PE PLANTATION belonging to John Harleston Esq

CREEK

belonging to William and Edward Harleston

TATION

EXPLANATION

A Rice Fields to wit a Containing 33 Acres
                       b   10½
                       c
                       d   24½
                       e   3½

B Tide Swamp and Marsh

C Swamp and marshes on Common

D High lands, cleared, in fields and pastures grounds

E Wood land

**Historic Resources
of
Berkeley County
South Carolina**

HISTORIC RESOURCES

OF

BERKELEY COUNTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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BERKELEY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

As development pressures increase throughout the Lowcountry, so too will they increase in Berkeley County; as in other rapidly developing areas, unrecognized historic resources are particularly threatened. The Historical and Architectural Inventory of Berkeley County completed in 1989 adds a valuable component to the body of existing written and photographic materials available to the researcher in Berkeley County. Further, its site-specific identification of buildings, structures, and other features of the historic built environment will aid planners and other governmental officials in carrying out their responsibilities to provide for economic growth while protecting historic properties. Copies of the survey materials are stored at the Berkeley County Planning Department Office and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The intent of this publication is not to provide an exhaustive narrative of historic events, nor to duplicate such excellent works as Mr. J. Russell Cross's <u>Historic Ramblin's Through Berkeley</u>, but rather to present a record of the county's historic resources as they exist in 1990. On the premise that a broad-based understanding of Berkeley County's rich architectural and historical legacy will be of great benefit to historic preservation efforts, it makes the findings of the inventory more widely available and illustrates the county's physical heritage in a form which can be readily enjoyed by students, economic development prospects, and the general public.

This work is based on the Berkeley County Architectural and Historical Inventory completed before Hurricane Hugo. As of September, 1990, the historic resources that were inventoried in Berkeley County in 1989 have not been comprehensively resurveyed. Many structures were affected by the storm and several are known to have been destroyed. The landscape of the county was altered to an extent which has not yet been assessed. However, the county's heritage is still richly reflected in its built and natural environment, and a visitor to Berkeley County can see historic sites and structures dating from pre-Revolutionary times through the New Deal era of the 1930s and 40s.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY OF BERKELEY COUNTY, 1989

The Statewide Survey of Historic Places is the cornerstone of South Carolina's State Historic Preservation Program. It is conducted by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History through its State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The statewide survey identifies cultural resources, gathers detailed data on these resources through historical research and field work, and organizes and evaluates the data in light of professional standards and current preservation needs. The survey identifies properties that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It also produces a cumulative body of information on historic resources throughout the state, which helps the SHPO and local communities to plan for the preservation of those resources.

In 1989 an historical/architectural survey was prepared for Berkeley County, with the work performed by Preservation Consultants, Inc. The objectives of that survey were to identify the significant historic resources in Berkeley County, to document them through historical research and field work, and to organize the information for subsequent use. Partially funded by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the survey was part of the ongoing effort to include significant sites and structures in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Places. Work was completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for identification and the "South Carolina State Historic Preservation Program Survey Manual."

The result of the project was a final survey report entitled "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1989," inventory cards describing each site, and photographs. Eight hundred nine cards and photograph cards, many of them including site plans and building sketches, were prepared for sites on six hundred eighty-eight properties in the county, an area of 1,107.72 square miles. The inventory recorded buildings, sites, structure and objects and cemeteries constructed prior to 1941 which retain "integrity," meaning that a property's physical identity has survived from its historic period essentially intact with few alterations. Resources which do not retain integrity as generally defined, or those constructed after 1941, were surveyed when their historical associations warranted inclusion. The project was completed in August 1989, a month before Hurricane Hugo swept through Berkeley County.

It was found that 120 sites, or 14% of the total, date before 1860; 302 sites, or 37.3%, date between 1860 and 1917; and 343 sites, or 42.4%, date after 1917. The largest number of sites, 485 or 59.9%, are residences, 139 or 17.2% are cemeteries, 39 or 4.8% are stores, 31 or 3.8% are churches, and 11 or 1.4% are schools. Barns, bridges, monuments, gardens, generating stations, clubhouses, fortifications, and a variety of other types complete the list. Properties in the county which had previously been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (See Appendix A) were included. The project also identified sites commemorated by historic markers (See Appendix B).

HISTORY OF BERKELEY COUNTY

The Land

Berkeley County is situated within the Coastal Plain in the southeastern part of South Carolina. The county is bounded on the southeast by the Wando River, Guerin Creek, a section of highway and Wambaw Creek; to the north and northeast by the Santee River and Lake Marion; to the northwest by South Carolina Highway 59, Black Creek and Dean Swamp; to the west by Four Hole Swamp and a line extending from Four Hole Swamp to a point near Sawmill Branch; and to the southwest by the continuation of that line to Goose Creek, U. S. Highway 52 and the CSX Railroad Line. The county is bisected from south to north by a waterway consisting of the Cooper River and its western branch, the Tail Race Canal, Lake Moultrie, the Diversion Canal, and Lake Marion.

The topography is relatively flat with slight elevations - sand ridges and bluffs - occurring generally along the rivers and swamps. Much of the county is in low-lying swamps such as the Hell Hole Swamp, Walleye Bay, Black Tom's Bay, Dean Swamp and Four Hole Swamp. There are numerous creeks and branches in addition to the major river systems. Lakes Moultrie and Marion are man-made lakes created by damming for hydroelectric power, flood control and navigation.

The greatest concentration of population and of residential and commercial development has been in the southern portion of the county and in the vicinity of Moncks Corner. According to the 1980 census, the primary population centers are Goose Creek (17,800 residents), Hanahan (13,200), Moncks Corner (3,700), St. Stephen (800), Bonneau (400), and Jamestown (200). Industrial development is concentrated along U. S. Highway 52 above Goose Creek and on the island formed by the Cooper River, Back River and tributary branches.

Much of the northern portion of Berkeley County is in cultivated farmland, and farms are scattered throughout the rest of the county. Most of the eastern portion of the county and significant areas of the western portion are in pine forest. The pine forest is one of the county's most distinctive features. Frederick Augustus Porcher, in the mid-nineteenth century, described how "the tall pines, with their melancholy moan, spread themselves in an apparently impenetrable mass."[1]

The Native Peoples

The "almost uninterrupted forest of pines," described by Porcher, was even more ubiquitous in former centuries, when the area which is now Berkeley County was the home of small agrarian and hunting tribes of Native Americans. They included the Etiwan or Eutaw, a tribe of the Muscogean linguistic group, who occupied the vicinity of the Cooper River, which at one time was called the Etiwan River. The Wando, a smaller Muscogean tribe, resided in the vicinity of the Wando River. The Santee, a tribe of the Souian linguistic group, occupied the banks of the river which was named for them.[2] The Seewee, another Souian tribe, extended from Seewee Bay inland to the vicinity of Moncks Corner. The Wassamassaw, also a Souian tribe, lived in the area of the northwestern portion of the county which still bears their name. The Indians' main legacy is in the names of geographical features (Echaw Creek, Mattassee Lake) and plantations (Wantoot, Yaughan).[3]

The first Europeans to have contact with the Indians are believed to have been the Spanish. Juan Pardo led an expedition from Fort San Felipe at Port Royal to "Guatari" (Wateree) in 1566, possibly passing through the area which is now Berkeley County.[4]

The Lowcountry Native American tribes were small in population and relatively weak. Their numbers declined as contact with Europeans increased. Captured Indians were enslaved and shipped to the Caribbean and the Northern colonies. The diseases the Europeans brought with them, for which the Indians had no natural immunities, devastated the native population. Smallpox nearly destroyed the Wando tribe by 1700.[5] In 1715 the Yamassee Indians from the Savannah River area rebelled against mistreatment by white traders and rampaged through the province, killing more than 400 settlers, including 110 whites and blacks at Goose Creek and twenty-two settlers at Schenckhingh's Fort on the Santee. The home of Thomas Broughton at Mulberry Plantation, Daniel Ravenel's Wantoot Plantation, and Claude de Richbourg's house, on the Santee River below Jamestown, were used as forts during the struggle. The successful defeat of the Yamassee and their allies effectively ended any Indian threat to the area.[6]

Colonial Settlement

In 1663, King Charles II granted a charter to the province of Carolina (including the area of present-day North and South Carolina) to eight Lords Proprietors: Sir John Colleton; Sir William Berkeley; John, Baron Berkeley of Stratton; Anthony, Lord Ashley Cooper, subsequently created Earl of Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven; General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; and Sir George Carteret. Attempts at colonization failed until 1669, when Lord Ashley organized a fleet of settlers, who established Charles Town in 1670. The settlers brought with them the Fundamental Constitutions, which provided for a provincial aristocracy. The Province of Carolina was to be divided into counties consisting of seignories, of

12,000 acres each, for the Proprietors; baronies of 12,000 acres each for the nobility, which would include Landgraves and Cassiques; and precincts of 12,000 acres in which commoners would be settled. The Proprietors appointed the provincial governors and controlled the court system. The Proprietary regime continued until 1719, but the division of lands into seignories, baronies and precincts was only partially implemented.[7]

Three counties were ordered laid out by the Proprietors in 1682. Craven County extended north from Seewee River (Awendaw Creek); Berkeley County extended from Awendaw south to the Stono River; and Colleton extended south from the Stono. Berkeley County was named for Sir William Berkeley and his brother, Lord Berkeley. Present-day Berkeley County was re-established in 1882, after having been part of Charleston County since 1798.[8]

Five baronies were established in what is now Berkeley County: Fairlawn, Wadboo, Cypress, Whiskinboo and Rephoe. Fairlawn Barony, on the Western Branch of the Cooper River, was designated for Lord Ashley in 1672 but was granted to Sir Peter Colleton, son of Sir John Colleton, in 1678. Two other baronies were granted in 1683 to Colleton sons: Cypress Barony, on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River, to Thomas Colleton and Wadboo Barony, on Wadboo Creek, to James Colleton. Whiskenboo Barony, in the vicinity of Whiskenboo Swamp, was granted to Jan Van Arrsen in 1686 and passed to Landgrave Thomas Smith, who married Van Arrsen's widow. Rephoe Barony, on the Santee River, and mostly in present-day Orangeburg County, was granted to John Bayley in 1698. Eventually, the baronies were divided into smaller plantations.[9]

Smaller tracts were granted as well. Captain Richard Connant received a grant for 150 acres at Goose Creek in 1677, and John Maverick received 340 acres on Goose Creek and Cooper River in 1677. Other early grants in the vicinity included 700 acres to Barnard Schenckhingh in 1680, 1,000 acres to Edward Middleton in 1680, 300 acres to George Gourden in 1680, and 150 acres to John Filben in 1696.[10]

Diverse Population

The first settlers of Berkeley County were mainly English. Barbadians of English descent settled the Goose Creek area, where they formed a powerful political faction, "the Goose Creek Men."[11] French Huguenots also settled at Goose Creek, at the Orange Quarter on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River, at Jamestown in the area known as "French Santee," at St. John's,

Kensington Plantation Slave Cemetery

Berkeley, and later in St. Stephen's Parish.[12] Other immigrants included Dutch, Germans, Scots and Irish. The first African slaves were brought by Barbadian settlers. Their numbers increased dramatically due to the expansion of rice planting, and later, indigo. The slave population of St. John's, Berkeley, Parish, numbered more than 1,400 by 1720, outnumbering the white residents three to one.[13]

Churches

The Barbadians at Goose Creek were staunch Anglicans, but Dissenters arrived in significant numbers, attracted by the religious freedom guaranteed by the Fundamental Constitutions. The first churches outside Charles Town included the French Huguenot Church at Jamestown, established in 1686-87, and a Baptist church built near present-day Pinopolis about 1689.[14] There was another French church at Goose Creek by 1695, and one at the Orange Quarter, known as St. Denis, by 1695.[15]

The Anglicans built a church in 1703 near present-day Huger, on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River, naming it Pompion Hill Chapel, and built a church at Goose Creek in 1704.[16] The political influence of the Barbadians led to the Church Act of 1704 which prohibited non-Anglicans from serving in office. The act was repealed in 1706 with the passage of a Church Act establishing the Church of England as the state religion, but permitting Dissenters to hold office. The Church Act of 1706 established parishes, including St. James, Goose Creek; St. John's, Berkeley; St. Thomas; St. Denis; and St. James, Santee. St. Stephen's Parish was established in 1754.[17] The Anglican parishes functioned as election districts for the Commons House of Assembly and agencies for poor relief, as well as ecclesiastical divisions. The parish churches and chapels also served an important social function for the isolated planters.[18]

Chapels of ease were established for the convenience of parishioners situated at a difficult distance from the parish church. Often the chapels were as substantial as the parish churches. Pompion Hill Chapel, for instance, became a chapel of ease for St.

Pompion Hill Chapel

Thomas Parish in 1706. The present building, constructed in 1763, is a prime example of Georgian colonial architecture.[19]

Towns

As the population grew, towns were established. Jamestown on the Santee River was founded in 1705, Childsbury on the Cooper River in 1709, and Cainhoy on the Wando before 1735. Another early town was Fairlawn. The village of Moncks Corner arose about 1754 at the intersection of two important roads.[20]

Agriculture

Towns remained small, however, because the economy was primarily agrarian. The Huguenots attempted to introduce the grape vine and the silkworm. Livestock was raised extensively before the American Revolution.[21] The trade in soft white deerskins, dressed by the Indians and prized for making breeches for English gentlemen, was important during the early colonial period. The Cherokee Path from Charles Town to the Cherokee country led through Moncks Corner, and Colonel George Chicken of Goose Creek, and others, were engaged in the Indian trade.[22] Naval stores (tar and pitch used in ship construction and maintenance), encouraged by a British bounty, were important to the economy for a century before the Revolution. The discontinuation of the bounties in 1729 reduced the importance of the industry. Tar pits, in which tar was extracted from timber, have been found along the Santee River, within the Francis Marion National Forest, at Middleburg and Limerick Plantations, and at other locations throughout Berkeley County.[23]

Brickmaking was another important endeavor, particularly along the Cooper River, where the Carolina grey brick, an important building material of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was made at Medway, Parnassus and other plantations.[24]

The period from the 1730s to the American Revolution was a time of great prosperity to the planters of Berkeley County, and many built substantial houses during that period. The greatest source of wealth was rice. Introduced in the late seventeenth century, by 1690 rice was so valuable that it was used as legal tender, and by 1720 was the major crop in the area. Rice was first grown in inland swamps irrigated by fresh water streams through a system of dams, dikes and trunks. In the late eighteenth century, a new system was introduced, of growing rice in low areas adjacent to rivers and creeks, which provided fresh water through tidal action. Tidal rice production dramatically increased the quality and quantity of rice. The rice planters benefitted from an exemption from the British mercantile laws, allowing them to ship their rice directly to Mediterranean markets. In Berkeley County, rice planting was dominant along the Cooper River system.[25]

Indigo was another important cash crop beginning in the 1740s, when a better strain of indigo was introduced. The blue dye made from the indigo plant was needed by England's fast-growing textile industry, and a bounty on its production was paid by the British government. Indigo was the primary crop in St. Stephen's Parish, but also

Otranto Plantation Indigo Vats, Mobay Corporation

was grown in the Cooper River area. The brick indigo dye vats from Otranto Plantation, now relocated to the Mobay Company plant site in Bushy Industrial Park, are the only such vats known to exist in South Carolina.[26]

The American Revolution

The period of prosperity was ended by the American Revolution, during which Berkeley County was a

primary fighting ground. General Francis Marion, a planter in St. John's, Berkeley, was the leader of local partisans. After the Continental Army was driven out of South Carolina by the British in 1780, Marion's remained the only effective American force. Marion was known as the "Swamp Fox," because his troops hid in the Lowcountry swamps, emerging to harass the British supply lines in guerrilla raids.[27]

Battles

The British established forts at Fairlawn and Quinby, and a major supply post at Moncks Corner. This supply post was the scene of a battle on April 14, 1780. Patriot troops under Colonel A. W. White were routed by British troops under General Banastre Tarleton on May 6, 1780. There were many other engagements including the destruction of the Wadboo Supply Depot in January 1781. At Lewisfield, Colonel Wade Hampton burned two British supply ships, July 15, 1781. At Quinby Bridge and the nearby Shubrick Plantation, on July 16, 1781, Patriot forces under Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion engaged British troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coates, with heavy losses on both sides. At Wambaw Bridge, on February 24, 1782, a British detachment under Colonel William Thomson attacked encamped American troops. The bridge's collapse under the weight of the British cavalry prevented an American defeat. The next day, however, the British force attacked Marion's troops at Wattahan Plantation and put them to rout.[28]

After the Revolution

The end of the Revolution brought with it economic depression and the planters of Berkeley County faced severe hardship. Continental money was worthless. The countryside had been looted, produce burned, cattle and horses confiscated and slaves carried off by the British. Other slaves had to be sold for debt, at great loss. Buildings, including St. John's, Berkeley, Parish Church, had been burned. Neglected fields had begun to grow up in trees again, and freshets wiped out crops in reclaimed fields. The British bounties on indigo and naval stores were no longer paid, and South Carolina rice had lost its favored status in the mercantile system. The production of indigo, South Carolina's second crop, suffered from the loss of its bounty. Inferior in quality to that grown in the West Indies, South Carolina indigo could no longer be grown profitably. The cultivation of indigo ceased by 1800, except for small amounts grown for domestic consumption.[29]

Economic Revival

South Carolina rice, however, found new markets, and rice planting again became profitable, as the new tidal field method became more widely used and improved methods of rice milling were developed. The English engineer Jonathan Lucas, and his son Jonathan, Jr., who married a granddaughter of Benjamin Simons of Middleburg Plantation, built the first toll rice mill at Middleburg.[30] Rice historian David Doar wrote of the elder Lucas, who developed several versions of the rice pounding mill, "To his genius South Carolina owes a large debt of gratitude: for what the cotton planter owes to Eli Whitney, the rice planter owes to Mr. Lucas."[31]

Whitney's cotton gin also proved to be a boon to Berkeley County planters, particularly in St. Stephen's Parish and Upper St. John's, Berkeley, where indigo had

Gippy Plantation House

been the primary crop. Captain Peter Gaillard, encumbered by debt due to the post-Revolutionary depression, began planting cotton at The Rocks Plantation in 1796. Samuel DuBose, visiting The Rocks in December, 1796, "saw for the first

Rice Mill Chimney at Cherry Hill Plantation

time, the process of ginning and specking cotton. A brilliant prospect now opened to the eyes of the desponding planters, fully to be realized." By 1800, Captain Gaillard's cotton crops had eradicated his debts.[32]

Pineland Villages

An increase in freshets after the American Revolution had increased the unhealthiness of the river systems and swamps. The planters (though yet unaware that mosquitoes were the carriers) perceived that rice plantations, on which their prosperity depended, also exposed them to the danger of "summer fevers." In order to escape the "miasmas" or "bad airs" which they thought were the cause, planters began to built summer homes in the higher and drier pinelands, which were found to be relatively free of the dreaded fevers. In the 1790s the gregarious planters clustered their summer homes in pineland villages, such as Pineville, Pinopolis, Cainhoy, Cordesville, Whitesville, Honey Hill, and The Barrows.[33]

Santee Canal

Another important post-Revolutionary development was the construction of the Santee Canal. Rivers had provided the major transportation routes for agricultural products in the eighteenth century and that function continued until the development of

Old Santee Canal

railroads in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1786, a state charter was granted for a company to build a canal linking the Santee and Cooper rivers. Work commenced in 1793

and was completed in 1800. The Santee Canal resulted in improved trade for the Berkeley planters, and allowed expansion of the timber industry. During periods of drought about 1817-19, the canal was inefficient, and it encountered strong competition from the new system of state roads and the railroad lines. By 1850, the Santee Canal was unprofitable to operate and it was closed that year by an Act of the General Assembly.[34]

The Civil War

During the Civil War, there were no major military engagements in Berkeley County, but Federal troops raided up the Santee River, sacking plantations. An attempt to burn the Northeastern Railroad bridge across the Santee at St. Stephen in July 1862 was thwarted by Confederate defenses, and by the difficulty in navigating the river's natural bends. Battery Warren, a large earthwork fortification, was erected in 1862 on the south side of the Santee River below Jamestown. The battery, named for Colonel Samuel Warren, a local Revolutionary War hero, was manned by the Santee Light Artillery. It was the most elaborate defensive position in the vicinity, but was not involved in any military action.[35]

At Stony Landing Plantation, in 1863, the Confederate semi-submersible torpedo boat, the <u>Little David</u>, the first of its type, was constructed. The craft was designed by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel and built with funds raised by Theodore D. Stoney.

