

Student Report

HPCP 299-001 Spring 2012

Background Research and Measured Drawings for St. Thomas and St. Denis Huguenot Church
Student work done in partial fulfillment for a degree in Historic Preservation and Community Planning
Done for James L. Ward, SCRLA, Visiting Assistant Professor College of Charleston



Constructed in 1819 this beautiful little chapel occupies the site of the original parish church of St. Thomas (1706), which burned to the ground in 1815. The Chapel is located in Berkeley County just off Cainhoy in a rural area formerly known as “Orange Quarter” (after William of Orange). This area was settled in the early Eighteenth century primarily by English Anglicans and French Huguenots, and this chapel and other chapels in the area served the multiple plantations in the area until the parish became dormant in 1925. In 1937 the church was restored with the help of Harry F. Guggenheim, and in 1971 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

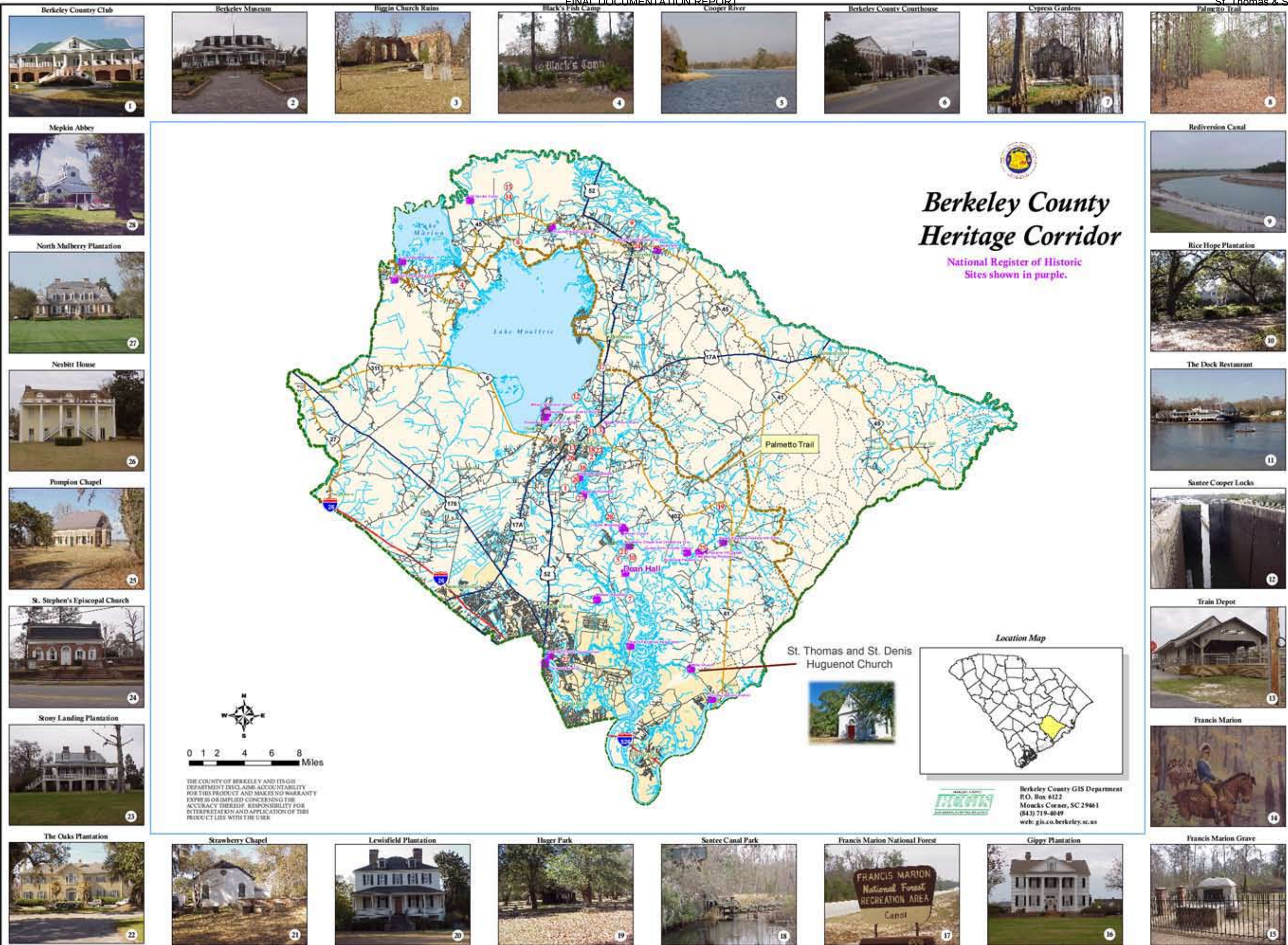
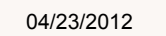
An important question strongly suggested by the evidence on site is simply “How much of the original structure is still reflected in the church there now?” Assisting this effort by examining the broader context for change, collecting material evidence from the buildings and site, coordinating with another class doing excavations, and making treatment recommendations are the project specific goals of this class.

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Historic Context: The Natural Environment

Lorinne Clement, Kieran Marshall, Corey Taylor

The natural environment is a complex framework that is constantly changing. This is true of all natural environments, no matter how big or small. Berkley County is no different, but it does have its own unique history that has shaped its modern landscape. Natural disasters and other natural environmental processes have existed for longer than the land itself has. These processes cannot be stopped and will continue to shape the landscape as they have for a very long time. However, over the last four hundred years the natural environment in Berkeley County has changed drastically due to human interference. Prior to European settlement, Native Americans managed and lived off the land without greatly damaging their environment. They used hunting and gathering in combination with subsistence farming to maintain their cultures. They also did not physically alter the landscape in any large-scale manner; rather they lived in proximity to sources of water for both sustenance and travel.

When settlers arrived they learned about the local landscape through interactions with the Native Americans and trial and error of their own. As they became accustomed to the environment they continued to incorporate practices brought with them from Europe. These practices included establishing churches, around which much of their community revolved. St. Thomas and St. Denis are examples of these establishments of social and religious significance. They were both shaped by and helped to shape the way in which people interacted with the surrounding environment. As habitation of the area progressed people began to develop an increasingly unsustainable and environmentally degrading lifestyle. This trend continued and gained momentum as technology and industry evolved. The landscape that now exists is the outcome of both natural processes and direct human actions.

Native Americans would use rivers and streams as their source of water. As such, they traveled along the creeks and rivers. When the settlers came in, they used the same paths as the Native Americans as transportation between their settlements. As they

moved farther into the land, they used the waterways as guides into the area.¹ The three major rivers in the state of South Carolina are the Santee, Savannah, and Pee Dee Rivers.²

A few smaller rivers, including the Ashley, Edisto, and Combahee Rivers, form a drainage basin not associated with the three major rivers. They drain about 20 percent of the state while the Santee River drains about 40 percent of the state. The percentage of water each area drains has stayed about the same through the years. At times the percentages would add to one and detract from the other. As of the publication of Kovacik and Wineberry's *South Carolina: the Making of a Landscape* in 1980 the 20 and 40 percent were respectively established once more.³

The amount of water flowing through the rivers has instead changed. The reason for this has been the creation of canals and dams. Private canals and dams were created by many plantation owners in order to create their needed irrigation system. Public canals and dams were not created until the late eighteenth century. In the 1790s, Charleston merchants decided to finance the creation of a canal that linked the Santee River and the Cooper River. This canal, named the Santee Canal, would allow trade from the upper state to more easily reach the Charleston port, bringing more business, and water, to the area.⁴

In 1819, South Carolina created the Board of Public Works in order to develop the Pee Dee, the Santee, the Congaree, the Wateree-Catawba, the Saluda, the Broad and the Savannah River for better navigation. As with any public work, towns competed for their canals to be built first. The canals allowed better shipping; so, trade was better for the town with the finished canal. Unlike most of the canals throughout the country, these canals were not completely artificial waterways. They instead would go the same route, just bypass any major obstructions to trade and movement that existed on the main rivers, including obstacles such as rapids and waterfalls.⁵

¹ Charles F. Kovacik and John J. Wineberry, *South Carolina: the Making of a Landscape* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1989), 26

² *Ibid*, 27

³ *Ibid*, 27

⁴ *Ibid*, 93

⁵ *Ibid*, 95

The Board of Public Works was not just for the waterways but road development as well. The board spent over \$1.8 million between 1819 and 1828 on the construction of canals and roads.⁶ The major canals were the Columbia Canal, the Wateree, Catawba, and Landsford canals, Dreher's Canal, to bypass the Saluda Falls, and Lockhart's Canal on the Broad River.⁷ The main project for roads was the State Road from Charleston to Columbia. This created a good way to travel the 110 miles to the center of the state.⁸

In the late nineteenth century, South Carolina became an early leader of the development of hydroelectric power. Early colonial settlers used water power to operate mills and gins for their wheat, corn, and cotton. Since then, dams, reservoirs, and much more recently, power plants, can be found throughout the state.⁹

The two earliest hydroelectric power plants were built in the 1890s. The original Columbia Water Power Company's hydroelectric facility opened in 1894. Two years later, in 1896, it was replaced by the Columbia Hydro Plant. The 1896 not only powered the Columbia Mill, it also powered the city's electric railway system. The Anderson Light and Power Company began operating its hydroelectric facility in 1897.¹⁰

After the turn of the century, the Catawba and Wateree Rivers were extensively developed for hydroelectric power by the Southern Power Company. By 1926, South Carolina was ranked as sixth in the nation for developed hydroelectric power.¹¹

The Church of St. Thomas and St. Denis was originally called simply St. Thomas Church. When the two parishes were combined, the patrons of St. Denis moved to join the patrons of St. Thomas. The church faced west onto a waterway. This was so that patrons could easily access the church from the water. Looking at the map from 1757, (Figure 1), the Church of St. Thomas was very close to a creek called Gibson Creek. This creek is the closest named creek to the water that neared the church.

⁶ Ibid, 94

⁷ Ibid, 95

⁸ Ibid, 94

⁹ Ibid, 118

¹⁰ Ibid, 118

¹¹ Ibid, 118

The Mills Atlas Charleston District map from 1825 also names Gibson Creek (Figure 2). An 1842 map shows the creek still near the Church; it is just unnamed (Figure 3). However, the map from 1862 shows a creek farther north from the church than in previous maps (Figure 4). This creek is entitled Gibson Creek. After this, maps no longer name or show this creek (Figures 5-8). This could be because it was not used as much as in previous days. Another possible reason could be that a canal changed the amount of water entering the area and made the small creek unusable for even small water craft, thus making it useless to the church and to any map makers as an ingress and egress point.

A possible reason for decrease in the use of Gibson Creek and the surrounding waterway for small watercrafts, besides the amount of water, could be from the more intense development of the complex road system that exists today. By 1865, the maps showed a more detailed road system with a few highways, such as Highway 41, less than three miles to the west of the church land (Figures 6-8). There is also I-526 shown passing to the south east. The up-to-date Google map shows State Road 98 passing less than a tenth of a mile west of the church (Figure 8).

The surrounding roads of Berkeley County are constantly being repaired. One way in which the county gathers money is shown in the Post and Courier through the several articles printed throughout 2011. The County established a penny tax that is being put solely to the upkeep and improvement of surrounding roads.¹²

Natural disasters and environmental processes have shaped the landscape in Berkeley County much more than human development has, and for far longer. They have also been a major factor in shaping the very patterns and ways in which humans have developed and altered the natural landscape. Natural disasters are a part of life that cannot be prevented. For this reason original colonies and early establishments were developed in safe areas and life has prospered. While others who chose to challenge the elements of natural disasters and unstable climates were fairly unsuccessful in continuing and furthering the development of their community. For this reason it is logical to conclude

¹² Dave Munday, "Pennies pave the way: First dirt road to be resurfaced using funds from May sales-tax," Post and Courier, October 19, 2009, p. 1B.

that the original establishments in the low country region of South Carolina were successful due to the fairly consistent climate, manageable winters and overall predictable weather year around. However, there is no way to completely live in safety from the elements of nature; such is the case for the community of Cainhoy, SC a community located in the present day Berkeley County along the Wando River. Located in this remote area outside of the city of Charleston is a historical landmark called St. Thomas Church.

St. Thomas Church was established November 30, 1706, two years later in 1708 the church itself was erected. It is documented that in 1815, a forest fire destroyed the entire structure of the original church, and the structure that remains today was constructed in 1819. Although the history of the church states that the structure today has no existence of the original structures, others involved in the historical community believe that the Parish Church could possibly be the oldest church in South Carolina. In 1937 with the help of the Society of Colonial Dames and donations from Mr. Harry Guggenheim a new roof was put on the church and the church as well as the vestry room was completely repaired to continue full use of the Parish.¹³ Repairs to the structure could have been needed for a variety of reasons from poor quality of construction and materials used to simple overall bad upkeep and maintenance or due to the weather and destruction caused by natural disasters.

Berkeley County is in the coastal plain region of South Carolina. During the time of original establishment, the area of Cainhoy was nearly surrounded by water on all sides with the Wando River, Wambaw Creek and the Santee River. As with other settlements most of the transportation of people and goods were by ways of water and for that reason Cainhoy and the church of St. Thomas were established in a very convenient location to all areas of the Low country. When looking at historical maps in reference to the Parish it is clearly visible that branches of the Wando River made its way fairly close to the church to offer easy commute for surrounding neighbors. However, as mentioned previously, these routes of accessibility by water no longer exist. Changes in transportation, natural environment and lifestyles were often determined by the effects of the natural environment, in particular the effects that natural disasters have on an existing

¹³“Historic Ramblin's Through Berkeley”

settlement.

When the thought or discussion of earthquakes is brought up, most do not visualize the idea of these natural disasters happening in the Low country region of South Carolina. However a major fault line runs right under the present day Arthur Ravenell Bridge and straight through the heart of Summerville, South Carolina. Records of the first earthquakes go back to August 31, 1886, when around 9:50PM an earthquake occurred that lasted thirty five to forty seconds with aftershocks occurring the next twenty-four hours. It is estimated that \$23million dollars' worth of damage occurred as a result of this earthquake. This was the biggest earthquake to affect the area, however since then; there has been further documentation of earthquakes to hit the area. “ At Summerville, a small town of 2,000 population, 25 kilometers northwest of Charleston, many houses settled in an inclined position or were displaced as much as 5 centimeters. Chimneys constructed independently of the houses commonly had the part above the roofline thrown to the ground. Many chimneys were crushed at their bases, allowing the whole chimney to sink down through the floors. The absence of overturning in the paired structures and the nature of the damage to chimneys has been interpreted as evidence that predominant motion was vertical.”¹⁴ Other moderately similar incidents happened in 1952, 1960, and 1967. As a result there is record of damages, plaster and stucco cracking, walls cracked through and other destruction of masonry buildings. The Church of St. Denis is a masonry structure; it is naturally not built to withstand seismic activity since masonry works do not offer flexibility like that of wood structures. As a result there was likely some damage done to the church from earthquakes. Although there is no documentation dating earthquakes prior to 1886, it is safe to assume that the earthquake of 1886 was not the first to have happened in the region.

In addition to the earthquakes that were experience in the Cainhoy and Berkeley County regions, being a location on the East coast also means vulnerability to hurricanes. Early settlers had no warning system that we have today; so, preparation for these massive storms was limited.

"In such a case between the dread of pestilence in the city, of common fever in the country, and of an expected hurricane on the island, the

¹⁴[http:// earthquake.usgs.gov](http://earthquake.usgs.gov)

inhabitants...are at the close of every warm season in a painful state of anxiety, not knowing what course to pursue, nor what is best to be done."¹⁵

Anyone who has been through a hurricane or seen the damage caused by one can understand how structural integrity can be affected by such a powerful and slow moving storm. In addition to the structural damage there is a tidal surge that pushes massive amounts of water up the rivers. As a result, flooding occurs along with erosion of landmass and loss of nearby structures. Another result of such a powerful and massive amount of water being pushed into places where water is not normally found, the development of new inlets, waterways, and creeks can occur. In modern days, with the development of roads for transportation, this causes problems. However, during the time in which Cainhoy and The Church of St. Denis were first establishing roads, they aided transportation means. The development of these new water passages would allow more accessibility for settlement and transportation by water. History of damaging hurricanes goes back to the 1700's with documentation of storm surges covering the entire downtown area of Charleston. While there is no documentation of the damages done to the specific areas of the church, it could be concluded that there was damage and alteration to the roads and waterways as a result of these storms. However, the determination by such settlers in a town with extreme vulnerability to hurricanes prospered and carried on with further development. Robert Molloy says it best: "It would not have been difficult for citizens, on many occasions to have indulged in civic self-pity and point themselves out as ill-fated and marked out for disaster; but they did this only at the end of their first two decades. After other acts of God, and after that perilous time, too, they simply cleaned up the mess and returned to what was left"¹⁶

With the rise of water and storms entering the coastal region another thing well known around the area are the mosquitos. With the still standing water provided by hurricanes and storms it provides the optimum breeding ground for these insects. These insects are capable of carrying a fatal disease at the time called Yellow Fever. Records show that in 1790 the population of the area including Charleston was approximately

¹⁵Ramsey

¹⁶Molloy

16,920, Yellow Fever epidemics occurred each year with 1799, being the worst killing an estimated 362 people.¹⁷ Another fatal disease affecting the region during the time of the founding of the Parish of St. Thomas was small pox. Gideon Johnson wrote on November 11, 1711: "Never was there a more sickly or fatal season than this for the small Pox, Pestilential fevers, Pleurisies and flux's have destroyed numbers here of all sorts, both Whites Blacks and Indians."¹⁸ This pattern will continue on until the late 1800's killing many people each year and affecting the communities around.

Originally designated in 1936, the Francis Marion National Forest currently includes 252, 368 acres of land in southeastern South Carolina, contained in both Berkeley and Charleston Counties.¹⁹ The eastern border of the forest stretches from the South Santee River in the north, down to the Wando River in the south. The western boundary of the forest extends as far inland as the eastern shore of Lake Moultrie and tapers southeast down to the Wando River. Patterns of land use throughout the area have changed significantly throughout time. Ranging from hunter gatherer techniques and subsistence farming by prehistoric and historic Native Americans, to the plantation style agriculture of the colonists, to logging and mining, to the modern focus on watershed, wildlife, and recreation management as well as timber were used. The geography, climate, and geology of the area have largely shaped the placement and practices of the local human populations.

The geology of the area is made up of unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sands, clays and marls that are consistent throughout the coastal plain.²⁰ The biological make up of the forest reflects three centuries of clearing, farming and timber management since European settlement, as well as prior Native American management. Elevations in the area range from as low as sea level to approximately eighty feet in the northern part of the forest.²¹ The majority of the forest is drained by the Santee, Cooper and Wando

¹⁷ SC DHEC

¹⁸ Duffy

¹⁹ USDA Website

²⁰ Cultural Resources Overview

²¹ Ibid

Rivers; however, large portions within the interior of the forest are poorly drained resulting in swamp formations.²²

Prior to European settlement various Native American tribes, who both hunted and cultivated the land for agriculture, inhabited the area. The two major Native American groups living in the area of the forest at the time of English colonization were the Santee and Sewee tribes.²³ These tribes practiced agricultural techniques along with hunting and gathering. An excavation of one Mississippian era Sewee shell ring revealed the remains of “oysters, periwinkles, clams, scallops, crabs, rays, catfish, drum, gar, turtle, alligator, birds, deer, raccoon, and opossum.”²⁴ Often the forest’s undergrowth would be systematically burned to control growth and facilitate game hunting. Native Americans in the area also cultivated corn, beans, squash, peas, melons, peaches, figs, and tobacco as well as other crops. Much of the coastal area is marked by earthen mound structures that are usually distributed along major drainages. The inland areas show considerably less evidence of habitation, although flooding and other natural processes such as sink holes may have destroyed mound structures and man made formations.²⁵

Early colonists traded goods extensively with local Native American tribes and learned many agricultural and hunting techniques. The colonists often exploited these relationships, in various ways, in an attempt to manipulate and control the Native Americans. In many cases these trade manipulations would result in inescapable debt, which in turn would lead to Native Americans being used and traded as slaves. Most of the colonists remained in and around Charles Towne, although certain groups immediately broke away and settled in separate communities nearby. As more time passed, more and more settlers began to move inland and up the coast. Most of this expansion occurred along the Cooper and Santee Rivers, mainly because of their size and navigability. Many of the settlers cleared the area to facilitate grazing for their livestock.²⁶ Another reason for clearing was for the production of tar and pitch from the burning of the long leaf pines that were abundant in the area. These products were

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid

characterized as naval stores and used to caulk and seal wood ships. At around the same time many of the areas inhabitants turned to agriculture.²⁷

The main crop produced in the early eighteenth century by settlers and colonists was rice. The upland swamps that were above the influence of tidal waters were ideal for its cultivation. By this time the importation of slave labor had increased significantly to facilitate the labor-intensive practices, which included the digging of canals and dams for fresh water irrigation. The cultivation of indigo was also popular at the time due to its compatibility with rice growing and the high prices it could generate in order to produce dye. It was also subsidized by England to increase production and export, creating a demand similar to that seen with the naval stores industry.²⁸

As logging and timber harvesting within the forest increased throughout the nineteenth century, the inland rice industry subsequently began to disappear. Increased runoff and flooding from deforestation often times would destroy large areas of rice fields. Logging practices along with the ban on slave labor eventually put an end to the land and labor intensive process of rice cultivation.²⁹

Another practice that began area after the Civil War was extensive phosphate mining. The phosphate was extracted from prehistoric deposits above the Cooper Marl geologic formation. These mining practices produced considerable revenue as well as a number of prehistoric and historic fossil remains.³⁰

During the late nineteenth century lumber companies began to acquire large tracts of land within the current National Forest area. These companies built large sawmills to process the timber and would transport it elsewhere by boat or train. Much of the area was cut through within a short period of time and fires would often break out in recently cut areas, reducing or preventing tree reproduction.³¹ Once the Great Depression set in, the companies who owned the land petitioned the government to purchase the largely deforested areas to establish a National Forest. In 1936 their wish was granted when

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

President Franklin D. Roosevelt established Francis Marion National Forest. Since then the purpose of the forest has been to produce timber, manage wildlife and recreation, and protect the watershed.³²

The modern natural landscape and the ways humans interact with it, and attempt to manage it, are much different from those used during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. With boats and waterways being the main mode of transportation during early settlement it is no wonder why these individuals established homes in Berkeley County and Cainhoy. They set themselves in a prime location to trade and barter with others around the low country region with the easy access by water. In addition, the area surrounding the St. Thomas Church was slightly more protected from the effects caused by storms, as well as from outside invaders. As with any culture and settlement the success and failure could be contributed partially to the environment and natural issues beyond their control. These include storms, droughts, forest fires, diseases caused by mosquito bites and outside invasion. However, despite all the challenges faced during, and prior to the 1800's, the Parish of St. Thomas was able to maintain itself as the center of a well-established community. Ultimately what we are trying to prove in the researching of the St. Thomas Church is whether the structure currently standing is partially the original structure. More specifically how much of it is original, because as a result of a forest fire in 1815 some or most of the original church was destroyed and rebuilt in 1819. There are only reports of the rebuilding caused by the forest fire but unfortunately there is no detail documenting the extent of what actually needed and was replaced in the building process of the historical church.

