

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Ashley River Historic District (additional documentation and boundary increase/decrease)

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number NW of Charleston between the NE bank of the Ashley River and the ☐ not for publication
Ashley-Stono Canal, and east of Delmar Hwy (Hwy 165)

city or town Charleston ☒ vicinity

state Charleston and
South Carolina code SC county Dorchester code 019 & 035

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	64	buildings
0	0	district
67	0	site
51	2	structure
1	0	object
136	68	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

44

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Domestic

Industry/processing/extraction

Defense

Landscape

Transportation

Industry/processing/extraction

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/subsistence

Domestic

Industry/processing/extraction

Landscape

Transportation

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

See individual descriptions within the inventory

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick; Wood; Stucco

roof: Metal; Stone; Asphalt

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ashley River Historic District is located approximately 16 miles from downtown Charleston, encompasses land controlled by five municipalities, and is almost equally divided between Charleston and Dorchester counties. The district extends from the north bank of the Ashley River (and in some areas beyond) across the dry land, swamps, and marshes of the Rantowles Creek and Stono Swamp watershed. The boundary is complex and will be described thoroughly in a later section and delineated on maps. The 23,828.26-acre tract of land is a distinctive historic rural landscape that retains a high degree of integrity. Generally speaking, the terrain of the district is flat with isolated areas of high ground as well as low fresh water swamps and salt water marshes. The salt water marshes are located along the Ashley River, with the fresh water swamps being found further inland.

Narrative Description

The proposed Ashley River Historic District (Boundary Increase) is such a significant revision that it is essentially a new district nomination incorporating the 1994 nomination into one that makes a case for expanding the boundaries, acreage, and types of resources within a much larger district. This new nomination features a more detailed and comprehensive inventory and description, and a fuller and more sophisticated discussion of the appropriate National Register Criteria, Areas of Significance, and Period of Significance, not only for the resources included in the original district, but also for those now being added in a boundary increase which more than triples the size of the district from 7,000 acres to 23,828.26 acres.

Its most notable expansion adds several thousand acres of historic and archaeological resources associated with the rice culture that dominated the landscape, economy, and society of the South Carolina Lowcountry from the early-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century and associated with phosphate mining that helped the region recover from the agricultural and economic upheaval of the Civil War and Reconstruction era. Other resources largely absent from the original district include hunting plantations and preserves, and those associated with the timber industry, both dating from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. These types of properties provide valuable historic and archaeological context that gives this expanded Ashley River Historic District more lasting value as a research document and planning tool.

The Ashley River Historic District is within an area of remarkably low-lying flat terrain of South Carolina commonly known as the Lowcountry. It is drained by the Ashley River to the north and the Stono River (via Rantowles Creek) to the south. These rivers are significantly affected by the tidal push and pull of the Atlantic Ocean. Terraces indicative of the sea levels of ancient oceans step gradually toward the Atlantic and are remnants of a geologic process that concurrently deposited concentrations of fossil sediments, and in particular phosphoritic marl, throughout the Lowcountry. The courses of the rivers and creeks in the district have remained remarkably constant, and identical topographic features in the form of bends, points, elbows, curves and islands can be easily matched from current maps and aerial photographs, to historical plats and surveys.

Historically, the Ashley River and Rantowles Creek substantially facilitated the creation of this cultural landscape which was transformed and managed by European settlers and their enslaved Native American and African labor force. The waterways of the Lowcountry – specifically the Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, and Edisto rivers, and their tributary creeks – were exploited as the primary transportation network in the Lowcountry. Within the district these waterways greatly facilitated exploration and settlement, the movement of goods, and the cultivation of staple crops.

The banks of the Ashley River were selected as the location for the founders' initial settlement at Albemarle Point in 1670, a location a few miles beyond the eastern boundary of the nominated district. Radiating from Albemarle Point, and particularly toward the headwaters of the Ashley, where a 12,000-acre land grant known as Lord Ashley's Barony was reserved for the first Earl of Shaftsbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the colonists established a network of settlements and roads that secured an economic foundation for the new colony based chiefly on the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs to the sugar plantations in the English West Indies.¹

Ease of access by water to Charleston (relocated from Albemarle Point to its present location by 1680) heightened the demand for riverfront tracts of land along the Ashley River, and resulted in a land-use pattern characterized by linear tracts running inland from the banks of the river.² This pattern of use remains discernible on the south bank of the river, but has been almost entirely obliterated by 20th-

¹ Peter A. Coclanis, *The Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country 1670-1920*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 21.

² Bates, Susan Baldwin, and Harriott Cheves Leland, eds. *Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Abstracts of the Records of the Register of the Province 1675-1696, Vol I*. Charleston: History Press, 2005.

century commercial and residential development on the north bank. In contrast, the continuum of the agricultural and extractive industrial uses of the lands on the south bank of the Ashley and into the adjacent savannas has resulted in the preservation of the cultural landscape and the historical pattern of land use created during the district's long period of significance.

The topography of the lands south of the Ashley River has also contributed significantly to the district's distinctive cultural landscape. This topography was referred to as "the Great Savanna" in the *Carte Particuliere de la Caroline* published by Pierre Mortier in 1690. As early as 1681, existing Native American pathways that had developed for centuries parallel to water courses and wetlands were legislated into a system of roads, bridges, and ferry crossings. These elements remain largely in use and in their original locations or alignments within and adjacent to the district today.³ The roads in the district surround the dry ground and savannas that supplied the pastures and forage, raw materials, and natural resources upon which the early colonists developed such items as salted meat and naval stores industries. And it is from region which they operated their lucrative trade in furs and deerskins with Native American tribes.⁴

The mixture of wet and dry lands in this portion of the district also facilitated the colonists' exhaustive pursuit to identify and establish a staple crop or crops that could sustain the long-term economic viability of the colony. The inland savannas and swamps provided the reliable source of fresh water necessary for rice crop cultivation long before the elaborate tidal irrigation systems were engineered. The interior higher lands, cleared of pine and hardwoods, became pastures for livestock, as well as field laboratories for crop experimentation. They also became locations for the numerous African-American settlements required by the planters as they became more dependent upon enslaved labor through 1865. Commercial rice production within the region ended with the Civil War.

After the Civil War and into the early-20th century, the landscape continued to provide for property owners in the region with its rich deposits of phosphate. Phosphate mining added another defining layer to this vast cultural landscape while continuing to utilize and expand the infrastructure built by rice planters, as well as the network of historic roads and canals, and the Ashley River.

By the 1920s phosphate mining in the region had ceased but the landscape continued to be utilized by its inhabitants with small tenant farms, logging activities, and sand mining, the likes of which continued into the mid-20th century and beyond. All of these activities from the early days of raising livestock and producing naval stores, to rice cultivation and crop production through the extractive industries have collectively created an impressive cultural landscape that tells the story of three centuries of human activity and occupation.

Table of Resources*

³ These roads are the Ashley River Road, Hwy 165, Parkers Ferry Road, and Bees Ferry Road. Act #56, February 17, 1691, Acts of the Assembly, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

⁴ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "Carolina, 1663-1683: The Founding of a Propriety," p. 227-237.

Category	Contributing Resources in Original District, Previously Recorded	Contributing Resources in Original District, Not Previously Recorded	Contributing Resources in Boundary Increase Only
Buildings	11	12	5
Sites	27	31	36
Structures	4	23	28
Objects	2	1	0
Total	44	67	69

Category	Noncontributing Resources in Original District, Previously Recorded	Nontributing Resources in Original District, Not Previously Recorded	Noncontributing Resources in Boundary Increase Only
Buildings	13	63	1
Sites	0	0	0
Structures	0	0	2
Objects	0	0	0
Total	13	63	3

*see appendix c for a more detailed table of resources

Inventory of Resources

1. The Ashley River

The district contains an 11.26-mile section of this tidal river (or 15.1 miles if all the curves are followed) which originates in the cypress swamps of lower Dorchester County. The river is characterized by a series of meanderings and a gradual progression from predominately freshwater at its head to brackish toward its confluence with the Cooper River in Charleston Harbor. The inclusion of the river as a contributing element in the district recognizes its historic and cultural significance as a focal point for early settlement, as a major transportation route, and for its influence on life in the Ashley River region and South Carolina since 1670. In recognition of its importance to the state and the region the Ashley River was designated a South Carolina Scenic River in June 1998. This resource was previously recorded in the inventory of resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

2. Ashley River Road

Ashley River Road (SC Hwy 61) essentially runs parallel to the Ashley River. Construction of the road was authorized by an Act of the General Assembly in 1691. The road was to be "made, mended, and kept clear" and was to be constructed from Charleston to the Ashley Barony.⁵ The entire project was not completed initially as an additional statute was written in 1719 to extend Ashley River Road from "Jacob's or Waite's Creek to Westoe Savana, Inclusive..." which was completed by 1721. This section was to be at least sixteen feet wide.⁶ The current road follows essentially the same route that is found on the *Lodge-Cook* Map (1771) and is likely the oldest road in South Carolina still in use.⁷ In 1721 statutes (for the entire province) were written which prohibited the cutting of shade trees "standing on or near the line of each such road or path" when any road was "laid out, altered or mended."⁸ In light of this legislation, it is possible that some of the trees that line Ashley River Road date from 1721 or earlier. The road is highly significant to the history and development of the city of Charleston, the Ashley River region, and the state of South Carolina. In recognition of its historic importance and scenic character, it was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984, and declared a National Scenic Byway in 1999. This resource was previously recorded in the inventory of resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

The following inventory and description of contributing resources is organized by location beginning at the northwest corner of the district and moving in a southeast direction. Numerical designations correspond to points on the attached map.

⁵ Act #56, February 17, 1691, Acts of the Assembly, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; H.A.M. Smith, "The Baronies of South Carolina," 76-87.

⁶ McCord, Volume IX, p. 49, 50.

⁷ National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Ashley River Road, 1984.

⁸ McCord, volume IX, p. 56.

3. Ashley Barony

The Ashley Barony was a 12,000-acre grant taken by Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury and one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina, in 1675.⁹ Of all of the Lords Proprietors, Shaftesbury took the most active interest in the colony and was the only one who seriously considered coming to the province to live. He appointed a long-time friend of his family, Andrew Percival, to represent him and establish his plantation on the Ashley River. Shaftesbury's intentions with this plantation were to have it be independent of the local government so he could control the pattern of settlement. He also wanted to control the trade with the local Indians.¹⁰

Records indicate that between 1674 and 1677 Shaftesbury spent large sums of money purchasing supplies necessary to launch a plantation-trading post. Initially, income generated by the plantation was low, but by 1677 the plantation began to show a profit.¹¹ A few of the sources of income included skins and furs, and cedar barrel staves, and logwood used for making dye.¹²

Another important figure in the development of Ashley Barony and colony itself was Dr. Henry Woodward, who first arrived in South Carolina in 1666. He established a network of trading arrangements that laid the groundwork for the Carolina Indian Trade. The Carolina Indian trade in skins, furs, and slaves dominated relations with the Southeast Native-Americans for the next century. Woodward was the foremost translator and expert on Native American affairs for the Charles Towne colonists in the 1670s. He was the first colonist to make an overland trip to Virginia in 1671. Woodward established the Indian trade with the Westos in 1674 and with the Creeks on the Chattahoochee River in 1685.¹³

The Lord Ashley site is closely associated with Woodward. He established Lord Ashley's personal Indian Trade with area tribes in 1674 and he departed for Westo town on the Savannah River in October of 1674 for the Ashley Barony. This is a trip that he chronicled which provides a rare look into 17th-century Indian lifestyle. From Lord Ashley's estate Woodward carried on a six-year trade with the Westos until the trade was destroyed by a group of Carolina competitors.¹⁴

Accounts taken in 1679/1680 provide some description of the young colony and what was found at Ashley Barony. One informant describes seeing "a curtain and a moat with four artillery pieces."¹⁵ Another informant provides a similar description: "...on a plantation...said to belong to the Grand Chancellor of England, and which has a trench with a moat and bridge with four pieces of artillery." He goes on to say that the purpose of the plantation was for the introduction of cattle raising.¹⁶

⁹ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "St. Giles Seignior: The Earl of Shaftesbury's Carolina Plantation," p. 117-118. H.A.M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p. 81

¹⁰ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "Carolina, 1663-1683: The Founding of a Propriety," p. 227.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 236.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 237.

¹³ *The Shaftesbury Papers*. P. 456-462. Philips, p. 7.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Gillardo, p. 134. These accounts come from two of five English men who left the Carolina colony looking for passage back to England because they were unhappy with the conditions in the new colony. They ended up in Florida and were basically interrogated by the government there.

¹⁶ Gillardo, p. 135-136.

At the end of 1682 Shaftesbury went into exile in Holland, leaving the plantation in trust for his wife, children, and creditors. He died a few months later in 1683. In 1685 the "slaves, servants, implements, stock, goods, and merchandise remaining on the plantation" were sold to Andrew Percival.¹⁷ The land itself remained in the Ashley family until 1717 when the Honorable Maurice Ashley conveyed the property to Samuel Wragg.¹⁸ In 1720, Wragg subdivided the plantation by selling off two 3,000-acre portions on the western end of the plantation, but retained 6,000 acres for himself where he established his residence (on present-day Mateeba Gardens).¹⁹ It does not appear that the site of Lord Ashley's settlement was used again—archaeological investigations to date support this.

a. Lord Ashley Settlement site (c. 1674) (38DR83A)

This archaeological site was originally identified during a 1983 survey of seventeenth-century sites along the Ashley River. Stanley South and Michael O. Hartley found evidence of a seventeenth-century site along a road berm and in a road cut through a high sandy ridge. This ridge lies at a distance to the Ashley River similar to the house drawn on the 1690 Mortier map that is labeled "The Lord Ashley". Excavations in 2009 revealed a substantial section of intact brick wall foundations and the foundation for a chimney and bake oven. This is believed to be the oldest known brick foundation in South Carolina. Artifacts recovered from this site include seventeenth-century ceramics, early bottle glass, gunflints and on-site gunflint manufacturing evidence,²⁰ locally made large bore-hole pipe stems (indicative of seventeenth-century pipe manufacture and sites found in the Lowcountry), wrought nails, and trade beads. Also recovered were many sherds of historic Native American pottery, which may shed light on the Indian Trade going on at this settlement. Today the site lies in fallow cow pasture. (see photos 5-8)

4. Cook Family Farm

Located at the intersection of Ashley River Road and Bacon's Bridge Road (and known locally as Cook's Crossroads) this property was originally part of the Ashley Barony. The chain of title is difficult to trace until the late-19th century when the records indicate that it was a 580-acre tract of farm land. The descendants of the Cook family lived on and/or worked this land as early as 1850 where some livestock (cattle and pigs) were kept and small amounts of corn, sweet potatoes, and hay were harvested.²¹ In 1885 Harriett Stott (sometimes Stall) Cook died and left the

¹⁷ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "St. Giles Seignior: The Earl of Shaftesbury's Carolina Plantation," p. 123.

¹⁸ H.A.M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p. 12. Berkeley County Deed Book D, p. 317 and 339.

¹⁹ H.A.M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p. 13-14.

²⁰ Iver Noel Hume, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970.

²¹ The U.S. Agricultural Census of 1850 has Wm J. Stott and Thos D. Stott (sometimes Stall) working individual farms in the vicinity of the Warings (The Laurels) and Williams Middleton. The 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census indicates that W. J. Stott (Stall) continued to maintain a farm in the same vicinity. 1860 census records indicate that Thomas and Harriett (Stott or Stall) Cook were living in Charleston and Thomas was a "shopkeeper" on King Street. By 1870 Harriett was a widow residing in Dorchester County (Collins Township) with her children working as farmers.

farm to Laler Cook (a.k.a. Levin Stott) whose relationship to her is unclear—perhaps a child from her previous marriage or a nephew. The entire family farmed the land through 1920 when it is listed in the census records as a “general” farm. Laler Cook died in 1921 and left the property to his wife, Hagar Simmons Cook (Hagar Simmons was listed in the census as “mulatto”). At the time of her husband’s death it is known that they had 40 head of cattle and were continuing to farm the property. Family members report that they also grew corn and soybeans in the early-20th century.²² In 1938 Mrs. Cook subdivided the farm into ten 45-50 acre tracts, nine with frontage on the river and road, and one tract in the triangle of the cross roads. Most of the tracts were retained by members of the family through the first half of the 20th century. Several continue in the family’s possession and several more have been further subdivided and sold.

a. 5012 Ashley River Road (South Carolina Statewide Survey Site #491 0104)
(c. 1920)

This property remains in the possession of and occupied by descendants of the Cook family. It was constructed by Robert and Mamie (Cook) Boyle shortly after they were married.²³ Mamie Boyle is a daughter of Laler Cook, Sr. The house was constructed in the typical craftsman style and is an L-shaped single-story wood-frame building with a gable roof and exposed rafter tails. There is a gable porch on the southwest elevation with cedar shakes in the gable end and square porch supports. The building is sheathed in lap siding. The foundation is of brick piers with fill, and there is one exterior brick chimney. A small laundry room addition with a shed roof was constructed in the ell. (see photo 9)

b. Cook family cemetery (South Carolina Statewide Survey Site #491 1093)
(early-20th century)

This is a two-acre cemetery established by Laler Cook in the early-20th century. The cemetery contains a number of graves from 1921 through 2006. The majority of the graves are marked by granite or marble tablets. The oldest graves are those of Laler Cook (d. 1921), and Hagar Cook (d. 1938).

c. 4850 Ashley River Road (South Carolina Statewide Survey Site #491 0105)
(c. 1920)

This property also remains in the possession of and occupied by descendants of the Cook family. It is a single-story Craftsman bungalow with a low-sloped hip roof and integrated front porch. It is sheathed in lap siding and sits on a pier foundation. The windows are shuttered with board and batten shutters. (see photo 10)

noncontributing resources:

- 4.1. 4988 Ashley River Road: single-story brick ranch house with a lateral gable roof (c. 1960)
- 4.2. 4964 Ashley River Road: contemporary mobile home
- 4.3. 4958 Ashley River Road: contemporary mobile home
- 4.4. 4954 Ashley River Road: contemporary log cabin—single-story in the form of a ranch house (c. 1980)

²² Interview by Lissa Felzer with Joe Branton, Jr. on August 20, 2008.

²³ Interview by Lissa Felzer with R. David Branton, 3 September 2008.

- 4.5. 4950 Ashley River Road: contemporary mobile home
- 4.6. 4500 Ashley River Road: Ashley Missionary Baptist Church (South Carolina Statewide Survey Site #491 0108) Single-story frame building with a brick veneer, gable roof, and small steeple with a pyramidal roof (1910; alterations 1961).

5. Unnamed shipwreck (n.d.) (38DR171)

Located on the northwest bank of the Ashley River north of the Cook family lands, are the remains of a motorized flat-bottom vessel, date unknown. The engine, shaft, and propeller have been removed. The keel, keelson, floor timbers, and futtocks remain projecting from the mud.

6. Unnamed shipwreck (n.d.) (38DR172)

Located on the north bank of the Ashley River north of the Cook family lands, are the remains of shipwreck timbers to include the keel, ribs, hull, planking, and side planking. The date of the vessel is unknown.

7. Unnamed shipwreck (n.d.) (38DR173)

Located on the north bank of the Ashley River north of the Cook family lands, are the remains of shipwreck timbers to include the keel, floor timbers, and planking projecting from the mud. The date of the vessel is unknown.

8. Colonial Dorchester State Park (38DR3, 38DR4, 38DR5, 38DR169)

This state park is located on the north bank of the Ashley River about 20 miles from Charleston. It includes the site of the colonial town of Dorchester, a mid-18th-century fort constructed of tabby, the ruins of the parish church, and graveyard. The town of Dorchester was established in 1697 by a group of settlers representing the Congregational Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Similar to a typical Colonial New England town, they laid out a village of 116 quarter-acre lots with a community mill site and market place. The Anglican parish church was constructed early in the life of the town and a free school was established in the 1750s. Due to its location at the head of navigation on the river, the town grew as a successful trading center for the young colony.²⁴ The initial trade items were deer skins and naval stores followed by rice and indigo. In the mid-17th century the economy began to decline.²⁵ The village was occupied by British troops during the American Revolution. Prior to their final evacuation they burned the church and the school buildings, and subsequently the village was abandoned.²⁶ The park was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

²⁴ Information found on the kiosks at Colonial Dorchester State Park. Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

²⁵ Preservation Consultants, Inc. "Dorchester County, South Carolina: Historic Resources Survey." Unpublished document, 1997. On file with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

²⁶ Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

- a. **old Dorchester underwater site** (early-18th century)*
This early-18th-century underwater site is associated with the colonial town of Dorchester. 18th-century English ceramics were found at the site.
- b. **old road to Dorchester** (early-18th century)
This is a historic dirt path located on the west side of Ashley Missionary Baptist Church that connected the fort and the village of Dorchester with Ashley River Road. Originally the road led to Dorchester Bridge which crossed the Ashley River and was used by residents of both sides of the river. The bridge was constructed c. 1722, but is no longer extant.²⁷
- c. **Parish Church of St. George ruins** (38DR5) (1719; 1751)*
The Parish Church of St. George was built in 1719 and the bell tower added in 1751. The roof and interior of the building were burned during the American Revolution by British troops. In 1811, the church was repaired. Within a few years it was again in ruins, the cause and timeframe of which is uncertain. After this point there was not enough of a congregation to support the church. Eventually all of the bricks were removed by scavengers. Whatever remained of the building in 1886 was subsequently destroyed by the earthquake, leaving only a damaged bell tower.²⁸ (see photos 11 and 12)
- d. **cemetery** (early-18th century through early-20th century)
A small cemetery located to the west of the bell tower which contains mostly marble headstones, but also contains a few box tombs, table tombs, or ledgers. The graves contain the remains of James Postell (d. 1773), John Joor, Jr. (d. 1790), John Joor, Sr. (d. 1779), Mrs. G. M. Sineath (d. 1920), Effie Sineath (d. 1905), W. J. Sineath (d. 1907), Charles B. Ladson, (death date not legible), Edward Freer (d. 1880), Esther Rivers Freer (d. 1894), Joseph Hall Waring Hutchinson (d. 1877), Mary Freer Hutchinson (d. 1883), Louisa C. House (d. 1814), M. Autrobus Young (d. 1808), Seth Prior (d. 1798), and a few other broken or illegible stones.

²⁷ McCord, Vol IX, p. 58. Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

²⁸ Information found on the kiosks at Colonial Dorchester State Park. Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09. Henry A.M. Smith, *Cities and Towns of Early South Carolina*.

e. the fort and the powder magazine ruins (38DR4) (1757; 1775)*

The fort at Colonial Dorchester State Park, commonly referred to as "Fort Dorchester"²⁹ is a tabby fort constructed in 1757 to protect the brick powder magazine in the center. It was built in response to perceived threats from the French. With the approach of the American Revolution, repairs were made to the fort in 1775. It is speculated that the brick on top of the tabby walls is part of this repair. The fort was occupied at various times by both American and British troops during the Revolution. It is considered to be the most well-preserved tabby fortification in the United States.³⁰ (see photos 13 and 14)

f. wharf (38DR169) (18th century)

Two extant wharf structures which extend into the Ashley River and were constructed out of logs and ballast. The logs formed the outer box and were then filled in with ballast stones. They are visible only at low-tide.

noncontributing resources:

- 8.1. office/visitors center: single-story t-shaped wood-frame building with end to front gable, roof (c.1980)
- 8.2. bathroom building: single-story wood-frame building with stuccoed exterior, full façade porch and a lateral gable roof (c. 1980).
- 8.3. manager's residence: single-story wood-frame building with a lateral gable roof (c. 1970).
- 8.4. archaeology lab: single-story wood-frame building with lateral gable roof and a projecting side porch (c. 1970).
- 8.5. maintenance shed: small single-story metal shed with lateral gable roof (c. 1970).
- 8.6. archeology shed: small single-story frame shed with lateral gable roof (c. 1970).

9. unnamed shipwreck (n.d.) (38DR170)

Located just off of Colonial Dorchester's shore in the Ashley River are the remains of a shipwreck-date unknown. The site consists of a partially exposed midsection of a vessel containing floor timbers and planking.

10. Haggard Hall/The Laurels

Haggard Hall and the Laurels were originally part of the Ashley Barony. In 1717 Ashley Barony was sold to William Wragg and renamed Wragg Barony. After the death of William Wragg, the property transferred to his son Samuel who subdivided the plantation. William Haggatt purchased 1300 acres from the Wragg family in 1770 and made his home there with his wife, Elizabeth Walter Haggatt.³¹ The deed references the existence of "houses, buildings, orchards, gardens, trees, woods and paths, passages to water, water course." Haggatt named the plantation "Haggatt Hall" which later morphed into Hackett Hill and Haggard Hall. Haggatt died before 1774 and his widow sold the plantation.³² The plantation changed hands twice more

²⁹ Fort Dorchester is a contemporary name with no evidence that it was ever referred to as such. Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

³⁰ Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

³¹ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 332-334. Charleston County Deed Book V3, p. 179.

³² H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 332-334.

before being purchased by Samuel Wainwright in 1779.³³ Wainwright further subdivided the acreage and in 1779 Thomas Waring purchased 230 acres naming it "The Laurels."³⁴ Again the deed specifies that there were "houses, outhouses, etc" on the land at this time.

Though we have been unable to follow a chain of title for the property, it may have remained in the hands of the Waring family throughout the 19th century as well and transferred through estate records. The U.S. Agricultural Census of 1850 and 1860 indicate a large farm owned or operated by Joseph H. Waring in the vicinity of Uxbridge and Middleton Place. This farm raised livestock, mainly cows and pigs in 1850, expanding to include sheep and cattle in 1860. Large amounts of corn and rice were produced in both decades as well.

How the property was utilized in the second half of the 19th century is unknown, but it was developed by Simons Vanderhorst Waring in the 1930s³⁵ after purchasing the property from Grayson Hanahan in 1934.³⁶ He used the property as a seasonal residence, and developed it in a conscious attempt to duplicate the feeling of a colonial or antebellum plantation house on the banks of the Ashley River. Born in Summerville, South Carolina in 1888, Waring was a real estate investor whose primary residence was on peninsular Charleston.³⁷ After Waring died in 1955 the property was inherited by his daughter, Louisa Johnson Waring. It remained in the family's possession through 1968.³⁸ Although there appear to be no above-ground remnants of the occupation of the 18th and 19th centuries, there may be archaeological evidence remaining below grade as much of the original acreage of Haggard Hall remains undeveloped. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

a. Laurels house complex (c. 1935; altered 2007)*

This two-story, brick, Colonial Revival residential building, was constructed c. 1935 and altered in 2007. The original building was L-shaped and featured a lateral gable roof with parapets, three exterior end chimneys, double-hung windows (6/6 second floor, and 9/12 first floor), and a single-story porch facing the river. The details of the porch were consistent with 1930s construction: a flat roof supported by square brick columns and a wooden criss-cross slat balustrade. The original porch has been replaced with a two-story masonry porch; the rear portion of the building has either been removed or encased in a large masonry addition, and one chimney is lost. The windows remain, and the over all form of the original house is discernible. Just southwest of the main house, demarcating the entrance to the immediate area of the main house, there is a pair of brick piers and sloped walls. Also part of this complex is a small brick well similar to the one near the caretaker's house. This well is located southwest of the main house and adjacent to the new garage. (see photo 18)

³³ Charleston County Deed Book F5, p. 448.

³⁴ H.A.M. Smith, *River and Regions*, p. 332-334. CCDB B5, p. 302.

³⁵ "Do You Know Your South Carolina: Plantation at Summerville Offers Beauty of Past Era." Dorchester County Deed Book 60 p. 097. The relationship (if any) between Thomas Waring and Simons V. Waring is unclear.

³⁶ Dorchester County Deed Book 60 p. 097.

³⁷ United States Federal Census, 1930.

³⁸ Dorchester County Deed Book 162, p. 197.

b. The caretaker's complex (c. 1935)*

This complex consists of the caretaker's house, a storage shed, and a well. The caretaker's house was built concurrently with the main house (c. 1935) at the Laurels as a year-round residence for the caretaker of the property.³⁹ It is a single-story frame Craftsman bungalow. Prominent features include a lateral-gable roof, a full front porch with a shed roof, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The house sits on a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, and there is one exterior brick chimney (the interior chimney has been removed). There is a rear porch that has been screened and a single-story, gabled addition completed c. 1950. Directly northeast of the house is a small single-story storage shed that features a lateral gable roof, ship-lap siding, and paired ten-light casement windows. As part of the whole complex there is a small brick well between the buildings. (see photos 15 and 16)

c. allée of dogwood trees and piers (c. 1935)

This allée, running north along the Laurel's entrance road, and is about three-quarters of a mile from the caretaker's complex. It is approximately 2400 feet long. The date of its planting is unknown, but given the size of the trees it would seem they were likely planted by Waring in the 1930s.⁴⁰ At the northern end of the allée there is a pair of brick piers that once held an iron gate. These piers are contemporary with the main house and the allée. (see photo 17)

d. The Laurels entrance road (early-20th century)

This historic dirt road begins at Ashley River Road and extends northeast for 0.7 miles to its end at the Laurel House complex. This road bypasses the caretaker's complex and includes the avenue of dogwoods. Slight improvements/alterations have been made, but the road appears to retain most of its original features. The road appears on a 1927 plat.⁴¹

noncontributing resources

- 10.1. A two-bay free-standing masonry garage behind the main house (2007)
- 10.2. A large wood-frame open building sheathed in corrugated metal with a gable roof. Currently being used for storage. (2006)

11. Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens (38DR20)

Mateeba Gardens is located on the south bank of the Ashley River. It is within the site of the original Wragg Settlement developed in 1717 by Samuel Wragg after purchasing the Earl of Shaftesbury's Ashley Barony. Wragg Plantation was subdivided over time to create New Skene, Haggett Hall, Salt Hill Plantation, Uxbridge Plantation, and other small tracts.⁴² Currently Mateeba retains 500 acres of 700 acres that Francis Pelzer Barry purchased from Hildegard Thorne in 1937. Thorne purchased the portion of the Ashley Barony that included what is now Watson Hill and all that land (including Mateeba) adjacent to Uxbridge on the north side of Ashley River Road (totaling 4376 acres) from J. Ross Hanahan in 1929.⁴³ The name "Mateeba" is a combination of Barry's mother's name (Martha (Mattie) Segnious

³⁹ J. Tracy Power, Ian D. Hill, and J. Lee Tippet, South Carolina SHPO, "Ashley River Historic District Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places," unpublished document, 1994, p. 4.

⁴⁰ Eric Schultz, Landscape Architect, in an interview with Lissa D. Felzer, 4/20/2008.

⁴¹ J.P. Gaillard, Plat of the "Wise Tract," plat book 6, p. 202, 1927.

⁴² Various deeds Dorchester County Register of Deeds.

⁴³ J.P. Gaillard, "Map of the Ashley Barony...", 1929.

Pelzer Barry; Matee-Ba-rry). After purchasing the estate, Barry relocated the existing house, attempted to recreate original Wragg gardens off the main house, and cleaned up the cemetery for visitors to view.⁴⁴ The gardens and cemetery were opened to the public in the mid-1940s and closed after an ice storm damaged the property c.1965.⁴⁵ Although currently undeveloped, much of the remaining 500 acres has been subdivided among Barry's descendants.

a. site of Wragg family plantation house and out buildings (mid-18th century)*

This site is characterized by sub-surface remains (and remains at grade) of five buildings constructed by the Wragg family—the main house and four support structures. The buildings were destroyed in 1865.⁴⁶

b. late-19th-century plantation house (c. 1870)

This house was moved from one side of the site to its current location (closer to the site of the Wragg family plantation house mentioned above) by Barry after he purchased the property in 1937.⁴⁷ Multiple alterations were done between 1937 and c.1950, but its original character can still be discerned. Originally it was a simple 2 ½-story, wood-frame building five bays wide with a lateral gable roof, with simply-detailed gabled dormers on the northern and southern slopes of the roof. Around 1940, Barry removed the central dormers and added 2-story gabled porticoes supported by square brick columns on the north and south sides of the building. He also added 1 and 2-story concrete block wings to the east and west sides of the building. In the 1950s, Barry infilled the portico at the rear to accommodate additional living space.⁴⁸ (see photo 19)

c. the gardens (c. 1940)

Francis Pelzer Barry attempted to restore some of the gardens originally planted by the Wragg family to the east of the plantation house shortly after purchasing the property. He planted approximately 12 acres and opened them to the public as early as 1940. The gardens featured hundreds of azaleas, camellias, and other flowering shrubs, trees, and plants.⁴⁹ While the garden is no longer maintained, much of its character can still be seen in the shrubs and trees that remain, as well as the walking paths, pond, and remnants of pools and a pedestrian bridge.

d. Wragg family cemetery (mid-18th through mid-19th centuries)

This is a walled cemetery located between the site of the Wragg Settlement plantation house and the bluff overlooking the Ashley River which contains the graves of Samuel Wragg (d. 1750); Mrs. Henrietta Wragg, (d. 1802); William Wragg, (d. 1803); Mrs. William Loughton Smith, (d. 1852); Mrs. Eliz. O. Lowndes and William Wragg Smith (d. 1849), and Elizabeth Wragg (d. 1849). The graves are marked with 2 box tombs and one pedestal tomb. There is one fallen tablet that is illegible and 1 or 2 depressions that may indicate additional unmarked graves. (see photo 20)

e. entrance walls (c. 1940)

⁴⁴ Debbie Henson, unpublished and undated history of Mateeba Gardens, on file with Debbie Henson, current owner.

⁴⁵ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Debbie Henson, current owner, 2-29-08.

⁴⁶ Henry A. M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p.13.

⁴⁷ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Debbie Henson, current owner, 2-29-08.

⁴⁸ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Debbie Henson, 2-29-08

⁴⁹ "Old Summerville—Mateeba Gardens," VCR tape, 1938-40. On file with Debbie Henson.

Located at the entrance to Mateeba is a 6 1/2 foot tall brick wall with 7 foot piers. It is approximately 24 feet wide on either side of the driveway and is contemporary with Mateeba Gardens. (see photos 23 and 24)

f. Wrapp Barony rice field and irrigation features (18th century)

There is one large tidal rice field consisting of 35 acres that makes up less than one third of the total river frontage of the plantation. Perimeter dikes, field canals, and dikes remain and can be seen easily on modern aerals. (see photos 21 and 22)

g. phosphate mining operation remnants (38DR20) (late-19th century)

Scattered pieces of tram line and railroad spikes have been found throughout the site and the remains of a dock system or wharf which probably held an elevated tram line can be found on the shore of and in the Ashley River directly behind the house. This is believed to be the remnants of Gregg's Mill-- the phosphate mining establishment that took over the property after the Civil War when the main house was destroyed.⁵⁰

h. store (late-19th century)

In the southernmost portion of the parcel, near Ashley River Road can be found a small brick foundation and chimney remains at grade. Oral history states that it was once a store and was likely related to the phosphate industry on the site.⁵¹

noncontributing resources:

- 11.1. large wood-frame open barn (c. 1990)
- 11.2. stables: wood-frame, gable-roof (c.1990)
- 11.3. 308 Dogwood Ridge Road: two-story masonry dwelling with a lateral gable roof and dormers. Wood shingle siding in the gable ends (c. 1990).
- 11.4. 232 Dogwood Ridge Road: single-story wood-frame dwelling with lap siding and lateral gable roof (c. 1990).
- 11.5. 222 Dogwood Ridge Road: one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling with brick veneer and lateral gable roof and single-story front porch (c. 1990).
- 11.6. 202 Dogwood Ridge Road: one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling with brick veneer and lateral gable roof (c. 1990).
- 11.7. 196 Dogwood Ridge Road: two-story, wood-frame, residential building with lateral gable roof, dormers, lap siding and single-story front porch (c. 1990).
- 11.8. 153 Dogwood Ridge Road: single-story u-shaped ranch with brick veneer and gable roof (c. 1980).
- 11.9. 121 Whispering Trail: one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling with brick veneer and lateral gable roof and single-story front porch (c. 1990).
- 11.10. 121 Whispering Trail: single-story wood-frame detached garage with a brick veneer and gable roof.
- 11.11. Whispering Trail: one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling on a raised basement with lap siding and gable roof (c. 2007).

