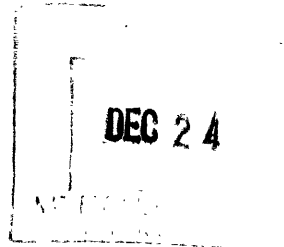


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

Resub

1761



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Cooper River Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Along the East and West branches of the Cooper River not for publication _____
city or town Moncks Corner vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Berkeley code 015 zip code 29461

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mary W. Edmonds 12/20/02
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
✓ entered in the National Register (for) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
See continuation sheet. Avaah D. Pope 2/5/03
___ determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the
National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>32</u>	<u>90</u>	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>77</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>4</u>		objects
		<u>121</u>	<u>96</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Resources of the Cooper River,
ca. 1670-ca. 1950

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
22

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURE
DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
FUNERARY

Subcategory: Agricultural Field
Irrigation Facility
Single Family Dwelling
Secondary Structure
Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
FUNERARY
LANDSCAPE

Subcategory: Single Family Dwelling
Secondary Structure
Cemetery
Natural Feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL; EARLY REPUBLIC;
MID-19th CENTURY; LATE 19th &
20th CENTURY MOVEMENTS;
MODERN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick
walls Wood; Brick; Stucco
roof Metal; Stone; Asphalt
other _____

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

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
X D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
b removed from its original location.
c a birthplace or a grave.
d a cemetery.
e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
f a commemorative property.
g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORIC
ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1678-ca. 1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

- Euro-American
Black/African-American

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other
Name of repository:
Historic Charleston Foundation,
Charleston, S.C.

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 30,020 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	<u>595054</u>	<u>3666055</u>	3	17	<u>599467</u>	<u>3664258</u>
2	17	<u>598106</u>	<u>3666801</u>	4	17	<u>602102</u>	<u>3664965</u>

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Andrew W. Chandler, Architectural Historian; Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer;
Valerie G. Marcil, Archaeologist; J. Tracy Power, Historian; Stephen W. Skelton, Preservation Programs Supervisor
South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, S.C. 29223
(803) 896-6178

Katherine Saunders, Preservation Planning Coordinator; Jonathan H. Poston, Director of Preservation
Historic Charleston Foundation
40 East Bay Street
Charleston, S.C. 29401
(843) 724-8486

Carl Steen and Ellen Shlasko, Archaeologists
Diachronic Research Foundation
P.O. Box 50394
Columbia, S.C. 29250
(803) 929-0294

Date: 20 December 2002

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Multiple Property Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 Page 6

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Historic Functions, Continued

Category:	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>Garden</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>Natural Feature</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>Park</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
	<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
	<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>Water Related</u>
	<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>Road Related</u>

Current Functions, Continued

Category:	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Subcategory:	<u>Forestry</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>		<u>Garden</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>		<u>Park</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>		<u>Religious Facility</u>
	<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>		<u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
	<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>		<u>Water Related</u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Narrative Description

The Cooper River, a relatively short river system contained entirely within the lower portion of the South Carolina coastal plain and principally within Berkeley County, stretches north along the east side of the Charleston peninsula. Significant in the state's history for more than three hundred years, it is the primary watershed for an area characterized by a complex network of tributaries, creeks, tidal marsh, and freshwater wetlands. The confluence of the river's East and West branches, at a point historically known as the Tee, is approximately twenty miles north of where it empties into Charleston Harbor. The headwaters of the East Branch are formed by Gough and Huger Creeks in the Huger vicinity, while the West Branch begins some seventeen miles north of the Tee near Moncks Corner. These two branches, along with other tributaries and creeks, form the nucleus of an extremely fertile region consisting of tidal marshes, former tidal ricefields, inland ricefields and reserves, as well as upland agricultural fields and timbered and reforested woodlands.

The Cooper River Historic District, which is a 30,020-acre section of the region centered along both sides of the East Branch of the river, is a remarkably intact historic and cultural landscape. Many historic buildings, structures, and objects from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries are still standing, and archaeological remains of settlements, machines, barns, and other structures that supported agricultural activity are generally intact. In addition, landscape features such as rice fields, banks, canals, dams, reservoirs or reserves, causeways, roads, avenues, upland fields, fence lines, and cemeteries—many of them present on eighteenth and early nineteenth century plats and maps—can be seen on the ground today as well as on U.S.G.S. topographic maps and aerial photographs. Although the cultural landscape has evolved with changing land uses, the district retains its historic rural setting of banked and ditched marshes and swamps, upland pine and hardwood forests, narrow tree-lined roads, and river views largely unobstructed by modern development. A number of factors have contributed to the preservation of this cultural landscape including land use patterns, the topography of the landscape, and the character of the soils and drainage system.

By the mid-eighteenth century, the Cooper River served not only as a principal transportation route for plantation goods, services, and people but also played a vital role in the successful production of rice. The earliest rice cultivation was on inland fields created from swamps and along creeks and branches at some distance from the river, in some cases more than a mile, and removed from tidal influence. During the mid-eighteenth century the technology to control tidal flooding of the fields was introduced to the Cooper River, and the tidal marshes became the focus of rice cultivation. In many cases the old inland fields were abandoned and appear as "Old Fields" or "Old Rice Fields" on eighteenth and nineteenth century maps and plats. Some inland fields, however, continued to be used with reservoirs, often called reserves, used for flooding the fields. Today's landscape features many fertile underwater fields along the river's edge and inland freshwater swamps where rice once flourished. A complex system of dikes, dams, canals, and trunks, much of which is either still visible or nearly intact throughout the district, made rice production both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

possible and profitable. These landscape features are tangible evidence of the work of thousands of slaves who provided the labor force for the plantations.

The uplands of the rice plantations were used for pasture, fields, and forests that provided crops, livestock, and naval stores for day-to-day maintenance of plantation life and the marketplace. Settlements, barns, machine houses, and cemeteries were also located in the uplands. Larger slave settlements of twelve to fifteen buildings, often called slave streets, were located on promontories of twenty to thirty-five feet in elevation, often within sight and always within walking distance of the tidal marsh. The planter's house was usually on the highest point of the property and was often surrounded by gardens, barns, offices, avenues, and often overlooked rice fields and their associated river, creek, or canal. A number of eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation houses and other buildings and landscape features associated with such plantations remain intact.

Although sections of the rice plantations were cleared, much of the historic district remained forested throughout the period of significance. For example, in 1786, the 631-acre Blessing Plantation included "492 Acres of Pine Land including about 30 acres of good inland swamp . . . cleared." In 1786 the 4,454 acres in Limerick Plantation included 3,306 acres of uplands in "woods some mixed, some pine high and low, including Bays, ponds, galls, etc."¹ After the Civil War, with emancipation of the slaves and the decline in rice cultivation, many of the cleared areas of the uplands were gradually allowed to grow back into pine or hardwood forests.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries most of the plantations in the district were acquired by wealthy Northerners looking for a warmer climate in which they could create hunting preserves for their own pleasure and leisure-time activities. These new owners left their mark on the landscape by building stately new residences and complexes to support their hunting retreats, but they also played an important role in preserving the earlier landscape. Louisa Cheves Stoney wrote in 1932, in an edited and enlarged version of John B. Irving's 1842 book *A Day on Cooper River*, "In the last few years nearly all of the plantations have been bought by wealthy sportsmen who, attracted by the abundant wild life, have come to hunt and may remain to live. All along the river they have been repairing old houses or building new ones on the fine old empty sites. . . . Many of these men have planted small crops of rice to attract the wild duck."² The former rice fields attracted waterfowl, providing an incentive to repair and restore them. Stoney reported that "Senator [Joseph] Frelinghuysen [a former United States senator from New Jersey] has expended a great deal of time and money in restoring the old rice banks and fields [at Rice Hope Plantation]."³ The wooded uplands were a haven for quail and deer. Sportsmen cultivated long and

¹ Leland Ferguson and David Babson, "Survey of Plantation Sites Along the East Branch of the Cooper River: A Model for Predicting Site Location" (Columbia: Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1986).

² John B. Irving, *A Day on the Cooper River*, enlarged and edited by Louisa Cheves Stoney, 1932; reprint edition, with notes by Samuel Gaillard Stoney, 1969 (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1969), xv.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 81.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

narrow cultivated fields interspersed in woodlands to provide a maximum of edge habitat preferred by quail. African-American tenant farmers were employed to repair ricefields, tend narrow fields, and provide other services for the new plantation owners.⁴

The new owners also learned that with proper timber management sales from timber could help make their hunting retreats self sustaining. Thousands of acres within the district were placed at that time into timber management. Several plantations within the historic district were owned or managed by timber companies. For example, the E.P. Burton Lumber Company operated on Limerick Plantation in the early twentieth century, and by 1932 Silk Hope Plantation was the property of the North Star Lumber Company.⁵

The preservation of large landholdings has significantly contributed to the historic integrity of the Cooper River Historic District. Boundaries of individual plantations often shifted during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries as owners acquired property, estates were divided, and tracts consolidated. The pattern of property ownership, however, has remained in large landholdings from the eighteenth century until today and a number of eighteenth century plantations remain essentially intact under single ownership. The plantations are still known in the area by their historic names, some of them dating to the eighteenth century. The limited subdivision of tracts has helped prevent intrusive modern development in the district, maintaining its historic rural setting and preserving its archaeological sites.

This district has also been subjected to relatively few destructive land uses. As a result of the transition of the area from the production of naval stores to rice plantations to hunting reserves and timber management, for example, the uplands have never been extensively plowed in the way that most upland cotton plantations have been plowed. As a result, the potential for identifying and evaluating the archaeological remains of additional significant settlements, barns, machine houses, and cemeteries in the district is quite high.

By the early twentieth century many landowners in the region demonstrated their genuine concern for the conservation of their plantation lands. Those wealthy Northerners who purchased plantations for their hunting retreats often fell in love with the landscape and were committed to preserving it. Other plantations such as Middleburg, Kensington, and Campvere remained in the possession of local families who kept them intact and preserved the natural environment and historic features. Today, there is a strong interest in conserving the landscape of the historic district among the landowners, and in recent years several tracts in the district have been protected with conservation easements.

⁴ Charles F. Kovacic, "Landscapes of the East Cooper River Region," unpublished paper presented at "Historic Landscapes of Mount Pleasant," a conference sponsored by the Mount Pleasant Historical Commission, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., February 1993, copy on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

⁵ Preservation Consultants, Inc., "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory: Survey Report" (Charleston: Preservation Consultants, 1989).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

The topography of the landscape and the nature of water courses and soils in the historic district have also contributed to the preservation of archaeological sites. Slow moving water courses have caused little erosion along the banks and the relatively small change in the elevation of the uplands (an increase in elevation from fifteen to thirty feet within one mile of the river) in combination with good groundcover have resulted in little terrestrial erosion. Rich soils near the river have also contributed to the preservation of archaeological sites. Though timber harvesting has damaged these sites more than any other activity, such damage has not been extensive.

An inventory of contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the historic district is included below, but the district has great potential for the identification, documentation, and interpretation of additional contributing properties.

Although there has been some archaeological research within the boundaries of the historic district and a comprehensive historic and architectural survey has identified standing buildings and structures, there has not been a comprehensive, systematic archaeological survey or field inspection of all areas of the district. Existing evidence indicates that additional archival research, archaeological investigations, and field inspections will identify many more contributing archaeological sites and landscape features.

Archaeologists Leland Ferguson and David Babson at the University of South Carolina compiled "A Map of Plantations and Properties on the Eastern Branch of Cooper River, Berkeley County, South Carolina, 1780-1825" using eighteenth and nineteenth century plats and maps. Comparing this composite map, which includes most of the land area within the Cooper River Historic District, with current topographic maps reveals that many of the roads, rice fields, banks, causeways, and other landscape features found on the early maps appear on the topographic maps in much the same configuration. Ferguson and Babson also reviewed archaeological research that had been conducted in the area and made reconnaissance visits by foot or canoe to Blessing, Halidon Hill, Middleburg, Limerick, Kensington, Silk Hope, Quinby, Longwood, Bossis, Farmfield, Richmond, and Halidon Hill plantations. Based on these visits, a review of archaeological investigations in the area, and archival research, Ferguson and Babson concluded, "the archaeological remains along the East Branch of the Cooper River are in an excellent state of preservation" and that "the survey clearly reveals that there is a significantly large and well-preserved body of archaeological, as well as historical, resources in this region and that this information is applicable to some significant historical problems."⁶

The Cooper River Historic District includes many significant historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects, but the district is much more than an assemblage of individual components. Because of its size and historic integrity, the cultural landscape provides physical evidence of the spatial organization of the plantations that occupied the area. It can reveal information about the location and relationship to each

⁶ Ferguson and Babson, pp. 33-37.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

other of various types of settlements; circulation patterns including roads and paths; and agricultural fields. The cultural landscape also provides the opportunity to compare plantations and to study changes over time, providing valuable information about the development of South Carolina and the nation.

Inventory of Properties

1. Cooper River

The Cooper River Historic District contains an approximate twenty-five mile segment of the Cooper River system in Berkeley County. This includes the entire East Branch, a portion of the West Branch, and an area of the river below their confluence at the Tee. The river has a fairly deep channel (from twenty feet at the Tee to eight feet at the mouth of Quinby Creek) and was navigable by sloops and schooners along the section within the historic district. The inclusion of the Cooper River as a contributing property in the district attests to its importance in transportation, industry and agriculture. Indeed, the river is the very heart of this district, an artery by which plantation goods were transported to and from markets in Charleston and elsewhere.

2. Road to Calais

The road to Calais served as one of the inland routes between many of the Cooper River settlements and plantations to the port city of Charleston. This road is paved and used as a public road except for a lost portion through the Blessing Plantation and a dirt portion through the privately-held Westvaco property. Stretching from north of this district's boundaries, the road ran in a southerly direction past Biggin Church, North Chachan, Pawley's, and Mepkin plantations on what is now a paved road called Route 44 or the Dr. Evans Road. Stone mile marker numbers twenty-two and twenty-three, both listed in the National Register in 1973, stood along the road marking the distance to Calais, the ferry site on Daniel Island that operated between there and the "Dover" ferry house just outside the City of Charleston. These markers have been stolen since they were listed in the Register.

The Calais road continued along the east side of the West Branch of the Cooper River past the town of Childsbury and the plantations of Rice Hope and Comingtee. At this point the road cut east through the Bonneau Ferry property where mile markers twenty, nineteen and eighteen still exist on Westvaco property. These stone mile markers, dating from the 1780s, are approximately three feet in height and inscribed with the words "20 miles to Calais", "19 miles to Calais", and "18 miles to Calais." The number eighteen mile marker is in relatively poor condition, and its inscription is quite faint. Mile marker numbers twenty and nineteen are in good condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

After crossing Bonneau's Ferry, the road continued, paralleling the Cooper River on its journey south toward Charleston. This section of the road has been completely lost. The Calais road followed the present Route 98 past the stone number ten mile marker and south past St. Thomas and St. Denis Church. The number ten mile marker, also ca. 1780, is identical to the others and is located to the south of the district on the Amoco property just to the east of Route 98, and is enclosed by a wire fence.

This marker was moved a short distance from its original location on the west side of Route 98 in the 1990s to ensure its survival. While the Dover-Calais ferry system was established in 1793 by John Clement, this early inland road probably dates to the early eighteenth century. It provided an overland method of transport to Charleston for property owners in the area who did not have river access.

The following properties within the boundaries of the Cooper River Historic District are described as if the reader is traveling in a counterclockwise direction beginning at the river's main channel, then east along the south side of the East Branch, then north along the north side of the East Branch, and finally north for a short distance along the east side of the West Branch.

3. Akinfield Plantation

The Akin family acquired land to create the Akinfield or Aikenfield Plantation in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. In the late eighteenth century the plantation became part of the Huger family's large landholdings on the East Branch of the Cooper River. In 1784 James Akin II sold Akinfield Plantation, which then included 1,271 acres, to John Huger, who continued to add lands to his purchase. By 1786, John Huger owned 4,965 acres, including Hagan, Akinfield, and Moreland Plantations. Some time in the late eighteenth century John Huger II changed the name of Akinfield to Woodland Plantation. After that the plantation was known by either name.

The Cooper River Historic District includes a large portion of the Akinfield Plantation as it appears on an 1803 plat. The plat shows a number of landscape features on Akinfield within the boundaries of the historic district including a "House" and a cemetery overlooking the marsh and the Cooper River. This was probably the main house of the plantation. Another settlement is shown on the uplands further east of the main house. Other landscape features on the 1803 plat include ricefields, banks, a landing, causeways, a canal, ponds, dams, a "spillway," and fences. Although there has not been a systematic comprehensive archaeological survey of the plantation, initial testing at Site 38BK1790 has revealed nineteenth century artifacts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Nucor Steel Company has placed this portion of Akinfield under a conservation easement. The southeastern boundary of the district, which follows the southern boundary of the property placed under the easement, excludes a portion of Akinfield Plantation and Moreland Plantation. The integrity of these areas has been compromised by the construction of a Nucor Steel Company plant.

