |
| 5C. (3) | Blyth Summer House Site |
| 5C. (4) | Alston Summer House Site |
| 5D. (2) | Alderley Post Office Site |
| 5F. | Annandale Club Lodge Ruin |
| 6C. | Alderley Cemetery |
| 6D. | Marietta/Bellefield Cemetery |
| 7A. | North Inlet/Winyah Bay Creeks and Salt Marshes, Sandy Island
(DuBourdieu or Debidue Beach), Cleggs Point Tract (North
Island), Goat Island |
| 7B. | Ranger Islands, Marsh Islands (2), My Lady (My Lady's,
Malady) Bush Island, Pumpkinseed Islands |
| N1.A. | U.S. Highway 17 to Harrel Siau Bridge |
| N1.B. | North Boundary Road |
| N1.C. | Boundary Road #2 |
| N1.D. | Boundary Road #3 |
| N1.E. | Marsh Road |
| N2. | 1940s and 1970s Power Lines |
| N3. | 1980 Bellefield Nature Center and Nature Lab |
| N4. | Kimbel Center, Three Dormitories, Three Cottages |
| N5. | Forest Science Institute Building, Clemson University |
| N6. | 1971 House on Alderley |
| N7. | 1972 Boathouse and 2 1990s Boat Garages at Crab Hall |
| N8. | 1990s Baruch Marine Field Laboratory, Outdoor Lab and Tanks |
| N9. | 1959 Darthez Grave at Bellefield Kitchen Garden |
| N10. | 1990 Barn at Bellefield Kitchen Garden |
| N11. | 1969 Steel Observation Tower at Clambank |
| N12. | Spoil Area at Marietta, Friendfield, and Strawberry Hill |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 56

Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

Photographs:

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Property: Hobcaw Barony
Location: Georgetown County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: John Laurens
Preservation Consultants, Inc.
Date of Photographs: December 1993, with the following exceptions:
#1, 8, 9, 19 taken in March 1988
Location of Original Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1. Hobcaw House, Principal (west) facade and south elevation, camera facing northeast.
2. Hobcaw House, rear (east) elevation, camera facing west.
3. Hobcaw House Complex, Hobcaw Gate, camera facing south.
4. Hobcaw House Complex, Smokehouse, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest.
5. Hobcaw House Complex, Playhouse, Principal (south) facade and west elevation, camera facing northeast.
6. Hobcaw House Complex, Superintendent's House, Principal (west) facade and south elevation, camera facing northeast.
7. Hobcaw House Complex, Kennel, west and south elevations, camera facing southeast.
8. Bellefield House, Principal (east) facade, camera facing west.
9. Bellefield House, Rear (west) and south elevations, camera facing northeast.
10. Bellefield House, north elevation, camera facing south.
11. Bellefield House Interior, living room, camera facing west.
12. Bellefield House Interior, sunroom, camera facing south.
13. Bellefield Gate, camera facing south.
14. Bellefield Garage, east elevation, camera facing west.
15. Bellefield Stable, west elevation, camera facing east.
16. Bellefield Stable Complex, Kennel, west elevation, facing northeast.
17. Bellefield Stable Complex, Dogfood Stove, camera facing northwest.
18. Vereen House, Principal (west) facade, camera facing southeast.
19. Friendfield Slave Cabin, south facade and west elevation, camera facing northeast.
20. Friendfield Church and Friendfield Dispensary (Bellefield School), camera facing southwest.