Dennis' Fort was established by the Confederates to guard the road

Stony Landing Plantation

from Charleston to Columbia from an expected march by Sherman's armies, which never occurred.[36]

Late in the war, Federal troops raided and pillaged Cainhoy, Pineville, St. Thomas and St. Denis, St. Stephen's, and in particular, wealthy St. John's, Berkeley. Plantations were sacked, and foodstuffs were carried off or destroyed, creating hunger among the civilian population, black and white.[37]

After the War

The Civil War brought profound changes for the white and black population of Berkeley County. The economic system, based nearly exclusively on slave-intensive agricultural production, was dead. Both the newly freed blacks and their former masters were uncertain of their social and economic and political roles in the new order, and unrest and conflict resulted. Landowners had the problem of returning the plantations to production,

and needed a labor system to replace slavery. The freedmen faced the problem of making a living without circumscribing their new freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted unsuccessfully in 1865 to promote a system of contract labor. Blacks resisted the plan because they hoped to gain ownership of their own land.[38]

As an alternative, tenant farming was developed and by 1870 was an important component of the economy. In St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, the number of farms rose from fifty in 1860 to 138 in 1870, an increase of 176 per cent, and in St. James, Goose Creek, Parish, the increase was from 215 to 563 (161.9 per cent). Three quarters of the farms in St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish in 1870 were under twenty acres in size.[39]

Tenant farming in Berkeley County was based on cash rental rather than a sharecropping system such as prevailed in most of the state. One of the most important benefits of this rental system was the ability of the individual farmer to accrue capital with which to purchase land. Black ownership of farmland in Berkeley County rose significantly as a result. By 1900, 55 per cent of black farmers in the county owned their farms, in contrast to a state average of just over 22 per cent. By 1920, nearly 75 per cent of the county's black farmers owned farms, a percentage nearly equal to that of white farmers.[40]

Decline of Rice

Theodore Ravenel stated that when he began planting on the Cooper River in 1881, the area was "considered one of the best places for rice growing - the lands were fertile [and] labor was abundant and of good quality." Rice production began to decline after the Civil War and had effectively ended by the early part of the twentieth century. The labor force still consisted mostly of former slaves skilled in the

use and maintenance of the intricate systems of dikes and irrigation canals. Many laborers were attracted away from agricultural work by phosphate mining and timbering.[41] In addition to the scarcity of skilled labor, and the resulting added cost of production, South Carolina's rice planters suffered from increased competition from rice producers in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Then a series of hurricanes in the 1890s and early 1900s destroyed dikes and flooded fields with salt water. At the turn of the century, Berkeley County still had 9,212 acres under cultivation, producing nearly six million pounds of rice in 1900. Production dropped off sharply afterwards.[42]

With the decline of rice production, cotton and livestock emerged as the major agricultural products, followed by cereals, corn and truck farming. During the period from 1901 to 1906, Berkeley County produced an average of 14,315 bales of cotton per year. The total included small amounts of Sea Island cotton as well as upland cotton.[43]
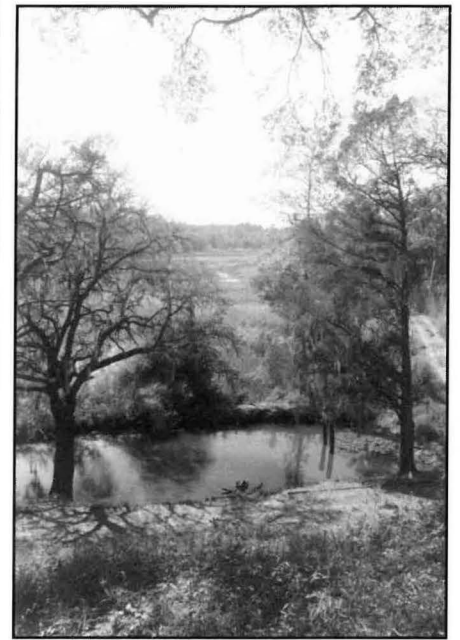
Berkeley County Again

Berkeley County was re-established in 1882 with Mount Pleasant as the county seat. The county then consisted of nearly all of the former Charleston District with the excep-

James Benjamin Singletary House

tion of the City of Charleston and its immediate surroundings, and totaled about 2,000 square miles. In

View from Mulberry Plantation

1893, the size of the county was reduced to approximately its present dimensions, some 1,100 square miles. In 1895, Moncks Corner was designated as the county seat.[44]

Rich Yankees

The demise of rice culture coincided with a major social phenomenon which began in the 1890s and continued through the 1930s: the acquisition of rice plantations by wealthy Northerners, in what historian George C. Rogers, Jr., has termed the "second Yankee invasion." Rogers said that wealthy Northern industrialists were prompted by a desire to attain the ready-made status of the plantation myth, and had wealth sufficient "to buy anything."[45]

Timber Industry and Francis Marion National Forest

Timbering became Berkeley County's main industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Attracted by expanses of pine forest, low property values, low

taxes, and easy access to transportation routes, companies such as the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, the Santee Lumber Company, the E. P. Burton Lumber Company and the A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company acquired much of the land in the county.[46] These companies rapidly cut over their holdings, establishing large sawmills and using railroads and overhead steam skidders to haul timber. The Georgetown and Western Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, began building a rail link into Berkeley County in 1913. The line crossed the Santee River at Jamestown on a steel truss bridge completed in 1914.[47]

With the coming of the Great Depression, the financially troubled timber companies petitioned the U. S. Government to buy their "mostly cut over" lands to establish a National Forest, and the Francis Marion National Forest was established by presidential proclamation in 1936.[48]

Located in Berkeley and Charleston Counties, the Francis Marion National Forest today consists of approximately 250,000 acres roughly bounded by the Wando River and Intracoastal Waterway, near Cainhoy, to the east; to the north by the Santee River nearly to St. Stephen; and by Lake Moultrie and the Cooper River to the west. Since its establishment the forest has been managed to produce timber, protect watershed, provide recreation, and to protect and preserve wildlife and cultural resources.

Civilian Conservation Corps

President Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, to respond to the national loss of forest cover, worsening erosion of forest and farm land, and tremendous unemployment levels. There were at least two CCC camps within the Francis Marion National Forest.

During nine years more than 48,000 enrollees throughout South Carolina planted 56 million trees in reforestation projects to prevent floods and erosion; spent over one hundred thousand man-days fighting forest fires; constructed fire lanes; and developed recreation sites.[49]

Forest fire protection involved using CCC enrollees in fire lookout towers as well as in constructing fire breaks and fighting fires. A program unique to South Carolina combined subsistence farming with fire control. Qualified farmers received a small salary and piece of farm land adjacent to lookout towers; they were required to have farming experience, families, and farm animals. The CCC built the towers, small houses and outbuildings, and fencing. Lookout houses and towers were built throughout the state.[50]

The Santee-Cooper Project

The South Carolina General Assembly, in 1934, created the South Carolina Public Service Authority, Santee-Cooper, with the goals of improving navigation through the Cooper, Santee, Congaree and Wateree river systems, providing flood and drainage control, developing hydroelectric power, and improving and developing forests, recreational facilities, wildlife conservation, and health conditions throughout the Santee Watershed area, about 15,000 square miles. The Federal Government provided funding for the project in 1938. 193,000 acres of land in 1,326 separate tracts were acquired between 1938-41, and two reservoirs (Lakes Marion and Moultrie), a hydroelectric plant, and a system of dikes and canals was begun. By 1940, 12,670 workers, including some assigned by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were employed on the project.[51]

The Santee Dam, an 7.8 mile earthen dam on the Santee River, and its spillway were completed in 1941, forming the 96,000-acre Lake Marion. The 6.5 mile long Diversion Canal was constructed to link Lake Marion with Lake Moultrie, allowing the filling of that 64,000 acre reservoir. By February, 1942, there was enough water in the system to begin operation of the hydroelectric plant on Lake Moultrie.[52]

Many buildings were dismanteled and removed from the area to be flooded, and some were rebuilt elsewhere in Berkeley County. Some buildings were moved outside the county: Hanover Plantation House was reassembled on the campus of Clemson University, and the drawing room from White Hall Plantation House was placed at the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. New cemeteries were established for the relocation of graves when this was requested by family members.

Military and Urban Expansion

The Federal Government created the Charleston Naval Weapons Station in 1941 as a naval ammunition depot. It was expanded during World War II. A 5,000 acre U.S. Army storage area to the north of the facility was acquired by the Navy in 1954 as an annex to the Weapons Station. This annex later was converted into the Polaris Missile Facility Atlantic. Growth of the two military facilities in the 1950's and 1960's contributed to a substantial population growth in the lower part of Berkeley County, and the rapid development of residential subdivisions and commercial areas at Goose Creek and Hanahan.[53]

NOTES

1 Frederick Augustus Porcher, <u>Historical and Social Sketch of Craven County, So. Ca.</u> (Charleston: Walker Richards & Co., 1852) 4.

2 David Duncan Wallace, <u>South Carolina, A Short History, 1520-1948</u> (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1961) 5-9, 12-14.

3 J. Russell Cross, <u>Historic Ramblin's Through Berkeley</u> (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1985) 13-15.

4 Wallace, 21.

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COOPER RIVER PLANTATIONS AND RELATED SITES
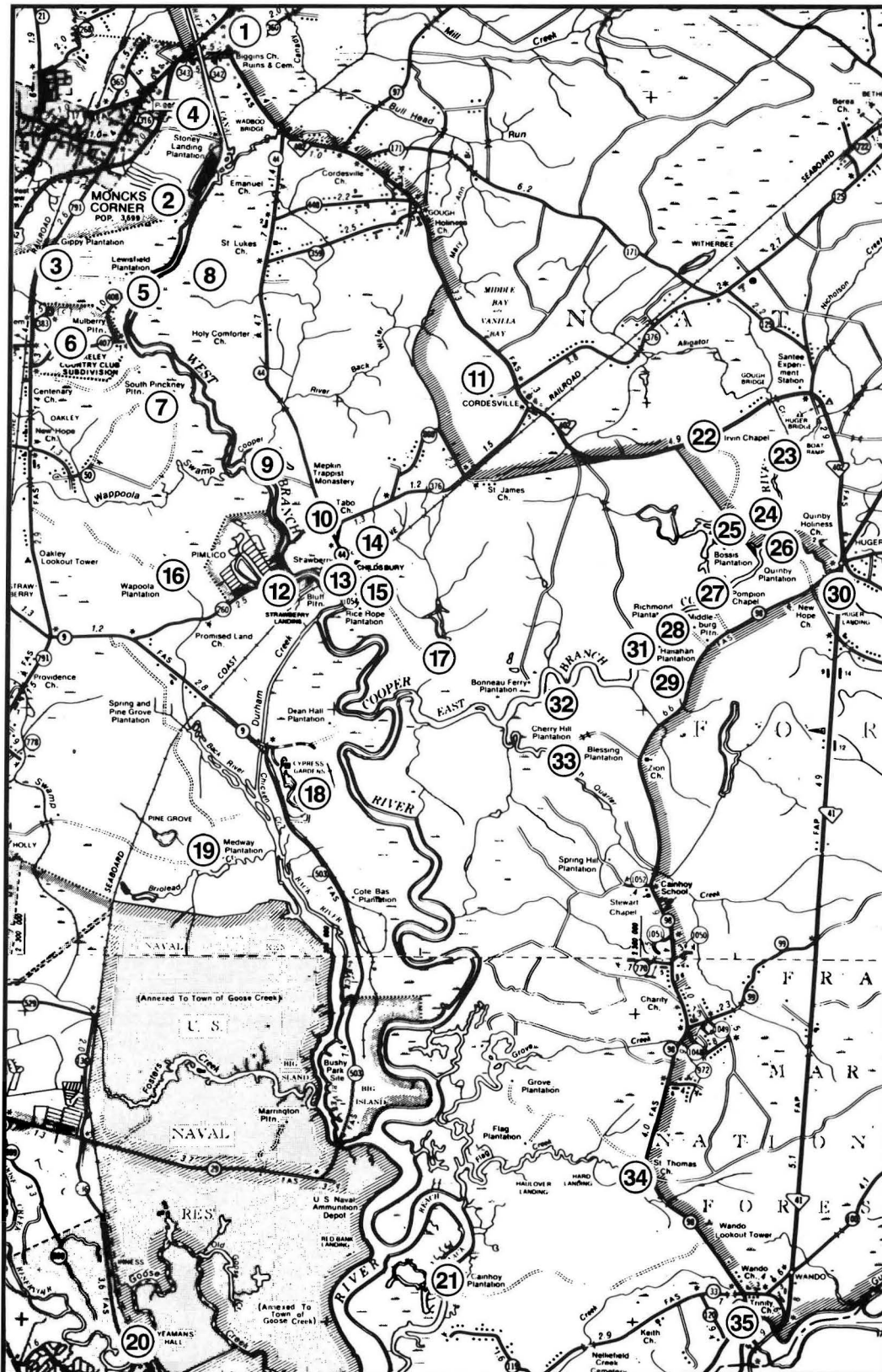
1. Biggin Church Ruins
2. Moncks Corner
3. Gippy Plantation
4. Stony Landing Plantation
5. Lewisfield Plantation
6. Mulberry Plantation
7. South Mulberry Plantation
8. North Chachan Plantation
9. Mepkin Plantation
10. Taveau Church
11. Cordesville
12. Bluff Plantation
13. Strawberry Chapel
14. Childsbury
15. Rice Hope Plantation
16. Wappaoola Plantation
17. Comingtee Plantation
18. Cypress Gardens
19. Medway Plantation
20. Yeamans Hall Plantation
21. Cainhoy Plantation
22. Kensington Plantation
23. Silk Hope Plantation
24. Hyde Park Plantation
25. Bossis Plantation
26. Quinby Plantation
27. Pompion Hill Chapel
28. Middleburg Plantation
29. Halidon Hill Plantation
30. Quinby Bridge
31. Richmond Plantation
32. Cherry Hill Plantation
33. Blessing Plantation
34. St. Thomas and St. Denis Church
35. Cainhoy

ARCHITECTURE IN BERKELEY COUNTY

Any discussion of Berkeley County architecture must be predicated on a recognition of the complexity of the subject. Berkeley County has a chronologically broad sequence in architecture ranging from the straightforward forms of the seventeenth century frontier to the sleek lines of the modern age. The spectrum ranges also from the high style, characterized by the formulation of an academically formal design which preceded the construction stage, to the vernacular, characterized by the fulfillment of a building need, in which design constituted an unconscious expression of form and materials or a non-academic summoning of cultural memory. Historical periods, styles, types and forms can be identified in Berkeley County, but the very diversity of its architecture contributes to a difficulty in identifying architectural trends. Certain generalizations can be made, however.

Historically, rural types of architecture have been dominant in Berkeley County: the plantation house, the parish church, the chapel of ease, the farm house, the pineland house, the slave house, the tenant house, the barn, the stable, the rice mill, *et cetera*. Towns were really country villages, and their building forms more rural than urban in nature, until the twentieth century.

The plantation house, in particular, has been identified with Berkeley County in the popular mind, largely because of its romantic associations with a past which has been perceived as both more gracious and more colorful than our own. The "Old South" image of the white columned mansion was articulated in Gippy Plantation House. But Berkeley County's plantation heritage encompasses more than the stereotypical model. Again, however, the picture is complicated by the complexity of the subject.

The earliest surviving plantation house is Middleburg, built ca. 1699. It is the sole remaining documented seventeenth century structure in Berkeley County. The two story house has exposed framing timbers inside, a characteristic which it shares with seventeenth century
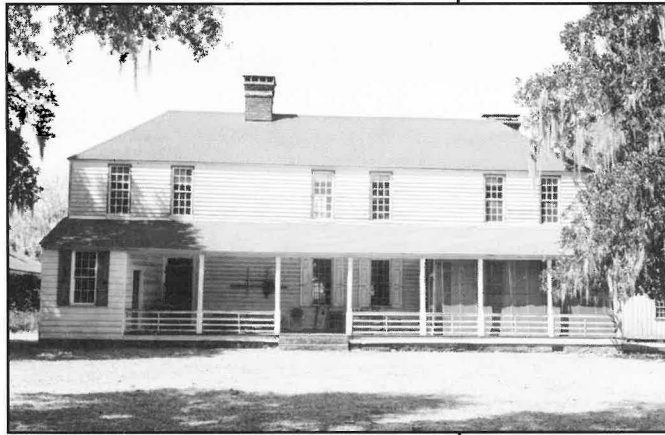
Middleburg Plantation House

houses elsewhere. The older portion of Middleburg also has a hall-and-parlor plan, consisting of two adjoining rooms, characteristic of early houses. The exterior has the clean simplicity of the frontier. Its one-story piazzas, front and back, provided outdoor living space in the long Lowcountry summer. Similar houses once stood at Comingtee and Yeamans Hall plantations.

An architectural puzzle is Medway Plantation House, built as a small one and one-half story brick house ca. 1705, and enlarged several times. Medway has stepped gables in the Dutch style. Dutch influence on English architecture resulted from close ties between the two countries in the seventeenth century, and South Carolina's early settlers included Dutch as well as Huguenots who had lived in the Netherlands. It is possible that Medway's Dutch gables are an original feature; it is also possible that they were added in the nineteenth century and reflect the romanticism of that era.

A more formal style appeared in the early part of the eighteenth century. One early formal structure is Mulberry Castle, built ca. 1714 by Thomas Broughton. The one and one-half story, gambrel-roofed structure has a square, pyramidal-roofed pavilion on each corner. The house was used as a fort in the Yamassee War, but the inspiration for the fort-like construction probably was in country houses of the Jacobean period in England. Other early formal houses were built at Fairlawn Barony and Wadboo Plantation.

The studied elegance of the Georgian style is exemplified by Berkeley County's eighteenth century churches: St. James, Goose Creek, built ca. 1714; Strawberry Chapel, ca. 1725; the ruined Biggin Church, ca. 1756; Pompion Hill Chapel, ca. 1763; and St. Stephen's, ca. 1764. St. Stephen's Parish Church, with its exceptionally fine brickwork and coved ceiling, is a masterwork of that period of indigo prosperity. Plantation houses also were built in the Georgian style, a notable example being Lewisfield, built ca. 1774.

The Adamesque, a Federal style based on the work of the Adam brothers in England, appeared when prosperity revived after the post-Revolutionary depression. It is characterized by a delicacy and lightness of detail such as that found in the interior woodwork and mantelpieces of Halidon Hill (Quinby House), built ca. 1792.

The classical formality of the Adamesque gave way to the more exuberant and fanciful expression of the Federal style, called the Regency after the regime of George, the Prince Regent, in the last years of George III. The cotton prosperity of

Lewisfield Plantation House

Jefferies Hydroelectric Plant, Interior

popular in the area before the war, was displayed afterwards in churches such as the shingle-sided Halfway Creek Methodist Church, near Honey Hill. Victorian styles also came into vogue. The Victorian Queen Anne style, with its irregular mass, multiple gables and turrets, found

stores, schools, industrial buildings, and agricultural structures such as tobacco barns, stables and siloes.

Upper St. John's, Berkeley, spawned houses with simple exteriors, but interiors enriched with elaborate gougework. Lawson's Pond, built ca. 1823, is typical of that mode. Lawson's Pond also has paired doorways entering into its front rooms, a common form in Upper St. John's. A later style, the Greek Revival, is typified by Gippy, built ca. 1852. Gippy has a formal, central hall plan and a classic pedimented portico with four columns (originally square, now round).

Following the Civil War, a conservative taste persisted, as in

expression in the W. P. Russell House at Russellville, built ca. 1900.

During the early twentieth century, the Georgian Revival was popular in public buildings such as the Berkeley County Hospital, built in 1932, and the Macedonia High School, ca. 1930. The nationally popular Bungalow Style residence proliferated as well.

Tobacco Barn near St. Stephen

A good example is the Edward Fort House, ca. 1930, at Moncks Corner. The international Art Moderne style was employed in the Santee-Cooper project. A sophisticated example is the Jefferies Hydroelectric Plant, ca. 1940.

Jefferies Hydroelectric Plant

the classical Berkeley County Court House, built in the 1890s. The Gothic Revival, which had not been

In addition to its formal style buildings, Berkeley County has an abundance of historic vernacular structures including residences,

Berkeley County is also rich in non-architectural cultural resources. The view of a country road expresses an integral relationship among residents, the land and its transportation routes. Farmstead layouts provide information about rural land use and farming practices, and the ways in which plantations and farms were oriented. Landscape features such as ricefields, cultivated agricultural fields, and managed forests, as well as river, creek and marsh vistas are significant historic resources in Berkeley County.

Some cemeteries, graveyards and churchyards are notable for the information they provide to the historical record; others are also important for the artistic quality of individual tombstones.

ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK, PARISH

St. James, Goose Creek, Church

St. James, Goose Creek, Parish

With some lands granted as early as 1672, St. James, Goose Creek, Parish was the first portion of Berkeley County settled by Europeans. They were attracted by the rich lands along Goose Creek and the Cooper River and the close proximity of Charles Town in case of danger. Settlers from Barbados recognized the area's potential for plantation culture, and concentrated at Goose Creek, where they formed a strong Anglican political faction, known as the "Goose Creek Men." These included Sir John Yeamans, Sir Peter Colleton, Barnard Schenckhingh, and other Barbadians. Sir Nathaniel Johnson of Silk Hope Plantation in St. Thomas Parish, though not a Barbadian, was involved in their High Church politics which resulted in the passage of the Church Acts of 1704 and 1706. Landgrave Thomas Smith of Medway Plantation was a leader of the Dissenters who sought to prevent the curtailment of the religious and civil rights of non-Anglicans.

French Huguenots also settled in the area. They generally took a neutral stance in the Anglican-Dissenter conflict. The French established a Calvinist congregation at Goose Creek by 1695. The Anglicans built a church at Goose Creek in 1703, and the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, was established in 1706. The present church was built in 1714-19. A chapel of ease was built in the 1720s.

The parish was the area of present-day Berkeley County most devastated by the Yamassee War. A number of residents were killed, although many fled to Charles Town. The lower part of St. James, Goose Creek, Parish became primarily a rice planting area, and prospered during the Colonial period. The upper part of the parish was sparsely populated until after the American Revolution, when it was settled by families from the lower part and other newcomers. The 1790 census listed as residents of the parish 118 heads of families, 158 free white men over sixteen years of age, including heads of families, 152 free white males under sixteen, 202 free white females including heads of families, 15 "other free persons" ("free persons of color" and Indians) and 2,333 slaves, for a total of 2,787 persons. After the Civil War, the lower part of the parish lost much of its population due to depressed economic conditions, but the upper part of the parish prospered.

Goose Creek

Historic sites include the *St. James, Goose Creek, Parish Church*, built in 1714-19. Construction of the church was begun under the direction of Dr. Francis LeJau, who had been sent to South Carolina by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a group that sent money and clergymen to the Province from London. The symbol of the Society, a pelican tearing at her breast to feed her young, is depicted in sculpted stucco in the pediment over the entrance. LeJau, who became rector in 1706, was successful in uniting the Anglicans with the French Huguenots in the parish. He was buried in front of the chancel two years before the church was completed. The church is distinguished by its jerkinhead roof, its pediment with the sculpted stucco symbol, and the molded stucco surrounds of its arched openings.


Huguenot Marker, Goose Creek

The cemetery is notable for its predominance of eighteenth and nineteenth century tombstones, box tombs and a brick crypt. Family names represented include Moultrie, Sinkler, Smith, Mazyck, Middleton and Parker.

The *St. James, Goose Creek, Chapel of Ease Cemetery* in the Strawberry Community has many eighteenth and nineteenth century tombstones and brick and stone box tombs. The earliest marker is dated 1757. Family names represented include McCullers, Broun, Breaker, Hains and Lunes. The chapel was built prior to 1725 and was destroyed during the Revolution. Later the Goose Creek (Bethlehem) Baptist Church, constituted in 1812, was on the site. In 1888 that congregation, now known as the Groomsville Baptist Church, relocated to its present site, on land donated by the Grooms family. Its church was dismantled and moved, and in 1890 it was renamed *Groomsville Baptist Church*. The present building appears to date from ca. 1930 or represents a substantial remodeling at that time. It is a plain rectangle of frame on brick piers, with rafter ends exposed under the tin covered gable roof. A small porch extends over the steps leading to the centered entrance. The church cemetery has about eighty markers, the oldest of which is dated 1898.