12. Cedar Grove Plantation site (38DR155, 38DR158)

⁵⁰ Henry A. M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p.13.

⁵¹ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Debbie Henson, current owner, 2-29-08.

Cedar Grove Plantation was considered to be “one of the most noted seats on the river” by Henry A. M. Smith. Located on the north side of the Ashley River directly across from Middleton Place, this was the country seat of one branch of the Izard family. The plantation was about 1500 acres in size (although much larger at times) and contained a large brick colonial residence constructed c. 1740 by Walter Izard and burned to the ground in 1861. The plantation remained in the Turgis-Middleton-Izard family from the original warrant in 1684 until 1820 when it was conveyed to John Parker, Jr.⁵² Between 1782, when it was inherited by Mary Izard Middleton (Mrs. Arthur Middleton). In the early 1800s she subdivided the plantation into three tracts—historically known as Cedar Grove, Canteys, and Jenys with the Cedar Grove portion going to her daughter and son-in-law.⁵³

The tract passed through other families to Dr. Isaac Marion Dwight in 1836. By this time the house and grounds were in great disrepair. Dwight expended considerable energy and investment restoring the house and gardens through the 1840s. Edward Ruffin, Agricultural and Geological Surveyor, in 1843 noted that although most of the plantations along the Ashley River presented “a melancholy scene of abandonment, desolation & ruin,”⁵⁴ Cedar Grove was “in good repair for use, & such as is now found in few estates on this river.”⁵⁵ Dwight also took advantage of the old-growth wood growing on the property and sold timber to a Connecticut firm while maintaining that which was growing around the main house.⁵⁶

William C. and Jane D. Bell Vardell purchased Cedar Grove from Dwight in 1858 and the main house was destroyed in 1861 in a forest fire.⁵⁷ They continued to live on the plantation after the Civil War in a converted outbuilding. Although William Vardell was listed as a farmer in the 1880 census, his account books indicate that he was selling phosphate to Palmetto Mining and Manufacturing Company and Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company off Cedar Grove lands 1881-1885.⁵⁸ Jane Vardell held on to the plantation until 1912 when she sold it to Dr. Francis L. Parker. The property changed hands several more times throughout the early-20th century until conveyed to the Lowcountry Boy Scout Council in 1940. The Boy Scouts used the property as a winter camping area and called it “Camp Gregg.” They sold the property for development in 1980.⁵⁹ Although the site is in close proximity to a small modern subdivision, the resources named below are well-preserved and are protected through easements. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

a. Cedar Grove domestic site (38DR158) (c. 1740)*

This is a mid-eighteenth-century domestic site which includes the remains of several below- and above-ground architectural resources, and a portion of the

⁵² Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 141-145.

⁵³ Ralph Bailey, Jr., et. Al. “Archaeological Survey of the Whitehall II Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina,” 1999, p. 15.

⁵⁴ Mathew, p. 78.

⁵⁵ Mathew, p. 94.

⁵⁶ Ralph Bailey, Jr., et. al. “Archaeological Survey of the Whitehall II Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina,” 1999, p. 15.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* United States Federal Census, 1880.

⁵⁹ Ralph Bailey, Jr., et. al., “Archaeological Survey of the Whitehall II Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina,” 1999, p. 29.

old entrance road. Three out of four corners of the foundation of the brick plantation house remain. There is also a substantial brick wall with a shelf of flagstone and an intact brick floor at the northwest corner of the former building.⁶⁰ Also at this site are the remains of a six-sided brick privy with a drain cut from it to the Ashley River, three unidentified brick rubble piles, and a large number of artifacts associated with the plantation. Some of these artifacts include several kinds and styles of whiteware, as well as pearlware, and undecorated ironstone, to name a few.⁶¹ There is also an intact oak allée and a portion of the original gardens.

b. Cedar Grove plantation causeway (38DR155) (mid-18th century)*

An earthen causeway that extends to the Ashley River and starts just west of the remains of the plantation house.

c. Cedar Grove rice fields (mid-18th century)

There is one large tidal rice field of 132 acres that makes up less than one third of the total river frontage of the plantation. This field was used by Cedar Grove Plantation during the 18th century. It is located upriver of the causeway (38DR155) and plantation house (38DR158). Perimeter dikes, field canals, and dikes can be seen easily on modern aerials.

13. unnamed shipwreck (19th century) (38DR182)

Buried in the bank of the Ashley River north of Middleton Place, is a 19th-century iron-fastened, wooden hull vessel with an extant boiler. It is 17'4" wide and protrudes about 50' from the bank of an island in the middle of the river. No artifacts were noted around the site.⁶²

14. unnamed shipwreck (n.d.) (38DR166)

Located in the Ashley River south of 38DR182 and north of Middleton Place is a steam-driven vessel with an iron hull covered by planking. It is approximately 20 meters in length and the propeller, rudder, and boiler are still intact.⁶³

15. Uxbridge Plantation

Uxbridge Plantation is part of what was once the original Ashley Barony, first settled c. 1675 by Jacob Waight (Wayte) and his family. The creek (Jacob's Creek or Waight's Creek) between Uxbridge and Middleton Place was named for him. Waight was a "leather cutter" and remained in possession of this plantation until his death in 1689 when the property passed to his wife, Sarah.⁶⁴ Sarah Waight died the following year and her will gives a small indication of activities that occurred on the property when she talks about "the plantation and buildings I now live in...my Negroes, cattle, horses and goods belonging to me..."⁶⁵ Samuel Wragg purchased the whole barony of 12,000 acres in 1717 and settled at what is present-day Mateeba Gardens. In 1720 he subdivided two 3,000 acre portions and sold them, retaining 6,000 acres for

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. A-2 through A-5.

⁶² SCIAA site form, 38DR182.

⁶³ SCIAA site form, 38DR166.

⁶⁴ Bates and Leland, Vol. II, p. 37.

⁶⁵ Bates and Leland, Vol. I, p. 124 and 132.

himself. In 1750, Samuel Wragg died leaving these 6,000 acres to his son, William.⁶⁶ In 1766 William Wragg's daughter, Mary, married John Mathews (sometimes Matthews or Mathewes) and they settled at Uxbridge. Mathews was heavily involved in politics, even serving as governor of South Carolina in 1782.⁶⁷ The Mathews family remained at Uxbridge through 1822 when Mathews' widow sold the plantation to the Middletons. During Gov. Mathews' ownership Uxbridge was the home of 62 slaves who worked on the plantation and cultivated at least 100 acres of rice fields. During the Revolution troops occupied Uxbridge and other tracts along the Ashley River doing considerable damage.⁶⁸ When Mathews died in 1802 he willed the property to his wife, Sarah. It is in his will that the name "Uxbridge" first appears in any written records.

Over the next few decades the plantation was sold several times. In the 1850s it was owned by William Newton who only utilized a small portion growing corn and rye, and maintaining a small herd of cattle.⁶⁹ In 1863 Williams Middleton, owner of nearby Middleton Place and Jerry Hill Plantation, purchased Uxbridge. In 1871, in an effort to recover his lost fortune, Williams Middleton leased all three plantations to a phosphate mining company, evidence of which remains throughout the tract.⁷⁰ In 1873, Middleton sold Uxbridge to repay a debt to James R. Pringle.⁷¹

The plantation sold several times more before being purchased by Albert E. Hertz of Charleston Mining and Manufacturing in 1892.⁷² Presumably Charleston Mining and Manufacturing continued to mine the land. The plantation remained in the possession of the Hertz family through 1959 when they sold it to the current owners. Presently the Uxbridge remains undeveloped.

resources on the north side of Ashley River Road

a. site of tenant house (early-20th century)

This site is located on the north side of Ashley River Road in a large clearing. It consists of a partially collapsed chimney with brick scatter in its immediate vicinity. Reportedly it was once the chimney for a small frame tenant house that was once occupied by Smart Mayes, an African-American associated with the Middleton Hunt Club.⁷³ When the last tenants died in the 1950s, the building was demolished.⁷⁴

b. phosphate mining tram road (late-19th century)

The tram road extends from an unknown origin to the extant wharf dock located on the Ashley River, bypassing the phosphate washing/holding station in the

⁶⁶ Baldwin and Bates, p. 6.

⁶⁷ Baldwin and Bates, p. 9.

⁶⁸ John Mathews' will 1802, Book D, p. 325. In a letter written by Mathews to Arthur Middleton in 1782, Mathews describes the devastation caused by troops occupying various plantations in the region including Ashley Hill, Middleton Place, and Uxbridge. SCHS Magazine, vol 27, p. 66-68.

⁶⁹ US Agricultural Census, 1850.

⁷⁰ Baldwin and Bates, p. 14.

⁷¹ Baldwin and Bates, p. 14.

⁷² Baldwin and Bates, p. 16. *Charleston City Directory*, 1890.

⁷³ Henry Lowndes, President of the Middleton Hunt Club, in an email to Lissa Felzer, January 22, 2009.

⁷⁴ T. Heyward Carter, Jr., current owner of Uxbridge, in an email to Lissa Felzer, January 22, 2009.

process. The tram road varies in profile from extending five to six feet above ground surface to three to four feet below grade. It runs southwest from the Ashley River, curving gently southward, until its end at a newer dirt road. The majority of the tram road is intact except for an area where it crosses a creek and the area of the phosphate washing/holding station. Two small railroad spikes were found while inspecting the tram road. (see photo 25)

c. phosphate mining washing station or holding station (late-19th century)

Located on the north side of the tram road close to the Ashley River are the remnants of what appears to have been a phosphate washing station. There are two brick foundations which are approximately one foot apart and 18 inches wide. The northern most foundation is longer than its neighbor and has six equally-spaced threaded rods imbedded in it vertically. The southern foundation has four of these threaded rods in line with four of the six on the other side. Just north of the foundations are two metal pipes, two inches in diameter coming out of the ground. There are two distinct piles of crumpled sheet metal on the site. The overall site dimensions are approximately 10 X 12 meters. No dateable artifacts were found. (see photo 27)

d. phosphate ditches and spoil piles (late-19th century)

There are approximately 175 acres of hand-mined phosphate ditching and spoil piles located throughout this portion of the property.

e. wharf structure remnants (late-19th century)

The remains of a wharf structure in the Ashley River consisting of approximately 20 visible wooden pilings that rise above the surface of the river. The remains of a tram road lead up to the south bank of the river. (see photo 32)

f. dam 1 (late-18th century)

This is a large earthen dam, approximately two to three feet tall, 460 feet long, and ranges in width from 40-90 feet. It runs north/south over Jacob's or Waight's Creek near the mouth of the creek. The center portion of the creek has breached the dam. This dam was part of a boundary dispute between John Mathews and Henry Middleton in 1795 and was erected by John Mathews along with a saw mill.⁷⁵

g. berm network 1 (late-17th/early-18th century)

This network consists of three intersecting berms. They begin just north of dam one and extend to the northwest near the edge of the river. The first is approximately 633 feet long and runs northwest. The second berm intersects the first at 153 feet, forming a 90° angle running northeast 283 feet to the marsh. The third berm forms a 90° angle at the end of berm one, running southwest for 266 feet where it ends in phosphate spoils. All three berms are approximately three feet tall and intact. Since the 1877 Simons and Howe plat shows this area as being "old fields," and berm three lines up with the rice field dikes in the marsh, it is likely that they are associated with inland rice fields. (see photo 26)

h. old entrance road (mid- to late-19th century)

This historic dirt road, which appears on the 1877 Simons and Howe plat, begins at Ashley River Road and extends northeast into the center of the tract. The road is approximately 590 feet in length and 15 feet wide. Slight improvements/alterations have been made, but the road appears to retain most of its original features.

i. rice fields (late-18th century)

⁷⁵ Baldwin and Bates, p. 10. Charleston District, Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Roll 382A, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

There is one large tidal rice field totaling 36 acres that makes up one third of the total river frontage of the plantation. The rice field is located just to the northeast of dam 1 and dates to the mid-18th century. The perimeter dikes and field canals can be seen on modern aerals.

resources on the south side of Ashley River Road

j. site of slave houses (late-18th/early-19th century)

A cluster of five small dwellings can be found on a plat of Uxbridge from 1877 located about 50 meters south of Ashley River Road. Remnants of three distinct buildings from this row were found. The first distinct site includes brick scatter in a site 15 X 30 meters in size, but no dateable artifacts. The second site includes a chimney foundation with brick scatter and a pier with an overall site size to be about 15X15 meters. 19th-century bottle glass, an iron strap, ironstone fragments, and a cow's tooth were found near the chimney. The third distinct site includes a small brick pile and some scatter. Just north of the last brick scatter half of an ironstone chamberpot and a 19th-century glass bottle fragment was found also. The whole site is covered in a deep layer of detritus and surrounded by new growth trees with some underbrush. (see photos 29-31)

k. phosphate ditching and spoil piles (late-19th century)

There are approximately 369 acres of moderate to heavy phosphate ditching and spoil piles located throughout this portion of the tract. The heavy mining appears to have obliterated any trace of inland rice fields. The moderate mining is isolated to the area adjacent to the slave dwellings consisting of several shallow and irregular phosphate ditches and spoils. Each one is approximately 1.5 feet deep. Most likely, these were test sites. (see photo 28)

l. dam 2 (late-18th century)

This is a large earthen dam 6-8 feet tall, 580 feet in length, and 20 feet wide that runs north/south over Jacob's or Waight's Creek extending onto Middleton property. It appears on the 1877 Simons and Howe plat and is referenced in a legal battle between John Mathews of Uxbridge and Henry Middleton in 1795.⁷⁶ The dam was most likely was used for inland rice fields. Although it is generally intact, it has been breached in one area nearest Middleton Place.

⁷⁶ Baldwin and Bates, p. 10. Charleston District, Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Roll 382A, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

m. L-shaped berm (late-17th/early-18th century)

Within the general vicinity of the shallow phosphate spoil piles there is an L-shaped berm. The berm runs north/south for 196 feet and turns east/west for 120 feet before ending in phosphate mining spoils. It is a very distinct feature about 3 feet high. It has at least three old growth trees on top of the portion that runs north/south. Given that the berm is in a low-lying area of the plantation, it is possible that it was used to control flooding of the settlement from the wetlands or that it is a part of an inland rice field which has been demolished by phosphate mining.

n. causeway (mid-19th century)

This resource is located near the southwestern corner of the property and appears on the 1877 Simons and Howe plat. It is 1,211 feet long and runs northeast/southwest. Only this portion of the original causeway is still intact due to phosphate mining and timbering. Its original purpose or use is unknown, but is presently used as a dirt road and is visible on current aerials.

16. Middleton Place (38DR85/1; 38DR82)

The site of Middleton Place was acquired by John Williams prior to 1712 through various land transactions. He conveyed a large estate of eight tracts of land totaling at least 2,000 acres to his daughter Mary, who married Henry Middleton.⁷⁷ One of these tracts totaling 200 acres appears to be the origins of Middleton Place.

Middleton family traditions date the construction for the main house to c. 1741 for Henry Middleton, but there is evidence that it may have been built as early as 1715 and called "Godfrey's Fort."⁷⁸ The north and south dependencies were constructed c. 1755 for Henry Middleton. The northern dependency was originally built to house the library, and the southern one as gentlemen's guest quarters.

General Nathanael Greene had his headquarters on the portion of Middleton Place that was Ashley Hill (current location of The Inn at Middleton Place) during the summer of 1782. It appears that this was also the site of a military hospital and burial ground.⁷⁹

The first few owners (Henry, Arthur II, Henry II), held vast amounts of land throughout South Carolina, and were heavily involved in politics as well as agricultural pursuits. Henry Middleton was a leader in the opposition to British policy and was the president of the first Continental Congress. Arthur Middleton II followed in his father's footsteps and served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Henry Middleton II was the Governor of South Carolina for one term (1810-1812); then served in Congress (1815-1819). For the entire decade of the 1820s he served as the America's Minister to Russia.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ Memorial Books 7:426, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History. Kenneth E. Lewis, p. 10.

⁷⁸ Ivers, p. 47.

⁷⁹ "Journal of Lieut. William McDowell of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Southern Campaign, 1781-82." "Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements." Middleton Place Archives. Both documents discuss numerous deaths and burials as well as hospital visits at Ashley Hill. "...the said Sowell [name of soldier] died in said hospital, while encamped on Ashley Hill under the command of General Greene." These documents are file in the archives of Middleton Place.

⁸⁰ <http://www.middletonplace.org/default.asp?name=site&catID=4521&parentID=4509>

Henry Middleton II cultivated rice on the plantation in the early-19th century, and he also maintained and enlarged the gardens first planted by his grandfather, experimenting with over 200 varieties of plants.⁸¹ After Henry II died in 1846, he left the estate to his younger son, Williams Middleton. Unlike his father, who used Middleton Place more as an experimental and showcase country seat, Williams Middleton undertook more substantial changes converting it to a primary source of revenue.⁸² By 1860, the plantation was primarily an agricultural venture producing large quantities of rice annually (45,000 pounds in 1850, and 210,000 pounds in 1860), and lesser amounts of corn, oats, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and hay.⁸³ And for at least a few years, Williams experimented with growing cotton in the rice fields.⁸⁴ He also maintained large herds of livestock on the grounds on the south side of Ashley River Road at his Jerry Hill and Horse Savannah tracts.⁸⁵

After the abolishment of slavery, agricultural pursuits were no longer viable, as area was thrown into economic turmoil. Williams Middleton nearly sold the plantation to the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company for phosphate mining to solve his financial problems. However, his brother-in-law, J. Francis Fisher, convinced him to invest in the profit-making venture himself.⁸⁶ Middleton formed the Ashley Mining and Phosphate Company with financial partners in Baltimore. They mined the land from 1868 through 1870 when the company was dissolved. After 1870, Williams leased the land for phosphate mining, which continued as late as 1915.⁸⁷ An additional source of income for Middleton after the Civil War was timbering. He erected a saw mill and granted leases to cut pine and other hardwoods by 1871. Timbering at Middleton Place continued into the early-20th century.⁸⁸

The buildings on the plantation were plundered during the Revolutionary War, and then Federal soldiers in the 56th New York Infantry burned the main house and north wing at the end of the Civil War. Williams Middleton repaired the south flanker during the winter of 1869-70, making it his family home. He also made an effort to replant and improve the gardens as excursion boats continued to come up the river to view the gardens every spring. Williams Middleton died in 1883 leaving the estate to his widow.⁸⁹ The earthquake of 1886 destroyed what was left of the main house and north flanker building. After his death no one from the Middleton family lived at the plantation full time, but staff remained on site as caretakers, and family members continued to occupy the south flanker from time to time.⁹⁰ A direct descendant of Henry Middleton I, J. J. Pringle Smith, inherited Middleton Place in 1915.

⁸¹ Kenneth Lewis, p. 13.

⁸² Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08.

⁸³ Kenneth Lewis, p. 18.

⁸⁴ Tracey Todd, Vice President Museums, Middleton Place, in interview with Lissa Felzer, 5-19-08. Kenneth Lewis, p. 18.

⁸⁵ Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08.

⁸⁶ Schick and Doyle, p. 6.

⁸⁷ Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08. Kenneth Lewis, p. 19.

⁸⁸ Kenneth Lewis, p. 19.

⁸⁹ Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08. Kenneth Lewis, p. 20.

⁹⁰ Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08.

Smith took up residence in the southern flanker as early as 1921 and did some minor renovations. Smith began work on restoring the gardens after a few years of truck farming and raising sheep and poultry to sustain himself and his family.⁹¹ New brick buildings designed by L. Bancel LaFarge were constructed beginning in 1937.⁹²

Middleton Place was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972. The property is maintained as a museum and historic landscaped gardens. The LaFarge buildings make up the Stableyards complex that is operated now as a living outdoor museum and African American exhibit area; the south flanker, as a house museum, tells the story of the Middleton family and their plantation. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

resources on the north side of Ashley River Road

- a. **southern dependency** (c. 1755; renovated c. 1869; c. 1930)*
This two-story brick building was originally constructed as a guest house in the Georgian style. In plan, it is T-shaped with a cross-gable roof and Jacobean parapet walls at the gable ends. It has 6/6 double-hung windows and 3 interior brick chimneys. In 1869/1870 the building was renovated by Williams Middleton, who added the Jacobean details. The building then became the residence for the Middleton family. J.J. Pringle Smith replaced a single-story wooden kitchen house/addition at the rear into a two-story brick building in the 1920s or 30s.⁹³ (see photo 33)
- b. **formal gardens and brick wall** (1741; c. 1920)*
Originally laid out for Henry Middleton in 1741, these gardens are thought to be the oldest extant formal landscaped gardens in the United States. The gardens were expanded over the years and now encompass 65 acres. Portions of the gardens and the grounds around the buildings are encompassed by a pierced brick wall reportedly constructed of bricks from the ruins of the main house. (see photos 34, 36, & 39)
- c. **mill** (1851)*
This is a two-story brick building with a mansard roof. Other features include 6/6 double-hung wood windows in the first floor and casement windows in gabled dormers on the second floor. The building was constructed by Williams Middleton as a corn and cotton mill. It was completely water driven and used by other plantations in the region as well. A newspaper article of April 21, 1857 states, "[Williams Middleton] has recently added a neat corn & cotton mill, worked by tide water, which is a great acquisition to the place, and convenience to the neighborhood."⁹⁴ (see photos 35 & 36)
- d. **rice fields** (mid-18th century)*
There are three large tidal rice fields totaling 62 acres that make up more than half of the total river frontage of the plantation. The rice fields date to the

⁹¹ *Middleton Place*, published by Middleton Place Foundation, undated, p. 5-11. Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08.

⁹² Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 9/8/08.

⁹³ Middleton Place archives; email correspondence Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place to Lissa Felzer, 2/4/2009.

⁹⁴ Richard Yeadon; Correspondence from Williams Middleton to Eliza Middleton, 12/15/1850. On file with Middleton Place Foundation.

mid-18th century and were an innovation of Arthur Middleton's time, adding to the inland fields located on the south side of Ashley River Road.

e. Middleton family tomb (1846)*

When Governor Henry Middleton II died in 1846, his sons had this small mausoleum constructed in his memory. According to family tradition it was built on or near the burial site of the Williams family, but no documents can be found to substantiate that. The remains of Mary Williams (wife of Henry Middleton I) are in the sarcophagus on top. Believed to be inside the mausoleum are the remains of Arthur Middleton (d. 1787); Governor Henry Middleton II (d. 1846); his brother John Izard Middleton (d. 1849); his son Williams Middleton (d. 1883) and Williams Middleton's widow (d. 1900); his granddaughter Elizabeth M. Heyward (d. 1915) and at least two other young grandchildren.⁹⁵ (see photo 40)

f. Eliza's house (c.1870)

This is a single-story wood-frame building with a lateral gable roof and lap siding which originally stood where the Middleton Place Restaurant is now located. It was constructed as a two-family dwelling with a two-sided central fireplace and simple front porch. It is named for Eliza Leach, an African-American born in South Carolina in 1891. She lived and worked at Middleton Place for over 40 years and was the last person to reside in the house. She died in 1986.⁹⁶ (see photo 37)

g. stable yards (1937)*

The original stable yard buildings burned during the Civil War and were located about 50 yards to the north of this site. The complex includes seven individual structures which are all wood-frame with a brick veneer. Each one picks up on some details or forms found in other historic 18th and 19th-century buildings on the plantation. The seven buildings are 2 residential cottages flanking a small storage building; a four-bay carriage house; a long rectangular maintenance building which is now used for display of artifacts and interpretation of plantation activities as part of the visitor experience; the restaurant which was originally used as 20th-century guest quarters; and a barn/blacksmith shop. All of the buildings were designed by Bancel LaFarge.⁹⁷

h. privy (c. 1750; altered c. 1940 and 1979)

This is small wood-framed building with a gable roof and 6/6 wood windows encased in a 1940s expansion. It is now used as a public restroom, modified as such in 1979.

i. spring house/chapel (c. 1741; altered in 1851)

Originally this was a single-story spring house built into the side of the hill. In 1851 it was expanded with a second story which was used as a chapel. It is a small brick building with 6/6 double-hung windows and a gable roof.⁹⁸ (see photo 38)

j. ruins of the main house (c.1741)*

The ruins of the original plantation house which was once described in 1786 as a three-story building with the design of an antique castle.⁹⁹ An early sketch

⁹⁵ Kiosk on site; Tracey Todd, Vice President Museums, Middleton Place in interview with Lissa Felzer, 5/19/08.

⁹⁶ "Eliza's House," unpublished pamphlet. Written by the Middleton Place Foundation.

⁹⁷ Middleton Place archives

⁹⁸ Tracey Todd, Vice President Museums, Middleton Place, in an interview with Lissa Felzer 5-29-08.

⁹⁹ Kenneth E. Lewis, p. 11.

indicates that it was actually a three-story Jacobean edifice constructed of brick. The house was burned during the Civil War, and the remains were leveled by the earthquake of 1886.

- k. **ruins of the northern dependency building** (c. 1755)*
Now a large brick rubble pile, this building was originally constructed to house the library, and was a two-story Georgian building. It too was burned during the Civil War and leveled in the earthquake of 1886.
- l. **restaurant** (c. 1937; altered 1949 and c. 1980)
This two-story, brick-veneer building was originally constructed as a guest house when the southern dependency was modernized. It is an L-shaped building modeled after the mill. It features a mansard roof, gabled dormers and casement windows on the second floor and double-hung 6/6 windows below. In 1949 the building was converted to a tearoom/restaurant on the ground floor with business offices above. Evening dining service was added c. 1980. A large non-contributing addition was constructed in the 1980s.
- m. **"Mr. Wright" archaeological site** (late-17th century) (38DR82)
One onion type wine bottle was found on the northwest side of Middleton Place. This find is consistent with the location of the settlement labeled as "Mr. Wright" on a map from 1685.¹⁰⁰ No archaeological testing has been done, only visual survey.¹⁰¹
- n. **"Mr. Fuller" archaeological site** (late-17th century) (38DR85/16)
The settlement of "Mr. Fuller" can be seen on a map from 1685 in the present-day location of the main house and outbuildings.¹⁰² Archaeological investigations revealed high concentrations of lead glazed slipware.¹⁰³
- o. **Middleton tram road** (late-19th century)
Associated with phosphate mining, this tram road is an extension of the tram road located to the south of Ashley River road. It extends from the road to the north for 0.4 miles to its end near the river. Portions of tram road beds can be found throughout the plantation and seen on current aerials.

noncontributing resources:

- 16.1. the pavilion: A single-story wood and glass building with a flat roof used primarily for special events. (c. 1990)
- 16.2. museum shop: Single-story, wood-frame building with a shed roof and lap siding (c. 1990).
- 16.3. restroom building: small single-story, wood-frame building with a shed roof and lap siding (c. 1990).
- 16.4. outdoor center: small single-story, wood-frame building with a shed roof and novelty siding (2008).
- 16.5. the Garden Center: open, single-story, wood-frame building with lateral gable roof (c. 1990).
- 16.6. The Inn at Middleton Place: four four-story glass and metal hotel buildings designed by the architectural firm Clark-Meneffee. All four buildings have flat roofs and large masonry exterior chimneys. (1989)

¹⁰⁰ John Thornton, Robert Morden, and Phillip Lea, *A New Map of Carolina*, c. 1685.

¹⁰¹ SCIAA site form, 38DR82.

¹⁰² John Thornton, Robert Morden, and Phillip Lea, *A New Map of Carolina*, c. 1685.

¹⁰³ SCIAA site form, 38DR85/16. Hartley, p. 70.

- 16.7. Registration building for the Inn at Middleton Place: single-story, wood-frame, L-shaped building with a cross gable roof, and lap siding (c. 2000).
- 16.8. "lake house" at the Inn at Middleton Place: single-story, wood-frame building with lap siding and a lateral gable roof.

resources on the south side of Ashley River Road

p. Middleton's Road (18th century)

An historic dirt road that connected Middleton Place on the Ashley River with Horse Savanna Plantation in the interior of the district. It is also known as Middleton's Savanna Road. On early plats from the 18th century it is simply known as the "path from Horse Savanna".¹⁰⁴

q. rice mill chimney (c. 1790; altered c. 1850)

This site is the ruin of an inland water-driven rice mill located in the center of the extensive inland rice field system north of Seven Chimneys (on Millbrook Plantation) and south of W. Cattell 2, inside Middleton Plantation. This site consists of a large standing chimney, at least three other brick foundations to the southeast of this chimney, and a large industrial machine part, possibly a turbine for the mill. There are perfectly preserved inland rice features (embankments, ditches, canals) and remnants of wooden rice trunks surrounding the mill on all sides. There is also clear evidence for phosphate mining nearby, which appears as large and small dirt piles and regular parallel rows of ditches. With phosphate mining so near, the causeway that the mill sits on appears to have been converted to a phosphate tramway. This mill may date to c. 1790. The turbine dates to c. 1850, and therefore would be a later retrofit of the existing mill.¹⁰⁵ (see photos 42, 43, & 44)

r. ruins of unnamed tabby building and out buildings (late-18th century)

This site lies in the western portion of Middleton Plantation. This site consists of two brick piles, one brick pile mixed with tabby bricks (all three piles are likely from separate chimneys), and one intact tabby foundation. The three chimney piles run north/south, with the tabby foundation south of these piles. The tabby foundation is roughly 25 feet east/west by 45 feet north/south, and is split into four bays, or rooms, of equal size. The tabby foundation has brick coursework on top of the tabby, suggesting it was a brick building on top of a tabby foundation. It is likely from a manor house and the chimney piles from ancillary structures or slave cabins. Later into the 20th century, this building may have been used as a stable or barn as investigators noted the presence of plow blades/farm implements inside the foundation. The vegetation is primarily grand oaks and mature hardwoods and pines, with clumps of mature saw palmettos south of the ruin near the swamp. The landscape directly around the tabby ruin is nearly intact, with a large embankment that may have served as a causeway road running along the east side of the site south into the swamp, and also a small ditch running parallel with the tabby ruin to the south of it that appears to have served as a drain. Large areas to the north and east have been timbered, but the brick piles and tabby ruin were not harmed. (see photos 45 & 46)

s. phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles (late-19th century)

¹⁰⁴ McCrady Plat 5745.

¹⁰⁵ Matthew Webster, Director of Preservation, 2006-2008, Drayton Hall, in email correspondence with Lissa Felzer, June 2, 2008.

Two areas of phosphate mining, amounting to 451 acres, were recorded in the southern central portion of the Middleton property. While it is not known which type of mining was used, it appears to be dug by hand after the Civil War. Visible remains include random linear mounds of earth with adjacent ditches. (see photos 45 and 46)

t. rice fields (late-18th century)

There are 1,804 acres of inland rice fields located in the southern portion of the Middleton property near the Ashley-Stono Canal/Public Drain. It is an extensive network dating to the late-18th century and appearing on plats from 1785 and 1885.¹⁰⁶ These fields consist of intact dikes and canals which can still be seen on modern aerials.

u. Middleton/Millbrook historical property boundary (late-18th century)

This is an earthen berm two-three feet high and wide, and four and a half miles long. It is oriented generally northeast-southwest but contains multiple 90° angles. It differs from phosphate and rice-related earthworks in that it is a solitary earthwork—not part of a grid or repeated pattern—and there are no corresponding parallel ditches. It is located in the southwestern edge of current Middleton Place property and corresponds to a portion of the property boundary as delineated on an 18th-century plat, separating the “W. Cattell” lands, currently Middleton Place, and the “B. Cattell” lands, currently Millbrook Plantation.¹⁰⁷

v. Middleton/Cattell historical property boundary (late-18th century)

This is an earthen berm approximately two-three feet high and wide, and two-and-a-half miles long, oriented northeast-southwest. It differs from phosphate and rice-related earthworks in that it is a solitary earthwork—not part of a grid or repeated pattern—and there are no corresponding parallel ditches. It is a portion of the property boundary delineated on a plat separating the late-18th-century “A. Middleton” lands and the “W. Cattell” lands. The berm is located in the central portion of the current Middleton Place property.¹⁰⁸

w. Middleton tram road (late-19th century)

Associated with phosphate mining, this tram road is an extension of the tram road located to the north of Ashley River road. It extends 1.7 miles from Ashley River Road southwest to its termination at Middleton’s Road. Portions of tram road beds can be found throughout the plantation and are visible on current aerials.

x. Jerry Hill Trail Road (late-19th century)

This trail/tram road extends southeast from the Middleton Road to its end near the rice mill chimney becoming interconnected with a network of rice dikes. The inspected portions of this trail are three to four feet above grade and appear to be intact.

y. Jerry (Perry) Hill Road (late-19th century)

This historic road spans both Middleton and Millbrook properties. It begins at Middleton Road and extends to the west 1.3 miles to the Millbrook property boundary. It then extends westward with a slight northern trend for 2.2 miles until its end at a sand mining pond near Summer House Road. This road can be found on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O’Hear. Portions of this road have been improved with slight alterations to the layout, but the road still contains integrity.

¹⁰⁶ McCrady Plat 5765; and an 1885 plat drawn by Frederick J. Smith, on file with Middleton Place Foundation.

¹⁰⁷ McCrady Plat 5765.