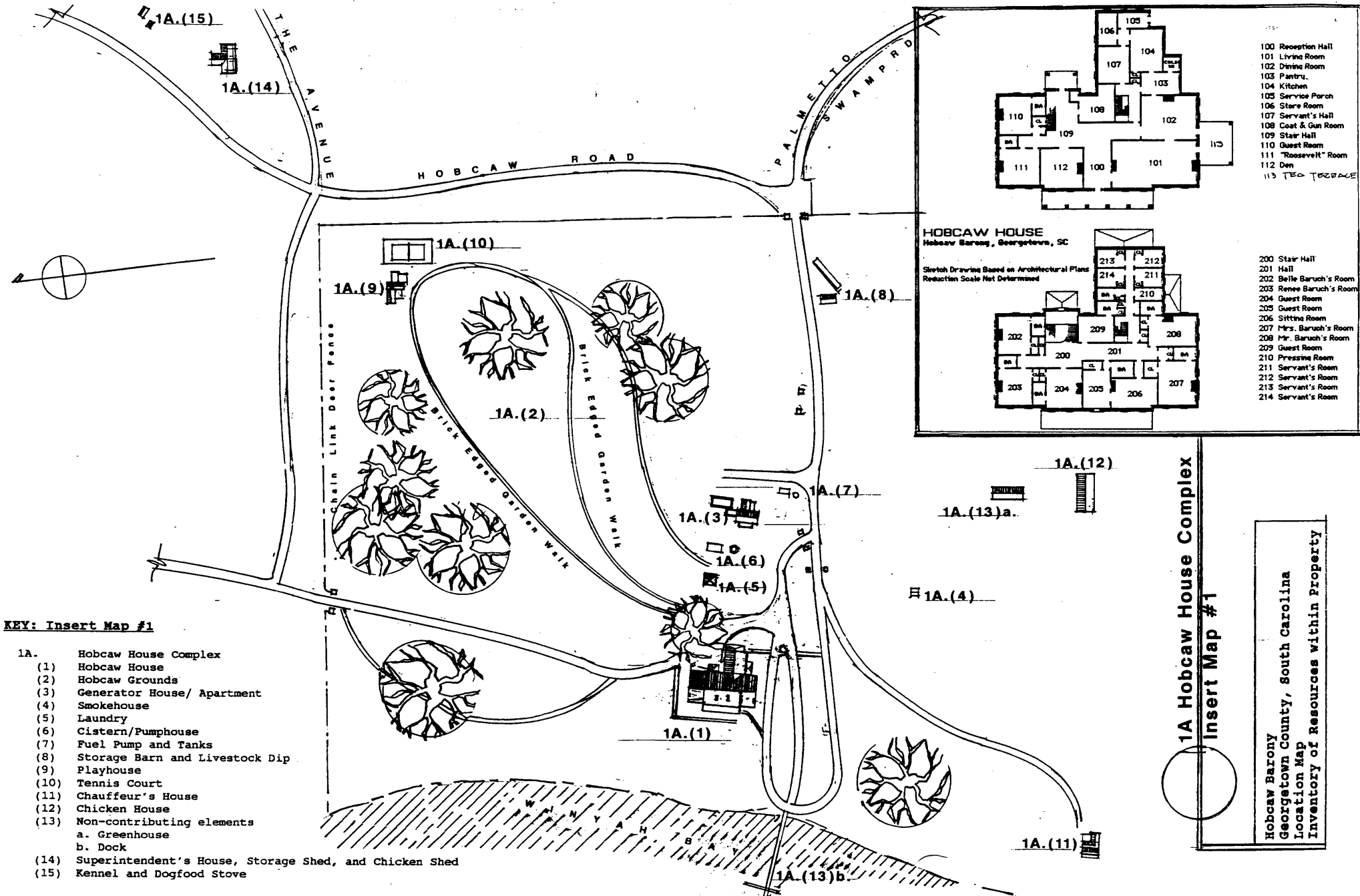
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 57

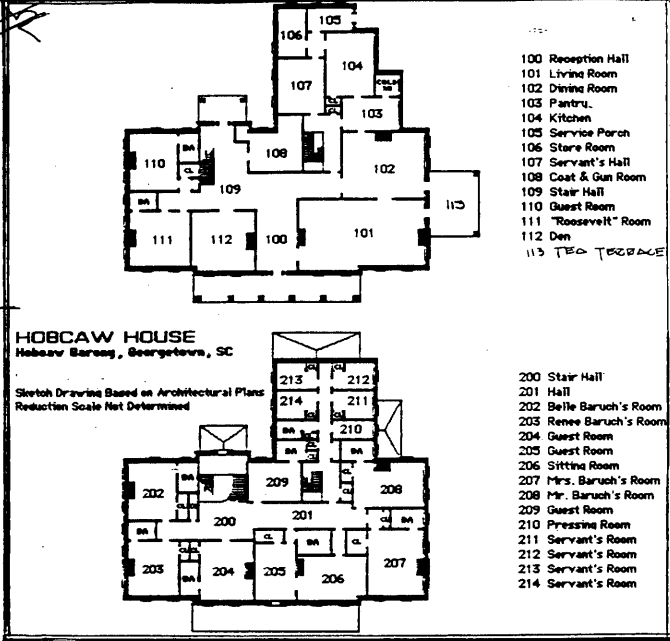
Hobcaw Barony
name of property
Georgetown, South Carolina
county and State