Historic plantation houses in the Goose Creek area include *Medway Plantation House*, built ca. 1705 by Edward and Elizabeth Hyrne. A one and one-half story brick house, it replaced an earlier house which was destroyed by fire. The earlier house had been built by Jan Van Arrsen, to whom the Lords Proprietors granted 12,000 acres in 1686. Van Arrsen's widow married Landgrave Thomas Smith, who was buried on the property in 1694. The second house was gradually enlarged to its present dimensions, the last addition being the dining room wing added in 1855 by Peter Gaillard Stoney. The house also was remodeled in 1930 by Mr.
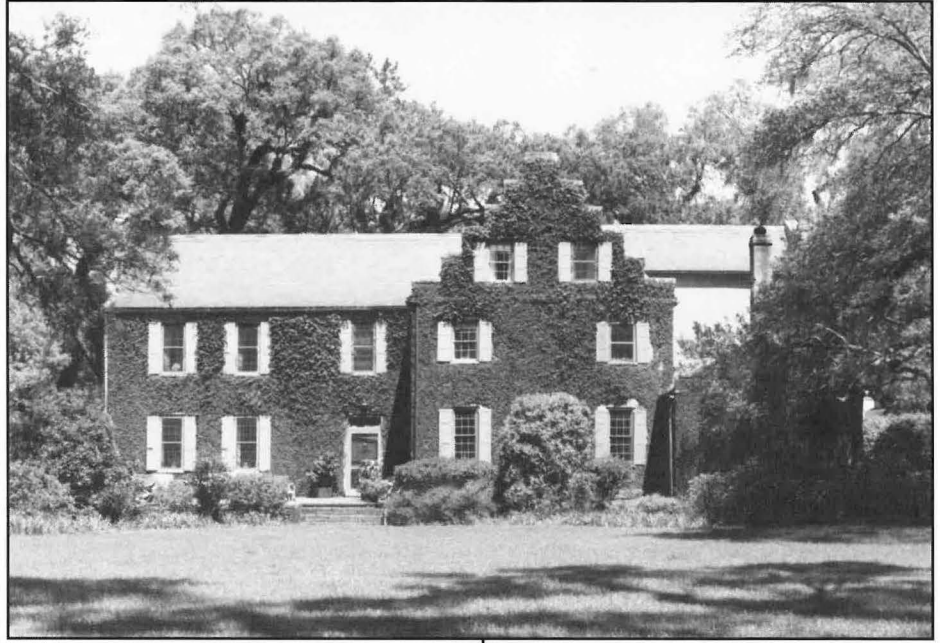
Medway Plantation House

and Mrs. Sidney Legendre, who purchased it in 1929. The house is characterized by its asymmetrical plan, its stairtower and its stepped gables in the Dutch style. The stepped gables may have been an original feature, or may represent nineteenth century romanticism. The grounds of Medway contain a formal garden laid out in 1930, a nineteenth century allee of oaks and a number of nineteenth century auxiliary buildings, including a plantation school and nineteenth century servants' houses.

Another historic plantation house is *Otranto*, which probably was built ca. 1790 by Major Alexander Garden, who acquired the property from his father, Dr. Alexander Garden, the noted naturalist for whom the gardenia was named. The plantation had been called Yesho by its previous owner, Arthur Middleton. The Gardens named

the house after Horace Walpole's gothic horror novel, The Castle of Otranto. Major Garden, a Continental Army officer, was the author of Anecdotes of the Revolution. The one and one-half story stuccoed brick structure is gable roofed and has an encircling piazza supported by stuccoed masonry columns. The house was renovated after a fire in 1934. To its rear is a late nineteenth century frame office.

The *Otranto Plantation Indigo Vats*, constructed ca. 1760, were originally on Otranto Plantation, and were moved to their present site by Mobay Corporation in the 1970s to

Otranto Plantation House

prevent their demolition. At the time they were built, Otranto Plantation was owned by Arthur Middleton. The structure consists of two rectangular brick vats, one placed higher than the other, with stuccoed interior walls. The vats are believed to be the only ones of their kind surviving in South Carolina.

Crowfield Plantation began as a 1,800 acre tract granted to Captain John Berringer in 1701. The plantation was acquired by William Middleton in 1729. He built a large brick mansion and laid out extensive gardens. Except for the period from 1754 to 1784, the property remained in the Middleton family until the late nineteenth century. By 1845, however, its rice fields had been abandoned and the house was in ruins by the latter part of the century. The ruins of the mansion, several outbuildings and the garden remain. The plantation is being developed as a residential subdivision and golf course, but the ruins and substantial remnants of the gardens are to be preserved.

The *Cottage Plantation* was created in 1687 when Elias Prioleau purchased 147 acres. The Prioleau family added to the land, bringing it to about 1,238 acres by 1796. The Prioleau family cemetery remains on the property. The earliest marker is that of Samuel Prioleau (d. 1813). Also on the property is the ruin of a brick structure, reported to have been slave quarters. The property was acquired by the U.S. Government in the 1940s and is part of the U.S. Air Force's Polaris Missile Facility (POMFLANT).

The Bluff Plantation was created by David Durham who was granted much of the land in 1710 and subsequently enlarged his holdings. The property later passed to the Harleston and Ball families. Rice production at The Bluff ceased ca. 1893. The property is now owned by the Kathleen O'Brien Foundation, which maintains it as a wildlife sanctuary. Historic buildings on the

grounds include a small frame office, built ca. 1850, and a small square nineteenth century smokehouse. The foundations of a former plantation house are identifiable. The property also has extensive remains of ricefields and retains historic road rights of way.

Spring Grove Plantation near Goose Creek was the home of George Keckeley, who represented St. James, Goose Creek, Parish in the South Carolina House of Representatives. The property was sold from his estate as 1,000 acres in 1830. The present house, built ca. 1930, is a frame cottage with a continuous dormer on the front slope of the gable roof, and two interior chimneys.

The Oaks Plantation at Goose Creek was formed in 1678-80 by Edward and Arthur Middleton. Arthur Middleton built a house which burned and was replaced ca. 1900 by a frame house with columns, built for Edwin Parsons of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sabin of New York purchased the house in 1931, removed the columns and made exterior and interior alterations. About 1967, the house was converted for use as The Oaks Country

Club. The building is a two story frame, hip roofed Georgian Revival style house. The facade is seven bays wide, with a gabled central pavilion containing a Palladian window above the main entrance. An oversized modillion cornice is repeated, with returns, in the pavilion gable. An impressive oak allee leads to the house site.

Pimlico Plantation House, another large Georgian Revival mansion, was constructed as a winter residence ca. 1927 for G. D. B. Bonbright of Rochester, New York. The principal portion was designed to closely resemble the previous plantation house which was severely deteriorated. It is a two story frame, hip roofed structure with a centered pediment, centered entrance and symmetrical fenestration. To the right is a long two story frame wing. The 1,150 acre plantation has been developed as a residential subdivision, leaving several acres around the house.

Cypress Gardens is one of the Lowcountry's major garden attractions. It was developed in 1910 by Benjamin Kittredge of New York and Charleston, utilizing old water reserves which had been developed

Cypress Gardens, Rice Reserve Pond

Cypress Gardens, Pavilion

in Cypress Swamp for storage of water for rice cultivation at Dean Hall Plantation. The reserves had been created by damming the swamp, and cypress trees had grown within them after rice cultivation was abandoned. Kittredge planted thousands of azaleas, established several miles of walkways and constructed bridges throughout the tract. He also planted a magnolia allee along the road leading to the property. After his death in 1951, Mrs. Kittredge gave the property to the City of Charleston to operate as a park. On the grounds are the *Garden Pavilion* in the Colonial Revival style, built in 1932, and the *Kittredge Family Cemetery*, laid out in 1935. Also on the grounds are the graves of two slaves, "deer drivers" for Dean Hall Plantation, Job, who died in 1845, and Cuffe, who died in 1850. They were servants of the Carson family who owned Dean Hall at the time.

The *Yeamans Hall Club* is a private winter resort created in the 1920s by business and professional leaders of North Charleston and Charleston and several prominent Northern businessmen. The Clubhouse, designed by New York architect and club member James Gamble Rogers, was built in 1927-28. It is a large crescent-shaped one and one-half story building of masonry block and frame, with a hip roof and dormers. Clubmember cottages, a golf course and service facilities were completed between 1926 and 1930. The *Goetchius Cottage*, built in 1928 in honor of Henry K. Goetchius, is a typical example of the clubmember cottages. Designed by architect Rogers, it was built by Edward S. Harkness at his own expense. It is a two story, gable roofed structure with a central chimney. Harkness also paid for the *Harkness Cottage*, built in 1927-28. Other structures include the gates and gate lodge, built in 1930 in memory of Frances C. Pratt; the manager's cottage, built ca. 1928; the golf shop, ca. 1930; and the caddy shack, ca. 1930. In addition, there are more than thirty cottages built by individual members as winter residences in 1927-38. These are typically two story frame structures clad with wood shingle siding.

Yeamans Hall Plantation was granted as a 1,070 acre tract by the Lords Proprietors to Lady Margaret Yeamans in 1674. Tradition says the property was

Yeamans Hall, Gates

Yeamans Hall, Cemetery

acquired by Landgrave Thomas Smith about 1695. It remained in his family for two centuries. The plantation house, built in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth

Yeamans Hall, Clubmember Cottage

century, was damaged substantially by the 1886 earthquake and subsequently destroyed by fire. The plantation cemetery, on the grounds of the Yeamans Hall Club, was the family burial ground for owners of the plantation. The cemetery contains several markers, the earliest of which is dated 1780. Smith, Poyas, Lockwood and Waring family members are commemorated.

A fine example of vernacular architecture in St. James, Goose Creek, Parish is the *Dallas Van Buren Carnes House* at Carnes Crossroads.

Carnes House

Carnes Barn

Built ca. 1880, the one and one-half story frame, tin-roofed house is a late example of the plantation cottage type. The house has an integral piazza under the double-pitched roof, three gable dormers and two interior chimneys with corbelled caps. The entrance, centered in the facade, has a transom and sidelights. A long one-story wing extends to the rear. The property also contains a small one story frame office and a large gambrel-roofed barn which was built ca. 1935.

The Charleston Commissioners of Public Works Waterworks at Hanahan is a complex of early twentieth century utilitarian structures. The *Steam Pumping Station and Filter Plant* was constructed in 1904 for Charleston's private water company. Water was pumped from the Goose Creek Reservoir and transported first to settling beds and then to filters, and into the city's water system. The *Chemical/Coal Storage Building*, also built in 1904, was used in support of the Steam

Pumping Station and Filter Plant. The Charleston Waterworks Company, established in 1879, was acquired by the City of Charleston in 1917. Recurrent droughts resulted in the expansion of the system by the construction of a tunnel to the Edisto River, the first section of which was completed in 1928, the second in 1936-37. The Tunnel Shaft Head Structure for Shaft No. 22 of the *Edisto River-Goose Creek Tunnel* is part of the tunnel section completed in 1936-37. Also part of the complex are the *James E. Gibson Pumping Station* and the *Samuel S. Boorer Filter Building*, both constructed in 1946-47.

The *Huguenot Church Marker* at Goose Creek was erected in 1910 by
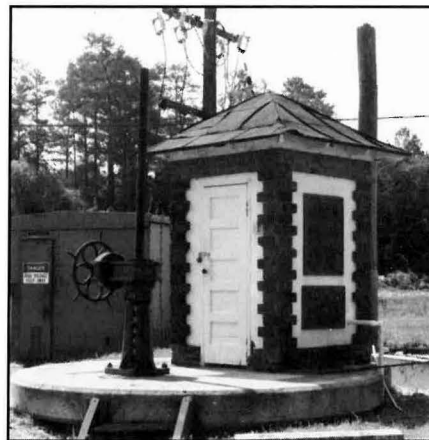
Edisto River-Goose Creek Tunnel Shaft Head Structure

Steam Pumping Station, Interior

the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. The carved stone cross commemorates the French Huguenot settlement and church at Goose Creek. The French settlement is thought to have been established as early as 1680 and is first referred to in 1695. The French Calvinist congregation had thirty-one members by 1699 and later joined with Anglicans in the area to erect St. James, Goose Creek, Parish Church.

Wassamassaw

Historic sites in the Wassamassaw area include the *Blackmon-Shuler Cemetery*, the small family burial plot of Benjamin Blackmon (1770-1831) and Frederick (1797-

Blackmon-Shuler Cemetery

1864) and Mary Shuler (d. 1860). The marker for Blackmon is signed by Charleston stonecutter John White, the marker for Mary Shuler by W. T. White, and the marker for Frederick Shuler by E. B. White.

The Benjamin H. Ward House, built ca. 1870, is one of several historic houses in the area. It is a one story frame cottage with exterior chimneys on the end gables. The piazza has square columns and an overhang extension supported on sapling posts. To the rear is a kitchen building connected to the house by a breezeway.

The *Fred W. Hill House* was built ca. 1870 and remodeled in 1927 for Fred W. Hill, a farmer. The one and one-half story house has a jerkinhead roof with a centered front gable, two interior chimneys with corbelled caps, a centered entrance with transom and sidelights and a front piazza.

Another historic residence near Wassamassaw is the *Brownlee-Salisbury House*, built ca. 1890 for the Brownlee family and purchased by E. H. Salisbury in 1923. The house is rectangular with rear shed rooms and has a kitchen building connected with the house by a breezeway.

The *Enos Ballantine House* at Wassamassaw was built in 1907. Ballantine, a State Senator, also was a teacher and operated a general store. His house is two stories of frame with a gable roof, and has a centered entrance with transom and sidelights, and regular fenestration. The shed roofed porch, remodeled

Brownlee-Salisbury House

ca. 1935, extends across the front, and has bungalow style tapered wood posts on brick piers.

The *Harvey Store* was built for Norman and Cleo Harvey about 1927. It is a rectangular frame structure with a brick veneer facade featuring a curved parapet.

Cooper's Store at Wassamassaw was built ca. 1880. It is a one story frame building with a gable roof screened by a parapet, a centered entrance flanked by display windows, and a front porch. The porch and parapet are extended to cover a

Harvey's Store

shed roofed addition to the left.

Toward Summerville there are several historic houses including an *Unidentified House*, built ca. 1870. It is a two story frame, gable roofed house with two exterior end chimneys, a centered entrance, regular fenestration and a one story piazza across the front. Another *Unidentified House*, built ca. 1890, is a one and one-half story frame cottage with a centered entrance and two

interior chimneys with corbelled caps rising from the ridge of the gable roof.

Sandridge/Pringletown

Numerous historic properties are found in the far western section of St. James, Goose Creek, Parish, between Dean Swamp, Four Hole Swamp, Tupelo Bay, Mosquito Bay, and Pigeon Bay.

A notable dwelling is the *Stephen Williams House* at Sandridge. Built in 1846 for the minister of nearby Spring Hill Methodist Church, the two and one-half story frame dwelling house has a front gable, central chimney and a

Fred W. Hill House

one story piazza with fluted columns surrounding the house.

At opposite sides of the cross-roads of S. C. Highway 311 and State Road 59 are the *Smith House* and *Smith Store*. The house, built in 1910, is a plain, L-shaped gable roofed structure with an exterior end chimney on the right side, a shed roofed porch extending across the front and a shed roofed addition to the rear. The facade, with its centered entrance, is faced with shiplap. The general store/filling station, built about 1920, is a one-story frame structure faced with

door flanked by windows. The store was operated by two generations of the Smith family, who also ran a sawmill in the area.

The *Grooms-Edwins House* on the Old State Road (U. S. 176) south of Sandridge, is a substantial frame structure of two stories, hip roofed, with a hip roofed porch extending across the front. The porch has

Smith Store

southeast of Sandridge, is a log structure with weatherboard covered gable ends. It reportedly was built ca. 1820-25 for Hilton, a farmer. It is a small cottage with a shed roofed front porch. A small frame right wing was added ca. 1850 by Jerry G. Hilton, son of the builder. Another wing on the left was added as a bedroom ca. 1890. Some windows have board and batten shutters. A small frame outbuilding with a shingle roof is on the property.

The *Riley-Hill House* south of Sandridge is a large square frame house with a pyramidal roof, centered entrance, shed roofed front porch, dormers and two interior chimneys. It was built for the Riley family ca. 1915 and later occupied by the Hill family.

The *James Benjamin Singletary House* at Sandridge was begun about 1850 as a log structure for the Godfrey family. It was extensively remodeled, or replaced by a weatherboard farm house, apparently in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, for the Singletary family who acquired the property during the Civil War. The house was remodeled in 1937. It remains in the Singletary family.

A good example of the bungalow type of house is the *Stephen Singletary House* at Sandridge, built in 1933. The rectangular, gable-front building has an L-shaped porch with tapered square columns on brick piers. The main gable and porch

Stephen Williams House

wood weatherboard, with a front gable roof and exterior brick flue. Brick steps lead to the double entry

bungalow style posts on brick piers. The centered entrance has side-lights. The house was built in 1931 by E. A. Rudd for Fletcher Grooms, a farmer. An earlier house was built on the site, ca. 1820.

Another historic vernacular house, the *Thomas Hilton House*,

Dean Swamp Bridge

Stephen Singletary House

Singletary & Son General Store

Myers House

gable are faced with wood shingles. Adjacent is the *Singletary & Son General Store* which was built in 1930-31 for Stephen Singletary. Mr. and Mrs. Singletary operated a store and service station in the front part of the building and lived in the rear before building their home.

Another Singletary family home nearby is the *Stephen McKinley Singletary House*, built in 1911. Singletary was a farmer. His house is two stories of frame, gable roofed, with exterior chimneys at the side gables ends. The porch has four full-height square columns supporting a shed roof. A balcony is centered on the second level, above paired single entrance doors. A kitchen, formerly detached, is now attached by frame infill. Nearby is a small frame tenant house, built for Singletary ca. 1910.

A small vernacular structure is the *Brantley Myers House* on State Road 59, built ca. 1870. It is a small gable-roofed clapboard structure with one exterior end chimney and a shed-roofed rear extension connecting it with a kitchen building.

Dennis' Confederate Fort near Dean Swamp is an earthenwork fortification built in 1865 when it was feared that Sherman's Union troops would come up the Old State Road (U.S. 176) from Charleston to Columbia, which they did not. Tradition links the fort with General Edward J. Dennis, although the property has been owned by the Williams family since before the Civil War.

Zaide Mouzon Farmstead and Barn

ST. JOHN'S, BERKELEY, PARISH
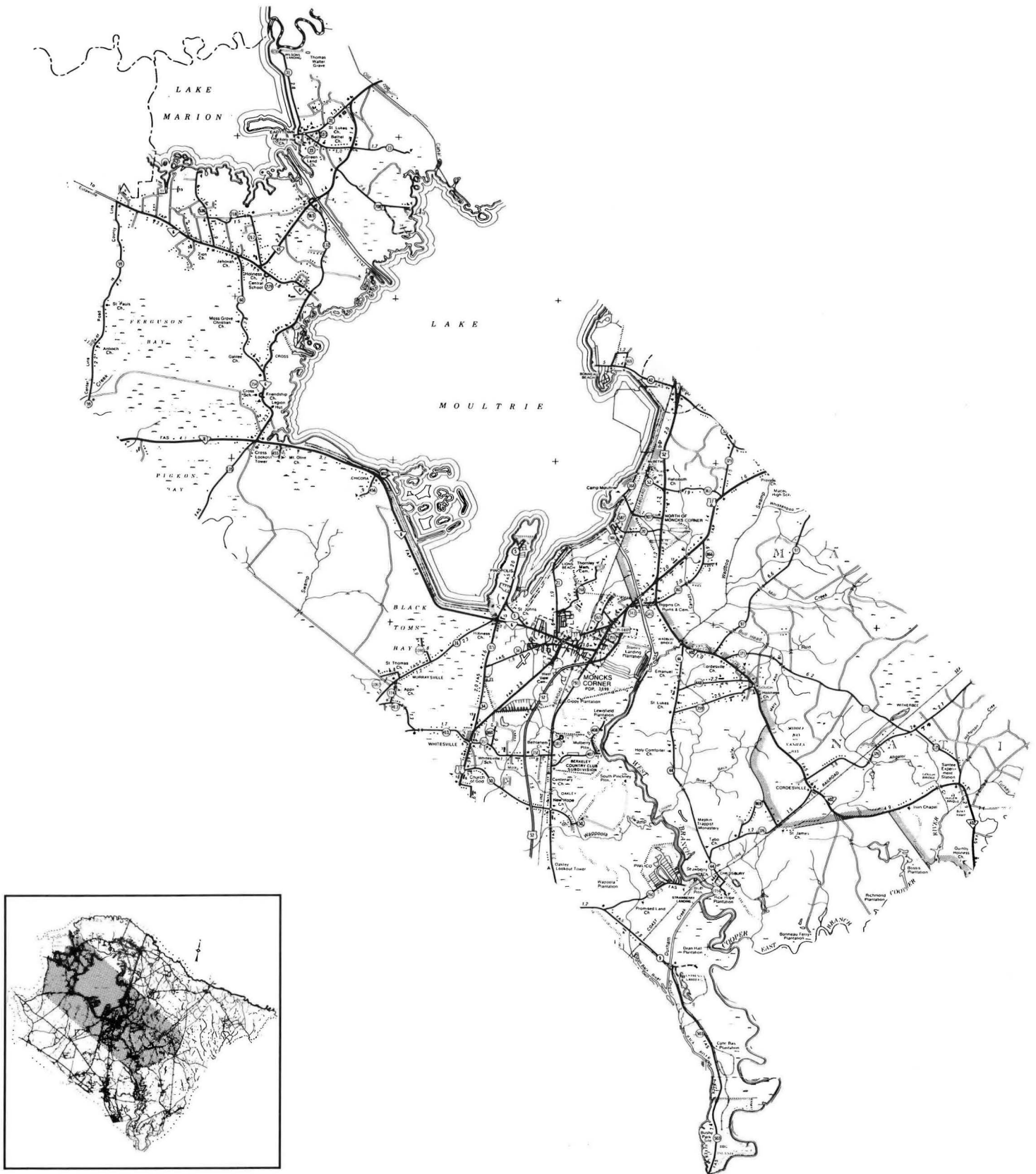
Strawberry Chapel

St. John's, Berkeley, Parish

St. John's, Berkeley, Parish was created by the Church Act of 1706. In 1798, the parish became part of Charleston District, but the name continued as St. John's, Berkeley, Parish. Early settlers included French Huguenots, who established a Calvinist church in the area before 1701. Prominent families included the LeNobles, Pasquereaus, St. Juliens and Ravenels.

The Parish Church of St. John's, Berkeley, was known as Biggin Church, after Biggin Hill in Kent, England. It was situated at the intersection of three important roads. The land for the church, parsonage and glebe for St. John's, Berkeley, was released by the Colleton family. The first church was completed in 1712, and was replaced by the second (the ruins of which remain) in 1756.