³² USDA Website

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Appendix A: Timeline

Prior to European settlement, Native Americans managed and lived off the land

1700's Documentation of storm surges covering the entire downtown area of Charleston

November 30, 1706 St. Thomas Church was established

1708 The church itself was erected

1711-early 1800s Small pox

1757 Map shows the Church of St. Thomas was very close to a creek called Gibson Creek

1790 The population of the area including Charleston was approximately 16,920

1790s Charleston merchants financed the creation of a canal that linked the Santee River and the Cooper River

1799 Worst year for Yellow Fever, killing an estimated 362 people

1815 Forest fire destroyed the entire structure of the original church

1819 Church finished reconstruction

1819 South Carolina created the Board of Public Works

1819-1828 Board of Public Works spent over \$1.8 million on canals and roads

1825 The Mills Atlas Charleston District map names Gibson Creek

1842 Map shows an unnamed Gibson Creek still near the Church

1862 Map shows a creek farther north from the church than in previous maps

1862 Maps no longer name or show Gibson Creek

1865 Civil War

1865 Maps show a more detailed road system

- 1886 Records of the first earthquakes of the area
- 1894 The original Columbia Water Power Company's hydroelectric facility opened
- 1897 The Anderson Light and Power Company began operating its hydroelectric facility
- 1926 South Carolina ranked as sixth in the nation for developed hydroelectric power
- 1929 Great Depression
- 1936 President Franklin D. Roosevelt established Francis Marion National Forest.
- 1937 New roof and complete repairs were done for the church and the vestry room with the help of the Society of Colonial Dames and donations from Mr. Harry Guggenheim
- 1952 Recorded earthquake
- 1960 Recorded earthquake
- 1967 Recorded earthquake
- 1980 South Carolina: the Making of a Landscape by Kovacik and Wineberry was published
- 2011 Berkeley County enforced penny tax for road improvement

Appendix B: Maps

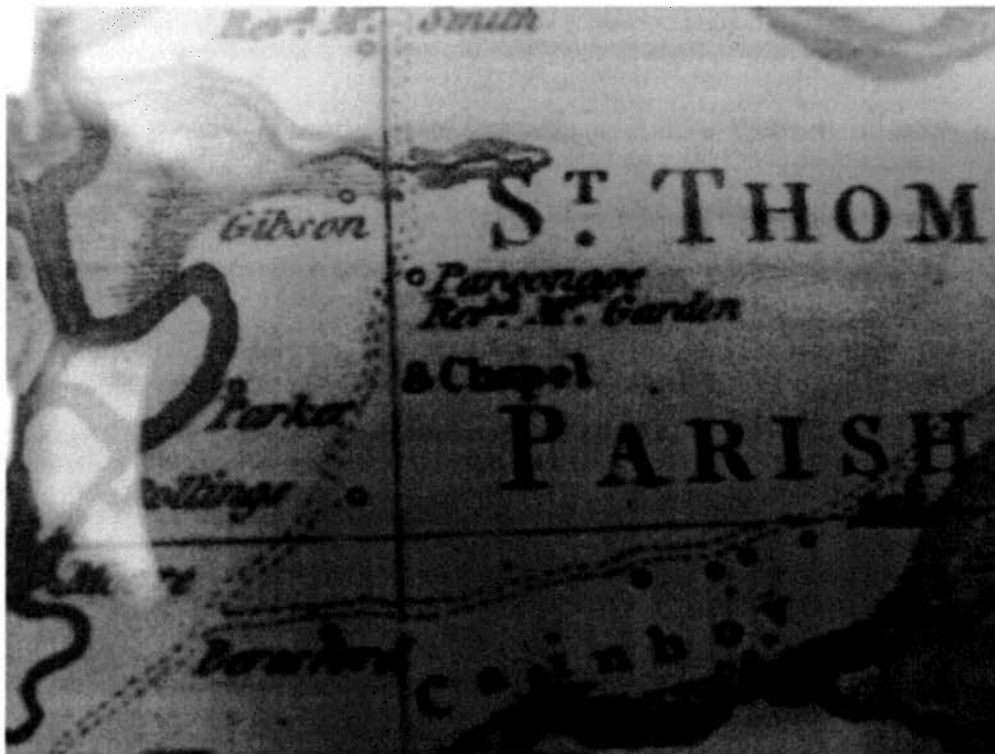


Figure 1: A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia containing the whole Sea-Coast, all the Islands, Inlets, Rivers, Creeks, Parishes, Townships, Burroughs, Roads and Bridges 1757

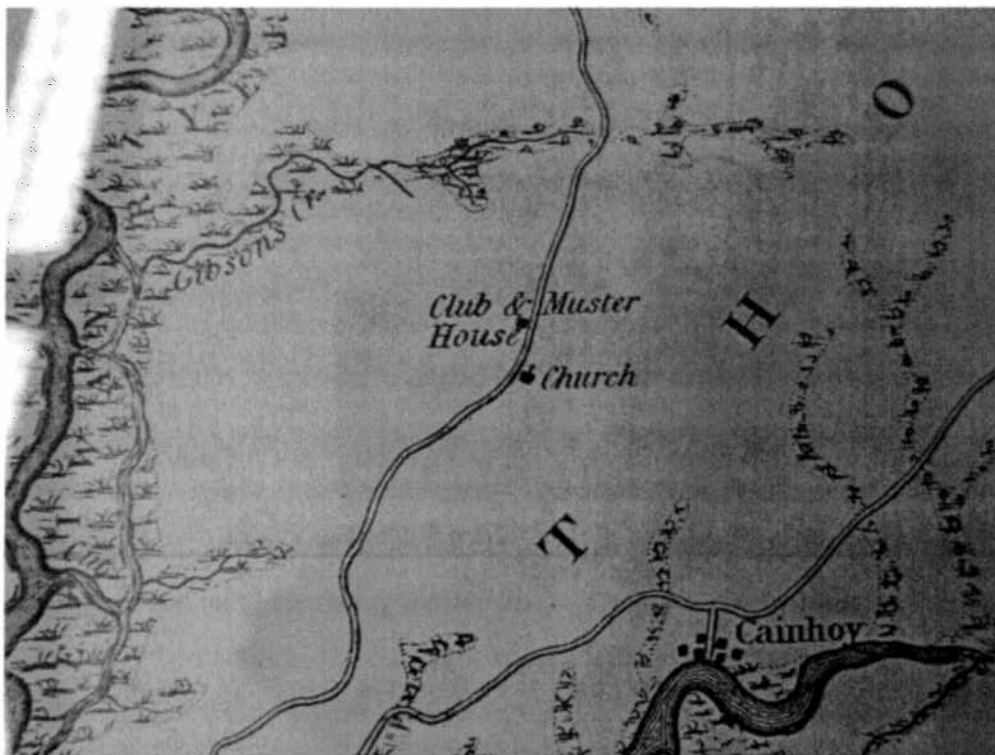


Figure 2: Mills Atlas Charleston District 1825

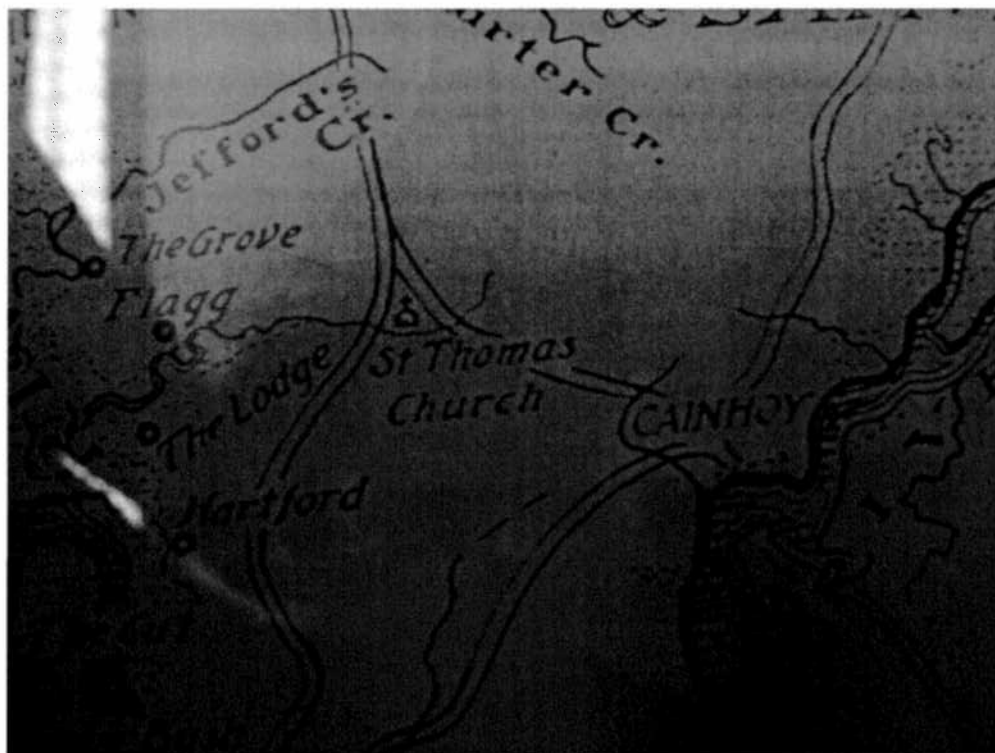


Figure 3: Map showing the Plantations along the Cooper River as they were in the year 1842

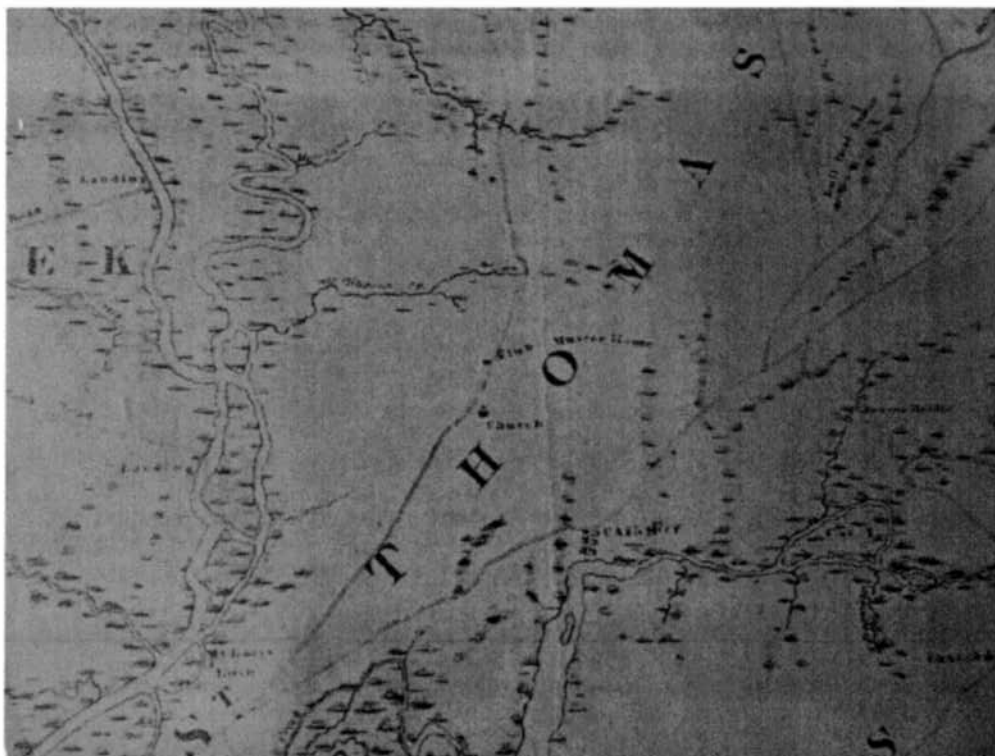


Figure 4: E. & G. W. Blunt's map of Charleston and Vicinity—1862

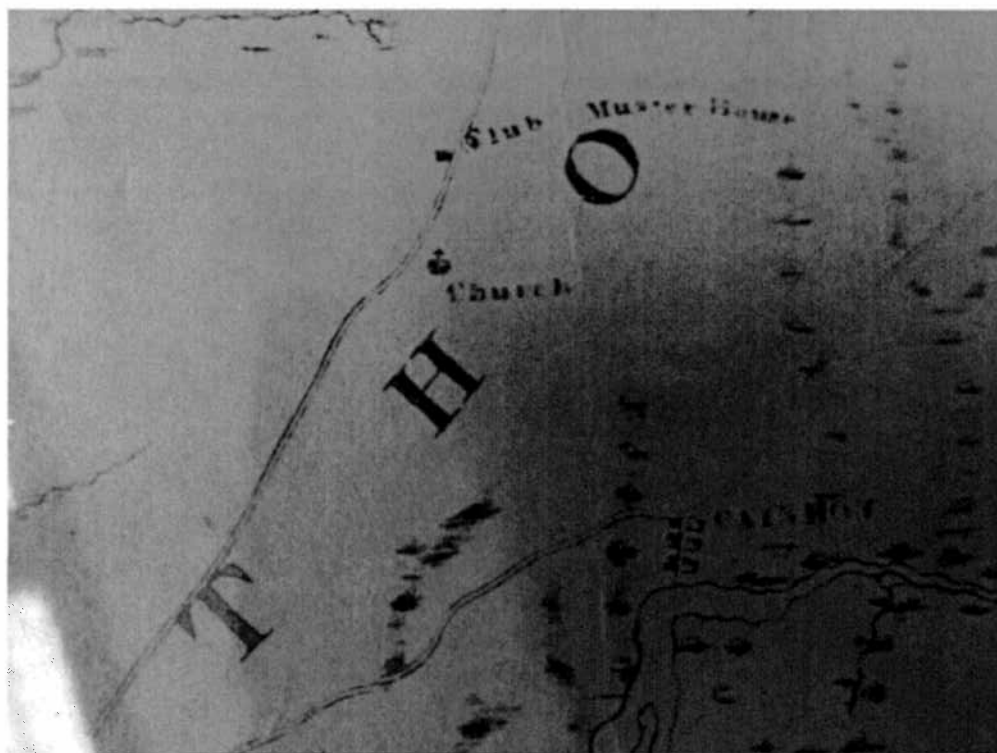


Figure 5: E. & G. W. Blunt's map of Charleston and Vicinity—1862

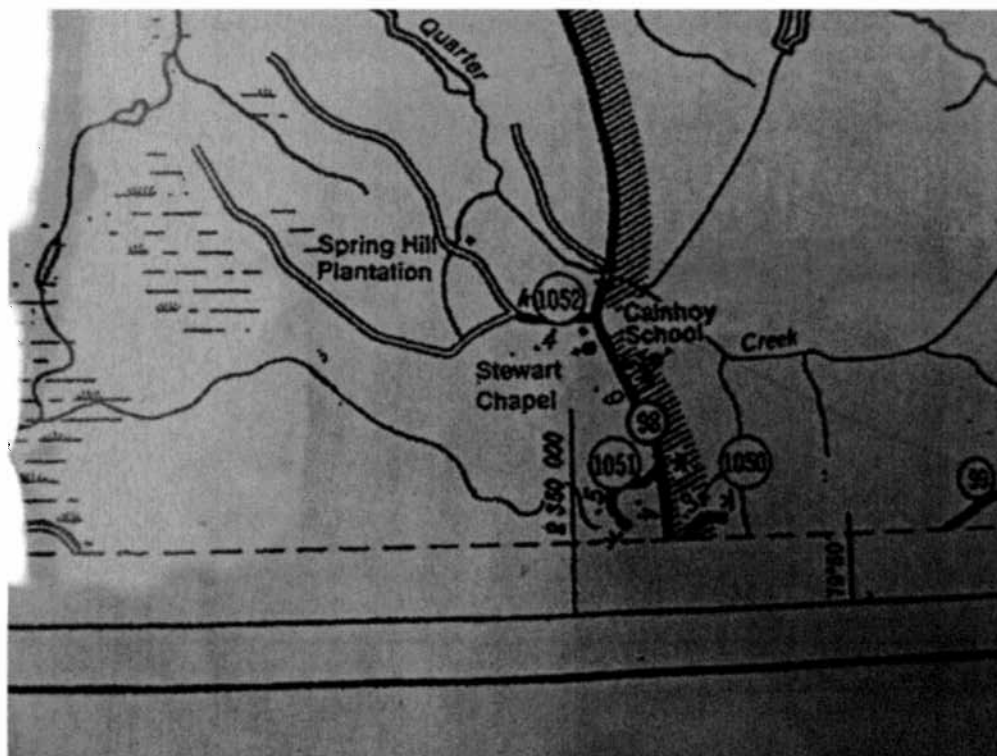


Figure 6: Civil War Fortifications—Berkeley County, SC 1865

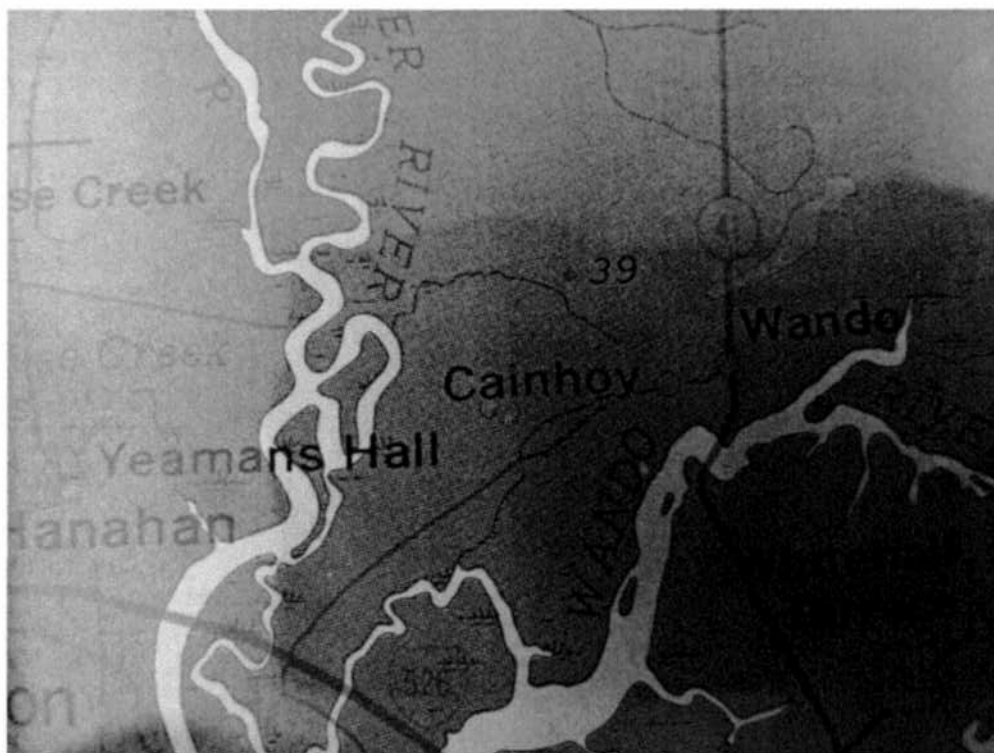


Figure 7: South Carolina 1994



Figure 8: Google Map 2012

Manipulation of the Land in the Orange Quarter: Huguenots to Hydroelectricity

Derek Filosi, Sarah Fudge, William Jones

April 20, 2012

Prof. Ward HPCP 299

The church of St. Thomas and St. Denis stands now as a vestige of a way of life and use of land drastically different from that of the modern day. Unique in its largely French-speaking Huguenot population, the Orange Quarter was one of the oldest of such Huguenot settlements in Carolina. On Fig. 1 p. 2, the Orange Quarter is roughly outlined with a black oval and the church of St. Thomas and St. Denis is marked with an arrow.

Before settlement by Europeans, local indigenous peoples were engaged in adaptive regional land management with clearing as well as encouraging frequent underbrush fires. These practices allowed for established old-growth longleaf pine forests in the Santee River Basin. Native Americans also maintained walking trails and established some permanent settlements. The earliest engineering on the land between the Santee and Cooper rivers by Europeans took place in the 1680s and 1690s.¹ The early settlers of the land were English and French Huguenot refugees settling the land in plantations. Settlement of the region began soon after the establishment of Charles Towne at Albemarle Point. The eight lords proprietors initially envisioned a major port with an expansive hinterland whose denizens were organized into a society based on medieval European tenant farming with the aristocratic landlord elite modeled after England's aristocracy.²

Protestant Huguenots fled violent persecution in Roman Catholic France and found refuge in the English colonies, especially Carolina, whose very establishment was driven with ideals of enterprise firmly in mind.³ The French refugees aimed to cultivate on their plantations

¹ Charles F Kovacik and John J Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987.

² Ellefson, Alessa and McClain, Molly. "A Letter from Carolina, 1688: French Huguenots in the New World," *William and Mary Quarterly* LXIV no. 2, 382.

³ Ibid.

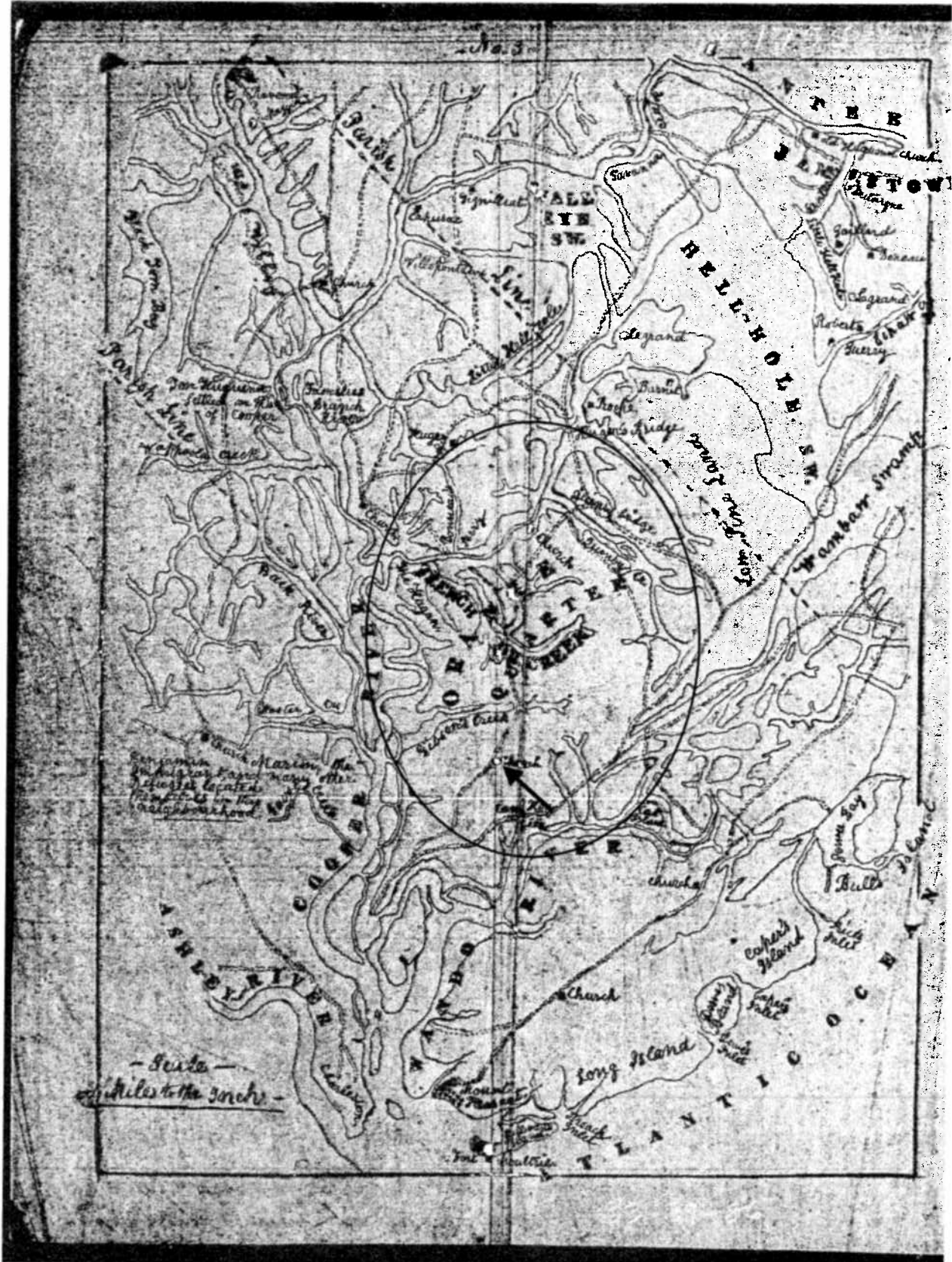


Figure 1 (Previous page): Plat of French Santee c 1755. Photocopy and color inversion of blueprint of plate from unknown book. Retrieved at the South Carolina Historical Society. The arrow marks the church of St. Thomas and St. Denis and the oval denotes approximately the region known as Orange Quarter.

