

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

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Mulberry Plantation

and/or common Mulberry Plantation

**2. Location**

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Oakley  vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 001

state South Carolina code 45 county Berkeley code 015

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Mrs. Marion Brawley (previous owner) Frances Atkins (new owner)  
66 Marsh Creek Road  
 street & number Mulberry Plantation Amelia Island Plantation  
Amelia Island, Florida 32034  
 city, town Oakley \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state South Carolina

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of the Court's Office

street & number P.O. Box 218

city, town Moncks Corner state South Carolina

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1960  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

city, town Washington state D.C.

# 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

In plan, elevation, and architectural detail, Mulberry is in the first rank of American architectural landmarks. With single rooms in the four corner pavilions, and a formal stairhall on axis, it approaches the axial symmetry of Georgian planning, although the reception hall occupies the major portion of the front entrance, permitting only smaller rooms in the other three corners of the central block. The main rooms on the first floor of Mulberry were finely redecorated about 1800 in the Adam style, but the second floor bedrooms still retain their original woodwork.

The plantation house was constructed by Thomas Broughton, Englishman, planter, and later Royal Governor of South Carolina, possibly as early as 1714, but certainly by 1725. Located on the frontier at that time, the mansion was built over a cellar fort, with firing slits in the foundation walls. During the Yemassee War, 1715-1716, Mulberry Castle was a fortified stronghold to which a number of neighboring colonists fled for protection. During the latter days of the American Revolution, when British troops overran South Carolina, the plantation served as headquarters for a cavalry unit.

The square central block of the two-storey mansion is laid in English bond brickwork, and the gambrelled roof is dormered and hipped above the wind beams, in the Virginia manner. The eaves, however, are flared in the Flemish style, and the end walls have iron anchor ties, such as those used by the Dutch. At the corners are four attached one-storey brick pavillions topped by hipped roofs and bell-shaped turrets, perhaps reflecting a French Huguenot influence. Georgian influences also appear in the modest modillions under the eaves, and in the square porch posts which are channeled and molded. The pediment over the south front porch has a carved sprig of mulberry, framed by a horseshoe, indicating the early hope of developing a silk culture in South Carolina, which gave the name to this plantation. The figures "1714" pierce the pennons of the fine six foot high iron weather vanes, surmounting the corner pavilions, supplying the only evidence on the exact year in which the house may have been built. The plantation actually flourished with its rice fields rather than the hoped-for silk industry.

The boundary of this national historic landmark consists of the house and the immediate land around the house. This house was designated for its architecture and larger acreage could not be justified. Many modern buildings are located on the property, but not within NHL boundary.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1714 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

One of the earliest and most singular colonial plantation houses, Mulberry (1714) has long defied characterization in a single term. It has been called everything from Jacobean to Queen Anne to Baroque, to early Georgian. Essentially a building with an eclectic uniqueness, Mulberry is, most of all, a precious example of a single transitional structure which brings together a number of diverse indigenous 17th Century forms, and creates a new unity which foretells the arrival of the 18th Century Georgian formality.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10

Quadrangle name Cordesville, S.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

17	594	1810	3667	3410
Zone	Easting			

B 

17	594	3810	3667	3610
Zone	Easting			

C 

17	594	3810	3667	61210

D 

17	594	1810	3667	61210

E 


F 


G 


H 


Verbal boundary description and justification See continuation sheet and #7, Description.

Beginning at the point A on USGS map (Cordesville Quad, S.C.), proceed northeast 750', more or less, to a point; thence northwest 600', more or less, to the south bank of the West Branch of the Cooper River; thence follow said bank 1100' west, more or less, to a point, thence south to the point of origin.

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

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Dillon, Architectural Historian

organization National Historic Landmarks, OAHP date

street & number 1100 L Street telephone

city or town Washington state DC

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ local

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

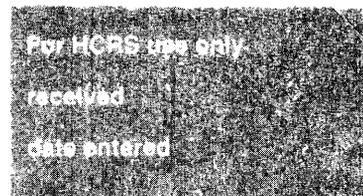
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NHPA use only. I hereby certify that this property is eligible for the National Register. Keeper of the National Register. Attest: Chief of Registration. Date: 9/15/84

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

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8. References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 172-174; Thomas T. Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill, 1950), 32, 35; Henry C. Forman, The Architecture of the Old South, The Medieval Style (Cambridge, Md., 1948), 182; Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic (New York, 1922), 67, 72, 101, 102, 109, 114, 285; Harriet K. Leiding, Historic Houses of South Carolina (Philadelphia, 1921), 58-63; Richard Pratt, A Treasury of Early American Homes (New York 1949), 34-35; South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1941), 297; Samuel G. Stoney, Plantations of the Carolina Low Country (Charleston, 1938), 51-52. Samuel and Narrissa Chamberlain, Southern Interior of Charleston, South Carolina (New York, n.d.), 150-153 (Large photos); Wayne Andrews, Architecture, Ambition and Americans (New York, 1955), 25, 27; Talbot F. Hamlin, The American Spirit in Architecture (New Haven, 1926), 45; Fiske Kimball, American Architecture (Indianapolis, 1928), 31; Great Georgian Houses of America (2 vols., 1933-37), Vol. II, 49-54, including plans of house.