The long, narrow shape of the parish contributed to the develop-

ment of centers of community interest, known as Upper, Middle and Lower St. John's. The lower parts of the parish were settled first, with Upper St. John's being opened to settlement in the period of prosperity before the American Revolution. Upper St. John's was the area in which cotton was first successfully and profitably grown, after the Revolutionary War. 195 heads of families (including males and females), 209 free white males over sixteen years of age, 152 free white males under sixteen, 331 free white females, 60 "other free persons" and 5,170 slaves, totaling 5,922, were listed in the 1790 census. During that time, the lower portion of the parish was losing population and Upper St. John's was growing.

Moncks Corner and Vicinity

Eighteenth century Moncks Corner was a crossroads settlement of stores and taverns at the intersection of the Cherokee Path (the Indian traders' path) and the road from Charleston to Santee, and in close proximity to Stony Landing, the

principal transfer point for travelers on the Cooper River. Simon Theus, a Swiss immigrant, is thought to have opened the first store about 1739. There was a horse racing track in 1749. A powder magazine was established at Moncks Corner in 1760 and the village was occupied as a store depot by the British during the Revolutionary War. The opening of the Santee Canal in 1800 made Stony Landing obsolete and resulted in the decline of Moncks Corner. After a station was built in 1856 for the Northeastern Railroad, about a mile away, that became the center of development. The Ebaugh mill machinery manufactury was relocated from the old village site in 1859, and a sawmill was established in 1856. The town was incorporated in 1885 and became the county seat in 1895. Growth was relatively slow until the development of the Santee-Cooper project in 1939-40.
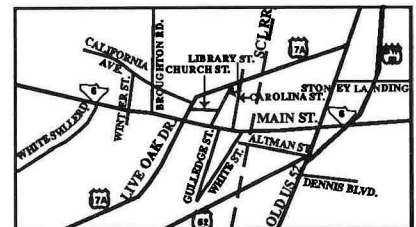
Moncks Corner

The *Moncks Corner Depot* recalls the town's development as a railway station. Built ca. 1915 by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the frame building has a flared gable roof with wide eaves extending over platforms.

Moncks Corner has a number of notable public buildings including the *Berkeley County Hospital*, built in 1932. The Colonial Revival building has a one story rectangular core with flanking wings extending to flankers with gable fronts, a hipped roof and massive paired chimneys. The front portico has four square columns supporting a pediment and the front entrance has a fanlight. Another twentieth century public building is the *Berkeley County High School* (now Berkeley County

Moncks Corner Depot, Corner of East Main Street and White Street

Elementary School), built in 1929. It is a large U-shaped two story brick building in the Crenellated Gothic style, designed by James D. Benson. The main entrance is the primary architectural focus. It has a wide arched doorway flanked by crenellated turrets and a curved parapet with a heraldic device.

The main commercial area of the town lines Railroad Avenue and

features a number of interesting buildings. The *Berkeley Democrat Building*, erected ca. 1920, is a one story brick structure with a parapet roofline. A recessed shaped sign panel in the upper facade is flanked by decorative diamond shaped recesses. A one story brick side addition was built ca. 1940.

Architecturally interesting houses in Moncks Corner include the *Guilds House*, built ca. 1913. According to tradition, the original portion of the house, now the two back bedrooms, was a two room

Berkeley County Hospital, Main Street (SC Highway 6), Moncks Corner

school which was moved from Whitesville in 1913. It was then expanded to the present size. The frame house is one and one-half stories, with pedimented gable ends, a continuous shed dormer across the front, asymmetrically spaced chimneys, and a piazza which continues on one side.

Guilds House, 211 West Main Street, Moncks Corner

Berkeley Elementary School

Berkeley County High School (Berkeley County Elementary), Main Street (SC Highway 6), Moncks Corner

Berkeley Democrat Building, South Railroad Avenue, Moncks Corner

John O. Edwards House, 117 East Main Street, Moncks Corner

The *John O. Edwards House* was built in 1918 by John Fort for Mr. Edwards, Probate Judge and Auditor for Berkeley County for forty years. The house is one story of frame with a pyramidal roof, a front gable, and an integral porch with square columns under the roof. The *J. W. Mims House* was built for the co-owner of Mims Mercantile Company in 1929. The house is a two story rectangular house with a hipped roof, and a porch with square

J. W. Mims House, 121 East Main Street, Moncks Corner

columns on brick piers (bungalow style) across the front and one side.

The *Marion Winter House* is a prominent two-story brick residence that appears relatively unchanged since its construction ca. 1925. Mr. Winter was a lawyer in Moncks Corner. A classic bungalow type is the *Edward Fort House*, built ca. 1930. The one story gable roofed house has a bungalow style porch with tapered square columns on brick piers, extending into a drive-through on one side.

The oldest structure in the town of Moncks Corner is the *Nisbett House*, which according to tradition was built ca. 1827 as a residence of the Nisbett family at Dean Hall Plantation, and later used as an overseer's house. Originally it was a one and one-half story brick house. The structure was renovated by Benjamin Kittredge, owner of Dean Hall, ca. 1930. It was moved to its present location in the 1960s.

Historic sites near Moncks Corner include the *Biggin Church Ruins*. Established in 1706, Biggin was the parish church for St. John's, Berkeley. The first church was built on a three acre site donated by Sir John Colleton in 1711, with materials furnished by Thomas Broughton of Mulberry Plantation. That first church burned accidentally, and a second church, the present structure, was built of brick to replace it, ca. 1756. The British stored powder in the church during the Revolutionary War and burned it as they retreated. It was restored shortly after the war. The church was vandalized and burned during the Civil War and its destruction was completed by a forest fire in 1890.

Edward Fort House, 200 East Main Street, Moncks Corner
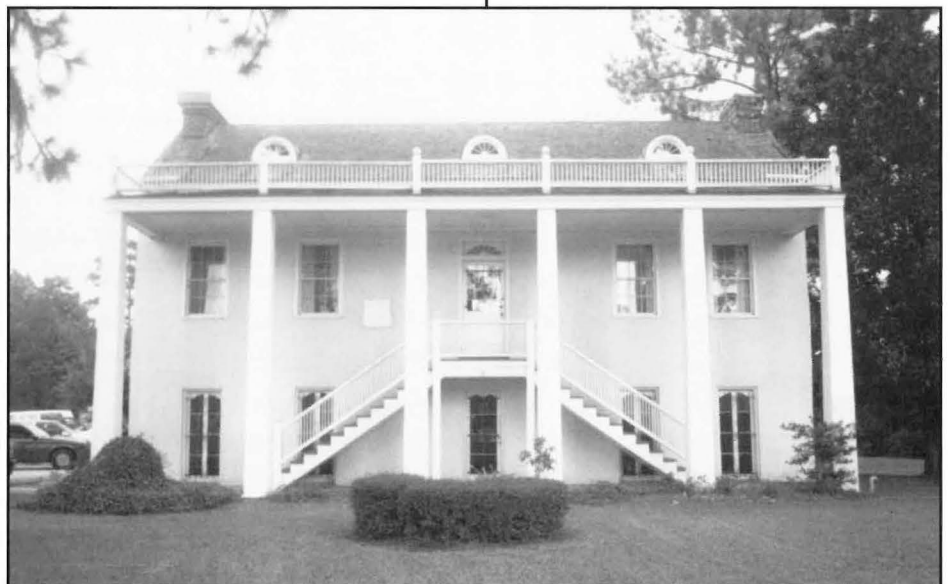
Nisbett House (Dean Hall Plantation Overseer's House)
RELOCATED: U.S. Highway 52 at Dennis Boulevard, Moncks Corner

Biggin Church Ruins

Slave Cabin at Mulberry Plantation

1679. Broughton, a Councilman in the Proprietary government, was Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the Royal govern-ment. The property re–mained in his family until 1820, when it was acquired by Thomas Milliken. It

topped by pinnacles. The grounds contain numerous outbuildings including a double slave cabin, thought to have been constructed in

The ruins consist of two substantial brick walls, punctured by round arched window and door openings. The door openings have Gibbs surrounds and there are quoins on the surviving corner. The church cemetery contains markers from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The earliest marker is dated 1798. Family names repre-sented include Villeponteaux, Avinger, Broughton, Gaillard, Cordes and White. The Biggin Church Ruins are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The many historic plantations in the vicinity include *Mulberry Planta-tion*, on the Cooper River, con-structed ca. 1714. The house was

Mulberry Plantation House

remained in Milliken's family until the twentieth century, but the decline of rice culture led to its abandonment by 1909. Mulberry was purchased in 1915 by Clarence Edward Chapman of New Jersey and New York and restored under the direction of architect Charles Brendon of New York. The Jacobean style house consists of a square, jerkinhead roofed, central block of Carolina grey brick, with four attached corner pavilions with pyramidal roofs

the late eighteenth century. The boat house, a shingle-sided structure, was built ca. 1915. The U-shaped wooden stable and wooden garage were built ca. 1925. The gate lodge, a frame residence, was also built ca. 1925. Mulberry Plantation is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

South Mulberry was created as a separate plantation in 1809 when Philip S. Broughton inherited the tract from his father, Thomas Broughton, owner of Mulberry Plantation. The plantation also includes land from the former Harry Hill Plantation, including an oak allee. South Mulberry Plantation House is believed to have been constructed ca. 1835 for Dr. Sandford W. Barker, son-in-law of

South Mulberry Plantation House

used as a fort in the Yamassee War of 1715. Thomas Broughton, the builder, acquired more than 4,400 acres, already known as Mulberry Plantation, from Sir John Colleton in

South Mulberry Plantation, Stable

Philip S. Broughton. Dr. Barker, a locally noted botanist, is also thought to have laid out a formal garden, remains of which are located to the right of the house. In the early twentieth century, the structure was converted for use as a hunting lodge and additions were made to the rear. The house has a two and one-half story frame, T-shaped center block, with a two story rear addition. Piazzas extend across the front and along the sides. On the property are a nineteenth century frame plantation cottage, two frame cottages built ca. 1925 and 1930, respectively, and a U-shaped wooden stable structure, built ca. 1925.

Lewisfield Plantation was created in 1767 when Sir John Colleton conveyed 1,000 acres, part of Fairlawn Barony, to Sir Sedgewick Lewis, for whom the property was named. Lewisfield Plantation House was constructed for Keating Simons ca. 1774. Lewisfield was used by the British as a landing during the Revolutionary War. They were attacked at the site in 1781 by Colonel Wade Hampton, who sank two boats and captured seventy-eight prisoners. The house later became the Lewisfield Club. It was purchased by R. R. M. Carpenter, vice president of E. I. DuPont de Nemours, in 1937 for use as a hunting retreat. Currently the home of former State Senator Rembert C. Dennis, Lewisfield survived a disastrous fire in 1986. It is a fine example of Georgian architecture, two and one-half stories of frame on a high brick basement with a one story piazza across the front. The rear has a gable-roofed stair tower. On the grounds are the Simons family cemetery, in which there are markers dating from 1784 to 1880, and a slave cemetery with nineteenth century markers. Also on the property are two frame cottages, dating from ca. 1920 and ca. 1930, respectively, and a frame gate lodge, built ca. 1935. Noted for its beautiful rice fields, Lewisfield Plantation is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Stony Landing Plantation was created from Fairlawn Barony. It is named for marl outcroppings that occur at the site. John Dawson, a planter, bought 2,319 acres in 1839, and had Stony Landing Plantation House built ca. 1848. The house is one and one-half stories of frame on a high brick piers, gable-roofed, with dormers and interior chimneys. In 1988, the unusual piazza, which extends one bay beyond the facade on either side, was rebuilt based on ca. 1900 photographs.

Gippy Plantation, Dairy

During the Civil War the property was owned by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, and the semi-submersible torpedo boat <u>Little David</u> was built at Stony Landing. After the war Ravenel experimented with the use of marl as a fertilizer on his plantation. In 1919 the house was acquired by Senator Edward James Dennis, whose son, State Senator Rembert C. Dennis, resided there for a time. The house has been restored as part of the Old Santee Canal State Park.

Gippy Plantation was created from Fairlawn Barony as an 1,875 acre tract in 1821, sold by the fourth Baronet Colleton to John S. White. Gippy Plantation House was constructed for White ca. 1852 to replace an earlier structure which had burned. According to tradition, neighboring planters loaned their plantation carpenters and masons to White for the rebuilding. The house

Ricefield at Lewisfield Plantation

is a two story frame building in the Greek Revival style, with a pedimented portico. Gippy Plantation was purchased in 1927 by Nicholas G. Roosevelt, a Philadelphia contractor, as a winter home and hunting retreat. He replaced the original square columns with round ones. Landscaped gardens, created ca. 1927, are on either side of the house. Roosevelt's interest in dairy cows resulted in his creation of *Gippy Dairy*. The dairy buildings, built ca. 1929, include several brick milk processing structures, a large frame barn, frame stables, four large siloes, a small frame office, and three cottages. Roosevelt's heirs sold the property in 1972 and it has been subdivided. The property was used in the 1982 movie "The Lords of Discipline."

Exeter Plantation, near Moncks Corner, historically was the property of the Butler, Colleton and Broughton families. An early eighteenth century house burned in 1967 but the remnants of a fine oak allee survive along the approach drive. The plantation cemetery remains in a wooded site surrounded by a golf course. It has nineteenth century markers from members of the Morris, Simons and Motte families.

The *Jones House* at Whitesville is a one story frame cottage, set on brick piers, with a central chimney and a one story frame wing to the right. An integral front piazza extends across the front of the house, turns along the right side and turns again to extend across the front of the wing. The piazza is sheltered by the double pitched gable roofs of the main house and wing. The house was built ca. 1850 on land which was part of Exeter Plantation.

Oakley Plantation House, near the Strawberry Community, was built ca. 1858 for Nathan Guyton. It is a two story frame, gable roofed house with a columned piazza across the front, extending one bay to the right as a porte cochere. A

rear wing is possibly a formerly detached kitchen. The centered entrance has a transom extending beyond the door width, but no evidence of sidelights. A small frame barn on the grounds was built about 1925. There are scattered remains of other ancillary buildings.

Structures built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps are recognizable as distinctive products of a unique program of planning and construction. Good examples are the *Oakley Lookout Tower*, a tall steel tower topped by a hip-roofed observation room, and adjacent *Ranger's Cabin*, east of the Strawberry Community.

The Pinopolis Dam: *Jefferies Hydroelectric Plant and Navigation Lock* on Lake Moultrie at the Tailrace Canal, is a complex built in 1939-42 as part of the Santee-Cooper rural electrification project. The dam, built in 1939-40, is 6,000 feet long, 300 feet wide at its base and rises 88 feet above sea level. The general contractor for the work was Central Engineering Company of Davenport, Iowa. The adjacent Diversion Canal, extending to the Cooper River, was built in 1940-41, with J. A. Telling of Boise, Idaho serving as general contractor. The Santee Dam was closed in November 1941 and the reservoirs, Lakes Moultrie and

Marion, began to fill. The first electric power was generated in February 1942. The station has five turbines capable of producing 128 megawatts of electricity. Adjacent to the hydroelectric station is the Navigation Lock, 60 feet wide and 180 feet long, and capable of a 75 foot lift. When completed, it was the world's highest single lift lock. The canal extends six and one-half miles.

Pinopolis

The pineland village of Pinopolis was established by Dr. Morton Waring and Frederick Adolphus Porcher in 1834 on lands owned by the Cain, Macbeth and Porcher families. The summer community had twelve dwellings by 1844. During the Civil War the village housed refugees from surrounding plantations and Charleston. After the war, Pinopolis gradually became a year-round community.
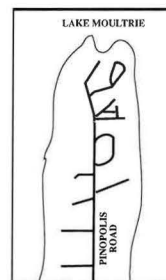
Pinopolis

Buildings within the Pinopolis National Register Historic District include the *Pinopolis Methodist Church*. The congregation was organized in the mid-nineteenth century and purchased the present
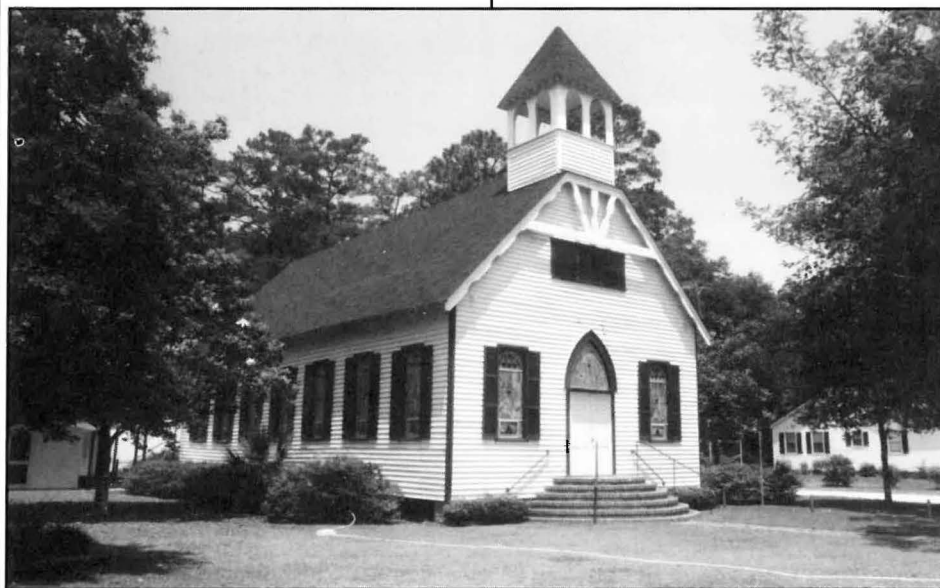
Pinopolis Methodist Church

site in 1897. The building was dedicated in April 1900. It is a rectangular frame structure with an open belltower at the front of the roof ridge. The belltower has a pyramidal roof and paired pointed arched windows. The facade has a pointed arched entrance and decorative sawn bargeboards and gable detail.

The *John T. Grant House* is one of several residences on the peninsula. Built for Grant in 1902-03, the one and one-half story frame, gable

Adam Davis Hare House, Pinopolis

John T. Grant House, Pinopolis

roofed house has two interior chimneys, a sidelighted entrance, and a piazza with turned collonettes and sawn openwork railing.

Dr. Waring's Office, Pinopolis

The village retains many other historic structures. The *Adam Davis Hare House* was built ca. 1840 on property acquired ca. 1800 by Solomon Clark. It was purchased by I. I. Coleman sometime later and sold in 1861 to David C. Ebaugh, who was largely responsible for the Civil War semi-submersible boat Little David. Subsequently, the house was acquired by Adam Davis Hare and is owned by his descendants. Nearby is the *Hare Tenant House*, built ca. 1870, a small wooden, tin roofed cottage.

Other buildings in the National Register district include the *Dr. Morton Waring Office*, built ca. 1845. It is a small frame temple-form building with an integral porch with turned collonettes, and an entrance with an oversized transom and sidelights.

The *Somerset Plantation Summer House* is believed to have been built ca. 1827 for William Cain. The two story frame structure has a one story rear shed extension that projects two bays beyond the right and left elevations. The facade is faced with beaded flushboard and the piazza has tapered posts and horizontal board railing. Associated with the house are three small frame cottages, two of which were built ca. 1850 and the other ca. 1900.

Pinopolis has many such vernacular structures. The *Thomas*

W. Williams Tenant House is a small frame tin roofed cottage, built ca. 1902.

The *Wampee Plantation House* is a more sophisticated structure, built for the widow of James Macbeth, ca. 1822, under the direction of her son, Charles

Somerset Plantation Summer House, Cottage

Thomas W. Williams Tenant House

Macbeth. The younger Macbeth was Mayor of Charleston during the Civil War. The two story frame, hip roofed house has a one story piazza with square columns extending across the front. The substantial wooden beams of the piazza roof structure are exposed.

Wampee Plantation House, Detail

Cross/Eadytown

This area of Upper St. John's, Berkeley, Parish has a number of historic plantation houses of a particular type: two story frame houses with hip roofs, interior chimneys, one story piazzas and paired entrance doors. *Loch Dhu Plantation House*, near Cross, is one of the earliest of the type. Its name is Gaelic for "black lake," there being a small dark pond on the property. William Kirk, a Scots immigrant,

received a grant for the land in 1749. Robert Kirk, his grandson, built the house. The date, 1812, is carved into a chimney brick. Philip Kirk, son of the builder, was a State Representative (1854-64) and later U. S. Consul at Copenhagen (1894-97). Loch Dhu is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

A later house of the same type is *Lawson's Pond Plantation House*, near Cross, thought to have been built by Charles Cordes Porcher about 1823. After his death in 1877, the property passed into the Couturier family, in which it remains. The house is similar to Loch Dhu, except that it is in the more exuberant Regency style. It has elaborate carved surrounds at the paired entrance doors, and an elaborate wooden cornice. The piazza wraps around the left side of the building. Lawson's Pond is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Moss Grove Plantation House at Cross, built ca. 1880, is a different type (known as the I-house, for its distinctive narrow rectangular form), thought to have been found historically throughout the

Lawson's Pond Plantation House

northwest section of Berkeley County. It is a two story frame, gable roofed structure, with end chimneys. The chimney bricks are said

Moss Grove Plantation House

to have been salvaged from a previous house at Moss Pond, which burned. It has a shed-roofed extension in the rear and a one story piazza with square posts and horizontal board railing. The house was constructed for Adam Cross, whose father, John J. Cross, had acquired the plantation in 1844. Adam Cross returned to Moss Grove after serving in the Confederate Army. He added to its facilities a cotton gin, grist mill, rice mill, saw mill and turpentine still. In 1888 he was appointed the first postmaster of the Cross Mills Post Office, which had functioned unofficially since 1850.

Loch Dhu

J. C. Bradwell Store

Dixon House, Facade

Dixon House, Side Elevation

There are several other build-ings identified with the Cross family, whose general store businesses remained important to the commu-nity. They include the *J. Pressley Cross Store*, a hip-roofed frame structure with a shed roofed porch, built ca. 1915, and the *W. K. Cross Store*, a plain gable roofed frame structure built ca. 1930. J. Pressley Cross also operated the gin, in a frame building which now functions as an outbuilding to the *J. Pressley Cross House*. The house, built in 1914, is a one story frame house with a hipped roof, two interior chimneys and a porch with a balustrade and square columns extending across the front. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. The *W. K. Cross, Sr., House* was built in 1923. It is one story, of frame, with a lateral gable roof, two shouldered end chimneys, a centered entrance with transom and sidelights within the front porch, and decorative shaped window surrounds.