"the vine, olive, and silk worm" as commodities to be shipped to England from the port of Charles Towne⁴. A Huguenot settlement on the Santee river sixty miles north of Charles Towne named Jamestown was established but was later abandoned in favor of scattered plantations which continued to exist from south of the Santee to Charles Towne into the eighteenth century.⁵ The establishment of the plantations in this area by the Huguenots was a significant effort that required manipulation of a fairly inhospitable landscape. A great amount of clearing for usable land and for timber occurred simultaneously with Huguenot and English settlement. This is illustrated in a letter from a settler in the Santee area in 1688 writing of a neighbor clearing 3000 acres of timber to plant on the land.⁶ The Huguenots also brought with them from France knowledge of silk production and endeavors were made to facilitate the raising of silkworms. The 1688 letter mentions ten to twelve thousand mulberry trees raised in a plantation to cultivate silk of "one thousand pistole a year."⁷

The church of St. Thomas and St. Denis is found in a rural area of distinctly French settlement named the Orange Quarter, as can be seen on the c 1755 plat of the French Santee (Fig. 1).⁸ The church is situated centrally between the Cooper and Wando rivers (St. Thomas and

⁴ Arthur H Hirsch, *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1999 p 16.

⁵ Ibid p 18.

⁶ Molly McClain and Alessa Ellefson: 383.

⁷ Arthur H Hirsch, p. 393.

⁸ No. 3 [Plat of the French Santee]. 1" = 4 miles. In: unknown blueprint. ca 1755.

St. Denis is marked as C). Travel by water was the fastest and preferred method of travel in the coastal region until the nineteenth century, . The church is situated in a rural area, though the twentieth century has brought a significant amount of disruption of the natural environment and heavy industry to the area once inhabited by the Huguenots⁹. St. Thomas and St. Denis was situated as a chapel of ease for the French attempting to plant in this pioneer landscape, then accessible to plantations in Orange Quarter. The ca 1755 plat shows a road connecting the church from the south to a crossing of a small tributary to the Cooper River labeled as "Gibson's Creek".



Figure 2: c 1755 Plat of the French Santee (detail) showing Orange Quarter region northeast from Charles Towne. Location indicated as A is present-day location of Clements Ferry road. B is location where road from the church crosses the now absent "Gibson's Creek". The church marked C is St. Thomas and St. Denis. Source: unknown blueprint of plate from book dated in pencil "c 1755" housed in South Carolina Historical Society.

⁹ Walter B Edgar. *History of the Santee Cooper, 1934-1984*, Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1984.

The road seen on the Plat starting from the point marked A continues northeast to the church (C on Fig. 2) and continues in this manner for about two miles further then fords a small tributary to the Cooper River labeled as Gibson's Creek (B on Fig. 2). The road continues northward up to the Santee River. The prominence and connectivity of this road on the Plat of French Santee suggests that it was an important road. It was likely the primary way taken by Huguenots and other Settlers in the Santee basin to get to Charles Towne by land through at least the first half of the eighteenth century. Figure 3 is a modern-day satellite image of the area. As can be seen on Figure 3, no creek of the size shown of Gibson's Creek exists today between the Wando River and French Creek. The small creek marked by B might be a vestige of Gibson's creek. Twentieth century engineering of the natural water systems in damming the Santee and Cooper rivers and redirecting the Cooper decreased the volume of water in the river systems, likely causing the diminishing of Gibson's Creek¹⁰.



Figure 3: A present-day satellite image of the Orange Quarter northeast of Charleston and between the Cooper and Wando Rivers. A is the beginning of Clements Ferry Road, B marks the possible site of the fording of Gibson's Creek and C marks St. Thomas and St. Denis. Obtained from Google Maps Spring 2012.

¹⁰ Charles F Kovacik and John J Winberry, p. 118-119.

The plantations of the Huguenots in the early decades of settlement were small in comparison to the operations which followed for most of the next century. An increased use in slave labor in addition to an explosion of the growing of rice, and shortly afterward, indigo in the area came with further manipulation of the landscape necessary for these crops¹¹. Increased use of slave labor also facilitated the expansion of roads and artificial waterways in the coastal area as settlement and prosperity in Carolina continued. The construction of the Santee Canal at the end of the eighteenth century answered a demand for access to Charleston by water from the plantations in the Santee area and the upstate.¹²

The Santee Canal

“The Santee Canal is said to be at least equal to any work of the kind, in the United States”

-John Drayton, *A View of South Carolina*, (1802) ¹³

The Santee Canal is a complex engineering feat for its time, Colonel Senf, Chief Engineer of the American Army during the revolution, without any past precedent, set out to design and oversee the construction of eleven locks, consisting of ten brick and stone, one wood; twenty-six bridges, seven brick culverts, and twenty one and a half miles of canal between the Santee and Cooper Rivers. The origins of the Santee Canal date back to as early as 1770, when

¹¹ Ibid: 393.

¹² Charles F Kovacik and John J Winberry, pp. 90-92.

¹³ Robert J Kapsch, *Historic Canals and Waterways of South Carolina*, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2010.

James Cook, a surveyor, wrote a proposal to the South Carolina Gazette, proposing a canal from the Santee to Cooper river¹⁴. Cook saw this with infinite agricultural, as well as travel, advantages which would lead to prosperity: “We should see the waters of those rivers crowded with rafts and boats, loaded with articles of various kinds, producing necessities for home consumption, and merchandizes for exportation, at an easy freight, which at present the settlers and proprietors on that river are deterred from improving, on account of their remote situation, and the length of a tedious land carriage; the expence of which amounts to at least thirty or forty per cent.”¹⁵

In 1773, Henry Mouzon, Jr., was employed to survey several routes for the digging of the multi-lock canal connecting the Santee and Cooper rivers. Increased trade from rich yields of rice, corn, and indigo forced the powerful minds of South Carolina to realize the necessity of shortening the waterway to Charleston Harbor, their main point of export. By 1775, Mouzon provided a map showing detailed locations of five different canal routes. As described in the Army Report of 1881: “First from the Greenland Swamp through the north branch of Biggin Swamp to Biggin’s Bridge, a distance of 23 miles; second, from the Greenland Swamp, through the south branch of Biggin Swamp to Biggin’s Bridge, a distance of 22 miles; and third, from Mattasee Lake to Wadboo Bridge, 16 miles these three connected with the west branch of the Cooper River. The fourth route was from Savannah Creak to Huger’s Bridge, 14 miles and 40 chains [2,640 feet], and the fifth from the Santee Creek to the same bridge on the east branch of the Cooper, a distance of 15 miles and 40 chains [2,640 feet, for a total of 15.5 miles]”¹⁶

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Robert J Kapsch, *Historic Canals and Waterways of South Carolina*, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2010.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Accompanying the end of the Revolution in 1783, interest in the canal increased. A meeting was held in Charleston on November 10, 1785, “to take into consideration the proposed plan of opening a communication by locks between Cooper and Santee Rivers, the result of the meeting was to petition the Legislature at their next sitting, for a charter,-That the company should consist of a thousand shares at 100 sterling each share, three guineas are to be down at subscribing, the remainder as shall be agreed upon when the charter is obtained.”¹⁷

The following session of the General Assembly held in January and February, 1786, granted a charter allowing plans for the Santee Canal to continue¹⁸. On March 23, 1786, the stockholders met at the City Tavern in Charleston to elect a board of directors, composed of many important persons from the South Carolina¹⁹.

<u>BOARD OF DIRECTORS OLD SANTEE CANAL</u>	
	HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. MOULTRIE, President
JOHN RUTLEDGE, Vice-President	JOHN HUGER
JUDGE BURKE	THOMAS JONES
JUDGE GRIMKE	THOMAS WALTER
JUDGE DRAYTON	WILLIAM DOUGHTY
GEN. PINCKNEY	JOSEPH ATKINSON
GEN. SUMTER	HENRY LAURENS
GEN. MARION	JAMES SINKLER
COMMODORE GILLON	THEODORE GOURDIN
MAJOR MITCHELL	AARON LOOCK
EDWARD RUTLEDGE	THEODORE GAILLARD
STEPHEN DRAYTON, Secretary	DAN BOURDEAUX, Treasurer

Finding an engineer with the ability to design and construct the needed canal locks was not an easy task. The new company needed a civil engineer experienced and qualified in construction of canals. President Board of Directors, Governor Moultrie, wrote old friend and future President of the United States, George Washington, a letter to see if they could get canal

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 23.

¹⁸ *History of the Old Santee Canal 194-?*, pamphlet, South Carolina Public Service Authority

¹⁹ Ibid

engineer James Brindley to come to South Carolina and oversee the construction of the Santee Canal²⁰. Brindley was however only able to consult on the Santee Canal for four months, and could not accept employment due to prior employment at the Susquehanna Canal Company²¹. The canal company, therefore, in January, 1787, selected Colonel Christian Senf, a Swede who served in the American Army as their chief engineer²². It was March of 1787 that Senf first reported to the Board of Directors on the canal, and not until May, 1793, that work on the canal had began²³.

After reviewing the routes Henry Mouzon had surveyed earlier, Senf decided not to use any of Mouzon's five routes, a decision that would later be criticized²⁴.

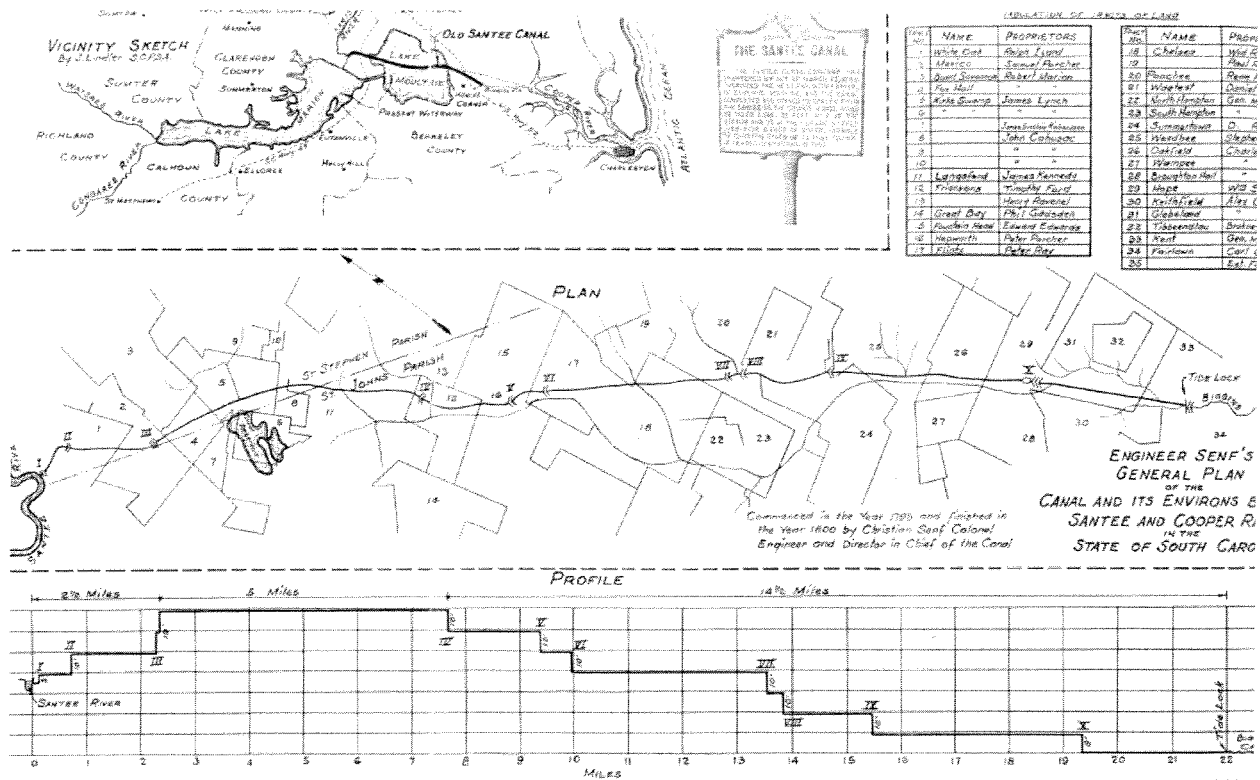
²⁰ Robert J Kapsch, p. 26.

²¹ Ibid

²² *History of the Old Santee Canal*

²³ *Ibid*

²⁴ Robert J Kapsch, p. 26.



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It was much likely Senf adopted the final canal route, from the northern terminus at White Oak Landing on the Santee River to the southern terminus at Stoney Landing on Biggin Creek, because of local pressure from landowners wanting the canal to run through their land²⁵. Modern criticism suggests that if a different route had been chosen, the canal would not have dried up in the droughts of 1816 and 1818-1819.

Colonel Senf's plans for the canal consisted of eleven locks, allowing water level to raise and lower through each lock. The Santee and Cooper river elevation being separated by a difference of thirty-five feet, the canal's water level rises thirty-four feet through the series of the first three locks, and continues to fall a total of sixty-nine feet through seven more²⁷. The

²⁵ *History of the Old Santee Canal*

²⁶ *Ibid*, p. 27.

²⁷ *History of the Old Santee Canal*

dimensions of the canal were diminutive in order to preserve the water needed at summit level²⁸. The original dimensions were to be thirty-two feet wide at the surface and four feet deep with three feet of water. This was later increased however to thirty-five feet wide at the surface, thirty-two feet at the bottom, and five and half feet deep with four feet of water. The locks were nine and a half to ten feet wide with sixty feet between the locks gates. The bricks to make the locks were made by the “abundance” of clay on location²⁹.

The Santee Canal was divided into two sections. These sections consisted of the Northern section, from the inlet at the Santee River to the Summit level (Lock 6, Level 6-7)³⁰. The northern section also consisted of a ferry service across the Santee River. The Southern Section began at lock 7, also known as the Black Oak Lock, and traversed to the outlet at Cooper River³¹.

In April of 1787 Senf estimated his would cost \$233,000, an already enormous cost for South Carolina in the economically depressed years immediately following the revolution³². The delayed start on the canal was due to lack of money and inability to sell shares. It is likely that the company had to turn to northern and overseas investors to sell its shares. Senf traveled to Philadelphia to in 1792 to solicit investment in the Santee Canal³³. Although extra payments from shareholders should have yielded a total possible capitalization of \$377,000, which is well in excess of the cost estimated by Senf³⁴, the company had great difficulty meeting its expenses.

²⁸ Robert J Kapsch, p. 26

²⁹ Ibid, p. 32.

³⁰ Ibid, p. 36.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid, p. 33.

³³ Ibid, p. 34.

³⁴ Ibid, p. 35

In order to finish the canal, the board of directors had to authorize a number of lotteries, and to borrow money³⁵.

To complete the canal, Senf needed many workers at a low cost. At this time in history, the accepted approval was to use slave labor leased from local plantations. When construction began in May, 1793, Senf had only ten workers; this number was increased to 150 by mid-July and to 1,000 by the end of the year³⁶. This number would however soon decrease to an average of 700 workers because of increased demand for slave labor to cultivate and harvest cotton, a relatively new crop at this time³⁷. The Santee Canal Company paid slave masters \$120.00 for male slaves and \$75.00 a year for female slave labor (however these number fluctuated throughout the years of construction for several different reasons; conflict between England and France, and demand for slaves due to the development of cotton³⁸)³⁹. Each slave was required to move two cubic yards of soil per day (about fifty-four small wheel barrels worth)⁴⁰. To lead the slaves, Senf hired one overseer for every twenty slaves. Although females were not so strong, they were less expensive. The planters and Engineer Christian Senf agreed that the workforce should be one-third women, though he later would use half females, making the Santee Canal the only American canal in which female were used in large numbers as laborers⁴¹.

Warm weather during the summer months along with labor in a wet environment, primitive quarters, and inadequate sanitation allowed for the spread of disease to be very quick

³⁵ Ibid, p. 36

³⁶ *History of the Old Santee Canal*.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Robert J Kapsch, p. 42.

³⁹ *History of the Old Santee Canal*

⁴⁰ Robert J Kapsch, p. 42.

⁴¹ Ibid.

and lethal. Senf himself became sickly⁴². Senf reported, “From the year 1793 to the beginning of 1800 twenty-four white Persons died at the Canal by Fevers...”⁴³. Deaths among black slaves were unreported but “probably much, much higher”⁴⁴. In spite of the fact that there were 700 workers, a deduction should be made for the following:

4 Sick per Hundred - 28

4 Runaways per Hundred - 28

Drivers- 36

Cooks for Laborers and White Persons- 34

Colliers, cart and waggon Boys, Butchers, etc.- 12

Sawyers and Squarers- 16

Laborers to assist Tradesmen- 30

Laborers for Brick Yards- 26

= 200⁴⁵

With the hardships encountered along the way, the final cost of the Santee Canal, completed in 1800, reported by the South Carolina Board of Public Works in 1823 was \$650,667.14⁴⁶, or \$30,000 per mile, almost three times the original estimate by Senf of \$233,000. The completed canal was twenty-two miles long-thirty five feet wide at the surface, with four

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid, p. 44.

⁴⁴ Ibid, p. 44

⁴⁵ Ibid, pp. 43-44.

⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 49.

feet of water- and had the capability of carrying boats up to twenty-two tons⁴⁷. The Santee Canal proved valuable to Charleston's agricultural trade agenda. In 1814, there were as many as a thousand boats using this shortcut to the ocean, equalling a total of \$21,249.00 at \$20.00 per boat. Records show that 1815 was the most profitable of the first fifteen years of operation, the Santee Canal Company making a net profit of \$13, 086.00, until the 1816-1817 drought left fourteen of the canal locks dry⁴⁸. Robert Fulton's steamboat, capable of transferring 750 bales of cotton a trip compared to the canals average of 100 bales, was also put into use in 1821, making more competition for the company⁴⁹. With a new railroad running from Charleston to Columbia, income started to drop. From then on, the canal had trouble funding its operation; and in 1850, an act of the General Assembly was put into place for its permanent closure⁵⁰.

Railroads and Reconstruction

Railroads were constructed in South Carolina beginning in the 1830s in a effort to "expand Charleston's hinterland beyond that provided by the canal system." Charleston was struggling to compete with the northern port cities and businessmen in the city hoped to connect the railroad to western states⁵¹.

Railroads became an increasingly used mode of transportation in the nineteenth century, with the amount of rails in the state tripled in the 1850s.⁵² By 1842 the railroad was extended from Charleston to Columbia, making travel over the fall line between the sandhills area and the

⁴⁷ *History of the Old Santee Canal*.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Kovacik pp. 95-96

⁵² Ibid p. 97.

upland piedmont much easier⁵³. Use of the Santee Canal greatly diminished after this and the canal was decommissioned in 1850.

The Civil War resulted in a drastic diminution of farm size and of a destruction of many parts of the state's railroads. The state experienced economic stagnation in Reconstruction, with slow rebuilding of railroads and a change to agricultural practices without slave labor. Stagnation continued into the twentieth century, when an interest in hydro electric engineering arose.

Massive Alteration of the Landscape in the Twentieth Century

In the early 1930s, the water level changes in the Santee and Cooper rivers attracted the attention of hydraulic and electrical engineers. They were interested in power development at the Pinopolis Basin. The mayor at the time, Thomas B. Lee thought the idea was very practical but no organization existed that would be able to complete the project. An act was approved on April 7, 1934 to create the South Carolina Public Service Authority⁵⁴. Once an organization was created to complete the Santee Cooper Project, The production of an energy harnessing powerhouse had to be approved by the Supreme Court. The Santee Cooper Project was approved on May 23, 1938⁵⁵.

The Santee Cooper Project was the largest land clearing project in American history to date. Over 177,000 acres of swamplands, timber, homes and cemeteries were cleared from the area. Because so much land was required for the lakes, entire communities had to be relocated. Along with enormous amounts of land clearing, the Project required excavation for the creation

⁵³ Feters, Thomas. *The Charleston and Hamburg: an American Legacy*. Charleston: The History Press, 2008 p. 83.

⁵⁴ Santee-Cooper Project 1940?, South Carolina Public Service Advisory, Sponsor

⁵⁵ Ibid.

of the two lakes⁵⁶. By the end of the project, 40.5 million cubic yards of earth had been moved along with the excavation and removal of 4.4 million cubic yards of limestone and marl⁵⁷. The construction of the dams and the reservoir required 6,585 tons of structural steel, 15,800 tons of reinforcing steel and 3.1 million cubic yards of concrete⁵⁸.

Over 12,500 individuals were employed for either clearing or construction during the Santee Cooper Project. To house the thousands of men from all over the country, 22 work camps were created. The Santee Cooper Project was one of the largest projects under the Public Works Administration in the United States⁵⁹.

The project was comprised of the creation of two lakes, two dams and a six and a half mile diversion canal, connecting the two lakes⁶⁰. The diversion canal connected Lake Marion to Lake Moultrie which directed water from the Santee River, down to Lake Moultrie for the production of electricity at the Pinopolis dam⁶¹. The lakes created by the project, Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie, would compose the Santee-Cooper Reservoir⁶². Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie together have a total acreage of 160,000 acres.

The Santee Cooper Project was expected to be a leader in the production of electricity for the Berkeley County area. The Santee-Cooper Project pamphlet, printed at the time of construction, stated that, "With the completion of the Project's Pinopolis power plant, there is no good reason why there should not be established in Charleston and its vicinity a cement plant, a

⁵⁶ "History of Santee Cooper." Santee Cooper. <https://www.santeecooper.com/portal/page/portal/SanteeCooper/AboutUs/HistoryofSanteeCooper> (accessed March 22, 2012).

⁵⁷ Walter B Edgar, p. 68.

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² "South Carolina Lakes and Waterways." South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/lakes/moultrie/description.html> (accessed March 22, 2012).

calcium carbide plant, a cyanamid plant, a phosphoric acid plant, a carborundum plant, newsprint mills, Kraft paper mills, furniture and woodworking plants, textile mills, tobacco factories, refrigeration plants, canneries, and a peat plant for the production of ammonia,- potential industrial units with an estimated annual consumption of 1,038,000,000 kilowatt hours.”⁶³ An objective of the Project was the industrialization of the Lowcountry, and also to improve public health for the state, which at the time was among the poorest in the nation.⁶⁴

Malaria was a serious threat to those living in the swampy inland regions, especially during the summer months. Malaria claimed the lives of many living in South Carolina until the mid twentieth century⁶⁵. Endeavors to fight against malaria were ongoing as early as 1688, with record of clearing in low areas "to keep the mosquitoes at bay".⁶⁶

Work on the Pinopolis Dam began on May 5, 1939. It took thirty one months from the beginning of the project for electricity to be produced at the Pinopolis Hydro-Electric Plant. The dam was made using the clay dirt that was excavated from the site. Clay was hauled to a construction site where it was formed into the required shape for the dam. The Dam Stretches 1.4 miles across an earthen dyke rather than across the river. The powerhouse and the locks are the two most important components of the dam⁶⁷. Dam locks can be open and closed to regulate the water level and to allow boats to pass dams safely. In the case of the Pinopolis Dam, the powerhouse contains five water powered turbines that are capable of producing 625 million

⁶³ Santee-Cooper Project 1940?

⁶⁴ Walter B Edgar

⁶⁵ Walter B Edgar.

⁶⁶ Molly McClain and Alessa Ellefson: 391.

⁶⁷ Walter B Edgar, p. 67.

kilowatts of electricity each year⁶⁸. Four of the turbines in the hydro station are 40,000 horsepower and the fifth is 11,350 horsepower⁶⁹.

The second dam of the Santee Cooper project was the Santee Dam. Similarly to the Pinopolis Dam, it was built into an earthen dyke rather than in the Santee River. Its main purpose was to regulate the water levels for the production of energy at the Pinopolis Dam⁷⁰. Before the dam was made, the river reached flood levels on average nine times a year. After World War II, a generating plant was installed in the Santee Dam so the dam could begin to produce electricity⁷¹.

Context of St. Thomas and St. Denis in terms of Engineering on the Landscape

The church of St. Thomas and St. Denis stands today as a building representative of the very different way of life on the land than that which occurs presently. To the Huguenot and some English settlers in the Santee basin, Carolina was a wild but tamable place where the Huguenot culture was kept alive. On the land, a shift was seen from small-scale agricultural practices, to massive plantations using slave labor, and requiring easier transportation. All engineering of the land in the area, except for the creation of the dams in the twentieth century, was to facilitate the farming of the land in this manner. Most of these endeavors of engineering were made to make transportation easier or more expansive in the area. A use of natural waterways for transportation was expanded with construction of the Santee Canal, but the mid eighteenth century came to favor the railroad. In the modern day, the church experiences these

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Walter B Edgar, p. 10.

