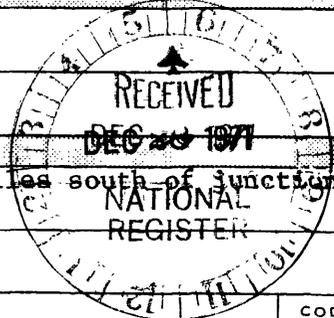


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Berkeley	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 26 1972



1. NAME

COMMON:
Strawberry Chapel and Site of Town of Childsbury

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *SE of Moncks Corner* on County Road 44, 6.8 miles south of junction
"T" of the Cooper River : 44 and S.C. 402

CITY OR TOWN:
Moncks Corner *vic.*

STATE: South Carolina CODE: 29461 COUNTY: Berkeley CODE: 015

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Grover E. and Martha F. Sullivan

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route #3

CITY OR TOWN: Moncks Corner STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Register of Mesne Conveyance

STREET AND NUMBER:
Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: Moncks Corner STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (Preliminary)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 29211

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: APR 26 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE: _____

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Englishman James Child, a victim of tyranny of British nobility, came to Carolina to attempt to recover his fortune. In 1698 he was granted a tract of land of 1200 acres on a bluff overlooking the "T" of the Cooper River where the eastern and western branches meet.

This bluff, called "Strawberry" since early eighteenth century, provided the only practicable ferry site within a reasonable distance. James Child started a ferry here and in 1707 laid out a town appropriately called Childsbury. Property was designated for a college, a free school, a house for the schoolmaster, a place of worship (which was to become Strawberry Chapel), and a market square. To the inhabitants of Childsbury, Child gave 600 acres to farm and pasture. He also gave them the 100-acre hill by the river to build upon as a citadel to protect the town in times of war.

Due mainly to the rise of the new and growing plantations, Childsbury began a rapid decline and the town site eventually became part of a plantation.

Situated among live oaks and pines, Strawberry Chapel, Childsbury's Episcopal place of worship, is a small building designed with intriguing simplicity. This one-story rectangular brick structure has an unadorned hipped gable roof. A double three-paneled door of the facade, surmounted by flush fanlight is symmetrically situated between two shuttered windows of the same three-panel design.

Each gable end has a pair of windows identical to facade windows. Centered between these windows, but on a higher plane, is a decorative rosette window.

A small anteroom extending from the rear wall served as dressing quarters for the minister.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1707 (town) 1725 (chapel)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Childsbury, one of the early towns to be laid out in South Carolina (1707), is significant as an important archeological site.

As a market town for Charleston merchants and an important ferry site, Childsbury became an active commercial center and a vital link in the transportation network of the low country. It was also the site of one of the earliest free schools outside of the city of Charleston.

Militarily, Childsbury was important as the gathering place for the local militia, which met there once a month for drill and instruction. For the entertainment of a rural population cut off from the activities of Charleston city life, a race track operated from the late 1700s until 1825. Being inhabitants of a region dependent upon and dedicated to farming, the people of the Strawberry area were very much interested in the affairs of agriculture. Thus, the Strawberry Agricultural Society had its meeting house there as late as mid-nineteenth century.

Strawberry Chapel, the only visible remain of the town of Childsbury, architecturally displays the simple, yet dignified and impressive life-style of the people it served. It is an excellent example of a Chapel of Ease. These chapels were built to serve the people for whom the regular parish church was inaccessible. By an Act of Assembly in 1723, the people of Childsbury in the extensive parish of St. John's Berkeley, were authorized to build a chapel in the lower section of the parish, as Biggin Church, the official parish church, was too distant to serve them.

However, Strawberry Chapel became rather unique as a Chapel of Ease in that it is operated as a full parish church. Usually these chapels were denied some of the privileges of a parish church, which included certain duties as keeping vital statistics, holding elections, and carrying out certain political duties of the parish. By 1825 Old Biggin Church had declined to the point where Strawberry Chapel had actually replaced it as the parish church.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dalcho, Frederick, M. D. An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. Charleston: E. Thayer, 1820.

Irving, Hohn B., M. D. A Day on Cooper River. Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1969.

Julien, Carl, and Milling, Chapman J. Beneath So Kind a Sky. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1947.

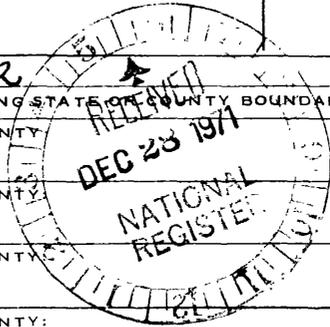
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	33 °	05 '	57 "	79 °	56 '	05 "			
NE	33 °	05 '	46 "	79 °	55 '	43 "			
SE	33 °	05 '	20 "	79 °	56 '	02 "			
SW	33 °	05 '	31 "	79 °	56 '	24 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 157.2

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Elias B. Bull, Historical Researcher (Linda Lake, Dept. Archives & His.)