4. Hagan Plantation

Hagan or Hegan Plantation was owned by the Huger family for much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. An 1803 plat shows Hagan as one of three plantations—Hagan, Akinfield, and Moreland—on the East Branch of the Cooper River owned by the Huger family. Plats of Hagan made in 1803 and 1811 show the main plantation house on a high point overlooking the East Branch of the Cooper River, ricefields, banks, reservoirs or reserves, causeways, upland fields, fences, ponds, a street with “Negro Houses,” roads, avenues, and a “machine” (a rice mill, probably for threshing the grain).

There has been no systematic archaeological survey of the plantation, but there have been several isolated finds. These include Site 38BK183, the site of the main house complex. Cultural features identified at the site include a large mound of brick at the main house site and concentrations of brick, glass, and historic ceramics beside the plantation road. Site 38BK163UW, an underwater archaeological site located by hobby divers, is a scatter of nineteenth century artifacts and has been identified as the site of a boat landing at Hagan Plantation. Site 38BK604UW is a scatter of nineteenth century materials located along the bottom of the Cooper River near the plantation. A comparison of the 1803 and 1811 plats with a U.S.G.S. topographic map indicates that many of the landscape features associated with the rice plantation period remain intact. For example, several existing roads are remarkably close to the early nineteenth century alignments and banks shown on the current topographic map correspond to those shown on the 1803 plat near French Quarter Creek.

The southeastern boundary of the historic district encompasses the entire Hagan Plantation shown on the 1803 plat. The tract has been protected with a conservation easement donated by Nucor Steel Company.

5. French Quarter Creek Canal

French Quarter Creek, named for the many French Huguenot families who originally settled this area, connects to the East Branch of the Cooper River. It was the only water outlet for the inland plantations of Brabant and Spring Hill. The creek was dammed by Thomas Dearington, who owned Spring Hill Plantation at the terminus of the creek, sometime after 1762 and before 1800. A canal a mile and a half in length was substituted for the creek and used to transport goods. The historic district includes the upper section of the canal, which is intact and approximately three-quarters of a mile in length. This section of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 14

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

the canal appears on early nineteenth century plats of Spring Hill Plantation. The lower section of the canal is not included in the historic district because the area through which it runs has lost its historic integrity through subdivision of the land and modern development.

6. Huguenot Society of South Carolina Marker

A four-foot, cross-shaped stone marker with polished faces and a rusticated base was placed on land adjacent to French Quarter Creek Canal by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina in 1922. It commemorates the location of the oldest Huguenot Church outside Charleston. The parish church of St. Denis was intended to serve the French population of the Orange Quarter which had settled here as early as 1687. St. Denis later merged with St. Thomas Church in the early eighteenth century to become St. Thomas and St. Denis Episcopal Church [White Church], located to the south of the district near Cainhoy.

7. Blessing Plantation

Jonah Lynch received a land grant in 1682 for the Blessing, which was later divided into three plantations: Blessing, Cedar Hill, and Cherry Hill. Plats of Blessing made in 1785 and 1786 show a large settlement overlooking extensive rice fields. This settlement appears to have been north of the current main house complex. The plats also show a road through the property with an alignment similar to a road that appears on the current topographic map.

The Blessing passed through the Bonneau, Deas, and Laurens families before James Poyas of Beaufort and his wife Charlotte Bentham acquired it and built the two-and-a-half-story rectangular frame plantation house in 1834. In 1928, Blessing, along with Cedar Hill and Cherry Hill, was purchased by T. Ferdinand Wilcox, Esq. and Edward Roesler, Esq., of New York, who repaired and "improved" the house built by the Poyas. The house with its central hall plan has a lateral gable roof, a one-story porch around the facade and west elevation, two interior brick chimneys, and nine-over-nine windows. The property fronts 336 acres of ricefields.

Also within the Blessing Plantation complex is the Bonneau Ferry structure archaeological site (38BK1267UW). This site contains the remains of a nineteenth through twentieth century ferry landing associated with Bonneau Ferry, located across the East Branch of the Cooper River.

An African-American cemetery, which probably dates from the eighteenth century, is located on the property and has approximately seventy-five graves that date from 1928 to the present. It has an undetermined number of unmarked slave graves and the markers include stone and cement head and foot

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

stones, and cement slabs. The cemetery is overgrown and occasionally maintained. Also on the property is a steam engine made in Pennsylvania in the 1930s.

Noncontributing buildings on the Blessing property include: a frame barn and frame corncrib (1950s), a one-story frame weatherboard office (1990s), a one-story weatherboard guest cottage (1990s), and a two-story frame weatherboard guesthouse (1990s).

The Cooper River Historic District encompasses the Blessing Plantation as it appeared on the 1785 and 1786 plats and land that was added to the plantation in later acquisitions.

8. Cherry Hill Plantation

Captain Duncan Ingraham of the United States Navy acquired the Cherry Hill tract in 1843 through marriage to Harriet Horry Laurens, granddaughter of Henry Laurens. Later it was acquired by the Ball family. In the 1920s, T. Ferdinand Wilcox, Esq. and Edward Roesler, Esq., of New York purchased Cherry Hill along with the Blessing and Cedar Hill.

The property includes approximately 90 acres of rice fields; a brick rice mill chimney which dates to ca. 1830; and the remains of a stationary steam engine, all associated with Cherry Hill Plantation.

A noncontributing house built in the 1980s or 1990s is also located on the property.

Since the seventeenth century the Blessing, Cherry Hill, and Cedar Hill Plantations have sometimes been united under single ownership and at other times divided into three plantations with different owners. For example, the contributing properties listed in this nomination under the Blessing Plantation are on property included in the Cherry Hill tract on a 1786 plat. The Cooper River Historic District encompasses the acreage associated with Cherry Hill and the Blessing Plantations in the late eighteenth century.

9. Campvere Plantation

Campvere Plantation was conveyed in 1785 by Benjamin Simons of Middleburg Plantation to John Bryan. A plat of the Campvere tract made in 1785 shows numerous features, including a settlement near the center of the tract above Clements Ferry Road and another complex of buildings below that settlement. Other landscape features on the plat include extensive rice fields, banks, a dam, fences, and roads. The current topographic map shows a dam and banks on the east bank of the Cooper River that reflect the features shown on the 1785 plat. Several roads shown on the plat follow the same general alignment as roads on the current topographic map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

An oak avenue remaining at Campvere consists of more than ten live oak trees dating from the nineteenth century and leads to a landscaped site where the plantation house once stood. A slave cemetery (Site 38BK1105) has also been identified and twenty-three graves have been mapped. The spatial organization of the cemetery is clear and numerous grave depressions are present, although no markers or other above-ground evidence was identified during the field survey. The oak avenue and cemetery are located near the complex of buildings shown on the 1785 plat.

The Cooper River Historic District encompasses the entire Campvere Plantation (743.5 acres) shown on the 1785 plat. It is bordered on the southeast by property included in Middleburg Plantation.

10. Halidon Hill Plantation

Halidon Hill Plantation, originally part of Middleburg Plantation, was created through the will of Benjamin Simons III, on his death in 1789, when he left it to his daughter Catherine Hort. Sometimes known as "Horts" for Simons's daughter, the property was purchased in 1843 by William James Ball [1825-1891] of Limerick Plantation, who first called it Halidon Hill. The property includes approximately 100 acres of tidal rice fields on the south side of the Cooper River's East Branch, as well as approximately 250 acres of inland rice fields and reserves, an extensive system of water control which remains largely in its original configuration.

The inland ricefields, which appear on a 1786 plat of Middleburg Plantation, carry the names Leneigh or Lanneau and Hard Pinch. The reserves are known as Red Bank or Red Dam, House, Long Pond, and Logmore [a corruption of Longuemare, after Nicholas de Longuemare, a well-known Huguenot goldsmith, watchsmith and silk dealer in Charleston who received a warrant for land in Carolina as early as 1685, and 100 acres of what by 1717 became Middleburg Plantation in 1692].

Site 38BK1735 contains intact remains of the eighteenth century inland rice plantation. Shovel testing at the site recovered eighteenth century artifacts and revealed subsurface postholes. Also surviving at this site are inland ricefield embankments. Site 38BK1734 is a nineteenth century slave settlement associated with Halidon Hill Plantation. A surface collection of the area confirmed the presence of nineteenth century artifacts normally associated with slave or low-status domestic occupations.

Site 38BK1736 is an area of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts identified as a scatter of plantation artifacts associated with a road. Site 38BK1733 contains the remains of a nineteenth through twentieth century freedman's settlement and workplace where a shovel test excavation recovered late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts and revealed the presence of a saw pit and domestic trash pit. These four archaeological sites were important components of an extensive study of plantation settlement patterns conducted by archaeologist Richard Affleck.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Another archaeological site (38BK1106), an African-American cemetery which was used into the early twentieth century, is in good condition.

In 1954, under the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Huguenin, the Quinby Plantation House was moved approximately four miles to this property. The house, constructed ca. 1792, is a two-and-a-half-story Federal style wood frame plantation house clad with weatherboard and resting on a brick foundation. This house, with its central hall plan and notable Federal interiors has a cross gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six windows. A rear projecting stair tower dominates the east elevation. The house and 1,960 acres were listed in the National Register in 1985. A one-story, full façade porch with a shed roof was added to the west (principal) elevation in the early 1990s, the original porch having been taken down when the house was moved to this location.

Noncontributing resources located within the Halidon Hill complex include a rectangular one-and-a-half-story frame weatherboard hunting lodge ca. 1925 which was altered in the early 1990s with side and rear additions and raised a half-story, a frame barn/shed dating from the mid-twentieth century and a one-story frame house with wood siding dating from the 1940s.

The historic district includes the acreage historically associated with Halidon Hill Plantation.

11. Middleburg Plantation

Middleburg Plantation house and commissary were designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1970. Its oldest portion, with a central chimney, was constructed ca. 1697 by Benjamin Simons and is purported to be the oldest surviving frame house in South Carolina. This two-story frame house clad with weatherboard and featuring nine-over-nine light, double-hung windows has a hipped roof and two interior chimneys. Its single pile plan allowed cross ventilation of rooms. The western section of the house and the full façade one-story porches on either side are thought to have been added ca. 1800.

Middleburg Plantation's extensive outbuildings include a toll office constructed in the 1820s, and a commissary building with a barrel vaulted roof constructed in the late eighteenth century. The two-story commissary building had a dual purpose. Its first floor functioned as a rice storage area while its upper floor served as the plantation store. The one-story frame kitchen building on a brick pier foundation with one interior brick chimney was constructed in 1792-93. It was partially rebuilt following damage by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. The stable was completely destroyed by the hurricane.

Also on the property is an oak avenue, the ruins of a steam engine, ninety acres of former rice fields, and the ruins of a rice mill, of which only the brick chimney remains. An eighteenth century slave cemetery also survives on the property. Archaeologist Leland Ferguson worked extensively on this property and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

estimates that there were approximately 100 burials. Two of these burials are marked with cypress markers and have symbols designating male and female.

Middleburg is one of the best studied archaeological sites on the Cooper River. The University of South Carolina sponsored excavations of the slave quarters, work areas, outlying settlements and the area around the main house. All of these excavations fall within site 38BK38.

The historic district includes most of the acreage associated with Middleburg Plantation on a 1786 plat of the plantation. The southeastern boundary of the historic district follows the current boundaries of Halidon Hill and Middleburg plantations and roughly approximates the boundary of Middleburg on the 1786 plat.

12. Pompion Hill Church

This rectangular one-story brick chapel of ease replaced an earlier cypress church on this site, which had been the first Anglican church constructed outside the city of Charleston. It was built in the Georgian style with a jerkinhead slate-clad roof and its brick walls are laid in Flemish bond. The brick was provided by Zachariah Villepontoux, a noted brick maker, from his kilns at Parnassus Plantation. Villepontoux's initials, and those of master mason William Axson, are carved into the exterior walls of the chapel.

A large Palladian window set in a recessed arch is located in the rectangular projection on the east elevation while on the north and south elevations there are centrally located double paneled doors.

Fanlights are located over each of the eight windows and both entrances. A square vestry room addition was first added to the west elevation in the 1850s, and was rebuilt using the original brick in the early 1970s.

Pompion Hill Chapel occupies a high bluff overlooking the Cooper River and was accessed historically from the water. The chapel graveyard is not enclosed, but it is in a wooded site with some ornamental shrubs. The graveyard contains a total of sixteen graves dating from at least 1754. These markers include stone and brick table stones and foot stones. There are also a few stone box tombs and stone monuments. The markers are in good condition and some of the family names present are Simons and Bryan. The property was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973.

Archaeological site 38BK166UW, also within the complex, includes a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts located in the East Branch of the Cooper River. This material is probably associated with parishioners disembarking from boats.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 19

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

13. Longwood Plantation [Pompion Hill Plantation]

Originally settled by Benjamin Simons, Longwood Plantation passed through the Hassell family before becoming the property of Samuel Thomas, rector of St. Thomas Parish, in 1750. It functioned as the vestry of the Parish for approximately thirty years before passing successively into the Shubrick, Manigault, Heyward and Huger families. Prior to its ownership by Alfred Huger in 1823, the property was known as Pompion Hill Plantation. Remaining historic features include its 113 acres of former rice fields and archaeological site 38BK891, featuring a scatter of historic artifacts associated with Pompion Hill Plantation.

Noncontributing resources located on the property include a two-story brick house (1960s), a wood frame barn (1990s), and a one-story frame weatherboard cottage (1990s).

The historic district encompasses the late eighteenth century boundaries of Pompion Hill Plantation.

14. Quinby Plantation

Quinby Plantation, originally spelled Quenby, was first occupied by the Ashby family through early land grants totaling 5,000 acres, was later owned by Thomas Shubrick and Thomas Pinckney before being acquired by the Ball family. It is approached from the road by an impressive oak avenue. Quinby Plantation and nearby Quinby Bridge occupy the site of a Revolutionary War engagement which took place in July 1781. The bodies of the participants killed in the nearby battle of Quenby Bridge are purported to have been buried along the road on the hill at the end of the oak avenue. This oak entrance allee, which appears on a 1791 plat of Quinby, is perhaps the most impressive of the all the tree-lined avenues in the district. The ca. 1792 plantation house once located at the terminus of the avenue was moved to Halidon Hill Plantation in 1954. According to Ferguson and Babson, the foundations of the building remain at the site, and the Quinby settlement should be fairly intact.

A slave cemetery, archaeological site 38BK1110, has been recorded and mapped, with fifteen unmarked graves and two with headstones from the 1920s; the site is in good condition and is not threatened.

A 1791 plat of Quinby Plantation includes a settlement, rice fields and banks, roads, and reserves. There are numerous similarities between the alignment of these features on the plat and their alignment on the current topographic map.

The historic district encompasses most of the acreage included in Quinby Plantation on the 1791 plat.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

15. Silk Hope Plantation

Silk Hope Plantation was first owned by Governor Nathaniel Johnson, who died in 1713. Johnson experimented with both silk production and rice culture here. After his death the property passed to his son Robert Johnson, also later governor of the colony. In 1739 Gabriel Manigault acquired the property, which he left to his grandsons at his death in 1791. The property was owned by descendants of the Manigault family for most of the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, Silk Hope was the property of the North State Lumber Company.

In the eighteenth century, Gabriel Manigault built a four-foot high brick wall with a single opening surrounding Johnson's grave. Three of the brick walls were constructed in Flemish bond while the front entrance to the grave reveals the remains of English bond. This was constructed in honor of all Johnson had done for the colony of South Carolina. Damage from storms such as Hurricane Hugo (1989) and from the aggressive growth of vegetation have caused the brick wall to crumble. The Silk Hope House site (38BK172) also relates to Governor Johnson's occupation in the early eighteenth century. This site includes the main house complex with a standing chimney.

A ruin of an eighteenth century brick barn constructed in English bond with glazed headers and jack arches and an American bond addition is also located in the Silk Hope Plantation complex.

Eighteenth century plats of Silk Hope show a "Silk Hope Landing" on Huger Creek and the current topographic map indicates rice banks in the marsh adjacent to the Creek.

A noncontributing resource, an African-American cemetery with marked graves from ca. 1925 to the present, is also located on the property.

The Cooper River Historic district encompasses a portion of Silk Hope Plantation including the significant features already described above. The eastern boundary of this section of the district follows South Carolina Highway 402. The boundary excludes modern development east of the highway.

16. Limerick Plantation

Limerick Plantation is said to have been settled by Daniel Huger in the late seventeenth century. Around the mid-eighteenth century it was owned by the Ball family, which continued to own the plantation until the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century the E.P. Burton Lumber Company operated on Limerick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 21

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Limerick Plantation is located at the headwaters of the East Branch of the Cooper River, lying between Gough and Huger Creeks. The Limerick Public Boat Landing site (38BK328) was the boat landing for the plantation. An underwater archaeological site (38BK1770) in Huger Creek contains artifacts ranging from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries, the remains of rice fields cleared by slaves during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the possible remains of Huger Bridge, which provided access across Huger Creek at the site of Limerick Plantation.