21. Friendfield Church, Principal (north) facade and west elevation, camera facing southeast.
22. Friendfield Street, Mockings' House and ca. 1935 Cottage, camera facing northeast.
23. Barnyard Village, ca. 1925 Residences, camera facing northeast.
24. Strawberry School, Principal (south) facade and east elevation, camera facing northwest.
25. Strawberry Village, ca. 1915 Cottage, Principal (south) facade and east elevation, camera facing northwest.
26. Oryzantia Slave Cabin, Principal (south) and west elevations, camera facing northeast.
27. Oryzantia Slave Cabin, interior facing east.
28. Youngville-Bellefield Reservoir, view from Bellefield Road (with Bellefield Lake in background), camera facing west.
29. Thousand Acre Ricefield Reserve, view from Reserve Bank Road, camera facing southwest.
30. Alderley Plantation Ricefield Canals, view from Alderley Landing, camera facing west.
31. Kings Highway, view from junction with Crab Hall Road, camera facing south.
32. Crab Hall Road, view from junction with Kings Highway, camera facing east.
33. 1935 Approach to Lafayette Bridge, camera facing west.
34. Alderley Landing, view of canal and replacement dock, camera facing south.
35. Bellefield Airport, Hangar, east elevation, camera facing west.
36. Friendfield Rice Mill Ruin, general view, camera facing west.
37. Friendfield Rice Mill Ruin, west elevation, camera facing south.
38. Calais Cemetery, general view, camera facing west.
39. Marietta/Bellefield (Friendfield) Cemetery, general view, camera facing west.
40. North Boundary Road, camera facing west.
41. Bellefield Nature Center, Principal (north) elevation, camera facing south
42. Clemson University Forest Science Institute, east elevation, camera facing west.
43. Baruch Marine Field Laboratory, Principal (east) elevation, camera looking west.
44. Baruch Marine Laboratory, Outdoor Lab and Tanks, camera facing northeast.
45. Marietta Plantation Ricefields, Spoil Area, camera facing west.