¹⁰⁸ McCrady Plat 5765.

z. Edwards homesite (late-19th century)

This site lies in the western portion of Middleton Place, a few hundred feet south of the Edwards cemetery. The main component of this site is a partially standing, one-sided chimney that opens to the north with chimney fall behind it (to the south) up to 5-meters. Roughly 50 feet south of this chimney lies a smaller brick pile. Near these two chimneys in the dirt road, 40+ sherds of Ironstone ceramics, Annular Whitewares, and green and brown bottle glass were found. Benjamin J. and Mary Jane Edwards, who likely occupied this site with their family, were African-American tenant farmers at the turn of the century.¹⁰⁹ Part of this area has been cleared of trees, but vegetation is primarily mature hardwoods and pines, with scattered immature hardwoods as understory.

aa. Edwards cemetery (c.1900)

This site is located in the western portion of Middleton Plantation, on a sandy knoll north of Rantowles Creek. One marble headstone and corresponding footstone is visible for Mary J., wife of B. J. Edwards (d.1917). Also included at this site are 5-7 depressions that may be graves as well, and one potential wooden grave marker. Vegetation varies from grand oaks and other mature hardwoods and pines, to thick viney understory. (see photo 41)

bb. unnamed homesite (early-19th century)

This site lies at the intersection of two dirt roads, one being the road that leads to the Edwards homesite and Edwards cemetery in the western portion of Middleton Plantation. This site is primarily a large brick and dirt pile next to a large hole that resembles a well. Artifacts found on site are decal painted Whiteware, early-19th-century shell-edged Whiteware, and Ironstone ceramic sherds, as well as a green bottle seal. Some of the artifacts here appear to predate the Phosphate era, so it may predate the Edwards period as well. Vegetation is very light with only a few mature trees and light understory around these features, as the areas north and west of this site have been clear-cut.

cc. W. Cattell 1 (late-18th century)

This site, which appears on a 1775 plat,¹¹⁰ sits on a slight bluff northeast of the extensive inland rice field system associated with Seven Chimneys (currently on Millbrook Plantation). W. Cattell is located near the southeastern corner of the Middleton Plantation. The main feature of this site is a large, brick lined basement or cellar likely from a large manor house. There is also a brick foundation for a possible chimney or other specialized function near the cellar. Mature oaks and pines dot the landscape around this house ruin. West of the brick ruins are large landscaped terraces that occur on the downward slope to the rice fields. Their purpose and/or function is unknown. No artifacts were noted at this site. (see photos 51 and 52)

dd. W. Cattell 2 (late-18th century)

This site lies near the middle of the Middleton Plantation, north of the W. Cattell 1 site. Noted on site are brick foundations that have been damaged by plowing/clearing, as well as 50+ artifacts that range from the late-18th through mid-19th centuries (Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Colonoware,

¹⁰⁹ Benjamin J. and Mary Jane Edwards are noted in the U. S. Federal Census living on Ashley River Road in 1900 and 1910 with their family. All are employed as farmers or farm hands.

¹¹⁰ "Plan of Several Tracts of Land Adjoining Each Others in South Carolina Situate Part in St. Paul's, St. Andrews, and St. George's Parishes, 1775." On file with Middleton Place Archives.

olive green bottle glass, and brown salt glazed stoneware). This site is shown on a 1775 plat.¹¹¹

17. The Ashley-Stono Canal or Public Drain

A plan "to cut and sink drains and water passages in the swamp [known as Winner's Swamp or Caw Caw Swamp] and savannas [Jack, Wampee, and Long savannas] formed by the northeast branch of the Stono [River]" was authorized by the South Carolina Legislature in 1783.¹¹² Work was advertised to begin as early as April 1, 1786.¹¹³ Effected plantations (all specifically named in the newspaper) were required to supply "one-eighth of ALL THE WORKING HANDS from the ages of sixteen to fifty years on their respective plantations to work on the said drain until the said is completed."¹¹⁴ The same landowners were held responsible for the maintenance of the drain after it was constructed. The swamp was drained to make the affected lands suitable for cultivation.¹¹⁵ Portions of it have been documented on plats as early as 1796¹¹⁶, and it was extensively documented in 1813 by surveyor John Diamond. This canal is the western boundary of the nominated district and extends from Hwy 165 to the mouth of Rantowles Creek, at the district's southwest corner. It remains a distinct feature visible on current topographic maps and aerial photographs of the region.

18. Millbrook Plantation (38CH692)

Most of the land within the current boundaries of the plantation now known as Millbrook were pieced together by George T. Lewis in 1875 and sold to J. Ross Hanahan, Sr. and John A. Hertz in 1910. There were some smaller parcels within the interior of Millbrook that ranged from 5 acres to 180 acres that were sold separately to Hanahan between 1911 and 1931.¹¹⁷ The name "Millbrook Farm" was actually given to a portion of what is now Millbrook as early as 1784 by John Alleyne Walter.¹¹⁸ It was 338 (some sources indicate 375) acres and included acreage on both sides of Ashley River Road. It was pie-shaped and bounded on the east and west sides by lands of the Cattell family.¹¹⁹ Sometime in 1786 the plantation was conveyed to Thomas Middleton who died in 1795. The property was then conveyed by his estate to J. Pinckney Clement in 1836.¹²⁰ Clement used only a small portion of

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² McCord, Volume 7, p. 528. Thompson, p. 159; 294.

¹¹³ An advertisement regarding the construction of the public drain from the *State Gazette of South Carolina*, December 12, 1785, indicates that work was to begin on April 1, 1786.

¹¹⁴ An advertisement regarding the construction of the public drain from the *State Gazette of South Carolina*, December 12, 1785.

¹¹⁵ McCord, Volume 7, p. 528.

"Plan of Lands at Horse Savanna belong to the estate of Beja Cattell," May 1796. On file with SCHS.

¹¹⁷ Charleston County Deed Book D35, p. 257; CCDB K29, p. 498; CCB D31, p. 142; E35, p. 657. Plat of 11 parcels with Millbrook Plantation, by J.P. Gaillard, 1957: Plat Book L, p. 62.

¹¹⁸ Charleston County Deed Book W5, p. 664. Advertisement for the of Millbrook in *The South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, June 12-16, 1784.

¹¹⁹ George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with T. Heyward Carter, Jr.

¹²⁰ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 188.

the property and raised pigs and grew small amounts of corn, peas, sweet potatoes, and hay.¹²¹

Other parts of Millbrook include "Cattell Bluff" (sometimes called "Brick House"); "the Retreat and Elliott Lands"; and "Shackleford Plantation".¹²² Cattell Bluff was a 240-acre grant on the south side of the Ashley River (adjacent to the west side of the original Millbrook tract) given to John Cattell in 1701.¹²³ Throughout the 18th century, Cattell Bluff remained a primary country seat of the Cattell family. Although the tract was conveyed out of the family in the early part of the 19th century, William Cattell, great-grandson of John Cattell repurchased it in 1836. The tract remained in his family until 1859 when heirs sold the then 570 acre-plantation. Out of that acreage a family burial ground was reserved for the Cattells in perpetuity.¹²⁴ Generally speaking, only a small percentage of the lands that are now Millbrook Plantation were utilized for agriculture in 1850s and 60s. No rice was grown during this time period, typical of most of the rest of the region, but livestock was raised and corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and hay were produced in varying quantities. Only a fraction of these crops were sold on the market.¹²⁵

Under the ownership of George T. Lewis, beginning in 1875, various leases were executed for agricultural pursuits, phosphate mining, and cutting timber.¹²⁶ In the late-19th and early-20th century several small family-run farms dotted the landscape before all of the interior parcels were sold to Hanahan. Some of those family names include Brantley, Stelling, Miller, Richardson, and Singleton. By 1910, Lewis had brought into a single tract 5285 acres. By 1957 it totaled 5342.8 acres.¹²⁷ The plantation, although subdivided, remains in the possession of descendants of J. Ross Hanahan and is largely undeveloped.

¹²¹ U.S. Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860.

¹²² George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with T. Heyward Carter, Jr.

¹²³ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 188.

¹²⁴ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 190-1. George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with T. Heyward Carter, Jr.

¹²⁵ U.S. Agriculture Census 1850, 1860. Agricultural activities for 1870 and 1880 cannot be determined as the owners of the individual parcels are not listed in the census for these years.

¹²⁶ George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with T. Heyward Carter, Jr.

¹²⁷ Plat of 11 parcels with Millbrook Plantation, by J.P. Gaillard, 1957: Plat Book L, p. 62.

Resources on the north side of Ashley River Road

- a. **Cattell/Hanahan family cemetery** (South Carolina Statewide Survey Site #276 0358) (late-18th century through late-20th century)
A small cemetery surrounded by a historic low brick wall containing the graves and marble headstones of the Cattell family including Stephen Oliver (d. 1826) and Mary Cattell Baron (d. 1770). There is a box tomb or marble ledger labeled "in memory of Margaret Cattell," and at least one other unlabelled vault. The Cattell family specified in wills and deeds that the burial grounds be reserved for the Cattell family in perpetuity.¹²⁸ Located adjacent to and southwest of the Cattell family cemetery is additional burial ground surrounded by a non-historic low brick wall (constructed c. 1970) which contains two tombs: one brick vault for William O. Hanahan (d. 1991) and one box tomb with a marble ledger containing the remains of John Hanahan (d. 1811), Mary Elizabeth Hanahan (d. 1820), and William Rippon Hanahan (d. 1770). (see photos 53 & 54)
- b. **Brantley grave** (early-20th century)
This is an individual government-issue (from the Civil War) marble head stone located about 50 feet west of the two family burial grounds noted above. The inscription on the headstone reads: "Richard Brantley, 33 Co B, U.S.C. Infantry" and is undated. Brantley fought in the Civil War for the Union in the 33rd United States Colored Infantry (originally the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, Colored) as a Private for 11 months between 1864 and 1865.¹²⁹ This regiment was one of the first black infantry regiments regularly organized during the Civil War.¹³⁰ In 1882 he purchased 30 acres of land within the boundaries of present-day Millbrook Plantation, on the south side of the Ashley River Road near Perry Hill Road, and settled there with his family establishing a small farm.¹³¹ In 1931, his heirs sold the tract to J. Ross Hanahan. This solitary headstone is surrounded by new-growth trees and an understory. There are likely other graves in the vicinity of this one. (see photo 55)
- c. **ruins of the Cattell plantation house (Brick House/Cattell Bluff)** (38CH692) (late-17th century)
The site contains the ruins of the late-17th-century brick plantation house. It was constructed by John Cattell (the first of the Cattell family to own the portion of the plantation known as "Cattell Bluff" or "Brick House.") in the late-17th century.¹³² The circumstances surrounding the destruction of the house are unknown although much of the brick is burned. In 1846 the house was described as "a large and ancient brick mansion," and thus still standing.¹³³ The brick scatter covers approximately 200 square feet. There is also a portion of an intact foundation wall and some Bermuda stone. Artifacts found on site

¹²⁸ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 191.

¹²⁹ National Park Service. *U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865* [database on-line]. This database puts him in the 83rd regiment instead of the 33rd.

¹³⁰ John Leland, "Trip to Plum Patch Cemetery is a Walk Back Through Time," *The News and Courier*, November 18, 1985.

¹³¹ United States Federal Census, 1900 and 1910. CCDB E35, p. 657.

¹³² The building and ancillary structures appear on a plat from 1786 entitled, "Plat of Batavia Plantation, Ashley River, for Alexander Gillon." On file with the South Carolina Historical Society 32-30-12.

¹³³ George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with Carter Hudgins, Drayton Hall.

include Westerwald stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, wrought nails, a bone button, and the Bermuda stone which all corroborate that the building was constructed in the late-18th century. Some of the brick from this site was removed to build the Hanahan family cemetery wall and one of the tombs. (see photo 56)

d. ruins of a brick dependency building (38CH692) (late-17th century)

The site contains the ruins of another brick building southwest of Brick House. It is an ancillary building associated with the Cattells' main house and appears on a plat from 1786.¹³⁴

e. club house (c. 1870)

The club house is located on the south bank of the Ashley River, and was constructed c. 1870. It eventually became the office for a phosphate mining operation and used as a club house by the company for hunting on the grounds.¹³⁵ It is a single-story, wood-frame building on a raised basement that has subsequently been infilled. There is a porch supported by turned columns and balusters in an ell that faces the Ashley River. The house features a steeply-pitched gable roof with a box cornice and full cornice returns. It is sheathed in lap siding, with fish-scale shingles in the gable ends. At least two additions were constructed to the west side of the building c. 1950. (see photos 61 & 62)

f. Millbrook Tram Road and river landing (late-19th century)

This tram road is a continuation from the tram road on the south side of Ashley River Road. High dirt piles remain in place on either side of the Ashley River Road making it easy to follow the tram road from the far southwestern portions of Millbrook across the road to a washing station, then on to the river where the phosphate was then transported for further processing and sale.

g. phosphate washers (late-19th century)

This site is located along the southern bank of the Ashley River and consists of a brick and mortar mounting block (5 x 10 feet) onto which a phosphate washer would have been attached. The washer is no longer present, but threaded bars remain in place. An additional masonry feature is located closer to the river at the bottom of a gradual slope to the water. This feature consists of a low brick base (approximately 6 x 6 feet), also with threaded iron bars. The exact function of this feature is unknown, but likely secured a steam engine used for washing the phosphate. There are also large dug out pits that are associated with the phosphate cleaning and preparation. This site lies at the end of Millbrook Tram Road. (see photo 60)

h. Carter residence (c. 1938; modified 1953)

This residence is located on the south bank of the Ashley River. The original building was constructed by Thomas H. Carter c. 1938.¹³⁶ It was a U-shaped single-story frame house with a brick veneer, a cross-gable roof, and columned portico in the "U." In 1953 the Carter family expanded the building to imitate a grand plantation home in the Colonial Revival style. It is a 2-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer. The house has a lateral gable roof with a dentilled cornice and full cornice returns in the gable ends. There are

¹³⁴ "Plat of Batavia Plantation, Ashley River, for Alexander Gillon," 1786. On file with the South Carolina Historical Society (32-30-12).

¹³⁵ Interview by Lissa Felzer with William O. Hanahan, III, 1 March 2008.

¹³⁶ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Margaret Carter, current owner, 1 March 2008. Ms. Carter has a photograph of the original building.

two gabled dormers on the south slope of the roof and four on the north. There is a gabled two-story portico on the south elevation, and a semicircular portico on the north. The majority of the windows are tripartite picture and double-hung windows on the north and south facades. All others are 6/6 or 9/9 double-hung. Central wrought-iron second-level balconies adorn the north and south facades under the porticoes. (see photos 57 & 58)

i. early-20th-century cottage

This early-20th-century residential building is located south and east of the Carter residence. It is a small rectangular single-story wood-frame building on a solid brick foundation with a gable roof and exposed rafter tails. Two rooms and a bathroom were added to the house in the 1980s, all but obscuring the original building.¹³⁷

j. early-20th-century garage

This is a simple three-bay wood-frame garage with novelty siding and a pavillion roof. This was likely a four-bay garage originally with the fourth bay altered to be used for storage at an unknown date. (see photo 59)

k. rice field (late-18th century)

There is one large tidal rice field totaling 48 acres in size which makes up less than one-third of the total river frontage of the plantation. It is an extensive network dating to the late-18th century and is adjacent to the site of Brick House/Cattell Bluff. The field consists of intact dikes and canals which can still be seen on modern aerials.

noncontributing resources:

- 18.1. large wood-frame contemporary barn with a lateral gable roof (c. 1990).
- 18.2. 4110 Ashley River Road: two-story wood-frame house with a lateral gable roof and dormers (1984).
- 18.3. garage: 3-bay concrete block garage with hip roof (c. 1955).

Resources on the south side of Ashley River Road

I. Millbrook Plantation residence (Porter House) (South Carolina Statewide Survey #417 0355.00) (1925)

Porter house is a two-story, wood-frame with brick-veneer residence constructed in 1925 by J. Ross Hanahan (grandfather of the current owner).¹³⁸ The house has a gambrel roof clad in terracotta tiles and two masonry exterior end chimneys with Gothic caps. There is a continuous shed dormer clad in weather board on the second level. All windows are 6/6 and double-hung. The primary façade is symmetrical and 5 bays wide. The house was constructed on the site of an older residence constructed and lived in by the Porter family who owned the property in the late 1860s through 1873.¹³⁹ The original Porter house burned and Hanahan demolished the remnants of it to construct this one. The bricks were reused and elements of this house were modeled after the older house, such as the gambrel roof. The only alterations that have taken place since construction are the installation of a furnace and

¹³⁷ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Margaret Carter, current owner, 1 March 2008.

¹³⁸ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Grayson Hanahan, current owner, 28 February 2008.

¹³⁹ George H. Moffett, "Abstract of Title" [for Millbrook Plantation], May 3, 1910, on file with T. Heyward Carter, Jr.

modernization of the kitchen.¹⁴⁰ It is likely that the windows were replaced as 6/6 windows were not the typical window configuration of the 1920s. The house sits on a rise along a sandy ridge centrally located within Millbrook Plantation. The area is landscaped with manicured lawns and ornamental trees/shrubs. Several service structures exist near the main house. A grand allée of oaks leads to the house from the east, along Porter House Road/Elliott Avenue, a dirt road that is likely much older than the present Porter House. (see photo 66)

m. Jane Richardson site (c. 1850)

This site sits at the intersection of Jerry (Perry) Hill Road, Ferry Road, and Millbrook Tram Road, north of the Porter House, situated on a large sandy ridge. Generally, this area is clear of understory growth, with only large oaks and mature pines present. The name and location of this site comes from the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. Sherds of Whiteware (1820-1900) and amethyst glass (1880-1925) were found in a recently cleared area at this crossroads, and are attributed to this site.

n. unnamed brick foundation (c. 1900)

This site lies a few hundred feet east of the Jane Richardson site along Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. This site consists of only three small brick piers and a large pile of dirt and bricks. No dateable artifacts were seen at the site. Only mature pines stand around this house ruin, and ground cover is light.

o. Sophia Singleton settlement site (late-19th century)

This site is centrally located in the Millbrook Plantation, east from Jane Richardson along Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. This site appears as a rectangular tract of land on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear and is likely the same site sold as a 4-acre tract by Sophia Singleton and Elizabeth Davis in 1912.¹⁴¹ Today, it is at the intersection of Jerry (Perry) Hill Road and an unnamed dirt road. Investigators walked the grounds within the space labeled as Singleton and found late-nineteenth-century decal Whiteware, green bottle glass, and amethyst glass along one of the dirt roads. There is also a light brick scatter near the intersection. The vegetation is dense with immature hardwoods and a viney understory, with a few mature hardwoods and pines throughout.

p. W. Cattell/Seven Chimneys site (c. 1770)

This site is located in the southern section of Millbrook Plantation, to the north of Pinckney's Tram Road (an unnamed road on the 1774 plat mentioned below), along a low sandy ridge south of an extensive inland rice field system. The site consists of seven chimneys with three standing foundations and four brick piles that likely represent a slave village. The site appears on a plat from 1774 and is labeled "swamp settlement."¹⁴² Artifacts present at the site include several ceramics (Creamware, Pearlware, etc) dating from 1770-1830. Also present were sherds of Colonoware (ceramics created by enslaved people) which further support the possibility that this site was a slave village.¹⁴³ There are small rice fields very near to this site and a dirt road that may have been an old access road for this village. Vegetation consists of

¹⁴⁰ Interview by Lissa Felzer with Grayson Hanahan, current owner, 28 February 2008.

¹⁴¹ Charleston County Deed Book N-26, p.95.

¹⁴² McCrady Plat 4877.

¹⁴³ Ferguson, Leland. *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800*. (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press) 1992.

- grand oaks and other hardwoods in the open grounds with the chimneys, with young stands of mixed pines and hardwoods surrounding this space. (see photos 63 & 64)
- q. **tenant duplex** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #417 0355.01) (c. 1900)
This site is located near Porter house just to the west of the Porter House Road/Elliott Avenue intersection with the Millbrook Tram Road. It was likely used to house employees or tenants on the plantation. It is a very simple small two-family, wood-frame building with a lateral gable roof, novelty siding, and a shed-roofed porch across the front. It was modified in the 1950s with new windows.
- r. **tenant duplex #2** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #417 0355.02) (c. 1900)
This is a small wood-frame building with a lateral gable roof, rear shed addition and shed porch across the front. The windows were replaced in the 1950s. This site is located to the southeast of the intersection of Jerry (Perry) Hill Road and the Millbrook Tram Road.
- s. **Middleton Hunt Club** (c. 1908)
This hunt club was established in 1908 and continues to hunt the land today. The exact founding members of the club are unknown. The earliest known president of the club is T. Tristram Hyde, well-known Charleston developer and political activist of the early 20th century. Historically the club has hunted deer exclusively using time-honored hunting practices. Middleton Hunt Club is a more formal hunting club ("a gentlemen's hunt club") than others in the area, and steeped in tradition. Middleton Hunt Club leases Millbrook Plantation and Middleton Place lands for hunting annually, August 15th through January 1st.¹⁴⁴
- t. **cabin** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #491 0356) (late-19th/ early-20th century)
This is a small two-room, wood-frame cabin with a gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and lap siding. It has a double central fireplace and a solid brick foundation which are much later than the original construction. It is located near the intersection of Ashley River Road and Ferry Road and may have been relocated to this spot. Its original location or purpose is unknown.¹⁴⁵ (see photo 65)
- u. **Peter Hanahan's house** (c. 1900)
This is a small, two-room, single-story, wood-framed building located in the northern section of the plantation near a modern (c. 1970) sand-mining pit commonly referred to as "Peter's Pit." The building was constructed in the late-19th century but cannot be found on any plats. Architectural features include a steeply-pitched lateral gable roof sheathed in 5-V-crimp metal, and a small exterior brick chimney on the gable end. The window shutters remain and are simple board and batten, as is the exterior door. There is a rear shed addition that was constructed of salvaged materials. The front porch has collapsed.
- v. **Summer House** (c. 1870)
This site is a 9-acre sub-tract on the northeastern eastern edge of Millbrook Plantation, located at the intersection of Jerry (Perry) Hill Road and Summer

¹⁴⁴ Henry Lowndes, III (current club president), and Edward Lowndes (club member), in interview with Lissa Felzer, March 18, 2008.

¹⁴⁵ Current owner, T. Heyward Carter, Jr., reports that in the mid-20th century this building functioned as a gate house and that there were more than one of these structures serving that purpose. Email correspondence from August 28, 2008.

House Road. The parcel was reserved by C. C. Pinckney, Jr. and referred to as "summer house" when he sold the estate to J. P. Clement in 1875. There are two brick piles and one chimney foundation in a stand of grand oaks and other mature pines and hardwoods. The understory is thick in patches, but most of the Summer House acreage is clear of understory growth. Likely these are the remnants of the summer house where C. C. Pinckney, Jr. lived in 1875.¹⁴⁶ No artifacts were noted on the surface. This site appears as "summer house" on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. (see photo 67)

w. site of Olive Branch Church (c.1910)

This site is located in the northern section of the plantation near Ashley River Road just to the west of Pineland Road. The site is indicated on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. There are several small push piles, scattered brick and piers as well as the remains of the brick steps.

x. Millbrook Tram Road (late-19th century)

This tram road originally extended from the Ashley River to the southwestern portion of Millbrook Plantation near the Seven Chimneys site. The northern portion just south of Ashley River Road is intact and rises high above the surrounding terrain. It then comes to grade for approximately 285 feet before it again rises two to three feet above grade for at one half mile. It extends south from Ashley River Road running southwest ending just southwest of the Olive Branch Church ruins. The middle section of the tram road has been destroyed by sand mining and timbering. The southern section of the road begins again at the intersection of Ferry Road and Jerry (Perry) Hill Road; running southwest to its terminus in phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles. This portion of the tram road has been transformed into a currently-used dirt road.

y. Porter House Road/Elliott Avenue (early-19th century)

This dirt road runs east/west for 1.5 miles from Bear Swamp Road to the Millbrook Tram Road. It is called Elliott Avenue on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear, but is currently called Porter House Road after the nearby Porter House. The eastern section of this road contains the Porter House allée of oaks.

z. Jerry (Perry) Hill Road (mid-19th century)

This historic road spans both Middleton and Millbrook properties. It begins at Middleton Road and extends to the west 1.3 miles to the Millbrook property boundary. It then extends westward with a slight northern trend for 2.2 miles until its end at a sand mining pond near Summer House Road. Portions of this road have been improved with slight alterations to the layout, but the road still contains integrity.

aa. Ferry Road (late-19th century)

This dirt road runs southwest for 2 miles from Ashley River Road to Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. The northern central portion of this road serves as a boundary between Middleton and Millbrook properties. It appears on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear, and shows only slight signs of modern improvements.

bb. Pinckney's Tram Road (c. 1774: modified late-19th century)

¹⁴⁶ Charleston County Deed Book V16, P. 205. "...reserving out the tract...whereon the house now occupied by me stands."

This tram road is located in the southern portion of the Millbrook property and can first be found on a 1774 plat as an unnamed road. It is found again on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear and has been modified for use as a tram road.¹⁴⁷ It originates just west of Millbrook Tram Road, runs 1.6 miles east to Bear Swamp Road, and extends .2 miles onto the Runnymede property. This tram line was not visually inspected but is visible on modern aerials.

cc. Bear Swamp Tram Road (late-19th century)

This tram road is located in the southern portion of the Millbrook property and can be seen on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. It originates in a phosphate mined/spoils area, runs 0.8 miles east to Bear Swamp Road, and extends 0.2 miles onto the Runnymede property. This tram line was not visually inspected but is visible on modern aerials.

dd. W. Cattell/T. Williams Ruins (mid-18th century; early- and mid-20th century)

This site is located near the eastern edge of Millbrook Plantation on a sandy ridge just to the south of Porter House Road/Elliott Avenue. There are two collapsed barns on site that date to the mid-twentieth century. Investigators noted a moderate brick scatter near one of the barns; however, no dateable artifacts were present with the brick scatter, or anywhere else on the site. This brick scatter is likely associated with the location of a W. Cattell site shown on the 1775 plat that lists a number of other Cattell sites.¹⁴⁸ The name "T. Williams" is related to the 1910 Millbrook plat, which shows a habitation at this locale. There are a few grand oaks on site (150+ years old), suggesting a possible earlier occupation. This location also corresponds with an unnamed settlement noted on a 1785 plat.¹⁴⁹

ee. Stelling (late-19th century)

This site appears as a parcel named "Stelling" on the 1910 Millbrook compilation plat, and is located near the eastern edge of Millbrook Plantation. This site is attributed to R. W. and J. E. Stelling who owned a five-acre parcel at this location after 1878 through at least 1914.¹⁵⁰ Today, this location is near a dirt crossroads: Jerry (Perry) Hill Road and Pineland Road. The surrounding vegetation varies from very dense hardwood understory to mature trees with lighter understory. One sherd of Whiteware (1820-1900) was seen in the dirt road south of Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. Also, in the road cut, there were remains of a steel bed frame that may have once belonged to the house at this location.

ff. store (late-19th century)

This site lies in a cleared hunting field, a few hundred feet north of Stelling along Pineland Road on Millbrook Plantation. Vegetation is primarily low-lying plants, with mature trees surrounding the field. This site consists primarily of a moderate artifact scatter containing ca. 1850-1900 era artifacts (Amethyst glass, SC Dispensary bottle fragments, Ironstone ceramics, Flow Blue Whiteware). The site is noted as "store" on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. It was likely related to phosphate mining.

¹⁴⁷ McCrady Plat 4877.

¹⁴⁸ "Plan of Several Tracts of Land Adjoining Each Others in South Carolina Situate Part in St. Paul's, St. Andrews, and St. George's Parishes, 1775." On file with Middleton Place Archives.

¹⁴⁹ McCrady Plat 5786.

¹⁵⁰ Charleston County Deed Book Y27, p. 38. This deed conveys the parcel from R. W. Stelling to J. E. Stelling. J.E. Stelling inherited the parcel sometime after 1878, according to the deed.

gg. rice fields (late-18th century)

There are 1,246 acres of inland rice fields located in the south central and western portion of the Millbrook property near the Ashley-Stono Canal/Public Drain. There are also 188 acres of tidal rice fields located in the southeastern portion of the property near Rantowles Creek. Both types have an extensive network of intact dikes, canals and ditches dating to the late-18th century which can still be seen on modern aerials.

hh. phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles (late-19th century)

Five distinct areas of phosphate mining are shown on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. These include 327 acres of hand mined areas and 69 acres of steam-shovel mined areas. These areas are located in the south central portion of the Millbrook property. Visible remains include various sizes of linear mounds of earth with adjacent ditches.

ii. Middleton/Millbrook historical property boundary (late-18th century)

A portion of the property boundary separating the late-18th-century "W. Cattell" lands, currently Middleton, and the "B. Cattell" lands, currently Millbrook,¹⁵¹ is visible in the southwestern edge of the current Millbrook property. It is an earthen berm approximately 2-3 feet high and wide, and 4.5 miles long. It is oriented in a generally northeast-southwest but contains multiple 90° angles. It differs from phosphate and rice-related earthworks in that it is a solitary earthwork—not part of a grid or repeated pattern—and there are no corresponding parallel ditches.

noncontributing resources

18.4. Porter house barn: located to the west of Porter house is a large single-story, wood-frame barn with a lateral gable roof (c. 1995)

18.5. Summerton Road: Road extends from Ashley River Road south to Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. The road has been graded and highly disturbed leaving no semblance of the historic road. (c. 1910)

18.6. Pineland Road: The road extends from Ashley River Road south to Jerry (Perry) Hill Road. Portions of this road exist today, but have been modified leaving no semblance of the original historic road. (c. 1910)

19. Bear Swamp Road (late-18th century)

Bear Swamp Road is an historic dirt road completed before 1785. It is first mentioned that year in the plantation diaries of Charles Drayton (d. 1820).¹⁵² Bear Swamp Road was used as a principal route to travel from the Ashley River to the savanna plantations on Rantowles Creek. The road connects the Ashley River Road, between Millbrook and Runnymede Plantations, with the lower half of Bee's Ferry Road (also known as Ashley Ferry Road) near its junction with the King's Highway (now U.S. Highway 17).

20. unnamed shipwreck (38CH1565) (n.d.)

¹⁵¹ McCrady Plat 7564.

¹⁵² Charles Drayton, *unpublished diary, 1774-1820*. The Drayton Papers Collection, Drayton Hall, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Located off the shore of Runnymede Plantation, this site is 7X3 meters in size. It encompasses shipwreck timbers such as framing, the stem post and stern post, all imbedded in the river bank.

21. **Runnymede Plantation** (38CH696, 38CH 2120)

The current boundaries of Runnymede (sometimes Runnymede or Runnymede) Plantation incorporate portions of at least two different historical plantations: The Oaks Plantation and Fullers Plantation and part of what was historically Magnolia Plantation on the southeast side of Ashley River Road.¹⁵³ The Oaks was originally assembled by the Cattells from several land grants dating to 1696-1709.¹⁵⁴ Fullers was first granted to the family of the same name in 1709.¹⁵⁵ William B. Pringle pulled portions of the two estates together in 1845 and called his new tract, Runnymede Plantation. He kept the property until 1863 when he sold it to George A. Trenholm, a wealthy Charleston merchant and financier.¹⁵⁶ Trenholm sold to Charles C. Pinckney in 1874 who made extensive alterations to the landscape.¹⁵⁷ They constructed numerous buildings in the late-19th century and leased out the land for phosphate mining. The land was leased to Runnymede Phosphate Company (of which Anna Pinckney was partial owner) from 1899 until 1910. The Pinckneys then sold the plantation to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company who mined portions of the property through the 1920s. They retained ownership until 1937 long after they ceased mining the tract.¹⁵⁸ Throughout the 20th century the property changed hands five times before being purchased by the current owner in 1989.¹⁵⁹ In recent years the land has been timbered and used for sand mining. Current acreage of the plantation is 2899 acres, and it remains undeveloped. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

a. **Runnymede Plantation House/C. C. Pinckney House** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #276 0361.00) (c. 1880)*

This is the ruins of a two-and-one-half story frame residence on the south bank of the Ashley River that was constructed by C.C. Pinckney c. 1880. The building was destroyed by fire in 2002. What remains of the building is the foundation and two chimneys. It was characterized by a truncated slate hipped roof and a full wraparound porch with a hipped roof; a hipped roof ell with a large, hooded projecting gable at the left rear. The house was constructed on the foundation of an earlier building erected by John Julius Pringle sometime after 1796. The Pringle house, according to a report by the Duke de la

¹⁵³ "Archaeological Survey of the Runnymede Mine Tract, Charleston County, SC," p. 29. The 1919 plat of lands owned by Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company indicates a large L-shaped swath of land across from present-day Magnolia, still then referred to as "Magnolia Plantation" and adjacent to Runnymede and lands of Drayton Hall.

¹⁵⁴ "Archaeological Survey of the Runnymede Mine Tract, Charleston County, SC," p. 29.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 35.

¹⁵⁶ Charleston County Deed Book S14, p. 158; "Archaeological Survey of the Runnymede Mine Tract, Charleston County, SC," p. 32.

¹⁵⁷ Charleston County Deed Book P16, p. 240.

¹⁵⁸ Mitchell and Smith Records. "Records Relating to the Phosphate and Fertilizer Industry, 1869-1903." SCHS; "Archaeological Survey of the Runnymede Mine Tract, Charleston County, SC," p. 35.

¹⁵⁹ Charleston County Deed Book A186, p. 320.

Rochefoucault of that year, was also built on the foundations of an earlier 18th-century plantation house that burned to the ground. The John Julius Pringle house stood until it was burned by Federal troops in 1865. In addition to the colonial and antebellum associations that the site has, it reflects adaptations that were made during changing economic conditions in the district following the Civil War.¹⁶⁰

- b. Runnymede schoolhouse/"second house"** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #276 0361.01) (c. 1880)*

A two-and-one-half story frame building with Late Victorian details. Notable features include a hipped roof, a projecting bay to the right of the main façade, and right elevation door with a shed hood. Other features include cut scrollwork and brackets in the eaves, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The building was erected c. 1880 as a schoolhouse for the children of the Pinckney family who resided on the plantation.

- c. historic entry road** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #276 0361.02) (18th century)

Historically the property was entered from Ashley River Road using this magnolia-lined dirt road. It is located to the north of what is now the entrance to Runnymede.

- d. phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles** (late-19th century)

One area of phosphate mining completed by The Charleston S.C. Mining and Manufacturing Company is shown on a plat from 1919.¹⁶¹ This area includes 24 acres of steam-shovel mining and is located in the southern central portion of the property, near Ashley River Road. While this area was not visually inspected, the remains are visible on current aerials.

- e. "Mr. Ladson" archaeological site** (38CH696) (late-17th/early-18th century)*

Located on Runnymede near the southern bank of the Ashley River, (although not associated with the plantation), this is a domestic site which corresponds to the location of "Mr. Ladson" on a map from 1685.¹⁶² It is characterized by decaying frame house and standing chimney. No dateable artifacts noted on visual survey. Several old-growth magnolia and oak trees were noted on site.¹⁶³

Resources on the south side of Ashley River Road

- f. unnamed phosphate mining camp site** (38CH2120) (late-19th century)

This site appears to be associated with late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century phosphate mining, and is characterized by a scatter of a variety of artifacts such as brick fragments, 187 glass bottle and container fragments, 32 ceramic sherds, 69 nails and nail fragments, and a brass button.

Representative artifacts and sherds are: a sherd of stenciled whiteware, a sherd of transfer printed iron stone, a harmonica part, a sherd of alkaline stoneware, a mold-made pharmaceutical bottle, and a sherd of an earthenware flower pot. The site appears on the US War Department Ravenels 1918 Quadrangle of the area as two rows of houses. The site is located on a sandy ridge and is surrounded by a mix of pines and hardwoods. The site

¹⁶⁰ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions of Early South Carolina*, p. 177-178.

¹⁶¹ Howard Wiswall, Map of Lambs Showing Land Owned by Charleston Mining and MFG., Co., Berkeley and Charleston Counties, S.C. January to July 1919.