An oak avenue, which appears on late eighteenth century plats, leads to the site of Limerick's plantation house that was destroyed by fire around 1945. During the late 1970s, the foundation of the main house was removed during construction of the East Cooper and Berkeley Railroad. Prior to this destruction, archaeological excavations at the site (38BK181/223) revealed important information about the house and its occupants. Despite destruction of the main house, however, much of the historic material related to Limerick Plantation was not impacted by the building of the railroad. The plantation slave quarters and other plantation buildings, also indicated on late eighteenth century plats, were outside the construction zone.

The property retains approximately 100 acres of former rice fields with alignments remarkably similar to those shown on late eighteenth century plats, as well as archaeological site 38BK263UW. This site contains the remains of the tidal rice mill at Limerick, including timbers and machinery submerged in a former ricefield canal. The presence of machinery at this mill is of particular interest as it was often removed from old mills and reused elsewhere.

Archaeological site 38BK1113 includes the planter's cemetery at Limerick.

Other features shown on late eighteenth century plats include roads and paths, canals or ditches, a mill dam, a "machine," and other settlements outside the main complex.

Noncontributing resources on the Limerick property include a one-story brick ranch house constructed in the 1970s, and two frame agricultural buildings constructed in the 1970s or 1980s.

The historic district encompasses most of the acreage below the road to Santee included in the 1786 and 1797 plats of Limerick and includes the contributing resources already described above.

17. Kensington Plantation

Kensington Plantation, created out of Cypress Barony, was owned by the Ball family until acquired by Dr. John B. Irving, author of *A Day on Cooper River*, in 1846. The Kensington house site (38BK178) is approached by an oak avenue. The house was constructed ca. 1745 and destroyed by fire in the 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Surviving on the property is a one-story rectangular overseer's house clad with weatherboard on a brick pier foundation constructed ca. 1830, and 180 acres of former rice fields, shown on a 1788 plat of the plantation. The plat also includes a large, elaborate settlement with a duck pond in a location that appears to be southeast of 38BK178; roads with similar alignments to existing roads; fences; and a mill dam.

The Kensington slave cemetery contains two identifiable graves. One grave features head- and footstones dating to 1816; the other marker is wooden. The area is wooded and not maintained.

Noncontributing resources located within the 224-acre Kensington Complex include a modern frame stable and a one-story brick house, both dating from the 1970s or 1980s.

The historic district encompasses most of the acreage included in Kensington Plantation as shown on a 1788 plat of the plantation. It includes the contributing properties already described above. The acreage to the north of S.C. Highway 402, which has been altered by subdivision and development, is excluded from the historic district.

18. Midway Reserve

Midway Reserve, owned by John Ball of Kensington and Hyde Park plantations in 1790 and comprising approximately 150 acres, is the remnant of a large inland rice reserve that was initially linked to Gough Creek through Kensington Plantation. Remnants of the canal system are still visible on the property, as are the slave-made banks that separate the individual fields. Presently, Midway Reserve is divided into ten fields that are drained and planted in Bahia grass, rice and millet. Modern water control trunks and gates have replaced the originals but the integrity of the 150-acre reserve still under water control management remains high.

Two noncontributing resources are located near the reserve: a one-story frame house built in 1990 and a one-story metal tractor shed built in 1985.

The historic district boundary follows current property lines to encompass the reserve, which is remarkably similar to the outline and dimensions of the reserve indicated on the Charleston District survey for Robert Mills's *Atlas of South Carolina* (1825).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 23

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

19. Hyde Park Plantation

Hyde Park Plantation House was constructed ca. 1798 by John Ball, Sr., and his wife Jane, owners of Kensington Plantation. Kensington remained their principal residence while this rectangular one-and-a-half-story frame house with beaded weatherboard on a raised masonry basement served as a place for "maroonings" or get-aways. The house has a gable roof and a central chimney, nine-over-nine windows, and a full façade one-story porch with a hipped roof on its east elevation. A one-and-one-half-story front-gabled stair wing is centrally located on the west elevation. A portion of the former side porch on the south elevation was enclosed in the 1930s to function as a kitchen wing.

Also on the property are two contributing cemeteries. The Ball family cemetery contains two stone box tombs: one dates to 1764, while the other stone box tomb is a replacement stone from 1978. The slave cemetery dates to ca. 1797 and includes approximately six wooden markers with no inscriptions and two stone markers, one a replacement for an early wooden marker now located in the Berkeley Museum. The original stone marker was for David Franklin, overseer for John Ball, who died in 1797, and the other stone marker then replaced the wooden one for a slave known only as Lucia. The wooden markers date to 1862 and do not have inscriptions.

The property contains 117 acres of rice fields. The configuration of the ricefields shown on a 1788 plat of the plantation are remarkably similar in configuration to rice fields shown on the current topographic map. Archaeological site 38BK436 includes the remains of a dock and submerged barge on Huger Creek dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A one-story frame weatherboard servant's cottage on a brick pier foundation and with a gable roof and central chimney is also located on the property and dates to ca. 1890.

Other features shown on the 1788 plat include roads, ponds, fences, and a large settlement to the north of the 1798 house.

A one-story frame guesthouse with vinyl siding is the only noncontributing resource located within the complex.

The historic district encompasses the entire Hyde Park Plantation shown on the 1788 plat.

20. Bossis [Boss's] Plantation

Connected in the eighteenth century with both Richmond and Farmfield plantations, Bossis or Boss's Plantation was owned by the Harleston family, in which family and its Rutledge and Huger descendants it remained until ca. 1900, when J. St. Clair [Sinclair] White purchased it. One tradition holds that the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

plantation's slaves named the place "Boss's" or "Boss's Plantation" and that later the spelling was corrupted to Bossis.

The current house at Bossis is a rectangular two-story frame Colonial Revival style residence with hipped roof and brick foundation built ca. 1910. It is a double-pile house with a central hall plan and four exterior end chimneys. A projecting gable with four square wooden pilasters forms the entry way on the east façade. White built the current house after the original ca. 1736 house burned in 1909. Bossis was also part of the holdings purchased in the 1920s by George A. Ellis, Jr., of Richmond Plantation. The house at Bossis, approached by an extensive oak avenue, is currently unoccupied and part of the Westvaco holdings acquired from the Ellis estate in 1962.

187 acres of tidal rice fields and an inland rice field or reserve containing 131 acres and denoted on the district map as "Lower Reserve" are also historically associated with the property. Late nineteenth century plats show numerous landscape features at Bossis including rice fields, banks, ponds, roads, and a large settlement at or near the site of the 1910 house. In addition to the Lower Reserve, the current topographic map shows rice banks, ponds, and a levee.

A modern private airstrip, located to the north of the "Lower Reserve," was likely installed by George Ellis and is noncontributing.

The historic district includes most of the acreage that was shown as part of Bossis Plantation on late eighteenth century plats and includes the resources already described above.

21. Richmond Plantation

Richmond Plantation was first developed in the eighteenth century by Col. John Harleston, a representative in the royal assembly who later served in the third General Assembly and died in 1794. It then passed to his daughter, Jane, and her husband Edward Rutledge, son of Governor John Rutledge, in whose family [their Huger descendants] it remained until the turn of the twentieth century.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Richmond was one of the largest rice plantations on the East Branch of the Cooper River. The plantation house, which burned in 1900, was described in 1842 as a "noble mansion...standing on the brow of a gently rising hill, about two hundred yards from the riverside." The house was shaded by large oaks, had a large garden, and a "carefully swept lawn of greenery."⁷ Numerous landscape features from the rice plantation era are evident on the plantation. Late eighteenth century plats of Richmond show an elaborate system of rice fields, banks, dams, and ditches. Remains of

⁷ Irving, p. 143.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

these systems are still evident on the current topographic maps. Several of the roads on the eighteenth century plats correspond closely to the alignment of current roads. The current boundaries of Richmond Plantation also include a large inland rice field/reserve denoted on the district map as "Upper Reserve" and containing 204 acres, which in the late eighteenth century was part the neighboring and related Farmfield and Bossis Plantations. Roads shown on eighteenth plats lead from settlements on Richmond, Farmfield, and Bossis Plantations to the reserve.

The property also includes the Harleston-Rutledge Cemetery and its eleven gravestones dating between 1793 and 1851, enclosed in a low brick wall. The markers include stone table stones and foot stones, and brick and stone box tombs. The oldest marker, dated 1793, is the grave for Col. John Harleston.

An oak avenue and 576 acres of ricefields also contribute to the historic district.

At the turn of the twentieth century J. St. Clair [Sinclair] White purchased Richmond along with Bossis, Farmfield, and the Villa [a total of 4,500 acres]. George A. Ellis, Jr., a cofounder of E.F. Hutton and resident of Long Island, New York, purchased the property in the late 1920s and constructed the current brick buildings as a hunting retreat in 1927. Ellis was also interested in horse and dog-breeding. The complex was constructed at or very near the site of two settlements shown on late eighteenth century plats.

The brick main house laid in common bond is irregular in shape with a one-and-a-half-story rectangular central section flanked on either side by a one-story T-shaped wing set at a slight angle to the central portion. The central block has two brick end chimneys, each adorned by an iron mask with a grimacing face. A stone gargoyle is positioned over the entrance door on the north elevation. Each section of the house has a steeply pitched gable roof of slate. In addition, projecting pavilions on the one-story wings feature hipped roofs and dormers. The house was designed by the New York architectural firm of Clinton and Russell in a type of Tudor Revival style defined as Shavian Manorial, after the neo-medieval work of the English architect Richard Norman Shaw.

Other buildings built in the same style include a rectangular one-story gate lodge with hipped roof, a rectangular one-story guest cottage with gable roof and casement windows, a one-story dog kennel (now used as a first aid station) with casement windows and gable-on-hip roof, and a rectangular carriage house/stable with gable-on-hip roof and a cross gable projecting entrance pavilion adorned with another mask, or gargoyle. These buildings are all brick with slate roofs.

Other buildings on the property include a small one-story rectangular playhouse with shiplap siding and gable roof built by Ellis in the late 1920s for his children, and a one-story log cabin with two exterior chimneys, a gable roof of composition shingles, and a full-facade porch. A formal garden from the 1920s also contributes to the historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Westvaco Corporation purchased this property in 1962; in 1963, 153 acres of Richmond Plantation, including the manor house and other buildings, was sold to the present owners, the Carolina Low Country Girl Scout Council. The house, its extensive outbuildings, and the Harleston-Rutledge Cemetery were listed in the National Register in 1980.

The historic district encompasses Richmond Plantation as it appears on late eighteenth century plats and the two neighboring plantations—Bossis and Farmfield—that were consolidated with Richmond and served as a hunting retreat in the twentieth century.

22. Bonneau Ferry

Owned before the American Revolution by Samuel and Mary Bonneau, this property included the ferry that crossed the East Branch of the Cooper River just north of the Tee. In the nineteenth century Dr. T. G. Prioleau acquired the plantation and changed its name to Prioli. In the early twentieth century Hugh S. and Mary Harris Robertson, formerly of North Carolina, acquired the plantation and again used the Bonneau Ferry name. The Robertsons also acquired The Hut Plantation and had a cottage at Yeaman's Hall, near Goose Creek. The Bonneau Ferry property was acquired by the Westvaco Corporation in the early 1960s from the Nimitz family.

The late eighteenth century graves of Samuel and Mary Bonneau (marked by two stone table stones) remain on the property as does one headstone that marks the grave of Isaac, a slave who died in 1857.

In addition, there are approximately twenty-seven acres of inland rice fields or reserves along Mayrant Lead, just north of the ferry site along the river.

The historic district encompasses most of the acreage historically associated with Bonneau Ferry Plantation and includes the historic properties described above.

23. Comingtee Plantation

Comingtee Plantation, located at the confluence of the East and West branches of the Cooper River, was first owned by John Coming, one of the original settlers of Carolina. The origin of the name is said to be either a conjunction of the name Coming and "tee" or derived from Combe-In-Tene, an estate near John Coming's home in England. Coming's widow Affra Harleston Coming inherited the property, and it later passed to her husband's half-nephew Elias Ball and her nephew John Harleston. It remained in the Ball family until 1918.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

The main house at Comingtee, built by Elias Ball, was constructed in the late eighteenth century and was a five bay two-story stuccoed masonry house on a high basement with two interior end chimneys. When built it augmented an already-existing two-story frame residence situated to the rear and oriented perpendicular to the masonry house. The house, now in ruins, was altered by Alwyn Ball after the great hurricane of 1893 caused extensive damage. Its last owner-occupant was former United States Senator from New Jersey, Joseph Frelinghuysen, who in 1927 became the sole owner of Comingtee as well as Fish Pond, a plantation located to the east of Comingtee between Comingtee and Bonneau Ferry plantations.

Also on the property is a two-story masonry rice mill building, which is in ruins. This ruin, located at the edge of the water on the east side of the West Branch of the Cooper River, is the last remaining rice mill in the area. An underwater archaeological site (38BK284UW) in the Cooper River directly in front of the Comingtee Rice Mill includes a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century material.

A historic rice reserve, formed by the impoundment of Comingtee Creek and associated with both Comingtee and Fish Pond plantations, contains approximately 106 acres and is still intact. Although no other historic properties associated with Fish Pond have been recorded, a 1790 plat of the plantation indicates there is much potential for archaeological sites and landscape features associated with the rice plantation era. The plat of the 1,639-acre plantation shows a large settlement, a cemetery, old rice fields, ponds, ditches, and banks.

The historic district encompasses most of the acreage historically associated with Comingtee Plantation and includes the historic properties described above. The district also encompasses the historic boundaries of Fish Pond Plantation, which was consolidated with Comingtee in the early twentieth century.

24. Rice Hope Plantation

Dr. William Read, a deputy surgeon in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, acquired Rice Hope through his marriage to Sarah Harleston, the daughter of John Harleston. In the late eighteenth century he began clearing and banking the property for rice production. The Read family retained ownership of Rice Hope until 1875. Although a plat showing the plantation during the rice plantation period has not been located, the current topographic map provides evidence of a number of landscape features associated with rice production including rice fields; ponds; a large reserve or inland ricefield; and roads leading from settlements to the inland rice field. The historic district encompasses these features.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, a former United States Senator from New Jersey, purchased Rice Hope Plantation in 1924. Around this time he also acquired Coming Tee, Fish Pond, and Strawberry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Plantations, but he made Rice Hope his home. In 1929, Frelinghuysen built a new house at Rice Hope on a high bluff above the Cooper River that had evidently been the site of earlier plantation houses. He planted live oaks, magnolias, sycamores, and cedars on the grounds of the house, which served as a winter home for his family. Frelinghuysen also restored old rice banks and fields to encourage water fowl for hunting. The Colonial Revival house, which still stands, is a two-story frame building clad in weatherboard and featuring a projecting pedimented front with engaged pilasters. Also located within the Rice Hope subdivision is a tenant house from the late nineteenth century.

Although a portion of the Rice Hope Plantation has been subdivided, most of the plantation that was used in the production of rice and later as a hunting preserve remains intact. The plantation house is set back from the approach road/avenue and situated on a large landscaped parcel with mature trees and shrubs.

25. Strawberry Plantation

According to Stoney, Strawberry Plantation was a small tract belonging to the Ball family. It was purchased in the 1920s by Joseph Frelinghuysen, who also acquired Rice Hope, Comingtee, and Fish Pond plantations. A one-story rectangular frame house with beaded weatherboard was constructed on the plantation ca. 1800 by the Ball family. The house has a raised seam metal gable roof, a full façade front porch with a shed roof, six-over-six and nine-over-nine windows and three interior chimneys. It was probably Frelinghuysen who added the rear L-shaped frame addition with two chimneys, a hipped roof and a rear porch. The front full-façade porch was enclosed with glass in the 1970s.

One of the slave houses from Strawberry Plantation survives, although it was moved a short distance from its original location in the 1950s. This rectangular one-story frame weatherboard house has a central brick chimney, standing seam metal roof and a single-bay shed porch with simple posts set into concrete on the asymmetrical four-bay principal façade. A square frame addition to the south elevation of the house was probably added during the 1950s or 1960s.

Also located on the property and dating to the early twentieth century are a smokehouse, a storehouse and two small sheds.

Noncontributing properties consist of a wood/tool shed, a small frame house, two frame buildings and one concrete block building.

The original boundaries of Strawberry Plantation have not been identified. The historic district encompasses the section of the plantation that includes the contributing properties described above.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

26. Strawberry Chapel and Childsbury Town

Strawberry Chapel, constructed ca. 1725, is the last visible remains of the early colonial town of Childsbury. Extensively planned and laid out in 1707 by James Childs, the town became a commercial center and an important transportation link in the eighteenth century. The town declined by ca. 1825 and eventually became part of Rice Hope and Strawberry Plantations.

Strawberry Chapel was initially established as the chapel of ease for Biggin Church, the official parish church of St. John's, Berkeley, although it later operated as a full-fledged Episcopal parish church. Strawberry Chapel is a simply detailed rectangular one-story stuccoed masonry sanctuary with a jerkinhead roof and a boxed cornice. Its principal (west) elevation has a centrally placed double entrance door flanked by two windows. This configuration is repeated on the north elevation with the addition of a small round window in the gable end. A small rectangular addition with a stepped gable was added to the east elevation in the nineteenth century.

Strawberry Chapel cemetery has stone head and foot stones and brick and stone box tombs which date from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Several of these plots are enclosed by a brick wall. The earliest marker dates to 1748 and some of the family names found in the cemetery include Ball, Stoney, Simons, Waring, Prioleau, and Harleston. A prominent brick barrel-shaped tomb is located to the front of the chapel.