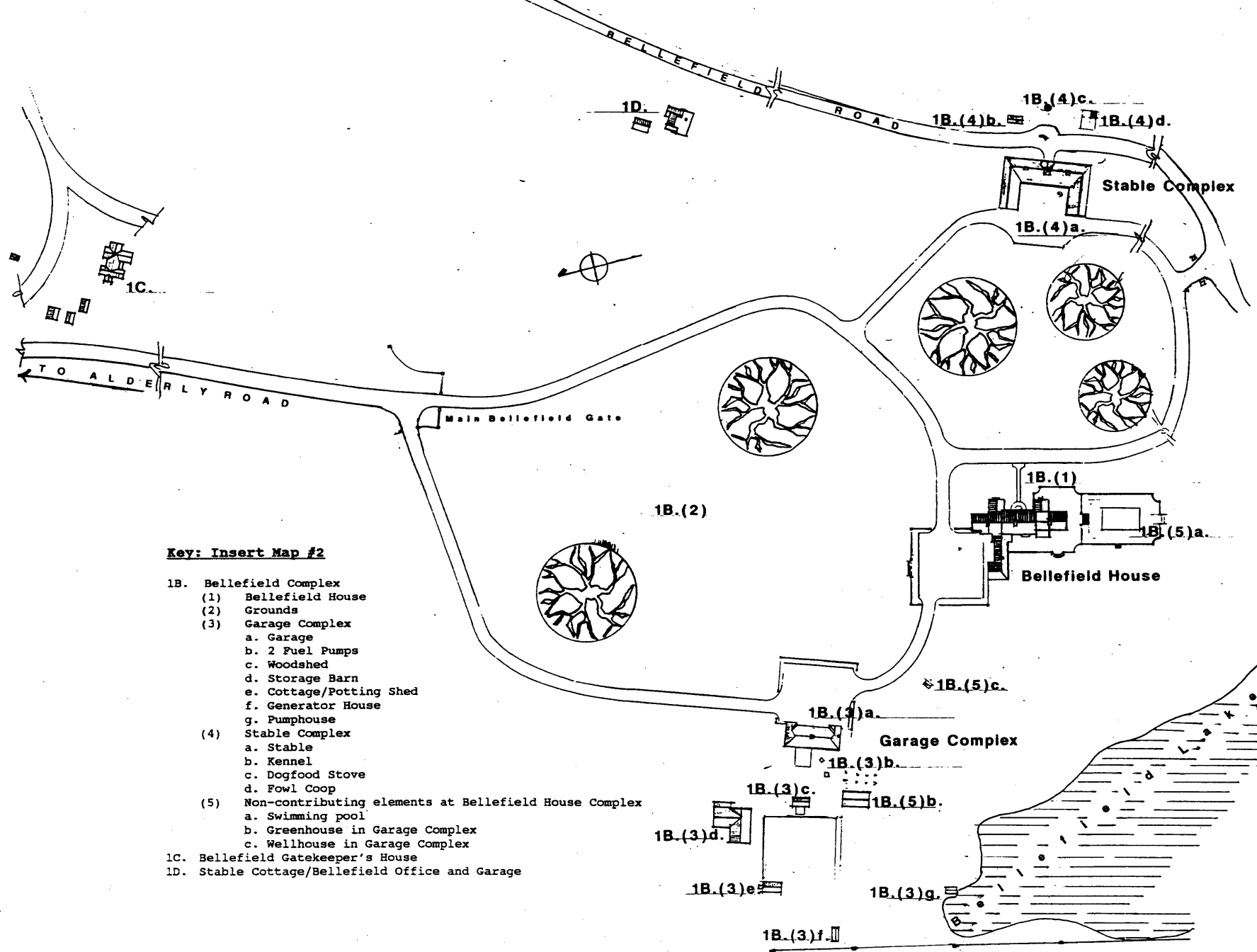


KEY: Insert Map #1

- 1A. Hobcaw House Complex
 - (1) Hobcaw House
 - (2) Hobcaw Grounds
 - (3) Generator House/ Apartment
 - (4) Smokehouse
 - (5) Laundry
 - (6) Cistern/Pumphouse
 - (7) Fuel Pump and Tanks
 - (8) Storage Barn and Livestock Dip
 - (9) Playhouse
 - (10) Tennis Court
 - (11) Chauffeur's House
 - (12) Chicken House
 - (13) Non-contributing elements
 - a. Greenhouse
 - b. Dock
 - (14) Superintendent's House, Storage Shed, and Chicken Shed
 - (15) Kennel and Dogfood Stove



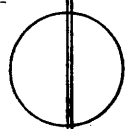
1A Hobcaw House Complex
Insert Map #1
 Hobcaw Barony
 Georgetown County, South Carolina
 Location Map
 Inventory of Resources within Property



Key: Insert Map #2

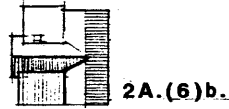
- 1B. Bellefield Complex
 - (1) Bellefield House
 - (2) Grounds
 - (3) Garage Complex
 - a. Garage
 - b. 2 Fuel Pumps
 - c. Woodshed
 - d. Storage Barn
 - e. Cottage/Potting Shed
 - f. Generator House
 - g. Pumphouse
 - (4) Stable Complex
 - a. Stable
 - b. Kennel
 - c. Dogfood Stove
 - d. Fowl Coop
 - (5) Non-contributing elements at Bellefield House Complex
 - a. Swimming pool
 - b. Greenhouse in Garage Complex
 - c. Wellhouse in Garage Complex
- 1C. Bellefield Gatekeeper's House
- 1D. Stable Cottage/Bellefield Office and Garage

1B. Bellefield Complex 1C. Bellefield Gatekeeper's House
 1D. Stable Cottage/Bellefield Office and Garage

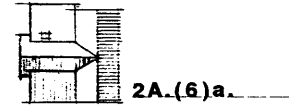


Insert Map #:

Hobcaw Barony
 Georgetown County, South Carolina
 Location Map
 Inventory of Resources within Property



2A.(6)b.



2A.(6)a.