⁷⁰ Ibid, p 67.

⁷¹ Ibid.

changes to the landscape in its relatively close proximity to a great many automobile highways, a large chemical plant, and has over time seen a diminution of its nearby natural waterways.

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Churches of Eighteenth Century Berkeley County

The Anglican Church significantly shaped the area that is known today as Berkeley County in the eighteenth century. The Berkeley County area was initially divided into four parishes in 1706: St. James Goose Creek, St. Thomas, St. Denis, and St. James Santee. By 1708, St. Thomas and St. Denis had combined to form a single parish, and St. Johns Berkeley was added. The plantations already established in the area largely influenced the churches built to serve these parishes. Subsequent building of plantations and settlement of communities was largely dictated by the placement of these religious buildings. By the late eighteenth century, by which time St. James Santee had split to add St. Stephens Parish as well, the pattern of settlement in the Berkeley County area revolved almost entirely around the parish churches. This paper will look at each of the parishes of Berkeley County, including why, where, and when each parish was established, the type of communities in each parish, and each parish's church buildings (including who was responsible for the construction of each).

As part of an attempt to promote and spread the Anglican religion throughout the colonies, the South Carolina House of Commons passed the Church Act (also known as the Establishment Act) in 1706. The intentions of this piece of religious legislation are apparent by its formal title: "Act for the Establishment of Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England, and for the Erecting of Churches for the public Worship of God; and for the Maintenance of Ministers, and the building convenient Houses for them."¹ The Church Act established the Church of England as the official religion of the colony of Carolina. With the passing of this act, the Carolina colony was divided up into ten parishes (fig. 1). In each parish, plots of land were allotted for churches, cemeteries, parsonages, and glebes. Ultimately, the vestries in each parish held all political power in addition to religious power. Despite other denominations and dissenters, the majority of the colony's population in the eighteenth century was Anglican. The parishes making up the area that is Berkeley County had a large number of French Huguenots in addition to English Anglicans, but most of the Huguenots identified with the Church of England. Therefore, in the parishes of Berkeley County, there was little dissent toward the Church Act, allowing the Anglican Church to thoroughly shape the society of this area.

Originally two separate parishes, St. Thomas and St. Denis were both established in 1706 by the Church Act. St. Thomas Parish served the English

¹ Lippy, Charles H. "Chastized by Scorpions: Christianity and Culture in Colonial South Carolina, 1669-1740." *Church History* 79, no. 2 (June 2010): 253-270. Academic Search Premier, EBSCOhost.

members of the Anglican Church, while St. Denis Parish served a portion of the colony's large number of French refugees. In fact, the number of French-speaking families in the two parishes outnumbered the English families, earning the area the name "Orange Quarter." However, the boundary between the two parishes was loosely defined and in 1708, the two were combined to form one parish. Despite the gradual breaking down of the language barrier, it was still necessary to give sermons in both English and French. A church had already been erected in the area prior to the passing of the Church Act at Pompion Hill, located on the eastern side of the east branch of the Cooper River². Earning its name from its location, Pompion Hill Chapel was constructed in 1703 and was the first Anglican church built outside of Charleston. Pompion Hill became a chapel of ease for St. Thomas parish in 1706.³ The original church was a simple, wood structure and was replaced in 1763 with the brick structure still standing today. The new Pompion Hill Chapel is an example of an eighteenth century, Georgian country chapel on a typical rectangular plan (fig. 2)⁴. The parish church, also known as St. Thomas Church or the White Church, was constructed in 1706 on the northwest side of the Wando River. St. Thomas Church is a brick structure covered in stucco with a tile covered, gable roof (fig. 3)⁵. The

² Schneider, David B. "Survey Report: Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory – 1989." Charleston: Preservation Consultants, Inc, 1989. 28.

³ A chapel of ease was a secondary church built in parishes to serve those who resided too far away from the parish church to make regular attendance manageable.

⁴ South Carolina Department of Archives and History. National Register Properties in South Carolina: Pompion Hill Chapel, Berkeley.
<<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708017/index.htm>>

⁵ Ibid.

first minister assigned to St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish was John LaPierre, who was fluent in both English and French, allowing him to successfully overcome the language barrier facing the Anglican Church in this area⁶.

One of the parishes of Berkeley County formed by the Church Act of 1706 was St. James Goose Creek. Francis LeJau was established the first rector of this parish. LeJau had only arrived in the colony one month prior to this and stayed with the family of the lately deceased Colonel James Moore. Moore had been a member of the political faction the "Goose Creek Men," composed of Barbadian planters who opposed the proprietors. The members of this group already had first hand experience with plantations before arriving in the colony and, therefore, were extremely successful.⁷ The Goose Creek planters backed LeJau in the construction of a new church to serve the growing parish, as the first church built in the area in 1680 was now too small to serve the congregations.⁸ Construction of the St. James church began in 1708, but was not completed until 1719. LeJau would not live long enough to see the completion of the church he was so influential in building; however, throughout his time spent in the colony, LeJau provided an extensive first-hand account of the area during this period through his many letters to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG). LeJau described the isolation of the area, the difficulties of travel, as well as the Yemassee War of 1715. Despite the isolation

⁶ Linder, Suzanne Cameron. "Anglican Churches in Colonial South Carolina: Their History and Architecture." Charleston: Wyrick & Co, 2000. 33-38.

⁷ Ibid, 21.

⁸ Hicks, Theresa M. "South Carolina: A Guide to Churches." Columbia: Peppercorn Publications, 2003. Vol. 1. 163.

of the colony, the church built was current with the popular style in England. This was due to the extensive time LeJau spent in London before being sent as a missionary to this colony. Therefore, LeJau had the church built in the ornate baroque style, which also appealed to the rich tastes of the plantation owners (fig. 4). It is believed LeJau chose the religious imagery depicted throughout the church, such as the burning hearts on the entablature above the double doors of the west elevation, the pelican located just above the aforementioned entablature, and winged cherub heads above the window architraves (fig. 5).⁹ These decorations were all common among baroque churches. The church itself was built by unskilled craftsmen, made evident by structural errors such as columns placed in front of windows (fig. 6). However, these issues are negligible, as the overall charm of the structure outshines its flaws. Inside the church, a broken pediment frames the royal arms, which protected the church during the Revolution (fig. 7). In fact, St. James was the only Anglican country church that the British Army did not profane during the American Revolution. In addition to the construction of St. James, LeJau was also responsible for convincing the SPG to establish a school in Goose Creek. A schoolmaster was sent in 1711 to teach grammar, reading, and simple arithmetic.¹⁰ Among those planters who gave land to the parsonage were Benjamin Schenckingh, Benjamin Godin, and Arthur Middleton, Esquire. Notable surnames of subscribers to the church included Middleton, Gibbes, Moultrie, and Marion. A chapel of ease

⁹ Linder, 22-23.

¹⁰ Linder, 22-24.

was built in 1721 about 7 miles south of Strawberry Ferry at Wassamassaw.

Markers at the chapel of ease include the names Col. John Gibbes and Jane Gibbes.¹¹

The parish of St. John Berkeley was established in 1706 by the Church Act and was slightly larger than most of the other parishes (fig.1). The lower part of this parish included the western branch of the Cooper River (fig. 13). By 1688, the majority of the land that would become St. John's parish was owned by the Colleton family. The parish was originally sparsely settled, but a growth in the plantation economy caused a large increase in the population over a fifteen-year period. Of this land, 4,423 acres were conveyed to Thomas Broughton in 1708, who used this land to established Mulberry Plantation. There was no church in the area when the first missionary, Robert Maule, arrived in 1707. In 1712, the parish purchased a glebe from the Colletons, who also donated three acres for the site of the parish church. Little is known about the appearance of the church constructed on this site except that it was made of brick. Parish records state that the church was "accidentally" burned in 1755, and an act was passed by the Assembly in 1756 for the rebuilding of a new church on the three acres previously given by the Colleton's for a church.¹² The location chosen was near Biggin Swamp, from which the church earned its name Biggin Church (fig. 8). The building included "...English bond brickwork with quoined corners, rusticated opening, and a brick watertable capped

¹¹ A more complete list of church subscribers and names of those buried in the church's cemetery can be found in "South Carolina: A Guide to Churches." Hicks, 163-64.

¹² Linder, 57-60.

by three courses of molded bricks.”¹³ The church, however, remained unfinished by the time of the Revolution and was burned by the British. The parishioners carried the burden – both monetarily and physically – of repairing the church after the Revolution, but it was once again burned in a forest fire in the nineteenth century. The ruins of the church are all that remain today (fig. 9).

Another chapel constructed in the parish of St. John’s Berkeley was Strawberry Chapel. The chapel was built on land donated by James Child to the construction of a church in 1718. Child obtained a grant for land on the western branch of the Cooper River in 1698 and established a village, which he called Childsbury Town.¹⁴ The rector of St. John’s Berkeley established the chapel, which was built at the expense of Child and others. In addition, Child also financed the building of a school in the village. The vast wealth of the relatively small population of the parish was once again emphasized by their ability to support both the parish church (Biggin Church) and Strawberry Chapel. Strawberry Chapel was constructed in the typical plan of Anglican churches in the colony in that it was rectangular with entrances on all but the east side. The roof is similar to that of the church of St. James Goose Creek, in a jerkin-head style with beveled gables (fig. 10). The Flemish bond brickwork with tooled mortar joints found underneath the stucco indicates that, originally, the structure was intended to have exposed brickwork.¹⁵ Chapels of ease were later constructed in the upper and middle part of the parish, including

¹³ Linder, 60.

¹⁴ Linder, 60-61.

¹⁵ Linder, 62.

Epiphany, Chapel Hill, Trinity, and Pinopolis.¹⁶ Notable surnames of subscribers to the new church at Strawberry were Moultrie, Colleton, and Gibbes.¹⁷ Strawberry Chapel still remains today in all its beautiful simplicity, but is no longer in regular use.¹⁸

Along the Santee River was James Towne, the largest French Huguenot settlement in the Charles Towne area. The settlers here were among the many Huguenots who identified with the Anglican Church and therefore welcomed the Church Act of 1706 that established the area as St. James Santee Parish (fig. 14).¹⁹ The Huguenots were allowed to conduct their services in French as long as they used the John Durel translation of the Book of Common Prayer. In 1705, the Gendron and Chastaigner Plantations issued a land grant of three hundred and seventy acres to the inhabitants of James Town for plantations, churches, and other required needs. The first church declared the parish church of St. James Santee was constructed sometime prior to the Church Act of 1706. Little is known about this church, other than it was a wood structure on a brick foundation and was located at the northern end of the central street. A chapel of ease was constructed in 1714 at Echaw, with a third chapel being constructed in 1748. The original parish church was eventually abandoned in 1754 due to its inability to house the parish's growing population, the chapel at Echaw taking its place as parish church of St. James Santee.

¹⁶ Hicks, 165.

¹⁷ A more complete list of subscribers to Strawberry Chapel can be found in "South Carolina: A Guide to Churches." Hicks, 165.

¹⁸ Linder, 60.

¹⁹ Smith, Henry A.M. "French James Town." South Carolina Historical Society (Oct, 1908): 220-27. *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*.

This same year, hostilities between the English and French parishioners came to a climax with the division of St. James into two parishes, creating the new parish of St. Stephen. The Santee River, St. John parish, and St. James Santee parish created the boundary of this new parish (fig. 8).²⁰ Again, St. James' parish church at Echaw became obsolete and was abandoned, replaced by St. James Church in 1768. While the parish lies mostly in the area of Berkeley County, the parish church of St. James is located just inside Charleston County. The Georgian, brick church has a rectangular plan and hipped roof with porticoes on the front and rear facades. The distinguishing feature of this church, however, is its brick columns (fig. 11).²¹ Services were still held in both French and English for a short period until the French language finally died out in the area. The Reverend Samuel Fenner Warren served as the parish rector starting in 1758 until his death in 1789. The sanctuary of the church combines elements of Georgian and Classical architecture and reflects trends of the eighteenth century.

In St. Stephen's parish, a brick Episcopal church was constructed between 1767 and 1769. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is a small, Georgian country parish church with a rectangular plan (fig. 12). The building is composed of an odd conglomeration of architectural details, including a high gambrel roof with Jacobean

²⁰ Ramsey, David. "History of South Carolina: From the First Settlement in 1670 to the Year 1808." David Longworth, 1809. 17.

²¹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History. National Register Properties in South Carolina: St. James Episcopal Church – Santee.
<<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/charleston/S10817710012/>>.

curvilinear gables, exterior Doric pilasters, and an ornamented tray ceiling.²²

Francis Villepontoux and A. Howard, who also served as the building's architects, provided the brick for the building. William Axson served as the master mason and the initials of all three men can be found engraved in the brickwork.²³

Berkeley County's settlement pattern today owes much to the religious landscape established in the eighteenth century. The Church Act of 1706 divided the area into parishes, effectively causing most of the population to settle around each of the parish churches. Because St. Thomas and St. Denis parish was comprised primarily of French Huguenot families, the landscape surrounding the St. Thomas Parish Church in the eighteenth century was composed of English families, plantations run by Englishmen, and French Huguenot refugees. The church most likely also held services in both English and French for most of the century. The establishment of the Anglican Church as the official religion of the Carolina colony has not only had a vast impact on the development of the area of St. Thomas and St. Denis parish, but also of all of Berkeley County.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

Images

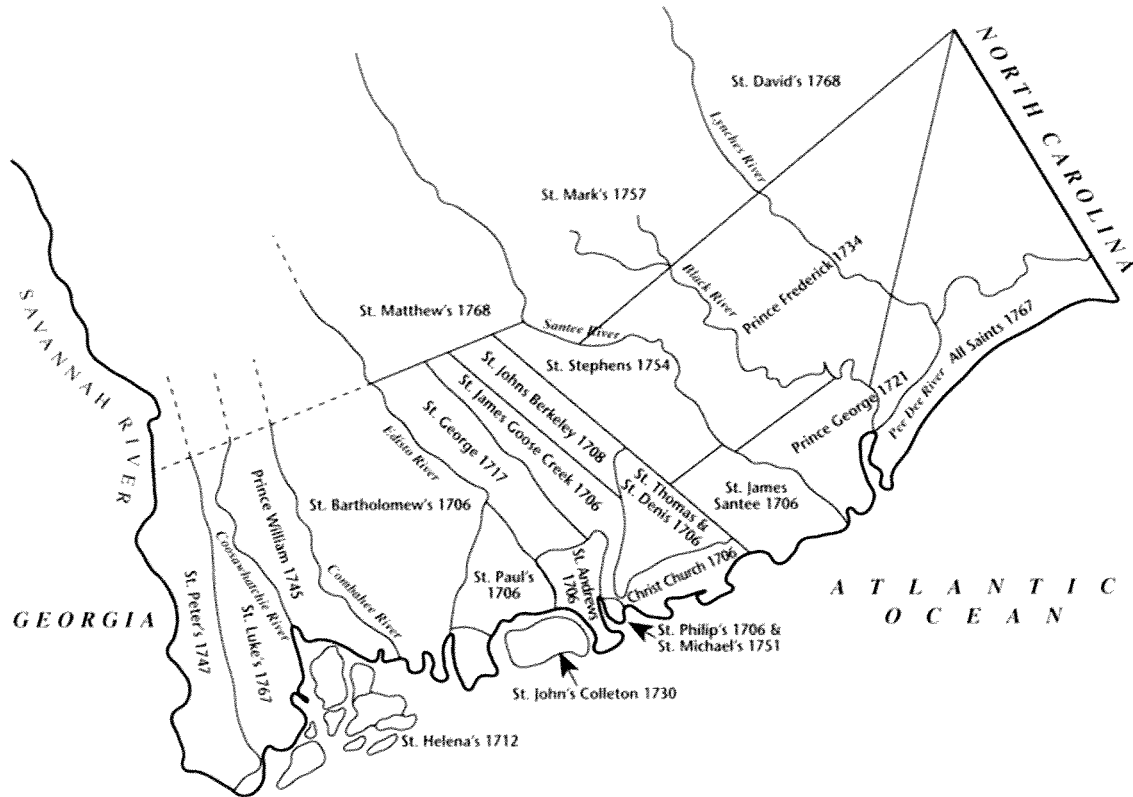


Fig. 1 – Map of the parishes of colonial South Carolina



Fig. 2 – Pompion Hill Chapel, St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, Berkeley County



Fig. 3 – St. Thomas Church, St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, Berkeley County



Fig. 4 – St. James Church, St. James Parish, Berkeley County



Fig. 5 – Pediment detail of St. James Church, St. James Parish, Berkeley County

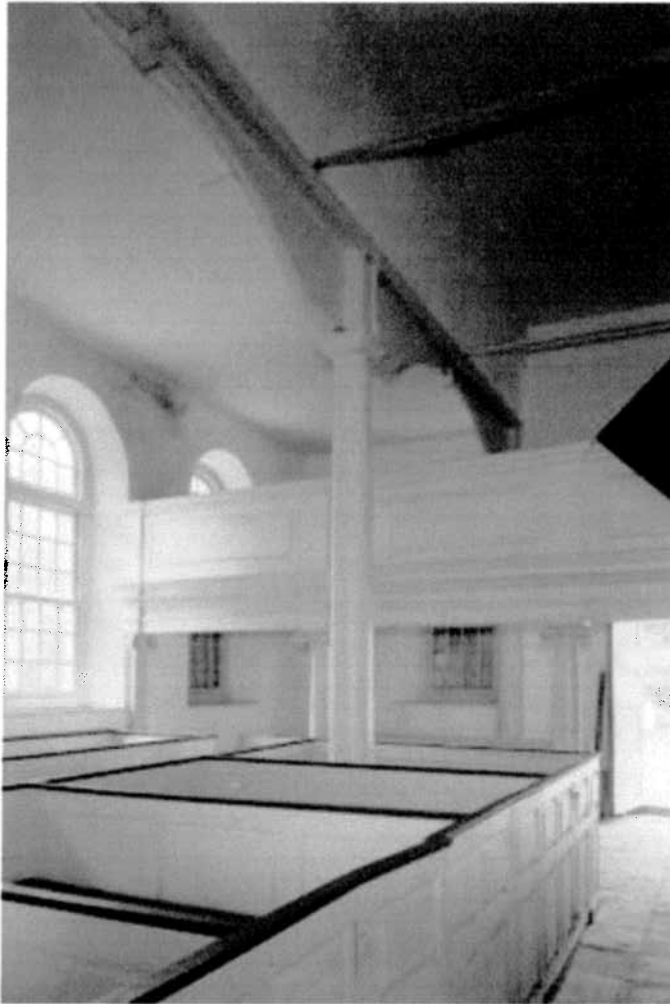
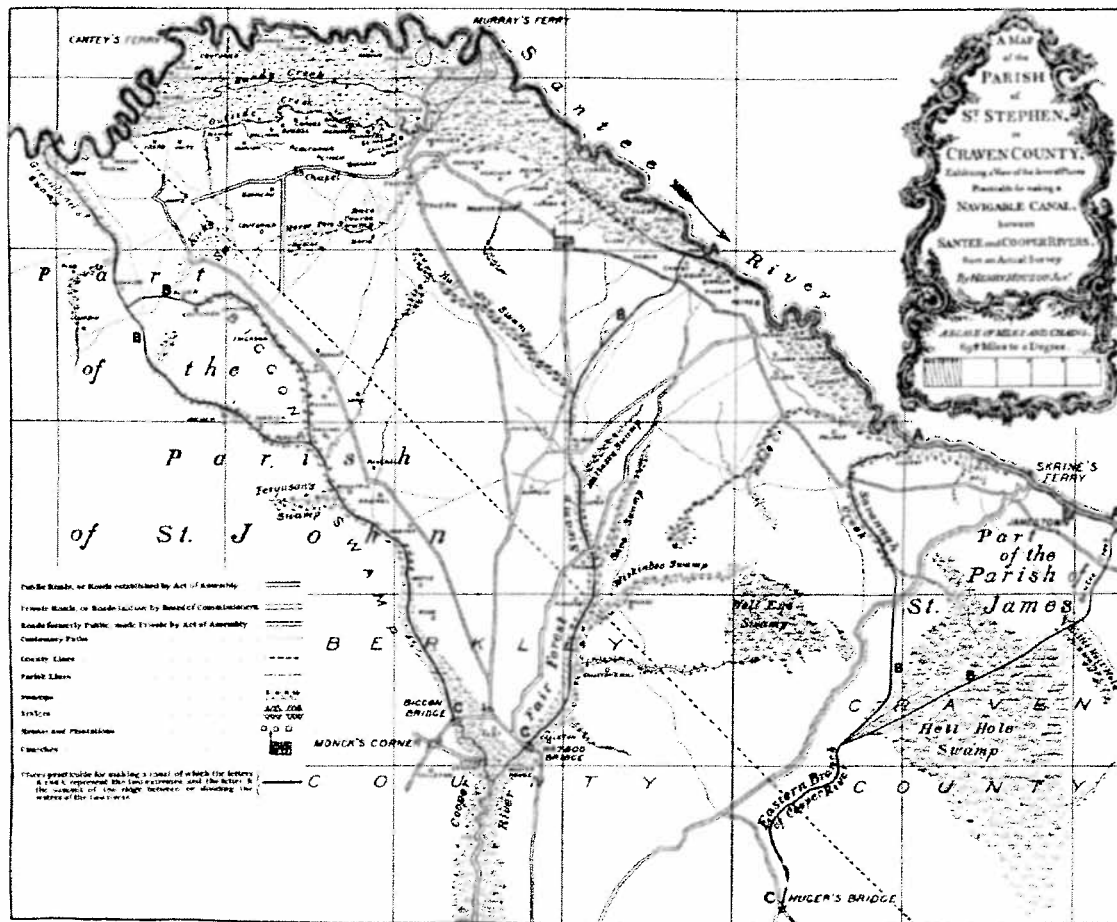


Fig. 6 – Interior view of St. James Church, St. James Parish, Berkeley County



Fig. 7 – Detail of Royal Arms above altar, St. James Church (interior), St. James Parish, Berkeley County



St. Stephen's Parish

Fig. 8 – Map of natural features of St. Stephen's and parts of St. John's Parishes (Biggin Swap located on the left, along the border of St. Stephen's and St. John's Parishes), Berkeley County