The site of the town of Childsbury (38BK1750) features several significant archaeological remains, including a "commercial district" with at least five structures and/or areas of activity and at least three streets; a public landing downstream from the ferry; a brickyard and clay borrow pit adjacent to the public landing; a rice dike adjacent to the public landing; and the remains of a fortification on the bluff overlooking the public landing. One archaeologist has noted that "during its heyday between 1720 and 1770, Childsbury was supported by the patronage of wealthy local landowners, who organized horse races, monthly market days and semi-annual fairs there. . . . the town landscape grew to include a ferry landing, public landing, tavern/inn, church, school, tannery, sawpit, brickyard, several craft shops, at least one warehouse, slave quarters and possibly a fort. . . . Such a diverse assemblage of potentially intact archaeological resources within the tract's waterfront offers a unique opportunity for long-term study of how early colonial settlement, ethnic interaction and transportation systems shaped the interior landscape of South Carolina."⁸

⁸ Lesley M. Drucker and J. Michelle Schohn, "Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Strawberry Development Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina," AF Consultants Resource Studies Series # 168 (Columbia: AF Consultants, 1999).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 30

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Strawberry Chapel, its cemetery and the town of Childsbury (38BK1750) were listed together in the National Register in 1972; in 2001 the 157.5-acre site, including the chapel, cemetery, and town site, were acquired by the Heritage Trust Program of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

Also associated with this complex is archaeological site 38BK51. This multi-component underwater site encompasses approximately 500 meters of river bottom at Strawberry Ferry. This was initially defined when an underwater salvage permit was granted in 1969. It is not known whether the site limits were defined by the artifact scatter, or for the purposes of the site permit – that is, to ensure that all of Strawberry Ferry was included in the permit area. This popular dive site has yielded literally thousands of artifacts and fossils over the years, including bottles and locally made Colonoware pottery.

27. Atlantic Coast Line Railway Bridge and Trestle

Constructed ca. 1930 for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, this single-tracked railroad bridge and trestle is a single-leaf bascule-type bridge, powered by a gasoline engine which operates a dual counterweight to lift the draw span. The bridge and trestle, later maintained and operated by Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and now by CSX Transportation, crosses the West Branch of the Cooper River from the Bluff Plantation and enters the historic district just north of Childsbury and just south of Mepkin Plantation.

28. Taveau Church

Taveau Church was constructed ca. 1835 for Martha Caroline Swinton Taveau, on lands of the former Clermont Plantation. The church was used by a black Methodist congregation after her death in 1847. In the 1930s Clermont Plantation became part of the larger Mepkin Plantation and the church was donated to the Taveau Methodist Church congregation by the owners of Mepkin, the Luce family.

Taveau Church is a rectangular one-story frame weatherboard sanctuary on a brick pier foundation, with a gable roof. Projecting from the pedimented gable end on the principle (west) elevation is a pedimented portico supported by four wooden Doric columns. A wooden bell tower with a hipped roof rises at the front of the gable roof.

The church cemetery is located to the north and east of the church and contains stone and cement head and footstones and cement slab markers that date to the mid-twentieth century though the cemetery is thought to be in use since the late nineteenth century. The congregation merged with the Cordesville United Methodist Church in the 1970s and Taveau is presently owned by Mepkin Abbey. The church and its cemetery were listed in the National Register in 1978.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

29. Mepkin Plantation

Mepkin Plantation, originally comprising 7000 acres, was purchased from the heirs of Sir John Colleton, one of the eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina, by Henry Laurens in 1762. Henry Laurens was one of the wealthiest men in America prior to the Revolution, and went on to become one of the leading statesmen of his time, serving in the First and Second Provisional Congresses, as vice-president of South Carolina, and as president of the Continental Congress. Captured by the British in 1780, he was held in the Tower of London until exchanged for Lord Charles Cornwallis.

Laurens died at Mepkin Plantation in 1792 and is buried in the Laurens family cemetery. The cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall with hand-wrought iron entrance gate. This cemetery includes seventeen markers including stone headstones and monuments, and brick and stone box tombs. The oldest grave dates to 1782 and the most recent to 1820. The Mepkin property remained in the Laurens family until 1916. It was during their occupation that the extensive oak avenue was planted and the more than 500 acres of rice fields constructed (324 acres of these rice fields survive on the property).

Archaeological site 38BK774, located within the Mepkin complex, consists of a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century material located in a flooded area that was formerly a rice field or reserve.

The boat landing at Mepkin, site 38BK48UW, was also investigated archaeologically. This underwater site contains a shipwreck of a flat-bottomed coastal trading vessel forty-eight feet long and has yielded a wide array of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Just north of Mepkin Creek, archaeological site 38BK768 contains a nineteenth century wooden rice barge located in an old rice field associated with Mepkin Plantation.

In the 1932 edition of *A Day on Cooper River*, Louisa Cheves Stoney reported that Mepkin was the property of Mrs. Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr. of New York. The plantation had been given to her by her father, J.W. Johnson of the firm Johnson & Johnson, who purchased it in 1916. Stoney noted, "Under its present owners, expert care has given renewed life and beauty to the old live-oaks."⁹

In 1936, the Mepkin property was purchased by *Time* and *Life* publisher Henry Luce and his wife, author Claire Booth Luce. The Luces built several International-style buildings on the property. The surviving buildings from this period include a one-story brick forester's lodge with a porch extending one bay beyond the façade, a gable roof and two exterior chimneys; a brick one-story rectangular laundry building with a flat roof, a rectangular one-story brick pump house with hipped roof and a U-shaped one-story brick farm

⁹ Irving, p. 86.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

manager's house with a flat roof and recessed porch. These buildings were designed by noted New York architect Edward Durrell Stone ca. 1938. The property also includes a contributing twentieth century reservoir or reserve.

In 1930, the Luces commissioned a formal garden by the noted landscape architect Loutrel Briggs. The gardens overlook one of the highest bluffs on the Cooper River and contain the Luce family cemetery with its four stone markers dating to the 1940s. Henry Luce, his wife Claire Booth Luce, as well as Ann Clare Brokaw, and Ann Clare Austin are all buried in this graveyard. The Luces donated the property, which now contains approximately 3,200 acres, to Trappist monks of the Cistercian Order in the 1960s, after which a monastery was established there known as Mepkin Abbey.

There are thirty-six noncontributing resources on the Mepkin property, primarily the residences for the monks and buildings and resources associated with the Mepkin Abbey Egg Farm. They are the chapel, library/infirmary, three [3] dormitories, kitchen and refectory, office, visitor center, two [2] guest cottages, and the Mepkin Abbey Egg Farm, with its ten [10] support buildings, eleven [11] chicken houses, and four [4] lagoons. These buildings and structures were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. A large new library, named in memory of Claire Booth Luce, was built in 1999-2000. Most of the buildings on the grounds are private living quarters with restricted access.

The historic district includes the section of Mepkin Plantation that borders the West Branch of the Cooper River and includes the contributing properties already described. This section of the plantation is bordered on the east by Strawberry Ferry Road and on the west by the West Branch of the Cooper River.

30. Zion United Methodist Church

Constructed in 1969, this noncontributing brick-veneered African-American church is located immediately to the east side of Cainhoy Road, opposite the entrance to the Blessing Plantation and one-and-a-half miles north of French Quarter Creek.

31. New Hope United Methodist Church

Constructed first in 1955 and enlarged in 1979 and 2000, this noncontributing brick-veneered African-American church building features three cornerstones. Located on the south side of Cainhoy Road on what was once part of Quinby Plantation, this church has a twentieth century cemetery to the west side and rear of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

32. Rice Hope Subdivision, 28 noncontributing houses

Rice Hope Subdivision was laid out in the 1970s on lands immediately surrounding Rice Hope Plantation House. It is not a typical suburban subdivision with paved streets, large homes, and landscaped lots. With its unpaved roads; generally small, often temporary residences; and huge moss-draped live oak trees, the subdivision has made a limited impact on the landscape of the historic district. The subdivision is divided into 128 regular lots on which there are seven houses and twenty-one mobile homes with permanent additions or improvements. There are thirty-four mobile homes not considered to be permanent improvements even though they may have had porches and/or additions made to them. The seven houses range from a 1970s one-story frame house with vertical siding and an asphalt shingle roof to a late 1990s two-story frame house with vinyl siding.

Inventory Keyed to Historic District Map

Note: There is much potential for identifying additional contributing properties. Although a comprehensive historic and architectural survey has identified standing buildings and structures, and although there has been some archaeological research within the boundaries of the historic district, there has not been a comprehensive, systematic field inspection or archaeological survey of all areas of the district. Existing evidence indicates that additional archival research, field inspections, and archaeological investigations will identify many more contributing landscape features and archaeological sites.

- 1. Cooper River**
- 2. Road to Calais**
 - 2.01 Calais Mile Marker #20 (1780s)
 - 2.02 Calais Mile Marker #19 (1780s)
 - 2.03 Calais Mile Marker #18 (1780s)
- 3. Akinfield Plantation**
 - 3.01 Archaeological Site (38BK1790)
- 4. Hagan Plantation**
 - 4.01 Archaeological Site (38BK183)
 - 4.02 Archaeological Site (38BK163UW)
 - 4.03 Archaeological Site (38BK604UW)
- 5. French Quarter Creek Canal (before 1800)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

- 6. Huguenot Society of South Carolina Marker (1922)**
Site of Parish Church of "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)"

- 7. Blessing Plantation**
 - 7.01 Blessing Plantation House (1834)
 - 7.02 Ricefields (336 acres)
 - 7.03 Bonneau Ferry Structure Archaeological Site (38BK1267UW)
 - 7.04 African-American Cemetery
 - 7.05 Steam Engine (1930s)
 - 7.06 Noncontributing Barn
 - 7.07 Noncontributing Corncrib (1950s)
 - 7.08 Noncontributing Office (1990s)
 - 7.09 Noncontributing Guest Cottage (1990s)
 - 7.10 Noncontributing Guest House (1990s)

- 8. Cherry Hill Plantation**
 - 8.01 Ricefields (90 acres)
 - 8.02 Rice Mill Chimney (ca. 1830)
 - 8.03 Steam Engine
 - 8.04 Noncontributing House (1980s/1990s)

- 9. Campvere Plantation**
 - 9.01 Oak Avenue and House Site
 - 9.02 Slave Cemetery (38BK1105)

- 10. Halidon Hill Plantation**
 - 10.01 Quinby Plantation House (ca. 1792)
 - 10.02 Archaeological Site (38BK1736)
 - 10.03 Ricefields (100 acres)
 - 10.04 Inland Ricefields and Reserves (approximately 226 acres)
 - 10.05 Archaeological Site (38BK1734)
 - 10.06 Archaeological Site (38BK1106)
 - 10.07 Archaeological Site (38BK1733)
 - 10.08 Archaeological Site (38BK1735)
 - 10.09 Noncontributing Hunting Lodge (ca. 1925; altered 1990s)
 - 10.10 Noncontributing Barn/Shed (1950s)
 - 10.11 Noncontributing House (1940s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

- 11. Middleburg Plantation**
11.01 Middleburg Plantation House (ca. 1697)
11.02 Oak Avenue
11.03 Slave Cemetery (18th century)
11.04 Ricefields (90 acres)
11.05 Steam Engine
11.06 Rice Mill Ruins and Chimney (ca. 1800)
11.07 Toll Office (1820s)
11.08 Commissary (ca. 1820)
11.09 Kitchen (1792-1793)
11.10 Archaeological Site (38BK38)
- 12. Pompion Hill Church**
12.01 Church (ca. 1763)
12.02 Cemetery (ca. 1754)
12.03 Archaeological Site (38BK166UW)
- 13. Longwood Plantation [Pompion Hill Plantation]**
13.01 Ricefields (113 acres)
13.02 Archaeological Site (38BK891)
13.03 Noncontributing House (1960s)
13.04 Noncontributing Barn (1990s)
13.05 Noncontributing Cottage (1990s)
- 14. Quinby Plantation**
14.01 Oak Avenue
14.02 Slave Cemetery (38BK1110)
- 15. Silk Hope Plantation**
15.01 Grave of Governor Nathaniel Johnson (1713)
15.02 Silk Hope Plantation House Archaeological Site (38BK172)
15.03 Brick Barn Ruin (18th century)
15.04 Noncontributing African-American Cemetery (ca. 1925-present)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

16. Limerick Plantation

- 16.01 Limerick Public Boat Landing Archaeological Site (38BK328)
- 16.02 Archaeological Site (38BK1770)
- 16.03 Archaeological Site (38BK181/223)
- 16.04 Oak Avenue
- 16.05 Ricefields (100 acres)
- 16.06 Archaeological Site (38BK263UW)
- 16.07 Archaeological Site (38BK1113)
- 16.08 Noncontributing Agricultural Building (1970s/1980s)
- 16.09 Noncontributing Agricultural Building (1970s/1980s)
- 16.10 Noncontributing House (1970s)

17. Kensington Plantation

- 17.01 Archaeological Site (38BK178)
- 17.02 Oak Avenue
- 17.03 Overseer's House (ca. 1830)
- 17.04 Ricefields (180 acres)
- 17.05 Slave Cemetery (1816)
- 17.06 Noncontributing House (1970s/1980s)
- 17.07 Noncontributing Stable (1970s/1980s)

18. Midway Reserve

- 18.01 Midway Rice Reserve (150 acres)
- 18.02 Noncontributing House (1990)
- 18.03 Noncontributing Tractor Shed (1985)

19. Hyde Park Plantation

- 19.01 Hyde Park Plantation House (ca. 1798)
- 19.02 Ball Family Cemetery (ca. 1764)
- 19.03 Slave Cemetery (ca. 1797)
- 19.04 Ricefields (117 acres)
- 19.05 Cottage (ca. 1890)
- 19.06 Archaeological Site (38BK436)
- 19.07 Noncontributing Guest House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

20. Bossis [Boss's] Plantation

- 20.01 Bossis House (ca. 1910)
- 20.02 Oak Avenue
- 20.03 Ricefields (187 acres)
- 20.04 Inland Ricefield/Reserve, "Lower Reserve" (131 acres)
- 20.05 Noncontributing Modern Airstrip

21. Richmond Plantation

- 21.01 Richmond House (ca. 1927)
- 21.02 Gate Lodge (ca. 1927)
- 21.03 Stable/Carriage House (ca. 1927)
- 21.04 Guest Cottage (ca. 1927)
- 21.05 Kennel (ca. 1927)
- 21.06 Log Cabin (ca. 1927)
- 21.07 Playhouse (ca. 1927)
- 21.08 Oak Avenue
- 21.09 Ricefields (576 acres)
- 21.10 Inland Ricefield/Reserve, "Upper Reserve" (204 acres)
- 21.11 Formal Garden (ca. 1927)
- 21.12 Cemetery (1793)
- 21.13 Noncontributing Stable (1970s/1980s)
- 21.14 Noncontributing Barn (1970s/1980s)
- 21.15 Noncontributing Maintenance Building (1970s/1980s)

22. Bonneau Ferry

- 22.01 Bonneau Family Graves
- 22.02 Slave Grave (1857)
- 22.03 Inland Ricefields/Reserves (27.3 acres)

23. Comingtee Plantation

- 23.01 Comingtee Plantation House Ruins (18th century, altered 19th century)
- 23.02 Rice Mill Ruins (18th century)
- 23.03 Archaeological Site (38BK284UW)
- 23.04 Comingtee Creek Reserve (approximately 106 acres)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

24. Rice Hope Plantation

- 24.01 Rice Hope House (ca. 1929)
- 24.02 Oak Avenue
- 24.03 Tenant House (late 19th-early 20th century)

25. Strawberry Plantation

- 25.01 Strawberry Plantation House (ca. 1800)
- 25.02 Slave House (mid-19th century)
- 25.03 Smokehouse (early 20th century)
- 25.04 Small Storehouse with Shed Addition (early 20th century)
- 25.05 Two Small Sheds (early 20th century)
- 25.06 Noncontributing Wood/Tool Shed (mid 20th century)
- 25.07 Noncontributing House (mid 20th century)
- 25.08 Three (3) Noncontributing Buildings (mid-to-late 20th century)

26. Strawberry Chapel and Childsbury Town

- 26.01 Chapel (ca. 1725)
- 26.02 Cemetery (18th century)
- 26.03 Site of Childsbury Town, established 1707 (38BK1750)
- 26.04 Archaeological Site (38BK51)

27. Atlantic Coast Line Railway Bridge and Trestle (ca. 1930)

28. Taveau Church

- 28.01 Church (ca. 1835)
- 28.02 Cemetery (19th century)

29. Mepkin Plantation

- 29.01 Laurens Family Cemetery (1782)
- 29.02 Oak Avenue
- 29.03 Ricefields (324 acres)
- 29.04 Archaeological Site (38BK774)
- 29.05 Archaeological Site (38BK48UW)
- 29.06 Archaeological Site (38BK768)
- 29.07 Forester's Lodge (ca. 1938)
- 29.08 Farm Manager's House (ca. 1938)
- 29.09 Pump House (ca. 1938)
- 29.10 Laundry (ca. 1938)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

29. Mepkin Plantation, Continued

- 29.11 Formal Garden (1930s)
- 29.12 Luce Family Cemetery (1940s)
- 29.13 Reservoir (early 20th century)
- 29.14 Noncontributing Building – Chapel
- 29.15 Noncontributing Building – Library/Infirmary
- 29.16 Noncontributing House – Dormitory for Elderly Monks
- 29.17 Noncontributing House – Dormitory #2
- 29.18 Noncontributing House – Dormitory #3
- 29.19 Noncontributing Building – Kitchen and Refectory
- 29.20 Noncontributing Building – Office
- 29.21 Noncontributing Building – Visitor Center Cottage
- 29.22 Noncontributing House – Guest Cottage #1
- 29.23 Noncontributing House – Guest Cottage #2
- 29.24 Noncontributing Building – Claire Booth Luce Library
- 29.25 Noncontributing Buildings – Ten (10) Buildings Related to Mepkin Abbey Egg Farm
- 29.26 Noncontributing Buildings – Eleven (11) Chicken Houses (Mepkin Abbey Egg Farm)
- 29.27 Noncontributing Structures – Four (4) Lagoons Related to Mepkin Abbey Egg Farm

30. Zion United Methodist Church (1969), Noncontributing

31. New Hope United Methodist Church (1955, with alterations 1979 and 2000), Noncontributing

32. Rice Hope Subdivision, 28 Noncontributing Houses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 40

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Statement of Significance

The permanent European settlement of colonial South Carolina and its subsequent economic, political, and social development was tied so closely to the rivers of the lowcountry that the historic, archaeological, landscape, and other cultural resources located on or associated with those rivers are among the most significant places in the state, region, and nation. From the time the Carolina colony was founded at Charles Town in 1670—near the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers—the Cooper River was not only a major transportation route but was also one of the foundations on which the Carolina plantation society grew and flourished. After the abolition of slavery and the decline of the plantation system the society tied to the Cooper and other lowcountry rivers lost a great deal of its former influence, status, and wealth but continued to have a significant, if diminished, impact on the state and region through the end of the twentieth century.

