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SEE IN	ISTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO TYPE ALL ENTRIES C		ATIONAL REGISTER FORM	1S
T NAME		,		
HISTORIC Oakland Plantatic AND/OR COMMON	on, Youghall Hall Pla	ntation		
Oakland Plantatic	on			
EDCATION STREET & NUMBER	7 mi. N. of Charles dirt road, 1.5 mi. Plantation House	ton Harbor or beyond Junct.	n U. S. Highway 17; S . Highway 41, road end NOTFORPUBLICATIO	s at N
P. 0. Box 248, Mc	ount Pleasant <u>x</u>	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DIS	TRICT
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CATEGORY DISTRICT X_BUILDING(S)	OWNERSHIP PUBLIC YPRIVATE	STATUS .XOCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED	PRE AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL	ESENT USE MUSEUM PARK
STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED		EENTERTAINMEN	X_PRIVATE RESIDEN NTRELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME Mrs. Ferdinand	Gregorie		· · ·	
STREET & NUMBER				
Oakland Plantat	.100		STATE	
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CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK O	NE
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior: This circa 1750 structure has a gambrel roof with three front and three rear dormer windows in the original section. The one-and-one-half storied dwelling sits on a foundation of brick made from oyster-shell lime. An end chimney is contained within the structure and services fireplaces in the corner of each room. A matching chimney on the other end has been removed.

A non-original hip-roofed portico is supported by two Tuscan columns resting on a wooden floor that is reached by five brick steps. The panelled central door has a four-light flush transom above and is flanked by two 9/9 windows to either side.

A kitchen wing with bedroom above was added on the right side of the original structure in the 1920s. The roof line of the wing is compatible with the original design, as is its central dormer. The front facade of the wing contains a small circular window and double casement windows in the center. Doors connecting the wing have replaced the windows in the oldest portion.

The rear elevation is a duplication of the front facade, with the exception of a shed-roof porch supported by four square stucco columns. The porch (non-original) formerly had a wooden floor flush with the interior flooring as well as columns and balustrade. A ground level concrete patio and stoop have since replaced the porch floor. The left side elevation contains three 9/9 windows on each level; the central windows were added when the chimney was removed.

<u>Interior:</u> There are four rooms on the first floor of the original portion of the house. The main door opens into a small foyer with staircase to the right. The house does not have a central hallway. Three bedrooms and a bath are contained on the second floor with a bedroom and bath in the newer wing.

The fireplaces are built in the corners of the rooms with the original mantels having a Greek Key motif. Wainscoting extends about three feet from the floor and the dormer windows contain window seats.

<u>Surroundings:</u> Oakland also has the original detached kitchen with double ovens; two smokehouses also remain. An impressive avenue of oaks gives the property its name.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
_:400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	
	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<u>X</u> 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		•		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oakland Plantation, a clapboard structure with gambrel roof, is thought to have been built ca. 1750. First known as Youghall Plantation, it was not until the 1850s that it was named Oakland. The history of the plantation begins much earlier, however, dating from the beginning of the 18th Century.

In 1704 John Perrie, formerly of Ireland, acquired 982 acres in Christ Church Parish. Perrie named the plantation Youghall in honor of his birthplace, the parish of Youghall, in Cork County, Ireland.

In 1713 Perrie died, leaving his property in South Carolina to his daughter, Mary. In 1740 Mary's husband, John Cleland, conveyed the plantation to Captain George Benison of Christ Church Parish. Benison probably built the present structure sometime soon thereafter.

In 1755 the plantation became the property of Charles Barksdale, and it remained in his family for more than a century. In 1773 Joseph Pilmore, Methodist itinerant, recorded in his journal that he stayed with the Barksdales the night of March 9.

The Barksdale family continued to own the plantation for approximately one hundred years. The 1850 will of Thomas Barksdale states: "It would be a great gratification to me that my plantation called Youghall "my residence" be continued in the family (without a sacrifice) said plantation having been much more than a Century in the Barksdale's family."

After Barksdale's death the plantation became the property of his daughter Mary and her husband James McBeth. It was apparently McBeth who changed the name from Youghall to Oakland as evidenced by the conveyance of the property to Philip E. Porcher in 1859. The plantation is presently owned by a descendant, Mrs. Ferdinand Gregorie.

(continued)

¹South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Charleston Wills, Vol. 45, Book B, 1845-51, p. 785.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8

8 PAGE one

Architecture: Oakland Plantation House is an excellent example of the residential form developed by the Dutch colonists in New York and New Jersey in the early 18th Century. A gambrel roof being the dominant feature of the later development of the style, the form evolved from the necessity to use short roof framing timbers in lieu of long timbers when the longer members were not available. Construction of houses incorporating the gambrel roof form was commonly executed in brick in the Hudson River Valley area and in wood or stone in the New Jersey area. The few examples which are found in the Southeastern U. S. were usually constructed of brick in response to the damp climate. It is therefore particularly significant that Oakland Plantation is constructed of wood.