In 1900 John C. Bradwell opened a store at Cross. The business grew, and a larger store was built in 1905. This is the *Old Bradwell Store*, a typical rectangular gable front type, built of wood with a shed roofed front porch. In 1905, Bradwell also opened a sawmill and cotton gin. The Bradwell business evolved into a large wholesale grocery business, and the family built a complex of buildings. The *J.C. Bradwell Store*, built ca. 1925, is part of the complex,

which also includes the *J.C. Bradwell House*, built ca. 1910, an L-shaped two story frame structure with two tiers of piazzas extending across the long facade, and its associated farmstead, including two large barns. About 1911, gasoline pumps, located near the house, were added to the business. Across the highway are the two store buildings. The newer store is one story of brick, with brick piers supporting a metal-framed awning. The large glazed windows and the recessed entrance are framed by cast iron pilasters. The property remains in the Bradwell family.

The *Elvin Singletary House* at Cross was built ca. 1880 and was moved to its present site ca. 1940, during the construc-tion of the Santee-Cooper lakes. It is a frame, story and a half cottage, with a lateral gable roof, with a central oversized pedimented dormer, and two interior chimneys symmetrically placed on the roof ridge. The

entrance is centered within a porch which extends across the facade.

There are a number of interest-ing vernacular houses of a particular type in the vicinity of Cross. A good example is the *Dixon House*, built ca. 1900. It is a one story frame house with a high-pitched gable roof, below which there are shed roofs for the front porch and a rear extension. There is one exterior end chimney. To the rear is a kitchen building connected with the main house by a breezeway.

Another example of the type is the *Robert C. Austin House*, also built ca. 1900. It has the same kind of gable roof, combined with shed roofs for the front porch and rear extension, and an exterior end chimney. The house is built on brick

Robert C. Austin House

W. W. Peagler, Sr., House

shutters and is raised on wooden piers. Peagler was a farmer and storekeeper and operated a sawmill and gin in the vicinity.

piers and its entrance has a transom and sidelights. The *W. W. Peagler, Sr., House*, built ca. 1910, is similar to the Dixon and Austin houses. It too is a one story frame, gable roofed house, with separate shed roofs for

The *A. G. Metts House* is a two story variation on the same theme. It has an interior rear chimney in addition to the exterior end chimney. The
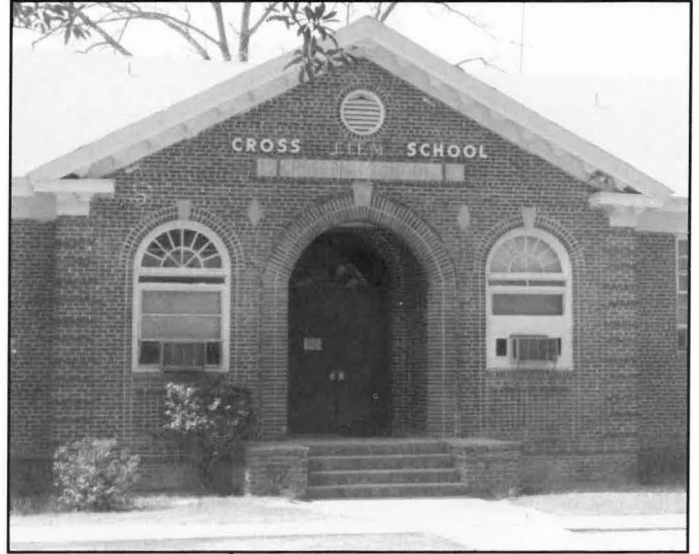
Cross High School

A. G. Metts House

the front porch and rear extension, and an exterior end chimney. The house also has board and batten

house was built ca. 1900 and moved to its present site ca. 1941 from a nearby location now under Lake Moultrie. The house is located on Banisterdown Plantation, which the Metts family acquired ca. 1880. The *John M. Metts House* was built ca. 1900 and also stands on part of Banisterdown Plantation. The house is another variation on the local theme, being one and one-half stories and having shed roofed porches on all sides (the rear porch now enclosed). Like the Austin House, it stands on brick piers and the entrance has a transom and sidelights.

The *Friendship Methodist Church* at Cross is a good example of the Colonial Revival style in church architecture. Built in 1938-39, the brick structure is

rectangular, with a gable front roof and pedimented portico with four Tuscan columns. The heavily molded cornice of the portico is repeated on the sides of the building, with returns. The round arched openings, with fanlights above the entrance and windows, have cast keystones and springers. A brush arbor was located here before 1800, and the congregation's first sanctuary, a log structure, was completed in 1811. It was destroyed by fire and a second log structure was built in 1825. A frame building constructed in 1843 was replaced by the present building, with a beam from the 1843 church incorporated into its foundation. The church cemetery has numerous stone markers, the earliest of which is dated 1853. Family names represented include Cross, Bradwell, Joyner, Tyler, Ballentine, Chance, Mims, Weatherford and Grooms.

The area also has a good example of an early twentieth century school building, the *Cross High School*, constructed in 1929. The present structure replaced an earlier two story building destroyed by arson. It is a T-shaped structure with smaller rectangular wings at right angles to the three ends. Centered in the long facade is the slightly projecting three bay entrance pavilion, below a gable with a

John M. Metts House

Santee Spillway Dam

boxed cornice with modillions and returns. The date and name of the structure are inscribed in a cast masonry panel over the arched central entrance. The school was the first accredited high school in Cross, and is now used as an elementary school.

The *Santee Spillway Dam* at Eadytown, built in 1939-42, repre–sents mid-twentieth century engineering technology. The reinforced concrete structure is 3,400 feet long, has sixty-two 14-by-50 foot Tainter gates and a rein–forced concrete apron 104 feet long. The McCarthy Improvement Company of Davenport, Iowa, was the general contractor.

Bonneau
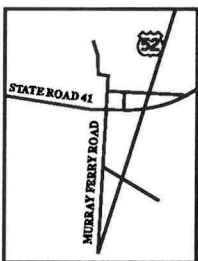
Bonneau

The town of Bonneau contains a number of significant early twentieth century structures including the *Bonneau Depot*, a small frame building faced with board and batten, dating from 1915. It is a gable front structure with the entrance off center in the facade, sheltered by a gabled hood on brackets. The wide eaves of the roof cover a bay window on the side and a smaller bay window with a tent roof, on the rear. The building was moved to its present site ca. 1975. It retains the "Bonneau, S.C." sign on the facade.

Our Lady of Peace Catholic Church in Bonneau is a small frame structure, narrow and long, with a gable roof and a small pedimented portico which shelters the entrance. There are stained glass windows in the rear bays. The church was built ca. 1925.

Historic houses in the Bonneau vicinity include the *Lanier House*, which was built as a four-room, one story frame cottage for the Lanier family, ca. 1875. W. S. Crawford added a half story with dormers and a rear wing, ca. 1905. The house has a piazza with Queen Anne style turned collonettes and turned balusters, extending across the front, and a centered entrance with a transom and sidelights. Centered on the front slope of the gable roof is an oversized dormer with a pediment; to the left of it is a smaller pedimented dormer, with no balancing dormer on the other side.

Other vernacular structures in Bonneau include an *Unidentified L-shaped House*, one story of frame, gable roofed, with a porch extending across the front and an L-shaped rear porch. The house has a centered entrance with transom and sidelights and two exterior end chimneys. The house was built ca. 1890.

The *St. John's Hunting Club Lodge*, now located at Bonneau Beach, is important in the social history of Berkeley County. The club was established in 1800 near Black Oak Church in Middle

St. John's, Berkeley, Parish, and many individuals prominent in the social and political history of the area have been members. The original site is now beneath Lake Moultrie. It is said that the present lodge, a long, unpretentiously plain, gable roofed frame structure, was constructed of materials salvaged from CCC camp structures located in the Lake Moultrie impoundment area.

St. John's Hunting Club Lodge

Also at Bonneau Beach is the *Black Oak Reinterment Cemetery*, created ca. 1941. The Black Oak Church was established in 1808 as a chapel of ease in Middle St. John's, Berkeley, for Biggin Church. It separated from Biggin Church in 1855. The Black Oak Church building was dismanteled when its site was acquired for the Santee-Cooper Project. Graves from its cemetery were relocated to several cemeteries in Berkeley and Charleston Counties as well as to the Black Oak Reinterment Cemetery. This was established as a place to

Unidentified House, Bonneau (Rear View)

relocate graves and markers from the area to be flooded. Graves and markers came from the Black Oak Church Cemetery and cemeteries at Pooshee, Hanover and Somerton plantations. Nineteenth century markers predominate, with the earliest marker dated 1738. Family names represented include Waring, Porcher, DuBose, Ravenel, Mazyck, Stevens, Broughton and Dwight.

Gravel Hill Plantation near Bonneau was the property of the Palmer family. The plantation cemetery contains eight stone markers for members of the family. The earliest is that of Amy Amelia Palmer (1779-1800).

A site important to local black history is the *Cherry Hill Classroom Church/School*. The older portion of the structure, a rectangular, gable roofed frame building with a small cupola on the front of the roof ridge, was built as a church and school, ca. 1890. The one story school addition was constructed ca. 1920. It is a small, gable roofed structure. The end gable and the gable of the small porch have boxed cornices with

Cherry Hill Classroom Church and School

returns. The Cherry Hill Classroom Church Cemetery is believed to date to 1890, although the earliest identified marker dates from 1929.

Macbeth

Rehobeth United Methodist

Church is a modern building at the site of Rehobeth Methodist Church, established by 1838. The church cemetery has a number of graves of early members of the Macbeth community, including the Reverend John Bunch (1793-1838). The *Macbeth Post Office*, built ca. 1915, is a one story frame gable front structure, attached to the front of an older residential building, known as the *Bradham House*. The Post Office has a single door and window in the narrow facade, shaded by a hood supported by brackets. The house is a gable front structure with a gable roofed front porch, extended to the left for a drive-through.

The *Robert Weeks House* was built for Weeks, a farmer, ca. 1895. The property remains in his family. The house is a one story frame cottage with a double pitched gable roof, connected by an open breezeway with the frame kitchen. An integral porch extends across the front. A small old frame structure, evidently moved from another location, has been attached to the left end of the front porch.

Near Macbeth is the *Huguenot Church Marker* for St. John's, Berkeley. It was erected in 1928 by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina to commemorate the French Huguenot settlement in the Parish, prior to 1701. The settlement was begun by ten families under the leadership of Anthony Cordes and later joined by other settlers from French Santee and Orange Quarter. The rusticated stone marker is a cross with smooth incised cross lines, mounted on a truncated pyramid base with smooth faces front and rear and inscription.

Huguenot Marker, St. John's, Berkeley

Cordesville/Cooper River

The Cordesville Community contains a number of historic vernacular structures including *Baxley's Store*, a two story frame, hip roofed structure with two tiers of integral porches, built ca. 1922 as a general store and gas station for J.C. Baxley. Baxley was the local dealer for the Standard Oil Company (Esso). The business remains in the Baxley family. The *Cordesville*
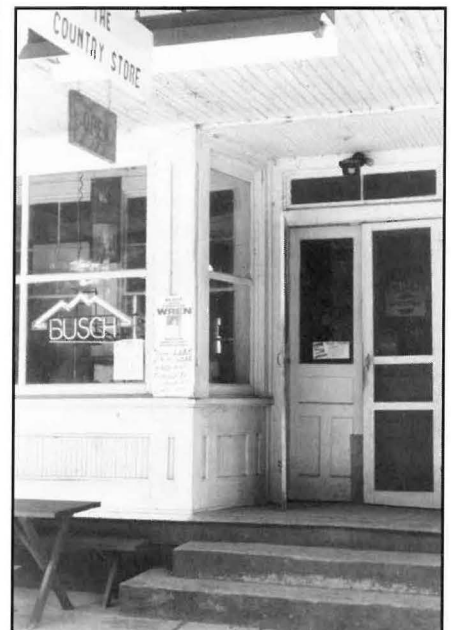
Storefront, Baxley's Store

Cordesville School

School is a small one story frame building with a gable roof and a front porch, built ca. 1925.

The historic Cordesville area retains a great number of structures relating to its colonial settlement and two centuries as a major rice production area. One of the oldest buildings in the area is *Strawberry Chapel*. The chapel was built ca. 1725 as a chapel of ease for Biggin Church. The church and its cemetery are located on a parcel of land given by James Childs in 1718 for a burial ground. Childs had obtained the surrounding land, known as Strawberry, in 1698 and by 1707 had established the town of Childsbury, which is now abandoned. The church building is constructed of stuccoed brick with a jerkinhead roof. The exterior is plainly finished, with keystone arch openings and fanlights over the windows and

Strawberry Chapel Cemetery

doors. The chapel cemetery also is notable for its many eighteenth and nineteenth century grave markers. The earliest identified marker is that of the Reverend Daniel A. M. Dwight (d. 1748). Family names frequently represented are Ball, Stoney, Simons, Waring, Prioleau and Harleston. Strawberry Chapel and the site of Childsbury are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Comingtee Plantation was founded by John Coming, mate on the ship Carolina, one of three vessels which brought the first settlers in 1670. The plantation is named for Coming and its location, at the "T" formed by the intersection of the Eastern and Western Branches of the Cooper River. Coming had no children and the plantation passed to his half-nephew, Elias Ball, who was living at Comingtee by 1701. At Comingtee are the ruins of a brick house built ca. 1738 by Elias Ball, across the end of an earlier frame house of uncertain date. The frame house was subsequently removed. The stuccoed brick house was destroyed more recently. Keating Simons Ball in 1865 buried the Biggin Church silver under a

barn at Comingtee. The location was forgotten but eighty-two years later was found with a metal detector. The plantation remained in the Ball family until the early twentieth century.

Rice Hope Plantation was the home of Dr. William Read, a Revolutionary War surgeon, who is thought to have built the first house about 1795. That house was replaced by a second, probably ca. 1820-30, by Read's family. The second house burned in the 1920s. The present house was built for Senator John S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in 1929. In recent years the house has been an inn. It is a long two story gable roofed frame structure in the Georgian Revival style. The

Comingtee Plantation, Ruins of House

pedimented central pavilion has an engaged segmental arcade with pilasters. The segmental arch motif is repeated in the small front porch and in a two tiered porch at the right end of the building. The house is set among old live oaks and has a terraced formal garden in the rear.

Frelinghuysen owned three Berkeley County plantations, which he used as hunting preserves. *Strawberry Plantation House* near Cordesville is a one story frame cottage with a central chimney and a shed roofed front piazza, more informal than Rice Hope. It is

thought to have been built ca. 1800 by the Ball family. Subsequently, a Victorian hood with sawn barge-boards was placed over the front steps and bay windows were added on either side. Additions were made to the rear by Senator Frelinghuysen after he purchased the property ca. 1927.

Other historic rice plantations in the Cordesville area include *Kensington Plantation*, where the slave cemetery retains the stone marker of Old Peter who was born and died as a servant of the Ball family. Also at Kensington is a one story frame house, ca. 1830, thought to have been built as the overseer's house. The foundations of a former plantation house, built ca. 1745 and destroyed by fire ca. 1924, and remnants of historic ricefields also remain. Kensington was the planta-tion of Elias O. Ball and his family. Tradition says that during the Revolutionary War Lord Cornwallis visited the Balls frequently from his encampment at Silk Hope Plantation. The property was sold to Dr. John B. Irving, author of A Day on Cooper River, in 1846.

Hyde Park Plantation was created in 1747 when its land was purchased from the Gough family by Elias Ball, Sr. Elias' son, John, had Kensington Plantation as his main residence, and Hyde Park Plantation House was built ca. 1790 for his wife Jane's use for quilting parties and marooning (a practice of family

Hyde Park Plantation House

members visiting other houses as a get-away, typically in the spring). The house is a one and one-half story frame core on a raised basement, with a stair wing centered at the rear, flanked by shed rooms, a large central interior chimney, and a front piazza which once extended along the sides. The house remains in the Ball family and contin-ues to be used for marooning and hunting parties. The site contains the Ball family cemetery with eighteenth century markers, a slave cemetery with eighteenth and nineteenth century mark-ers, and a servant's cottage, built ca. 1890.

The *Bossis Plantation House* was built in 1910 by the St. Clair White family to replace a previous house, built ca. 1736 by

Nicholas Harleston and burned in 1909. It is a two story frame, hip-roofed structure with an unusual gabled portico. The portico has four massive freestanding square wood pillars, with the entrance steps centered between the two center pillars. There is a tripartite window centered in the pediment. The house is slated to be moved to Cypress Gardens.

Bossis Plantation House

Richmond Plantation was created in the late eighteenth century by John Harleston, who used it as his principal seat. In the plantation cemetery are markers dating from 1793 to 1851, for mem-bers of the Harleston and Rutledge families. The plantation contains a complex of buildings in the Jacobethan Revival style, built in 1927 by George A. Ellis, a co-founder of E. F. Hutton and Company, who used the property as a hunting retreat. The main house is a ram-bling, shingle roofed brick building consisting of a one and one-half story central block with gabled pavilions and hipped dormers. At each end are angled one story wings

Kensington Plantation, Overseer's House

Richmond Plantation, House

Richmond Plantation, Gate Lodge

with projecting pavilions. Other structures in the same style include a one story brick guest cottage, a one story brick kennel, a large brick stable with a dovecote on the roof, a smaller brick stable structure and a one story brick gate lodge. Also dating from 1927 are a small frame playhouse built for the Ellis children, and a log house, possibly built as a hunting lodge. A formal garden, enclosed by a tall brick wall, was created at the same time. The building complex and 163 acres were purchased in 1963 by the Low Country Girl Scout Council. Richmond Plantation is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Taveau Church was constructed ca. 1835 for Martha Caroline Swinton Taveau. A Presbyterian, Mrs. Taveau built the church on her son's plantation, Clermont, so that she could worship in her own faith. After her death in 1847, the structure was vacant for many years, then was used by a black Methodist congregation. By the 1930s, Clermont Plantation had been purchased by the Luce family and incorporated

into adjacent Mepkin Plantation. The Luces gave the building and land on which it sits to the Taveau Methodist Church congregation, which merged with the Cordesville United Methodist Church in the 1970s. Taveau Church is a simple wooden structure in the Classic Revival style, with pedimented gable ends and a pedimented portico with four slender Doric columns. A small bell cupola with a pyramidal roof sits on the front of the roof ridge. The four entrances have double six-panel doors and the windows have paneled shutters. The adjacent church cemetery was in use by the congregation by the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Taveau Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mepkin Plantation was the home of Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress and Vice President of South Carolina during the Revolution. Mepkin was conveyed to three sons of Sir John Colleton as 3,000 acres in 1681. The Colleton family sold the plantation to Henry Laurens in 1762, and it remained in the Laurens family until 1916. Henry Laurens' first house at Mepkin was destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War. After the Revolution, he built a second house, which was replaced by a third house in 1906. Henry Laurens died at Mepkin in 1792 and was cremated. His ashes were buried in the plantation cemetery, where there are also markers for other Laurens family members. The earliest marker is that of Henry's son, John Laurens, who died in 1782.

Mepkin Plantation was purchased in 1936 by Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Fortune and Life magazines. Luce and his wife, author Clare Booth Luce, replaced the 1906 house with a complex of modern buildings, designed by architect Edward Durell Stone, including a main dwelling, several cottages, a gate
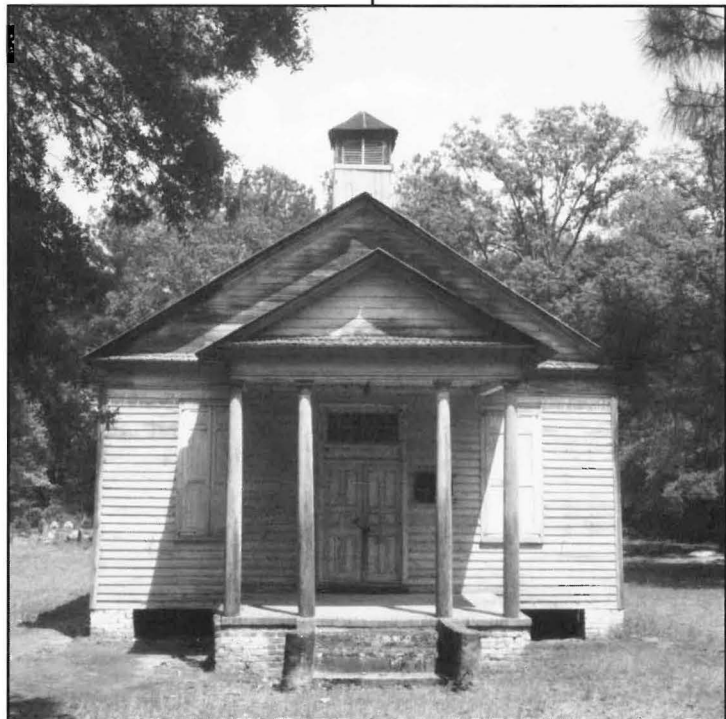
Taveau Church

lodge, pump house, laundry, and other service structures. The brick-walled Luce family cemetery, laid out ca. 1940, contains graves of Mr. and Mrs. Luce and other family members. The property was donated to the Trappist Order, whose monks operate it now as Our Lady of Mepkin Abbey.

North Chachan Plantation historically was owned by the Cordes family, descendants of the French Huguenot physician Dr. Antoine Cordes. General Francis Marion, whose mother was Esther Cordes, was born in 1732 on Goatfield Plantation, which later became part of North Chachan. The plantation gates consist of two brick pillars with carved stone caps and stone urn finials. The caps have "Cordes" and "1811" carved into them and the right post has a stone sign stating "Chachan." The pillars and decorative iron gates are thought to have been erected by Francis Cordes. Also on North Chachan are a pair of two story

North Chachan Plantation, North Pavilion

North Chachan Plantation, South Pavilion

brick pavilions thought to have been built ca. 1811 by Francis Cordes. Their walls are set in common bond and the gable ends, faced with wood shingles, have doorways leading to balconies. Each pavilion has a single chimney. They are said to have been renovated in the early twentienth century; their original appearance is unknown. The property also contains the foundations of a plantation house built in the late eighteenth century, stone steps to the former house (now relocated on the property), the foundations of an unidentified structure and the ruins of a brick stable, believed to have been built ca. 1760, destroyed by fire in the mid-twentieth century. A cemetery at North Chachan has the stone marker of Mulatto Cain, a slave owned by Francis Cordes, dated 1836. The plantation also has extensive ricefield remnants along the Cooper River.

At *Buck Hall Plantation* is a frame cottage, thought to have been built as the summer house, ca. 1825. It is one and one-half stories, with a lateral gable roof with dormers on both sides, a shed roofed piazza across the front and a shed roofed piazza, partially enclosed, across the back. An attached kitchen wing is at the rear of the right side. The facade has two entrances, while the rear has a double door with a multilight transom.