¹⁶² John Thornton, Robert Morden, and Phillip Lea, *A New Map of Carolina*, c.1685.

¹⁶³ Information obtained from SCIAA site form.

measures 180 by 210 meters and consists of 38 (out of 128) positive shovel tests.

- g. Red Doe Phosphate Mining Camp** (late-19th century)
Shown on the *Map of Lambs Showing Land Owned by Charleston Mining and MFG., Co., Berkeley and Charleston Counties, S.C.* January to July 1919 this camp site encompassed 3 acres in the southwest portion of the plantation, near Ashley River Road. It consisted of two rows of buildings off a road connecting it to Ashley River Road. The site is surrounded by phosphate mining. The site also appears on the US War Department Ravenels 1918 Quadrangle.
- h. Round Doe Phosphate Mining Camp** (late-19th century)
Shown on the *Map of Lambs Showing Land Owned by Charleston Mining and MFG., Co., Berkeley and Charleston Counties, S.C.* January to July 1919 this camp site encompassed 3 acres and was located directly west of Red Doe Phosphate Mining Camp. Four buildings appear at this location on the 1919 map as well as on the US War Department Ravenels 1918 Quadrangle.
- i. unnamed phosphate mining camp** (late-19th century)
Shown on the Howard Wiswall's *Map of Lambs Showing Land Owned by Charleston Mining and MFG., Co., Berkeley and Charleston Counties, S.C.* January to July 1919 this camp site encompassed 3 acres and was located directly west of Round Doe Phosphate Mining Camp and directly east of site 38CH2120. Three buildings appear at this location on the 1919 map as well as on the US War Department Ravenels 1918 Quadrangle.
- j. phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles** (South Carolina Statewide Survey #257 0362) (late-19th and early-20th centuries)
This site encompasses two large areas of phosphate mining completed by The Charleston S.C. Mining and Manufacturing Company, which are shown on the 1919 Lambs map by Howard Wiswall. There are 996 acres of hand-mined land and 720 acres of dredge-mined land located throughout this section of the property. A 201-acre portion of this mining area was inspected and recorded by Preservation Consultants in 1991, and the remaining sections are visible on current aerials.
- k. rice fields** (late-18th and early-19th centuries)
There are 364 acres of inland rice fields located in the southwestern and central portion of the Runnymede property. These fields are shown on a plat done in 1804 by John Diamond and show an extensive dike and canal system.¹⁶⁴ While the majority of these fields have been modified by phosphate mining, it is likely that some of the dikes and canals are still intact.
- l. Pinckney's Tram Road** (late-19th century)
This tram road is located in the southern portion of the Millbrook property and can be seen on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. It originates just west of Millbrook Tram Road, runs 1.6 miles east to Bear Swamp Road, and extends 0.2 miles onto Runnymede Plantation. Whether or not this portion of the tram road was also a late-18th century road originally is unknown. This tram line was not visually inspected but it is visible on modern aerials.
- m. Bear Swamp Tram Road** (late-19th century)
This tram road is located in the southern portion of Millbrook Plantation and can be seen on the 1910 compilation plat of Millbrook Plantation by James O'Hear. It originates in a phosphate mined/spoils area, runs 0.8 miles east to Bear Swamp

¹⁶⁴ McCrady Plat 5072.

road, and extends 0.2 miles onto the Runnymede Plantation. This tram line was not visually inspected but it is visible on modern aerals.

n. Runnymede Tram Road network (late-19th and early-20th centuries)

This network of tram roads includes the main tram line and three spurs. The main tram extends from Magnolia Plantation southwest across Ashley River Road for 1.3 miles and then turns toward the southeast for another 0.3 miles. All three spurs leave the main line heading southeast. The first extends 0.3 miles, the second 0.7 miles, and the third 0.4 miles. This network was owned and operated by The Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company and appears on the 1919 Lambs map by Howard Wiswall. These lines were not visually inspected, but are visible on the modern aerals.

22. Archdale Hall Archaeological Site (38DR153) (19th century)

The original land grant for what became Archdale Hall plantation was issued to Richard Bohun Baker (the first of five Richard Bohun Bakers to own the plantation) in March of 1681 and included "297 acres now in his possession situate upon the Ashley River and bounding as appears by plat hereunto annexed, for one penny quitrent per acre."¹⁶⁵ Richard Baker received another two warrants for 200 acres each in 1683, and 420 additional acres in a 1694 warrant.¹⁶⁶ For most of its history, Archdale contained approximately 770 acres as shown in a 1791 plat by Joseph Purcell.¹⁶⁷ The plat shows a foot print for the circa-1710 house, which was the second house built on the site.

Dr. Richard Baker was living in the house when it was badly damaged in the earthquake of 1886. Emma Grimke Drayton, a descendant of the Bakers, wrote, "In 1886 on August 31, Dr. Richard Baker was alone all in bed at Archdale when the great quake took place in South Carolina. Late in the night the entire south wall and three corners of the hall fell out."¹⁶⁸ Baker did not have money to repair the house in the tight post-war economy, so he constructed a small house on the site that remained the residence until the house passed out of the family in 1962.

Upon Dr. Baker's death, Emma Grimke Drayton purchased the house at auction. She sold the right to run a trolley through the property to Charleston and Summerville Interurban Company in 1944. Like many plantations along the Ashley, Archdale had also been leased for phosphate mining in the 1890s for supplemental income. The plantation still contained 770 acres when Emma passed it to Glenn Drayton Grimke who sold the plantation to Williams Furniture Company in 1962.¹⁶⁹

An archaeological survey was conducted by the Charleston museum in 1985 that noted the presence of the ruins from a late-19th-century dwelling thought to be the one constructed after the earthquake. Colono ware pottery, bones, and artifacts from the slave quarters were also excavated. Since the survey, the Ashley River

¹⁶⁵ Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriet Cheves Leland. *Proprietary Records of South Carolina, Volume 2*. Charleston: History Press, 2007, p. 81.

¹⁶⁶ H.A.M. Smith. "The Ashley River." *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 20, pg. 23.

¹⁶⁷ McCrady plat, no. 6867. 'Richard Bohun Baker. . .Showing lands of Archdale Hall.' 12/1791.

¹⁶⁸ Martha Zierden, Jeanne Calhoun, and Debbi Hacker Norton. *Archdale Hall: Investigations of a Low Country Plantation*. Charleston Museum, (1985), p. 39.

¹⁶⁹ Zierden, 42-43.

area has been rapidly developed into suburban communities, and much of the original plantation has also been developed into the Archdale subdivision.¹⁷⁰

Located on the north side of the Ashley River, this site contains the remains of a 19th-century plantation house characterized by subsurface 19th-century ceramics, glass, and nails. This resource was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

noncontributing resources

- 22.1. 1000 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with brick veneer and hipped roof. Stepped reverse gable over two-story entry area. Brick column supporting roofline at entryway. Reverse gable over two-story projection on the right side of front façade. Side-entry garage under main hipped roofline (c. 1990).
- 22.2. 1004 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with vinyl lap siding on raised stuccoed basement. Gable roof line with a reverse gable section over second story window. Shed roofed front porch extends across half of front façade. Gable roofed side-entry garage area with two dormer windows (c.1990).
- 22.3. 1007 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with brick veneer and a hip roof on raised basement. Single-story porch with double-sided entry steps, and decorative balustrade on porch roofline (c.1990).
- 22.4. 1009 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building on raised basement with a hip roof, and sheathed in vinyl siding and stucco. Two-story columned entry area with reverse gable roof, accessed by welcoming arm staircase (c.1990).
- 22.5. 1011 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with a hip roof, sheathed in vinyl siding over stuccoed raised basement. Reverse gable over two-story columned entry area (c. 1990).
- 22.6. 1013 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with brick veneer on a raised basement. Semi-circular single-story porch with decorative balustrade at ridge line, accessed by brick welcoming arm stairs. Hip roof with lateral (street-facing) ridgeline, with a reverse gable projection over central second story window (c. 1990).
- 22.7. 1015 Bakers Landing Drive: One-and-one-half story wood-frame building with vinyl siding over stuccoed raised basement. Gable roof with three dormer windows. Central entry with columned front porch (c. 1990).
- 22.8. 1017 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story stuccoed building on raised basement. Hip roof with lateral ridgeline, with two symmetrical reverse gable sections above second story windows. Large second story window with fanlight (c.1990).
- 22.9. 1019 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story wood-frame building with brick façade on first story and stucco on second story. Main building has a gable roof, with a reverse gable over the barrel-vaulted entryway. Symmetrical one-and-one-half-story sections with complex hip roof lines projecting off main building (c. 1990).
- 22.10. 1014 Bakers Landing Drive: One-and-one-half-story brick veneer building on raised basement. Hip roof with ridgeline facing the street, reverse gable over barrel-vaulted entry way. Large fanlight above entryway. Entry accessed by welcoming arm staircase (c. 1990).
- 22.11. 1012 Bakers Landing Drive: Two-story stucco veneered building on raised basement. Hip roof (no ridge), two story stepped reverse gable section on left

¹⁷⁰ Bo Peterson. "Grass roots effort preserves Archdale ruins." *Post and Courier*. 11/16/2002.

- side of front façade over entryway. Small shed roof over first story window on right side of front façade. Side entry garage in basement section (c. 1990).
- 22.12. 1010 Bakers Landing Drive: One-and-one-half-story wood-frame building with vinyl siding on tabby-style raised basement. Cape cod style house, with lateral gable roof and three dormer windows. Columned front porch along entire front façade (c. 1990).
- 22.13. 2001 Wharf Landing Court: Two-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer on raised basement. Lateral ridge hipped roof, with reverse gable over front porch. Gable section has lap siding (c. 1990).
- 22.14. 2005 Wharf Landing Court: Single-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer on raised basement. Lateral gable roof. Shed roofed front porch, with reverse gable projecting over the entry. Side entry garage (c. 1990).
- 22.15. 2009 Wharf Landing Court: Single-story wood-frame building with brick veneer on partial raised basement with complex hipped roof. Reverse hip over columned entry area, reverse hip projecting off main building for side entry garage (c. 1990).
- 22.16. 2011 Wharf Landing Court: Single-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer on raised basement. Gable roof, with reverse gable over columned porch (c. 1990).
- 22.17. 2010 Wharf Landing Court: Single-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer. Complex stepped hipped roof, lateral ridge. Three reverse hip roof lines on front façade; one over front entry garage, one over a central window, and one over the entryway (c. 1990).
- 22.18. 2008 Wharf Landing Court: Two-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on second story. Stepped hip roof with lateral ridgeline over main building, with a stepped reverse gable section projecting over second-story Palladian window on right side of façade. Reverse gable over garage area (c. 1990).
- 22.19. 2006 Wharf Landing Court: Two-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer and a hip roof. Reverse gable over single-story side-entry garage area. Shed roof projection over front porch, with a small decorative reverse gable projection tied into porch roof (c. 2000).
- 22.20. 2004 Wharf Landing Court: Two-story wood-frame building with brick and vinyl exterior. Gable roof, with reverse gable above single-story front-entry garage. Stepped gable section projecting off of main building. Reverse gable over columned full front porch (c. 2005).
- 22.21. 2002 Wharf Landing Court: Single-story wood-frame building with brick and stucco veneer. Hipped roof with lateral gable over main building; hipped single-story side-entry garage projecting off left side of main building. Stepped reverse gable over window sections on left side of entrance; additional simple reverse gable over window to the right of the entryway (c. 2005).
- 22.22. 105 River Oak Lane: One-and-one-half-story wood-frame building with a brick veneer. Gable roof over main building, and shed-roof projection over front porch. Side entry garage, with gable roof, and single-story gable roofed projection (symmetrical to garage section) on opposite side of the house (c. 1990).
- 22.23. 107 River Oak Lane: single-story wood-frame ranch with lateral gable roof. Aluminum siding (c.1985).
- 22.24. 109 River Oak Lane: Two-story contemporary wood-frame building with saltbox style gable roof. Front entry garage, textured vinyl siding (c.1985).
- 22.25. 111 River Oak Lane: Two-story contemporary wood-frame building with metal siding and a reverse-facing gable roof line (c. 1990).

22.26.113 River Oak Lane: Two-story wood-frame building with brick façade on lower story and vinyl lap siding on second story. Complex roofline: shed roof over one story front porch, gable roof with reverse gable extending over half of second story, and hipped roof over single-story side-entry garage (c.1990).

23. Ashley T-4 Wreck Archaeological Site (38CH437) (19th to 20th century)

Located underwater near Lamb's Phosphate Mining facility, this site contains the wreckage of a 19th to 20th-century wooden vessel, possibly a barge. The stern and bow are collapsed. Glass and coal artifacts were found around the site. This resource was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

resources removed from the original boundary

Spring Farm Archaeological Site (38DR161): An 18th-century domestic site on the north bank of the Ashley River. This site was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination. However, since that time this area has been developed and data recovery completed. The site is gone.¹⁷¹

Ashley River Phosphate Mine Archaeological Site (38DR81): A 19th-century industrial site on the north bank of the Ashley River. This site was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination. However, since that time this area has been developed and data recovery completed. The site is gone.¹⁷²

Izard Plantation Archaeological site (38DR60): An 18th-to 20th-century site found on the north bank of the Ashley River. This site was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources on the 1994 NRHP nomination. However, since that time this area has been developed and data recovery completed. The site is gone.¹⁷³

24. Lambs Phosphate Mining facility (1869-1930)

Located on the north bank of the Ashley River across from Magnolia Plantation, the Lambs Phosphate mining facility is thought to have been the largest phosphate processing facility in the world, when it was in operation.¹⁷⁴ It was the location of the main offices for Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, which began its

¹⁷¹ Joshua N. Fletcher, Catherine Runyon, and Ralph Bailey, "Archaeological Data Recovery at Spring Farm Plantation (38DR161); The Apian Way Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina, Final Report Prepared for Sailford Land Company, LLC, Dallas Texas." January 2004.

¹⁷² Joshua N. Fletcher, Christina A. Shuler, and Ralph Bailey, "Archaeological Data Recovery at Archaeological Sites 38DR60/81 and 38DR192, The Appian Way Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina, Final Report Prepared for Sailford Land Company, LLC, Dallas Texas." December 2003.

¹⁷³ Joshua N. Fletcher, Christina A. Shuler, and Ralph Bailey, "Archaeological Data Recovery at Archaeological Sites 38DR60/81 and 38DR192, The Appian Way Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina, Final Report Prepared for Sailford Land Company, LLC, Dallas Texas." December 2003.

¹⁷⁴ Thomas Fettes in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 13 May 2008.

operations in 1869. Phosphate was processed here on a large scale until the early 1930s when the Great Depression hit.¹⁷⁵ The Lambs facility employed 800 people and invested \$150,000 on building sheds, mills, drying houses.¹⁷⁶ Most of this site is found as archaeological remains, but there are several brick retaining walls or foundation walls incorporated into a modern 1960s subdivision. The function of these brick walls is unclear but may be foundation walls for buildings on site.¹⁷⁷ (see photos 69, 70, 71, & 72)

25. “Magnolia Boat” archaeological site (38CH31c) (c.1792)

Located off the shore of Magnolia Plantation in the Ashley River, this is possibly the first identifiable historic shipwreck in the region and is referred to in Charles Drayton’s diary in July 1792. Artifacts found around the site include a kaolin pipe bowl, a creamware fragment, and a saltglazed stoneware fragment.¹⁷⁸

26. Magnolia Plantation and Gardens

Magnolia was founded in 1676, and developed by Thomas Drayton, Jr, and his wife, Ann (Fox), who received 150 acres of the estate as a wedding present from her father, Stephen Fox.¹⁷⁹ By 1680 Thomas Drayton, Jr. had constructed a manor house there and laid out a French garden around it.¹⁸⁰

Drayton died in 1717, leaving the property to his son, Thomas Drayton III (b. 1708). Drayton’s other son, John, constructed Drayton Hall next door. Thomas Drayton III was able to expand the family’s land holdings through growing rice and various other trades. At the time of his death in 1760, Drayton held 3,027 acres of land, 91 slaves, 5 rice plantations, 1,380 head of cattle, and 112 horses. Magnolia was the administrative center and growing rice on the plantation became less important.¹⁸¹

Due to changes in rice growing techniques and a decline in rice production on Magnolia, the inland rice fields were converted to ornamental lakes in the early-19th century. These lakes became a key feature in the ever-growing estate garden.¹⁸²

In 1811 the original manor house burned to the ground. A new house was constructed by Thomas Glen Drayton shortly afterward. He died in 1825 and the property transferred to his grandson, the Reverend John Grimké Drayton.¹⁸³

Reverend John Grimké Drayton began to modify the gardens in the 1830s with the introduction of the azalea and camellia japonica—uncommon plants in South Carolina at that time. He significantly expanded and redesigned the gardens, transitioning from the formal French style used in the property’s earlier garden, to the new English

¹⁷⁵ Nielsen.

¹⁷⁶ Thomas Feters in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 13 May 2008.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Information taken from the SCIAA site form.

¹⁷⁹ “Magnolia Plantation and Gardens History Overview for Part I” (Historic Preservation Certification Application), 2006.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

romantic style which featured a greater emphasis on embellishing the natural beauty of the site. In the midst of post-Civil War financial disaster, Rev. Drayton opened the gardens to the public for tours in the spring of 1872 in an effort to save his beloved plantation.¹⁸⁴ Tourists would travel up the Ashley River from Charleston in steamboats to visit the gardens at Magnolia-on-the-Ashley.¹⁸⁵

The main house on the site, a pre-revolutionary "summer house" from Summerville was moved to Magnolia by Rev. Drayton after the war. New research indicates that the previous house may have been destroyed by the slaves during the Civil War (as opposed to the previous belief that it was burned by Sherman's troops).¹⁸⁶

In 1869 or 1870, Rev. Drayton sold off the large L-shaped portion of the plantation, on the south side of the Ashley River Road to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company for phosphate mining. This portion of the plantation was 1408 acres in size.¹⁸⁷ The majority of this acreage was mined for phosphate with very few acres left untouched.¹⁸⁸ After Rev. Drayton's death in 1891, the remainder of the plantation continued to be held by his direct descendants, as it is today. Magnolia Plantation and Gardens was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The property is maintained as a public historic site with a house museum and extensive landscaped gardens. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

- a. **four slave cabins and one tenant house** (c. 1850 and c. 1900)*
This is a row of five (formerly six as seen on a plat from 1929)¹⁸⁹ cabins: four slave houses constructed c. 1850 and one tenant house constructed c.1900. The 1850 cabins are all two-room wood-frame buildings with lap siding and a gable roof. The 1900 cabin is a single-room cabin with a gable roof. Two of the five cabins are sheathed in standing-seam metal, and three with cedar shakes. All of the cabins were renovated in 2009. The fate of the sixth cabin is unknown, but it is believed to have been lost c. 1960.¹⁹⁰ (see photos 75 & 76)
- b. **main house** (c. 1779; altered 1873 and 1990; **see noncontributing resources on page 51**)
- c. **Drayton family tomb** (c. 1700; repaired 1916 and 1977)*
This brick and marble vault was constructed c. 1700 by the first owner of Magnolia Plantation. It contains the remains of such family members as Thomas Drayton Jr. (d. 1715); and Drayton F. Hastie (d. 1916). Many family members were not buried in the vault, but rather were interred at the church yard of St. Johns in the Wilderness in Flat Rock, NC. (see photo 78)

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ "Magnolia Plantation and Gardens History Overview for Part I" (Historic Preservation Certification Application), 2006; "Magnolia Gardens," p.513.

¹⁸⁶ "Magnolia Plantation and Gardens History Overview for Part I" (Historic Preservation Certification Application), 2006.

¹⁸⁷ CCDB C46, p 58. CCDB P16, p. 453. CCDB P16, p. 457. The two deeds in Book P16 are barely legible, but it appears as if Grimké sold the property to a group of men who were interested in purchasing "phosphate lands" and they in turn sold the property to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing within the same year.

¹⁸⁸ Henry A. M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*...p.177. Also a 1919 plat of lands held by Charleston Mining and Manufacturing indicates ownership of this portion.

¹⁸⁹ J. P. Gaillard, "Map of a Portion of Magnolia Plantation," 1929.

¹⁹⁰ Winslow Hastie, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 8 April 2009.

- d. **schoolhouse** (c. 1870)
The schoolhouse was built by Reverend John Grimké Drayton for the children of the black gardeners. This building is a single-story, wood-framed building with lap siding and a lateral gable roof. It was altered in the 1970s and 1990s and is currently being used as offices.
- e. **rice fields** (early-18th century and 1840)*
There is one large tidal rice field 133 acres in size that makes up half of the total river frontage of the plantation, as well as 45 acres of inland rice fields. These inland fields were originally used for rice cultivation and then later as a fresh water source for the tidal field. In 1840, Rev. John Grimké Drayton turned the inland fields into ornamental lakes for the gardens by flooding them or allowing them to return to swamp. Both the tidal and the inland fields represent an extensive network dating from the early-18th century, consisting of intact dikes and canals which can still be seen on modern aerials.
- f. **gardens and ornamental lakes** (early-18th century through late-19th century)*
The earliest portion of the gardens at Magnolia that are still extant date to the early-18th century; they were designed in a formal French parterre, and would have been located on the side of the first plantation house. This original section of the gardens, called Flowerdale, is now surrounded by a larger, more naturalistic style garden. In totality they encompass approximately 40 acres. The ornamental lakes were originally part of the inland/swamp rice fields and then later became a freshwater source for the tidal fields closer to the river. They were ultimately transformed into landscape elements in the gardens by the Rev. John Grimké Drayton between 1836 and 1890, when he significantly expanded the gardens. (see photo 74)
- g. **Magnolia tram road** (late-19th century)
This tram road is an extension of the main tram line of the Runnymede tram network and extends north from Ashley River Road, roughly paralleling Drayton Hall's Landing/Public road, for 0.6 miles to the edge of the Ashley River. The tram line is present on the north side of the river and extends for 0.2 miles before it is destroyed by the Amberwood neighborhood. This tram line originally continued and connected to the Lambs Phosphate Mining facility. It was owned and operated by The Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company and appears on the 1919 Lambs map by Howard Wiswall. These lines were not visually inspected, but are visible on modern aerials.
- h. **phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles** (late-19th/early-20th century)
One area of phosphate mining completed by The Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company is shown on the 1919 Lambs map by Howard Wiswall. This area includes 26 acres of hand-mined spoil piles and is located just west of the Magnolia tram in the east-central portion of the property. It is represented by three sets of adjacent ditches and spoil piles and is visible on modern aerials.
- i. **African-American cemetery** (late-19th/early-20th century)
This is a small cemetery located in the southern portion of the property just west of the largest ornamental lake. It contains 46 known graves of African-Americans who lived and/or were employed at Magnolia Plantation. They date from 1908 to 1997. There are likely other earlier graves whose markers have deteriorated. Most of the graves are marked with simple granite and marble tablet head stones. Some of the individuals buried here are Hannah Bennett, d. 1908; Jeremiah Davis, d. 1929; Adam Bennett, d. 1910; John Bennett, d. 1926 (superintendent of Magnolia

Gardens for 30 years); Eloise Blen, d. 1925; William J. Bennett, d. 1935; Rosa Wallace, d. 1952; Eligah C. Bennett, d. 1933; Evelyn Bennett Jenkin, d. 1936; Deacon James Snipe, d. 1947; Gabriel Bennett, d. 1938; Hattie Bennett, d. 1954; Robert Snipe, d. 1946; Lula Bennett, d. 1948; Henry Payne, d. 1951; Rebecca Weston, d. 1954; Susan Bennett Haddock, d. 1957; Ezekial Bennett, d. 1949; Lollie Snipe, d. 1962; Charlie Payne, 1955; Sarah Seabrook, d. 1939; Catherine Gadsden, d. 1997; Loiusa Payne Bowens, d. 1972; Ethel Blaine, d. 1962; Joseph Smith, d. 1978; Simon Bennett, d. 1939; Martha Curry, d. 1942; Ella Bennett, d. 1944; and Abraham Bowens, d. 1953. (see photo 77)

noncontributing resources:

b. relocated main house (c. 1770; altered 1873 and 1990)*

This house was a pre-Revolutionary War building built as a summer home in Summerville. Rev. Grimké had it dismantled and moved down the river by barge to Magnolia in 1873. At the time, all of the Victorian elements were added, including the second story tower. It sits on the foundation of the second house on the plantation. It is a one-and-one-half story masonry building on a raised basement. It is L-shaped with a gable roof. There is a two-story tower with a bell-cast, hipped roof set in the ell of the roof with two adjacent gable dormers. In the 1990s a large two-story wrap-around porch was added to the building, making it a noncontributing resource. (see photo 73)

- 26.1. snack bar/cafe: one-story frame building with a raised seam metal, cross gable roof. Full façade porch at front elevation and large L-shaped side porch added. (c. 1980; 2008)
- 26.2. gate house : small single-story frame building with end to front gable roof sheathed in wooden shingles. (c. 1970)
- 26.3. orientation theater: single-story frame building with hewn timber siding, end-to-front gable roof. (2008)
- 26.4. conservatory: single-story frame building with end-to-front gable roof, large deck at rear. (c. 1980)
- 26.5. carriage house: stable adaptively reused in the 1990s as a space to host events. It is a large single-story frame building with lateral gable roof and enclosed porches at front and rear. (c. 1840; substantially altered 1990s; 2007)
- 26.6. events office: small single-story frame building with wooden shingle siding and a lateral gable roof sheathed in raised-seam metal. (1950s)
- 26.7. restroom building: single-story frame building with full facade porch and lateral gable roof. (1980s)

27. Drayton Hall Plantation (38CH255, 38CH803)

The original land grant for a 750-acre tract at this location was granted to Edward Mayo in 1678 (after being forfeited by others twice before) and sold to Joseph Harbine (also Hardin, Harden, and Harbin) in 1680/81.¹⁹¹ The property changed hands several times more and was subdivided prior to being purchased by John Drayton in 1738 from John Greene.¹⁹² At that time a newspaper advertisement

¹⁹¹ Royal Grants, 38:20, S.C. Department of Archives and History

¹⁹² Henry A. M. Smith, *The Ashley River: Its Seats and Settlements*, p. 92.

indicated that the property was 350 acres and contained "a very good dwelling-house, kitchen and several out houses, with a very good orchard consisting of all sorts of fruit trees."¹⁹³ The size of the plantation grew by approximately 300 acres within a relatively short period of time.¹⁹⁴ By 1744 the "new" house (Drayton Hall) was constructed and occupied.¹⁹⁵ This plantation is believed to have been conceived as a home seat for the Draytons rather than as a working plantation. It is located within a network of 50 or more working plantations owned by the same family. One such example of one of the Draytons' working plantations is at Long Savannah on Rantowles Creek where John Drayton grew rice. The two sites were interconnected as Drayton had the rice carted to Drayton Hall for processing.¹⁹⁶

After John Drayton's death in 1779 the plantation was left to his fourth wife, Rebecca. She in turn sold it to her step-son, Charles Drayton in 1783, who took up residence in the house in 1784.¹⁹⁷

In 1782, during the Revolutionary War, General Anthony Wayne of the Continental Army occupied Drayton Hall and made it his headquarters for a brief period. In addition, the gardens and the grounds of the plantation sustained significant damage from troops on both sides during the entirety of the war, just as the rest of the region did.¹⁹⁸

An important activity that occurred during Charles Drayton's ownership of Drayton Hall was his intense interest in botany which undoubtedly influenced one of the many layers of landscape architecture at the plantation. Drayton owned additional acreage in Goose Creek adjacent to a 120-acre tract of land owned by French botanist, Andre Michaux. Michaux was commissioned by Louis XVI to establish a nursery from which to export American Plants to France. He also used this nursery to experiment with the propagation of North American species, as well as to test the suitability of European species to the Charleston climate.¹⁹⁹ Charles Drayton and Michaux often exchanged visits and plants.²⁰⁰

After the death of Charles Drayton in 1820, the plantation passed to his son Dr. Charles Drayton II who held it until his death in 1844,²⁰¹ and the site became more of a working plantation. Cotton was grown there for commercial purposes as well as rice.

¹⁹³ *South Carolina Gazette* January 12, 1738.

¹⁹⁴ "Drayton Hall," unpublished pamphlet, p. 52.

¹⁹⁵ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008.

¹⁹⁶ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008.

¹⁹⁷ Charles Drayton, *unpublished diary, 1774-1820*. The Drayton Papers Collection, Drayton Hall, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Drayton Hall: A Chronological History...", p. 15.

¹⁹⁸ "Journal of Lieut. William McDowell of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Southern Campaign, 1781-82." On file in the archives Middleton Place. "Drayton Hall: A Chronological History...", p. 15.

¹⁹⁹ Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc., p.17-18.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

²⁰¹ Will Book 34, p. 344. Charleston County Probate Office.

Typical of the rest of the region after the Civil War, phosphate was mined from the land as well. Beginning in 1866 the family began leasing out the land for mining with a provision that the house and immediate grounds be left undamaged.²⁰² Land was leased to two different companies in the early years of phosphate mining, then later to the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company and a Philadelphia based company, and then to Charles H. Drayton and Company. Drayton's company mined the land into the early-20th century and also mined land at Magnolia Plantation.²⁰³ He built a tram road, 15 houses, and 2 stores on the grounds to support the venture.²⁰⁴ Most of the strip mining carried out at Drayton Hall occurred south and southwest of the main entry road and across Ashley River Road. Much of the mining on the north side of Ashley River Road was done by hand rather than machine.²⁰⁵

Additional industries that affected the landscape of Drayton Hall during the 20th century were sand mining on the west side of Ashley River Road, and commercial logging for hardwoods. The logging was done primarily on the south side of the main drive which was later replanted with Loblolly pine trees.²⁰⁶ The property remained in the possession of the Drayton family for seven generations before the house and setting were sold to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other acreage nearby was sold to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources in 1975. The Drayton plantation house and its grounds were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960. The property is maintained by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Of the following resources, those marked with an asterisk(*) were previously recorded in the 1994 NRHP nomination.

a. Drayton Hall (1738-44)*

A Palladian house built in the Georgian era for John Drayton (d. 1779). It is considered one of the finest surviving examples of Palladian architecture in America. It is a two-story brick building with a double hip roof sitting on a high English basement. The west elevation features a central projecting two-story pedimented portico supported by Doric and Ionic columns. The east elevation features a central double staircase leading to a classically pedimented entry door. The windows throughout the building are 6/6 double-hung with rubbed and gauged jack arches above. There are two exterior corbelled brick chimneys on the north and south elevations. At first glance it would seem that this building has undergone very little modification throughout its history. However it did actually experience many contributing modifications. Some early modifications include replacement of the original treble roof with the double hip (c. 1880), the replacement of the Georgian window sash with Federal ones (c. 1813), some Federal style updates on the interior (c. 1802), and replacement of the ceiling of the portico on the land side of the building (1932). (see photos 79 & 80)

b. cellar of pre-Drayton dwelling house (1680s)

²⁰² CCDB A14, p. 23; Espenshade and Roberts, p. 45.

²⁰³ Espenshade and Roberts, p. 46-47.

²⁰⁴ "Drayton Hall: A Chronological History...", p. 20-21.

²⁰⁵ 1907 plat of Drayton Hall, on file with Drayton Hall archives. Espenshade and Roberts, p. 47, 48.

²⁰⁶ Lynne G. Lewis, *Drayton Hall: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at a Lowcountry Plantation*, p. 12.

Found adjacent to Drayton Hall is a portion of the brick cellar of an early residential building believed to have been fortified (see next entry).²⁰⁷ It was likely constructed by Joseph Harbine who owned the property from 1680 to 1718 and whose name and dwelling appears on the c.1690 map, *Carte Particuliere de la Caroline*, by Pierre Mortier, of the Ashley River. Also found in and around the remains of the cellar were late-17th-century pipe stems and sherds of North Devon gravel tempered courseware, German stoneware, delftware, and onion bottles.²⁰⁸ (see photos 81 & 82)

c. v-bottom ditch (1680s)

A linear v-bottom ditch was uncovered during archaeological excavations under the foundation of the north flanker (see below). It is approximately 3 feet in depth and runs parallel to the pre-Drayton dwelling house. It likely was constructed for defensive purposes and contained a variety of late-17th-century artifacts. Some of these artifacts include wine bottle glass, Venetian beads similar to those found at the Lord Ashley site, and sherds of tin-glazed earthen ware, English slipware, and German stoneware. (see photo 84)

d. north flanker foundation (1740s)*

Oral history states that this building was demolished after an 1896 hurricane, but it may have stood into the early-20th century.²⁰⁹ This was a small two-story brick dependency known to function as a laundry building in the 19th century, but its prior use is unknown. What remains of the building is the foundation below and at grade.

e. south flanker foundation (1740s)*

Lost in the 1886 earthquake, this was a small two-story brick dependency building. What remains of this building also is the foundation below and at grade.

f. brick privy (c. 1790; alterations c. 1880)*

This is a small single-story brick building with brick quoins, one exterior chimney, and a lateral gable roof with lap siding in the gable ends. The building has had multiple uses over time. It was originally constructed as a 7-seat privy complete with an elaborate drainage system located running below ground and linked to the Ashley River. Much of the drainage system was already in place prior to the construction of this building and was adapted for use here. During the phosphate mining era the roof orientation was changed and the chimney added so it could be used as an office. In the 1920s it served as a residence for Richmond Bowens and his brother, children of the caretakers of the plantation.²¹⁰ (see photos 83 & 85)

g. cemetery site (late-18th century through 20th century)

This cemetery encompasses 10 acres as depicted on a late-18th-century map.²¹¹ It is commonly referred to as the "African-American Cemetery" but it is likely that there are also African-born individuals and Native Americans

²⁰⁷ Archaeology done November 2008; Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 3 December 2008.

²⁰⁸ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 7 April 2009.

²⁰⁹ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008.

²¹⁰ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008.