Surviving resources located on or associated with the Cooper River in Berkeley County document the continuing occupation and use of the area from the late seventeenth century through the mid-twentieth century and are related to several broad themes of American history. Such themes include the creation, growth, development, and decline of the Southern plantation society and its association with significant persons and events in state, regional, and national history; the range and diversity of its historic architecture and designed landscapes; and the changing face of the lowcountry over a period of almost three hundred years, including the ways in which it was shaped by the demands imposed on it by agriculture and conservation.

The Cooper River Historic District is nationally significant in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Archaeology (Historic), Ethnic Heritage/Black, Landscape Architecture, and Social History, and taken as a thematic whole illustrates the settlement, growth, development, rise, and decline of the South Carolina lowcountry from the colonial through the modern eras. It is a natural, historical and cultural landscape demonstrating the broad patterns and concrete details of much of early American history through the Civil War and of South Carolina history to the mid-twentieth century.

This district is a largely intact collection of buildings, sites, structures, objects and landscape features long associated with the river itself. All of these features illustrate the continuing use and occupation of the area from the early settlement patterns of the late seventeenth century to the changing uses of the landscape in the early decades of the twentieth century. The agricultural character of the region from naval stores to rice and indigo, and later to conservation, waterfowl and game management, and tree farming, was imposed on the natural setting and in turn produced a unique cultural landscape through the period of significance, ca. 1670-ca. 1950. Large tracts of land, sometimes following the original boundaries of historic plantations and sometimes consolidating several historic plantations into still larger holdings, give the district its special character, in which plantation houses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 41

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

and outbuildings are only a small part of a historic and cultural landscape bound together by the relationships between and among buildings, sites, structures, objects, and landscape features and between and among the inhabitants who created them and who lived and worked here. The boundaries of this district mark a continuity of landscape and history, with relatively few noncontributing resources and areas.²

Areas of Significance

The Cooper River Historic District is significant under several themes illustrating the broad patterns of American and South Carolina history and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D within six areas of significance: Agriculture, Architecture, Archaeology (Historic), Ethnic Heritage/Black, Landscape Architecture, and Social History.

Agriculture

The agricultural features of this district, with the Cooper River playing an integral role, illustrate the history of nearly all the commodities that characterized the lowcountry and Carolina economy from the colonial era into the twentieth century and document the economic growth and development of this area based first on naval stores, then on rice production, and finally on the timber industry. The landscape bears many marks of agricultural innovation in the lowcountry rice culture with the shift from inland rice fields to tidal rice fields in the mid-eighteenth century and after the American Revolution. The introduction and successful cultivation of rice was the most significant development in colonial South Carolina, and although the rise of the upcountry cotton plantation in the first half of the nineteenth century eventually eclipsed it, the lowcountry rice culture continued to have considerable impact on the landscape, the economy, and the society up to the Civil War. South Carolina led the nation in rice production for almost two hundred years, and the plantations of the Cooper River were among the most successful in the colony, and later, the state. A foreign visitor to South Carolina observed in 1810, "nothing in Carolina is held in greater estimation than a Rice Plantation."³ More than six million cubic feet of earth was moved in the Cooper River area to construct a network still visible today. Well-preserved rice fields, containing canals, dikes, banks, and trunks, are a central characteristic feature of the entire Cooper River system, with particularly

² Extensive documentation for the historic, archaeological, and cultural significance of the Cooper River Historic District, and the entire Cooper River region as well, is available in "Historic Resources of the Cooper River, ca. 1670-ca. 1950," a Multiple Property Documentation Form submitted to the National Park Service for approval at the same time this historic district was submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

³ Raymond A. Mohl, ed., "The Grand Fabric of Republicanism: A Scotsman Describes South Carolina 1810-1811," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 71:3 (July 1970), 177.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 42

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

well-preserved features throughout the district that indicate the agricultural predominance of the region through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and into the twentieth century. With the restoration of the rice industry after the American Revolution, innovations such as tidal rice production and first water- and then steam-powered rice mills appeared on Cooper River plantations. Portions of these mills, including chimneys, machinery, and brick ruins, remain at Middleburg, Comingtee, and Cherry Hill. Such physical evidence allows historians and archaeologists to track the growth and development of the rice culture and to assess advances in the technology associated with it over time from the colonial period to the late nineteenth century.

Architecture

The historic district contains many fine examples of residential and other architecture from the colonial period through the modern era, including a number of colonial and antebellum plantation houses and churches. The Cooper River Historic District includes several significant plantation houses and buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks. Pompion Hill Chapel, built in 1763, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973. Described as “a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered . . . probably the finest and best preserved of South Carolina’s numerous small 18th-century country parish brick churches,” it is a one-story brick church laid in Flemish bone with a rectangular plan and a slate jerkinhead roof and features its original chancel, pulpit, and pews.⁴ Middleburg Plantation, the oldest surviving plantation house in South Carolina, dates from as early as 1697, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970. Noted for both “the marvellous architectural character of the house and the very special natural setting of the plantation,” it is a two-story frame house with a rectangular plan.⁵ Originally constructed in a straightforward vernacular form, it is a single room in depth and features a hall and parlor floor plan, a central chimney, and a hipped roof. Middleburg contrasts with later residences in the historic district and reflects the simple, though successful, life of its French Huguenot owner and builder. Other significant residences in the historic district range in styles from the Georgian at Comingtee Plantation [eighteenth century, now in ruins], the Federal at Halidon Hill [Quinby Plantation House, ca. 1792] and Hyde Park [ca. 1798], and the Greek Revival at The Blessing (1834) to the Colonial Revival at Rice Hope [ca. 1929], the Tudor Revival at Richmond [ca. 1927] by the New York firm of Clinton and Russell, and the International at Mepkin Plantation [ca. 1938] by the celebrated architect Edward Durrell Stone (1902-1978) of New York.

⁴ National Historic Landmark Nomination, Pompion Hill Chapel, 1973, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

⁵ James Dillon, National Historic Landmark Nomination, Middleburg Plantation, 1970, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8

Page 43

Cooper River Historic District

Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina

County and State

Numerous other houses and buildings, less sophisticated than the better-known plantation houses, help to articulate the vernacular building traditions of the South Carolina lowcountry. Extensive outbuildings such as slave quarters, kitchens, and agricultural outbuildings survive at Middleburg, Kensington, and Strawberry Plantations, among others, and illustrate the full picture of colonial and antebellum plantation life.

By contrast, twentieth century houses and complexes designed by well-known architects for prominent Northerners who acquired and consolidated many historic plantations illustrate the changing face of the region. They include Richmond, Bossis, and Rice Hope Plantations, where their owners hoped to emulate and perpetuate antebellum plantation life, using revivalist-style buildings. The one exception is Mepkin Plantation, where its owner implemented a more contemporary architectural vocabulary.

Archaeology

The Cooper River plantations contain many archaeological sites with demonstrated historical significance or with the potential to yield significant information about their entire complexes, including main houses, slave quarters, tenant houses, and other associated outbuildings and structures. Evidence of such resources, including domestic sites, rammed-earth buildings, and vast artifact remains of Colonoware pottery, for example, have already given scholars new insights into colonial, antebellum, and postbellum history of white and black inhabitants of the region.

Archaeological sites help fill the gaps in the Cooper River region—both as a physical entity and in terms of the body of knowledge or documentary base on which its history depends. The retention of large tracts of land with limited development creates a high likelihood for site integrity.

Extensive archaeological resources, many of them already identified and evaluated and many of them already excavated and interpreted, survive from the period of significance. These resources play a vital role in helping interpret the history and significance of the Cooper River Historic District and future archaeological investigations may help answer old questions and raise new ones about a wide range of topics.

Preliminary archaeological investigations, more extensive surveys and reports, and papers and monographs, most of them based on extensive research and fieldwork, have already demonstrated the region's ability to yield valuable information through archaeological identification, testing, evaluation, excavation, and interpretation. The undisputed potential for similar work with additional

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 44

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

archaeological components is almost as significant as the knowledge already gained through such studies conducted to date.

Resources associated with residences have the potential to yield valuable information about colonization, creolization and assimilation, and cultural change and persistence among white, black, and mixed-race inhabitants of the plantation society. Potential topics of interest include domestic architecture and furniture, food, clothing, tools and work, recreation, the family unit, religion, and society, for example, as well as more general and abstract aspects of plantation culture. Others include those associated with social, economic, and cultural trends among individuals, family units, and communities. Still other research questions may help explain broad or specific patterns of the spatial relationships between and among buildings and agricultural fields or designed landscapes on these types of complexes.

Resources associated with agriculture have the potential to yield valuable information about agricultural practices and processes on plantations from the late-seventeenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Potential topics of interest associated with plantation agriculture on rice and subsistence plantations in the district include the changing technologies associated with land-clearing and boundary-defining activities, with the cultivation, processing, storage, transportation, and marketing of crops, and with the management of livestock.

Resources associated with industry have the potential to yield valuable information about industrial practices and processes from the late-seventeenth through the early-twentieth centuries. Potential topics of interest include the changing technologies associated with land-clearing and boundary-defining activities, and with the processing, storage, transportation, and marketing of naval stores such as tar, pitch, and lumber; and of phosphate and other fertilizers.

Resources associated with landscape architecture or conservation have the potential to yield valuable information about landscape architecture and conservation practices from the early-eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Potential topics of interest include the changing technologies associated with land-clearing and boundary-defining activities, with the design, layout, and maintenance of gardens and other historic plantings, and with the consolidation and maintenance of large tracts.

Resources associated with transportation have the potential to yield valuable information about transportation networks and methods from the late-seventeenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Potential topics of interest include the changing technologies associated with roads, canals, railroads, docks, landings, ferries, and ships, boats, barges, and other vessels on the Cooper

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 45

Cooper River Historic District

Name of Property

Berkeley County, South Carolina

County and State

River, as well as the transportation of inhabitants and goods into, out of, and through the Cooper River region.

Resources associated with religion have the potential to yield valuable information about the architecture of churches and church-affiliated institutions, about religious practices, and about the social and economic communities that created and supported these institutions from the late-seventeenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Resources associated with cemeteries have great archaeological potential as well. Potential topics of interest include those associated not only with the demographics and anthropology of the white, black, and mixed-race population of the region, but also with social, economic, and cultural trends among individuals, family units, and communities. Excavation of cemeteries or cemetery plots and the study of human remains, grave goods, and other extant materials may help archaeologists identify and evaluate burial practices or to formulate osteological studies regarding the age, sex, race, birth and death rates, growth rates, nutrition, diseases, and occupations of individuals buried in them and to make conclusions about the population of the region during the period of significance.

Ethnic Heritage/Black

This district is significant for its association with and its illustration of the black experience in lowcountry South Carolina. From the earliest days of European settlement and the creation of a plantation system whose foundation was based on slavery, through the colonial, Revolutionary, and antebellum eras, through the Civil War and Reconstruction and well into the twentieth century, blacks outnumbered whites in South Carolina. They shaped its society, economy, politics, and landscape in ways that can hardly be overstated, and their impact on the Cooper River region was as great as any other area of the plantation South for its first two hundred and fifty years. Slaves cleared forests to carve plantations out of the wilderness; grew, harvested, and processed cash and subsistence crops and raised livestock; and performed countless domestic services for their masters and masters' families, all of which made the plantation system possible.

Slaves on rice plantations worked under the task system, in which they were assigned specific tasks or portions of tasks each day, and they were often supervised by a driver, or a field hand who was in fact the day-to-day manager of the plantation. Slave drivers had tremendous authority and autonomy, especially so when the owner and overseer were absent more often than not, and they had to know the intricate details of planting, cultivating, processing, and harvesting rice if the year's crops was to be a success. As a result, they had greater responsibility than any other slaves in the colonial or antebellum South. The physical evidence still extant on the rice plantations in this district

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8

Page 46

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

provides opportunities to examine the institution of slavery as it grew and developed in lowcountry South Carolina over a period of almost two hundred years.

Historians and archaeologists focusing on the institution of slavery in the colonial and antebellum South Carolina lowcountry have researched and published many significant articles, reports, monographs, and books based in part on documentary and physical evidence from the Cooper River plantations. These studies have expanded our knowledge of the world the slaveholders and their slaves created, of the workings of plantations, and of the daily lives of slaves. The potential for future studies based on a combination of documentary and physical evidence—most notably the archaeological evidence of slave houses, streets, and settlements as well as agricultural fields and outbuildings, landscape features, and cemeteries—also attests to the extraordinary significance of this district in documenting and interpreting the ethnic heritage of blacks in the lowcountry.

Landscape Architecture

This district boasts a wealth of landscape features, both natural and man-made. Few other plantation regions in the Southeast possess such a significant diversity in landscape architecture and design, in a district in which landscapes by late eighteenth century planters and horticulturists coexist with those of major modern landscape architects. Eighteenth and nineteenth century planters in the Cooper River region and within this district boundaries adapted the natural landscape for rice production and collectively created a designed rural landscape that still exists today and is evident in the tidal and inland rice fields and reserves along the river and its tributaries and associated wetlands. More than six million cubic feet of earth was moved in the Cooper River area by thousands of slaves to construct a network of ricefields, containing canals, dikes, banks, and trunks. These important physical features are still visible and well-preserved today because there has been little subdivision of property within the district's boundaries since rice production ended and because most twentieth century landowners' approaches to the use of these areas was gentle and more conservation-minded than their predecessors' approach had been.

