

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	South Carolina	
COUNTY:	Georgetown	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
7110450068 10/14/71		

1. NAME
COMMON: City of Georgetown Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Old City of Georgetown, bounded S. by Sampit River; W. by Wood Street; N. by U.S. 17; E. by Meeting Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown				
STATE: South Carolina	CODE: 29440	COUNTY: 45	Georgetown	CODE: 22

3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Miscellaneous			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE:	STATE:	CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Georgetown County Court House	
STREET AND NUMBER: Screven Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown	
STATE:	CODE:
South Carolina	45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS		
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey		
DATE OF SURVEY: 1965		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress		
STREET AND NUMBER: Division of Prints and Photographs		
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE:	CODE:
District of Columbia	11	

STATE: _____
COUNTRY: _____
ENTRY NUMBER: _____
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Georgetown has evidence of Spanish settlement as early as the 1520s but was not laid out as a city until 1729. In 1735 Georgetown was conveyed to three trustees. A plan of the city was attached to the deed and was the first plan to be preserved. Included in the plan were 174½ acres for the town and 100 acres for a commons. The town acreage was divided into blocks by five streets running at right angles to the river.

Much physical evidence of the past remains. The oldest existing structure in Georgetown is a dwelling which dates from c. 1737. There are approximately twenty-eight additional 18th century structures as well as eighteen buildings erected during the 19th century prior to the Confederate War.

The existing structures -- homes, churches, public buildings -- are of both historical and architectural significance and interest and are situated on heavily shaded, wide streets.

Selected architectural examples include the following:

Allston-Read House, 405 Front Street, Georgetown's oldest house, built c. 1737. Simple colonial architecture possesses great charm. Interesting feature is slant hinges providing self-closing doors.

Prince George Winyah Church, corner of Broad and H�market Streets. Construction begun 1737, completed 1750. Occupied by British troops during Revolution. Tower is 1824 addition.

Bolen-Bellune House, 222 Broad Street. Earliest deed is 1836, but architecture points to 1760 as date of construction. Occupied by British Commanding Officer during Revolution.

Harold Kaminski Home, 1003 Front Street. Built 1760, one of the most beautifully restored residences in Georgetown. Furnished with rare antiques.

Pawley-Parker House, 1019 Front Street. Built 1760 but also has later additions. Inscription on window pane - "J. W. Pawley 1815." Overlooks Sampit River.

Hebrew Cemetery, corner of Broad and Duke Streets. One of oldest Jewish cemeteries in U. S. Some graves predate 1776.

Pyatt-Doyle House, 630 H�market Street. Elegant town house, built 1790. Supporting arches constructed of Bermuda Stone, brought to Georgetown as ship ballast. Presently an historic house museum, operated by live-in owners.

S E M I N S T R U C T I O N S

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1729 to present.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Third oldest city in South Carolina, Georgetown is significant historically, militarily, agriculturally and architecturally.

During the American Revolution, Georgetown was captured by the British, July 1, 1780, and recaptured by General Francis Marion in May 1781. Between November 1781 and December 1782, the city became the vital port of entry for supplies from Philadelphia, performing an invaluable service for Greene in the last phase of his campaign.

During the Confederate War, the Union blockade of Georgetown was effective due to close proximity of the coaling, refitting and supply station at Union-held Port Royal. The Federal fleet in Winyah Bay lured many slaves away but showed restraint in burning only buildings used for military purposes. On February 25, 1865, Union naval forces occupied Georgetown and converted the Winyah Indigo Society Building into a Union hospital.

Agriculturally, Georgetown was representative of a community based almost entirely on the production of two staple crops, indigo and rice. Rice, however, was the dominating crop, and it is likely that no other area in the United States has been as dependent for so long a period of time on this crop. At the peak of its rice culture (c. 1850), Georgetown was the largest exporter of rice in the world.

Education, travel and long visits to their Charleston mansions set the rice planters' families apart from the rest of the people of the district. The planters' children were educated at home by tutors and often went abroad or to northern schools for university work.

Significant, extant buildings document Georgetown's history with architecture ranging from the simplicity of early colonial to the elaborate, rice plantation era. Many historic public buildings testify to the city's cultural, civic and religious interests.

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina
COUNTY	Georgetown
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(Number all entries)

7.

City of Georgetown (Description)

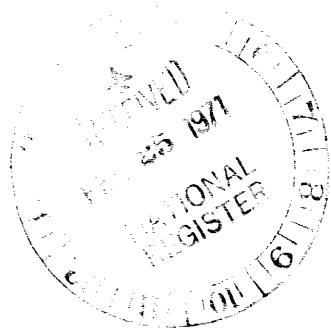
Georgetown County Memorial Library, corner of Himarket and Screven Streets. Built 1818 and originally used as a jail. High brick wall enclosing gallows. Some later additions. Now houses Winyah Indigo Society Library.