2A.(1)



2A.(2)

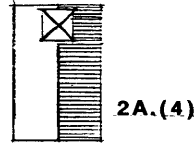
FRIENDFIELD STREET



2A.(3)



2A.(5)



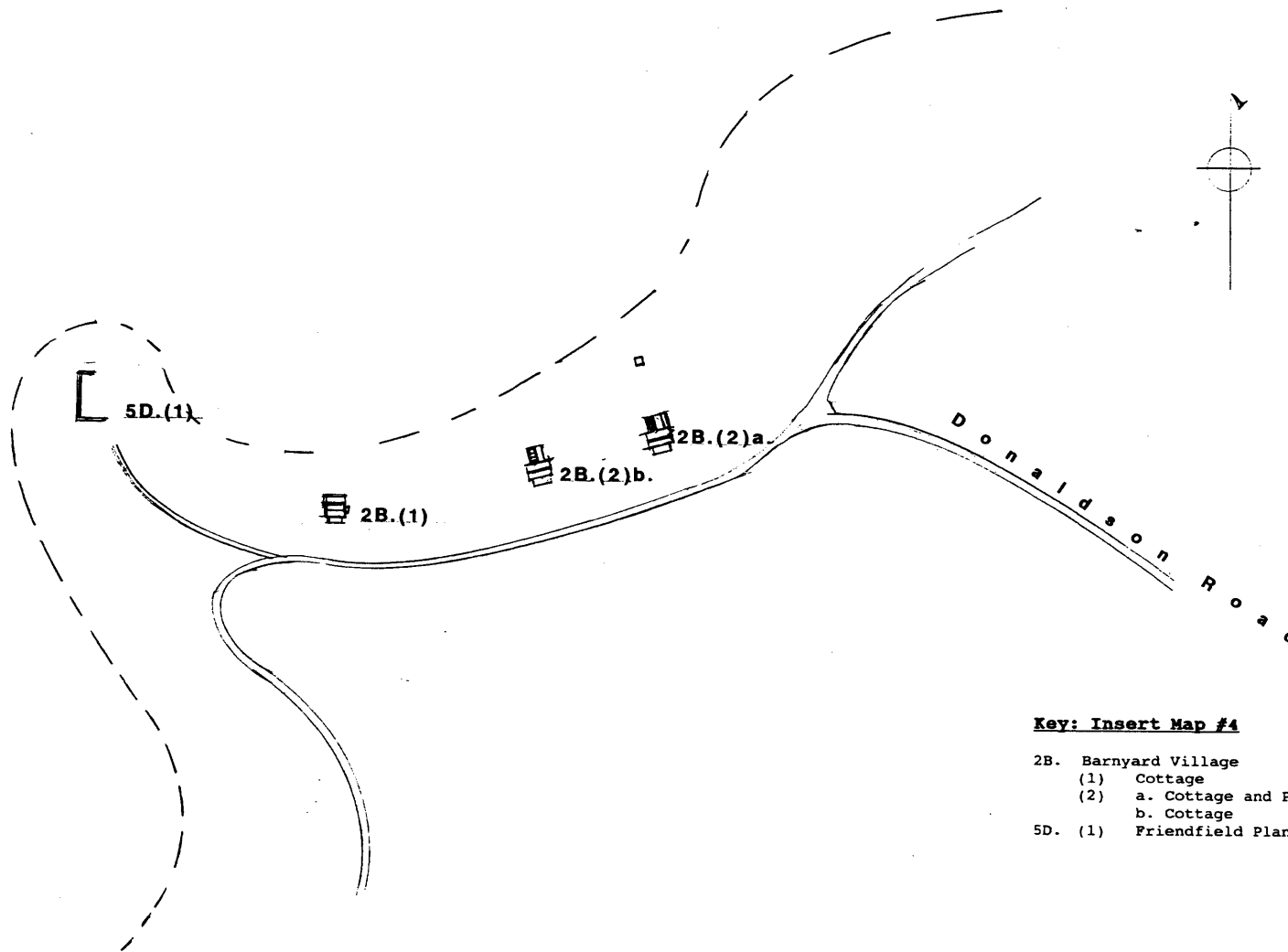
2A.(4)

Key: Insert Map #3

- 2A. Friendfield Village
- (1) Slave Cabin
 - (2) Mocking's House
 - (3) McCant's House
 - (4) Friendfield Church
 - (5) Friendfield Dispensary (Bellefield School)
 - (6) a. Cottage
 - b. Cottage

Hobcaw Barony
Georgetown County, South Carolina
Location Map
Inventory of Resources within Property