Planters also claimed a portion of most plantations in the district for formal designed gardens, attested by nearly every surviving plat. Middleburg Plantation features what may be one of America's oldest unrestored gardens with its reflecting pond, terracing, and camellia allee of the 1790s. In addition, nearly every plantation retains some semblance of its nineteenth century live oak avenue and its earlier gardens, from the ancient tree-lined approaches on Middleburg, Quinby, Limerick, Mepkin, Kensington, Bossis, Richmond and Rice Hope Plantations to the gigantic magnolias and camellias around the former house site at Campvere. As wealthy Northerners came to the area in the early twentieth century, such renowned landscape architects as Loutrel W. Briggs of New York and Charleston and others made their marks as well at Mepkin, Comingtee and Richmond.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 47

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

Social History

Social history is one of the most significant themes illustrated by this district. The river and its historic resources are associated with many members of the leading families of early South Carolina, such as the Ball, Broughton, Colleton, Harleston, Huger, Johnson, Laurens, Manigault, Ravenel, Rutledge, and Simons families. These men, and women, were among the most prominent Americans of the colonial, Revolutionary, early national, and antebellum eras. The region also includes many resources associated with the social history and culture of the peoples who populated the colonial South and precipitated the Civil War and its aftermath: English adventurers, French Protestant refugees, and African slaves. Surviving churches, plantation houses, and the material culture of slavery found in remnant buildings or archaeological sites at virtually every plantation epitomize the lowcountry plantation culture and the corresponding bondage of its laborers and the wealth of its planters. The twentieth century history of the region is also closely associated with the acquisition, consolidation, and conservation of historic plantations by wealthy Northerners wishing to preserve, or in some cases to create anew, the plantation myth of the Old South.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 48

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 49

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Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 50

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 51

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 52

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 53

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 54

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

UTM References, Continued

5	<u>17</u>	<u>607216</u>	<u>3667301</u>
6	<u>17</u>	<u>612534</u>	<u>3666789</u>
7	<u>17</u>	<u>611731</u>	<u>3657150</u>
8	<u>17</u>	<u>605744</u>	<u>3653284</u>
9	<u>17</u>	<u>600222</u>	<u>3653306</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Cooper River Historic District is shown as the black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps: Bethera, Cordesville, Huger, and Kittridge, drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, and as the black line on the accompanying district map, entitled "Cooper River Historic District." Boundary lines are as follows: On the west, the boundary is drawn along the Cooper River's west bank, so as to include the West Branch and main channel of the river, from Mepkin Creek on the north end and extending southward to and beyond the Tee, to a point opposite where Freshing Lead empties into the river. The boundary then extends in a roughly northeasterly direction across a small portion of what was historically Moreland Plantation [a segment containing no known cultural resources] and along an irregular line that delineates the southern boundary of Berkeley County's conservation easement from Nucor Steel Corporation, owners of Hagan and Akinfield [Aikenfield] plantations. The conservation easement line extends to French Quarter Creek and Canal at a point approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the Clements Ferry Road [SC Highway 98] bridge crossing the canal. The boundary then spans the canal and extends northwesterly along the east bank of the canal, including the Huguenot Society of South Carolina Marker, and continues along the edge of the French Quarter Creek marsh for approximately one mile. It then makes a ninety-degree turn to the northeast to follow the current southern property line for the Blessing Plantation, extending across Clements Ferry Road to follow, in an irregular but generally northeasterly direction, the current eastern property lines of the Blessing, Campvere, Halidon Hill [on which the boundary abuts SC Highway 41 for a short distance], Middleburg, Longwood [Pompion Hill] and Quinby plantations until it reaches Quinby Creek. These boundaries approximate historic boundary lines shown on early plats of this area. The boundary then turns westerly/northwesterly to follow Quinby Creek to its intersection with Clements Ferry Road [SC 98], where it then turns northeasterly to follow SC 98 to its intersection with SC 41. Moving northward, the boundary follows SC Highway 402 and crosses Huger Creek and Swamp before it turns abruptly to the west to exclude the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]-built Huger Picnic Shelter by following a dirt road until it intersects once again with SC 402. The boundary then resumes along SC 402 in a westerly direction, crossing Gough Creek,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 55

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

excluding Irwin Chapel and a house on the south side of SC 402, but including the large Midway Reserve on the north side of SC 402. Where SC 402 intersects with the private roads to Richmond [Girl Scout Plantation] and Bonneau Ferry plantations but turns northwestward toward Cordesville, the district boundary proceeds easterly along an abandoned historic road bed and northern property line for Bonneau Ferry Plantation until it intersects with Old Sawmill Road and the CSX [formerly Seaboard and historically Atlantic Coast Line] Railroad. The district boundary then follows Old Sawmill Road until at its southward turn preceding the intersection with Dr. Evans Road the boundary proceeds easterly to Dr. Evans Road immediately to the north of and including Taveau Church. Following Dr. Evans Road to the north, the boundary crosses Mepkin Creek, then turns to the west to follow Mepkin Creek and Swamp where it empties into the West Branch of the Cooper River.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Cooper River Historic District is drawn to include a significant portion of the Cooper River and historic, archaeological, and cultural resources associated with the river system that illustrate the significance of the area from ca. 1678 to 1942. The boundary is inclusive of the river and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Bridge and Trestle near Strawberry Landing, but exclusive of the modern Pimlico residential subdivision to the north of the ACL Railway Bridge and Trestle, as well as a modern canal connecting the West Branch with the Back River and several modern industrial complex intrusions at Dean Hall Plantation and Cote Bas on the west side of the river. With a number of modern intrusions on the west side of the main channel and West Branch, the historic district's boundaries were resolved to encompass what is a contiguous collection of historic plantations on the north and south sides of the East Branch that have essentially been passed through generations of families and from owner to owner as large intact parcels beginning in the seventeenth century and extending throughout the district's historic period of significance. The boundaries include a portion of the main channel of the Cooper River below the Tee, a portion of the West Branch north of the "tee" to Mepkin Creek and essentially all of the East Branch, the historic plantations along the south side of the East Branch, both to the east [Hagan and Akinfield plantations] and west sides of French Quarter Creek. The boundary excludes the Nucor Steel Corporation plant tract below Akinfield and non-historic houses along the east side of French Quarter Creek Canal, small subdivided parcels and non-historic housing along Clements Ferry Road [SC Highway 98] between French Quarter Creek Canal and the Blessing and Cherry Hill plantations. The boundary adheres to the boundaries for historic plantations on the south side of the East Branch, thus spanning Clements Ferry Road to include large areas of inland ricefields and reserves to the southeast on such plantations as Campvere, Halidon Hill and Middleburg. The historic boundaries of Longwood [Pompion Hill] and Quinby plantations on the south side of Quinby Creek are followed. The boundary at Silk Hope Plantation, located between the forks [Quinby and Huger creeks] of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 56

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

East Branch, follows SC Highway 402, a historic roadway in existence at least as early as 1820 [survey for Mills' *Atlas* of 1825]. By following SC 402, the district boundaries at Silk Hope and Limerick plantations exclude as much as possible modern residential development and US Forest Service lands [Francis Marion National Forest], in particular the CCC-built Huger Picnic Shelter because it has no historic association with the Cooper River Historic District. Except for the exclusion of the non-historic building for Irwin Chapel and a non-historic house on the south side of SC 402 and the inclusion of historic Midway Reserve on the north side of SC 402, the boundary follows the historic roadways along the northern extent of the plantations on the north side of the East Branch [also evident as early as the 1820 survey for Mills' *Atlas* of 1825]. A modern development to the north side of SC 402 opposite Kensington Plantation further justifies the adherence of the boundary along SC 402. The Dr. Evans Road is the historic roadbed for the district's Road to Calais, and Mepkin Creek is a natural and justifiable northern boundary for Mepkin Plantation, as it allows for the inclusion of the full range of cultural resources on that property from the eighteenth through the first half of the twentieth centuries. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway Bridge and Trestle is included in the district's boundaries because it is a historic transportation-related cultural resource that spans the West Branch, is historically associated with the Cooper River area as it relates to servicing smaller logging rail lines and timbering trams on some of the district's plantations north of the East Branch, and falls within the period of significance of the Cooper River Historic District.

Supplementary Maps Documenting the Character of the Cooper River Historic District

1. Cooper River Historic District, Reduced Scale, with Plantations Identified
2. Conservation Easements Within the Cooper River Historic District
3. Berkeley County Land Parcels Within the Cooper River Historic District
4. Land Use Within and Around the Cooper River Historic District
5. Cooper River Historic District Boundaries Superimposed on 1820 Survey of Charleston District, Improved for Robert Mills' *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (1825)
6. "Map Showing the Plantations along the Cooper River as They Were in the Year 1842," from John B. Irving, *A Day on Cooper River* (1842, 2nd revised edition, 1932)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 57

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Cooper River Historic District
Location of Property: Berkeley County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: Andy Chandler, Sarah Fick, Lee Manigault,
Jonathan Poston, or Katherine Saunders
Location of Original
Negative: S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia

1. Cooper River (Inventory 1), February 2000
2. Cooper River (Inventory 1), February 2000
3. Cooper River (Inventory 1), February 2000
4. Calais Mile Marker # 20 (Inventory 2.01), February 2000
5. Calais Mile Marker # 19 (Inventory 2.02), February 2000
6. Calais Mile Marker # 18 (Inventory 2.03), February 2000
7. French Quarter Creek Canal (Inventory 5), February 2002
8. Huguenot Society of South Carolina Marker (Inventory 6), February 2002
9. Blessing Plantation House (Inventory 7.01), February 2000
10. Blessing Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 7.02), February 2000
11. Blessing Plantation African-American Cemetery (Inventory 7.04), February 2000
12. Blessing Plantation Steam Engine (Inventory 7.05), February 2000
13. Cherry Hill Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 8.01), February 2000
14. Cherry Hill Plantation Rice Mill Chimney (Inventory 8.02), February 2000
15. Cherry Hill Plantation Steam Engine (Inventory 8.03), February 2000
16. Campvere Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 9.01), February 2000
17. Halidon Hill Plantation, Quinby Plantation House (Inventory 10.01), February 2000
18. Halidon Hill Plantation, Tidal Rice Fields (Inventory 10.03), February 2000
19. Halidon Hill Plantation, Tidal Rice Fields (Inventory 10.03), February 2002
20. Halidon Hill Plantation, Inland Rice Fields and Reserves (Inventory 10.04), February 2000
21. Halidon Hill Plantation, Inland Rice Fields and Reserves (Inventory 10.04), February 2002
22. Halidon Hill Plantation, Inland Rice Fields and Reserves (Inventory 10.04), February 2002
23. Middleburg Plantation (Inventory 11.01), February 2000
24. Middleburg Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 11.02), February 2002
25. Middleburg Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 11.02), February 2000
26. Middleburg Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 11.04), February 2000
27. Middleburg Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 11.04), February 2000
28. Middleburg Plantation Steam Engine (Inventory 11.05), February 2000
29. Middleburg Plantation Rice Mill Ruins and Chimney, (Inventory 11.06), February 2000
30. Middleburg Plantation Toll Office (Inventory 11.07), February 2000
31. Middleburg Plantation Commissary (Inventory 11.08), February 2000

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 58

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

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32. Middleburg Plantation Kitchen (Inventory 11.09), February 2000
 33. Middleburg Plantation Archaeological Site (Inventory 11.10), February 2000
 34. Pompion Hill Chapel (Inventory 12.01), February 2000
 35. Longwood Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 13.01), February 2000
 36. Longwood Plantation Archaeological Site (Inventory 13.02), February 2000
 37. Quinby Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 14.01), February 2000
 38. Silk Hope Plantation, Grave of Governor Nathaniel Johnson (Inventory 15.01),
February 2000
 39. Silk Hope Plantation, Brick Barn Ruin (Inventory 15.03), February 2000
 40. Limerick Plantation, Limerick Boat Landing Archaeological Site (Inventory 16.01),
February 2000
 41. Limerick Plantation Archaeological Site (Inventory 16.02), February 2000
 42. Limerick Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 16.04), February 2000
 43. Limerick Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 16.05), February 2000
 44. Kensington Plantation Archaeological Site (Inventory 17.01), February 2000
 45. Kensington Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 17.02), February 2000
 46. Kensington Plantation Overseer's House (Inventory 17.03), February 2000
 47. Kensington Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 17.04), February 2000
 48. Midway Plantation Rice Reserve (Inventory 18.01), February 2000
 49. Hyde Park Plantation House (Inventory 19.01), February 2000
 50. Hyde Park Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 19.04), February 2000
 51. Hyde Park Plantation Cottage (Inventory 19.05), February 2000
 52. Bossis Plantation House (Inventory 20.01), February 2000
 53. Bossis Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 20.02), February 2000
 54. Richmond Plantation House (Inventory 21.01), February 2000
 55. Richmond Plantation Gate Lodge (Inventory 21.02), February 2000
 56. Richmond Plantation Stable/Carriage House (Inventory 21.03),
February 2000
 57. Richmond Plantation Guest Cottage (Inventory 21.04), February 2000
 58. Richmond Plantation Kennel (Inventory 21.05), February 2000
 59. Richmond Plantation Log Cabin (Inventory 21.06), February 2000
 60. Richmond Plantation Playhouse (Inventory 21.07), February 2000
 61. Richmond Plantation Oak Avenue (Inventory 21.08), February 2000
 62. Richmond Plantation Formal Garden (Inventory 21.11), February 2000
 63. Richmond Plantation Cemetery (Inventory 21.12), February 2000
 64. Comingtee Plantation House Ruins (Inventory 23.01), February 2000
 65. Comingtee Plantation Rice Mill Ruins (Inventory 23.02), February 2000
 66. Comingtee Plantation Archaeological Site (Inventory 23.03), February 2000
 67. Rice Hope Plantation House (Inventory 24.01), February 2000
 68. Strawberry Plantation House (Inventory 25.01), February 2000

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 59

Cooper River Historic District
Name of Property
Berkeley County, South Carolina
County and State

-
69. Strawberry Plantation Slave House (Inventory 25.02), February 2000
 70. Strawberry Chapel (Inventory 26.01), February 2000
 71. Strawberry Chapel Cemetery (Inventory 26.02), February 2000
 72. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle (Inventory 27), February 2002
 73. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle (Inventory 27), February 2002
 74. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle (Inventory 27), February 2002
 75. Taveau Church (Inventory 28.01), February 2000
 76. Taveau Church Cemetery (Inventory 28.02), February 2000
 77. Mepkin Plantation, Laurens Family Cemetery (Inventory 29.01), February 2000
 78. Mepkin Plantation, Oak Avenue (Inventory 29.02), February 2000
 79. Mepkin Plantation Rice Fields (Inventory 29.03), February 2000
 80. Mepkin Plantation Forester's Lodge (Inventory 29.07), February 2000
 81. Mepkin Plantation Farm Manager's House (Inventory 29.08), February 2000
 82. Mepkin Plantation Pump House (Inventory 29.09), February 2000
 83. Mepkin Plantation Laundry (Inventory 29.10), February 2000
 84. Mepkin Plantation Formal Garden (Inventory 29.11), February 2000
 85. Mepkin Plantation, Luce Family Cemetery (Inventory 29.12), February 2000



"The Steamboat departs from the city every Tuesday at 5 o'clock and (thanks to those efforts of genius and of science in accelerating the progress and convenience of travelling) it returns to town the same evening!"