²¹¹ Document number J-08-006. Drayton Papers Collection, property of Drayton Hall, a National Trust Historic Site. Stored at the Addlestone Library, College of Charleston.

buried here also. The Drayton family owned people from both these ethnic groups as was common throughout early South Carolina. There are 38 known graves, as indicated mostly by depressions in the ground, but hundreds more are suspected. Some of the graves located here are those of Richmond Bowens (d. 1998); John Walker (d. 1964); Maggie B. Bradley (d. 1957); Cleveland Johnson (d. 1926); Rev. Ervin Singleton (d. 1962); Adelaide Smalls (d. 1957); and John Bowens (d. 1928).²¹²

h. caretaker's residence (c.1886)

This is a small single-story wood-frame building with a lateral gable roof and engaged front porch. The windows are 6/6 double-hung with board and batten shutters, and there is a rear shed addition (c. 1990). Originally located north of the north flanker, this building was used for a period during the 1920s as a home by the Bowens family as caretakers of Drayton Hall. It was moved to its current location by the National Trust in the 1980s and now serves as the gift shop/visitors' center. (see photo 86)

i. Drayton garden house remains (1747) (38CH255) *

This archaeological site, previously referenced as the "orangerie", was contemporaneously known to the Drayton family as the "garden house." Recent archaeological and historical investigations have revealed that the building took on a social role in the Drayton garden and acted as an extension between the built and natural environments. The quality of the building's masonry, complete with rubbed and gauged pilasters, door and window surrounds, as well as Flemish bond brickwork, rivals the Drayton's main house, denoting the significance of the garden house. The garden house was constructed with a surrounding terrace which likely acted as a viewing platform to observe the remainder of the garden.²¹³ (see photos 89 & 90)

j. Malcolm boat archaeological site (38CH803) (c. 1800) *

Possibly the remains of Charles Drayton's small wooden vessel that sunk during a storm c. 1800, and was apparently filled with rice barrels.²¹⁴

k. Ha-Ha (1789)

This ditch runs parallel with the Ashley River between the river and the main house. It was constructed to act as a fence and drain for livestock. It may have also served as a decorative feature. Construction of the ha-ha began in 1789.²¹⁵ (see photo 88)

l. main entry drive and Victorian mound (c. 1800; modified c. 1890)

In the 18th century the house was approached from Ashley River Road up the same drive to a forecourt. A circular drive or turnabout was created c. 1800. When a reflecting pond was created on the land side of the house c. 1890, spoil was used to create the existing mound in the center of the turnabout.²¹⁶

m. MacBeth Road and associated house sites (late-19th or early-20th century)

²¹² "A Sacred Place: The African American Cemetery at Drayton Hall," unpublished pamphlet, 2003. Additional archaeology was done in the fall of 2008 which uncovered 5 more graves than were identified in the above publication which states there are 33 known graves.

²¹³ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008.

²¹⁴ Charles Drayton, *unpublished diary, 1774-1820*. The Drayton Papers Collection, Drayton Hall, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

²¹⁶ Carter Hudgins, Archaeologist and Manager of Preservation Projects, Drayton Hall, in an interview with Lissa Felzer, 30 May 2008. Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc., p.

This is a late-19th-century dirt road running south off of the main avenue leading to Drayton Hall. During the late-19th and early-20th centuries the southwest side of Macbeth Road was dotted by small tenant houses occupied by African-Americans. Most of the information regarding these sites is from oral history and visual inspections completed over time. Four of these buildings do appear on the US War Department Ravenels 1920 Quadrangle on the south side of the MacBeth Road as well as one more at the entrance on the north side. Oral history states that there were five houses on the road. Reportedly they were two-room, wood-frame dwellings with an end chimney. What remains of these houses are two brick piles and the remains of a chimney, a few scattered brick piers, and building elements such as framing components, roofing materials, and some hinges and door hardware. The names of these house sites are the Dennis house, Washington house, Nanny Notes house, Roberts/McKeever house, and the Johnson house.²¹⁷ The majority of the vegetation on either side of the road is new growth with the exception of a line of grand oaks running southwest towards Ashley River Road. These trees align with a turn in the road that appears on the US War Department Ravenels 1920 Quadrangle connecting MacBeth Road to Ashley River Road. (see photos 91 & 92)

n. Bowens family house site (late-19th or early-20th century)

The Bowens family was a family of enslaved African-Americans who lived and worked at Drayton Hall for several generations. After emancipation the family chose to remain at Drayton Hall and inhabited a small two-room, wood-frame cottage on the grounds toward the end of the 19th century or early-20th century. The building was reportedly located just northwest of the entrance to MacBeth Road. The period of occupation is unclear as is the date of construction. However, oral history states that Richmond Bowens was born in the house in 1908 and the house was dismantled in 1940. Archaeological excavation revealed one remaining brick pier below grade.²¹⁸

o. store (late-19th century)

The original purpose of this building is unknown and the only remaining portion is a full chimney stack. Oral history states that a small store was located at this site at the turn of the 20th century.²¹⁹ The chimney is located approximately 80' northeast of the Ashley River on what was once a public road between Drayton Hall and Magnolia Plantation.

p. storekeeper's house/phosphate mining office (late-19th century)*

A partial chimney stack located approximately 10' from the Ashley River. According to oral history, it is believed to have been a phosphate mining office or the store keeper's house. No other remains of the building are visible. The

²¹⁷ William R. Judd, "The Roberts/McKeever Housesite Ruins; Drayton Hall," 1997, unpublished document on file with Drayton Hall of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. William R. Judd, "A Report on the Ruins of the Dennis, Washington and Nanny Notes House sites; Drayton Hall," unpublished document on file with Drayton Hall of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

²¹⁸ Lynne G. Lewis, et. Al., "I Was Born and Raised Here: Investigations at the Bowens Housesite, Drayton Hall, Spring 1992," *National Trust Archaeological Research Center: Monograph Series No. 6.*, May 1993.

²¹⁹ William R. Judd, "A Report on the Ruins of the Dennis, Washington and Nanny Notes House sites; Drayton Hall," p. 26.

brick debris surrounding the remaining stack is what is left of the upper portion of the chimney. Also amidst the debris is a portion of the lintel.

q. wharf remnants (c. 1870)*

A wharf was constructed extending into the Ashley River as part of the phosphate mining complex, such as the storekeeper's house/phosphate mining office and possibly the store at the end of a road that appears on the US War Department Ravenels 1920 Quadrangle and was connected to a nearby tram road. These remnants were found during archaeological investigations in 1990/1.²²⁰

r. barn site (late-19th century)

Built during the late-19th century and likely related to the phosphate mining industry the barn was a large lap-sided, frame building with a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. It is located northeast of the main house about 40 feet from the river. The barn was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Two years prior to the destruction of the barn, extensive archaeological studies were completed of the soil inside and the surroundings. Inside the perimeter of the barn another distinct brick foundation was uncovered below grade. Its method of construction suggests that it was built around the same time as the main house or possibly the flankers.²²¹

²²⁰ Espenshade and Roberts, p. 107.

²²¹ Lynne G. Lewis, et. al., "Drayton Hall Archaeology: The Barn Stabilization Project, 25 August-4 September 1987," unpublished document on file at Drayton Hall.

- s. **public road between Drayton Hall and Magnolia Plantation** (mid- to late-19th century)
This historic dirt road located between the two plantations, running from Ashley River Road to the Ashley River, appears on several plats of the properties and is labeled as "public road," or "old road as early as 1882."²²² A 1907 plat indicates that railroad tracks were laid on this road, likely related to the phosphate industry.
- t. **azalea allée** (mid-19th century)
An allée of azaleas planted in the mid-19th century between the main house and the Ashley River. (see photo 87)
- u. **rice fields and trunk** (late-17th century/mid-19th century)
There are 12 acres of inland rice fields located in the central portion of the property flanking the Drayton Hall Entrance road. It is likely that these fields were initially operated by Joseph Harbine and date to his occupation of the property between 1680 and 1718. An alternative use for these fields was described by Charles Drayton in the early 19th century. Writing in his diary, Drayton noted that the lakes were used as a piscatory to hold fish such as trout. Archaeological excavations conducted in 1996 uncovered a contemporary water-controlling trunk from the mid-19th century. The trunk is a sixteen-foot long wooden box, two feet wide, and about twelve inches high. It has a groove at one end in which a rectangular gate was moved up and down to control water flow. A few remaining dikes and three dams are visible on the ground at Drayton Hall, and modern aerial photographs help to provide evidence that this rice irrigation system is one of the oldest documented in the state.²²³
- v. **phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles** (late-19th/early-20th century)
Three areas of phosphate mining are shown on a 1907 map and a redrawn map from 1870-1910²²⁴ and represent mining done between the late-19th and early-20th centuries. One area contains 15 acres of hand-mining and is located in the northwestern portion of the property. The second area contains 15 acres of dredge-mining and is located in the northern central portion of the property. The third and largest area contains 171 acres of unspecified mining and is located in the southeastern portion of the property. All three areas are represented by large ditches and spoil piles and can be seen on current aerials.
- w. **Drayton tram road** (late-19th/early-20th century)
This tram road is a continuation from the tram road on the south side of Ashley River Road and can be seen on the 1902 US Coastal and Geodetic Survey map.²²⁵ It extends to the northwest from Ashley River Road for 0.2 miles to its intersection with MacBeth road. It then continues 0.3 miles to its intersection with the Drayton Hall entrance road. From here it extends for 0.3 miles, crossing over the former rice fields and piscatory to its terminus at the wharf. Portions of this tram have been maintained and are currently being used as roads.

²²² John K. Gourdin, "Plan of Drayton Hall," 1882. Plat Book B, p. 123. On this particular plat it is referred to as "old road."

²²³ George Neil, "Archaeologists Uncover 'Rice Trunk'," *Friends of Drayton Hall Interiors*, Summer 1996. p. 1.

²²⁴ Espenshade and Roberts, p. 48, 50.

²²⁵ *United States Coastal and Geodetic Survey Map*, 1902. On file with Brockington and Associates, Inc.

x. Drayton historical property boundary (18th century)

It is an earthen berm two to three feet high and wide, and a half mile long. It is oriented generally northeast-southwest and extends from Ashley River Road to the river. It is a portion of the property boundary separating the 18th-century Drayton lands and the Vaucluse Lands²²⁶ and is visible in the eastern edge of the current Drayton property. It differs from phosphate and rice-related earthworks in that it is a solitary earthwork—not part of a grid or repeated pattern—and there are no corresponding parallel ditches.

noncontributing resources:

- 27.1 maintenance building: single-story metal-clad building with a lateral gable roof (c.1996)
- 27.2. maintenance building: single-story metal-clad building with a lateral gable roof (c.1996)
- 27.3. maintenance building: single-story metal-clad building with a lateral gable roof (c.1996)
- 27.4. administration building: single-story, L-shaped, metal-clad building with a gable roof (c. 1979)
- 27.5. education building: contemporary mobile home (c. 2000)
- 27.6. library: single-story wood-frame building with shiplap siding and a gable roof (c.1995)
- 27.7. caretaker's house: single-story wood-frame dwelling with a gable roof and lap siding (c. 1980)
- 27.8. gatehouse: small single-story wood frame building with a gable roof and lap siding (1990s)

resources on the south side of Ashley River Road

*Historically this parcel was owned by the Drayton family and part of their plantation. It was sold by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1975 to the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCDPRT).*²²⁷

y. Drayton tram road (late-19th/early-20th century)

This tram road is a continuation from the tram road on the north side of Ashley River Road and can be seen on the 1902 US Coastal and Geodetic Survey map. Only a small portion of a tram road is still present in the central portion of the property. It begins in an area previously mined for phosphates and runs northeast for approximately 600 feet before it disappears. It is approximately two to three feet high and fifteen feet wide.

z. phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles (late-19th/early-20th century)

One large episode of phosphate mining is shown on a 1907 map redrawn by Espenshade and Roberts²²⁸ and represents mining done between the mid-19th and early-20th centuries. It contains 87 acres of dredge mining and is located in the eastern portion of the property. A large canal, approximately ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide, is associated with this mining and aids in the drainage of this low-lying area. The mined area, represented by large parallel ditches and spoil piles, and the canal can be seen on modern aerials. (see photos 93 & 94)

²²⁶ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 107.

²²⁷ Charleston County Deed Book J107, p. 086.

²²⁸ Espenshade and Roberts, p. 48.

aa. Drayton historical property boundary (18th-century)

This is an earthen berm two to three feet high and wide. It is oriented generally northeast-southwest and extends from Ashley River Road south for 203 feet before it is destroyed by neighborhood development. It is a portion of the property boundary separating the 18th-century Drayton lands and the Vaucluse Lands,²²⁹ and is visible along the eastern edge of parcel. It differs from phosphate and rice-related earthworks in that it is a solitary earthwork—not part of a grid or repeated pattern—and there are no corresponding parallel ditches.

resources removed from the original boundary

Schieveling Plantation site, known previously as the Thomas Smith Archaeological Site (38CH691): A late-17th century to early-18th century domestic site which has been destroyed by data recovery and subsequent suburban development since 1994 (see comparative aerial photographs in Appendix E). The site is gone.²³⁰

28. Fort Bull (1863)

Fort Bull is an earthwork Civil War fortification located in St. Andrews Parish, near the intersection of the Charleston and Savannah railroad tracks (formerly Atlantic Coast Line, now CSX Transportation) and Highway 61. The fort is situated near the former sites of St. Andrews town and Ashley Ferry town, colonial era settlements on the south side of the Ashley River that no longer survive. Shem Butler owned the tract in the early eighteenth century, and in 1711 an act was passed to establish a ferry and public road through his land; the fort was later constructed along the ferry access road.²³¹ The land was granted to Joseph F. Bee in 1821, at which time the ferry and surrounding area became known as Bee's Ferry.²³²

The fort was built in 1863 and was, "apparently constructed to protect the intersection of two roads- one going across to Ashley River ferry and the other to Bacon's Bridge".²³³ P.G.T. Beauregard, the commanding general of the Charleston area, had noted the potential threat to the railroad into Charleston and to the Bee's Creek landing area in October of 1862; "The abolitionists attacked in force Pocatalico and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed by the gunboats at Bee's Creek landing. . . Charleston railroad uninjured."²³⁴ In March 1863, Beauregard passed down orders for the creation of several batteries in St. Andrew's parish that were intended to repel a Union offensive across land near Charleston. Mallory King, Assistant Adjutant General of the

²²⁹ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 107.

²³⁰ Eric Poplin, et. Al., "Archaeological Investigation of Schieveling Plantation (38CH691) Charleston County, South Carolina, Volume I, Final Report, for Schieveling Plantation, LLC, January 2004," p. 5-6.

²³¹ H.A.M. Smith. *Historic Writings of H.A.M. Smith, Volume 2; Cities and Towns in South Carolina*. p. 183, and map insert.

²³² H.A.M. Smith. *Historic Writings of H.A.M. Smith, Volume 2; Cities and Towns in South Carolina*. p. 185.

²³³ Elaine Blum Herold, PhD. *Report on the History and Architectural Survey of Ashley Towne Landing Development*. Prepared for the Charleston Museum, November 18, 1975, p. 1.

²³⁴ *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Vol. 14*, p. 179.

Confederate Army, described the fort: "The commanding general having signified his approval, the batteries in St. Andrew's will be known and identified as follows: . . . 7th. Bastioned fort near Bee's Ferry, as Fort Bull."²³⁵

A 1919 map by H.A.M. Smith depicts Fort Bull lying south of the Ashley River on the intersection of the ACL railroad tracks, the ferry causeway to the river, and public road (now Highway 61). The fort was a four-sided earthwork structure with bastioned corners. The Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company obtained the Bee's Ferry/Ashley Ferry tract from Francis S. Holmes in 1868, and the site was subsequently neglected until the late 20th century.²³⁶

Although a large portion of the fort was destroyed by railroad tracks and suburban development, two corners or bastions of the fort are extant. The southeast bastion is located at the rear of a row of town houses. It is approximately eighty feet long running east to west, forty feet long running south to north, and ten feet high at its highest point. The northwest bastion is located in a wooded area about two hundred feet from a dirt road. The bastion is surrounded by new-growth trees and a few old-growth trees along with a thick understory, making access difficult. A very defined corner of the bastion remains along with the moat. It is approximately ninety feet long running north to south, sixty feet long running east to west, and is 8-10 feet high. To the south of this bastion, running parallel to the railroad tracks is a long earthwork similar to 18th-century boundary berms found throughout the district. It is about four feet high and about forty-five feet long. There are several old-growth hardwoods growing on top of the berm. Fort Bull was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination. However, the extent of the remains of this resource were unknown in 1994 and thus expanded for this nomination. (see photos 95 & 96)

29. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle (c. 1930)

This double-tracked railroad trestle, built for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (now Seaboard Railroad) between 1922 and 1935, is a single-leaf bascule-type bridge, powered by a gasoline engine which operates a two-ton concrete counterweight to lift the draw span.²³⁷ This resource was previously recorded in the inventory of historic resources in the 1994 NRHP nomination. (see photo 97)

²³⁵ *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Vol. 14*, p. 842-843.

²³⁶ Herold, p. 2.

²³⁷ J. Tracy Power, Ian D. Hill, and J. Lee Tippet, South Carolina SHPO, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Ashley River Historic District." Unpublished Document on File with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1994, p. 7-8.

30. Long Savannah/Bulow Plantation (38CH2025, 38CH2083, 38CH2085)

The plantation now known as Bulow Plantation, but previously referred to as "Long Savannah" was pieced together between 1823 and 1833 by John Joachim Bulow and encompassed approximately 3,300 acres.²³⁸ A large portion of this plantation (1632 acres) came from the estate of Charles Drayton in 1823.²³⁹

Although records are scant regarding activities that occurred here—especially during the Draytons' ownership, historical documents as well as assessment of the land itself provide a few clues. Along the western edge of the parcel are some well-preserved rice fields that speak to early agricultural activities. Of the six parcels purchased by Bulow only two were described with "houses, outhouses, and singular...improvements thereon."²⁴⁰ One parcel was purchased from Charles Drayton (1632 acres) in 1823 and the other from the estate of Arthur Hughes who had 114 acres in 1824. Given this limited information it would seem that at least two of the parcels appear to have had some sort of occupants on them. Plats that survive of these parcels either show only boundaries and nothing else, or are completely illegible.

Bulow held vast land holdings through South Carolina, but resided alternately on peninsular Charleston or at Bulow Plantation. Prior to 1824 he is listed in the city directories as a merchant and "Commissioner of Fortifications". Beginning in 1824 he is listed as a planter. Upon his death in 1841 the plantation, which he refers to as "Savannah", and slaves were willed to his son Thomas Lehre Bulow.²⁴¹ The number of slaves Bulow owned is unknown, but by 1850 his son had in excess of 120 residing in St. Andrews Parish, according to the census. This was the only property the Bulows owned in the region, thus it seems that 120 slaves would make this a sizable working plantation during a time when the region was generally in financial decline.

Thomas Bulow died in 1857 and the plantation was sold in 1862 and then again in 1872. In 1872 it was purchased by William L. Bradley, of Boston and owner of the Bradley Fertilizer Company.²⁴² Bradley's chemical fertilizer business began around 1861 making him an innovator in the field. His phosphate mines ("Bulow Mines") extracted enough phosphate to account for eight percent of all mining in South Carolina between 1867 and 1891.²⁴³

Several accounts written about Bulow Mines discuss the existence of tram lines and buildings existing on the site for use in phosphate mining. Additionally, the US War

²³⁸ CCDB L9, p. 233; CCDB N9, p. 174; CCDB P9, p. 33; BCDB C10, p. 232; CCDB D10, p. 43; CCDB G10, p. 58

²³⁹ CCDB L9, p. 233.

²⁴⁰ CCDB L9, p. 233, property of Charles Drayton's estate; and CCDB N-9, p. 174, property of Arthur Hughes.

²⁴¹ Charleston County Will book 42, page 293.

²⁴² CCDB F 16, p. 40. Eric D. Sipes, Michael P. Hendrix, and Ralph Bailey, "Cultural Resources Survey of the Bulow Plantation Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina, Final Report, 2002," p. 47.

²⁴³ Sipes, et. Al., p. 47.

Department Ravenels 1920 Quadrangle of this area shows large mining areas along Rantowles Creek, several railroad spurs throughout the property which cross over the creek, and several settlements along the railroad lines, all presumably related to the mining operations. Two natural disasters occurred about a year apart that did substantial damage to the mining operations: a hurricane in August 1885, followed by the earthquake of August 1886. A report done after the earthquake by Clarence Edward Dutton of the US Geological Survey noted that the workers were without housing, and the railroad tracks that the phosphate was hauled on were displaced. The loss of the railroad tracks made transportation of the phosphate to Bradley's fertilizer factories impossible.²⁴⁴

In 1894, Bradley died in Massachusetts and left the family business to his two sons Peter and Robert.²⁴⁵ With the demise of the phosphate mining business, the Bradleys turned to the lumber business and operated an extensive lumber camp near the Ashepoo River. They transported logs through Bulow to the inland. The property was conveyed to the Bradley Realty Company in 1923.²⁴⁶ The company in turn began leasing the property in 1943 to McCleod & Sons Lumber Company which also transported logs through Bulow.²⁴⁷ Bradley Realty Company held the property through 1948.²⁴⁸

a. Bulow Cemetery (38CH2025) (late-19th/early-20th century)

This is an African-American cemetery of approximately four acres in size located in a dense forest adjacent to the marsh on the north side of Rantowles Creek. Although there are only 15 grave markers remaining, it is estimated that there are at least 300 graves in this cemetery, and maybe as many as 600. The remaining markers are made of marble, concrete, and one of wood. A large variety of grave goods in the form of glass cups, plates, bottles, a candle holder, and pitchers remain as well. Legible markers include: James Black (d. 1925); David Harmond (d. 1903); Peter Williams (d. d.1919); Daniel Grayson (d. 1899); Benjamin Rodan (d. unknown); Anne Matthews (d. 1915); H.C. Gibbs (d. 1892); Culliot Gibbes (d. 1914); Charles Heyward (d. 1939); Edna Gibbs (d. 1920). In 1985 there were four additional known stones marking the graves of Civil War veterans—members of the 21st, 33rd, and 128th U.S. Colored Infantries.²⁴⁹ The cemetery has an immediate association with Bulow Phosphate mines but historically it was located about 3,000 feet from a slave settlement so it is likely to contain much earlier burials associated with Bulow Plantation as well.

b. rice fields (late-18th century and early-19th century)

There are 1146 acres of inland rice fields located in the southern and extreme northern portions of the property. The northern fields appear on an 1804 plat and show an extensive dike and canal system.²⁵⁰ While the majority of these fields have been modified by phosphate mining, it is likely that some of the dikes and canals

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 50.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

²⁴⁶ CCDB L32, p. 158. Sipes, et. Al. p. 52.

²⁴⁷ Sipes, et. Al., p. 52.

²⁴⁸ CCDB M49, p. 4.

²⁴⁹ John Leland, "Trip to Plum Patch Cemetery is a Walk Back Through Time," *The News and Courier*, November 18, 1985.

²⁵⁰ McCrady Plat 5072.

are still intact. The southern fields are located near the Ashley-Stono Canal/Public Drain. These fields contain an extensive network of canals and dikes dating to the late-18th century and can still be seen on modern aeriels.

- c. **phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles** (late-19th century)
There is one large area of phosphate mining completed by The Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company and is shown on the 1919 Lambs map by Howard Wiswall. This area includes 22 acres of hand-mining and 287 acres of dredge-mining and is located in the northern portion of the property. The mined areas are represented by large ditches and spoil piles and can be seen on modern aeriels.
- d. **Bulow tram road network** (late-19th century)
This network of tram roads, shown on the US War Department Ravenels 1920 Quadrangle, includes a main tram line and three spurs. The main line extends from the southwestern edge of the property northeast across Bear Swamp Road for 2.2 miles ending in a phosphate mining area. All three spurs leave the main line at the same place and head at varying degrees to the northwest. The first extends 0.4 miles paralleling Bear Swamp road and then turns northeastward for 0.5 miles until its end at Bear Swamp Tram Road. The second spur extends 0.4 miles to its end in the middle of the phosphate mining area. The third spur travels north for 0.3 miles and ends at the edge of the phosphate mining area. These lines were not visually inspected, but are visible on modern aeriels.
- e. **phosphate-era structure site** (38CH2085) (late-19th century)
Located at an unnamed crossroads (found on the 1944 Ravenel Topographic Map) just east of a phosphate mine settlement site is a collapsed frame structure and a scatter of 19th-century artifacts. These artifacts include unidentified nails, fragments of undecorated whiteware, window glass, aqua glass, and black glass, as well as a button and an 1867 penny. The building was not a habitable building but rather some sort of utilitarian building such as a barn.²⁵¹
- f. **phosphate-era tenant house site** (late-19th century)
One brick pile located on Bear Swamp Road in the southern portion of the tract. It is likely remnants associated with a tenant house as part of a phosphate mining settlement for Bulow Mines.²⁵²
- g. **phosphate mine settlement site** (late-19th century)
Two brick piles and a standing chimney mark the site of what was likely a phosphate mining settlement for Bulow Mines. The settlement site is located on the eastern edge of Bear Swamp and north of the phosphate-era tenant house site on what appears to be a prominent mining road.²⁵³
- h. **unnamed archaeological site** (38CH2083) (18th and 19th century)
Located north of 38CH2085, this site includes scattered 18th and 19th-century artifacts found in the middle of a dirt road on the plantation. These artifacts include fragments of white porcelain, delftware, Colonoware, and black glass to name a few. Also included in this collection of artifacts are a kaolin pipestem and a kaolin pipebowl.²⁵⁴
- i. **Bulow Battery** (c. 1863)
This is a Confederate battery found on the *Map of Charleston and its Defenses*, 1863. It is described by Wilmot G. De Saussure, Adjutant and Inspector

²⁵¹ SCIAA site form, 38CH2085.

²⁵² Michael Trinkley, "Cultural Resource Assessment for the Campbell Tract," 2004, p. 11, 13.

²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ SCIAA site form, 38CH2083

General of South Carolina, as a "couple of heavy redoubts commanding the road, and covered in front by a heavy wet ditch, made by damming the waters of two creeks, one of which runs into the Ashley River and the other into the Stono River."²⁵⁵ He goes on to describe that some of the water is left in place and that the road could be flooded in about 12 hours if necessary. It does not appear that any artillery was ever added to the battery although some was intended.²⁵⁶ Federal forces did not threaten Charleston from this direction.

²⁵⁵ Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I—Volume XIV (Government Printing Office: Washington) 1895, p. 595.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

Section 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)

- ☒ 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.
- ☒ 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.
- ☒ 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)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture, Architecture,

Archaeology/Historic, Non-Aboriginal,

Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage/Black,

Industry, Landscape Architecture,

Settlement and Exploration, and

Transportation

Period of Significance

1670-1953

Significant Dates

1670, 1691, 1781, 1865, 1867, 1870, 1886, 1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cooper, Lord Anthony Ashley

Woodward, Henry

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Black/African-American

Architect/Builder

n/a

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance covers the original settlement of the region through the latest known significant and contributory alterations to, or construction of, a structure in the district (the Carter family residence on Millbrook Plantation).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Ashley River Historic District is a unique cultural landscape bounded by the Ashley River, the Ashley-Stono Canal, and a network of roads established in the late-17th century to connect Charleston with the extensive interior land holdings of the settlers as well as with important Native American trade routes. The district encompasses these roads as well as the buildings, structures, landscape features, and archaeological sites of the late-17th century through the mid-20th century.

Significant and well-known historic resources in the district include plantations, gardens, vernacular buildings, and country houses that were established along the banks of the Ashley River. However, it also includes the extensive savannas²⁵⁷ and wetlands that, as locations of major slave settlements, livestock pens and pastures, agricultural fields, and phosphate mining and forestry operations, were essential to the economic vitality of the plantation system. This is a system that was tested and defined during the Proprietary period, firmly established during the Colonial and Antebellum eras, and revived with new industry following the Civil War and Reconstruction which continued well into the 20th century. These tracts of land between the Ashley River to the north, and the Rantowles Creek/Stono Swamp watershed to the south continue to be exploited in the early-21st century for their timber and mineral resources, for their recreational value to equestrian and hunt clubs, and as a major tourist destination.

The elements that comprise this cultural landscape (e.g. historic dirt roads, rice fields, historical boundary berms, settlement sites, gardens, phosphate mining camps and landscape features) are linked together on many levels and create what we now understand to be the Ashley River Historic District. Historic gardens evolved with each subsequent generation. Many settlement sites throughout the district show evidence of reuse and occupation which span the entirety of, or parts of, the period of significance. Elements of 18th- and 19th-century rice fields were reused as late-19th- and early-20th-century phosphate tram roads. 18th- and 19th-century roads, and tram road beds continue to physically and visually connect the land of savannas with the land along the Ashley River.

A significant portion of the land along the south bank of the Ashley River as well as on savannas has been retained by private families or as cultural tourism destinations that are nationally recognized for their historic, architectural, and landscape resources. As a result the district maintains a high level of integrity as an historic cultural landscape that spans the late-17th century through the mid-20th century.

The district meets the requirements of criteria A, B, C, and D and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level for significance in the

²⁵⁷ John Drayton *A View of South-Carolina, As Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns*. Charleston, S.C.: W.P. Young, 1802. In this work it is alternatively spelled savannah, which Drayton defined as follows: "Natural meadows, called Savannahs, are often seen in this part of the state, some of which cover an area of fifty acres. They are destitute of trees or bushes...."

areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Archaeology (Historic), Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage (Black), Industry, Landscape Architecture, Settlement/Exploration, and Transportation.

Applicable National Register Criteria

Criterion A: The Ashley River Historic District is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history in many aspects. Given that the period of significance for this region is so broad, there are numerous sites within the district that relate to this criterion. The earliest of these sites is the fortified settlement at Ashley Barony where an early trading post was established which laid the groundwork for the Carolina Indian Trade. The Carolina Indian trade in skins, furs, and slaves dominated relations with the Southeast Native-Americans for several decades in the late-17th and early-18th centuries and helped shape the early development of the young colony.

Activities such as rice cultivation and phosphate mining also made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the history of the region. Each industry experienced significant ebbs and tides of success and failure over long periods of time. There is some debate as to exactly when rice was introduced, but by 1700 the crop became the most significant agricultural activity in the region. By the beginning of the 18th century the colonists began successfully harvesting Carolina Gold rice, which remained the dominant cash crop in the Lowcountry until the Civil War. The Ashley River region is a quintessential example of the wealth this crop brought to the colony. Large tracts of land were purchased, extravagant plantation homes were built and huge investments in human labor were made, all based on profits resulting from rice cultivation.

Similarly, phosphate mining, which began shortly after the Civil War, greatly impacted the region. The discovery and subsequent mining of calcium phosphate deposits in the Ashley River Region enabled many once-wealthy planters to recoup much of their financial losses after the Civil War. It also provided a source of labor for many of the newly freed African-Americans in the area. Mining began in 1867 and continued on a large scale for several decades--into the early part of the 20th century.

In addition to the activities discussed above, the region is laden with sites directly associated with the American Revolution and the Civil War. Some of those sites include Colonial Dorchester State Park, Fort Bull, and Bulow Battery. Most of the rest of the region can make some claim to having been impacted substantially by one or both of these wars as well.

Criterion B: The Ashley River Historic District is associated with the lives of at least two people significant in our past; Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper (1621-1683) and Henry Woodward (c. 1646-c. 1690). Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, was a prominent English politician and one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Of all of the Lords Proprietors, Shaftesbury took the most active interest in the colony and was the only one who seriously considered coming to the province to live. He appointed a long-time friend of his family, Andrew Percival, to represent him and establish his plantation, the Ashley Barony, on the Ashley River. Shaftesbury's plantation was a

significant portion of the district at 12,000 acres. He intended this plantation to be independent of the local government so he could control the pattern of settlement. He also wanted to control the trade with the local Indians. Initially, Shaftesbury spent large sums of money purchasing supplies necessary to launch a plantation/trading post. By 1677 the plantation began to show a profit. Despite the fact that Shaftesbury never set foot in the colony, his plantation/trading post was established early on and greatly influenced the development of the rest of the region.

Dr. Henry Woodward was another important figure in the development of Ashley Barony and the colony itself. Woodward first arrived in Carolina in 1666. He established a network of trading arrangements that laid the groundwork for the Carolina Indian Trade. The Carolina Indian trade in skins, furs, and slaves dominated relations with the Southeast Native-Americans for the next century. Woodward was the foremost translator and expert on Native American affairs for the Charles Towne colonists in the 1670s. He was the first colonist to make an overland trip to Virginia in 1671. He established the Indian trade with the Westos in 1674 and with the Creeks on the Chattahoochee River in 1685.

The Ashley Barony is closely associated with Woodward. He established Lord Ashley's personal Indian trade with area tribes in 1674 and he departed for the Westo settlement on the Savannah River in October of 1674 for the Ashley Barony. This is a trip that he chronicled and which provides a rare look into 17th-century Native American lifestyle. From Lord Ashley's estate he carried on a six-year trade with the Westos until the trade was destroyed by a group of Carolina competitors.

Criterion C: Several buildings and sites within the Ashley River Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, and possesses high artistic values. The most numerous of these are the designed landscapes that remain in part or in whole throughout the district. Designed landscapes that were utilized as pleasure, kitchen, and botanical gardens are important components of the display of wealth represented by the formal residences of the plantation system. Such gardens, water features, and terraces were crucial elements of plantation design and many of the plantations in the district developed and changed with subsequent generations—each one leaving their mark on the land—helping to further tell the history of the region well into the 20th century. In addition, two of the gardens have the distinction of being nationally and internationally significant—Middleton Place and Magnolia Gardens.

In addition to the formal landscapes in the region, Drayton Hall embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and is the last surviving record of the twenty-five substantial plantation residences that were erected along the banks of the Ashley River within the Ashley River Historic District between 1670 and 1861.²⁵⁸ While many of these properties, as noted by Edmund Ruffin during his assessment of the potential of the district for phosphate mining and production in the 1840s, were in derelict condition well before the Civil War, all but two, Drayton Hall

²⁵⁸ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p.107-201. Edmund Ruffin and William M. Mathew, ed., *Agriculture, Geology, and Society in Antebellum South Carolina: The Private Diary of Edmund Ruffin, 1843*, (Athens, University of Georgia, 1992), pp 76-81.

and Archdale Hall, were destroyed during the final months of the Civil War.²⁵⁹ Drayton Hall, which is considered one of the finest surviving examples of Palladian architecture in America, is the only surviving Antebellum plantation house in the Ashley River Historic District. Drayton Hall, and the ruins, outbuildings, and landscaped grounds of nearby Middleton Place and Magnolia Plantation provide clear evidence of the intense effort made by colonial settlers to emulate the style and aesthetic sophistication of the English gentry and, in so doing, to substantiate their invented tradition of the Lowcountry planter aristocracy.²⁶⁰

Toward the end of the 19th century, designed landscapes in these rural settings began to be popular as tourist destinations. This popularity fostered a revitalization of historic landscape features at locations such as Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Place, as well as the creation of entirely new gardens, such as those engineered at Mateeba Gardens. Magnolia Plantation's gardens gained national recognition in the 1870s and the plantation was written up in European editions of *Baedeker's Guides* as one of the three foremost attractions in America—along with Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon. These 19th- and early-20th-century landscapes significantly contribute to the understanding of the relationship between American landscape design and heritage tourism.

Criterion D: Numerous properties in the Ashley River Historic District have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important within the period of significance. The plantations of the Ashley River Historic District contain a wealth of archaeological sites and landscape features that contribute to the historical significance of the region. They have the potential to yield additional information relating to architecture, commerce, African-American heritage, industry, landscape architecture, settlement and exploration, and transportation. Evidence of these resources include, but are not limited to, remnants of plantation houses and their outbuildings, earthworks that functioned as colonial era boundary markers, earthworks related to rice cultivation and phosphate mining, and associated slave and worker housing. Artifacts such as colonoware and other pottery sherds, grave goods, and pipe stems have been found throughout the district in association with many of these sites. Taken together, the identified archaeological sites and landscape features comprise a complex and compelling cultural landscape that provides evidence of how the area was used over the span of more than 300 years. These resources play a vital role in the interpretation of the history and significance of the Ashley River region. Future investigations will continue to provide a wealth of knowledge regarding many aspects of this region.