Haseldon-Hamilton House, 132 St. James Street. Constructed 1830, this Georgetown residence is unusual in that it is one and a half stories rather than two or three stories which is more typical of the city's 18th and 19th century structures.

Gladstone Hotel, Front Street. Built 1840, one of old inns left in business section. Once famous for broiled shad, baked duck, and - of course -- red rice, now houses Chamber of Commerce.

Town Clock, intersection of Front and Screven Streets. Many uses during life ~~time~~, the symbol of Georgetown for more than a century (built 1842). Listed on National Register. Currently houses The Rice Museum.

Winyah Indigo Society Building, corner of Prince and Cannon Streets. Society formed 1740, received charter from King George II in 1758. Structure built 1857. Early dues paid in indigo used to establish one of the first free schools in U. S.



Historic Trail Of Old Homes And Buildings Of Georgetown, S. C.

RECEIVED
1971
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31141
Sampit River

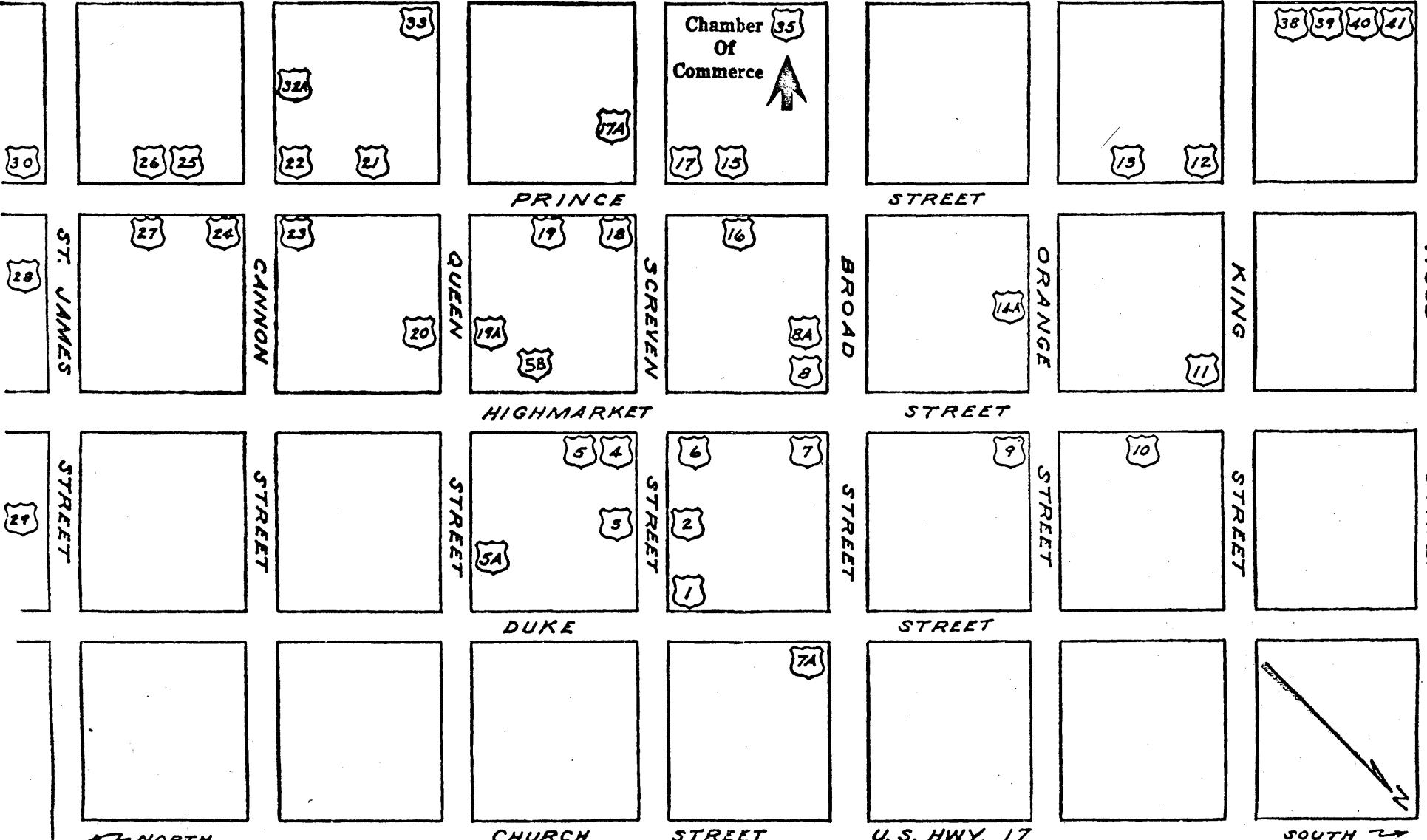
NATIONAL
REGISTER

32

34

36 37

31



1. 1760 Rumley-Miller House: 331 Screven St., Built by Middleton family for town house, typical 4 story Georgetown House with side entrance - two rooms on each floor.
2. 1800 Easterling - Heinemann House: 315 Screven St. Built after Revolution when men had more time for elaborate houses. Property was owned by Church of England.
3. 1740 Withers - Porter House, 316 Screven St. Pre - Revolutionary; House probably built by a New Englander; same family occupancy since early nineteenth century. Used for convalescent British soldiers during Revolution.
4. 1790 Pyatt-Doyle House: 630 Highmarket St. Arches supporting this elegant post-Revolutionary house made of "Bermuda Stone" brought in as ship ballast. Admission by appointment.
5. 1770 Withers - Kaminski House: 622 Highmarket St. Unlike most houses of this period, charming piazza built at same time as house. Doors have raised leveled panels and nine light sash- es.
- 5A 1780 Bragdon - Wright House: 315 Queen St. This house has been lived in by six generations of the same family. It contains the original mantels and was put together with wooden pegs.
- 5B 1760 - Pacey House, 601 Highmarket Street formerly Levy House - 918 Prince St., Georgetown. Side House - 2 rooms each floor - wing added.
6. 1818 Georgetown Library: Highmarket St. Formerly the jail was enclosed by very high brick wall where gallows stood. Now houses the Winyah Indigo Society Library.
7. 1750 Prince George Winyah Church: Broad St. Parish dates from 1721 - church not built until 1737, finished in 1750, occupied by British troops during Revolution, tower added in 1824.
- 7A Hebrew Cemetery: Broad St. One of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in U. S. Some graves predate Declaration of Independence.
8. 1825 Prince George Church House; bought by Mr. Atkinson from Benjamin King Estate in 1857; 234 Broad St. Was used by Federal Officers during Civil War. Little known of original builders.
- 8A 1760 Bolen - Bellune House: 222 Broad St. Occupied by Commanding Officer of British Forces; earliest deed is 1836 but its architecture points to earlier date.
9. 1760 Croft - Thieker House: 834 Highmarket St. Main part of house constructed of heart pine and put together with wooden pegs. Square handmade nails, hand carved mantel. A good example of this period. Property owned and occupied by same family since 1746.
10. 1739 Ford House: 914 Highmarket St. Has date on brick chimney - 3 stories contained in original part of house-old woodwork and doors.
11. 1825 Fraser - Rogerson House: 232 King St. Originally belonged to an inn-keeper. Residence connected to tap room by corridor in rear. Girls from nearby plantations boarded here during the Civil War so they could attend Winyah Indigo Society School.
12. 1825 or earlier Miss Maggie's House: Prince at King. Little known about house - still retains its charm and quaintness.
13. 1760 Forster - Schneider House: 909 Prince St. Contains original lovely woodwork and paneling and wide floor boards. Doors beveled with six panels - has original hinges.
- 14A 1749 Croft - Rodwell House: 212 Orange St. House originally had Porch that opened on street. Retains its old woodwork. Two rooms on each floor.
15. 1739 Lucas Stearns House: 719 Prince St. In several rooms, original floor boards are face-grained, cut from full width of large trees. Some mantels perhaps original but "prettied" up.
16. 1800 Beatty-Felder House: 716 Prince St. Originally flush with street like Lucas House. Present owner moved it back to present site; nothing known of original builders or owners.