2A. Friendfield Village
Insert Map #3

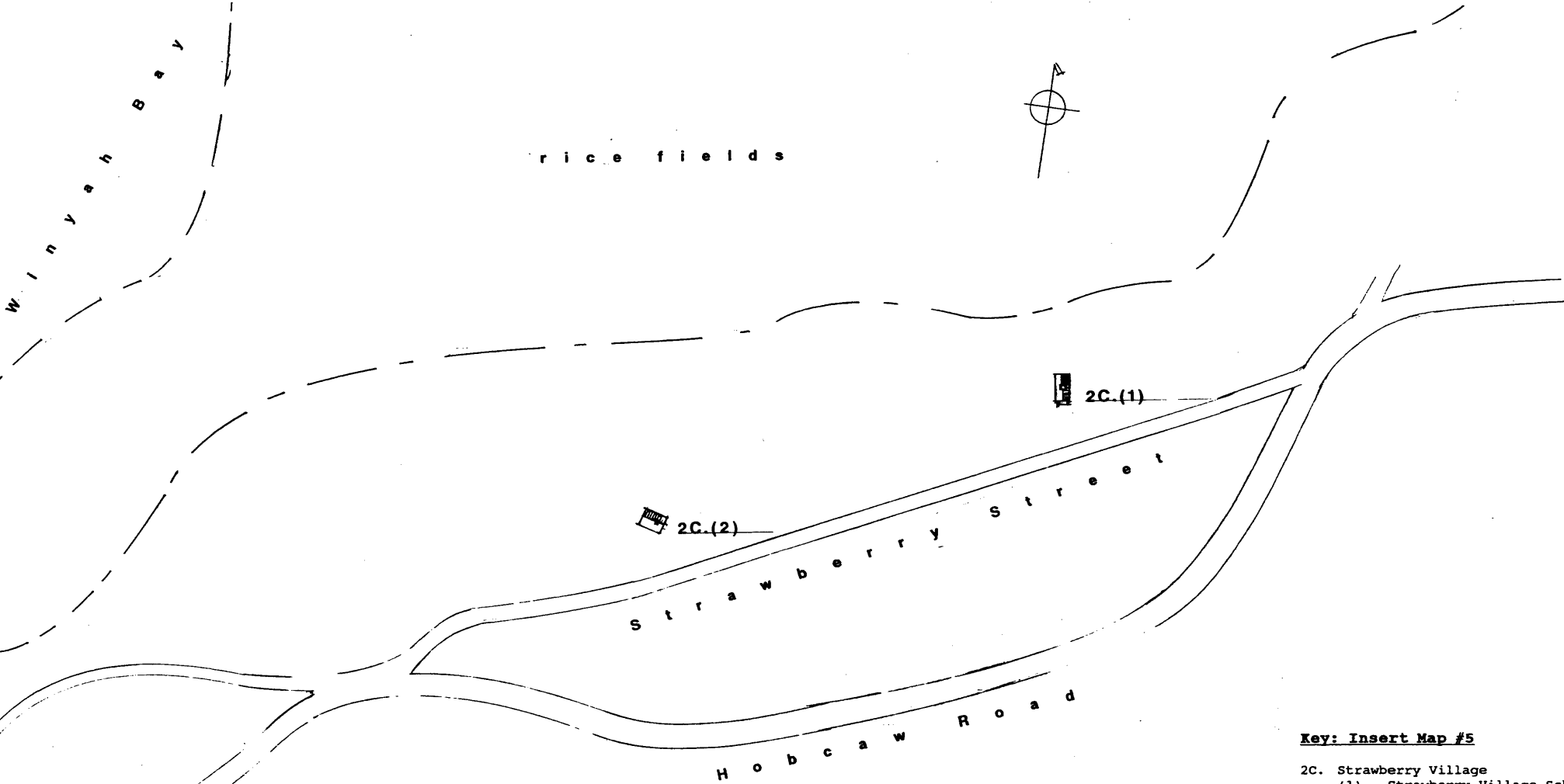


Key: Insert Map #4

- 2B. Barnyard Village
 - (1) Cottage
 - (2) a. Cottage and Privy
 - b. Cottage
- 5D. (1) Friendfield Plantation Rice Mill Ruin

Hobcaw Barony
 Georgetown County, South Carolina
 Location Map
 Inventory of Resources within Property

2B. Barnyard Village
 Insert Map #4



Key: Insert Map #5

- 2C. Strawberry Village
- (1) Strawberry Village School
- (2) Cottage

Hobcaw Barony
 Georgetown County, South Carolina
 Location Map
 Inventory of Resources within Property

○ 2C. Strawberry Village

 Insert Map #5