²⁵⁹ Mathew, p 76-81.

²⁶⁰ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 107-9, 127-31, 141-45, 167-69, 171-77, 178-80, 195-202; Dorothy Gail Griffin, "The Eighteenth-Century Draytons of Drayton Hall," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of History, Emory Univ., 1985; Lynne G. Lewis, *Drayton Hall: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at a Lowcountry Plantation*, Charlottesville, Univ. Press of Virginia for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1978; Lewis and Hardesty, 1979; Carl Bridenbaugh, *Myths and Realities: Societies of the Colonial South*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1952); John Michael Vlach, *The Planter's Prospect: Privilege and Slavery in Plantation Paintings* (Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 2002), pp. 67-89; Rogers, passim.; National Register of Historic Places Files, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

History and Justification of the boundaries of the Ashley River Historic District (Original 1994 nomination and 2010 Boundary Increase)

The Ashley River Historic District, comprising 7,000 acres along an approximately thirteen-mile-long section of the Ashley River in Charleston and Dorchester Counties, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 12, 1994. It was listed in the National Register at the National Level of Significance, under Criteria A, C, and D, under the Areas of Significance for Architecture, Archaeology (Historic Non-Aboriginal), and Transportation, with a Period of Significance of ca. 1670-ca. 1940. The district nomination was prepared by J. Tracy Power, Ian D. Hill, and J. Lee Tippet of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

This National Register nomination had previously been identified as a goal by the Ashley River Special Area Management Plan (SAMP), a cooperative effort of the SHPO and the South Carolina Coastal Council (now the Office of Coastal Resource Management at the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control). This plan, a response to steadily-increasing pressure for development along and near the Ashley River, focused on a section of the river running northwest from the Atlantic Coast Railroad Trestle just south of Drayton Hall in Charleston County, to Bacon's Bridge Road, some twenty miles upriver, in Dorchester County.

In April 1990 the South Carolina SHPO made a formal request to the South Carolina Coastal Council asking it to undertake the development of a special area management plan for the historic Ashley River corridor. The South Carolina Coastal Council was created in 1977 to oversee "the proper management of the natural, recreational, commercial and industrial resources of the State's coastal zone—resources of present and potential value to all citizens of the State," according to the South Carolina Coastal Tidelands and Wetlands Act. [The coastal zone includes portions of eight counties: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Horry, and Jasper.] DHEC-OCRM has two types of legal authority to accomplish its goals: 1) direct permitting authority within a "critical zone" where salt water is present, and 2) indirect certification authority over any activities or projects within the coastal zone that require state or federal permits.

Special area management plans supplement the basic management of the coastal zone, and are specific areas within the zone that may merit particular attention due to special resources (either natural, historic, or both), opportunities, or problems.

The SHPO cooperated with the Coastal Council in holding three public meetings in August, October, and December 1990; in circulating a draft of the special area management plan to local, state, and federal agencies, special interest groups, and organizations for review and comment, identifying, documenting, and evaluating a wide range of resources; and in holding additional post-review-and-comment public meetings in August and December 1991. The plan itself—a document of more than 150 pages containing an overview, discussions of current and projected use of the land and water in the Ashley River corridor, and policies and recommendations for the future—was completed and widely distributed in February 1992.

A vital component of the plan was the identification and evaluation of historic and archaeological resources in the Ashley River corridor identified by the SAMP. In July 1991 J. Tracy Power, Ian D. Hill, and Chloe Mercer of the SHPO conducted an intensive four-day field survey of the historic resources along the Ashley River corridor in Charleston and Dorchester Counties. That survey identified—and with further research documented and evaluated—forty-nine resources (sixteen historic properties and thirty-three archaeological sites) within the boundaries identified in the Ashley River Special Area Management Plan. Of those resources, two (Drayton Hall and Middleton Place) had already been designated National Historic Landmarks; three (Magnolia Gardens, Old Dorchester, and the Ashley River Road) had already been individually listed in the National Register; eleven were recorded as part of the South Carolina Statewide Survey, and the remaining thirty-three were archaeological resources recorded by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina. As a result, the SHPO evaluated a substantial portion of the SAMP area as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district and spent much of the next year preparing a district nomination.

The 1994 nomination document was shaped not only by the resources that made up the Ashley River Historic District and the application of the National Register Criteria in evaluating them, but also by the process of developing and distributing the Ashley River SAMP.

There was such widespread public interest in the process, and in the plan and the policies and recommendations that would have such a significant impact on the Ashley River corridor, that nominating an Ashley River Historic District to the National Register was a logical—even necessary—outgrowth of the plan. As such, the National Register nomination was researched, reviewed, and revised by the SHPO staff within a few short months. The public interest and participation in the creation of the Ashley River SAMP was so vital to its success that nominating a district to the National Register would be a more public and less bureaucratic process than is typically the case with nominations. As a result, the SHPO crafted its nomination document with the understanding that it would be widely distributed, reproduced, and used as a planning and research tool by local, state, and federal agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and individuals.

The district would not have been listed as it was without the inclusion of thirty-three archaeological sites already identified and evaluated by SCIAA, and those resources presented a special problem for the staff preparing the National Register nomination. A compromise had to be made between the level of description and analysis usually required for archaeological sites contributing to National Register complexes or districts and a more minimal level of description of analysis that could be shared with the public without endangering the integrity of the archaeological resources contributing to the character and significance of the district. As a result, descriptions of archaeological sites in the district inventory were less detailed and comprehensive than they typically would have been at the time. They were also much less detailed and comprehensive than they would be by 2003, when a similar but more sophisticated National Register nomination for another South Carolina Lowcountry historic district based on a river at its core—the Cooper River Historic District in Berkeley County—was prepared by the SHPO and the Historic Charleston Foundation. That district was listed in the National Register at the National Level of Significance on February 5, 2003.

Methodology of Archaeological and Landscape Investigation

GIS Database

Collection and compilation of pertinent GIS data into the GIS system ArcMap 8.3 was accomplished in order to investigate the cultural landscapes of large undeveloped tracts in the district. Data include current aerial photographs, topographic quadrangle maps, Dorchester and Charleston county parcel data, major roads, previously recorded archaeological sites and historic architectural resources, the first Ashley River NRHP District, and the Dorchester County Historic Overlay District. A preliminary study area was defined by looking at these layers and determining which parcels are directly tied to the Ashley River plantations and were likely to contain extant historical evidence.

Once a general study area was defined historical maps and plats of the area were collected ranging from the late-17th century to the mid-20th century. These maps were then geo-referenced onto current aerials and topographic maps by locating key road intersections, landform features, known land boundaries, and any other easily discernible features that appear on both the historical plats and maps, and on the aerials or topographic maps.

Using the geo-referenced plats, any features that might be contributing resources such as roads, structures, cemeteries, property boundaries, canals, phosphate mining areas, rice fields, and man-made ponds, were digitized. All pertinent information was recorded with each resource in the attribute table. Once all the data was digitized and compiled, a field map was created showing every possible resource, along with a Microsoft Excel file of UTM coordinates. The Microsoft Excel file and field map were utilized to help locate and assess potential resources on the ground. This system enabled researchers to form a consistent history of the region showing how each individual resource works in conjunction with the others to form a cohesive social network.

Upon the completion of the field reconnaissance, a final boundary was determined for the district. Natural boundaries (e.g. Ashley River and associated marshes, and the Ashley-Stono Canal), parcel data, and the location of the identified resources were all used to define the final boundary. Within the boundary are included all the features which have integrity and in general are linked to the plantations on the Ashley River. Multiple maps were created using the current aerials as a base map to show the location of the resources and their direct relationship to each other.

Field Reconnaissance and Assessment

Systematic field reconnaissance was completed along with assessments for each of the possible resources identified in the GIS database. The resources were divided into two main categories: cultural resources and landscape features. When a potential resource was located, the size and type was recorded, while subsequently photographing and assessing it for integrity. For areas where access could not be gained, previously published reports and local informants/historians were consulted. Current aerials were then used for verification and assessment of integrity. The method of investigation, recording, and assessment for each resource type is discussed below.

Cultural Resources

The cultural resource section is divided into two subcategories: archaeological sites and historical architectural resources. Both of these refer to domestic, funerary, and managerial areas in the district that are connected by the landscape. They are focal points through which we get a view into the everyday living habits of the inhabitants and vary greatly throughout the period of significance. The focal points are key to providing cohesion to the district.

The terms, archaeological site and historical architectural resource, were used loosely in this context. These terms not only refer to resources recorded at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), but also to resources identified in the field. All resources, including previously recorded sites and properties, that were accessible were visited and assessed for integrity.

These resources or sites were not defined through subsurface archaeological testing, and in some cases did not qualify as a site to the South Carolina SHPO (e.g., fewer artifacts found than required to be a site). While some of the resources do not contain enough information to be eligible for the NRHP by themselves, archaeologists were able to show a deep relationship between each that defines the importance not only of the historic plantation areas, but also of the lands where activities that allowed the plantations to function and flourish were conducted. These resources are eligible under Criterion A, which states that a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. These sites positively linked historical records and plats to the field-identified surface finds, including architectural ruins and artifacts. Therefore, these sites are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archaeological Sites. Archaeological sites were located in the field by first positively identifying the road or intersection near the site and a thorough surface inspection was conducted for artifacts and above-ground features or structures. Any artifacts that were discovered were field-identified, photographed, and left in place. When any above-ground features such as brick chimneys, foundations, piers, and wells, were identified, they were subsequently mapped and photographed. Also noted were any landscape architecture, including large oak trees or ornamental plantings potentially associated with site. After a thorough evaluation of the area, distances between the features were recorded and mapped creating a general site

boundary. No ground-disturbing excavations were conducted at any of the locales except for the Lord Ashley Settlement Site (38DR83A).

It is important to note that these archaeological sites were not assessed individually following the National Park Service's guidelines, but were assessed for value as contributing to the whole of the district. Therefore, the sites were evaluated for integrity based on the presence or absence of intact artifact deposits or above-ground features. If the site contained above-ground features or artifacts that corresponded to the date generated by the historical plats, and were not highly altered by subsequent land-disturbing activities, then they were deemed to have integrity and were included as a contributing resource.

Historical Architectural Resources. Historical architectural resources were located in the field by first positively identifying the road or intersection near the site and a thorough surface inspection was conducted for artifacts and above-ground features or structures. The extant historical architectural resources were photographed and assessed for building type and method of construction, architectural style, and subsequent alterations. Any additional landscape architecture, including large oak trees or ornamental plantings potentially associated with site were also noted. After a thorough evaluation of the area, distances between the building(s) and any other features were recorded and mapped creating a general site boundary.

It is important to note that these historical architectural resources were not assessed as individual resources following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]), but were assessed as contributing to the whole of the district. Therefore the sites were first evaluated based on the presence or absence of a building or structure. If the area contained an intact resource which corresponded to the date generated by the historical plats and was not highly altered by subsequent building episodes outside of the period of significance or ground-disturbing activities, then it was deemed to have integrity and considered a contributing resource.

Landscape Features

Landscape features are divided into four subcategories: earthen features/canals, historical roads, rice fields, and phosphate mining areas. Each of these play an important role in the integrity of the district and were recorded and evaluated based upon their individual characteristics. These landscape features either tie the cultural features together or are evidence of a source of income for the people who lived and worked in this region. While some of these features have been recorded in the past as historical architectural resources or archaeological sites, in this context they are considered landscape features. All accessible landscape features, including ones previously recorded, were visited and assessed for integrity.

Earthen Features/Canals. Earthen features are defined as any landscape feature that was created by the mounding of earth and not used for travel such as dikes, berms, dams, and property boundaries. Canals are also included in this section due to their concurrent use with dikes, berms, and dams. Only dikes and berms that

could not be definitely tied to rice fields or phosphate mining activities are included in this section.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the suspected resources. For resources which contained multiple turns and covered large not readily accessible areas (e.g. property boundaries), researchers picked multiple points to field verify. An assumption was then made that if the majority of the feature was intact, then it contained enough integrity to be included in the nomination. Current aerial photography was also used to help with this process. For smaller less complicated features (e.g. berms, dikes, and dams) the entire system was mapped. Researchers photographed and recorded the height, width, and length of the feature. A feature was said to have integrity if it was relatively undisturbed and could be linked to historical plats or maps, and thus considered a contributing resource.

Historical Roads. Historical roads are defined as any road, path, or trail that was used as a major route for any occupation in this area, such as roads, tram lines, trails, and causeways. Only major routes or roads that appear on multiple historical maps or were given specific names were included.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit and local historians/informants were used to navigate to the beginning of each suspected thoroughfare. For accessible roads the length and width were recorded, and any major modifications were noted. In cases where it was not possible to investigate the road, current aerials were used to determine their presence or absence, and to note any alterations. If a feature was unaltered and visible, or if it was improved upon, but not greatly altered and still used today, it was thought to have integrity and considered a contributing resource.

Rice Fields. Rice fields are defined as any areas that were modified to grow rice. There are two types of fields in the district: inland and tidal. Tidal fields are associated with either the Ashley River or Rantowles Creek and must make use of the tides in some capacity. These are usually defined by large perimeter dikes and can easily be seen on current aerials. Inland fields are associated with swamp networks which have been ponded by dams or dikes to create a flooded growing area. Both types of fields use dikes, dams, and berms to create a symmetrical grid containing multiple right angles.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the rice fields and the area was inspected for intact dikes and canals. When it was not possible inspect the entire field, if there was evidence of integrity near roads or other accessible areas, then the inaccessible portion of the field was also considered intact. Current aerials were used assist with the assessment of integrity. If the field contained an intact network of dikes and canals it was considered to have integrity and to be a contributing resource. In some instances where fields were later mined for phosphate, we considered the fields to still have integrity due to the presence of some rice related features.

Phosphate Mining Areas. Phosphate mining areas are defined as any area in which phosphate mining occurred. Two types of mining are found in the district: hand-mining and steam-shovel mechanical mining. Hand mining appears to have

been kept to smaller areas and is represented by parallel ditching usually ranging from two to four feet in depth and width, with corresponding spoil piles, similar in height and width. This type of mining gives a corduroy appearance on the landscape. Steam-shovel mechanical mining presents a similar appearance but covers wider areas and is much more destructive on the landscape. It is represented by trenches ranging up to fifteen feet deep and wide with massive spoil piles.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the areas of phosphate mining. When it was not possible to cover the entire area, if there was evidence of integrity near roads and other accessible areas, then the inaccessible portion of the area was considered to be intact. Current aeriels were used assist with the assessment of integrity. If the area contained an intact network of trenches and spoil piles, it was considered to have integrity and to be a contributing resource.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Agriculture

Initial agricultural pursuits in the colony centered around two goals: subsistence and to supply goods to England and British colonies in the Caribbean. Providing provisions to colonies such as Barbados enabled those planters to better focus on cash crops, mainly sugar. The Proprietors in England intended for the Carolina colony to concentrate on agricultural staples to make a profit.²⁶¹ These two goals clashed and resulted in a variety of initial agricultural experiments. While simultaneously ensuring that their stomachs were full and the Proprietors were satisfied, the colonists experimented with several economic ventures.²⁶²

One such venture was hog and cattle farming, which satisfied both of those early goals. The raising of livestock was found to have the simplest production and readiest market.²⁶³ In fact, raising livestock constituted the third major export commodity for the colony.²⁶⁴ From 1675 through 1690 raising livestock was a major agricultural pursuit of the colony, second only to food crops.²⁶⁵ Unlike Europe, settlement in this region was so sparse and land so plentiful that animals could freely graze requiring minimal human labor.²⁶⁶ Enslaved laborers were also familiar with agricultural labor. Similar animals were common in many regions of Africa so enslaved Africans were often expert herders.²⁶⁷ The inventory of the estate of Thomas Drayton, owner of what is today known as Magnolia Plantation indicates that he was in the business of cattle farming in the early days of Magnolia Plantation.

²⁶¹ Coclanis, p. 21.

²⁶² Wood, p. 27.

²⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

²⁶⁴ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 71

²⁶⁵ Converse D. Clowse, *Economic Beginnings in Colonial South Carolina, 1670-1730*. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1971.

²⁶⁶ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 71

²⁶⁷ Wood, p. 29-30.

The inventory lists numerous African “cattle hunters” and 1203 head of cattle.²⁶⁸ Factors such as the Yemasee War of 1715 devastated the trade and resulted in its shift to the interior of the colony.²⁶⁹ However cattle farming did continue on a small scale in the region well into the 20th century.²⁷⁰

The search for a staple crop remained, however, and by the beginning of the 18th century the colonists struck “gold”. Carolina Gold rice (named for the yellow husk encasing the grain and the large profits it reaped) remained the dominant cash crop in the Lowcountry until the Civil War. There is some debate as to exactly when rice was introduced, but by 1700 the crop became the most significant agricultural activity in the region.²⁷¹ The Ashley River region is a quintessential example of the wealth this crop brought to the colony. Large tracts of land were purchased, extravagant plantation homes were built and huge investments in human labor were made, all based on profits resulting from rice cultivation. The financial success of rice cultivation in this region is staggering. One scholar believes that due to the success of rice cultivation, Antebellum Charleston “gloried in one of the greatest concentrations of wealth in the world.”²⁷²

Evidence of successful rice cultivation is still visible throughout the region today. Retaining ponds remain at Middleton Place and Magnolia Plantation, and remnants of rice fields and dikes can be found throughout the region at places like Uxbridge, the Wragg Settlement (now known as Mateeba Gardens), and Millbrook. Visible remnants of this agricultural practice left in the landscape can be found on the banks of the Ashley River and in the interior of the district providing a physical reminder of the connection between the grand plantation dwellings on the river and working portions of their plantations in the savannahs.

There were several evolutions of rice cultivation in the Lowcountry. Initially rice was grown without irrigation on land that was dry and relatively high. By the 1720s production shifted to freshwater swamps and then later shifted again to swampland on or adjacent to major rivers.²⁷³ Using the latter system, planters could rely on tidal changes to irrigate and drain the fields.²⁷⁴ With the introduction of irrigation to rice production came increased technology. Wooden rice trunks were built to allow water to pass back and forth between the rice fields and the canal or river.²⁷⁵ Remnants of rice trunks remain at Middleton Place around the ruins of a rice mill chimney located on the south side of Ashley River Road. This is a water-driven rice mill at the center

²⁶⁸ “Inventory and Appraisement of the property of the deceased Thomas Drayton, 24 August 1724.” Drayton Hall Archives.

²⁶⁹ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 71

²⁷⁰ The inventory of the estate of Laler Cook who died in 1921 indicates that he owned 40 head of cattle and the pasture is still visible today. Additionally the US Agriculture Census for 1850 and 1860 indicate that livestock was still being raised in varying degrees throughout the region—pigs, cattle, cows, and sheep.

²⁷¹ Duncan C. Heyward, *Seed from Madagascar*, with an introduction by Peter A. Coclanis (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993) p. 7

²⁷² Carney, p. 78.

²⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. xii-xiv.

²⁷⁴ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 73.

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

of an extensive inland rice field complete with associated earthworks. A grist mill still standing at Middleton Plantation is further evidence of complex agricultural technology.

The collapse of the plantation system after the Civil War, however, was the beginning of the end to rice cultivation. The crop proved inadaptable to sharecropping and emancipated labor, and there was competition from other places.²⁷⁶ By the end of the 19th century little rice was being produced in the area. A series of hurricanes (1893, 1894, 1898, 1906, 1910, 1911) destroyed the already fragile rice dikes up and down the coast.²⁷⁷

Indigo was another major cash crop in this area, and although there is no physical evidence remaining from its cultivation in this district, economically it had an enormous impact which influenced the development of the region. Experiments in production took place in the early colonial period; however, production was not successful until the 1740s. As England's trade with other indigo suppliers was interrupted by King George's War, Carolina planters began growing the crop in large quantities.²⁷⁸ Further encouraged by a bounty, or financial incentive, Parliament placed on indigo in 1749, the plant became second only to rice in profits made.²⁷⁹ On Lowcountry plantations indigo was grown and processed on the higher lands behind the rice fields.²⁸⁰ This was done in part because of the unpleasant odor of processing indigo and the attraction of mosquitoes.²⁸¹ After the Revolutionary War, because of a lack of market, indigo ceased to be grown on any large scale in this area.

Corn ("Indian corn") was produced on most of the plantations throughout the region. The U.S. Agricultural Census (1850, 1860 particularly) list Indian corn as a crop throughout the region. Additionally, evidence for corn production can be found on plats of the area²⁸² and in the fact that Middleton Place had a grist mill on site which was used by other property owners in the region. Photographs of Drayton Hall just after the Civil War show untamed corn growing throughout the property.²⁸³ Corn was likely grown for subsistence and animal feed and not sold on any large scale but continued to be cultivated into the 20th century. In 1940 corn constituted "the third most valuable crop in the state" and was considered to still be short of demand.²⁸⁴ One property owner within boundaries of the original Cook tract found it still growing

²⁷⁶ Doyle, p. 74.

²⁷⁷ Martha Zierden and Ronald Anthony, p. 22.

²⁷⁸ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 74.

²⁷⁹ Fraser, p. 81.

²⁸⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, p. 74-75.

²⁸¹ *South Carolina Resources and Population Institutions and Industries* Published by the State Board of Agriculture, Printed in Charleston by Walker, Evans and Cogswell Printers, 1883.

²⁸² McCrady Plat 5765.

²⁸³ Drayton Hall Archives.

²⁸⁴ South Carolina State Planning Board, *The Manufactured and Agricultural Resources of South Carolina*. Columbia, S.C.: S.C. State Planning Board, 1940, p. 100.

on his land in 2001. The previous owners had been growing it on a small scale for livestock.²⁸⁵

Cotton was also grown in the district. Cotton is listed on the US Agricultural Census of 1850 and 1860 as being cultivated in various quantities and cotton fields are labeled as such on many plats throughout history.²⁸⁶ The class of cotton grown in the Ashley river region was termed "mains" cotton based on the buying market and relative quality of the fiber.²⁸⁷ Mains cotton was Long Staple and of moderate quality compared to the much desired Sea Island cotton grown nearby. Its inferiority to Sea Island cotton was based on seed selection, hybridization with upland cotton, and environmental influences.²⁸⁸ Cotton never became a main cash crop in this area and eventually died out.

In the two decades prior to the Civil War, agriculture and the plantation system were in decline—as evidenced by Agricultural and Geological Surveyor, Edward Ruffin's visit to the Ashley River region in 1843. Ruffin describes the scene:

"Now these lands are left untilld, are rarely inhabited by the proprietors...& the whole presents a melancholy scene of abandonment, desolation & ruin...But little rice is made, & only by a few persons. One Occupant only on the left bank cultivates cotton for sale...The principal business now pursued is cutting wood to sell in Charleston."²⁸⁹

The economy in general in the Lowcountry was in decline at this time (as it was all over the south). Southerners were reluctant to industrialize and thus lagged behind the rest of the nation technologically and economically.²⁹⁰

Following the Civil War, what little agricultural activity that remained was mostly for subsistence and secondary to more extractive industries such as phosphate mining and timber farming.

The overwhelming success of rice cultivation in the Lowcountry and the impact it had on this region ("gloried in one of the greatest concentrations of wealth in the world") is enough to indicate that this area of significance is significant at the national level. Agriculture, as an area of significance, contributes to this district under Criterion A.

²⁸⁵ Jay Coke, current owner, in an interview with Amanda Franklin, 23 April 2008.

²⁸⁶ McCrady Plat 5765.

²⁸⁷ Porcher and Fick, p. 101-102.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 107-108.

²⁸⁹ Mathew, p. 78.

²⁹⁰ Doyle, p. 7. Coclanis, p. 111-157. Frasier, p. 220-221.

Archaeology (Historic)

The plantations of the Ashley River Historic District contain a wealth of archaeological sites that contribute to the historical significance of the region. The sites are a combination of previously recorded archaeological sites, as well as areas that have been visually surveyed over the course of the last two years and found to contribute to the overall cultural landscape of the region. These resources include, but are not limited to, remnants of plantation houses and their outbuildings, earthworks that functioned as colonial-era boundary markers, earthworks related to rice cultivation and phosphate mining, and associated slave and worker housing. Artifacts such as colonoware and other pottery sherds, grave goods, and pipe stems have been found throughout the district in association with many of these sites. Taken together, the identified archaeological sites comprise a complex and compelling cultural landscape that provides evidence of how the area was used over the span of more than 300 years.

The term "archaeological site" was used loosely in this context. These term not only refers to resources recorded at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) but also to resources identified in the field. All resources, including previously recorded sites, that were accessible were visited and assessed for integrity.

These resources or sites were not defined through subsurface archaeological testing, and in some cases did not qualify as a site to the South Carolina SHPO (e.g., fewer artifacts found than required to be a site). While some of the resources do not contain enough information to be eligible for the NRHP by themselves, archaeologists were able to show a deep relationship between each that defines the importance not only of the historic plantation areas, but also of the lands where activities that allowed the plantations to function and flourish were conducted. These resources are eligible under Criterion A, which states that a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. These sites positively linked historical records and plats to the field-identified surface finds, including architectural ruins and artifacts. Therefore, these sites are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Many of the sites relate to events significant to the broad patterns of the history of the region, such as the various rice fields from the 18th and 19th centuries. Rice fields, particularly from the 18th century, have thus far gone understudied archaeologically and are important components of the region. In the 18th and 19th centuries, rice was the crop that helped turn the state into an agricultural powerhouse.²⁹¹ Other sites that relate to broad patterns of history are those that relate to phosphate mining. The phosphate mining industry helped bring the region out of economic turmoil after the Civil War and also had a substantial impact on the development of the region.

²⁹¹ Agha et al., *Cultural Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Extension Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for LPA Group, Inc. 2008

Other sites are related to significant figures that helped define and develop the Ashley River Historic District. One such site is the Lord Ashley settlement site (38DR83A) located in the northeast corner of the district. This is a pristine late-17th-century archaeological site related to one of the earliest settlements in the region established by one of the Lords Proprietors, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury. Other such sites are those associated with Middleton Place which was first established by Henry Middleton (1717-1784), who was an influential political leader. He was a leader of the opposition to British policy and the president of the first Continental Congress. His son Arthur Middleton (1742-1787), who inherited the plantation, was also politically active as a delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Still other sites have the potential to yield additional information relating to architecture, commerce, African-American heritage, industry, landscape architecture, settlement and exploration, and transportation, as well as to answer key research questions. The most important of these sites would be the Lord Ashley settlement site and the rice fields scattered throughout the district. The Lord Ashley settlement site has the potential to answer questions related to early trade with the Native Americans, colonization and settlement of the region, and Colonial and fortified architecture. The rice fields in the region are numerous with many still completely intact. These rice fields vary in date and technology, in that there are inland fields established in the early-18th century and tidal fields established later. Although tidal fields have been studied to some degree, both types of rice fields used different technologies and have thus far been studied very little. Previous investigations of similar inland rice fields have proven that limited amounts of fieldwork can produce a very high yield of data relating to the initial construction and maintenance of inland rice fields.²⁹² For example, artifacts can be recovered from the earthworks; soil samples may be used to determine the varieties of rice grown at a plantation; and tree dendrology may help determine when fields were abandoned.

Given that large land areas in the district have remained in the possession of the same families for generations (Drayton Hall, Magnolia Plantation, Middleton Place, and Millbrook Plantation) and are largely undeveloped, the level of site integrity is quite high. Several archaeological sites within the period of significance have already been studied, tested, excavated, and/or interpreted, and it is known that there are many more sites left to be studied in depth. These resources play a vital role in the interpretation of the history and significance of the Ashley River region. Future archaeological investigations will continue to provide a wealth of knowledge regarding many aspects (and areas of significance) of this region.

Given that the region is laden with such valuable sites as the Lord Ashley Settlement site, and sites associated with the Draytons and the Middletons, it is easy to understand why this area of significance is significant at the national level. Archaeology, as an area of significance, contributes to this district under Criteria A, B, and D.

Architecture

²⁹² *Ibid.*

No less than 25 substantial plantation residences were recorded as having been erected along the banks of the Ashley River within the boundaries Ashley River Historic District between 1670 and 1861.²⁹³ Many of these properties, as noted by Edmund Ruffin during his assessment of the potential of the district for phosphate mining and production in the 1840s, were in derelict condition well before the Civil War. All but two, however--Drayton Hall and Archdale Hall--were destroyed during the final months of the Civil War.²⁹⁴ Drayton Hall, which is considered one of the finest surviving examples of Palladian architecture in America, is the only surviving Antebellum plantation house in the Ashley River Historic District. Drayton Hall, and the ruins, outbuildings, and landscaped grounds of nearby Middleton Place and Magnolia Plantation, provide clear evidence of the intense effort made by colonial settlers to emulate the style and aesthetic sophistication of the English gentry and, in so doing, to substantiate their invented tradition of the Lowcountry planter aristocracy.²⁹⁵ The power of this tradition was such that the sites of the burned-out mansion houses of the planter-elite were almost invariably avoided during the intensive strip mining for phosphates and logging that occurred on the land after the Civil War. Additionally, mining undertaken on the north side of the Ashley River Road appears, for the most part, to have been done by hand, where it was done by machine across the road—again respecting that relationship and hierarchy of the show-piece estates closer to the Ashley River.

The Ashley River Historic District also contains a variety of vernacular buildings, both as extant examples and as archaeological sites that represent the utilitarian architecture of the plantation system in the form of rice mills, barns, stables, slave housing, and other outbuildings. Additional contributing resources that support this category of significance and extend the breadth of the architectural inventory contained in the district include tombs and funeral monuments, tenant houses, caretaker's cottages, mining structures, modest early-20th-century dwellings, and Colonial Revival homes. Taken together, all of these different types of buildings, structures, and sites help provide a greater understanding of how the region functioned and developed over time. They also give some depth to the region demonstrating the relationship between the people and landscape: the people who lived, worked, and died in this area over a period of more than two hundred and fifty years.

²⁹³ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p.107-201. Edmund Ruffin and William M. Mathew, ed., *Agriculture, Geology, and Society in Antebellum South Carolina: The Private Diary of Edmund Ruffin, 1843*, (Athens, University of Georgia, 1992), pp 76-81.

²⁹⁴ Mathew, p 76-81.

²⁹⁵ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 107-9, 127-31, 141-45, 167-69, 171-77, 178-80, 195-202; Dorothy Gail Griffin, "The Eighteenth-Century Draytons of Drayton Hall," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of History, Emory Univ., 1985; Lynne G. Lewis, *Drayton Hall: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at a Lowcountry Plantation*, Charlottesville, Univ. Press of Virginia for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1978; Lewis and Hardesty, 1979; Carl Bridenbaugh, *Myths and Realities: Societies of the Colonial South*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1952); Vlach, John Michael, *The Planter's Prospect – Privilege and Slavery in Plantation Paintings*, Chapel Hill and London: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 2002), pp. 67-89 Rogers, passim.; National Register of Historic Places Files, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

The existence of Drayton Hall alone demonstrates that this area of significance is significant at the national level. Architecture, as an area of significance contributes to this district under Criterion A.

Entertainment/Recreation

The growth and development of tourism as a significant leisure activity is intimately tied to the Ashley River Historic District. In fact, it is claimed that Charleston's tourism industry had its beginnings in the district in 1870 when Magnolia Gardens was opened to tourists. Tourists were transported to the plantation via steamboat from Charleston.²⁹⁶ The popularity of the tours was initially based more on the scenic qualities of the former plantation grounds, particularly when their designed and natural landscapes were in full spring bloom, rather than on their historic resources. However, Magnolia Plantation's gardens gained national recognition in the 1870s and were written up in European editions of *Baedeker's* as one of three foremost attractions in America—along side Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon. In time, the financial success of the tour operations spawned competitive garden-focused attractions, such as Mateeba Gardens.

As automobile transportation became increasingly reliable in the early decades of the 20th century, gardens that were accessible from the historic Ashley River Road were opened to the public at Middleton Place, Runnymede Plantation, and Mateeba Gardens. Today, the focus of interpretation for the public at principal tourist destinations in the district – Drayton Hall, Magnolia Plantation and Gardens, Middleton Place, and Colonial Dorchester State Park – is on architectural and social history, archaeology, landscape architecture, and African-American heritage with corresponding outreach and education programs for school-age children.

Additionally, hunting and equestrian sports became popular traditional uses for large portions of land in the interior of the district at the turn of the 20th century. Two such clubs are the Middleton Hunt Club and the Sportsman Hunt Club which hunt on leased lands of Middleton Place and Millbrook, and have for decades. Middleton Hunt Club was established in 1908. The exact founding members of the club are unknown, but the earliest known president of the club is T. Tristram Hyde, well-known Charleston developer and political activist of the early-20th century. Historically, the club has hunted deer exclusively using time-honored hunting practices. Middleton Hunt Club is a more formal hunting club ("a gentlemen's hunt club") than others in the area, and steeped in tradition. Middleton Hunt Club leases Millbrook and Middleton Place lands for the rights to hunt annually August 15th through January 1st.²⁹⁷

The Sportsman Club was established in 1962 and is exclusively for African-Americans. Many of the members of the Sportsman Club are descendants of the original drivers from the Middleton Hunt Club and the two clubs hunt together a few

²⁹⁶ Constance F. Woolson, "Up the Ashley and Cooper in 1875" *The News and Courier*, October 25, 1959. Barbara Doyle, Archivist for Middleton Place.

²⁹⁷ Henry Lowndes, III (current club president), and Edward Lowndes (club member), in interview with Lissa Felzer 18 March 2008. Walt Rhodes, "A Drive Back into History," *The Post and Courier*, November 16, 1997, p. 15c.

times a year.²⁹⁸ There are additional hunt clubs that were established shortly after WWII and hunt on the surrounding acreage of Watson Hill and on Bulow Plantation.

The members of the hunt clubs still use many of the historic roads and causeways that have existed in the district for centuries—demonstrating how many of the features of this vast cultural landscape are continually used and reused throughout time without major alterations.

Given that this area gained national attention as a tourist destination, it is safe to say that this area of significance is significant at the national level. The area of significance for Entertainment/ Recreation contributes to the district under Criterion A.

Ethnic Heritage/African-American

Evidence of West African and African-American culture is predominant in this region throughout the entire period of significance. African slaves first arrived in Charles Towne as early as its founding in 1670, and by 1715 there was a black majority in the colony.²⁹⁹ The black population outnumbered the white by 40% at this time and South Carolina was the only English colony in North America where this disproportion existed.³⁰⁰ Efforts of enslaved Africans and African-Americans produced the patterns of fields, drains, canals, dikes, and pastures that remain largely intact throughout the interior of the district.

Enslaved Africans were involved in the construction of much of the infrastructure within the region as well as the architecture. They built the historic roads that define the district, such as Ashley River Road (SC Hwy 61) and others just on the periphery such as Delemar Highway (SC Hwy 165), as well as roads within the district itself such as Bear Swamp Road. Colonial legislation required that property owners “send their slaves (when summoned as usual for that purpose) to labor on the high roads, private paths, bridges, causeys [causeways],” and other transportation infrastructure in the district.³⁰¹ Another example of this is the “public drain” or “Ashley-Stono Canal” which forms the southwest boundary of the district. A newspaper article/advertisement from 1785 states, “the following plantations...are required to appropriate one-eighth of ALL THE WORKING HANDS from the ages of sixteen to fifty years...to work on the said drain until the said is completed.”³⁰²

The rapid importation of Africans to this region resulted in the continuation of the West African culture rather than its extinction, as was the case in other regions. The perseverance of West African heritage was further enabled as enslaved people living on Ashley River plantation, particularly on rice plantations, had less contact with whites than other blacks. Rice plantations required large numbers of Africans to get started and often times there were not enough whites to oversee them—thus they

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Wood, p. 36. Littlefield, p. 12.

