2002


Horry County Historical Society

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A journal devoted to encouraging the study of the history of Horry County, S.C., to preserving information and to publishing research, documents, and pictures related to it.

Hebron Methodist Church
Bucksville, South Carolina

Published By:
Horry County Historical Society
606 Main Street
Conway, SC 29526-4340
Horry County Historical Society
606 Main St.
Conway, SC 29526-4340

Organized 1966

Telephone # 843-488-1966
www.hchsonline.org
Email - history@sccoast.net

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Submissions to the IRQ & our Web Site are very welcome. Mail them to the Society at the above street address or attach them to an email and send them to the Society.

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Postmaster: Send address changes to the above address.
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This issue of The Independent Republic Quarterly contains two
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Forms. These
forms were obtained from the South Carolina Department of Archives and
History. The pictures were taken at a later date than the forms were filled
out.

During the past 2 ½ years, the Horry County Historical Society has
been busy restoring two historic properties that were left to the Society.
During the same time we were without an editor for the IRQ. We are trying
to catch up on the IRQs and hopefully all paid subscriptions will be filled
soon.

Ben Burroughs
Executive Director, HCHS
May 24, 2004
7. America at Work

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED May 16, 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Hebron Church

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Ten miles south of Conway on US 701, turn left on Bucksville-Port Harrelson Road (SC 475) then 2½ miles (on right)

STREET & NUMBER
CITY. TOWN
Bucksville
STATE
South Carolina

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC
PRIVATE
BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL
MUSEUM

UNOCCUPIED
WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE
YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED
NO

STATUS
 xoCCUPIED

PRESENT USE
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
South Carolina United Methodist Conference

STREET & NUMBER
1420 Lady Street

CITY. TOWN
Columbia
STATE
South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Horry County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
1200 Third Avenue

CITY. TOWN
Conway
STATE
South Carolina
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

| TITLE | Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina |
| DATE | 1973 |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS | South Carolina Department of Archives and History |
| CITY. TOWN | Columbia |
| STATE | South Carolina |

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | EXCELLENT | GOOD | FAIR | DETERIORATED | RUINS | UNEXPOSED |
| CHECK ONE | UNALTERED | ALTERED | ORIGINAL SITE | MOVED | DATE |

DESCRIPT THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This rectangular "meeting house form" one-story church was built ca. 1855 (sources give varying dates). The building rests on approximately fifty brick piers and is sheathed with vertical board and chamfered-edged batten siding. The gable roof is covered with tin, replacing the original wooden shakes. The entrance to the church is covered with a slightly lower, pedimented, projecting portico supported by five square, wooden columns. The ceiling of the portico is plastered and painted, an atypical feature for buildings of this period.

Two doors with two vertical panels open directly into the front of the church. The windows are 9/9 and have some of the original glass remaining. The movable exterior shutters are original.

In 1958, church school rooms were added to the rear of the church. In 1961, brick steps were added to the front of the structure.

Interior: The two front doors flank the original mahogany altar and pulpit. A communion rail composed of square balusters and newel posts surrounds the altar. Two aisles lead directly from the front to rear doors. (The rear doors were originally used by servants, but now open into the church school.) The doors are the two vertical-panel type, typical of the mid-19th Century. Plain trim with cornice surrounds the doors and windows.

The pews are divided by two main aisles and a cross aisle, which originally divided the servants' pews from the others. The pews are original and are pine with beaded trim and carved moldings.

The floors are heart pine; the walls are plaster, and the ceiling is of wood planking.

Surroundings: Included within the nominated acreage are two graveyards: the church graveyard which is located to the left of the church, and the Buck family graveyard which is located across the road from the church.
SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC

COMMUNITY PLANNING

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

1400-1499

ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC

CONSERVATION

LAW

SCIENCE

1500-1599

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMICS

LITERATURE

SCULPTURE

1600-1699

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

MILITARY

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

1700-1799

ART

ENGINEERING

MUSIC

THEATER

1800-1899

COMMERCIAL

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

PHILOSOPHY

TRANSPORTATION

1900-1999

COMMUNICATIONS

INDUSTRY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1855

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hebron Church, thought to have been built ca. 1855 and still in service today, is a good example of mid-19th Century, rural South Carolina church architecture. According to church tradition, Hebron was built by the workers from the local mill and ship building industries which were thriving during this period and which helped to develop the area. Hebron is also considered tangible evidence of the Methodist tradition in Horry County, said to date from the 18th Century.