Fig. 9 – Ruins of Biggin Church, St. John Berkeley Parish, Berkeley County

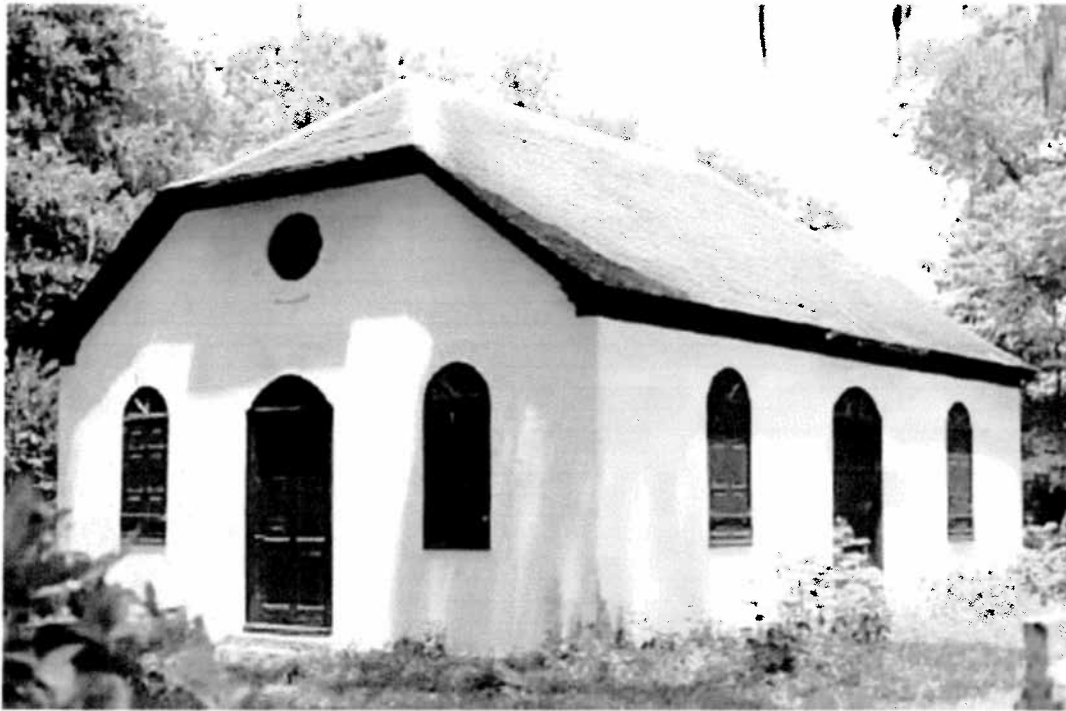


Fig. 10 – Strawberry Chapel, St. John Berkeley Parish, Berkeley County



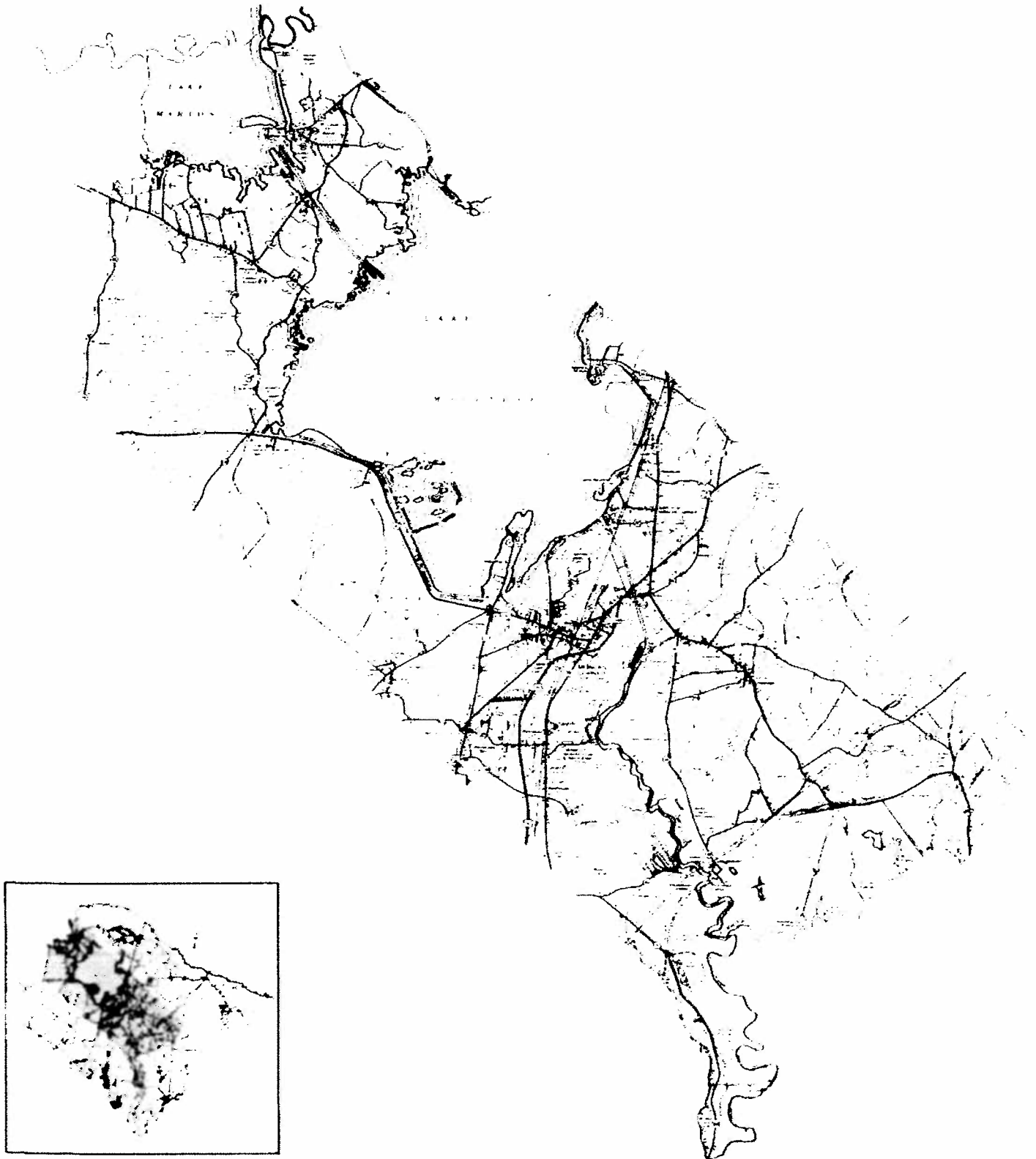
Fig. 11 – St. James Santee Parish Church, St. James Santee Parish, Charleston County



Fig. 12 – St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, St. Stephen's Parish, Berkeley County

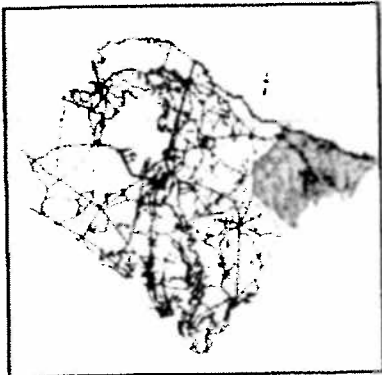
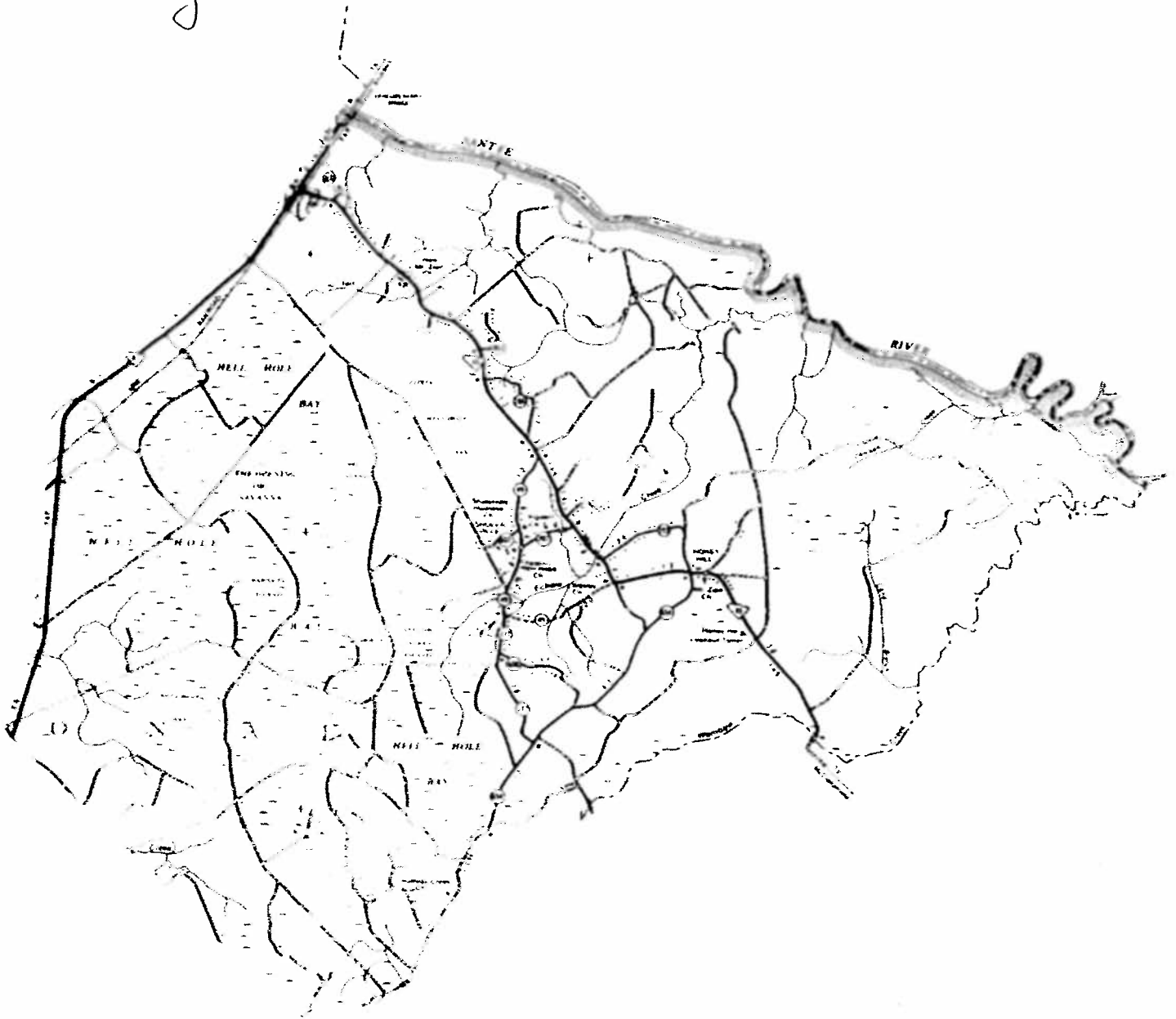
Historic Resources of Berkeley County

Fig. 13 - **ST. JOHN'S, BERKELEY, PARISH**



St. James, Santee, Parish

Fig. 14 -

ST. JAMES, SANTEE, PARISH

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from 1706 to 1909." Charleston: Daggett Printing Co., 1909.

MEPKIN ABBEY PLANTATION, BERKELEY COUNTY

Mepkin Abbey is a place heavily steeped in historical and architectural history. It lies northwest of Charleston, South Carolina, in Berkeley County and sits along the Cooper River. It was once occupied by Revolutionary War hero Henry Laurens and has been successively passed down a short chain of title since then. Currently, Mepkin Abbey Plantation operates as a Trappist monastery where monks devote their lives to prayer, spiritual study, work and hospitality.¹ Numerous alterations have been made within the confines of the plantation, thus changing the contextual landscape of Mepkin Abbey in its entirety. These changes give a special insight into the function, continuity, and style of the site. It is important to examine all aspects of Mepkin Abbey Plantation in order to gain a better understanding of its significance in the Lowcountry's deeply rooted history.

In 1681, brothers, Peter, Thomas, and James Colleton received a Proprietary Grant for 3,000 acres along the western branch of the Cooper River. They were the sons of one of the original Lords Proprietors, Sir John Colleton, and they built the original structure on the 3,000 acre plot as a family dwelling.² James Colleton survived his brothers and became the sole owner of Mepkin. He later passed it down to his son, Landgrave John Colleton who allowed John Stuart to manage the plantation.

In 1762, a change of title caused a shift in the functionality of the plantation site when John Colleton sold his family's plantation to Henry Laurens, a native Charlestonian and

¹ Mepkin Abbey. <http://mepkinabbey.org/wordpress/> (assessed March 2, 2012)

² South Carolina Plantations. <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/mepkin.html> (assessed March 4, 2012)

prominent merchant, for a lump sum of 8,000 £.³ This exchange allowed for Mepkin Plantation to develop as a rice plantation. Owner Henry Laurens was heavily involved in the Charleston merchant business where he imported and exported goods, including slaves. Rice was the plantations greatest source of wealth and its location near the Cooper River played a vital role in the success of the business. Henry Laurens built a toll rice mill on the property and operated it using the methods of a tidal rice system.⁴ The toll rice mill allowed rice to be processed efficiently and enabled large quantities to be harvested and transported to various locations along the Cooper River.

Henry Laurens discontinued his operations cultivating rice and pursued a career as a statesman several decades after. He quickly became popular among his fellow statesmen and was elected President of the First and Second Councils of Safety in 1775 and held the position until 1776.⁵ Laurens was a great contributor to the patriot efforts during the American Revolution and held several more governing positions. In fact, he was elected Minister of Plenipotentiary to Holland in 1779 where he was commissioned to solicit a loan and ordered to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands by embarking on a European tour for peace.⁶ Unfortunately, during his travels, Laurens was captured by a British vessel off the coast of Newfoundland and eventually committed to the Tower of London where he was charged with high treason. He was held in captivity for nearly two years when he finally returned to Mepkin in 1784.

³ South Carolina Plantations. <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/mepkin.html> (assessed March 4, 2012)

⁴ Maxwell Clayton Orvin, *Historic Berkeley County 1671-1900* (Charleston: Comprint, 1973), 8.

⁵ Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* (n.p.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1990), 68.

⁶ Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* (n.p.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1990), 68.

Upon his return, Henry Laurens witnessed the grave aftermath of the Revolutionary War. His plantation had been destroyed and substantial re-construction was necessary. Laurens began to re-build a house on the property since the original edifice was destroyed by fire when the British swept through the area. This second home was replaced by a third home later in 1906.⁷ On December 8, 1792, Henry Laurens died at Mepkin Plantation. He had ordered that his body be cremated and returned to Mepkin so that he could rest in eternity, perhaps keeping a watchful eye on the grounds he built. His request was granted and visitors can view his resting place - a square of gray granite without markings of any kind located down a steep hill at one side of the house.⁸

J. W. Johnson, manufacturer of surgical bandages and medical supplies, bought Mepkin Plantation in 1916 and renovated an old dwelling that was built in 1906 (dwelling of Henry Laurens). His renovations included adding shingle siding to the exterior of the structure and giving it a more New England style appearance. James Wood Johnson was president of Johnson and Johnson, the surgical manufacturing company, and kept Mepkin Plantation residential. Sadly, Johnson was overcome by an illness and later died aboard the liner *Majestic* in September, 1932, while traveling home from Scotland.⁹

Henry and Clare Boothe Luce were the next owners to occupy old Mepkin. Gaining their wealth from publishing Time, Fortune, and Life Magazine, they bought the seventy-two-

⁷ Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* (n.p.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1990), 42-43.

⁸ Chlotilde R. Martin, *Northern Money Southern Land*, edited by Robert B. Cuthbert and Stephen G. Hoffius (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2009), 240-241.

⁹ Chlotilde R. Martin, *Northern Money Southern Land*, edited by Robert B. Cuthbert and Stephen G. Hoffius (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2009), 240-241.

hundred-acre property in 1936 from Helen Rutgers for \$150,000.¹⁰ Under their ownership, Mepkin Plantation experienced many changes that completely altered its landscape and architectural design. Mr. and Mrs. Luce wanted the Johnson house to be taken down so they could build a complex land design that fit their taste. They quickly employed architect Edward Durell Stone, who was actually paired with fellow architect Philip Goodwin on a project building the Museum of Modern Art in Manhattan, New York in 1939.¹¹ Stone's design was not of this place, resembling a beach resort. It was comprised of a main dwelling, several cottages, a gate lodge, a pump house, a laundry room, and other service structures.¹² His design consisted of a set of low brick cubes, with the main residence on one side of the site and three small guest units connected by a walkway on the other side of the plan.¹³ This stripped away the integrity of the original property and destroyed the historical architectural record of the site.

The Luce's gave Mepkin Plantation to the Trappist order of monks in 1949 and Mepkin Plantation became Mepkin Abbey Plantation.¹⁴ More reconstruction was done on the site after this change in title. Several gardens were put in and a chapel was built on the site where Trappist monks meditate and pray. Currently, the plantation solely functions as a monastery, but is also open to the general public for tours of its beautiful gardens. Unlike the design of Edward Durell Stone, the new architecture at Mepkin Abbey enhances the landscapes appeal.

¹⁰ Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* (n.p.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1990), 42.

¹¹ Chlotilde R. Martin, *Northern Money Southern Land*, edited by Robert B. Cuthbert and Stephen G. Hoffius (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2009), 242.

¹² Robert P. Stockton, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* (n.p.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1990), 42-43.

¹³ Chlotilde R. Martin, *Northern Money Southern Land*, edited by Robert B. Cuthbert and Stephen G. Hoffius (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2009), 242.

¹⁴ Chlotilde R. Martin, *Northern Money Southern Land*, edited by Robert B. Cuthbert and Stephen G. Hoffius (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 2009), 242.



Courtesy of hmdb.org

MULBERRY PLANTATION, BERKELEY COUNTY

Mulberry Plantation is located on the western branch of the Cooper River in Monck's Corner, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Mulberry plantation is significant in American history because it actually predates the United States' independence from England. It was used as a defensive shelter during three separate wars. Along with the impressive stripes the plantation has earned because of its historical and architectural significance, one cannot forget that its primary significance was generating revenue. As with any plantation, the foremost function was to operate under an efficient business system. The dominant trade for this 4,634 acre property was rice, which accounted for the majority of its use.

Mulberry plantation has been passed down to several different titleholders since its erection. In 1679 Sir Peter Colleton was granted 4,423 acres of land that adjoined his Fairlawn Barony. A short fifteen years later, the son of Sir Peter, Sir John Colleton inherited all of his father's land in the Carolinas. In 1708 Sir John Colleton conveyed this land to Thomas Broughton, which he named Mulberry.¹⁵ This transaction was the beginning of a series of transactions between the two families that would eventually give the Broughtons the title to the Fairlawn on which Thomas Broughton built his settlement.

In 1714 Thomas Broughton built the "Mulberry Castle" which makes him the most notable owner of the property. The house was built in the Jacobean baroque style.¹⁶ The house was actually described as a "mansion" by Broughton himself in his will. During that time

¹⁵ Cross, J. Russell. *Mulberry Plantation Broughton Family*.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scbchs/mulberry.htm> (March 2012)

¹⁶ Dillon, James. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form*.
<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708011/S10817708011.pdf> (March 2012)

period, mansion was a term found in early wills to describe the first elaborate homes of the first wealthy English settlers and the self-made men that acquired fortunes in Indian trading, planting, soldiering, and office holding. Over time Broughton's will has shed a great deal of light on the house, as it has often been used as a primary source for historians. One conclusion from the will was that the house was intended to be a family seat for future generations.¹⁷ The will entitled Broughton's widow to ownership of the house and then it was to be passed down to his eldest son, Captain Nathaniel Broughton.

The mansion was built over a cellar fort with firing slits in the foundation walls.¹⁸ During the Yemassee War, Mulberry Castle was a fortified stronghold for neighboring colonists who fled to the house for protection. The square central block of the two-story mansion was laid in English bond brickwork, and the gambrelled roof is dormered and hipped above the wind beams, in the Virginia manner. A wind beam is also known as a collar beam. These collar beams connect beams in a roof truss to a rafter well above the wall plate. The eaves are flared in the Flemish style, and the end walls have iron anchor ties, such as those used by the Dutch. The mansion featured single rooms at the four corner pavilion, and a formal stair hall on axis. The main rooms on the first floor were redecorated ca. 1800, whereas, the second floor retains its original woodwork. The pediment over the south front porch has a carved sprig of mulberry, framed by a horseshoe, which indicates the early hope of developing a silk culture in South Carolina. This adornment gave the name to Mulberry Plantation. The date 1714 is branded into

¹⁷ Cross, J. Russell. Mulberry Plantation Broughton Family.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scbchs/mulberry.htm> (March 2012)

¹⁸ Dillon, James. National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form.
<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708011/S10817708011.pdf> (March 2012)

the pennons of the iron weather vanes surmounting the corner pavilions. This is the only evidence suggesting the exact date it may have been erected.¹⁹

Early Colonists moving from Virginia to South Carolina came down with one agricultural business on their minds, silk.²⁰ Growing silk was highly encouraged by King James himself and thrived in Virginia; however, once the colonists traveled further south the land did not cooperate as they had hoped. Instead, rice proved to be the cash crop because of the wealth of water surrounding much of the land. Therefore, this quickly became Mulberry Plantation's main crop, producing the crop until 1910. These once prosperous fields have since been flooded over by a hydroelectric project known as the Santee Cooper Power Development in the Twentieth century. Interestingly enough, most of the water that can be seen from the house today is flooded rice land that once powered the success of the plantation itself.²¹

Mulberry Plantation has seen its fair share of battles throughout the its early history. During these wars various physical components of the mansion were used as an advantage to its inhabitants. The plantation's first glimpse of warfare occurred in 1715 during the Yemassee War. Here the cellar's firing slits proved to be valuable, as it was used as a fortified stronghold to a number of neighboring colonists who fled there for protection.²² The next battles occurred

¹⁹ Dillon, James. National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form. <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708011/S10817708011.pdf> (March 2012)

²⁰ Hamilton, Elizabeth Vernen. *Mulberry* (Vertical File)

²¹ Hamilton, Elizabeth Vernen. *Mulberry* (Vertical File)

²² Sarles, Frank. *MULBERRY PLANTATION*. http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/colonials-patriots/sitec51.htm (March 2012)

during the Indian War and American Revolution. During both of these wars it is believed that the four corner pavilion rooms were used as bastions for defense.²³

The significance of Mulberry Plantation stretches across a variety of architectural styles, historical skirmishes, and functions. The mansion has been called everything from Jacobean, to Queen Anne, to Baroque, to early Georgian. Although its architectural style is widely disputed, one main aspect of the structure is known; the eloquence of design. If nothing else, this structure brings together aspects of Seventeenth century styles, and paves the road for the arrival of Eighteenth century Georgian formality. The architecture along with the history of this plantation solidifies its reputation.



Courtesy of en.wikipedia.org

²³ Hamilton, Elizabeth Vernen. Mulberry (Vertical File)

LEWISFIELD PLANTATION, BERKELEY COUNTY

Through the centuries, few buildings have managed to endure. Lewisfield Plantation is a magnificent example of Lowcountry architecture and is one of the few buildings that managed to endure, it has remained an impressive and beautiful structure for almost 250 years. Built ca. 1774, this plantation has served numerous purposes. From its original roots as a rice farm to a meeting place for British troops during the Revolutionary War, Lewisfield has always played an important role in Berkeley County.²⁴

It all began in 1767 when Sedgewidge Lewis' daughter inherited the property, which was later ceded to her husband, Keating Simons.²⁵ He constructed Lewisfield ca. 1774.²⁶ Shortly thereafter, the residence became grounds for Revolutionary War scuffles. Colonel Wade Hampton surprised British forces as they were ransacking the home and managed to fend the British forces off.²⁷ Consequently, Colonel Hampton fought the remainder of the war alongside Colonial forces as they tried to escape the hands of the British.²⁸

Lewisfield Plantation is a single-family structure, two-and-a-half stories tall and five window bays wide in the front.²⁹ Its floor plan is set up in a four-square style – meaning there are two rooms on each side that are divided by a central hallway.³⁰ Because of this style of floor

²⁴ William P. Baldwin, Jr., *Plantations of the Low Country*(Greensboro, North Carolina: Legacy Publications, 1985), 50 – 53.

²⁵ IBID, 50 – 53.

²⁶ IBID, 50 – 53.

²⁷ IBID, 50 – 53.

²⁸ IBID, 50 – 53.

²⁹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Lewisfield Plantation<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708007/index.htm> (Assessed 2/11/2012)

³⁰ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Lewisfield Plantation<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708007/index.htm> (Assessed 2/11/2012)

plan the structure appears to be a square; however, the porch on the front façade adds extra length to the front of the building, somewhat diminishing its square-like appearance. Likewise, the trees bordering the perimeter of the structure's side facades further reduce the square appearance of the building. Lewisfield's long brick steps, which flare outward, add to the apparent lengthening of the building.

Lewisfield's design, however, was not tailored solely for appearance. The very high brick basement and two upper stories (constructed of wood), were supposed to help keep the building cool.³¹ The front porch, with its Doric columns, shaded the front of the house which also kept the interior of the building cool.³² This structural design made it so the rooms were much taller providing them with much needed ventilation. Almost all of the windows are 9 over 9 double hung sashed windows, with five on each floor of each façade.³³ The roof is hipped and has two dormers facing the front façade, which complement the two brick interred chimneys protruding from the hipped roof on both sides. Lewisfield is quite typical of many plantations of the time in that it is symmetrical; however, it does seem to express a vernacular style - meaning that the function of the building was the dominant factor, and aesthetics considerations were rather minimal.