ORGANIZATION: **Berkeley-Charleston Regional Planning Commission** DATE: **12/28/70**

STREET AND NUMBER:
2 Court House Square

CITY OR TOWN: **Charleston** STATE: **South Carolina** CODE: **45**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Charles S. Long

Title Director, South Carolina Department Archives and History

Date 12/16/71

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

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/26/72

ATTEST:
William H. Huntley
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date APR 26 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Berkeley	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

APR 26 1972

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

STRAWBERRY CHAPEL AND SITE OF TOWN OF CHILDSBURY

Still used for religious purposes, Strawberry Chapel now has periodic services -- about four a year -- and is open only during these services. At present, it draws its congregation from Charleston, some sixty miles away, instead of from the nearby plantations, which are mostly farms or hunting clubs now.

The church is in a natural environmental setting and is currently safe from any environmental intrusions. The public road even ends at Childsbury; there is no present river crossing.

Evidence that Childsbury was a good example of early urban planning can be derived from the supplementary map enclosed which shows the town's detailed and systematic plan as laid out in 1707.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Berkeley	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 26 1972

(Number all entries) 9. Bibliography

Smith, Henry Augustus Middleton. Some Forgotten Towns of South Carolina. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, edited by Mabel Louise Webber, vol. 14. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., 1913.

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. Plantations of the Carolina Low Country. Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1964.

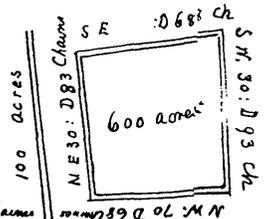
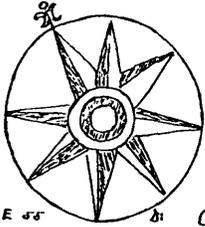
Thomas, Albert Sidney. The Episcopal Church in South Carolina. Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1957.

Wallace, David Duncan. The History of South Carolina. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1934.

Rose, Harold Wickliffe. The Colonial Houses of Worship in America. New York: Hastings House, 1963.

Smith, Henry A.M. "Childsbury." The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine XV: 107-112.





178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95								
172	173		174	175	176			83	84				85	86	87								
167	168	Childs Square	169	170	171			78	79	Dixes Square		80	81	82									
158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77						
149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68						
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59						
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49						
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
115	116	117	118	119	Church 120	121			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114		16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

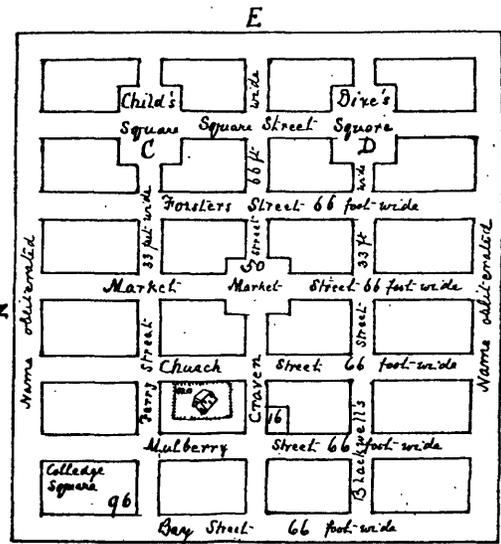
The explanation written on this margin of the old map is undecipherable. This was done on the back as follows:

"A Plan of Childsbury Towne upon the Northern Branch of Cooper River in the County of Berkeley with the Partition & Cont = more laid out in the year of our Lord 1707 by Mr. James Child (son and inheritor) for ever. Witness my own hand James Child"

The names of none of the streets appear on the map according to a plan made by Francis de Jux the stationer who was in Bay Street and later followed in order, Mulberry Street Church Street, Market Street Foxhills Street and Square Street all 66 feet wide. The street leading from the ferry was Ferry Street 53 feet wide. The one that was Cannon Street 66 feet wide and the most Blackwells Street 33 feet wide. According to the plan's map lot 96 was for the college, 16 for the school and 50 the Market place, and the spot marked E is styled Fort Hill. The letter F is not on the old map.

Copied from the old Map by Henry A. M. Smith

This map reduced one third of original size

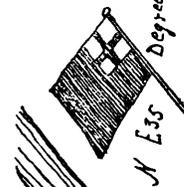
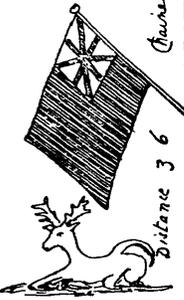
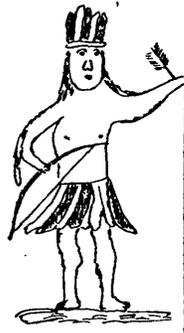


M.A.P. of Childsbury being a copy taken from copy made by Mr. A. G. Rose from an old map the possessor in 1890 Elias Ball Esq.

N.B. The copy map does not appear to be drawn to any scale.

This map reduced one third of original size

Ferry River Five fathom low water Fort Hill F



Scale not decipherable on map, but apparently 4 chains = 264 feet; p. inch for the Town. The 100 acres and less are least measurements not drawn

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Berkeley	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 26 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Strawberry Chapel and Site of Town of Childsbury
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: On County Road 44, 6.8 miles south of junction 44 and S.C. 402.
"T" of the Cooper River

CITY OR TOWN:
Moncks Corner

STATE: South Carolina	29461	CODE 45	COUNTY: Berkeley	CODE 015
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3. MAP REFERENCE

~~SOURCE~~
Supplementary Material
~~SOURCE~~: Reproduced from The South Carolina Historic and Genealogical
~~MAPS~~ Magazine XV

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.