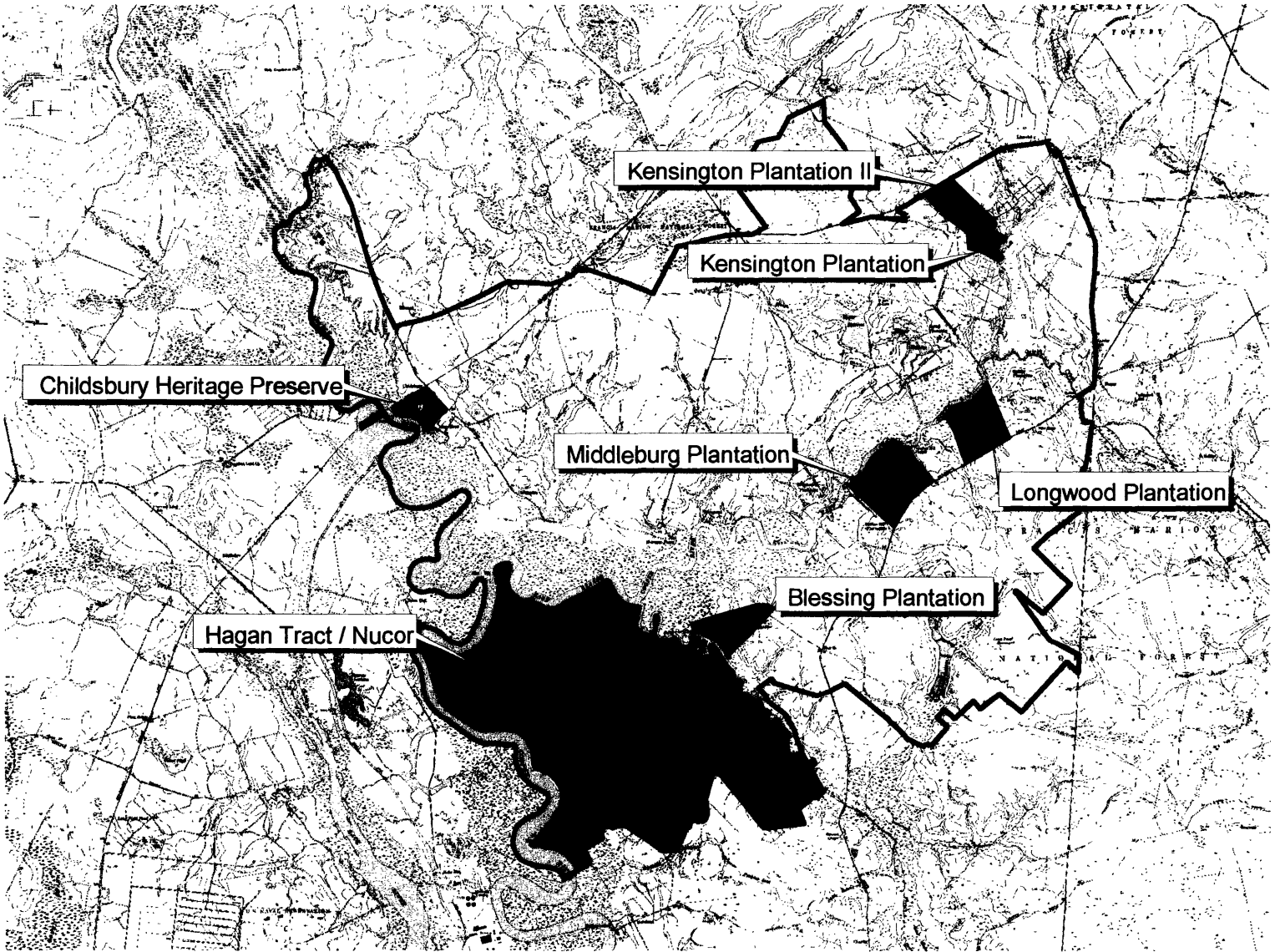





MAP
SHOWING THE
PLANTATIONS
along the
COOPER RIVER
as they were in the year
1842

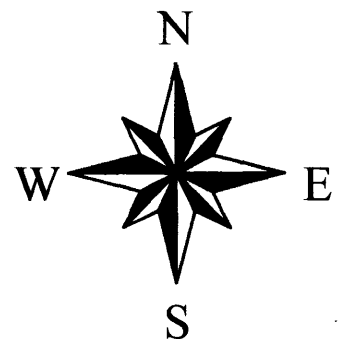
Scale of Miles

J. P. Stoney
Printed

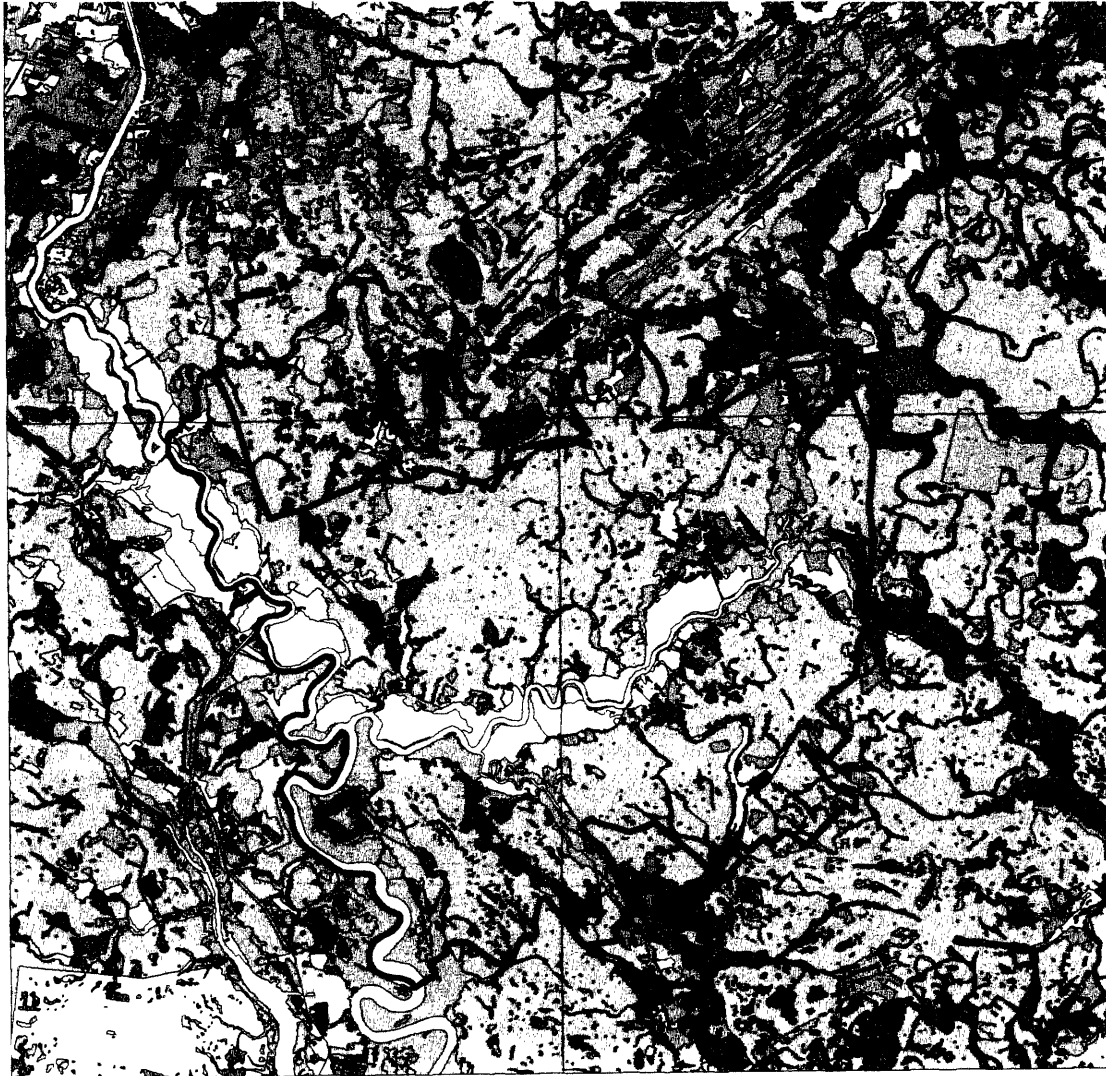
Conservation Easements within the Cooper River Historic District


















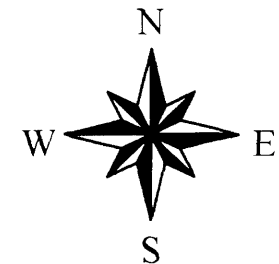
-  District Boundary
-  Private Easements
-  State Easements



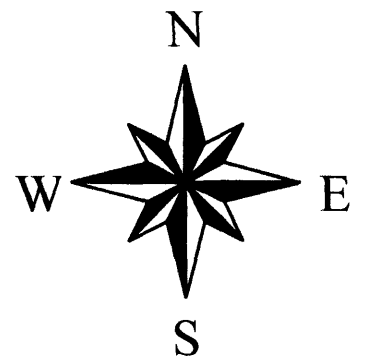
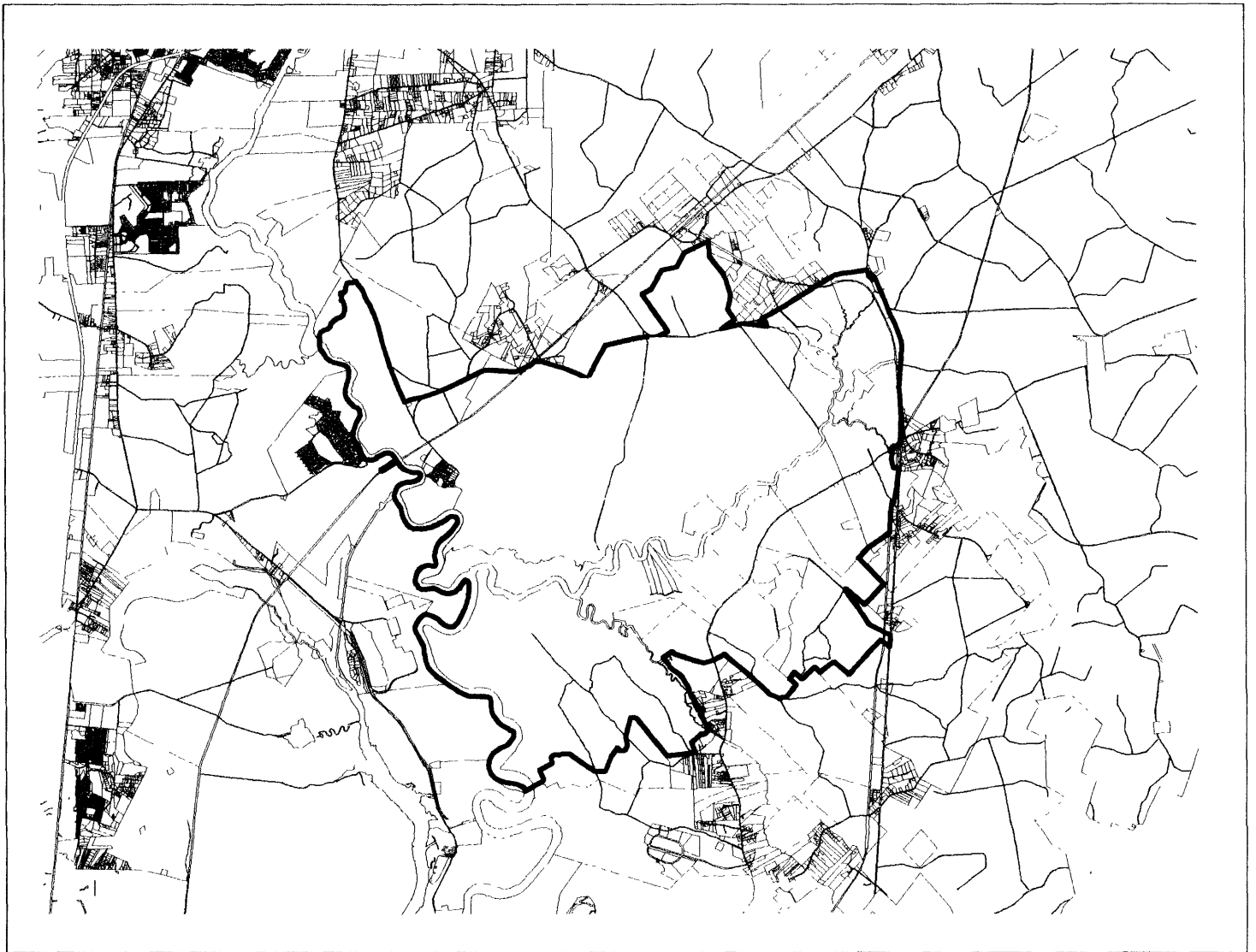
Land Use Within and Around the Cooper River Historic District



-  District Boundary
-  Commercial Services
-  Cropland/Pasture
-  Deciduous Upland Forest
-  Evergreen Upland Forest
-  Forested Wetland
-  Industrial/Commercial Complex
-  Mines/Quarries/Pits
-  Mixed Upland Forest
-  Non-Forested Wetland
-  Open Water
-  Orchard/Grove/Vineyard
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Utilities
-  Upland Planted Pine



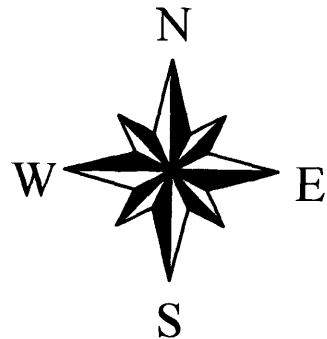
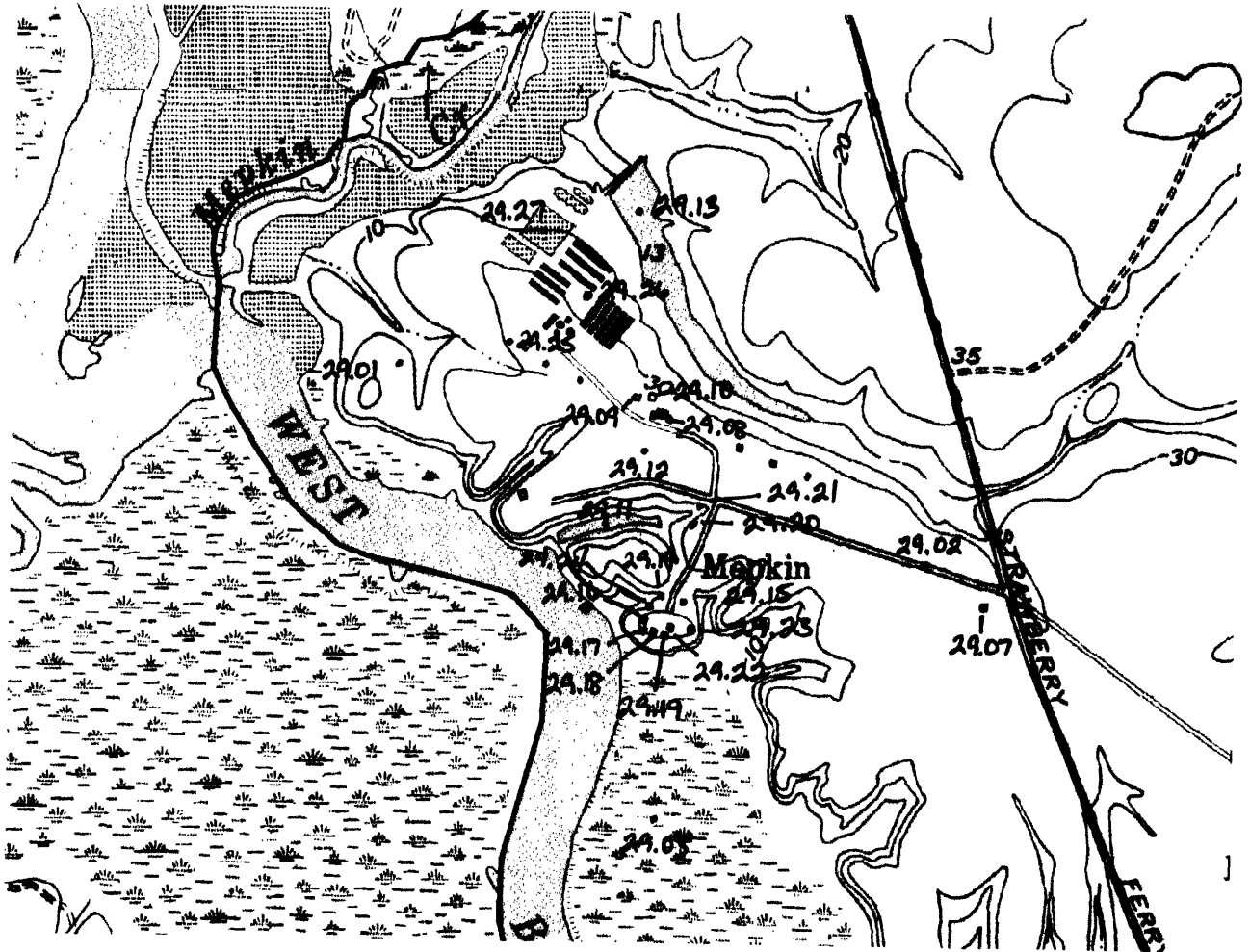
Berkeley County Land Parcels within the Cooper River Historic District