According to tradition, Hebron is a successor to an earlier church established ca. 1760. It is not known exactly when Hebron Church was organized, but evidence suggests that the Meeting House near the Waccamaw River, indicated on Mills Atlas of 1825, may have been Hebron. Conference records begin in 1836, list members in attendance, and record Hebron Church members as having joined the church as early as 1806.

In 1843, a committee was established "to attend to the building of a new church at or in the neighborhood of Hebron Church and also to sell the old church in the way they may deem most advisable." Sources give varying construction dates of the present church -- ca. 1848 to ca. 1855.

In 1853, the Quarterly Conference of the Waccamaw Circuit met at Hebron Church, and in 1879 the Conference for the Marion District was held there. Today Hebron continues to support the Methodist tradition in the Bucksville Community.

According to tradition, one-half of the construction cost of Hebron Church was financed by Henry Buck, who came to South Carolina from Maine ca. 1832, established a saw mill industry, and gave his name to the Bucksville area. Church history records that it was Henry Buck's mill workers and ship builders who built Hebron; on the day the church was to be raised, the mill was closed in order that all hands could be used in building the church.

(continued)

1. Conway Borough Circuit, Minutes of the Second Quarterly Conference, Socastee Church, August 19, 1843, p. 2. (Handwritten.)
The Buck family played a significant role in the development of Horry County. Included within the nominated acreage is their family graveyard. Henry Buck became widely recognized for his contributions to the area's social and economic development. He served in the South Carolina Senate from 1868 - 1870, and both his son and grandson represented Horry County in the South Carolina Senate -- William L. Buck serving from 1876 until 1880 and Henry Lee Buck from 1912 to 1920.

Architecture: Hebron Church remains virtually original. The only major alteration is the addition of church school rooms to the rear. Although its interior and exterior woodwork are simple, Hebron reflects the craftsmanship of the local builders who erected the structure and is one of the best -- if not the best -- example remaining of the work of these early craftsmen. The good condition of the exterior siding, the interior plaster walls, and the wood flooring reflect the solidity of its construction.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas, Vol. I. Madison, Wisconsin: Brant and Fuller, 1892.


Conwayborough Campmeeting. Minutes of the Fourth Quarterly Conference. November 12, 1836. (Handwritten.)

Conway Borough Circuit. Minutes of the Second Quarterly Conference. August 19, 1843. (Handwritten.)

Marion District. Minutes of the Quarterly Conference. January, 1879. (Handwritten.)

South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Seventh Census, 1850, Products of Industry, Horry County, p. 611.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Census of 1850, Horry District.


Personal letter, Flossie Sarvis Morris, October 27, 1975.
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5

UTM REFERENCES

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<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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<th>State</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

Katharine N. McNulty -- Varian Brandon (Joseph Ernest Easton Harper)

ORGANIZATION
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE
11/21/75

ADDRESS
P. O. Box 11,669 Capitol Station, 1430 Senate Street

TELEPHONE
(803) 758-5816

CITY OR TOWN
Columbia

STATE
South Carolina

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 12-6-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>historic</th>
<th>Buck's Upper Mill Farm (Preferred)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and/or common</td>
<td>Henry Buck House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Location

On Waccamaw River off Highway 136, 1.25 miles from Intersection of S.C. Hvy. 701, 4.40 miles below Conway City limits. Not for publication

city, town | Bucksville | X | vicinity of | congressional district | Sixth |
state | South Carolina |

code | 045 |
county | Horry |

code | 051 |

3. Classification

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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<td>X</td>
<td>occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>private</td>
<td>unoccupied</td>
<td>commercial</td>
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<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>educational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>N/A, in process</td>
<td>entertainment</td>
<td>government</td>
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<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>N/A, being considered</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>other:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Owner of Property

| name | Mrs. Henry Lee Buck, Jr. |
| street & number | 1010 Buck Street |
| city, town | Conway |
| state | South Carolina |