Another small house, perhaps built as a summer residence, is the *Bartholomew Gaillard House* which stands on land that was once part of Umbria Plantation. Thought to have been built by Gaillard about 1835, it is a frame cottage, two and one-half stories, with windows in the side gables but no dormers, an integral piazza and exterior end chimneys. The small frame kitchen, formerly detached, has been moved and attached to the right side of the house.

Two sites important to the history of transportation are the *Twenty-Two Mile Stone* and the

Twenty-Three Mile Stone, located near Cordesville. They are milestones believed to have been erected ca. 1783 for John Clement, who operated Clement's Ferry on the Cooper River. The ferry landings were designated "Dover" and "Calais" after the ports on opposite sides of the English Channel. The stones, approximately three feet high, are inscribed, respectively, "22 to Calais" and "23 to Calais," to indicate the number of miles to Calais Landing. The Twelve Mile

Twenty-Two Mile Stone

Stone and the Twenty-Six Mile Stone also survive, but have been relocated. The milestones are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH
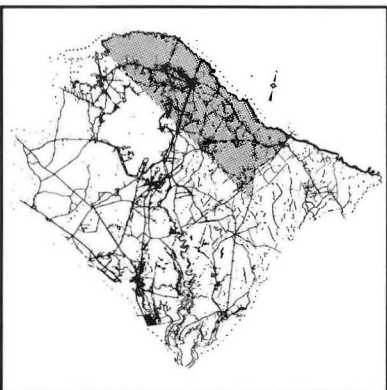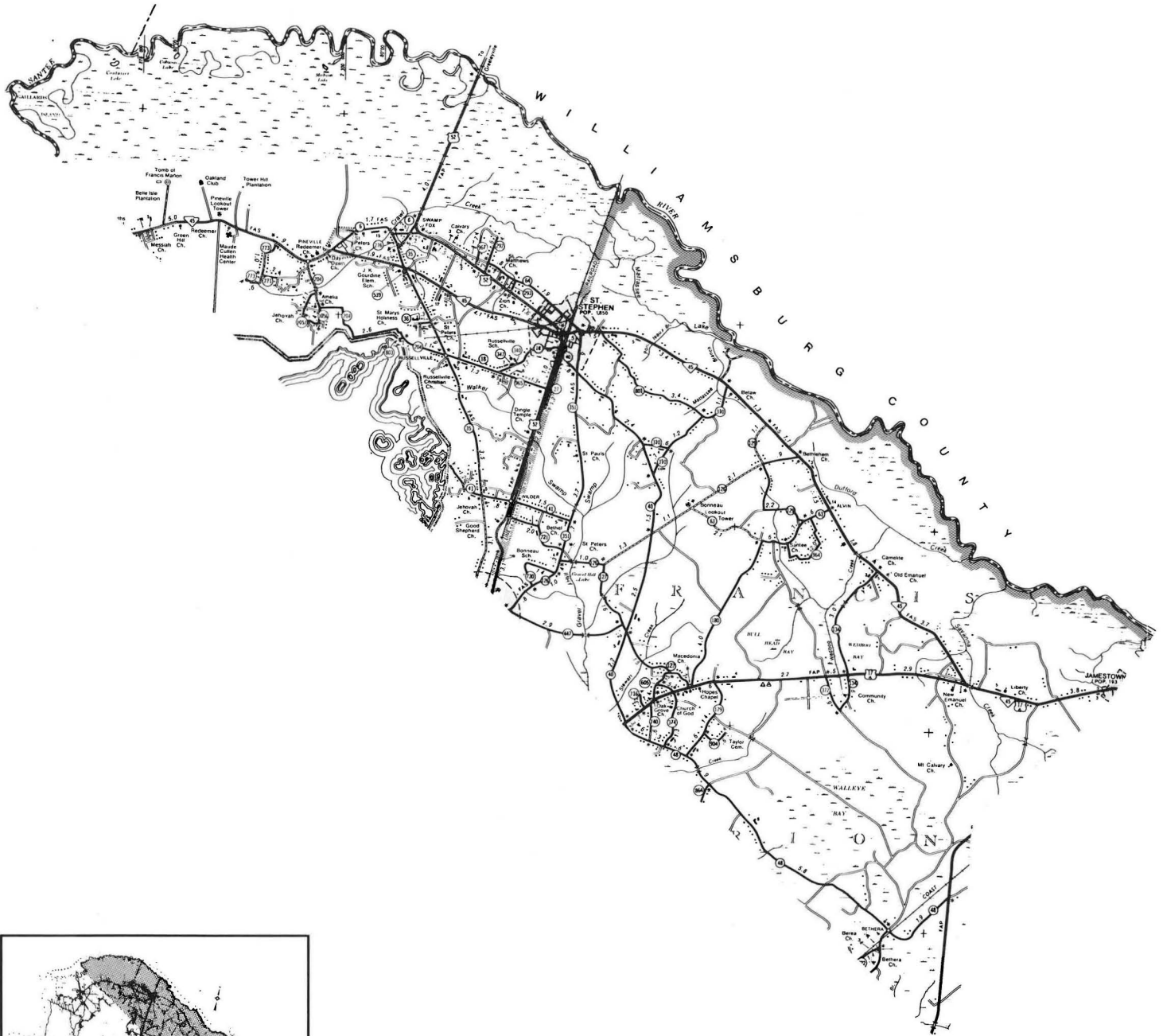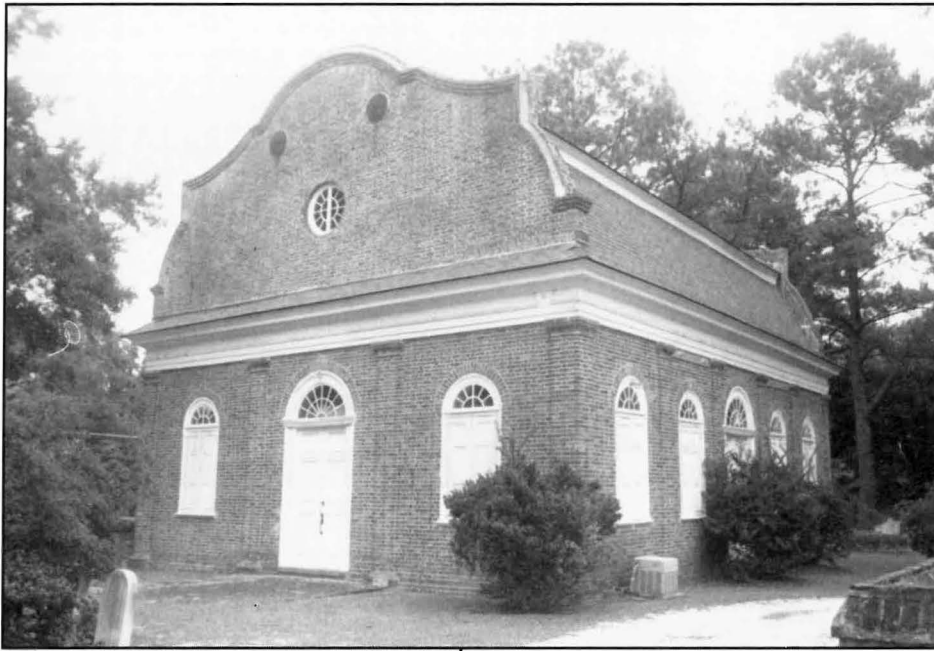
St. Stephen's Parish Church

St. Stephen's Parish

St. Stephen's Parish was settled first by English settlers and was known as "English Santee," a counterpart to "French Santee," the Jamestown area, which was settled by French Huguenots. In the early eighteenth century, Huguenots began moving into the area, then part of St. James, Santee, Parish and Craven County, to escape flooding on the lower Santee River. The upper part of St. James, Santee, was cut off to form St. Stephen's Parish in 1754 and the St. Stephen's Parish Church was constructed in 1764-69. This was said to be the most thickly populated area of the colony outside the Charleston vicinity before the American Revolution, and at the start of the war, the parish had a high percentage of Tories.

The 1790 census listed for St. Stephen's Parish 57 heads of families, 81 free white males of age sixteen and older, 45 free white males under sixteen, 100 free white females including heads of families, one other free person and 2,506 slaves, making a total population of 2,733 persons.

St. Stephen's Parish enjoyed a economic boom due to indigo production in the decades before the American Revolution. Afterward, cotton became the primary crop, and more recently, tobacco has been important.

St. Stephen

The town of St. Stephen developed near the *Parish Church of St. Stephen's*, built in 1764-69. The high style building is of brick, laid in Flemish bond, with arched openings alternating with brick pilasters. The door and window openings have fanlights and solid shutters. The rear elevation has a Palladian window. A deep wooden entablature runs around the building below the eaves. The double pitched roof is terminated by large Flemish

gables trimmed with decorative brickwork. This church replaced an earlier wooden chapel which was converted into a vestry. After the American Revolution, attendance declined in favor of the nearby Pineville Chapel. The church was repaired by Pineville residents in the 1850s, but regular church services were not re-established until the twentieth century. Parish residents continued to use the church cemetery, which has a predominance of nineteenth century markers; the earliest marker dates from 1781. Family names represented include Porcher, Sinkler, Clark, Lockliear, Locklair, Gourdin, Jaudon, Thomas, Russell, Gaillard, DuBose, Cain, Palmer, Venning, Keller and Klintworth.
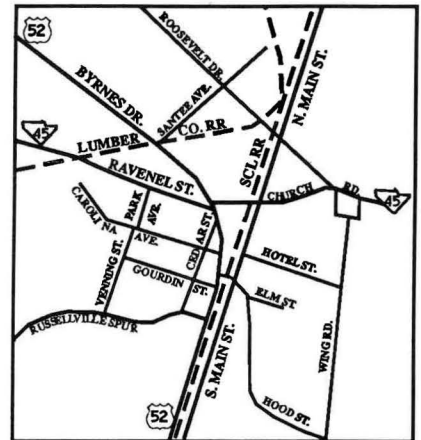
St. Stephen
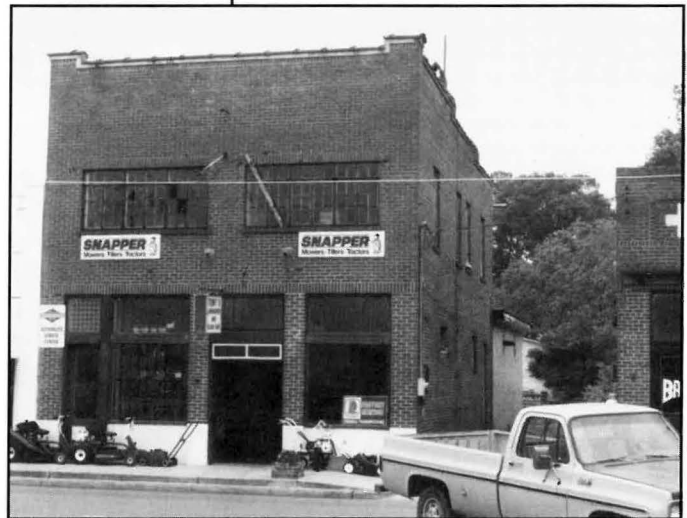
People's State Bank Building (Strickland's Drug Store), Main Street, St. Stephen

St. Stephen's Parish Church is a National Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Track at St. Stephen Depot

St. Stephen retains a well defined town commercial area with many early twentieth century buildings. One of the more substantial is the *People's State Bank Building*, later known as Strickland's Drug Store. It was built ca. 1925 for the bank, which was closed as a result of the Great Depression. The building is two stories of brick with a

Masonic Lodge, Corner of Welch Street and Church Street, St. Stephen

flat roof screened by a parapet with raised corners. The facade is slightly asymmetrical. On the first level there is an off-center main entrance with double doors, flanked by large openings with plate glass, and a single door to the left, with stairs leading to the second floor offices. The first floor openings all have oversized transoms. Metal industrial windows are grouped in threes on the second level.

Another interesting commercial structure is the *Masonic Lodge Building*, built in 1927 as a meeting hall with a store on the first level. The Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 118, A.F.M., was chartered in 1867. The building is two stories of brick with a flat roof screened by a parapet. The facade has a simple corbelled cornice and a corbelled storefront cornice. The storefront was altered ca. 1975.

The Romanesque Revival architectural style of the *St. Stephen Baptist Church* is unusual for Berkeley County. The brick church, built ca. 1920, has a rectangular, gable roofed main block, with a gabled front extension and a square three story bell tower/ entrance. The recessed entrance has round arched door openings. All other openings have segmental arches, and all openings have radiating brick heads and drip moldings. The tower is crenellated, and there are pilasters at all corners and between the side openings. The church was founded in 1849

St. Stephen Baptist Church, Corner of Hood Street and Hotel Street, St. Stephen

at the cemetery location nearby. Nineteenth and twentieth century markers remain, with the earliest marker dated 1866. Family names represented include Keller, Wright, Russell and Harris. The church also has a fellowship hall, a plain one story frame, tin roofed structure built ca. 1930.

The *Keller Hotel* was built for George and Laura Keller, ca. 1920. The Kellers lived in the building and operated it as a boarding hotel. It is a two story frame structure with a gabled tin roof, and a two story rear L-wing. A two-level porch with square columns on brick piers and a recessed deck supported by chamfered posts extend across the front.

Keller Hotel, Main Street, St. Stephen

Allen House, Main Street, St. Stephen

St. Stephen contains numerous early twentieth century residential structures. A good example of a bungalow is the Greg and Katrine Klintworth *Allen House*, built ca. 1930. It is a one story frame, gable roofed structure with a porch across the front, extended on the left for a drive-through. The porch, the right bay of which has been enclosed, has tapered wooden columns on brick piers. A front-facing gable has a louvered vent with decorative timberwork.

The railroad was important to the development of St. Stephen, and the *St. Stephen Depot* is a good example of its type. A long one story frame structure, gable roofed with wide overhangs extending over platforms, the building was erected

ca. 1920 as a passenger and freight depot for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The building has board and batten siding, largely covered by asbestos shingle siding applied ca. 1955. Nearby is a small frame tool shed and handcar garage, built ca. 1915 for the Signal Maintenance Department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Russellville

At Russellville, near St. Stephen, the *W. P. Russell House* is a vernacular version of the Queen Anne style. The two story frame, hip roofed house has a two story polygonal tower with a conical roof on the left bay of the facade, a piazza extending across the first level and a one bay porch centered on the second level. The porches have turned collonettes with sawn bracket trim and balustrades, and the upper porch has a pediment. Doorways with transoms and

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Tool Shed

sidelights open onto both porches. There are two exterior end chimneys with decorative brickwork at the caps, and a gabled one story wing at the left rear. The house was built for Russell, a wealthy local landowner, storekeeper and farmer, ca. 1900.

W.P. Russell House, Russellville

Pineville

The pineland village of Pineville was founded in 1793 by Captain James Sinkler and his family. The families of John Palmer, Peter Gaillard, John Cordes, and Philip, Peter and Samuel Porcher joined the Sinklers the following year. By the early nineteenth century, Pineville was a prosperous community with a racetrack, academy, library society, chapel of ease, market and clubhouse. About sixty houses were completed by 1832. Frederick Augustus Porcher said of Pineville in 1852 that "the houses are built with a special reference to the preservation of the trees." Not realizing that mosquitos carried the summer fevers, people believed that the pine

St. Stephen Depot

Pineville Chapel

trees contributed to a healthful atmosphere.

A chapel of ease was established in the area in the eighteenth century but declined after the American Revolution. It was revived in 1808 by the Reverend C. B. Snowden. The *Pineville Chapel* was built in 1810 as a chapel of ease for St. Stephen's Parish. The congregation practiced the Episcopal liturgy but was not officially associated with the Diocese of South Carolina until 1845. The chapel is now used on a limited basis. It is of frame construction, with a four story bell tower, containing the main entrance, centered in the facade, and a polygonal apse on the rear. The tower has an open bell deck on the fourth level with a bellcast hipped roof. The body of the structure has a pedimented gable roof with flared eaves. There are transoms at the three-paneled doors, and paneled shutters at the first-level windows.

Near the chapel is the *Gourdin House*, thought to have been

constructed ca. 1820 as the parsonage for C. B. Snowden. The main house is two stories of wood with a hipped roof and exterior end chimneys. The one story front piazza extends one bay beyond the

right elevation as a porte cochere. The piazza has chamfered posts on brick piers and a recessed deck with horizontal railings. Attached to the house on the left side are two structures: a one story frame, gable roofed building thought to have been Pineville's Library Society Building, constructed ca. 1826 by Stephen Gabriel DeVeaux, and a smaller frame structure, thought to be the remains of the first Pineville Post Office, built ca. 1830. The structures were attached to the main house about 1900. Associated with the house are a small frame tenant house, with batten shutters and wood shingle roof, built ca. 1890, and various farm structures. The property was owned by the Gourdin family for many years prior to its recent sale.

Pineville has an unusual *General Store Building* dating from ca. 1915. It is a one story gable roofed structure with a facade featuring diagonal beaded weatherboards. The centered entrance has paneled double doors and is flanked closely by windows with four fixed lights. The three openings have decorative surrounds with shallow pediments. A boxed cornice and frieze continues around the building.

Gourdin House

Store at Pineville

There is a shed roofed extension on the right.

The *Robert Marion, Sr., House* was built ca. 1905 for Marion, a Pineville-area farmer. The house is two stories of frame on a high basement, with a hipped roof and two tiers of piazzas across the front. The piazzas have slender collonettes

Robert Marion, Sr. House

and balusters, and a decorative lattice frieze extends across the first floor piazza. Central entrances on both levels have sidelights. There is one exterior end chimney.

Historic houses at Pineville also include the *Reverend John Mustapher House*, built for the Reverend Mustapher in 1907 by Ward Russell. The Mustapher family farmed the adjacent land. The frame house is two stories, gable roofed, with a pedimented, two tiered front porch. The pediment has a round headed window. The original porch supports have been replaced with cast ironwork. There are centered

entrances with sidelights on both levels and solid paneled shutters on the windows. Two exterior end chimneys have corbelled caps. To the rear is a one story frame kitchen building connected to the house by a breezeway.

The *Maham Family Cemetery* at Pineville contains the stone obelisk grave marker of Colonel Hezekiah

Mary Wilson's Headstone, Maham Cemetery

Maham, a Revolutionary War hero and statesman, who died in 1789. Also in the cemetery is the grave of his daughter, Mary, the wife of Samuel Wilson, who died in 1801.

Near Pineville is a group of buildings constructed by the Clarke brothers -

Reverend John Mustapher House

L.Y. and J.A. Clarke - who settled there in the early twentieth century and established a store and cotton gin. *Clarke's Gin*, built ca. 1910, is a two story frame, gable roofed structure with batten doors. Nearby is *Clarke's Store*, built ca. 1910. It is a one story frame, gable roofed structure with a front porch and open shed addition on the right. The *L. Y. Clarke House*, also built ca. 1910, is a one story frame house with side gables, exterior end chimneys, a rear ell extension and a porch extending across the front. Two large barns and a shed are associated with the house. The *J. A. Clarke House*, built in 1912, is a two story frame, gable roofed house with two tiers of porches extending across the front, and centered entrances with transoms and sidelights on both levels. There are decorative lattice brackets at each end of the second level porch.

Clarke's Gin

Oakland Club, Women's Quarters

Carriage House at Oakland Club

The *Oakland Hunting Club* near Pineville is one of South Carolina's oldest hunting clubs. The club began operation in 1903 and was fully organized in 1907. John B. Gadsden was the first manager, from 1907 to 1938. The club traditionally held hunting rights to approximately 60,000 acres. Male hunters stayed in the former Bluford Plantation House, which was built ca. 1760 as the residence of Phillip Williams and later of the DuBose family. The house was destroyed by fire in 1955 and a new building was erected on its site. The property retains an old gate and several historic structures. The *Women's Quarters*, built in 1905, is a large one and one-half story frame house with a combination gable and hip roof with oversized hipped dormers and two interior chimneys. There is an integral front porch with slender columns and balustrade. Wide eaves extend

around the building. There also are a frame stable and frame carriage house, built ca. 1905. They are similar rectangular structures with large entrances on the first level and smaller openings in the clerestory. A one story frame cottage was built ca. 1930 by a club member. A small frame tenant house was built ca. 1900, possibly for Bluford Plantation. There is a cemetery with two graves. Also of interest is a *Dog Food Kitchen*, a small one room building created from a large cypress stump. It has a brick chimney, two windows and an entrance. It was built in 1935 to provide a shelter for cooking food for the hunting dogs.

A portion of the *Santee Canal* remains west of Pineville. The Santee Canal Company was chartered March 22, 1786, to provide a link between the Santee and Cooper

rivers. Work was begun in 1793 and the canal was opened for traffic in late 1800. Engineering and construction was supervised by Colonel John Christian Senf. The canal was 22 miles long, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 35 feet wide at the surface and five and one-half feet deep. With four feet of water, it was capable of carrying boats of 22 tons burden. The canal had earthen sides and bottom. The ten locks (two double and eight single) were built of brick and stone. The canal ceased operation in 1850. The remains of the canal are now divided by Lake Moultrie. The Santee Canal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dog Food Kitchen at Oakland Club

Santee Canal

Grave of Francis Marion

Near Pineville is the *Grave of Francis Marion*, the "Swamp Fox" (d. 1795). It is located on his brother Gabriel's Belle Isle Plantation. A stone monument with a bronze plaque is set over the grave of
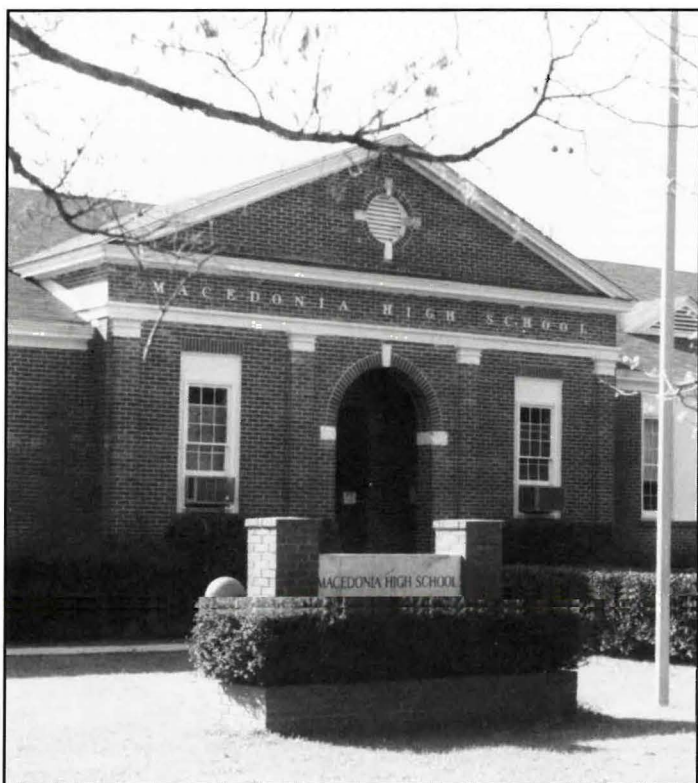
Macedonia High School

Mendel Rivers House

Marion and his wife, Mary Esther Videau. It was erected in 1931 by the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina.