The chimneys of the New England examples are usually located in the center of the building to take advantage of the heat radiation from the flue. Oakland Plantation originally had two exterior chimneys, but one of them has been removed. Other significant features of the house are the gabled dormer windows and the identical front and rear facades (originally). Although several exterior additions have been made to the house (including a covered stoop on the entrance facade, a 20th Century wing to the right end facade, and a shed-roofed porch on the rear facade), the original integrity has been retained. Form No. 10-300a (Řev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE TWO

- Maser, Frederick E. and Howard T. Maag, eds. <u>The Journal of Joseph Pilmore</u>. Philadelphia: Historical Society of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, 1969, p. 186.
- Salley, A. S., ed. <u>S. C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine</u>, Vol. 6. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1905, pp. 171-172.
- Simons, Albert and Samuel Lapham. <u>Plantations of the Carolina Low Country</u>. Ed. Samuel Gaillard Stoney. Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1964, p. 62.
- Smith, Henry A. M. "Georgetown The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers," <u>S. C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine</u>, Vol. 9. Ed. A. S. Salley, Jr. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1908, p. 85.
- S. C. Department of Archives and History. Charleston Deeds, Vol. V, pp. 384-388; Vol. X, p. 4; Vol. SS, pp. 229-230; J-14, p. 17-18. Charleston Wills, Vol. 45, Book B, 1845-51, p. 785.

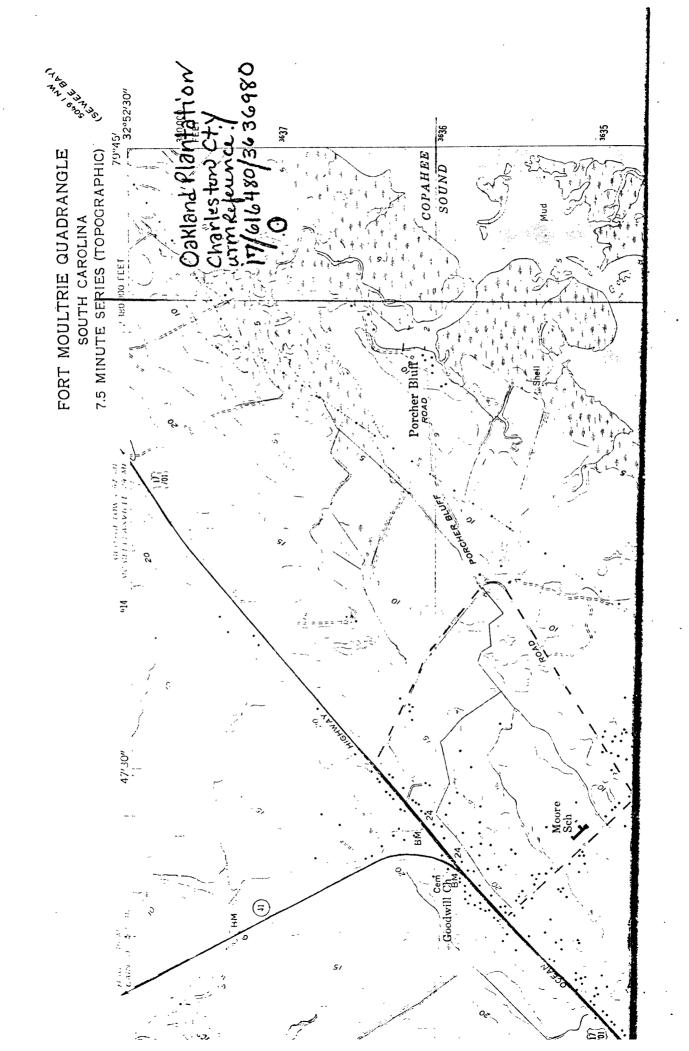
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Gregorie, Anne King. "Cemetery Inscriptions from Christ Church Parish," S. C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXI. Ed. Mabel Louise Webber. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1920, pp. 73-76.

Leiding, Harriette Kershaw. <u>Historic Houses of South Carolina</u>, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921, pp. 181-184. (continued)

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FORM PREPARE			Elias Bull - Regional Planner
BILI Brabnam; Kappy	McNulty, Historic Pre	servation Divis	ion (Berkeley-Charleston-
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STREET & NUMBER	rtment of Archives and	History	March 29, 1977
1430 Senate Street			(803) 758-5816
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Columbia			South Carolina
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NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL <u>X</u>
As the designated State Histo	ric Preservation Officer for the Na	tional Historic Preserva	ation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), 1
hereby nominate this propert	y for inclusion in the National Re	gister and certify that	it has been evaluated according to the
criteria and procedures set for	th by the National Park Service.	(V. 1. 5	Lon
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER SIGNATURE	yours a.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL F	REGISTER					
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DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION					 	
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