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. | Horry County Courthouse |
street & number | 1200 Third Avenue |

city, town | Conway |
| state | South Carolina |

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

<table>
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<th>has this property been determined eligible?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>federal</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| depository for survey records | South Carolina Department of Archives and History |
| city, town | Columbia |
| state | South Carolina |
Upper Mill Plantation Pasture

Upper Mill Plantation House
Located in rural Horry County on the banks of the Waccamaw River, the Henry Buck House at Buck's Upper Mill Farm is a typical South Carolina central-hall farmhouse. The main portion of the house was built ca. 1838 by Henry Buck, pioneer in the Horry County lumber industry, and the one-story end additions were built in the 1940s. The farm includes a historic commissary building, which was built to serve the lumber mill, and a brick smokestack, the last remnant of the mill itself. Several nonhistoric farm buildings are also located on the farm.

Exterior: The Henry Buck House is a two-story frame building with a low brick pier foundation. The main portion of the house is three bays wide with a gable roof, a boxed cornice with returns, and two stuccoed brick end chimneys. The facade (southwest elevation) has a full length one-story porch with a shed roof supported by six square posts. A rear (northeast) porch, originally similar to the front porch, has been partially enclosed and the rest screened in. The house is sheathed in weatherboard, with shiplap ("German") siding underneath the porch roof. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. Some original glass remains intact. Wooden shutters with crescent moon cutouts have been added to the windows. The front and rear entrances have four-pane sidelights and the original four-panel doors with arched upper panels. One-story frame additions have been built at either end of the main house.

Interior: The Henry Buck House has a central hallway, with single square rooms at either side. The second floor has a similar plan, except for the division of the southeast side into two rooms. The house was built with wide board floors, wide baseboards, wainscoting with a chair-rail, and plaster walls and ceilings. A multi-colored fabric band, of beaded scrollwork, still decorates the cornice of one of the second floor rooms and may have appeared in other rooms originally. Mantels throughout the house are of wood, with minimal elaboration. The first floor room on the right of the entrance has built-in closets, which appear to be original, on either side of the front window.

The single-run staircase is in the central hall. The staircase has been enclosed with a partition on the first floor, although the newel and balustrade are intact. The southeast side of the attic has been finished with wide board floors and walls, while the northwest side has remained unfinished. The attic room reportedly served as an office.

The plaster walls of the Henry Buck House are crumbling in many places. On the first floor the plaster has been removed and replaced with plywood walls and acoustical tile ceilings. The wainscoting and mantels remain intact on the first floor. The rest of the interior is relatively unaltered.
Surroundings: Buck's Upper Mill Farm is located in a rural farming area of Horry County on the banks of Waccamaw River. Two hundred and thirty feet to the north of the house is a round brick smokestack on a square base, which is all that remains of Henry Buck's first lumber mill, Buck's Upper Mill. To the south of the house is a small frame building that served as a commissary for the Buck Upper Mill lumber business. It has been moved a short distance from its original site. At the river's edge between the smokestack and the house are short wooden piers, the remnants of a dock of unknown date. Many large live oaks remain around the house. Also located within the nominated acreage are several nonhistoric farm buildings, including a tractor shed, a car shed, a mule barn and a metal silo.

8. Significance

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<th>Period</th>
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<td>Local History</td>
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Specific dates ca. 1838   Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Buck's Upper Mill Farm, located on the Waccamaw River in Horry County, South Carolina, contains a two-story farmhouse constructed ca. 1838 as a residence for Henry Buck, a one-story frame building constructed in the nineteenth century as a commissary for Buck's lumber business, and the ruins of a saw mill. The complex is historically significant for its association with Henry Buck, a large landowner, farmer, and a pioneer in the lumber industry in Horry County. As the owner of thousands of acres of land and several saw mills, he played an important role in the economic development of the county. Buck was also a leader in political and religious affairs in the area.

Additional Information

Henry Buck, the grandson of a sawmill operator and ship builder, was born on April 3, 1800, in Bucksport, Maine. By 1832 he had settled in Horry County, South Carolina. Buck was a pioneer in the lumber industry in Horry County. A family historian, Eugenia Buck Cutts, states that he had built the steam powered lumber mill, which came to be called Buck's Upper Mill, by 1835. Records of the Clerk of Court of Horry County reveal that "Buck's Mill" had been established by 1838.