³⁰⁰ Littlefield, p. 12.

³⁰¹ *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*: Vol. 4, p. 475.

³⁰² *State Gazette of South Carolina*, December 12, 1785.

were supervised by other blacks.³⁰³ In many instances they lived within close proximity to each other, usually in a row of small houses. Three such examples of this are the five cabins at Magnolia Plantation, the Seven Chimneys site at Millbrook Plantation, and the five slave houses on Uxbridge Plantation. This trend continued beyond emancipation as is illustrated by cabins that continued to be occupied post Civil War, in many cases well into the 20th century, and in new African-American settlements that began to dot the region. One such settlement was located on Macbeth Road at Drayton Hall Plantation.

There is a long-held belief that Europeans introduced rice to West Africa, and then brought the knowledge of its cultivation to the New World. In actuality, many of these complicated systems such as water control for irrigation and milling devices had been developed and were in use for centuries in West Africa prior to being introduced to this country.³⁰⁴ Additionally, early settlers to this region (English and French) had no prior rice-farming knowledge, but the African slaves they brought with them did.³⁰⁵ Thus it is essential to understand that it was Africans who brought this knowledge and technology to the district that, because of its financial success, essentially shaped the future of the region. Evidence of this complicated system introduced to the region remains in the landscape in a number of instances. There are a large number of intact inland and tidal rice fields throughout the region, as well as such sites as Seven Chimneys on Millbrook Plantation, which is surrounded by smaller rice fields, and the rice mill chimney site at Middleton Place. This is a water-driven rice mill as the center of an extensive inland rice field complete with associated earthworks and the remains of wooden rice trunks.

After the Civil War the focus of African-American labor shifted from agriculture to industry. Former slaves constituted the majority of laborers on the phosphate mines.³⁰⁶ Phosphate camps were created using existing slave villages, and/or new dwellings were constructed to house individuals working on the mines. Stores were also built nearby for the convenience of the workers. Remnants of these types of sites can found throughout the district. The most prominent of these sites include the three phosphate mining settlement sites at Bulow Plantation (one of which is 38CH2085), and four sites at Runnymede (one of which is 38CH2120). The actual built environment of these camps was more temporary in nature, and thus usually remains only as archaeological sites rather than rows of buildings. The longest-lasting visible remains of the labor of African-Americans in this industry are the phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles.

Additional evidence of a large African-American population and influence in the region are the various cemeteries found within the region and on the periphery. Cemeteries that exist in the region that contain the remains of Africans and African-Americans include that of Drayton Hall, the African-American cemetery at Bulow (archaeological site #38CH2025), the Cook family cemetery, the African-American cemetery at Magnolia Plantation, and a small burial site on the lands of Middleton

³⁰³ Littlefield, p. 22.

³⁰⁴ Carney, p. 5 and 22-23.

³⁰⁵ Wood, p. 57-64. Carney, p. 80.

³⁰⁶ McKinley, p. 719

Place that holds the remains of the Edwards family. Many of these sites still have some amount of grave goods left on site by families. Another potential site for African-American graves is on Millbrook plantation around the site of the grave of Richard Brantley, private during the Civil War for the Union in the United States Colored Infantry. The site is fairly overgrown, but the potential for more graves in this area is high. Additionally, there are undoubtedly countless graves throughout the region that have been lost in time with no remaining form of identification.

Given that the impact of African-American culture on the region was a major catalyst for the development and success of the district (which repeatedly gained it national attention), it is safe to say that this area of significance is significant at the national level. Ethnic Heritage/African-American, as an area of significance, contributes to the district under Criterion A.

Industry

The discovery and subsequent mining of calcium phosphate deposits in the Ashley River Region enabled many once-wealthy planters to recoup much of their financial losses after the Civil War. It also provided a source of labor for many of the newly freed African-Americans in the area. Mining began in 1867 and continued on a large scale for several decades--into the early part of the 20th century.³⁰⁷ The first mining company was the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company established in 1868. They immediately leased or bought as much as 10,000 acres along the Ashley River.³⁰⁸ This same company was the largest mining operation in the state until at least 1897, and was also the first company in the United States to produce "triple-super phosphate."³⁰⁹ Phosphate, when mixed with sulfuric acid and ammonia, created a rich fertilizer that was highly desirable. The industry was so successful that it constituted Charleston's largest industry after the Civil War and dominated world production by the 1880s.³¹⁰ In fact, experts believe that the Lambs Phosphate Mining facility, once located on the north bank of the Ashley River across from Magnolia Plantation, was the largest phosphate processing facility in the world.³¹¹ Evidence of the connection of this facility to the rest of the region can be found in resources like the Magnolia tram road which was an extension of the main tram line of the Runnymede Tram Road network (which originated on the south side of Ashley River Road) and extended across the Ashley River to the Lambs Phosphate Mining facility.

Planters such as Charles H. Drayton, C.C. Pinckney, Jr., and Williams Middleton built new income on the rubble of the formerly rice-dominated economy and mined

³⁰⁷ Fraser, p. 282, 308. "Charleston's Stone Age: Fortunes Being Made by Turning Rock into Fertilizer," *The (Charleston) News and Courier*. August 6, 1911. J. V. Nielson, Jr. "Do you Know Your Charleston: Resort Follows Industry at Lamb's," *The (Charleston) News and Courier*, May 12, 1952.

³⁰⁸ Kristrina A. Shuler, Ralph Bailey, Jr., and Charles Philips, Jr., p. 27.

³⁰⁹ Ibid.

³¹⁰ Fraser p. 282, 308. McKinley, p.719. The Industrial Census for this region does not specify number of tons produced.

³¹¹ Thomas Feters in an interview with Lissa Felzer, May 13, 2008.

phosphate from their own plantations.³¹² They did so through the formation of their own phosphate mining companies, or by leasing their land to companies such as Charleston Mining and Manufacturing and Palmetto Mining and Manufacturing. Many former slaves of these same plantations became employees of the phosphate mining companies. In 1883 over 3,000 African-Americans were employed in Charleston to work on the mines.³¹³ While the majority of workers were African-Americans, some mine owners also used Irish and Italian immigrant labor from the north, and state convict labor.³¹⁴

The phosphate mining industry left its mark on the landscape of the Ashley River region. Phosphate was mined by removing overburden to expose the phosphate beneath. The rock was then extracted, often by hand, using picks and leaving long open pits and mounds of the soil or bedrock. Areas throughout the region reveal these features today. It is interesting to note that the areas that were mined for phosphate nearest the plantation homes were often done by hand, and more often the areas further away and across Ashley River Road were machine dug—thus demonstrating a respect for the grandeur of the plantation homes as show-pieces. Another demonstration of this idea is that the leases for mining at Drayton Hall stipulated that the lessee could cut timber as necessary, but they were not to disturb or damage any of the “ornamental or shade trees, nor disturb the garden or the yard.” They were also instructed not to cut any trees within 100 yards of the river bank.³¹⁵

Phosphate mining camps, while intended to allow the miners to be self-sufficient, were somewhat temporary in nature. They included such infrastructure as housing, stores, dwellings, washers, tram roads, and wharves. When the all the phosphate was mined from an area, structures and tracks were dismantled and moved to a new site. This temporary nature often caused the camps to leave less of a mark on the land than 18th-century rice fields. However, some remnants of such structures erected for phosphate mining do remain as evidence. Some of these structures include the phosphate washers at Millbrook Plantation and Uxbridge, chimney stacks from the general store and phosphate office at Drayton Hall, the remnants of worker housing and store at Bulow Plantation, and the brick foundation walls at the Lambs Phosphate Mining site, to name a few.

The tram road beds are another visible reminder of the industry in the landscape of the region. A very large network of tram roads once connected all of the acreage in the district in one way or the other. The beds of tram roads can still be found connecting the inland areas with the land of south bank of the Ashley River, as well as land across the river. The phosphate rocks would be mined from the interior of the district at Runnymede and Millbrook Plantations, for instance, and then hauled over Ashley River Road to the south bank of the Ashley River, where it would be washed at a washing station, then brought across the river for further processing at a facility like Lambs. Along with new road beds being constructed for the industry,

³¹² Fraser p. 309. McKinley, p.719.

³¹³ Fraser, p. 308.

³¹⁴ Schick and Doyle, p. 15. McKinley, p.719.

³¹⁵ Zierden and Anthony, p. 23.

tram road beds were also created on the abandoned earthworks created by rice cultivation in the 18th and 19th centuries.

By the mid-1880s the industry peaked and there were at least 21 fertilizer companies who built plants located in South Carolina, with the majority of those on the Ashley River or near Charleston. Toward the end of the 19th century, the industry began to slow down as a result of many different factors. There were new discoveries of more easily accessible phosphates found in Florida in the 1880s and Tennessee in the 1890s. Coupled with that was political conflict within South Carolina itself as well as natural disasters at the turn of the 20th century. The arrival of World War I effectively finished off the dying industry, causing a sudden drop in production in 1914 and 1915, followed by the loss of the cheap African-American labor pool.³¹⁶

Timbering was and continues to be another major industry in the region. Timber farming began in the colonial period when trees were felled to produce ships' masts and naval stores. A visitor to Ashley Hill Plantation in 1796, for example, recognized that "The number of old tar kilns remaining show also that in the earlier days there was a good deal of pine tar production."³¹⁷ Then as rice succeeded in becoming the region's main cash crop, interest in the less lucrative production of naval stores declined.³¹⁸ Lumber continued to be cut, however, for building supplies such as shingles, planks, and staves. In 1843 Edmund Ruffin, agricultural and geological surveyor of South Carolina, visited Ashley River plantations and wrote of them, "The principal business now pursued is cutting wood to sell in Charleston."³¹⁹ It is known that timber was harvested at least from Spring Farm and Cedar Grove Plantations prior to the Civil War when agriculture was becoming less profitable and the whole region was in decline.³²⁰ Just as the plantation houses and their immediate vicinity were most often protected from the destruction caused by phosphate mining, so too were the hardwoods in these areas. Many timber leases specify what types of trees could be harvested and that trees within the vicinity of the main house had to be protected.

The most important development in the region's timbering industry came with the arrival of the pulpwood business in the 20th century. Companies such as the Cooper River Timber Company and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (later Westvaco and today Mead Westvaco) began converting pulp into paper and board lumber.³²¹ To supply their mills these companies purchased thousands of acres within the Ashley River region. In many cases land was leased to a logging company for an agreed upon period of time. Such was the case in the Cook Tract (in the northeast corner of the district) as early as 1906 and then again in the 1940s.³²² In addition to

³¹⁶ Schick and Doyle, p. 25-30. McKinley, p.719.

³¹⁷ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 193.

³¹⁸ Kovacik and Winberry, p.71.

³¹⁹ Mathew, p. 78.

³²⁰ Fletcher, Runyan, Bailey, "Archaeological Data Recovery at Spring Farm Plantation (38DR161): The Apian Way Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina, 2004," p. 14-16.

³²¹ James H. Tuten, "Timber." In Walter Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), pp. 961-962.

³²² Dorchester County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 87, p. 199; Deed Book 9, p. 202.

the timber itself, the lumber company was given rights to build wagon and train roads, or “build, construct, maintain, and operate roads, tractors, trucks and trailers, logging carts, mule pens, sheds and storage buildings as he, the Grantee, may see fit.” All such elements needed to be removed at the end of the lease period.³²³ Another interesting caveat in at least one of the leases was that oak timber could not be cut.³²⁴ In many ways the timber industry was not unlike the phosphate industry regarding the building of infrastructure on lands within the district. While little, if anything, remains of the buildings themselves, some of the logging road beds remain visible, particularly in the northeast corner of the district.

The success of phosphate mining in the region (“The industry...dominated world production by the 1880s”) demonstrates that this area of significance is significant at the national level. Industry, as an area of significance, contributes to the district under Criterion A.

Landscape Architecture

Designed landscapes that were utilized as pleasure, kitchen, and botanical gardens add to the inventory of landscape features within the district. These landscape features are important components of the display of wealth represented by the formal residences of the plantation system. Such gardens, water features, and terraces were crucial elements of plantation design and many of the plantations in the district developed and changed with subsequent generations—each one leaving their mark on the land—helping to further tell the history of the region well into the 20th century. In addition, two of the gardens have the distinction of being nationally and internationally significant—Middleton Place and Magnolia Gardens.

A wide variety of exotic plant species were introduced into the region over time—owners of at least three of the major plantations are known to have had a great interest in botany, and also had personal relationships with Andre Michaux, a famous French botanist. Charles Drayton owned acreage in Goose Creek, adjacent to land owned by Michaux, who was commissioned by Louis XVI to establish a nursery from which to export American plants to France. He also used this nursery to experiment with the propagation of native American species, as well as to test the suitability of European species to the Charleston climate.³²⁵ It is known that Charles Drayton and Michaux often exchanged visits and plants.³²⁶ Michaux also visited Middleton Place, and likely Magnolia Plantation.

The most well-known plant he brought with him to introduce to the landscape of the region is the camellia. In the 1830s Reverend John Grimké Drayton introduced the Japanese Camellias into the landscape of Magnolia Plantation. Azaleas were later introduced to the gardens at Middleton Place. The introduction of these exotic plants into the landscape, as well as the archaeobotanical remains at historic garden sites

³²³ Dorchester County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 87, p. 199, Timber Deed from Laler Cook to John Marcotsis, 1946.

³²⁴ Deed Book 9, p. 202.

³²⁵ Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc., p.17-18.

³²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

add to the significance that the district makes to the history of American landscape architecture.

Toward the end of the 19th century, designed landscapes in these rural settings began to be popular as tourist destinations. This popularity fostered a revitalization of historic landscape features at locations such as Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Place, as well as the creation of entirely new gardens, such as those engineered at Mateeba Gardens. Magnolia Plantation's gardens gained national recognition in the 1870s and were written up in European editions of *Baedeker's* as one of three foremost attractions in America—along side Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon. These 19th- and early-20th-century landscapes significantly contribute to the understanding of the relationship between American landscape design and heritage tourism.

Of the physical requirements imposed upon the landscape by the agricultural practices of Colonial and Antebellum planters, none were more technically exacting than those of rice cultivation. As a result, the remnants of the features associated with the practice, such as fields, canals, dikes, reservoirs, and trunks, have left their mark on the landscape. The remnants of rice fields help demonstrate how land was organized for human use in the Ashley River Historic District—this is still legible despite subsequent exploitation by the phosphate and timbering industries. These 18th-century remnants are excellent reminders of an industry that helped the Carolina colony not only survive, but thrive. Additionally, further study of the landscape features created by rice cultivation will help us understand more about the relationship between the activities that created the rice fields and how rice fields were a major part of slave landscapes. Similarly, further study will enhance our understanding of how the rice fields, when studied in context with the slave settlements and roads, contribute on a larger scale to the overall landscape that is the Ashley River Historic District.

The Ashley River region is rich with physical evidence of the various forms of designed landscapes utilized from the Colonial era through the mid-20th century, including features of rice cultivation, and pleasure, botanical, and kitchen gardens. All of these landscape features, be they utilitarian or for pleasure, are important components for understanding how the plantations were designed and how the plantation system functioned in the region. Many of these landscape features tie large areas of the cultural landscape together.

Given that this region possesses some of the earliest designed landscapes in the country, and these same landscapes gave it national attention as a tourist destination, it is safe to say that this area of significance is significant at the national level. Landscape Architecture, as an area of significance, contributes to the district under Criterion A.

Settlement and Exploration

The district through which the Ashley River runs is directly associated with the foundation of the Carolina Colony in 1670. That year, the first permanent European settlement in what is now South Carolina, was established at Albemarle Point, just

north of present-day Charleston. Ashley Barony, the 12,000-acre land grant formally made to Anthony Ashley Cooper in 1675 remains a largely undeveloped area in the northwest corner of the district. From this location and numerous other grants established along the north and south banks of the Ashley River, the first waves of European settlers were able to establish trade with the Native Americans and begin to create, or add to, this cultural landscape.

An important figure in the development of Ashley Barony and colony itself was Dr. Henry Woodward, who first arrived in South Carolina in 1666. He established a network of trading arrangements that laid the groundwork for the Carolina Indian Trade. The Carolina Indian trade in skins, furs, and slaves dominated relations with the Southeast Native-Americans for the next century. Woodward was the foremost translator and expert on Native American affairs for the Charles Towne colonists in the 1670s. He was the first colonist to make an overland trip to Virginia in 1671. He established the Indian trade with the Westos in 1674 and with the Creeks on the Chattahoochee River in 1685.³²⁷

The Lord Ashley site is closely associated with Woodward. He established Lord Ashley's personal Indian Trade with area tribes in 1674 and he departed for Westo town on the Savannah River in October of 1674 for the Ashley Barony. This is a trip that he chronicled which provides a rare look into 17th-century Native American lifestyle. From Lord Ashley's estate he carried on a six-year trade with the Westos until the trade was destroyed by a group of Carolina competitors.³²⁸

In addition to Charleston, other town sites were laid out within the district and on the periphery as merchants sought to extend their commercial ties to the interior of the region. The most well-known site is the colonial town of Dorchester which is located 15 miles north of Charleston on the north bank of the Ashley River. It was founded by a group of Congregationalists from Massachusetts in 1697 and flourished until the 1750s. This settlement was largely deserted after the American Revolution, and a portion of the town site, including the fort and the ruins of St. George's Parish Church, is preserved as Colonial Dorchester State Park.³²⁹ Archaeological investigation of Colonial Dorchester continues to illuminate aspects of early-Colonial social organization, commerce, and religious practices.

Settlement and Exploration as an area of significance is significant at the national level due to the ties between the Lord Ashley site, Henry Woodward, and the development of trade with the Westos. This area of significance contributes to the district under Criteria A and B.

Transportation

The district is particularly significant in the area of transportation and demonstrates the efforts that began in the earliest days of the colony to develop and maintain roads and waterways for public benefit. Some of the earliest roads that traverse the

³²⁷ *The Shaftesbury Papers*. P. 456-462. Philips, p. 7.

³²⁸ *Ibid.*

³²⁹ Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, South Carolina State Park Service, in an email to Lissa Felzer, 1/15/09.

district or are just on the outskirts are Ashley River Road (SC Hwy 61), Bear Swamp Road, Bee's Ferry Road, Davidson Road (Charleston /Dorchester County Line Road), and Delemar Highway or Bacon's Bridge Road (SC Hwy 165). These roads were all established and have remained in place since the early decades of colonization of the region.³³⁰

Although the earliest maps of the colony do not show any roads they do indicate a line of settlements along the south side of the Ashley River. In addition to using the river for transportation, it is likely that a road or path was cut in some form to link these settlements with Charles Towne. As early as 1671, paths were cut from the Ashley River plantations to Charles Towne.³³¹ Construction of Ashley River Road was authorized by an Act of the General Assembly in 1691. The road was to be "made, mended, and kept clear," and was to be constructed from Charleston to the Ashley Barony.³³² However, an additional statute was written in 1719 to extend the Ashley River Road from "Jacob's or Waite's Creek to Westoe Savana, Inclusive..." which was completed by 1721. This section was to be at least sixteen feet wide.³³³ The current road follows essentially the same route that is found on the *Lodge-Cook Map* (1771) and is likely the oldest road in South Carolina still in use.³³⁴ Additionally, it is believed to follow the path of an earlier Native American trading route.³³⁵ In 1721 statutes (for the entire province) were written which prohibited the cutting of shade trees "standing on or near the line of each such road or path" when any road was "laid out, altered or mended."³³⁶ In light of this legislation, it is possible that many of the trees that line Ashley River Road (as well as the other historic roads in the periphery) date from 1721 or earlier. These trees make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape of the region.

Also in 1721 a formal management structure for transportation infrastructure was developed based on elected commissioners selected from the property owners in the district. The act gave powers to the commissioners for laying out "both public and private paths, making causeys...building bridges...clearing of water-courses and creeks...for better communication of the inhabitants of this Province."³³⁷ The commissioners had the power to choose overseers for each project and laws were

³³⁰ Historic names appearing on maps and plats for these roads include the following: The Ashley River Road is designated as "the path to St. Giles," which was the original name for Anthony Ashley Cooper's barony, on a resurveyed plat dated 1716 and is commonly called "the public road to Ashley Ferry"; Bee's Ferry Road appears frequently as "the Ashley Ferry Road"; Davidson Road is identified as "the public road to Stono Ferry"; and Delemar Highway, is referred to as "the public road from Parker's Ferry to Bacon Bridge." Bear Swamp Road has been called by that name since at least 1785, according to entries made by Charles Drayton in his plantation diaries.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Ashley River Road, 1983.

³³² Act #56, February 17, 1691, Acts of the Assembly, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; H.A.M. Smith, "The Baronies of South Carolina," 76-87.

³³³ McCord, Volume IX, p. 49, 50.

³³⁴ National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Ashley River Road, 1984.

³³⁵ *Ibid.*

³³⁶ McCord, volume IX, p. 56.

³³⁷ McCord, Vol. IX, p.49-50.

enacted requiring a certain percentage of hands from each plantation affected to be sent to work on each project.

Interlaced with the major byways are numerous historic secondary roads that served to connect riverside plantations and villages with interior settlements, processing sites, mining facilities, livestock pens, and pastures and fields. Some examples of these important secondary roads are Bear Swamp Road, Middleton's Savannah Road, and the road to Dorchester—which connected the village with Ashley River Road early in the 17th century.

Many of these roads were used for different purposes throughout the history of the region. They may have been used one way for rice production, then in another way for phosphate mining, and again later for logging and sand mining, or for use by the hunt clubs. For many of the roads, little has changed about their route and integrity despite their multifaceted long history.

Equally important to the road system of the district were its navigable bodies of water – specifically the Ashley River and Rantowles Creek. Interconnected by the Stono River, which lies outside the boundaries of the district to the southeast, the Ashley and Rantowles waterways facilitated the constant movement of goods and livestock via canoe, barge, and sloop to Charleston's markets as well as between the plantations themselves.³³⁸ Essential boat landings, bridges, and causeway connections were established along both. Several ambitious antebellum plans to improve the area economy were drafted, most of which proposed increased use of the Ashley River as a transportation waterway. Proposals were based on the idea that inland navigation would be more efficient than roads for purposes of transporting produce and other goods to Charleston. One unimplemented plan to build a canal connecting the Ashley and the Edisto rivers was proposed as early as the 1780s.³³⁹

³³⁸ Wood, pp. 124, 203.

³³⁹ For examples of acts from 1787 to 1863 concerning the proposed Ashley-Edisto canal, commonly known as the Edisto Canal, see McCord, *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina . . . Volume Seven. Containing the Acts Relating to Charleston, Courts, Slaves and Rivers (Columbia: A.S. Johnston, 1840), pp. 545-47; Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South-Carolina. Passed in December 1805 (Columbia: Printed by D. & J.J. Faust, State Printers, 1806), p. 91; and The Statutes at Large of South Carolina. Volume XIII, Containing the Acts from December, 1861 to December, 1866. Arranged Chronologically. Published Under Authority of the Legislature (Columbia: Republican Printing Company, State Printers, 1875), pp. 115-119, 194. See also "Committee Report on the Petition of William Moultrie, et al, Concerning the Incorporation of the Company for Improving the Navigation of the Edisto and Ashley Rivers," 23 February 1787; "Report and Resolution of the Committee on Inland Navigation Concerning the Whole Completion of the Inland Navigation of the State . . . , 20 December 1810," both in General Assembly Papers, Reports of Legislative Committees, 1776-1868; Citizens of Barnwell and Charleston Districts, "Petition to Have Authorized a Corporation to Construct a Canal to Link the Edisto and Ashley Rivers," ca. 1845; John R. Mathews, et al "Petition Opposing the Construction of a Canal Linking the Edisto and Ashley Rivers," ca. 1845, both in General Assembly Papers, Petitions, 1776-1868, South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C. John Wilson, the state engineer, commented on the feasibility of the Ashley-Edisto canal in his *Report of the Civil and Military Engineer, of the State of South-Carolina, for the Year 1818* (Columbia,*

Additionally, the importance of the Ashley River as a transportation route is easily recognized by the number of underwater archaeological sites that are extant and contribute to this district. There are no less than nine identified shipwrecks one of which dates from the late-18th century—the Magnolia Boat. Many of the other sites warrant more investigation, but all of them have the potential to yield information regarding types of vessels used on the Ashley River throughout its rich history and contributions to the development of the region and the state of South Carolina.

Transportation, as an area of significance, contributes to the district under Criterion A. The Ashley River as well as the Ashley River Road were important transportation routes for goods and people coming to and from the port city Charleston, making this area of significance significant at the national level.

People of Significance

Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper (1621-1683), first Earl of Shaftesbury was a prominent English politician and one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina.³⁴⁰ Of all of the Lords Proprietors, Shaftesbury took the most active interest in the colony and was the only one who seriously considered coming to the province to live. He appointed a long-time friend of his family, Andrew Percival, to represent him and establish his plantation, the Ashley Barony, on the Ashley River. Shaftesbury's intentions with this plantation were to have it be independent of the local government so he could control the pattern of settlement. He also wanted to control the trade with the local Indians.³⁴¹ Records indicate that between 1674 and 1677 Shaftesbury spent large sums of money purchasing supplies necessary to launch a plantation-trading post. Initially, income produced at the plantation was low, but by 1677 the plantation began to show a profit.³⁴²

Dr. Henry Woodward (c. 1646-c. 1690) was another important figure in the development of Ashley Barony and the Carolina colony itself. Woodward first arrived in South Carolina in 1666. He established a network of trading arrangements that laid the groundwork for the Carolina Indian Trade. The Carolina Indian trade in skins, furs, and slaves dominated relations with the Southeast Native-Americans for the next century. Woodward was the foremost translator and expert on Native American affairs for the Charles Towne colonists in the 1670s. He was the first colonist to make an overland trip to Virginia in 1671. He established the Indian trade with the Westos in 1674 and with the Creeks on the Chattahoochee River in 1685.³⁴³

1819), reprinted in Kohn, p. A-18. Wilson's successor, Abram Blanding, commented on the canal in his *Report of the Superintendent of Public Works, to the Legislature of South Carolina, for the Year 1823* (Columbia: D. and J.J. Faust, 1824), reprinted in Kohn, pp. 269-70; and *Report of the Superintendent of Public Works of South Carolina, for the Year 1825* (Columbia, 1826), reprinted in Kohn, pp. 369-382.

³⁴⁰ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "St. Giles Seignior: The Earl of Shaftesbury's Carolina Plantation," p. 117-118. H.A.M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina*, p. 81

³⁴¹ Daniel Fagg, Jr., "Carolina, 1663-1683: The Founding of a Propriety," p. 227.

³⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 236.

³⁴³ *The Shaftesbury Papers*. P. 456-462. Philips, p. 7.

The Lord Ashley site is closely associated with Woodward. He established Lord Ashley's personal Indian Trade with area tribes in 1674 and he departed for Westo town on the Savannah River in October of 1674 for the Ashley Barony. This is a trip that he chronicled which provides a rare look into 17th-century Indian lifestyle. From Lord Ashley's estate he carried on a six-year trade with the Westos until the trade was destroyed by a group of Carolina competitors.³⁴⁴

History

From its headwaters in the cypress swamps of lower Dorchester County to its confluence with the Cooper River in Charleston Harbor, the Ashley River runs for less than 15 miles. Historians have frequently observed that this physical characteristic of the river is of inverse proportion to its importance to the region and to the contribution it has made to broad patterns of the history of South Carolina.³⁴⁵ The Ashley River, known to Native Americans as the Kiawah River, takes its name from Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, who as one of the eight Lords Proprietors obtained a charter to the Carolina Colony.³⁴⁶

Colonial and Revolutionary Eras (1670-1775): The district through which the Ashley River runs is directly associated with the foundation of the Carolina Colony in 1670. That year, the first permanent European settlement, in what is now South Carolina, was established at Albemarle Point on the lower Ashley River, just north of present-day Charleston. Ashley Barony, the 12,000-acre land grant formally made to Anthony Ashley Cooper in 1675 remains a largely undeveloped area in the northwest corner of the district. From the Ashley Barony and numerous other grants established along banks of the Ashley River, settlers pursued the deerskin and fur trade with local Indian tribes, produced salt pork and beef, and converted other natural materials into the key commodities and naval stores that maintained the colony's economic subsistence.³⁴⁷

Also during the Colonial era, settlers experimented extensively with the cultivation of the staple crops that might secure a more lucrative future for the colony, and make it less financially dependent upon the plantation economy of the British West Indies, to which Carolina was initially closely aligned.³⁴⁸

The city of Charleston and its surrounding areas became the scene for many major and minor military actions throughout the American Revolution. Many of he

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁴⁵ H.A.M. Smith, *Rivers and Regions*, p. 107-109.

³⁴⁶ H.A.M. Smith, *Cities and Towns*, p. 195-199.

³⁴⁷ Converse D. Clowse, *Economic Beginnings in Colonial South Carolina, 1670-1730*. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1971.

³⁴⁸ Wood, p. 27-8. George C. Rogers, Jr., *Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969), pp. 8-12; Michael O. Hartley, "The Ashley River: A Survey of Seventeenth Century Sites." Research Manuscript Series 192. Columbia: Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1984. Lewis Cecil Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern States to 1860*. 2 Volumes (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1932. Reprint ed., Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith, 1958), pp. 50-59.

plantations along the Ashley River were occupied by British forces between 1780 and 1782.

Early National, Antebellum, and Civil War Eras (1776-1865): Subsequent development of rice, indigo, and cotton agriculture defined the material and social culture that emerged from the Colonial plantation system and which was refined through the Antebellum period. Proximity to Charleston and the ability to reach the port city by either water or the road systems built on both banks of the Ashley River (Dorchester Road on the north; Ashley River Road on the south) advanced the district as a desirable location to settle. Cultivation of rice left permanent changes in the landscape, in the form of rice dikes and berms, which are still visible today. These landscape features are some of the earliest elements that remain in the district and remind us of the connection of the district to Colonial and Antebellum activities.

Although evidence does remain of early tidal rice fields along the Ashley River, this land was not suited for large-scale agricultural pursuits because of the sandy soil and high marl content. The settlements along the river thus became the location of the country seats for the area's emerging aristocracy and were connected with the land on the south side of Ashley River Road. The inland savannas and dry grounds of the district were developed as the primary location for agricultural activity which was overseen from the country seats on river. The inland area provided essential economic support for the showplace edifices erected along the river, and was also organized and managed as the location for the numerous slave settlements required by the plantation system.³⁴⁹ Much of these elements in the landscape remain today as well in the form of archaeological sites and artifacts, building remnants, and landscape elements such as oak allées, boundary berms, phosphate mining ditches and spoil piles.

Postbellum Period (1865-1900): Following the Civil War and the destruction of the slave-based agricultural economy throughout the south, the marl that lay beneath the lands of the region was extensively strip-mined so that the mineral could be processed into phosphate fertilizer. This vital activity restored many of the fortunes destroyed by the war until the local phosphate industry was eclipsed by more profitable sources for phosphate in Florida and Tennessee in the 1890s.³⁵⁰ Small African-American communities developed from the former slave settlements and phosphate mining camps located throughout the district. Former slaves and their descendants, and Irish and Italian immigrants supplied the labor force for the phosphate industry, and the commercial timber industry that succeeded it. Two major recreational activities emerged in the district after the Civil War that helped retain the historic land use patterns of the region: heritage tourism and hunt clubs. By restoring, expanding, or re-creating the designed landscape features of a number of the Colonial and Antebellum plantations, and through the stabilization,

³⁴⁹ Rogers, p. 9; Gray, Vol.1, pp. 277-280. Charles Drayton, *unpublished diary, 1774-1820*. The Drayton Papers Collection, Drayton Hall, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

³⁵⁰ Ruffin, pp. 10-16. Chazal, pp. 3-5, 23-25, 34-53, 56, 51-54, 56; South Carolina State Board of Agriculture, *South Carolina, Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries* (Charleston: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, 1883) pp. 47-52;

preservation, and interpretation of the architectural remains of these periods, the area was popularized as a tourist destination in the 1870s. The earliest of these tourist destinations were Magnolia Plantation and Middleton Place, both of which were frequented by visitors each spring who were brought up the Ashley River via steamboat.³⁵¹

Twentieth Century (1900-1953): At the turn of the 20th century the most well-known and enduring hunt club was established: Middleton Hunt Club. This club leases land from Middleton Place and Millbrook Plantation and continues to hunt the land regularly. Other clubs have emerged since World War II and hunt on land in and on the periphery of the district at such places as Bulow Plantation (Bradley Pasture Hunting Club), and Watson Hill (Paper Maker Hunt Club).

Small tenant farms were scattered throughout the region during the first few decades of the 20th century creating another layer within the landscape. The vast majority of evidence of these small farms was found within the boundaries of Millbrook plantation and Middleton Place. Some of these plots are associated with names such as Singleton, Bradley, and Stelling.

Another significant industry in the region during the first half of the 20th century was timber farming. Companies such as the Cooper River Timber Company and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (later Westvaco and today Mead Westvaco) began converting pulp into paper and board lumber.³⁵² To supply their mills, these companies purchased thousands of acres within the Ashley River region. Parcels were also being leased for timbering well into the 1940s. Evidence of the activity remains on such parcels as the Cook property and Bulow Plantation in the form of timber roads. Timber farming continues on a few parcels in the region today, particularly at Runnymede.

In the 1940s, building on the success of Middleton Place and Magnolia Gardens, Francis Pelzer Barry attempted to re-create the gardens of the Wragg family at what was historically Wragg Barony, and renamed Mateeba Gardens. These gardens (as well as the Wragg family cemetery) endured as a popular tourist destination into the 1960s when much of gardens were destroyed.

The Second Half of the Twentieth Century: Many of the activities that took place or began during the late-19th century and early-20th century continue in the region today. Recreation and tourism are the most predominant activities in the region. Places like Drayton Hall, Middleton Place, Magnolia Gardens, and Colonial Dorchester continue to preserve and enhance their sites through constant research and analysis, and archaeological investigation. Hunt clubs continue to hunt the land regularly with new clubs having formed in the second half of the 20th century. The commercial timber industry and sand mining are the most significant extractive economic activities in the region which have continued on a limited scale at Middleton Place,

³⁵¹ Constance F. Woolson, "Up the Ashley and Cooper in 1875" *The News and Courier*, October 25, 1959.

³⁵² James H. Tuten, "Timber." *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*. Edited by Walter Edgar, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006) p. 961-962.

Runnymede, and Millbrook Plantation. All three sites have paid careful attention to retain the historical integrity of the landscape.