Macedonia/Alvin

The Macedonia community has a fine Georgian Revival style school complex, the *Macedonia High School* classroom building and auditorium, built ca. 1930. The school building is a very long, one story, brick structure with a hip roof. Its pedimented, slightly projecting entrance pavilion is three bays wide with an arched entrance flanked by brick pilasters. The words, "Macedonia High School" are applied to the frieze. The auditorium is connected with the school building by an arcade. It is a one story brick structure, hip roofed, with a pedimented portico with brick piers and connecting arches, and shed roofed arcades on either side of the portico.

The *Edward Friendly Wyndham House* near Macedonia is a romantic vernacular structure, built ca. 1900 as a farmhouse. It is two stories of frame with a high gable roof. There are two end chimneys with decorative patterned brick-
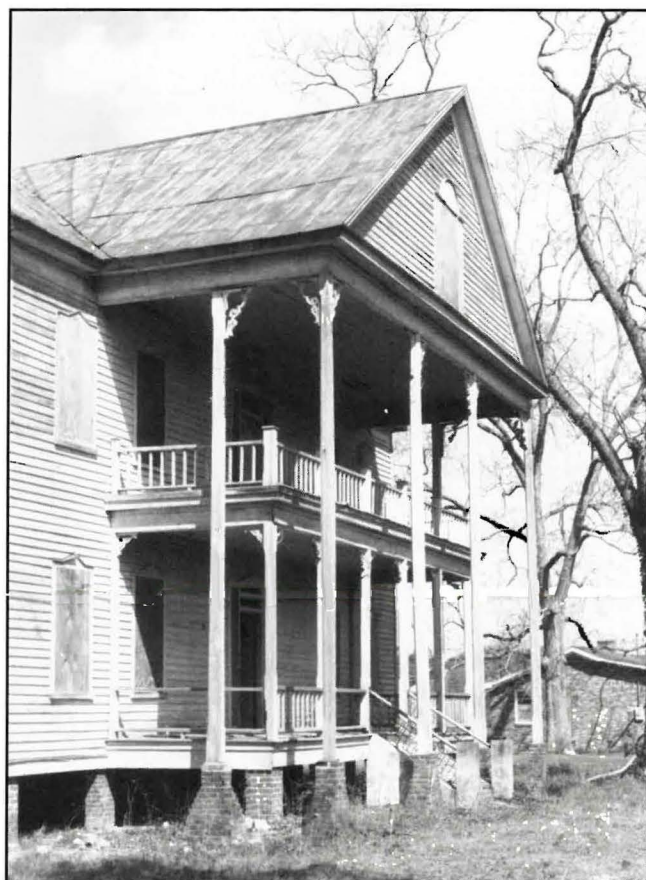
Edward F. Wyndham House

work, and two tiers of piazzas with turned collonettes and sawn openwork railings. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. There formerly was a detached kitchen in the rear.

Another rural site which is important historically and architecturally is the *L. Mendel Rivers Boyhood Home.* Rivers was a longtime member of the U. S. House of Representatives and Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. The house, built ca. 1905, is two and one half stories of frame, with pedimented gable ends and portico. The portico is supported by full height chamfered posts and a two-tiered deck recessed within the portico has chamfered posts and balustrades with slat balusters. Entrances centered on both levels have transoms and sidelights. There are modified Palladian windows centered in the portico pediment and side gables. Two interior chimneys are symmetrically placed.

Tobacco Barn

altered. Built about 1900, the square log structure has frame gable ends and a tin roof, and open sheds on both sides. The chimney is partly exposed on the rear of the building; it no longer projects through the roof. Another *Log Tobacco Barn* located near St. Stephen is two and one-half stories high, with a gable roof, four pipe flues through the roof and shed roofed porches on two sides.

Such vernacular structures illustrate the rural nature of much of Berkeley County. A *Typical Farmstead* of the county might be one situated near Alvin, featuring a dirt road, lined with pecan trees, leading past the farmhouse, a one story frame house, built ca. 1920, and a rustic barn of approximately the same date, to the plowed fields.

The *Ella G. Wrenn House* near Alvin was built for the Wrenn family, ca. 1880. It is a two story frame house with a lateral gable roof, a single story piazza with square posts and balustrade, and a centered entrance with a transom. In the rear is a one story frame kitchen, attached to the house by a breezeway. The property also contains a pole barn and a pole shed with a wood shingle roof, and split rail fencing.

Historic sites near Alvin include the *Hood-Haselden Cemetery*, a burial ground for the Hood and Haselden families. The earliest marker is a

Farmstead near Alvin

Hood-Haselden Cemetery

stone monument to James M. Hood (1831-1891), with carved decoration and inscriptions. The marker is signed by D. A. Walker. Other family names represented among the forty-five markers include Finklea and Crawford.

A number of tobacco barns remain in St. Stephen's Parish. A *Log Tobacco Barn* near Alvin is one of the few which are substantially un-

Outbuilding at Ella G. Wrenn House

ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS PARISH
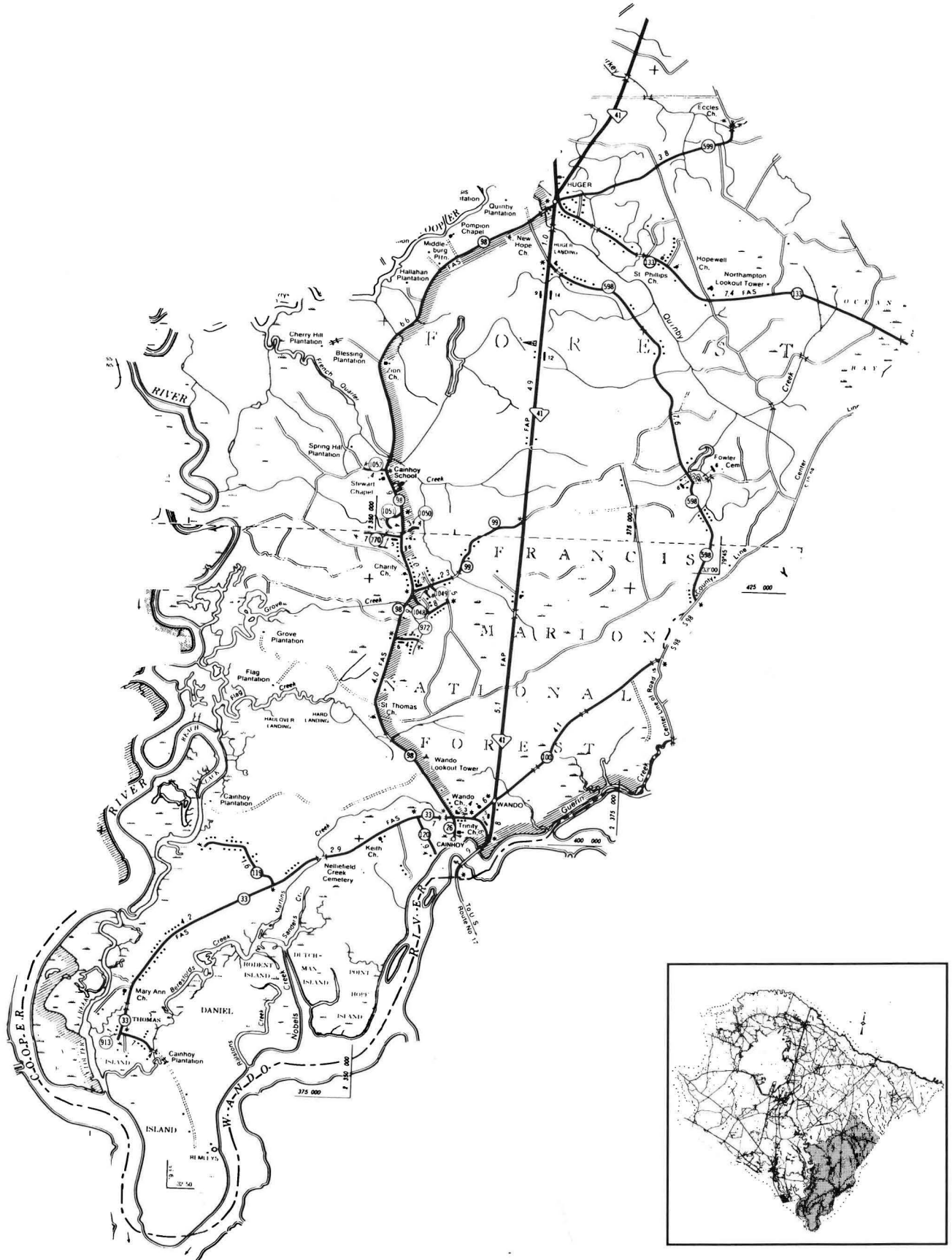
Saint Thomas and Saint Denis Church

St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish

The area of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish was known as the Orange Quarter, after William III of Orange who became King of England in 1688. It was settled in the late seventeenth century by French Huguenots, Scots Presbyterians and English Anglicans. The French Church at Orange Quarter, established by 1696, had a small church built about 1703. The Anglicans built the first Pompion Hill Chapel about the same time. In 1704, the Rev. Samuel Thomas reported that the area included eighty Anglican families and twenty Dissenting families.

St. Thomas and St. Denis Parishes were created by the Church Act of 1706 as separate parishes within the same area. St. Thomas Parish was for the English speaking Anglican worshipers, St. Denis for the French speaking community at Orange Quarter which had petitioned for acceptance into the Church of England. The parishes were combined in 1768 and the St. Denis Church became a chapel of ease. Bishop Ellison Capers wrote of the Parish that it had "a high reputation for society, hospitality and all that."

The 1790 census listed for St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish a total population of 3,836, including 123 heads of families, 145 free white males of age sixteen years or older, 67 free white males under sixteen, 185 free white females, 34 other free persons and 3,405 slaves.

Cainhoy

Cainhoy, on the Wando River, was established by French Huguenot and Scots Presbyterian settlers in the early eighteenth century. Later, the village was a summer retreat for planters of the area. It retains numerous historic structures which are included in the Cainhoy Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The oldest surviving structure is the *Mary Lesesne House*, built ca. 1790. Believed to have been constructed

Mary Lesesne House, Cainhoy

by a Charleston carpenter, John Johnson, it is a two story gable roofed frame house with a one story piazza with rough hewn posts extending across the front. The porch deck is recessed behind the posts.

The *Lewis Fogartie House* was built ca. 1798. Fogartie was the founder of Cainhoy as a summer village. The house is one and one-half stories of frame on a raised basement of stuccoed brick, with one-bay gable roofed wings on either side. Two integral tiers of columned piazzas extend across the front. There are three gabled dormers on the front slope of the double pitched gable roof. The *George R. Sanders House* is a similar structure of a later date. Built ca. 1866, it is one story of frame, raised on brick piers. There are an integral front piazza, a double pitched roof and two exterior end chimneys. The same features are found in another *Sanders House*, built ca. 1875.

The *Ward House* at Cainhoy differs from those mentioned above. Built ca. 1890, it is a one story frame house on low foundations. It has projecting gabled pavilions at front and rear, a shed roofed front porch, an interior chimney with decorative brickwork and an exterior chimney with a corbelled cap.

The *Jeffords-Avinger House* at Cainhoy was built ca. 1800 for a sea captain named Jeffords. The house is one and one half stories of frame on a high brick foundation, with an integral front piazza under the double pitched gable roof. It was purchased by the Avinger family in 1921. They added a continuous dormer to the roof, ca. 1949.

Meyer's Store and *Blacksmith Shop*, built ca. 1875, is a small two story frame gabled roofed structure

with a one story frame, hip roofed addition. The gable ends have decorative sawn bargeboards, the chimney has an arched rainhood, and windows have board and batten shutters with strap hinges. The structure was built for Ludwig Meyer as a store and blacksmith shop, with a residence above.

Another Cainhoy commercial building is the *Sanders Store*, built ca. 1925. It is one story of frame with a low gable roof. One corner is incised, forming a triangular porch for the store entrance, which has double doors, glazed at the top. The wall surface at the entrance is paneled. There is one fixed four-light window. Other windows have board and batten shutters.

Near Cainhoy is the *Parish Church of St. Thomas and St. Denis*. The present structure was constructed in 1819 to replace an earlier church destroyed by fire in 1815. The church is a small stuccoed brick building with a high pitched gable roof with pedimented gable ends, and a small gabled projection at the rear. The main entrance is set within a round arched recess with a trabeated surround, above which a fanlight is bordered by sunk panels. The sides have round arched windows and fanlights. A molded stucco cornice is repeated in the gable ends. The roof is covered with pantiles. The vestry building, built in 1819, is a small square building of stuccoed brick, with a pantile roof. The church was the scene of the Cainhoy Massacre, a Reconstruction era racial confrontation, in 1876. The buildings were restored in 1937 by the Colonial Dames and Harry F. Guggenheim, owner of nearby Cainhoy Plantation. Nineteenth century markers predominate in the church cemetery, with the earliest stone dated 1782. Family names represented include Moultrie, Smith, Parker, Thomas, Gibbs and Middleton. St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Huger/ Cooper River

South Carolina's oldest plantation house is located near Huger in St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish. *Middleburg Plantation House* was built ca. 1699 by Benjamin Simons, a French Huguenot. The property remained in the ownership of his descendants until the 1980s. An allee of ancient oaks leads to the house, a two story hip roofed frame structure. The original part consisted of two rooms on each floor. The heavy framing of the structure is visible in the interior. The structure was expanded two bays to the left, ca. 1800. Piazzas at front and back have slender turned posts and horizontal railings.

Jonathan Lucas, husband of Lydia Simons, daughter of Benjamin Simons III, built a toll rice mill at Middleburg Plantation between 1799 and 1801. Surviving ruins of the mill include low brick foundations for a frame structure which was demolished in 1935, the ruin of a small blacksmith shop, the remains of a large steam engine, and a tall brick smokestack. The toll house for the rice mill, built about the same time, remains. It is a small square board and batten structure with a hipped shingled roof. Other structures in the plantation complex include a nineteenth century kitchen building,
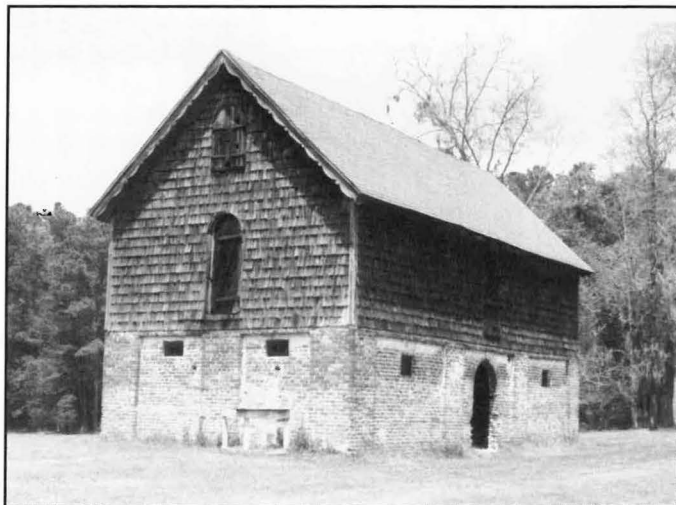
Middleburg Plantation Commissary

one and one-half stories of frame, faced with board and batten, a central chimney and a gable roof with flaring eaves. The commissary, built ca. 1820, is a large structure with a first level of brick and one and one-half stories of frame, faced with wood shingles. The gable ends are

Middleburg Plantation, Rice Mill Chimney

Cooper River
North
Rice Fields
Oak Allee
SC 98

❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼

1 House
2 Slave Cemetery
3 Rice Mill Ruins
4 Commissary
5 Stable
6 Toll House
7 Kitchen
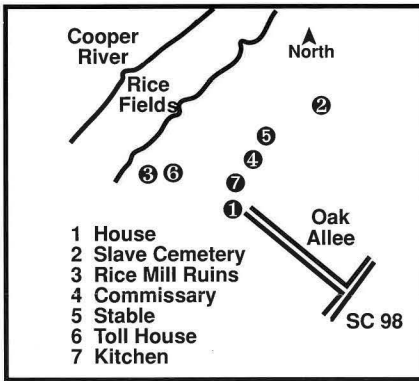
Middleburg Plantation

trimmed with a scalloped barge-board. The building has round arched door and window openings. The plantation stable, constructed about 1820, is built of brick with a gabled half story of board and batten. Openings are roundheaded and the gable ends have sawn bargeboards. Also on the grounds is a slave cemetery, probably dating to the eighteenth century, although the oldest marker is dated 1857. Middleburg Plantation is listed as a National Historic Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places.

Nearby at *Halidon Hill Plantation*, the house is that of Quinby Plantation, moved to the present site and renovated in 1954 by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Huguenin. This house was constructed ca. 1792. It is a two and one-half story gable roofed structure, with a stair tower, gabled porch and shed roofed extensions on the rear. A piazza formerly extended across the front. Halidon Hill Plantation originally was part of Middleburg Plantation which

was subdivided by the will of Benjamin Simons III, with his daughter Catherine Hort receiving Halidon Hill. Remnants of an extensive system of tidal and inland ricefields remain. The property also has a small frame hunting lodge, built ca. 1925. Quinby Plantation House/Halidon Hill is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Quinby Plantation was settled by the Ashby family and later was owned by Shubricks, Pinckneys and Balls. The bodies of men killed in the Battle of Quinby Bridge are buried along the road on the hill at the end of the avenue. The property retains the foundations of the plantation house which was moved to Halidon Hill in 1954, and a slave cemetery thought to date from the eighteenth century.

Silk Hope Plantation near Huger was the home of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who settled there in 1683. He experimented with silk production at the plantation, and sent samples of his silk to England in 1699. He was Governor of Carolina, 1702-09, and was buried at Silk Hope in 1713. His grave has no marker but is enclosed by a low brick wall. After his death the property passed to his son Robert Johnson, who served as Governor under both the Proprietary and Royal regimes. Lord Cornwallis, the British com-

mander, headquartered at Silk Hope for several months during the American Revolution. Robert Johnson's son sold Silk Hope to Gabriel Manigault, in whose family it remained until 1890.

Limerick Plantation was named for Limerick, Ireland, by Irishman John Mahon after 1709. Limerick was acquired by Daniel Huger in 1713, and subsequently was owned by the Ball family for more than 125 years. A large frame residence, built in the 1720s, burned in 1946, but the house had been recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) before the fire. The Huger family cemetery contains three markers, the oldest of which is that of John Huger (d. 1802). The property also retains an impressive live oak allee that begins along the highway and continues into the property.

Blessing Plantation House

The *Blessing Plantation* contains a notable plantation house and various historic outbuildings. The Blessing was created by a grant to Jonah Lynch in 1682 and later was divided into three plantations - The Blessing, Cherry Hill, and Cedar Hill - which subsequently were reunited. The residence, located on property formerly known as Cedar Hill, was built ca. 1834 for James Poyas.

Quinby House, Halidon Hill Plantation

Blessing Plantation Boat House

According to tradition, prior to the Civil War, General William T. Sherman spent several days in the house as a result of a hunting accident. It is a handsome house of two and one-half stories, on a high brick basement. A one story columned piazza, raised on brick piers, extends across the front and left side. The house has pedimented gable ends and chimneys with arched rainhoods. A complex of frame outbuildings, built ca. 1915, possibly as a dairy, include a large barn, several sheds, two cabins and a windmill. The boathouse is a substantial frame structure on wooden pilings, built ca. 1920. The slave cemetery at The Blessing may date from the eighteenth century, though the earliest marker is dated 1928.
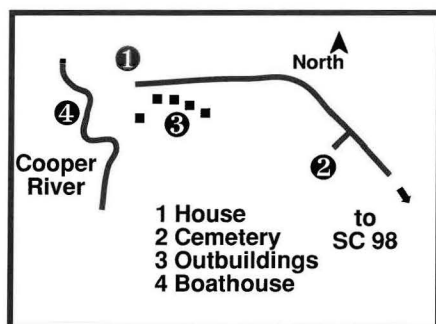
Blessing Plantation

The *Cherry Hill Plantation Rice Mill Ruins* are the remains of a mill which probably was constructed ca. 1800. The remnants include a large, substantially intact brick chimney and machinery of a large steam engine.

The *Huguenot Church Marker* for St. Denis Church, located on French Quarter Creek, was erected in 1922 to commemorate the French Huguenot settlement at Orange Quarter. Erected by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, the stone cross is on the site of St. Denis Church and its graveyard, established ca. 1687. The monument of rusticated stone consists of a cross with smooth incised cross lines, mounted on a truncated pyramid with smooth faces and inscriptions.

Pompion Hill Chapel, on the Cooper River near Huger, was built in 1763 as a chapel of ease for St. Thomas Parish. It replaced an earlier cypress building constructed in 1703. The church is a rectangular structure with pedimented gable projections at each end. The projection at the right end has a fine Palladian window. The left end projection was added as a vestry room, ca. 1955. The entrances are centered in the front and rear facades. Doors are paneled and there are paneled shutters on the windows; all openings have fanlights. A deep entablature of molded stucco runs below the eaves of the jerkinhead roof. The brickwork is set in English bond. Bricks for the present building were provided by Zachariah Villeponteaux, whose initials appear in the brickwork near each entrance. There are surprisingly few identifiable graves in the chapel cemetery. Some of the cemetery has been lost due to erosion of the riverfront. Sixteen stone markers survive, the oldest of which is dated 1754. Family names represented include Simons and Bryan. Pompion Hill Chapel is a National Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

A later church structure, the *Eccles Methodist Church*, was built ca. 1800 by members of the older Muddy Creek Methodist Church. Five acres of land were donated by Benjamin Gregg, and the materials were donated by J.W. Bates, Sr. The church is a plain rectangular structure of wood, with a front gable end, boxed cornice with returns, and a centered entrance with paneled double doors. Openings have very

Eccles Methodist Church

simple surrounds. The church cemetery has numerous nineteenth and early twentieth century markers, the earliest of which is dated 1886. Family names represented include Morris, Bates, Thomas, Hill, Gaskins, Welch and Johnson.