³¹ Lewisfield Plantation-Moncks Corner-Berkeley County <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/lewisfield.html> (Assessed 2/10/2012)

³² Lewisfield Plantation-Moncks Corner-Berkeley County <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/lewisfield.html> (Assessed 2/10/2012)

³³ Lewisfield Plantation-Moncks Corner-Berkeley County <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/lewisfield.html> (Assessed 2/10/2012)

Lewisfield Plantation sits on a plot of land along the western branch of the Cooper River that was once 1,000 acres, of which 700 were forested areas and the other 300 were rice fields.³⁴ It has been used as land for rice farming, royally designed gardens, and even Revolutionary War quarrels.³⁵ Also, the site and plantation house were used as a hunting club known as the *Lewisfield Club* during the early twentieth-century.³⁶ The land is now primarily grass fields, with dense forestry surrounding the main dwelling.

Lewisfield's significance is derived from nearly every aspect of the plantation. A great deal of its significance can be attributed to the design in which it was built. The plantation's high brick basement and tall rooms with numerous windows is a very important feature. This was an adaptation to life in the scorching heat of southern summers. It was becoming very popular around the time Lewisfield was constructed. Also, Lewisfield's symmetry and style, with its front porch with six columns and symmetrical dormers, were signs that it was not only functional but also quite stylish. Lewisfield's significance does not just lie in its style, but also in its history. Revolutionary War quarrels occurred in the front yard of the plantation's main structure. Slaves lived there and farmed the fields. Its rice fields heavily contributed to the pre-war economy of the Lowcountry. In later years the hunting club that once occupied it contributed to the economy and catered to the aristocrats of the time. Lewisfield Plantation is a

³⁴ National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form – Lewisfield Plantation
<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/berkeley/S10817708007/S10817708007.pdf> (Assessed 2/10/2012)

³⁵ IBID , National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form – Lewisfield Plantation, (Assessed 2/10/2012)

³⁶ IBID, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form – Lewisfield Plantation, (Assessed 2/10/2012)

symbol of what life was like in early Colonial America by providing insight on the function, continuity, and style of its time.



Courtesy of hmdb.org

GIPPY PLANTATION, BERKELEY COUNTY

Gippy Plantation is located in the town of Moncks Corner. Located within St. John's Parish, the land the plantation sits upon is in an ideal location for trade. Even before the revolution, it was said that Berkeley County was an important center for commerce. After many of the larger areas of land were divided up, production and trade boomed as a result of the construction of plantations. Gippy plantation was actually once a part of the much larger Fairland Barony. Fairland was owned by John Colleton, and by the 1850s had been purchased by William James Ball. In 1852, Ball struck a deal that would result in the plantation we know today as Gippy plantation.

John St. Clair White had wanted to purchase land from Ball so that he could build a house on a small section of Fairland. The two decided that the house would first be constructed and then White could pay his debt off in installments; however if White couldn't meet his payments in a timely fashion, he would then have to surrender the structure and his newly acquired land back to Ball.³⁷ White met his payments and finally owned his land in 1864.

After White's death, the house passed on to his son, John White, Jr. Under his ownership, the house fell victim to a fire that devastated the structure.³⁸ The house was rebuilt quickly thanks to a large labor force of slaves from surrounding areas. Experienced artisans from Berkeley County played a crucial role in expediting the reconstruction process.³⁹ The house

³⁷ South Carolina State development Board; *South Carolina Industrial data Gippy Plantation* (1969) <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/gippy.html>

³⁸ South Carolina State Development Board; *South Carolina Industrial data Gippy Plantation*

³⁹ J. Russell Cross, *Historic Ramblin's through Berkeley* (Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Company, 1985) [SEP]

built on Gippy Plantation was built in the typical colonial style. The home had a four-parlor plan and was accompanied by a central plan where a passageway was built. There were two and a half stories as displayed by a projecting pediment and window that signified a half story at the top. The front porch was originally built with four square columns, but when Nicholas Roosevelt purchased the house, the columns were round.⁴⁰

Gippy Plantation is approximately 1,846 acres.⁴¹ Except for the Cooper River that sits to the east, the plantation is nearly surrounded completely by neighboring plantations such as Lewisfield and Oak Hill. Since its establishment, the plantation has produced several different goods. Cotton, rice, and pine have always been the main products of the land. In the 1900s, the Roosevelt family built a dairy and introduced a herd of cattle to the land. Gippy would produce milk for about eighty years. Records taken in 1859 indicate that 300 acres of the plantation's highest land were used for growing cotton, 45 acres of swamp were used for growing rice, and 1000 of the land's acres were used solely for their pine.

⁴⁰ William P. Baldwin Jr., *Plantations of the Low Country: South Carolina 1697-1865* (Westbrook, ME: Legacy Publishing, 1994)^[L]_{SEP}

⁴¹ SCIWAY, *Gippy Plantation-Cooper River- Berkeley County South Carolina Plantations*, <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/gippy.html> (accessed March 12, 2012)



Courtesy of South-Carolina-Plantations.com

CONCLUSION

In short, the plantations of Berkeley County were primarily built on principles and function rather than fancy. Whether operating as a rice plantation or serving as a residential dwelling, these plantation homes were constructed to facilitate with plantation life and operations. Examining the architectural record of each site reveals their function and tells us about the design elements that were popular in Berkeley County during past millennia. Each plantation is architecturally unique. Some plantations have been further transformed while others have kept their original appearance intact. Despite these differences, each one tells an unspoken story through the seams of their windows, walls, and doors.

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2/11/2012)

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March 4, 2012).

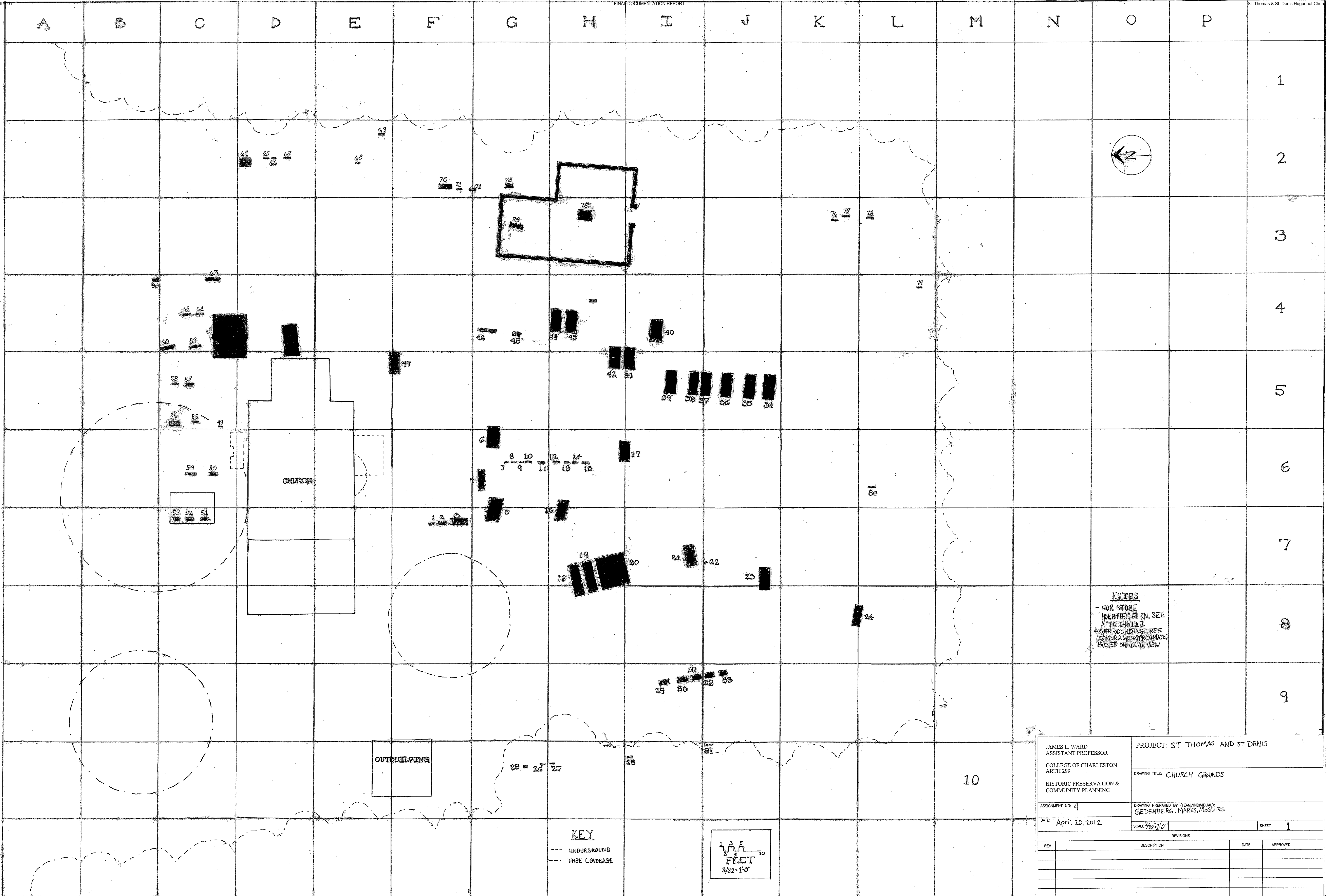
South Carolina State development Board; *South Carolina Industrial data Gippy Plantation*
(1969) <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/berkeley/gippy.html>

Team 2

Professor Ward

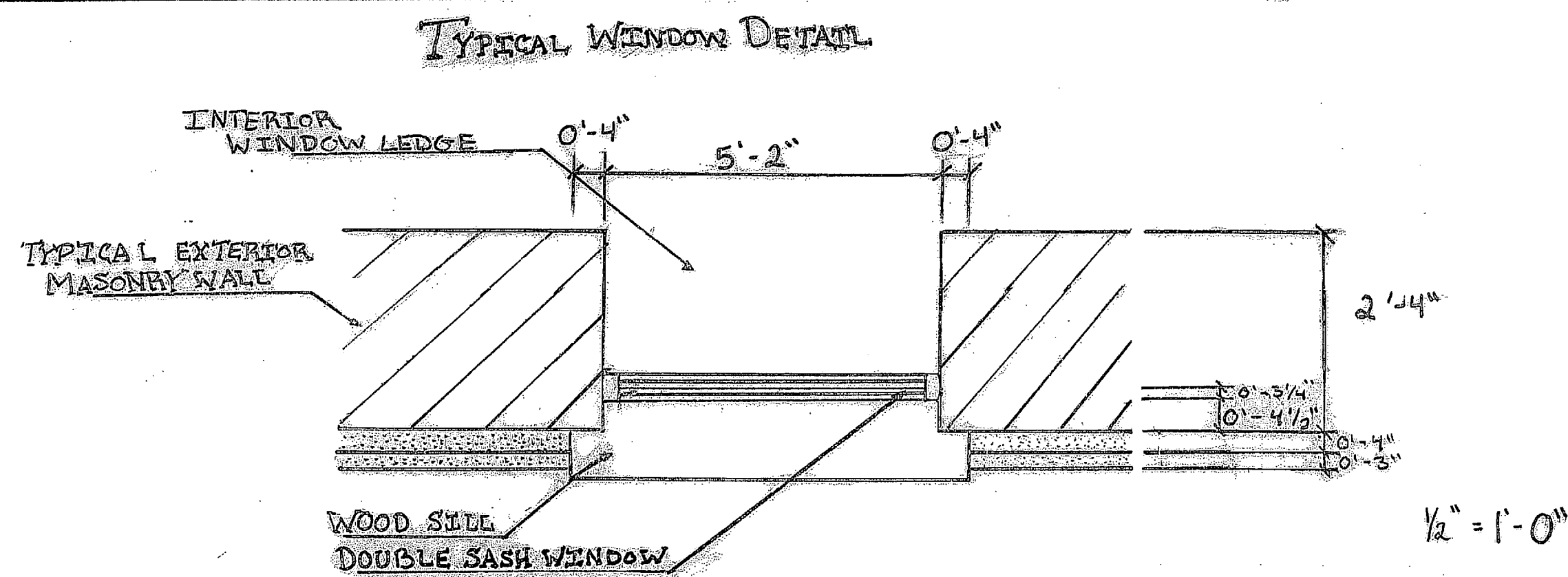
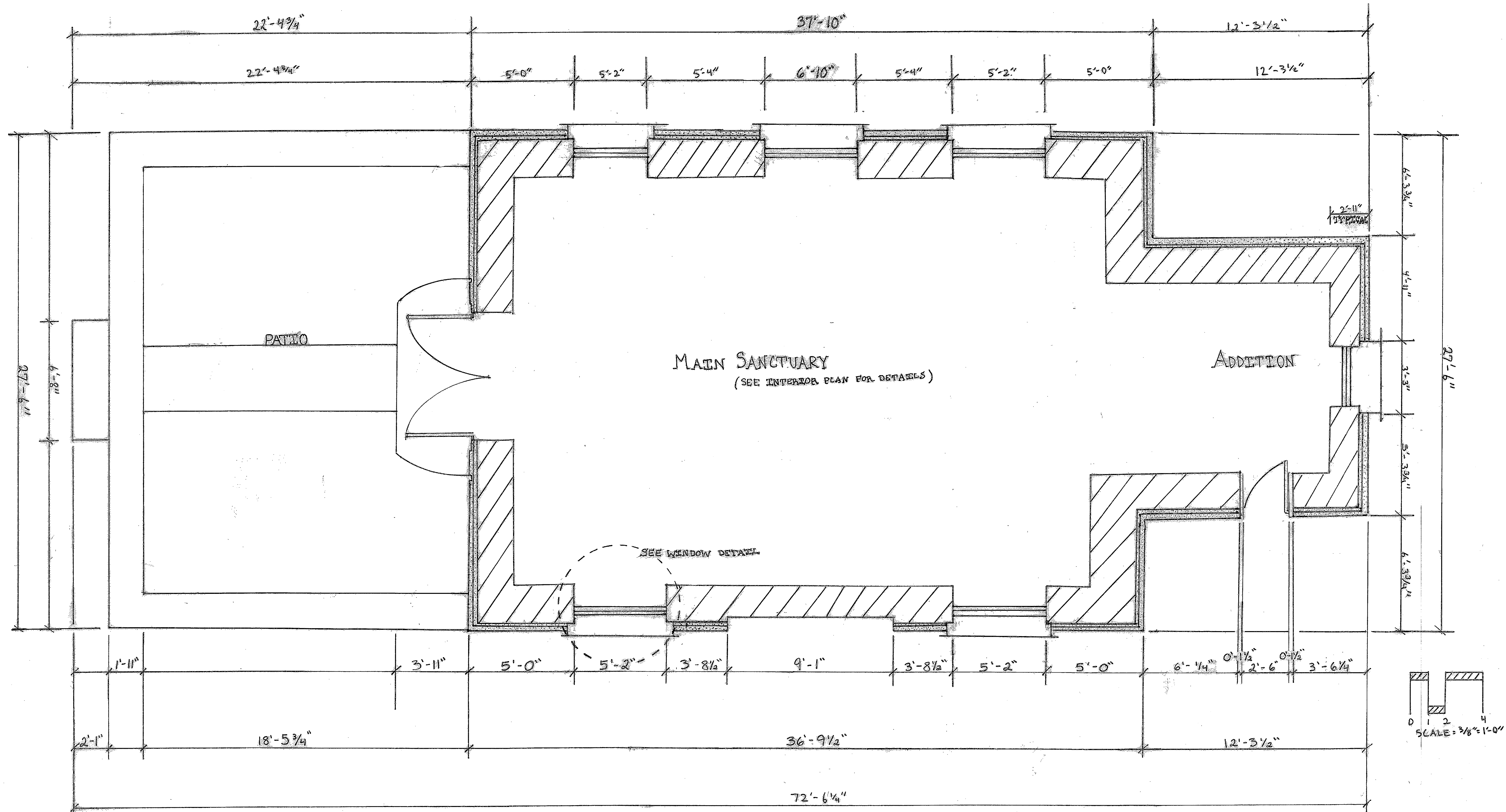
HPCP 299

April 20, 2012



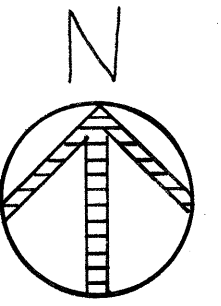
NOTES
- FOR STONE IDENTIFICATION, SEE ATTACHMENT.
- SURROUNDING TREE COVERAGE APPROXIMATE, BASED ON ARIAL VIEW.

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 4		DRAWING TITLE: CHURCH GROUNDS	
DATE: April 20, 2012		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): GEDENBERG, MARKS, MCGUIRE	
SCALE 3/32" = 1'-0"		SHEET 1	
REVISIONS			
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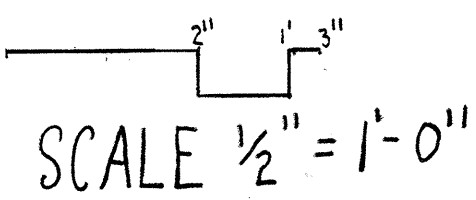


NOTES: THE FRONT STEP IS NOT CIRCULAR.
IT IS 2' HIGH.

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS	
DRAWING TITLE: PLAN-INK DRAWING MAIN BUILDING: EXTERIOR		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): TEAM 1: TAYLOR/MARSHALL/CLEMENT	
ASSIGNMENT NO.: 5		DATE: MARCH 30, 2012	
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"		SHEET 24" x 36" 2	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1	smudges, sills, circles		