Buck Married in 1838; according to family tradition, he and his wife lived at Buck's Upper Mill Farm. Since Buck lived in a "log shanty" when he first built his mill (ca. 1835), it is probable that the Henry Buck House was constructed ca. 1838, around the time of his marriage. This date is supported by structural and stylistic evidence.
The larger timbers in the Henry Buck House are hewn, according to standard ante-bellum practice. The lathing and the smaller framing members are circular-sawn. Circular saw blades were not common in South Carolina until after the Civil War; their use in the state prior to 1850 is extremely rare. Henry Buck, however, was a native of Maine and a shipbuilder and lumber mill operator. He was a descendant of shipbuilders. He was familiar with the advanced technology of the New England states, where circular saws had been in use since 1820. His use of steam power for his upper mill indicates his technical competence. It is proper to assume that Henry Buck would use the efficient circular saw blades at his South Carolina lumber mill, and that this mill provided the smaller lumber for his adjacent home.

Buck's lumber production grew steadily, and he purchased and developed large tracts of land in Horry County. By 1838 Buck had established a second lumber mill, Buck's Middle Mill; the town of Bucksville grew up around it. The federal census of 1850 listed Henry Buck as the owner of over 10,000 acres of land and 133 slaves; he operated "Steam Saw Mills" in Horry District with an annual product of 6,500,000 feet of lumber. Buck's saw mills were the only saw mills listed in the census under industries in Horry District at that time.

By the mid-1850s, in addition to lumber production, Buck had built a number of sailing vessels which helped carry his lumber to northern states, the West Indies, and South America. After his death in 1870 shipbuilding and lumber production continued under the direction of his sons.
The Buck family also was engaged in farming; the federal census of 1860 listed 42,000 pounds of rice grown by Henry Buck. According to the census, 1000 of the 9000 acres owned by Buck were "improved" and his farm was valued at $100,000.\textsuperscript{11}

In addition, Buck was prominent in the political and religious affairs of the area. He represented Horry County in the Senate of South Carolina from 1868-1870, and he was instrumental in the construction ca. 1848 of Hebron Church in Bucksville (listed in the National Register May 16, 1977). According to oral tradition, one-half of the construction cost of Hebron Church was financed by Henry Buck, and on the day the church was to be raised the Bucksville mill was closed in order that all hands could be used in building the church.\textsuperscript{12}

The nominated property remains in the possession of the Buck family.

Although this property is not being nominated for archeological significance, that does not preclude the possibility that archeological remains of significance could be detected at a later date. No comprehensive archeological survey has been conducted on the nominated property. However, the ruins of a saw mill and dock remain on the property, and historical sources indicate that other buildings and structures would have been present on the property in nineteenth century. Archeological remains of these buildings and structures could yield additional information about the lives of Henry Buck and his workers and the early lumber industry in South Carolina.
9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century. Madison, Wis.: Brant and Fuller, 1892, pp. 490-491.


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 8.26

Quadrangle name: Bucksville, S.C.

UMT References:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Zone & Easting & Northing \\
\hline
A & 17 & 6405 \\
B & 37468 & \\
C & & \\
D & & \\
E & & \\
F & & \\
G & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Verbal boundary description and justification:
The boundary of the Buck's Upper Mill Farm nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map #170, which is drawn to a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes all remaining buildings and structures associated with Buck's Upper Mill Farm.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
State & Code & County \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Watson, John Wells

organization: Waccamaw Regional Planning & Development Council

street & number: 1430 Senate Street

city or town: Columbia

code: South Carolina 29211

date: May 29, 1981

telephone: (803) 758-5816

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
national & state & local \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature: 

Charles E. Lee

date: 2/8/82

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
Footnotes


3 Cutts, p. 10

4 Horry County Deed Book K, no. 58, W.P.A. Project 65-33-118, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

5 Cutts, p. 10; Davidson, p. 181.


7 Horry County Deed Book J, no. 72, W.P.A. Project 65-33-118, 1937, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.


9 Kirke, p. 31.

10 Cutts, p. 12.


Large live Oak along Upper Mill Avenue

The riverbank at Upper Mill Plantation
Live oaks beside the Waccamaw River at Upper Mill

Upper Mill Plantation House