 **District Boundary**
 **Berkeley County Land Parcels**

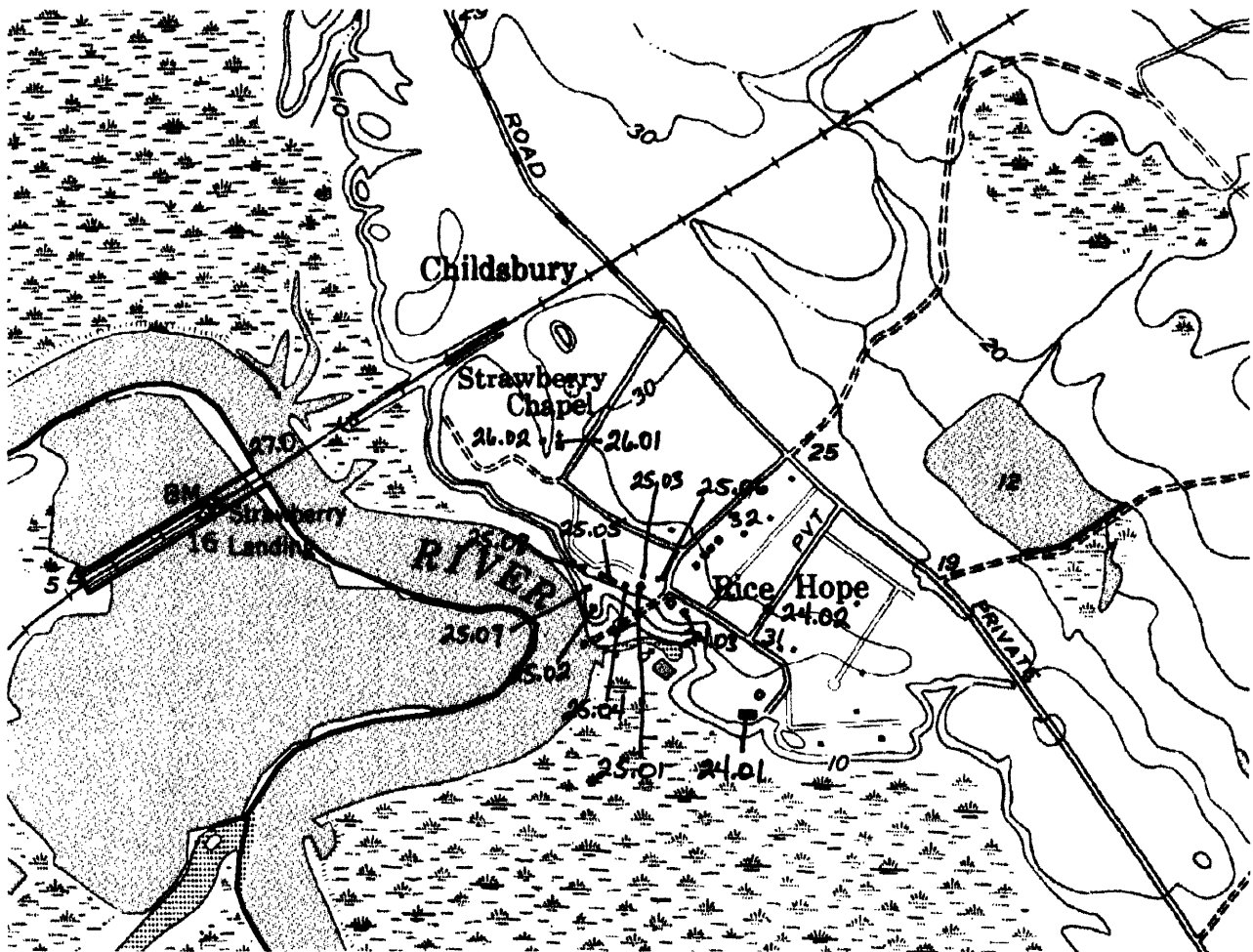
Inset Map #1

Mepkin

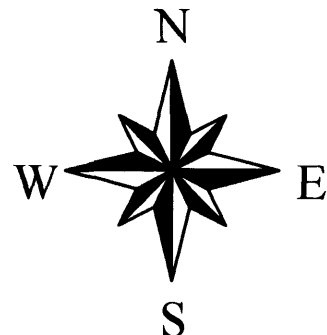


Inset #2

Strawberry and Childsbury

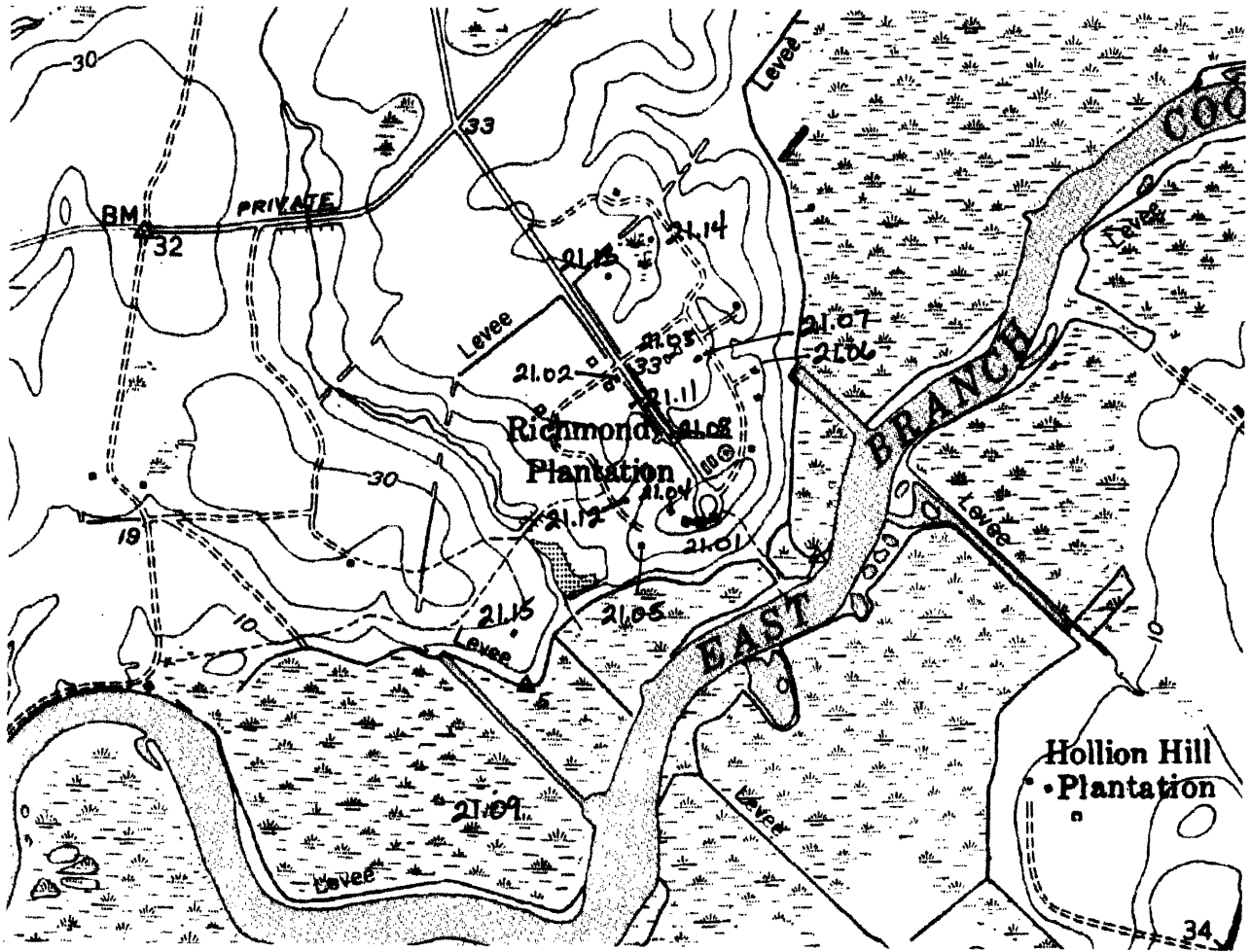


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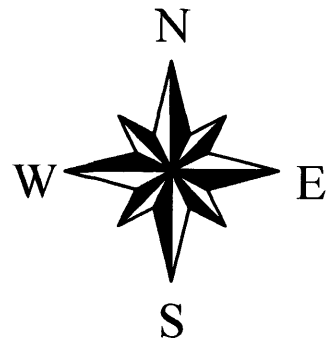


Inset #3

Richmond

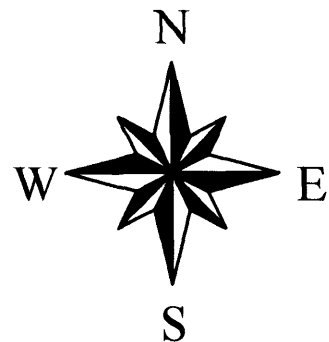
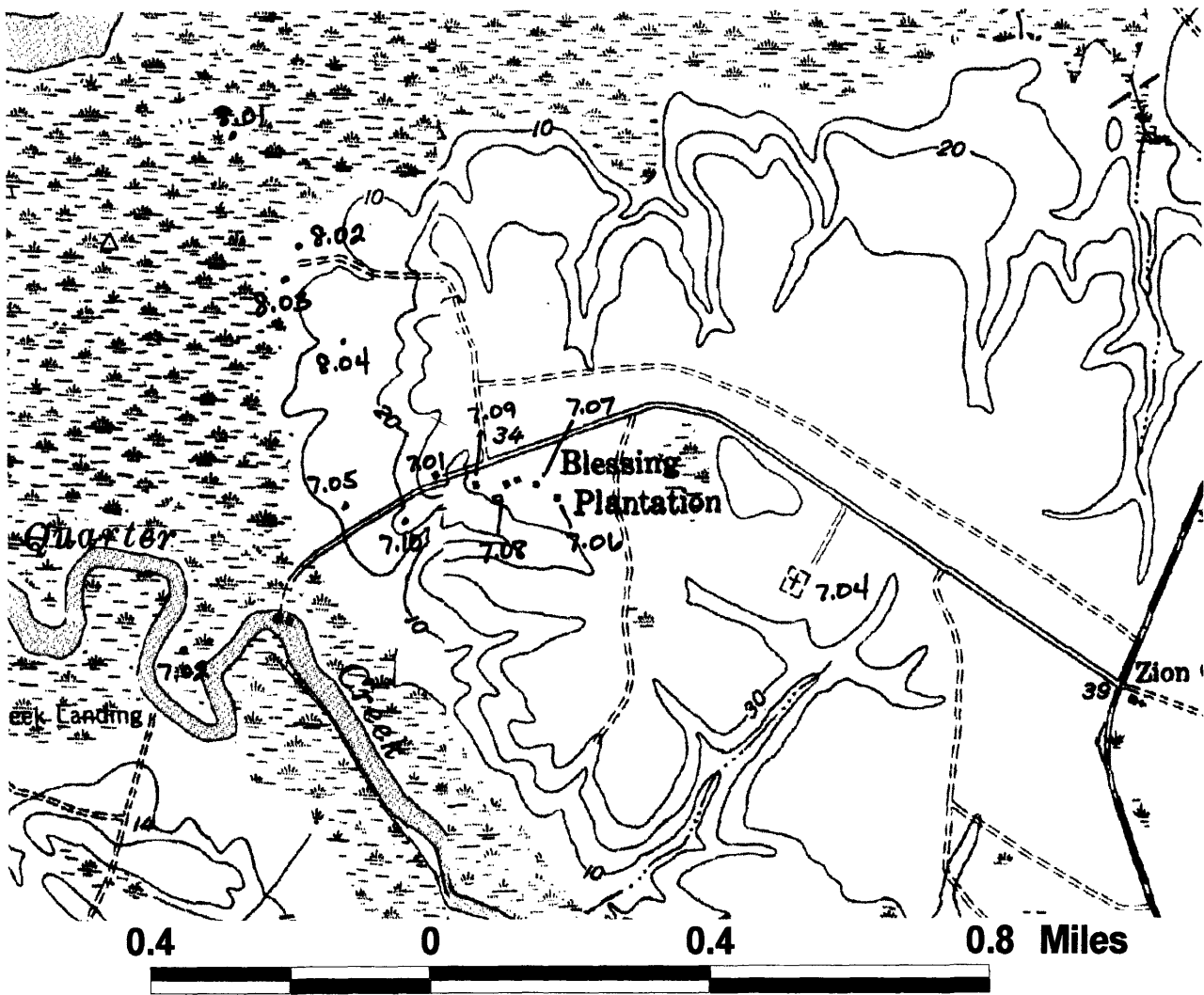


0.4 0 0.4 0.8 Miles

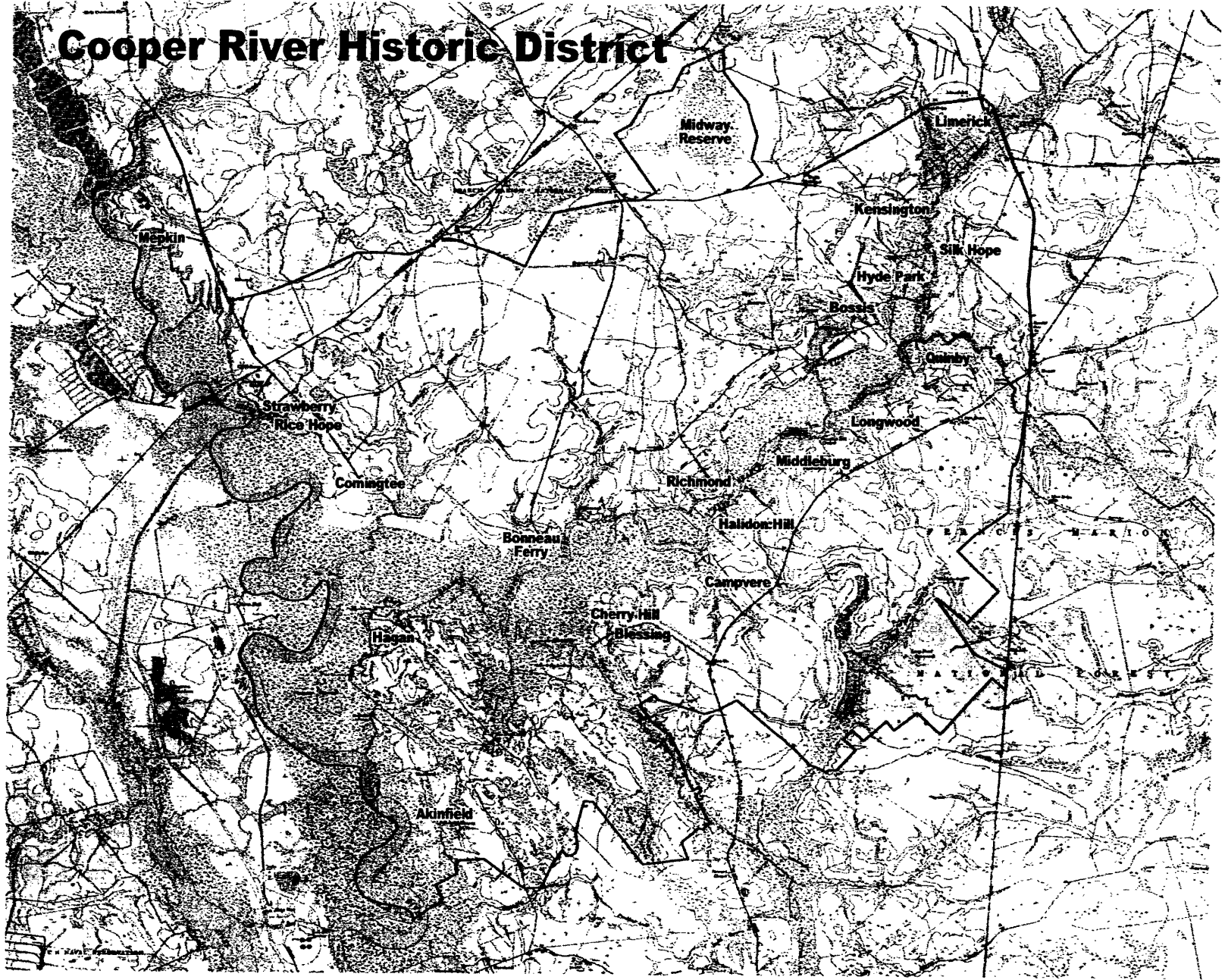


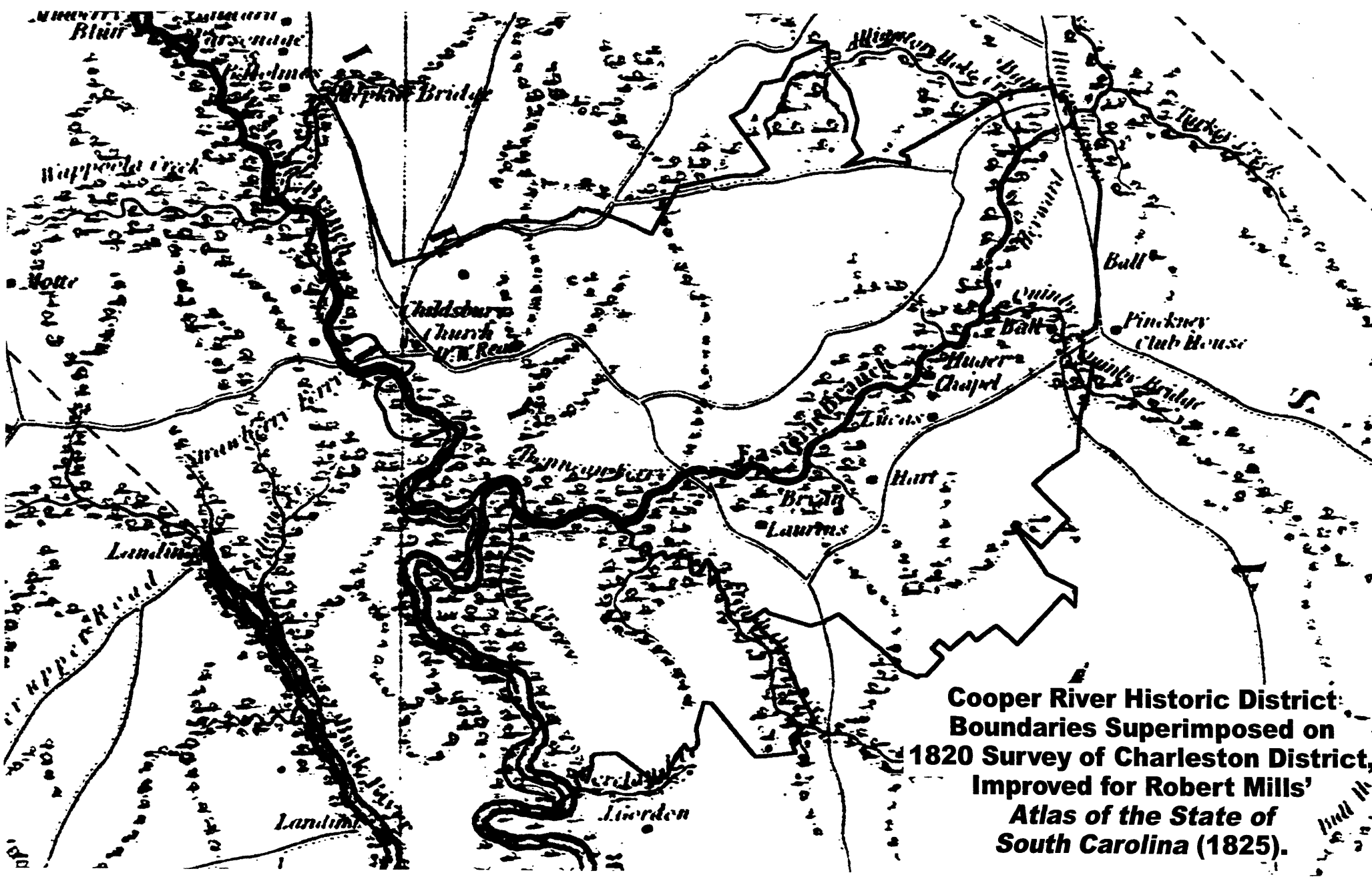
Inset #4

Blessing and Cherry Hill



Cooper River Historic District





**Cooper River Historic District:
Boundaries Superimposed on
1820 Survey of Charleston District,
Improved for Robert Mills'
Atlas of the State of
South Carolina (1825).**