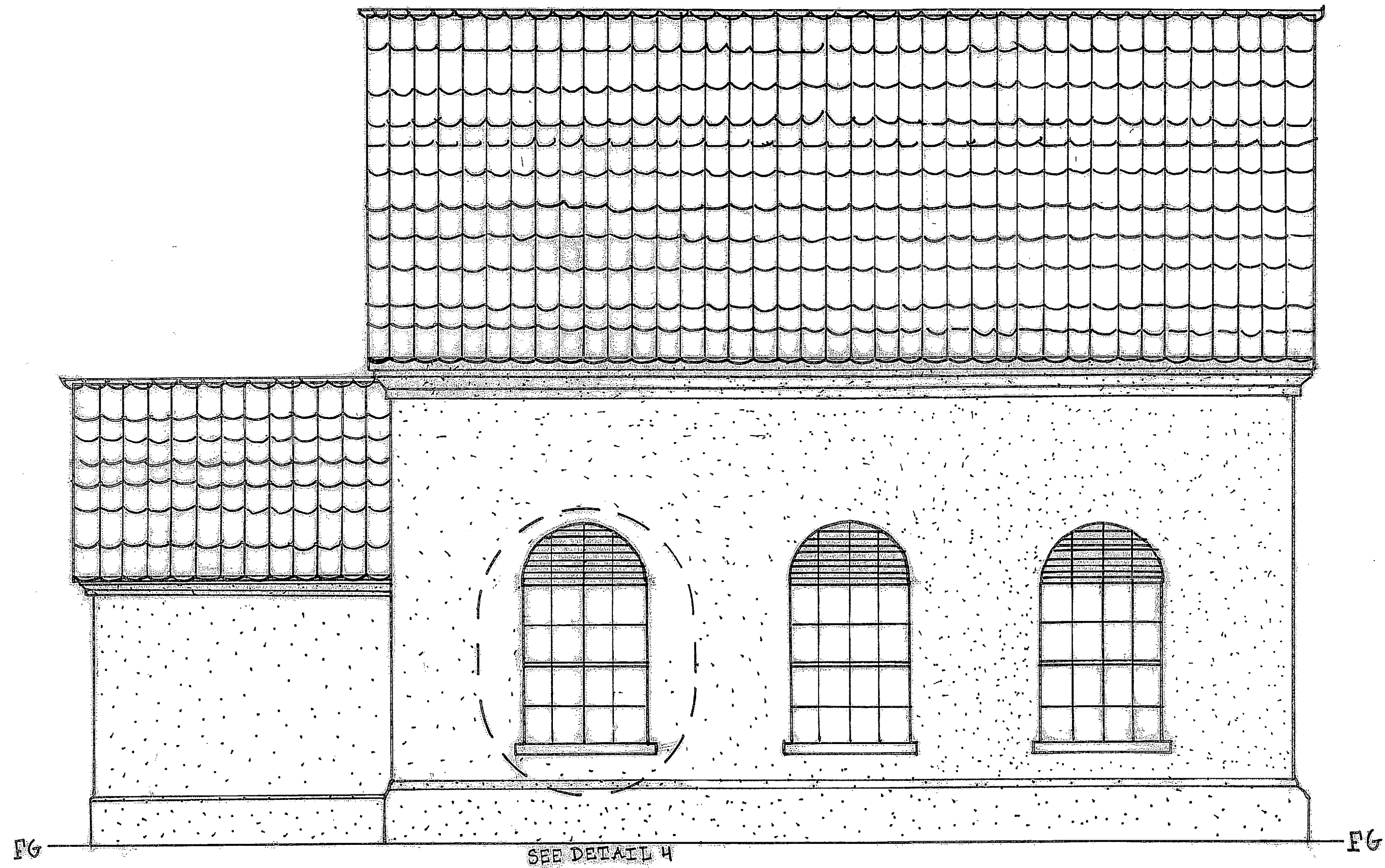


STONE

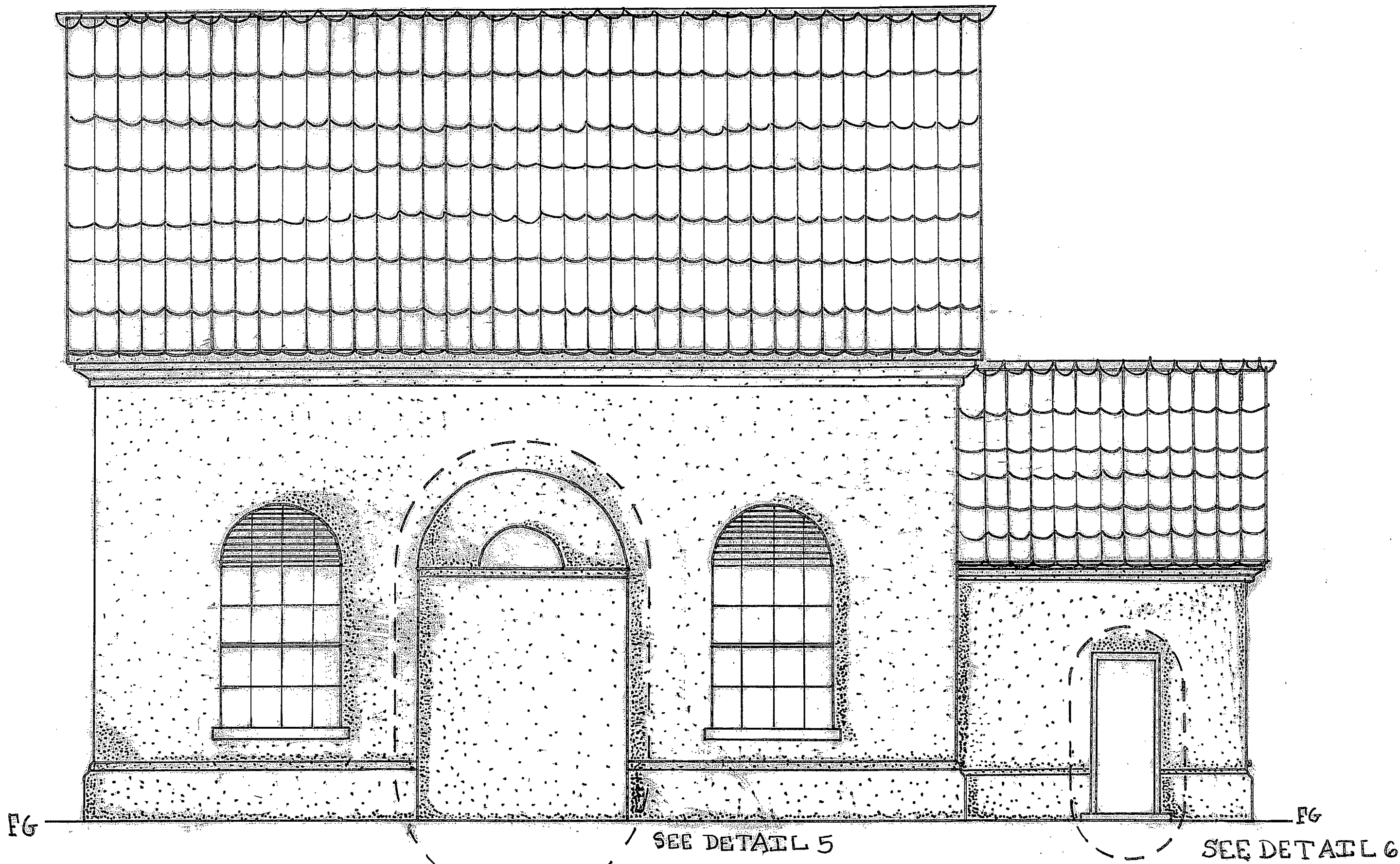
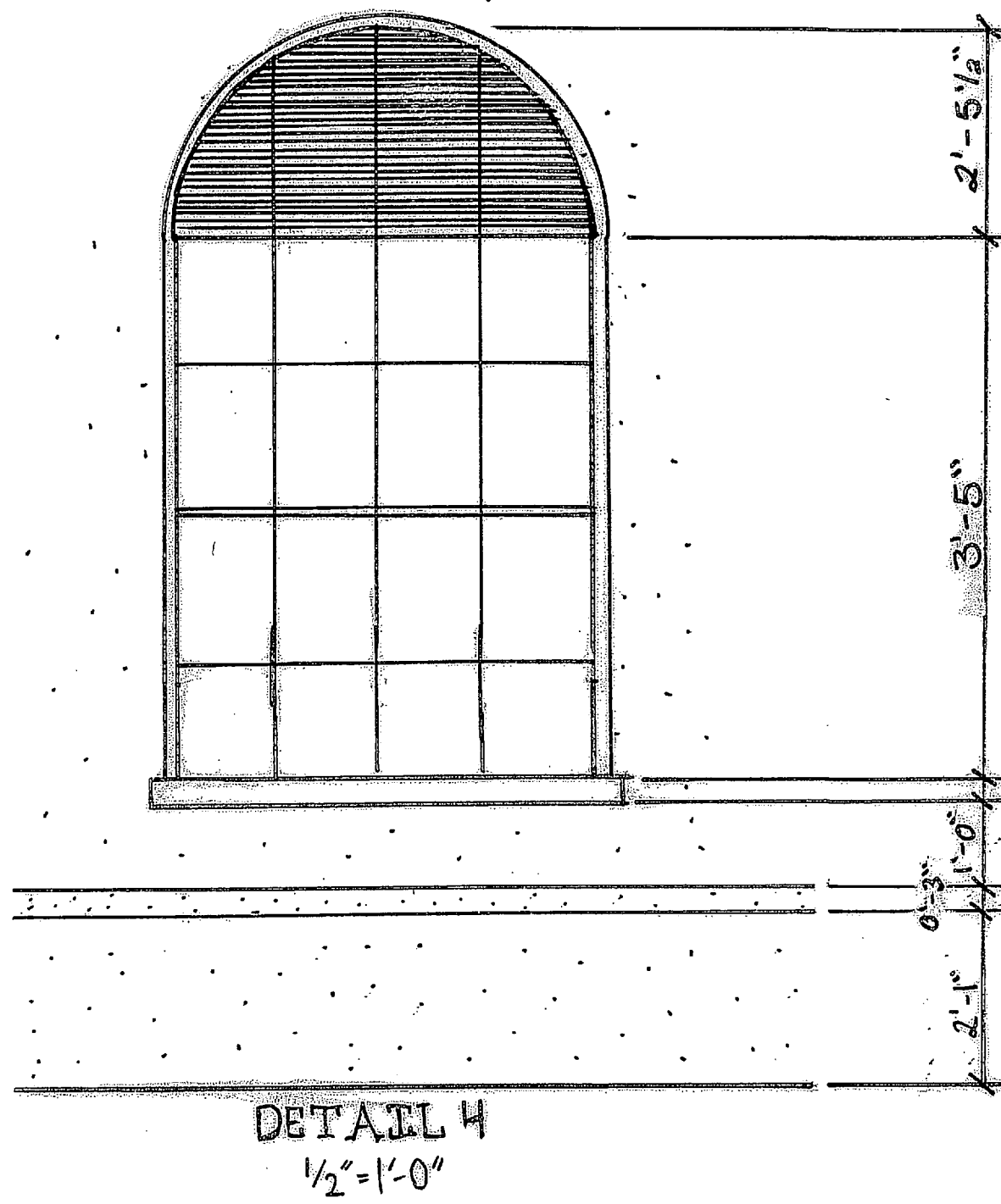


MASONRY
WALLS

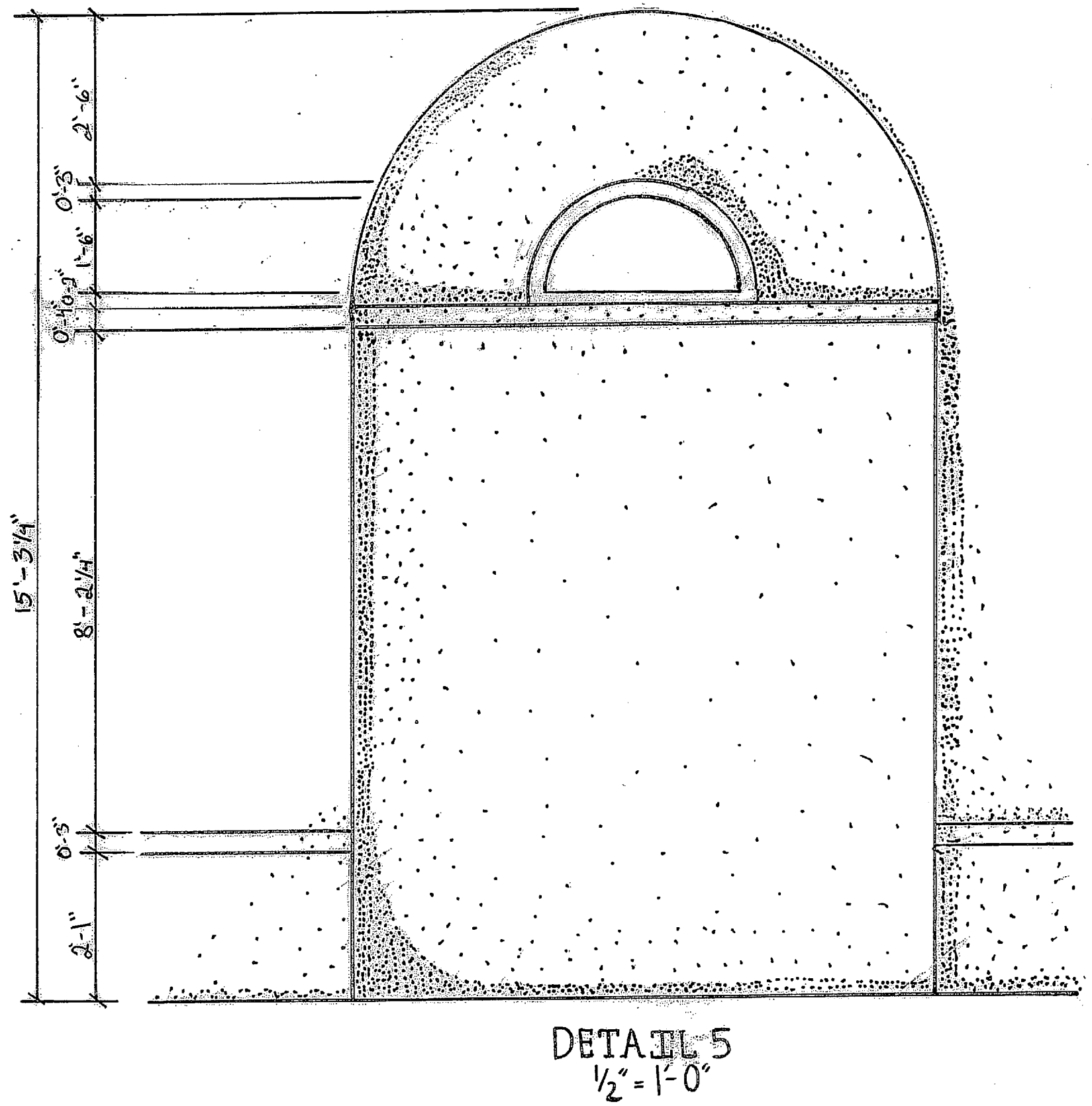
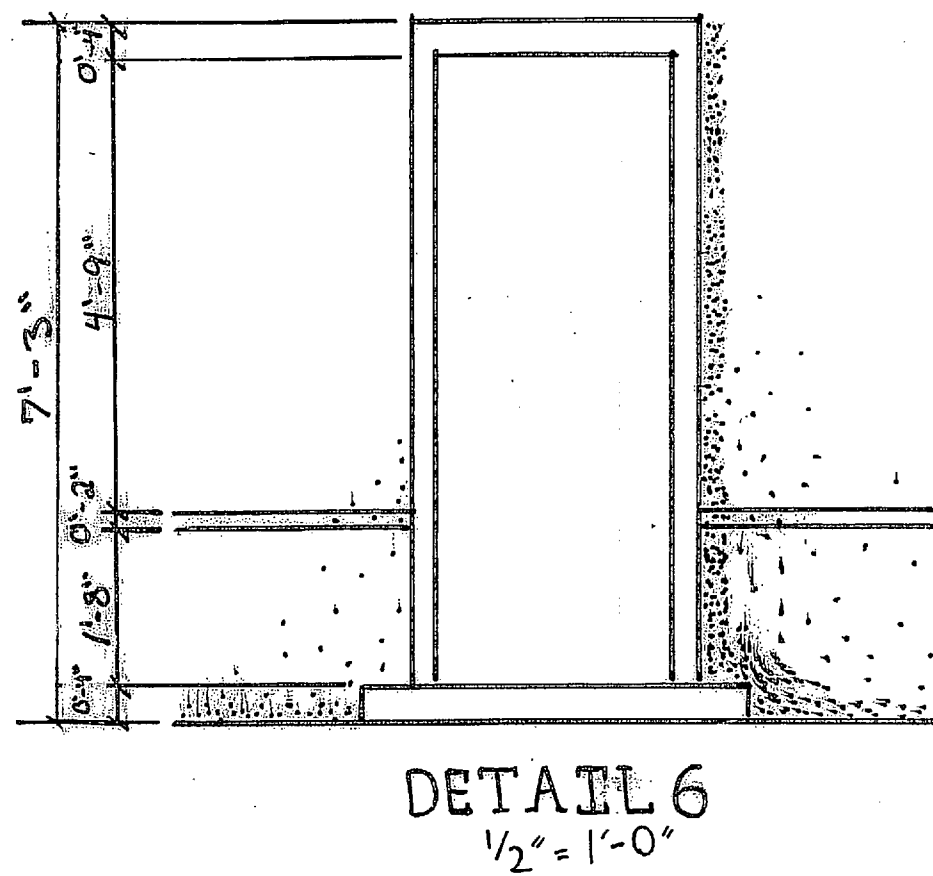
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



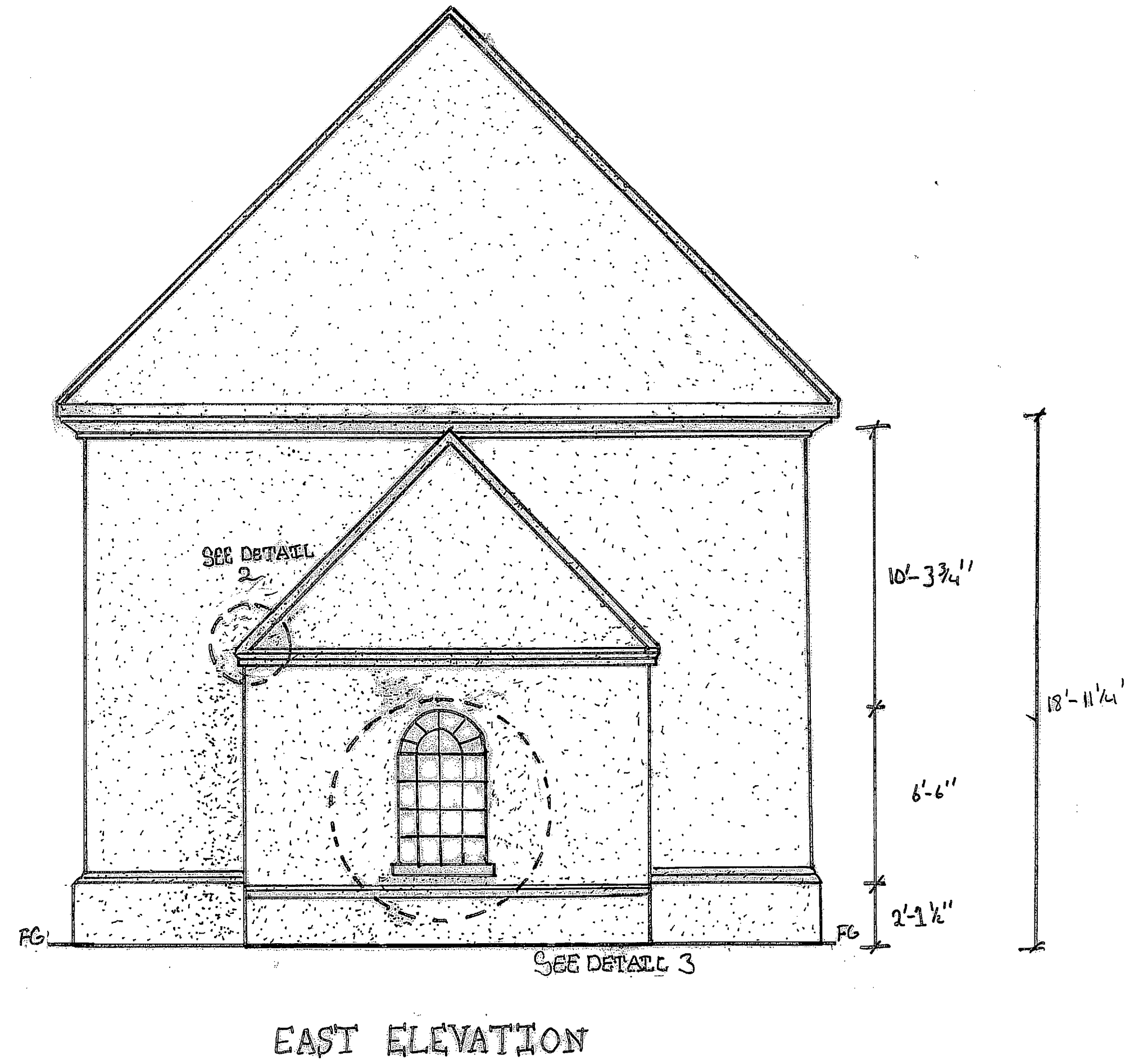
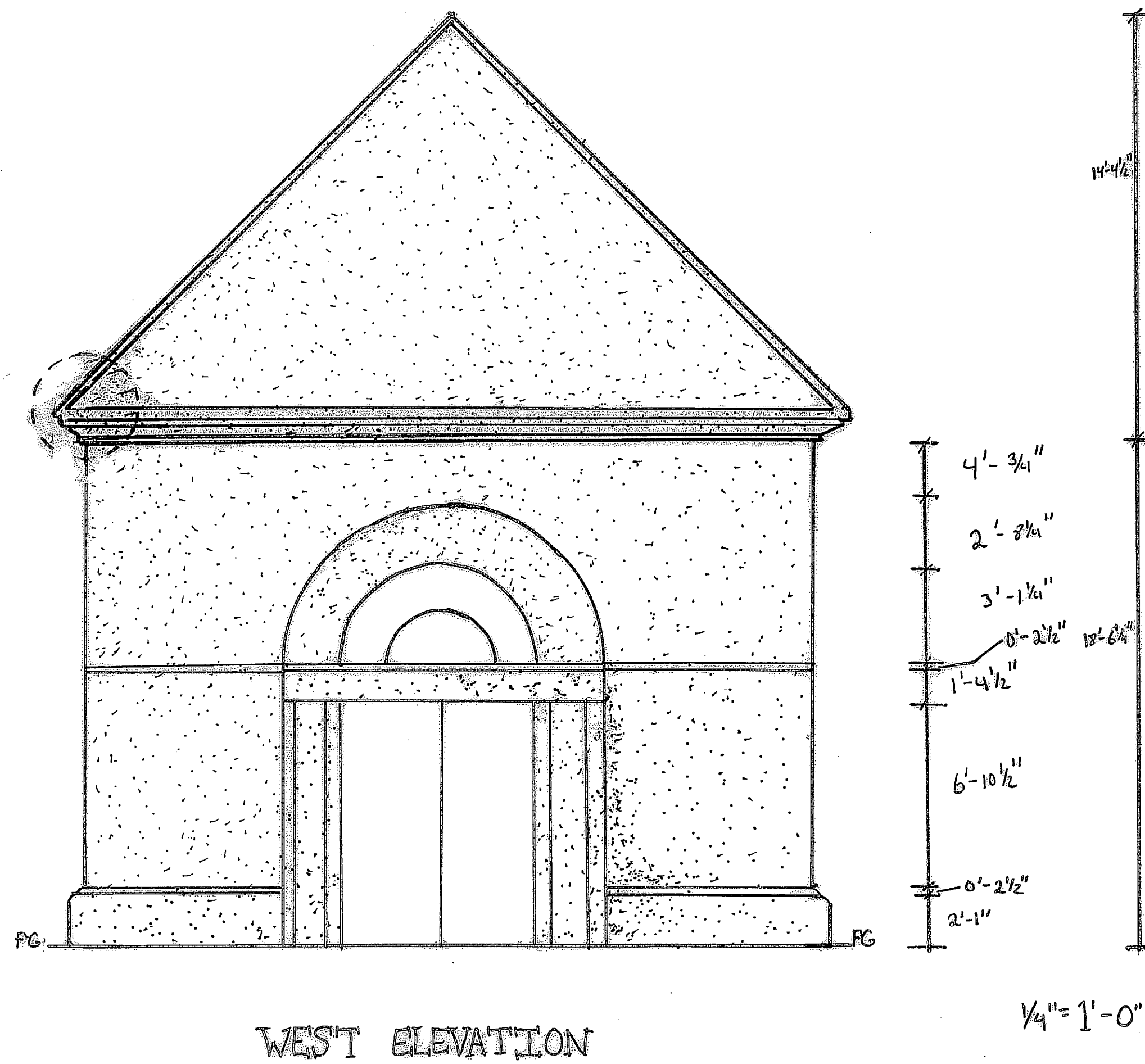
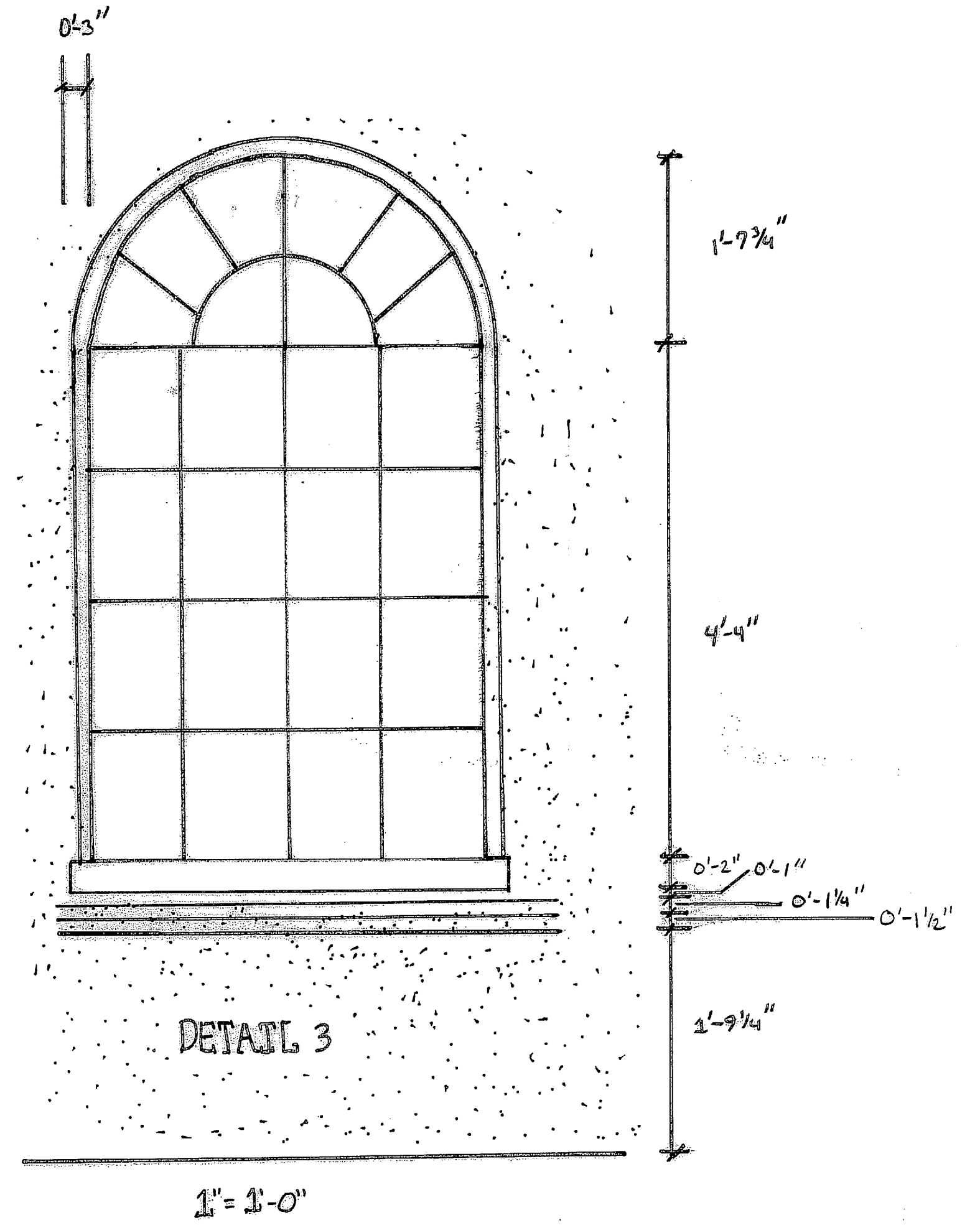
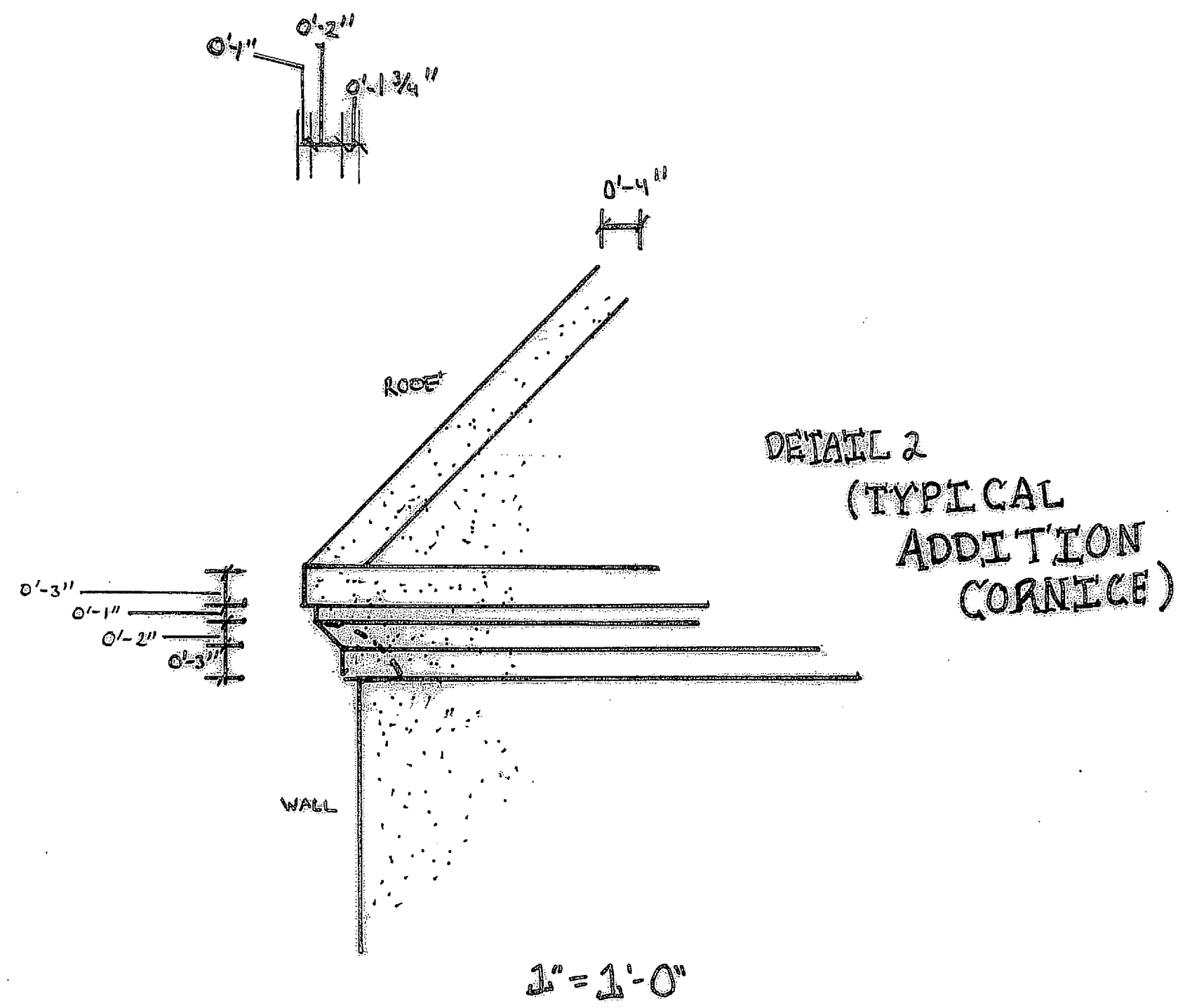
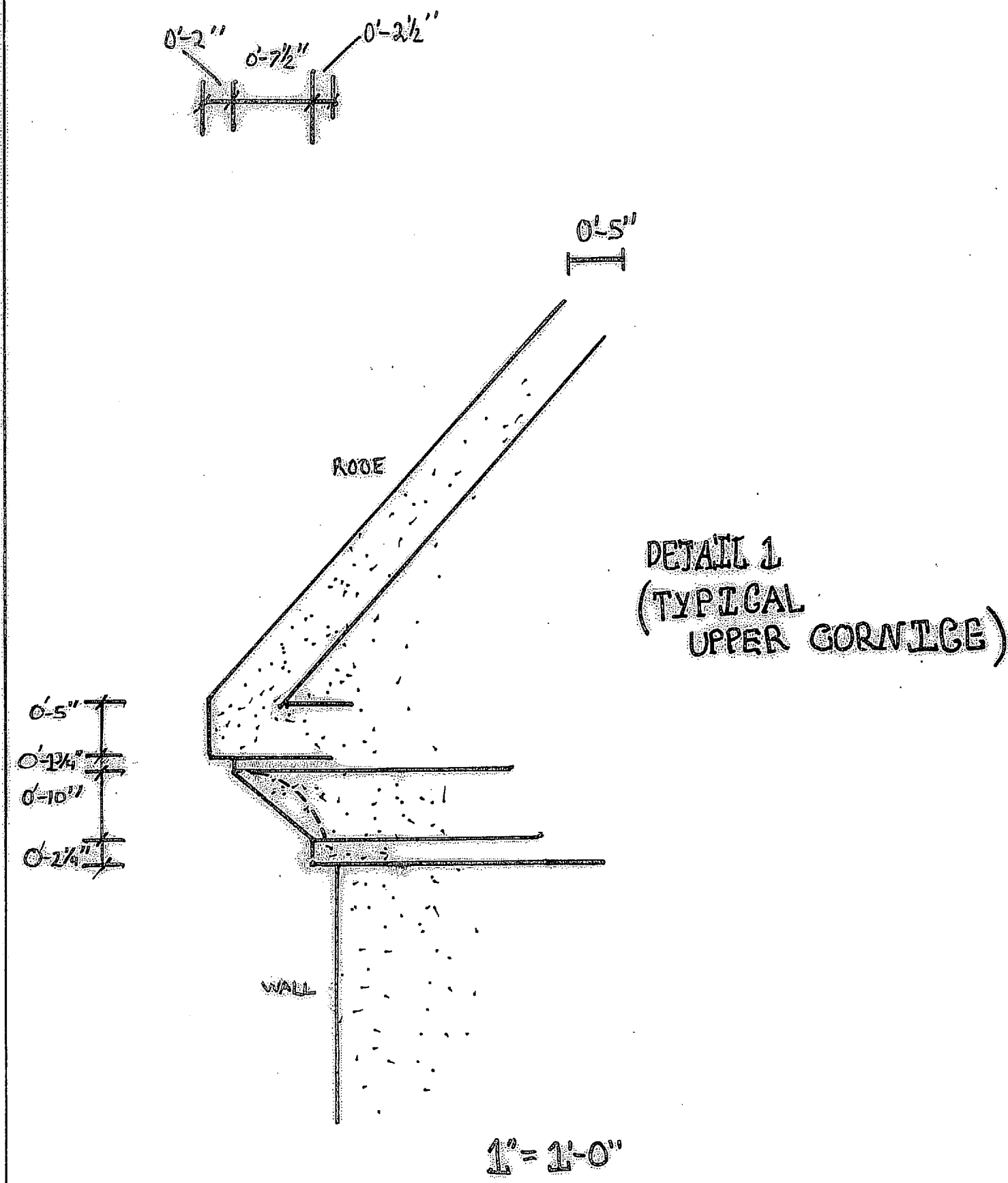
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