The *Bethel Baptist Church* at Bethera began as a mission church in 1882, using a brush arbor. The first permanent building was constructed in 1885. It was destroyed by fire in 1934 and replaced by the present structure, a plain rectangle of frame, with a tin roof and the entrance centered in the gable front facade. There are secondary entrances in the left and right wings. The earliest marker in the church cemetery is dated 1900. Family names represented include Mitchum, Bishop, Legare, Wells, Cales and Morris.

ST. JAMES, SANTEE, PARISH

SANTEE

RIVER

LENEUDS FERRY BRIDGE

New Mt Zion Ch.

HELL HOLE BAY

LITTLE HELL HOLE BAY

THE OPENING OR SAVANNA

HELL HOLE

HELL HOLE BAY

HELL HOLE BAY

RAILROAD

LINE

Chicken Creek

Shulerville Holiness –Ch.

SHULERVILLE

Vigilant Ch.

Echaw Creek

New Hope Ch.

Echaw

Wesley Ch.

HONEY HILL

Mt Zion Ch.

Honey Hill Lookout Tower

BOAT RAMP

Cane Branch

BARNETT ISLAND

YELLOW JACKET ISLAND

HORSE JACKET ISLAND

HELL HOLE BAY

Creek

Wambaw

To McClellanville

Halfway Creek Ch.

County Line

Road

St. James, Santee, Parish

The area of St. James, Santee, Parish in Berkeley County was known as French Santee, for the large numbers of Huguenots who settled the area beginning in the 1680s. In 1696, fifty-nine immigrant residents requested naturalization as English subjects. By 1700 there were one hundred French families in the vicinity. The French established Jamestown, on the Santee, in 1705-06. The town centered around the Huguenot Church. The town did not prosper due to periodic flooding of the Santee, and the swampy nature of the terrain. Many of the inhabitants migrated to St. John's, Berkeley, and St. Stephen's parishes. A number of the French families, however, remained until after the Civil War.

St. James, Santee, Parish was one of the ten Anglican parishes created by the Church Act of 1706. The parish church of St. James, Santee, was built ca. 1768, on the South Santee River, in what is today Charleston County. Until the Revolutionary War, rice and indigo were the chief crops. Rice and cotton were important afterwards.

Jamestown

The *Huguenot Church Marker* at Jamestown was erected in 1939 by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, to commemorate the French Huguenot settlement at French Santee, ca. 1685. The church on the site was described as the strongest French Calvinist church outside of Charles Town. By 1698-99, the congregation numbered more than one hundred members. In 1706, the congregation, which had petitioned to be constituted as a parish of the Church of England, was permitted to use a French translation of the Book of Common Prayer. The Huguenot Society acquired the one-acre tract in 1922. The marker is

Ballsdam Plantation, McNair Farm

a rusticated stone cross, with a smooth cross incision, mounted on a rusticated truncated pyramid base, with polished faces front and rear, with inscription.

Historic plantation houses near Jamestown include the *Ballsdam Plantation Summer House*, reported to have been constructed ca. 1875. The house is one story of frame with a double pitched gable roof, an integral piazza across the front, shed roofed wings projecting two bays on either side, and four chimneys with arched rainhoods. The facade, sheltered by the piazza, has flushboard siding. Historic outbuildings, all of frame, include a one story stable, a screened pavilion, a tenant house and a garage. A shed is built of upright logs. Ballsdam was the property of Elias Ball, a prominent Revolutionary War Tory, British Army captain and landowner. The

property currently is owned by former South Carolina Governor Robert E. McNair.

The *I. A. Bishop House* near Jamestown is a large one story frame cottage, in a vernacular derivation of the Greek Revival style. It has an oversized pediment over the long front porch, carried on widely spaced square columns, and a central entrance with transom and sidelights. It was built ca. 1890 for Bishop, a farmer and storeowner.

Early twentieth century engineering technology is represented by the *Georgetown and Western Railroad Bridge* over the Santee River near Jamestown. The structure consists of a metal truss railroad bridge, three through-truss spans of cantilever design, supported by metal clad concrete piers, which in turn are supported by substantial reinforced concrete piles, and concrete approach ramps supported by reinforced concrete piles. The bridge was built by the American Bridge Company of New York in 1914. The Georgetown and Western Railroad was a division of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company of Georgetown. The line was acquired by the Seaboard Railroad Company, predecessor of the Seaboard Coast Line, in 1915.
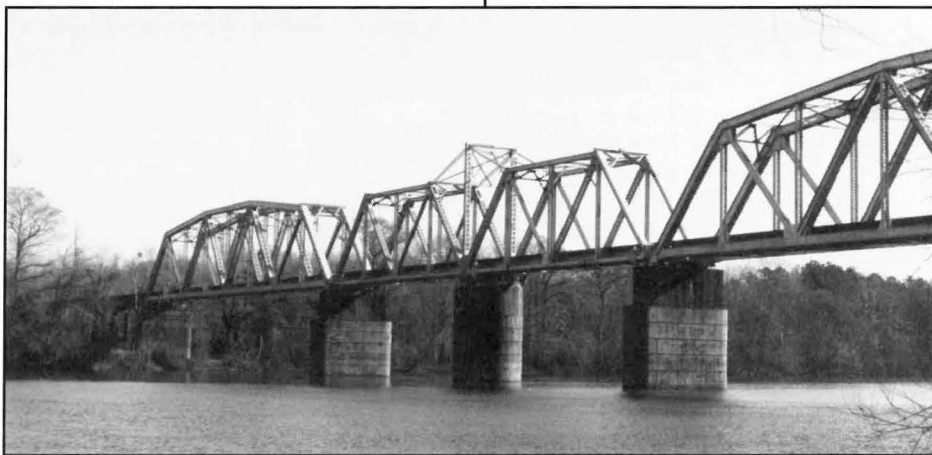
Gulf & Western (Seaboard Coast Line) Railroad Bridge

Battery Warren, located on the south side of the Santee River below Jamestown, was constructed by the Confederate Army in 1862 and was occupied by the Santee Light Artillery as a defense against Federal gunboat raids up the Santee. No engagements are known to have occurred there, and the fort was abandoned in 1864. The earthenwork fortification consists of two parapets along the river, placed perpendicular to one another forming an L-shape, and a third parapet, irregular in shape, located inland. The two parapets in the L-shaped structure each measure about 160 feet long, with 20-foot terraces at their rear. They contain six gun embrasures which are thought to have been armed with two 32-pound smooth-bores two 12-pound Napoleons, three 6-pound smoothbores, a rifled 6-pounder and two 3-inch rifled guns.

Another famous site near Jamestown is *Lenud's Ferry* which is believed to have been located just north of the present highway bridge across the Santee River, and was the site of a Revolutionary War battle. In 1795 Bishop Francis Asbury referred to Lenud's Ferry as "the best I know on the river."

The *Jamestown Grammar School* was built ca. 1925 for Jamestown's white students. The large wooden structure is rectangular, with a rear auditorium wing. A rectangular bell tower, with louvered sides, a pyramidal roof and finial, is mounted on the ridge of the main gable roof.

Jamestown Grammar School

The slightly projecting, gabled entrance pavilion has a recessed double entrance with a bracketed hood, flanked by double windows. The school was closed when the county school system was consolidated in the 1940s. Subsequently it was acquired by St. James Church, located immediately to the west. A similar structure for black students was built about the same time, but has been altered extensively.

Honey Hill/Shulerville

The *Echaw Chapel Ruins* near Honey Hill are the remains of the chapel of ease for St. James, Santee, Parish, a brick structure built in 1742. The brick chapel replaced a wooden building which had been constructed soon after the chapel of ease was established in 1714, and burned in 1742. The ruins consist of scattered brick rubble. The chapel cemetery contains brick box tombs with stone slabs, and upright stone markers. The earliest marked grave is that of Colonel Elias Horry (1707-1783). Other family names represented include Dozier, DuPre, Simons, Palmer, and Jerman.

The *Louis E. Wilson House* near Honey Hill is a one story frame cottage, with an integral front piazza under the double pitched gable roof and two exterior end chimneys, built ca. 1850. A one story kitchen building to its rear is attached by infill to the main house. Wilson (1867-1948), a prominent local landowner and storekeeper, lived here for many years.

Wesley A.M.E. Church was built ca. 1915 in the Vernacular Gothic Revival style. The wooden church

has a rectangular body with pointed arch windows, a recessed entrance porch with centered double doors, a front gable roof, and a square belltower with a pyramidal roof and finial, mounted on the front of the roof ridge. The church cemetery contains about 125 markers, the earliest of which is dated 1915.

Another historic religious structure is the *Halfway Creek Methodist Church*, south of Shulerville, at the eastern edge of Berkeley County. The church, built ca. 1875, is of frame, faced with wood shingles, with a front gable

Wesley A.M.E. Church

roof, a gabled bell tower and a rectangular entrance pavilion with a double door and fanlight. The foundation is wooden piers. The church cemetery has mostly twentieth century markers. The earliest is dated 1905.

Halfway Creek Methodist Church, Interior

Within the Francis Marion National Forest, near Huger, is a picnic area constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps . The *Huger Picnic Shelter* is an open

Halfway Creek Methodist Church

Detail, Huger Picnic Shelter

Abandoned House near Bethera

Huger Picnic Shelter

structure of log construction prominently sited toward the middle of a picnic area surrounded by live oak trees. The building exhibits the excellent craftsmanship and design for which CCC construction is well-known, and its enrollees probably landscaped the site as well.

Throughout Berkeley County, there are abandoned historic structures which are threatened by decay, fire and vandalism. An example might be a small *Unidentified House* in St. James, Santee, Parish, near Bethera, a one story frame structure with batten doors and windows and shingled roof. It has lost its exterior end chimney, and probably once had a front porch.

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APPENDIX A

National Register of Historic Places

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act created the National Register and established federal listing criteria. Each state and territory has a State Historic Preservation Officer who identifies eligible properties and, in conjunction with a State Board of Review, submits nominations to the Keeper of the National Register at the United States Department of the Interior. In South Carolina the State Historic Preservation Officer is Dr. George L. Vogt, Director of the Department of Archives and History.

The National Register is the nation's official list of historic, architectural, and archaeological resources worthy of protection. It includes places of state, local and national significance. About one thousand properties in South Carolina, both individual properties and historic districts, have been listed in the National Register.

National Historic Landmark status is conferred on buildings, structures, sites and objects of national significance, those which commemorate and illustrate the

history and prehistory of the United States. Upon designation, National Historic Landmark properties not already listed in the National Register are entered in the Register.

Listing of private property in the National Register of Historic Places, or designation as National Historic Landmarks, does not prohibit under Federal law or regulation, any action that may otherwise legally be taken by the owner.

National Register of Historic Places, Listings in Berkeley County

BIGGIN CHURCH RUINS

LAWSON'S POND

LEWISFIELD PLANTATION

LOCH DHU

MEDWAY PLANTATION

OTRANTO PLANTATION HOUSE

OTRANTO PLANTATION INDIGO VATS

QUINBY PLANTATION HOUSE/ HALIDON HILL PLANTATION

RICHMOND PLANTATION

ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS CHURCH

SANTEE CANAL

STRAWBERRY CHAPEL

TAVEAU CHURCH

TWELVE MILE STONE

TWENTY-TWO MILE STONE

TWENTY-THREE MILE STONE.

TWENTY-SIX MILE STONE

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF PINOPOLIS (PINOPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT)

CAINHOY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Landmarks in Berkeley County

MIDDLEBURG PLANTATION NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK, CHAPEL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

MULBERRY PLANTATION NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

POMPION HILL CHAPEL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

APPENDIX B

Historical Markers in Berkeley County

Historical markers have been erected throughout Berkeley County, most of them by the Berkeley County Historical Society. Nine markers placed at county lines and rivers at principal roads provide a capsule history of the county as a geopolitical entity:

"*BERKELEY COUNTY:* This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921."

INDIVIDUAL MARKERS

BATTLE OF LENUD'S FERRY
(Located on U. S. Highway 17A, north of Jamestown, at the Santee River)
"Here, on May 6, 1780, Col. A. W. White was routed by Tarleton with the loss of 2 officers and 36 men killed and wounded and 7 officers and 60 Dragoons taken; Tarleton lost 2 men. Two boys, Francis Deliesseline and Samuel Dupre, recaptured 14 of White's horses and delivered them to Maj. Jamison, Georgetown, refusing reward."

BARNET'S TAVERN
(Located on SC Highway 6 in Cross)
"Near this spot stood Barnet's Tavern called the Forty Five Mile House indicating its distance from Charleston. Here was the muster ground of the Eutaw State Volunteers, a company raised in 1833, to support the Ordinance of Nullification. From this tavern, on Sept. 11, 1781, Gen. Greene sent to the President of Congress, despatches announcing the Battle of Eutaw Springs."

BIGGIN CHURCH
(Located at Biggin Church Ruins, SC Highway 402, .8 mile south of U. S. Highway 52)
"Parish Church of St. John's Berkeley, founded by Act of Assembly November 30, 1706. Church erected in 1712. Burned by forest fire in 1755 and restored. Burned by Col. Coates of the British Army in 1781 and again restored. Burned again by forest fire about 1886. Gen. William Moultrie and Henry Laurens were among the vestry men of the Parish."

BRABANT PLANTATION
(Located on State Road 98, 7.4 miles southwest of its intersection with SC Highway 41)
"Residence of Rt. Rev. Robert Smith, who was born in Norfolk England, 1732. He was consecrated in Philadelphia in 1795, as the first Episcopal bishop of South Carolina. He died in 1801, and was buried in St. Philip's Churchyard, Charleston, S. C. On this plantation, on January 3, 1782, an engagement took place between Americans under Col. Richard Richardson, and British under Maj. Coffin."

CHEROKEE PATH
(Located at the intersection of SC Highway 6 and State Road 132)
"The main Cherokee Path, which extended from the overhill towns of the Cherokee Indians in present Tennessee to Charleston, passed near here. In existence before 1730, this early trade and transportation route played a significant role in the expansion of the North American frontier."

GOOSE CREEK CHAPEL
(Located nine miles south of Moncks Corner on U. S. Highway 52)
"Here stood the chapel of ease of the Parish of St. James Goose Creek, erected some time prior to 1725."

GOOSE CREEK CHURCH
(Located at St. James, Goose Creek, Church, U. S. Highway 52, 14.4 miles south of Moncks Corner)
"The Parish of St. James was founded by Act of Assembly in 1706.

The present edifice was begun in 1714, and completed in 1719. The Royal Arms of Great Britain can still be seen over the chancel, and here is preserved the Izard Hatchment, said to be one of only two in America."

FRANCIS MARION
(Located on State Road 45, 10 miles west of St. Stephen, near the Grave of General Marion on Belle Isle Plantation)
"Brigadier General of S. C. Militia during the American Revolution, Francis Marion was one of the partisan leaders who kept the war alive during the British occupation of the state. His elusive disappearances after surprise attacks against superior forces harassed and demoralized the enemy, earning for him the name, 'Swamp Fox'."
(Reverse)
"Francis Marion died Feb. 27, 1795, in his 63rd year, and was buried here at Belle Isle Plantation, home of his brother, Gabriel. His own plantation, Pond Bluff, was about 15 miles up river and is now under Lake Marion. He was born in South Carolina, the descendant of French Huguenot emigrants. The exact date and place of his birth are unknown."

LEWISFIELD PLANTATION
(Located 1.5 mile south of Moncks Corner on old Highway 52)
"This land, part of Fairlawn Barony and known as Little Landing, was bought in 1767 by Sedgwick Lewis. His daughter Sarah married Keating Simons. They acquired the land in 1774 and are presumed to have built the present plantation house. Tradition has it that during the Revolution, Col. Wade Hampton took seventy-eight British prisoners and burned two boats with supplies and plunder at the nearby river landing."

MEDWAY PLANTATION
(Located on U. S. Highway 52, about 3.2 miles north of Goose Creek, at entry to Medway Plantation)
"In 1686 Medway Plantation was granted by the Lords Proprietors to Jan Van Arrsen, seigneur de Weirnhoudt. In 1689 the property

came into the possession of Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of South Carolina November 1693 to October 1694. He died in November 1694 and is buried at Medway."

MEPKIN PLANTATION
(Located on State Road 44, 4.9 mile south of SC Highway 402, at entry to Mepkin Plantation)

"Home of Henry Laurens born in Charleston in 1724, and died at Mepkin in 1792. President of the first and second councils of safety, 1775-1776. President First Provincial Congress of S. C. 1775. Vice President of S. C. 1776. President of Continental Congress 1777-78. Elected minister plenipotentiary to Holland 1779. Confined 14 months in the Tower of London, exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. Signed in Paris, with Adams, Jay and Franklin, preliminaries of peace, 1782."

MULBERRY PLANTATION
(Located on U. S. Highway 52, 5 miles south of Moncks Corner, at entry to Mulberry Plantation)

"Originally granted to Sir Peter Colleton in 1679, and acquired in 1712 by Thomas Broughton, who erected in 1714 the present mansion said to be modeled after Seaton Hall in England. Thomas Broughton was Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, 1726 to 1730, and Governor, 1735 to 1737."

OLD JAMESTOWN
(Located on SC Highway 45, three miles east of Jamestown)

"After receiving a proprietary landgrant of 370 acres in 1705, French settlers laid out the town of Jamestown, c. 2 mi. N. By 1706, a church had been built known as the parish church of St. James, Santee. Jamestown never prospered and a number of settlers left before the Revolution, moving to the nearby parishes of St. Stephen's and St. John's, Berkeley."

OLD MONCKS CORNER
(Located at the intersection of U. S. Highway 17A and U. S. Highway 52)

"Here was located the provincial town of Moncks Corner, deriving its name from Thomas Monck, an Englishman who in 1735 purchased Mitten Plantation, and upon whose land the town was settled. It became an important commercial center prior to the Revolution. Upon the completion of the Northeastern Railroad in 1857, the new railroad station was called Moncks Corner after the old town."

(Reverse)

"First site of Moncks Corner, where the road to the Congarees branched from this road. Founded by Thomas Monck in 1735. Relocated on the railroad about 1865. Here about 3:30 a.m., April 13, 1780 Col. Wm. Washington's light dragoons were surprised by a superior force under Lt. Col. Webster and Tarleton and Major Ferguson. Major Vernier of Pulaskie's Legion and 25 men were killed, and the Americans routed. The British fortified the place, but in July 1781, abandoned the redoubt here and fell back to the parish church, which had been fortified."

POMPION HILL CHAPEL
(Located on State Road 98, 2.3 miles southwest of SC Highway 41, at drive to Pompion Hill Chapel)

"One quarter mile north, the first Church of England edifice outside of Charleston was erected of cypress in 1703, largely through the efforts of Gov. Sir Nathaniel Johnson. The present brick structure was erected in 1763. The Parish of St. Thomas, of which this was a chapel of ease, was established by Act of Assembly, Nov. 30, 1706."

QUENBY (QUIMBY) BRIDGE
(Located on State Road 98, .3 mile from SC Highway 41)

"At this bridge, on July 17, 1781, British forces under Col. Coates, who was retreating from Moncks Corner, encountered pursuing Americans under Gen.Thomas Sumter. After the destruction of the bridge, Col. Coates sought refuge under cover of the buildings at Quenby (Quimby) Plantation, where, that afternoon, he defeated an attack by the Americans. Those who fell in this engagement are said to have been buried near the road."

SANTEE CANAL
(Two locations at the intersection of U. S. Highway 52 with U. S. Highway 17: one at Stony Landing Plantation; one at the canal)

"This canal, twenty-two miles in length, connects the Santee and Cooper Rivers. Chartered in 1786, construction was commenced in 1793, and completed in 1800, under the direction of Col. John Christian Senf, a native of Sweden, as Chief Engineer. The Canal was in operation until about 1850."

(Reverse)

"The Santee Canal Company was chartered by act of March 22, 1786, organized the next day, with capital of £100,000 sterling, and the canal completed and opened to traffic from the Santee to the Cooper in 1800, being 22 miles long, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 35 at the surface, 5-1/2 feet deep, with 4 feet of water, capable of carrying boats of 22 tons burden. It ceased operations in 1850."

SILK HOPE PLANTATION
(Located on SC Highway 402, 2.5 miles north of Huger)

"Home and burial place of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, born in the County of Durham, England, in 1644. Knighted in 1680, was a member of Parliament, and Governor of Leeward Islands. He came to South Carolina in 1683 and settled at Silk Hope, from here he sent, in 1699, samples of silk to England. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1702 to 1709. Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters here for serveral months during the American Revolution."

SPRING HILL METHODIST CHURCH
(Located at Spring Hill Methodist Church, on State Road 27, 11 miles south of Holly Hill)

"According to tradition Methodists worshiped here under a brush arbor as early as 1800. On August 2, 1814, Phillip Keller deeded one acre for a Methodist Church and burying ground. Eden and Rebecca Green Thrower deeded an additional acre in 1839. A new wooden structure

replaced the original building 1846-47. The present church was built in 1958."

STONY LANDING PLANTATION
(Located at Stony Landing Plantation, U. S. Highway 52 in Moncks Corner)

"Here in 1863, was constructed the Confederate semi-submersible torpedo boat, 'Little David,' first of its type. It was designed by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, and built with funds raised by Theodore D. Stoney."

STRAWBERRY CHAPEL
(Located at Strawberry Chapel, State Road 44 about 7 miles from SC Highway 402)

"Chapel of Ease to St. John's (Biggin Church), built about 1725, on land bequeathed by James Child, founder at this place, of the Town of Childbury. Strawberry Ferry was established here by Act of Assembly in 1705."

ST. THOMAS CHURCH
(Located at St. Thomas and St. Denis Church, State Road 98, 11.9 miles southwest of SC Highway 41)

"The Parish of St. Thomas was established by Act of Assembly Nov. 30, 1706. The first church was erected in 1708, and destroyed by forest fire in 1815. The present edifice was erected in 1819."

THOMAS SUMTER'S STORE
(Located on SC Highway 6, just south of Orangeburg County Line)

"About 1765-1767 Thomas Sumter, future hero of the American Revolution, kept a country store near this spot where the stream of colonial traffic to the Up Country divided in the fork where the Nelson's Ferry Road branched off from the road to the Congarees."

WADBOO BARONY
(Located on SC Highway 402)

"Near this point was the SW corner of Wadboo Barony, a 12,000 acre tract about 4 square miles, granted in 1683 to James Colleton, son of an original Lord Proprietor, as part of the land due him as a Landgrave of Carolina. Colleton's heirs were Loyalists during the Revolution; the Barony was confiscated, divided, and sold to Patriot citizens."

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