17. 1824 Court House: Screven St. Architect was Major Russel Warren-probably designed by Robert Mills, a South Carolinian who designed the Washington Monument.
- 17A 1850 Screven House: Screven St. A part of this lot was reserved by the Screvens before the town was laid out as a family burial ground. Elisha Screven, father of founder of the town is buried here.
18. 1740 Masonic Lodge: For many years used as an inn. Tradition says Wade Hampton in the Red Shirt Campaign of 1876 addressed Georgetown citizens from the porch.
19. 1750 Ward-Bull House: 614 Prince St. Simple three story building; has pre - Revolutionary detached kitchen still standing; beautifully carved marble Italian mantel brought in from Alderly Plantation by former owner. House has original doors and most hinges. Hand hewn beams across living and dining rooms.
- 19A 1825 or earlier Episcopal Rectory, 223 Queen St. Given to Episcopal Church in first quarter of 19th century. Rooms square and anchored to chimneys which are back to each other in center of house.
20. 1770 McGrath House: 220 Queen St. Pre-Revolutionary house; porches and dining room added in 19th century. Strong New England influence with front door opening into chimney wall.
21. 1750 Stewart - Congdon-Farrelly House: 513 Prince St. Present owners have deed dated 1751; was said to be used as hospital for colored followers of Federal Army. Tree in back yard thought to be 500 years old.
22. 1857 Winyah Indigo Society Bldg. - Society formed 1740, received charter from King George II in 1758. A Convivial Club "to meet in the town of Georgetown to talk over the latest news from London". First President was Thomas Lynch, Sr. Dues paid in indigo went toward establishing the first free school in America.
23. 1825 Rouquie - Lumpkin House: 502 Prince St. House built with four rooms and hall on both floors. Reputed to have been used as hospital for officers during the Civil War. Mantels in dining and living rooms brought from caretaker's house at "Rosemont".
24. 1815 Withers-Bull House: 202 Cannon St. House probably built in first wave of recovery after War of 1812 because "new look" of lightness and elegance dominate. Used as town house by Frances Withers of "Friendfield".
25. 1790 Smith - Grimes & House: 421 Prince Street.
26. These two houses (Nos. 25 and 26) built exactly alike by a Mr. Cuttino for his two daughters, Eleanor and Pauline. Eleanor, the original occupant of this house, married a Mr. Savage Smith, who, among other things was the State Senator from Georgetown District and a direct descendant of Landgrave Thomas Smith. The house has been restored by its present owners, State Senator and Mrs. C. C. Grimes, Jr. This house is unique in that it has always been owned by some descendant of the first owner. Mrs. Grimes is a direct descendant of the first owners and occupants. Woodwork and molding excellent example of period.
27. 1850 Allston - Smith House: 422 Prince St. once owned by Rev. Benjamin Allston, a former rector of Prince George. It was he who is reputed to have reduced the wineglass pulpit to its present height.
28. 1740 Hall-Sellers House: 212 St. James St. House has been beautifully restored by present owners. Has many architecturally interesting features to show it is pre-Revolutionary.
29. 1773 Greenwich Plantation Kitchen: 320 St. James St. House built long before Revolution - all that is left is detached kitchen converted into an art studio and later a dwelling house.
30. 1830 Haselden-Hamilton House: 132 St. James St. This house different from other Georgetown residences of this period. one story raised high from ground whereas most dwellings were two or three story buildings.
31. 1737 Allston-Read House: 405 Front St. Probably one of the oldest houses in Georgetown, has great charm and simplicity in design. One unique feature is slant hinges which allows doors to close themselves.
32. 1760 Tucker-Smith Tarbox House: 15 Cannon St. House abandoned until present owner restored it. Mantels removed but most beautiful woodwork remains. From this house Winyah Indigo Society members formed mourning procession to walk to Episcopal Church in respect to Gen. George Washington, Jan. 4, 1800.
- 32A 1812 The Doar House: 107 Cannon St. This house has a strong New England influence and is said to have always been open to the owners of less sturdy houses during storms.
33. 1775 Man-Doyle House: 528 Front St. House built by Miss Mary Man of "Mansfield" with labor and lumber from plantation. Exquisite molding; originally had spacious ballroom on second floor.
34. 1842 Town Clock: Front St. Was built as slave

