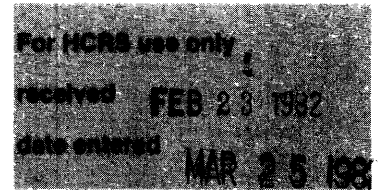


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Buck's Upper Mill Farm (Preferred)

and/or common Henry Buck House

2. Location

street & number On Waccamaw River off Highway 136, 1.25 miles from Intersection
of S.C. Hwy. 701, 4.40 miles below Conway City limits. not for publication

city, town Bucksville *vic.* vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state South Carolina code 045 county Horry code 051

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | N/A in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | N/A being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Henry Lee Buck, Jr.

street & number 1010 Buck Street

city, town Conway vicinity of state South Carolina 29526

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Horry County Courthouse

street & number 1200 Third Avenue

city, town Conway state South Carolina 29526

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of Historic Places
title in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History |

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.¹ By 1832 he had settled in Horry County, South Carolina.² 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 1835.³ Records of the Clerk of Court of Horry County reveal that "Buck's Mill" had been established by 1838.⁴

Buck Married in 1838; according to family tradition, he and his wife lived at Buck's Upper Mill Farm.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸

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.⁹ After his death in 1870 shipbuilding and lumber production continued under the direction of his sons.¹⁰

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

ACCREAGE LISTED
UTM NOT LISTED

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 8.26

Quadrangle name Bucksville, S.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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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

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| state | code | county | code |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson, John Wells Edmund Kirby-Smith
Waccamaw Regional Planning & Development Council
organization South Carolina Department of Archives date May 29, 1981
and History Mrs. Charles Cutts, Conway, S.C.
street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816
city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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 (crl) 2/8/82
title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCERS use only

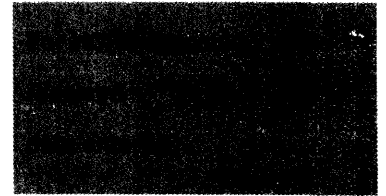
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register, entered in the National Register, date 3/25/82

for fact Alvin Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 8

Page 1

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 \$100,000.¹¹

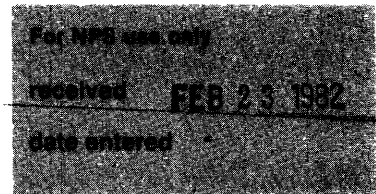
In addition, Buck was prominent in the political and religious affairs of the area. He represented Horry County in the Senate of South Carolina from 1868-1870, and he was instrumental in the construction ca. 1848 of Hebron Church in Bucksville (listed in the National Register May 16, 1977). According 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.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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 2

Item number 9

Page 2

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Footnotes

¹Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century (Madison, Wis.: Brant and Fuller, 1892), p. 490; Chalmers G. Davidson, The Last Foray, the South Carolina Planters of 1860: a Sociological Study (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1971), p. 181; Eugenia Buck Cutts, "Formation of the Communities of Bucksville and Bucksport," Independent Republic Quarterly 14, no. 4 (Fall 1980): 10.

²Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men, p. 490; Horry County Deed Book I, no. 17, W.P.A. Project 65-33-118, 1937, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

³Cutts, p. 10

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

⁵Cutts, p. 10; Davidson, p. 181.

⁶Edmund Kirke (J.R. Gilmore), Among the Pines or South in Secession Time (New York: Charles T. Evans, 1862), p. 31.

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

⁸United States Census: Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880 (Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History, 1971), microcopy no. 2, roll 1 (Industry); roll 1 (Agriculture); Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina (Slave Schedules) (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1964), microcopy no. 432, roll 865.

⁹Kirke, p. 31.

¹⁰Cutts, p. 12.

¹¹United States Census: Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880 (Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History, 1971), microcopy no. 2, roll 4 (Agriculture).

¹²Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt, ed., Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-1964 (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Archives Department, 1964), p. 189; Bertha Paul Staley, "Churches of Toddville, Bucksville, and Bucksport," Independent Republic Quarterly 2, no. 4 (October 1968): 10; Cutts, p. 11.