Activities that took place in the region after the Civil War and into the 20th century such as heritage tourism, extractive practices, and recreational activities greatly augmented the financial viability of several large historic tracts of land along the south bank of the Ashley River as well in the interior. These activities provided incentives to retain historical land use patterns in the district, thus avoiding a great deal of development in the region. As a result the district maintains a high level of integrity as a unique historic cultural landscape that spans the late-17th century through the mid-20th century.

Ashley River Historic District (additional
documentation and boundary
increase/decrease)

Name of Property

Charleston and
Dorchester Counties, SC

County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (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 #s: SC-377, SC-337a, SC-218
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
☒ #s: SC-185, 189, 218, 377, 377a

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Historic Charleston Foundation

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 23,828.26

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) (UTM references 5-67 can be found on continuation sheets; see corresponding map in Appendix B)

1 17 3634623 588920
Zone Easting Northing

3 17 3633943 588216
Zone Easting Northing

2 17 3633954 588426
Zone Easting Northing

4 17 3634523 588779
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary lines of the Ashley River Historic District are difficult to explain verbally and will be better delineated on an attached map entitled, "Ashley River Historic District Boundary Map," located in Appendix B. However, the boundary lines are as follows:

Starting in the northeast corner of the district the boundary begins at the Ashley River and runs southwest along the northeast parcel line of parcel 1610000010 until it reaches the Ashley River Road. The line then follows the south side of the Ashley River Road until it reaches Uxbridge Plantation (parcel numbers 1800000002 and 18000000018). The boundary then turns along the northwest property line followed by the southwest property line. The boundary line then turns to follow the property lines of Middleton Place (parcel number 1800000019), the southwest line of which follows Ashley-Stono Canal or Public Drain. The district boundary continues along the canal until it reaches its termination in Rantowles Creek. The boundary then follows along the southernmost lines of parcels 3010000353 and 3010000310. The boundary then turns sharply south following the property boundary of parcel 3010000311; turns east to follow its southern

most boundary and the southernmost boundary of 3010000001. It then follows that parcel's eastern boundary followed by the southern property line of parcel 3010000006. Moving in a northeasterly direction, the boundary line of the district continues to follow the southeastern parcel lines of the following parcels respectively: 3010000006, 3010000542, 3010000005, 3010000039, and 3590000010. At this point the boundary reaches the Ashley River Road and turns sharply to the southeast following the southern side of the street until it reaches the southeast property line of parcel 3590000002 at which point the boundary turns sharply to follow this line in its entirety to the Ashley River. Once it reaches the river the boundary continues along the southern bank until it reaches the western side of the right-of-way of the Seaboard Railroad (just beyond parcel 358120051). The boundary then turns sharply to the southwest following this right-of-way back to and over Ashley River Road to encompass the remains of Fort Bull. The boundary encompasses Fort Bull and returns to the river via the eastern side of the railroad right-of-way. The boundary then crosses the river and encompasses the northwestern side of parcel 4100000008 and the entirety of 4080900039 before returning to the river again. The district boundary encompasses the marshlands on the north side of the river. Where there is no marshland on the north bank of the river the boundary returns to encompass only the river itself. The marshland parcels that the boundary incorporates on the north bank of the river before reaching the river itself are 4060000007, 4060000011, 4060000040, 4060000064, 4061000019, 4061000019, 4061000020, 4061000021, 4060000007, 4061000013, 4061000062, 4061000061, respectively in generally a northwest direction. After these parcels, the boundary travels along the edge of the river in a north/northeast direction until it reaches and encompasses two parcels, 4060200024 and 4060200179 before returning to the river's edge. The district boundary then follows along the convoluted path of the marsh lands of parcels 4040000003 and 4040000007. The district boundary then crosses into Dorchester County but continues to encompass parcels on the north side of the river immediately adjacent to the river. Those parcels include: 1810000016, 1810000046, 1810000047, 1810000049, 1810000421, and 1810604038 respectively (no longer including Izard Plantation Archaeological Site—38DR60; Ashley River Phospahte Mine Archaeological Site—38DR81; and Spring Farm Archaeological Site—38DR161). At this point the boundary follows the north bank of the river for a brief time to avoid suburban development. The boundary then shifts to encompass a few more parcels on the north bank of the Ashley River: 1800000037, 1710000046, (and no longer including what is now 221 parcels in a subdivision adjacent to the northwest of this parcel) and 1710000048 respectively. After these parcels the boundary of the district returns to follow the edge of the Ashley River excluding suburban development. The boundary follows the river until it reaches the parcel that makes up Colonial Dorchester State Park (parcel number 1610000030). The district boundary includes Colonial Dorchester State Park and then returns to the northern bank of the river. The district boundary follows the meandering curves of the river in a northwesterly direction until it returns to the parcel this description started with (1610000010).

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Boundary Increase: The expanded boundary for the Ashley River Historic District was drawn to incorporate a significant portion of the archaeological and cultural resources of the historical plantations along the south bank of the Ashley River and the intact rural landscape historically associated with them (Historically these land areas were known as Wampee Savanna, Jack Savanna, Horse Savanna and Long Savanna). The boundary of the district follows the north marshline of the Ashley River so as to incorporate intact archaeological sites adjacent to the marshline of the river that are associated with the historic plantations on the north bank of the Ashley River, but also to exclude the extensive modern intrusions. The boundary of the eastern, southern, and western limits of the district is defined by land areas that contributed historically to the region, and that have a high level of integrity, but also to exclude the modern intrusions and residential subdivisions that would otherwise significantly diminish the integrity of the district.

Boundary Decrease: A few areas of the original district were removed from the boundary for several reasons. In the case of the Thomas Smith Archaeological site (also known as Schieveling Plantation), Ashley Phosphate Company Mine and Millworks, and Spring Farm Plantation, artifacts from these three sites have been removed during data recovery since the original district was nominated. Other small areas north of the Ashley River were removed in an effort to clarify and define the boundary better. One such example is the subdivision north of Middleton Place. It was never part of Middleton Place historically, but is erroneously (presumably) included in the boundary for the individual nomination for the plantation, and has been subdivided and developed since 1994 and contains 221 parcels (see Appendix E for comparative aerial photography). Additionally, since the original nomination was written in 1994, technological advances have allowed for more precise mapping. These technological advances and better maps have allowed a greater understanding of the area in general and thus helped to redefine the boundary.

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Ashley River Historic District (additional
documentation and boundary
increase/decrease)

Name of Property

Charleston and
Dorchester Counties, SC

County and State

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Appendix D for photographs

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

UTM Coordinates for the District Boundary (cont'd)

point	zone	northing	easting
5	17	3636683	587639
6	17	3636203	587399
7	17	3636422	587043
8	17	3635746	586477
9	17	3636105	586120
10	17	3635543	585670
11	17	3635102	584846
12	17	3634786	584069
13	17	3634489	583794
14	17	3633816	584321
15	17	3633200	583809
16	17	3632747	584155
17	17	3632307	583448
18	17	3632310	581646
19	17	3631237	582031
20	17	3631220	580772
21	17	3631938	580298
22	17	3631797	580159
23	17	3631408	580093
24	17	3631295	579829
25	17	3637118	573870

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point	zone	northing	easting
26	17	3637313	572952
27	17	3638128	571890
28	17	3638985	571651
29	17	3639290	572092
30	17	3637734	574760
31	17	3639839	576524
32	17	3640585	578210
33	17	3641367	577569
34	17	3643030	579657
35	17	3643327	579171
36	17	3643131	578692
37	17	3642795	578268
38	17	3645333	574957
39	17	3646398	575267
40	17	3645510	577109
41	17	3646023	577064
42	17	3646245	577333
43	17	3646029	577577
44	17	3643588	579344
45	17	3643189	579544
46	17	3644007	579899
47	17	3643293	580630
48	17	3642471	580473
49	17	3642149	580897
50	17	3641844	580886
51	17	3640862	581858
52	17	3640304	582615

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point	zone	northing	easting
53	17	3639850	583959
54	17	3639886	584111
55	17	3639603	584230
56	17	3639345	584760
57	17	3639589	585550
58	17	3640624	586008
59	17	3639747	585875
60	17	3639135	586274
61	17	3638572	586466
62	17	3638500	586507
63	17	3638458	586441
64	17	3638527	586391
65	17	3638031	586005
66	17	3636378	588102
67	17	3635928	588381

UTM Coordinates for the Inventory of Resources

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Appendix A

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Appendix A:

"Using GIS to Reevaluate the Ashley River Historic District: Charleston and
Dorchester Counties, South Carolina."

Prepared for Historic Charleston Foundation

By Charles F. Philips, Jr., Senior Historian
Andrew Agha, Archaeologist
Gwendolyn Moore, Principle Investigator
Brockington and Associates, Inc.



Using GIS to Reevaluate the Ashley River Historic District

Charleston and Dorchester Counties,
South Carolina

March 2009

USING GIS TO REEVALUATE THE ASHLEY RIVER HISTORIC
DISTRICT
CHARLESTON AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared for:

Historic Charleston Foundation
Charleston, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Charles F. Philips Jr.
Senior Historian

Andrew Agha
Archaeologist

and

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gwendolyn Moore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Gwendolyn Moore
Principal Investigator

March 2009

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah • Jacksonville • Pensacola • Elizabethtown • Eddyville

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2007, Historic Charleston Foundation (HCF) contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc., and Felzer Consulting to reassess and update the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for the Ashley River Historic District. This new district was to include not only the existing district lands, but also lands south from Ashley River Road to the Stono Canal/Public Drain. The lands included in the existing district were resurveyed and any portions that no longer contained integrity were not included in the new boundary.

The initial plan to reassess the district included historic research, field reconnaissance, and the archaeological testing of selected sites. It soon became apparent that this approach would not yield enough data or coverage due to the size of the study area and the number of potential resources. We needed a tool to document and assess the overall historic landscape of the study area. We decided that the most efficient manner in which to accomplish the task was to create a chronological GIS database. The GIS database allowed us to look at large numbers of potential resources and not only to be able to assess them for integrity but also to link them together, creating a cohesive historical landscape of the entire area.

Brockington and Associates used historic plats, current aerials, and topographic maps to compile a GIS database. By using these layers, researchers were able to create a history of the area showing locations of potential contributing cultural features. Once the database was completed, archaeologists conducted a field reconnaissance to verify the locations and integrity of the features. Details of the GIS database and field reconnaissance are discussed below.

2.0 GIS DATABASE

In October 2007, we began collecting and compiling pertinent GIS data into the GIS system ArcMap 8.3. These data include current aerial photographs, topographic quadrangle maps, Dorchester and Charleston county parcel data, major roads, previously recorded archaeological sites and historic architectural resources, the existing Ashley River NRHP District, and the Dorchester County Historic Overlay District.

We defined a preliminary study area by looking at these layers and determining which parcels are directly tied to the Ashley River District plantations and might contain extant historic evidence.

Once a general study area was defined, Brockington and Associates, along with Felzer Consulting, began to collect historic maps of the area. Researchers started by collecting compilation maps that show the whole of the area (e.g., Mills, H.A.M. Smith). These maps were then geo-referenced onto the current aerials and topographic maps to provide a wide-ranging historical span showing key landowners and boundaries. This gave investigators a broad basis from which the search could be refined and focused on specific plantations and owners. Once a good set of historic maps ranging from the late seventeenth century to the early twentieth century were collected, researchers geo-referenced each map, paying special attention to land boundaries. The geo-referencing was done by locating key road intersections, landform features, known land boundaries, and any other easily discernable features that appear on both the plats and on the aerials or topographic maps.

Using the geo-referenced plats, researchers digitized features that might be a contributing element in the district as either polygons or line shapefiles. These included but were not limited to roads, structures, cemeteries, property boundaries, canals, phosphate mining areas, rice fields, and manmade ponds. All pertinent information (i.e., date, source, type) was recorded with each resource in the attribute table. Once all the data was digitized and compiled, researchers created a complex, slightly overwhelming field map that showed every possible resource. An Excel file of UTM coordinates for each possible resource was generated. This compilation map and Excel file allowed us to quickly locate and assess the potential features and to gain a better understanding of how each resource contributes to the overall landscape than we might have had otherwise.

Upon the completion of the field reconnaissance in January 2009, we updated the database to reflect any changes. Once the database was finished, researchers used natural boundaries (i.e., the Ashley River and associated marshes and the Stono Canal), parcel data, and the location of the resources to define a final

boundary for the proposed district. This boundary is based on the location of features that have integrity and that are directly linked to the major plantations in the current Ashley River Historic District. We created multiple maps using the layers of the database overlain on current aerials. These maps show how land use of the area changed over time and which resources contribute to the integrity of each historical episode. By looking at these maps, we are able to see which resources were reused and modified by different owners and land practices. This information provides an important link that is crucial to the strength of any historic district. In addition to these maps, a final database will be provided including all gathered and generated shapefiles, images, and aerials. Shapefiles will be projected in UTM NAD 27, Zone 17 and will be accompanied by sufficient metadata.

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND ASSESSMENT

From December 2007 to January 2009, archaeologists conducted systematic field reconnaissance and assessments for each of the possible cultural features identified in the GIS database. The resources were divided into two main categories: cultural resources and landscape features. In areas where access was permitted, a sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the suspected location. Upon reaching the intended location, researchers fanned out to look for any distinguishing cultural features. When anything of cultural value was located, researchers recorded the size and type, and subsequently photographed and assessed the feature for integrity. For areas where right of entry could not be gained, investigators consulted previously published reports, local informants/historians, and current aerials for verification and integrity of the resources. The methods of investigation, recording, and assessment for each feature type are discussed below.

3.1 Cultural Resources

The cultural resources section is divided into two subcategories: archaeological sites and historic architectural resources. Both of these refer to domestic, funerary, and managerial areas in the district. They

provide a view into the everyday living habits of the inhabitants and vary greatly throughout time. Without these resources, the district would not have the necessary base to be considered for nomination for the NRHP.

In this context, researchers use the terms archaeological site and historic architectural resource loosely. These terms not only refer to resources recorded at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), but also to resources we identified in the field. We did not submit any site or architectural forms to these agencies for review. All resources including the previously recorded sites and properties were visited and assessed for integrity.

Archaeological Sites. Archaeological sites were located by first positively identifying the road or intersection near the site. Once the road was positively identified, we went to the suspected locale and conducted a thorough surface inspection for artifacts and aboveground features or structures. Any artifacts that were discovered were field-identified, photographed, and left in place. When any aboveground features such as, but not limited to, brick chimneys, foundations, piers, and wells were identified, they were subsequently mapped and photographed. Researchers also noted any landscape architecture, including large oak trees or ornamental plantings, that might be associated with the site. After a thorough evaluation of the area, distances between the features were recorded and mapped, creating a general site boundary. No ground-disturbing excavations were conducted at any of the locales.

It is important to note that these archaeological sites were not assessed following the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines but were assessed as to whether they contributed to the whole of the proposed district. We therefore evaluated the sites for integrity based on the presence or absence of artifacts or aboveground features. If the site contained aboveground features or artifacts that corresponded to the date generated by the historic plats and was not highly altered by subsequent land-disturbing activities, then it was deemed to have integrity and was included as a contributing element to the district.

Historic Architectural Resources. Historic architectural resources were located by first positively identifying the road or intersection near the site. Once the road was positively identified, we traveled to the suspected locale. The extant historic architectural resources were photographed and assessed for architectural style, method of construction, building type, and alterations. Any additional landscape architecture, including large oak trees or ornamental plantings, that might be associated with the resource were also noted. After a thorough evaluation of the area, distances between the structure and any other features were recorded and mapped, creating a general site boundary.

It is important to note that these historic architectural resources were not assessed as individual resources following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]) but were assessed as to whether they contributed to the whole of the proposed district. We therefore first evaluated the sites based on the presence or absence of a structure. If the area contained an intact structure that corresponded to the date generated by the historic plats and was not highly altered by subsequent building episodes or land-disturbing activities, then it was deemed to have integrity and considered a contributing element to the district.

3.2 Landscape Features

The landscape features are divided into four subcategories: earthen features/canals, historic roads, rice fields, and phosphate mining areas. Each of these plays an important role in the integrity of the district and was recorded and evaluated based upon its individual characteristics. These landscape features either tie the cultural features together or provide a source of income for the people who lived and worked in this region. While some of the features have been recorded in the past as historic architectural resources or archaeological sites, in this context they are considered landscape features. All landscape features, including ones previously recorded, were visited and assessed for integrity.

Earthen Features/Canals. Researchers defined an earthen feature as any landscape feature that was created

by the mounding of earth and not used for travel. For the purpose of this study we included dikes, berms, dams, and property boundaries otherwise known as ditch-the-line. Canals were also included in this section due to their concurrent use with dikes, berms, and dams. Only dikes and berms that could not be definitely tied to rice fields or phosphate mining were included in this section.

Archaeologists used the sub-meter Trimble GPS unit to navigate to the suspected locales. For resources (i.e., ditch-the-line) that contained multiple turns and covered large, not readily accessible areas, researchers picked multiple points to field-verify. We then made the assumption that if the majority of the feature were intact, then it contained enough integrity to be included in the nomination. Current aerial photography was also used to help with this process. For smaller, less complicated features (i.e., berms, dikes, and dams) we were able to map the entire system. Researchers photographed and recorded the height, width, and length of the feature. The feature was said to have integrity and considered a contributing element to the district if it was relatively undisturbed and could be linked to historic plats.

Historic Roads. A historic road is defined as any road, path, or trail that was used as a major route for any occupation in this area. For the purpose of this study we included roads, tramlines, trails, and causeways. We limited these to only major routes or roads that show up on multiple historic maps or were given specific names.

Archaeologists used the sub-meter Trimble GPS unit and local historians/informants to navigate to the beginning of each suspected thoroughfare. For roads that could be driven, researchers recorded the length and width and noted any major modifications. In cases where it was not possible to investigate the road, current aeriels were used to determine its presence or absence and to note any alterations. Archaeologists considered these features to have integrity if they were able to still show a travel route between a settlements or work areas. Therefore, if the feature was unaltered and visible or if it was improved upon, but not greatly altered, and still used today, it was thought to have integrity and considered a contributing element of the district.

Rice Fields. Rice fields are defined as any areas that were modified to grow rice. Two types of fields were noted during this study: inland and tidal. Tidal fields in this area are associated with either the Ashley River or Rantowles Creek and must make use of the tides in some capacity. These are usually defined by large perimeter dikes and can be seen easily on current aerials. Inland fields are associated with swamp networks that have been ponded by dams or dikes to create a flooded growing area. Both types of fields use dikes, dams, and berms to create a symmetric grid containing multiple right angles.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the areas of suspected rice fields, where archaeologists fanned out and inspected the area for intact dikes and canals. While it was not possible to cover the entire field, if there was evidence of integrity near roads or other accessible areas, researchers assumed that the inaccessible portion of the field was also intact. Archaeologists used the field reconnaissance in conjunction with current aerials on which it was possible to see extensive networks of rice fields. If the field contained an intact network of dikes and canals, it was considered to have integrity and to be a contributing element of the district. In some instances where fields were later mined for phosphate, we considered the fields to still have integrity due to the presence of some rice-related features.

Phosphate Mining Areas. Phosphate mining areas are defined as any areas in which phosphate mining occurred. Two types of mining were noted during this study: hand mining and steam dredging. Hand mining appears to be confined to smaller areas and is represented by shallow, random pits and moderate spoil piles. Dredging, on the other hand, is more systematic and appears to cover wider areas. It is represented by deep trenches and massive spoil piles.

A sub-meter Trimble GPS unit was used to navigate to the areas of suspected phosphate mining, where archaeologists spread out and inspected the area for trenches and spoil piles. While it was not possible to cover the entire area, if there was evidence of integrity near roads, researchers assumed that the inaccessible portion of the field was also intact. Archaeologists used the field reconnaissance in conjunction with

current aerials on which it was possible to see extensive phosphate-dredged areas. If the field contained an intact network of trenches and spoils, it was considered to have integrity and to be a contributing element of the district.

4.0 RESULTS

By creating a GIS database incorporating all available historic plats, quadrangle maps, and aerials, researchers were able to locate and identify both cultural resources and landscape features. This system enabled researchers to form a consistent history of the region showing how each individual resource works in conjunction with the others to form a cohesive social network. While some of the resources do not contain enough information to be eligible for the NRHP by themselves, archaeologists were able to show a deep relationship between each that shows the importance not only of the historic plantation areas, but also of the lands where activities that allowed the plantations to function and flourish were conducted. Without the use of this database, researchers would not have been able to identify and locate the large number of resources, nor would they have been able to easily explain the connection and importance of each.

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Appendix B:
Maps

Map Descriptions

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Ashley River Historic District Boundary Map

This map includes the boundaries of the existing Ashley River NRHP District, the proposed Ashley River Historic District, and major roads and waterways. The purpose of this map is to quickly identify the boundaries of each district and see which areas have been omitted or added to the original district.

Ashley River Historic District Boundary UTM Locations Map

This map includes an outline of the boundary of the proposed Ashley River Historic District and enumerated points that correspond to the list of UTM references in section 10 of this nomination.

Map B-1

Map B-1 shows the location of the existing Ashley River NRHP District, the proposed Ashley River Historic District, ownership parcels, and major roads. By looking at this map, it is easy to see which areas have been omitted or added to the original district. The ownership parcels also reveal the general landuse which helps distinguish the level of development in each area.

Map B-2

Map B-2 shows the location of the proposed Ashley River Historic District, historic areas, and major roads. The historic areas represent the major developments under with resources in this nomination are grouped. They are based on historic names, plantations, and owners throughout time.

Map B-3

Map B-3 shows all the resources, both contributing and non-contributing, that are listed in this nomination, along with boundary for the proposed Ashley River Historic District, and major roads. The purpose of this map is to show the density and location of all resources. Due to the large number of resources, it is not possible to easily read the associated numbers or to see their locations. In order to rectify this problem maps B-4 through B-7 were created.

Map B-4

Map B-4 shows the location of the proposed Ashley River Historic District, contributing and non-contributing Colonial Era resources (1670-1775), ownership parcels, and major roads. The purpose of this map is to allow the user to easily see only the resources that are pertinent to this time period. By doing this, one can see how extensively the landscape was used and for what purpose. This map used in conjunction with additional maps (B-5, B-6 and B-7) gives the

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reader an overall understanding of how the landscape was utilized during each period, allowing one to see what changes were made and which resources were reused.

Map B-5

Map B-5 shows the location of the proposed Ashley River Historic District, contributing and non-contributing Antebellum Era resources (1776-1860), ownership parcels, and major roads. The purpose of this map is to allow the user to easily see only the resources that are pertinent to this time period. By doing this, one can see how extensively the landscape was used and for what purpose. This map used in conjunction with additional maps (B-4, B-6 and B-7) gives the reader an overall understanding of how the landscape was utilized during each period, allowing one to see what changes were made and which resources were reused.

Map B-6

Map B-6 shows the location of the proposed Ashley River Historic District, contributing and non-contributing Postbellum Era resources (1776-1910), ownership parcels, and major roads. The purpose of this map is to allow the user to easily see only the resources that are pertinent to this time period. By doing this, one can see how extensively the landscape was used and for what purpose. This map used in conjunction with additional maps (B-4, B-5, and B-7) gives the reader an overall understanding of how the landscape was utilized during each period, allowing one to see what changes were made and which resources were reused.

Map B-7

Map B-7 shows the location of the proposed Ashley River Historic District, contributing and non-contributing Twentieth Century Era resources (1911- Present), ownership parcels, and major roads. The purpose of this map is to allow the user to easily see only the resources that are pertinent to this time period. By doing this, one can see how extensively the landscape was used and for what purpose. This map used in conjunction with additional maps (B-4, B-5, and B-6) gives the reader an overall understanding of how the landscape was utilized during each period, allowing one to see what changes were made and which resources were reused.

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Appendix C:
Table of Resources

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Table of Resources

Category	Contributing Resources in Original District, Previously Recorded	Contributing Resources in Original District, Not Previously Recorded	Contributing Resources in Boundary Increase Only
Buildings	10a, 10b, 16a, 16c, 16g, 16l, 21b, 26a, 26b, 27a, 27f (11)	4a, 4c, 11b, 16f, 16h, 16i, 18e, 18h , 18i, 18j, 26d, 27h (12)	18l, 18q, 18r, 18t, 18u (5)
Sites	1, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f, 12a, 12c, 16b, 16d, 16j, 16k, 21a , 21e, 22, 23, 25, 26e, 26f, 27d, 27e, 27i, 27j, 27q, 27r, 27t (27)	3a, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11a, 11c, 11d, 11f, 11g, 11h, 13, 14, 15a, 15i, 16m, 16n, 18a, 18c, 18d, 18k, 26i, 27n, 27b, 27c, 27g, 27m, 27o, 27p, 27u (31)	15j, 15k, 15l, 15m, 15n, 16r, 16t, 16z, 16aa, 16bb, 16cc, 16dd, 18m, 18n, 18o, 18p, 18s, 18v, 18w, 18gg, 20, 21f, 21g, 21h, 21i, 21k, 21l, 21m, 21n, 24, 30a, 30b, 30e, 30f, 30g, 30h (36)
Structures	2, 12b, 28, 29 (4)	10c, 10d, 11e, 15b, 15c, 15d, 15e, 15f, 15g, 15h, 16o, 18f, 18g, 21c, 21d, 26g, 26h, 27k, 27l, 27s, 27v, 27w, 27x (23)	16p, 16q, 16r, 16s, 16u, 16v, 16w, 16x, 16y, 17, 18x, 18y, 18z, 18aa, 18bb, 18cc, 18dd, 18ee, 18ff, 18hh, 18ii, 19, 21j, 27y, 27z, 27aa, 30c, 30d, 30i (28)
Objects	16e, 26c (2)	18b (1)	0
Total	44	67	69

Category	Noncontributing Resources in Original District and Boundary Increase, Previously Recorded	Noncontributing Resources in Original District and Boundary Increase, Not Previously Recorded	Noncontributing Resources in Boundary Increase Only
Buildings	4.6, 8.1, 8.3, 16.6, 18.2, 26.1, 26.2, 26.4, 26.6, 27.4, 27.6, 27.7, 27.8 (13)	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 11.10, 11.11, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 18.1, 18.3, 22.1-22.26, 26.3, 26.5, 26.7, 27.1, 27.1, 27.3, 27.5 (63)	18.4 (1)
Sites		0	0
Structures	0	0	18.5, 18.6 (2)
Objects	0	0	0
Total	13	63	3

Resource numbers in bold indicate a change in category since the original nomination.

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Appendix D:
Photographs

(Photographs are separate; photo identification sheets follow as Appendix D)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: Ashley River Historic District
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Location of Property: NW of Charleston between the NE bank of the Ashley River and the
Ashley-Stono Canal, and east of Delmar Highway (S.C. Highway 165)

Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina

1. General view of the Ashley River, facing northwest
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
2. General View of the Ashley River, facing south
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
3. General View of Ashley River Road, facing north
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Christina Shedlock, 4/10/2010
4. General View of the Ashley River Road, facing south
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 4/24/2010
5. Lord Ashley Settlement Site, intact square post hole
Ashley Barony
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/30/2009
6. Lord Ashley Settlement Site, chimney and bread oven foundations
Ashley Barony
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/30/2009

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7. Lord Ashley Settlement Site, Intact Brick Foundation

Ashley Barony
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/30/2009

8. Lord Ashley Settlement Site, artifacts

Ashley Barony
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/30/2009

9. 5012 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007

10. 4850 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007

11. Parish Church of St. George Ruins

Colonial Dorchester State Park
300 State Park Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/9/2008

12. Parish Church of St. George Ruins

Colonial Dorchester State Park
300 State Park Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/9/2008

13. Fort and Powder Magazine Ruins, facing north

Colonial Dorchester State Park
300 State Park Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/9/2008

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- 14.** Fort and Powder Magazine Ruins, facing south
Colonial Dorchester State Park
300 State Park Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
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- 15.** Caretaker's House, northeast
Haggard Hall/The Laurels
295 O'Sullivan Lane
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 4/17/2008
- 16.** Caretaker's House, southwest
Haggard Hall/The Laurels
295 O'Sullivan Lane
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 4/17/2008
- 17.** Allee of Dogwood Trees, facing southwest
Haggard Hall/The Laurels
295 O'Sullivan Lane
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 4/17/2008
- 18.** Main House, East and South Elevations
Haggard Hall/The Laurels
295 O'Sullivan Lane
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 4/17/2008
- 19.** Late-19th Century Plantation House
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008

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- 20.** Wragg Family Cemetery Monument
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 21.** Wharf Remnants, facing northwest
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 22.** Wharf Remnants and Rice Field, facing northwest
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 23.** Entrance Wall, facing south
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 24.** Entrance Wall, facing north
Wragg Plantation/Mateeba Gardens
151 Mateeba Gardens Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 25.** Tram Road Cutout (Resource 15b)
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009

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- 26.** Berm Network 1, facing northwest
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009
- 27.** Phosphate Washing Station or Holding Station (north at top of photograph)
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009
- 28.** Phosphate Mining Earthworks, facing north
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009
- 29.** Site of Slave House, Pier Remnants
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009
- 30.** Site of Slave House, Chimney Foundation
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009
- 31.** Site of Slave House, Artifacts
Uxbridge Plantation
Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009

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32. Wharf Structure Remnants, facing northeast

Uxbridge Plantation

Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 1/26/2009

33. Southern Flanker, east elevation

Middleton Place

4300 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008

34. View from Ruins of Main House, facing west

Middleton Place

4300 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008

35. Grist Mill

Middleton Place

4300 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008

36. Grist Mill, Context

Middleton Place

4300 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008

37. Eliza's House, facade

Middleton Place

4300 Ashley River Road

Dorchester County, South Carolina

Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008

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Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008
- 39.** Landscape, facing north
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008
- 40.** Middleton Family Tomb
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/20/2008
- 41.** Grave of Mary J. Edwards (1875-1917)
Edwards Cemetery
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/13/2007
- 42.** Rice Mill Chimney, facing south
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/28/2008
- 43.** Rice Mill Chimney, turbine
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/28/2008

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- 44.** Rice Mill Chimney, inland rice features
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/28/2008
- 45.** Ruins of Unnamed Tabby Building
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer 12/13/2007
- 46.** Ruins of Unnamed Tabby Building, facing east
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer 12/13/2007
- 47.** Phosphate Mining Earthworks, facing west
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/13/2007
- 48.** Phosphate Mining Earthworks, facing east
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer 12/13/2007
- 49.** Interior Rice Fields, facing south
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
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Photograph by Lissa Felzer 12/13/2007

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- 50.** Example of a Tram Road Bed, facing south
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
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- 51.** W. Cattell Site # 1, Detail of Brick
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/28/2008
- 52.** W. Cattell Site # 1, Terracing
Middleton Place
4300 Ashley River Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 1/28/2008
- 53.** Cattell/Hanahan Family Cemetery
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 54.** Cattell/Hanahan Family Cemetery, Vault of Mary Cattell Baron
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 55.** Brantley Grave
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
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Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008

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- 56.** Brick House Ruins
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 57.** Carter House, north elevation
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 58.** Carter House, south elevation
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 59.** Early 20th-Century Garage, south and east elevations
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 60.** Phosphate Washers (Inventory 18g)
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 61.** Club House, south elevation detail
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008

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- 62.** Club House, south elevation
Millbrook Plantation
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Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/2/2008
- 63.** W. Cattell/Seven Chimneys Site, facing south
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/13/2007
- 64.** W. Cattell/Seven Chimneys Site, detail
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/13/2007
- 65.** Cabin (Inventory 18t), northwest elevation
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 8/21/2008
- 66.** Porter House (Millbrook Plantation Residence)
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/13/2007
- 67.** Summer House, showing brick scatter
Millbrook Plantation
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Andrew Agha, 4/19/2008

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- 68.** Tram Road Bed
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Charleston County, South Carolina
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- 69.** Retaining Walls/Foundation Walls, facing south
Lambs Phosphate Mining Facility
Lambs Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/8/2008
- 70.** Retaining Walls/Foundation Walls, facing north
Lambs Phosphate Mining Facility
Lambs Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/8/2008
- 71.** Retaining Walls/Foundation Walls, looking south
Lambs Phosphate Mining Facility
Lambs Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/8/2008
- 72.** View of the Ashley River, looking southeast
Lambs Phosphate Mining Facility
Lambs Road
Dorchester County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 3/8/2008
- 73.** Relocated Main House (Noncontributing)
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 74.** Reflection Road
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007

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- 75.** Slave Cabins, facing north
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 76.** Tenant House, c. 1900, facing east
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 77.** African-American Cemetery
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 78.** Drayton Family Tomb
Magnolia Plantation
3550 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 79.** Drayton Hall, south and west elevations
Drayton Hall
3580 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 80.** Drayton Hall, north elevation
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007

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- 81.** Cellar of pre-Drayton house, facing south
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Carter C. Hudgins, Drayton Hall, 11/2008
- 82.** Pre-Drayton house archaeology
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Carter C. Hudgins, Drayton Hall, 11/2008
- 83.** Archaeology of Brick Privy, facing east
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Carter C. Hudgins, Drayton Hall, 11/2008
- 84.** Archaeology of V-Bottom Ditch, facing south
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Carter C. Hudgins, Drayton Hall, 11/2008
- 85.** Brick Privy, facing northeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 86.** Caretaker's House, facing northeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
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Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007

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- 87.** Azalea Allee, facing northeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 88.** Ha Ha, facing southeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 12/10/2007
- 89.** Foundation of the Garden House, facing north
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/31/2008
- 90.** Foundation of the Garden House during archaeological excavation, facing northeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/31/2008
- 91.** Entrance to MacBeth Road, facing southeast
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Amanda Franklin, 6/2008
- 92.** MacBeth Road and Associated House Sites
Chimney at Roberts-McKeever House site
Drayton Hall
3380 Ashley River Road
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Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 5/31/2008

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Drayton Hall (SCPRT property, south of S.C. Highway 61)
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 10/2/2008
- 94.** Phosphate Earthworks, facing south
Drayton Hall (SCPRT property, south of S.C. Highway 61)
3380 Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Lissa Felzer, 10/2/2008
- 95.** Fort Bull, facing west
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Amanda Franklin, 2/9/2008
- 96.** Fort Bull, northwest bastion, facing west
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Amanda Franklin, 2/9/2008
- 97.** Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Trestle, facing south
Ashley River Road
Charleston County, South Carolina
Photograph by Christina Shedlock, 3/22/2010

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Additional Photographs for Boundary Justification

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Site of Schieveling Plantation (38CH691)
(a.k.a. Thomas Smith Archaeological Site)

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Site of Ashley Phosphate Mill Company (38CH60/81)
Site of Spring Farm (38CH161)

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Summers Bend Development, facing NW; facing the pond
(38CH60/81), 4/2010 photograph taken by Christina Shedlock



Summers Bend Development, facing NW with Ashley River
behind photographer (38CH60/81) 4/2010 photograph



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Looking down Ansley Trail, edge of Appian Way III, (38DR161) facing N/NW
Photograph taken by Christina Shedlock, 4/2010



Park Forest Pkwy, facing E toward older section of Ansley Trail, (38DR161)
Photograph taken by Christina Shedlock, 4/2010

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Area North of Middleton Place
that was removed from the original district boundary.