market. Bell in quaint tower used many years as fire alarm. Original bell donated, present one replaced in 1872 when bell they were using was returned to Prince George Church, original site of Town Hall. It was destroyed by 1822 hurricane.

35. 1840 Gladstone Hotel: (Now Chamber of Commerce); Front Street. One of the old houses left in business section; famous for its broiled shad, baked duck and red rice.

36. 1760 Harold Kaminski House: 1003 Front Street. One of the most beautifully restored residences overlooking Sampit River; parts thought to be an earlier period, superbly furnished with rare antiques.

37. 1760 Pawley - Parker House: 1019 Front St. Front of house facing toward Sampit River built before Revolution; two bay rooms facing Front St. added later. Inscription on window pane, "J. W. Pawley 1815" - traditionally Washington spent one night here on last visit South.

38. 1825 Lucas-Sullivan-Assey House: 1012 Front St. Ante-bellum home built when wealthy rice planters were in their hey day in and around Georgetown. Has been restored and enlarged by owner.

39. 1770 Fraser - Callison House: 1024 Front St. Original house has hand hewn timbers, wooden pegs - one board in upstairs siding 40 feet long.

40. 1770 Fraser House: 1028 Front St. Wide floor boards, mantels and woodwork date these houses about this period.

41. 1745 Taylor - Haselden House: 1032 Front Street. French lady, Mrs. Charlotte Durand willed house of Mrs. Elizabeth LaHue Taylor Ford and at her death to her son, William W. Taylor. Part of foundation made of old English brick brought in as ship ballast; hand hewn floor boards at least 1 inch thick-handmade nails.