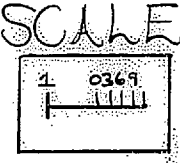
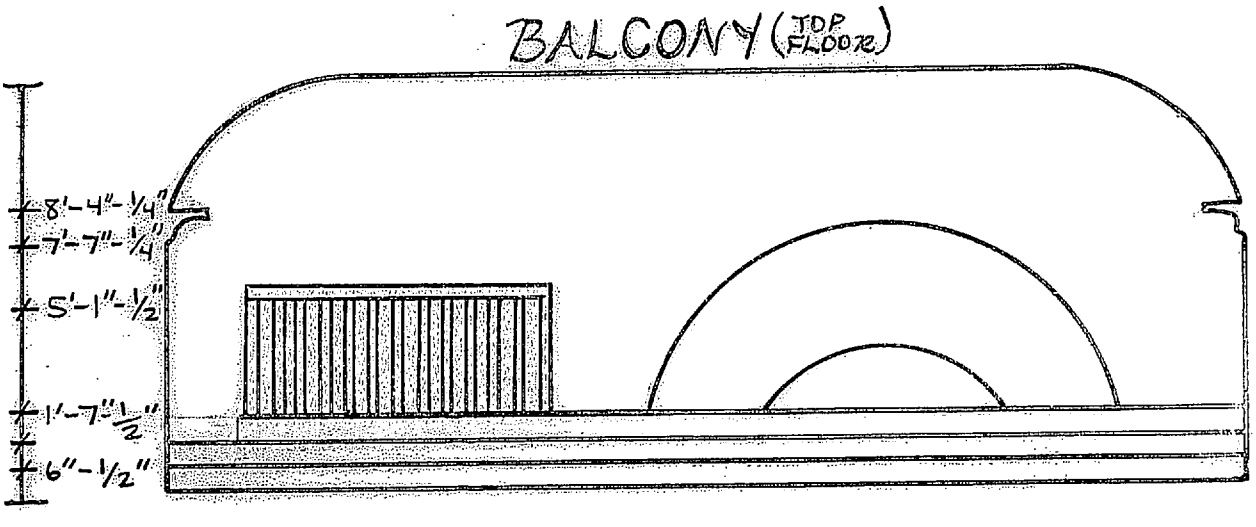
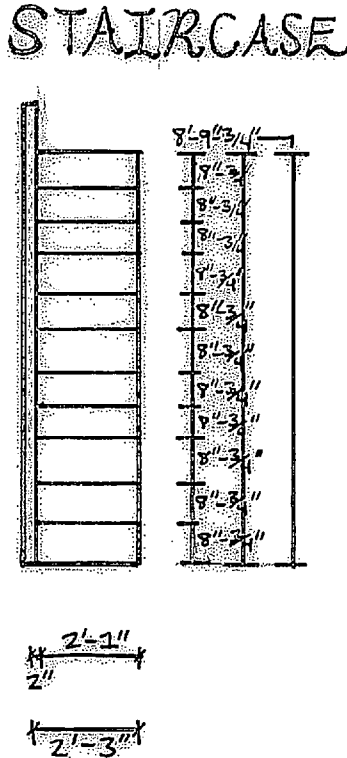
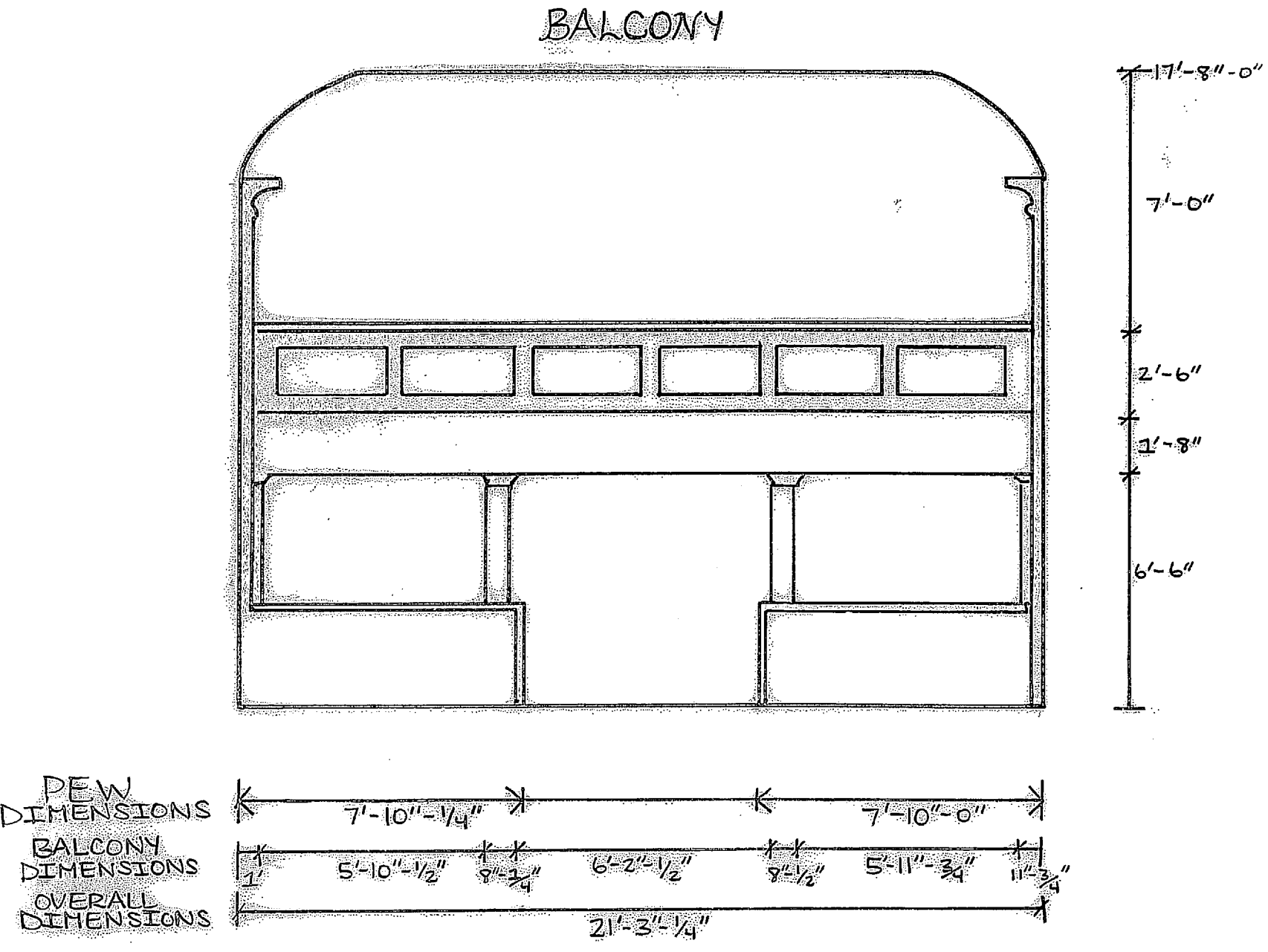
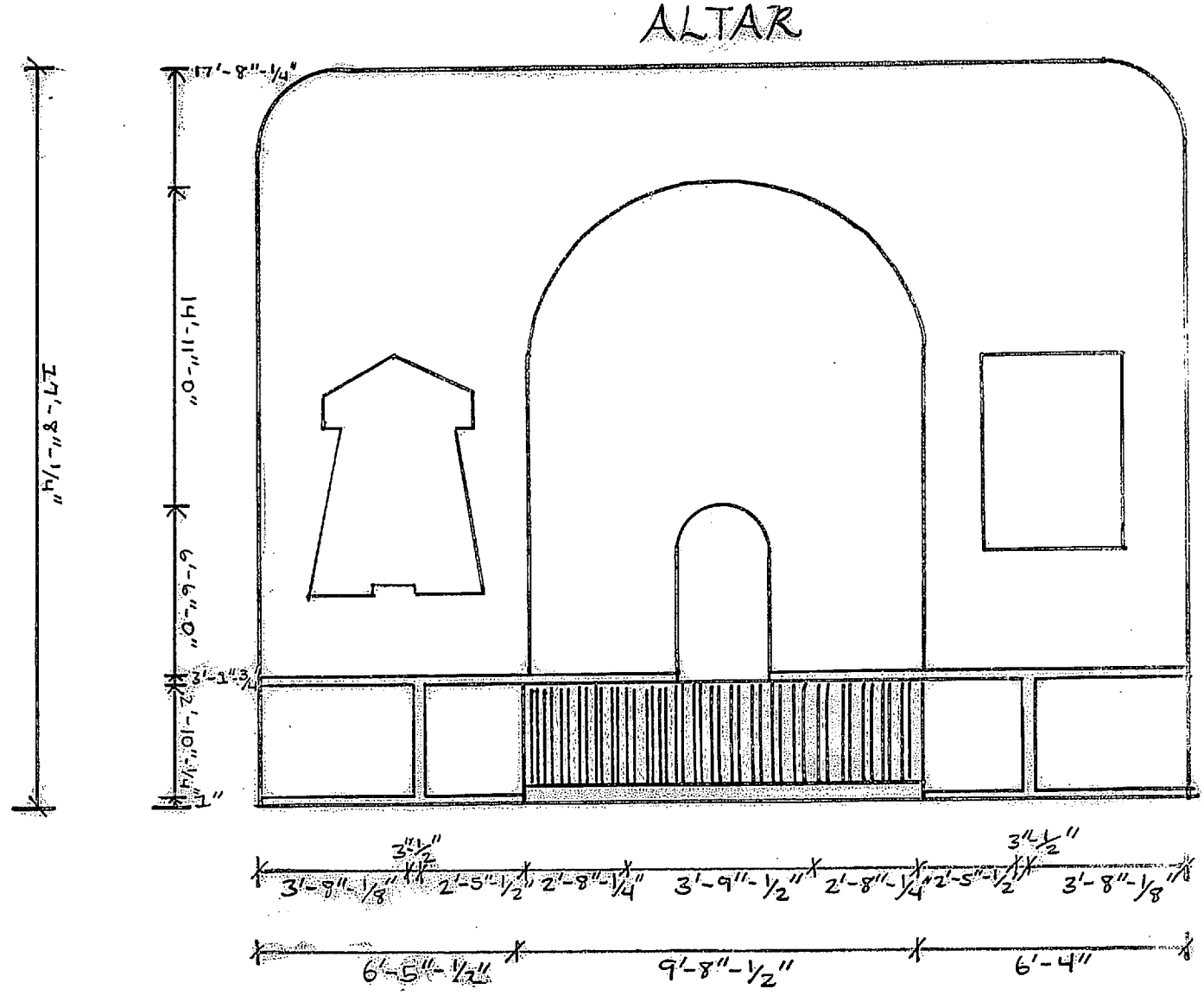
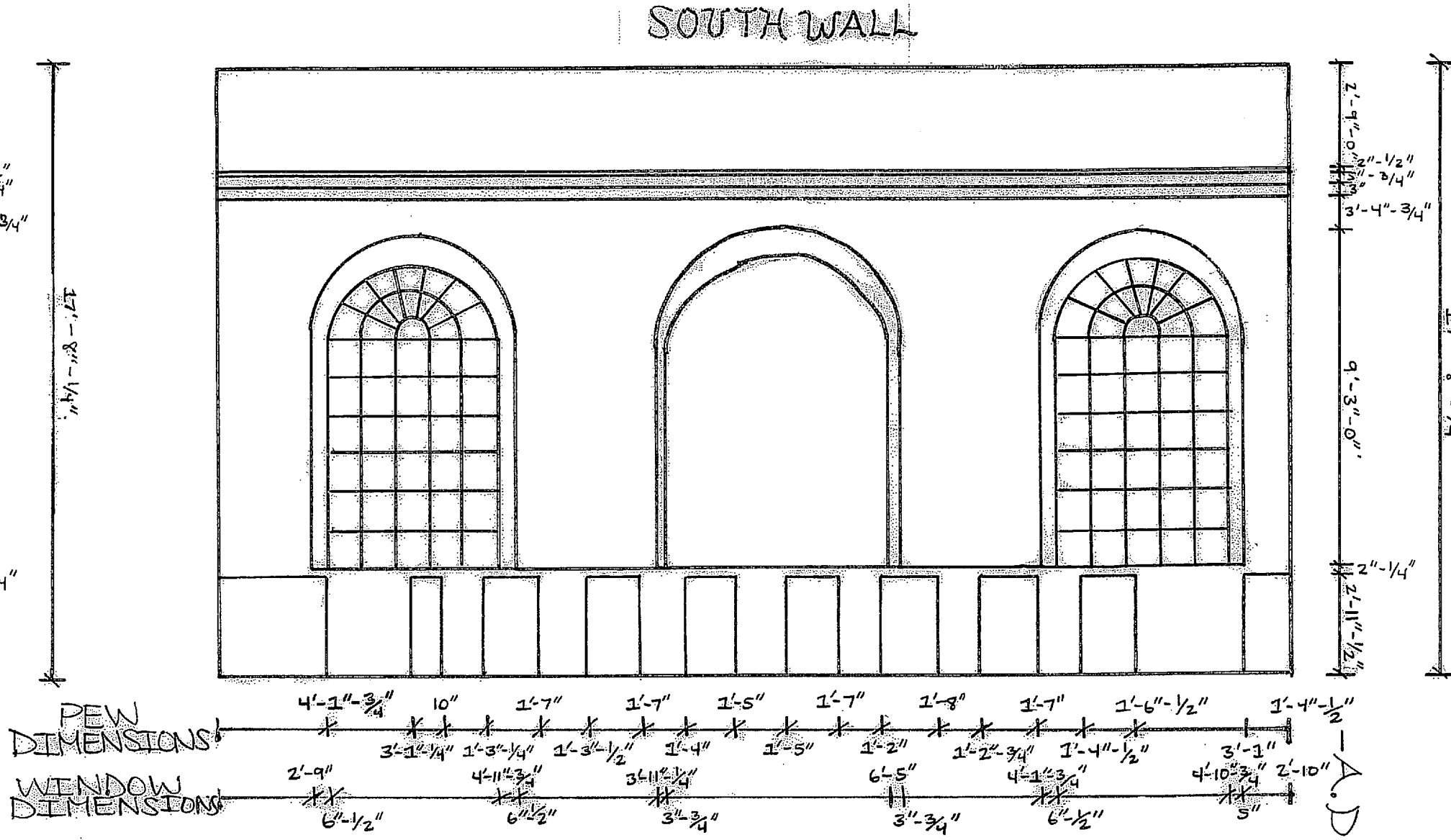
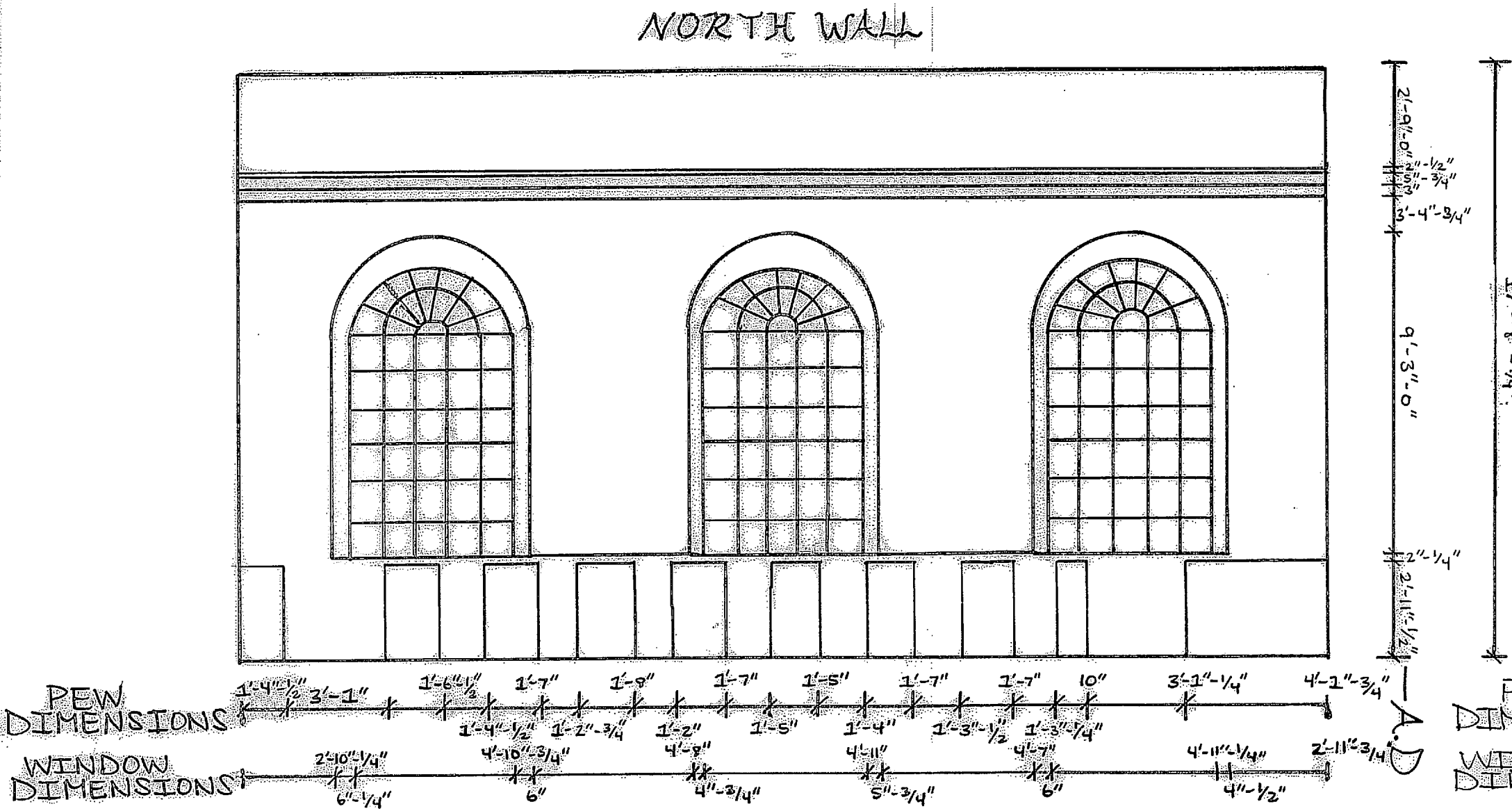


JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS	
		DRAWING TITLE: ELEVATION INK DRAWING EXTERIOR MAIN BUILDING	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 6		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): TAYLOR/MARSHALL/CLEMENT TEAM 1	
DATE: 4/6/12		SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"	SHEET: 24" x 36" 4
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1	smudges, circles, windows	4/20/12	

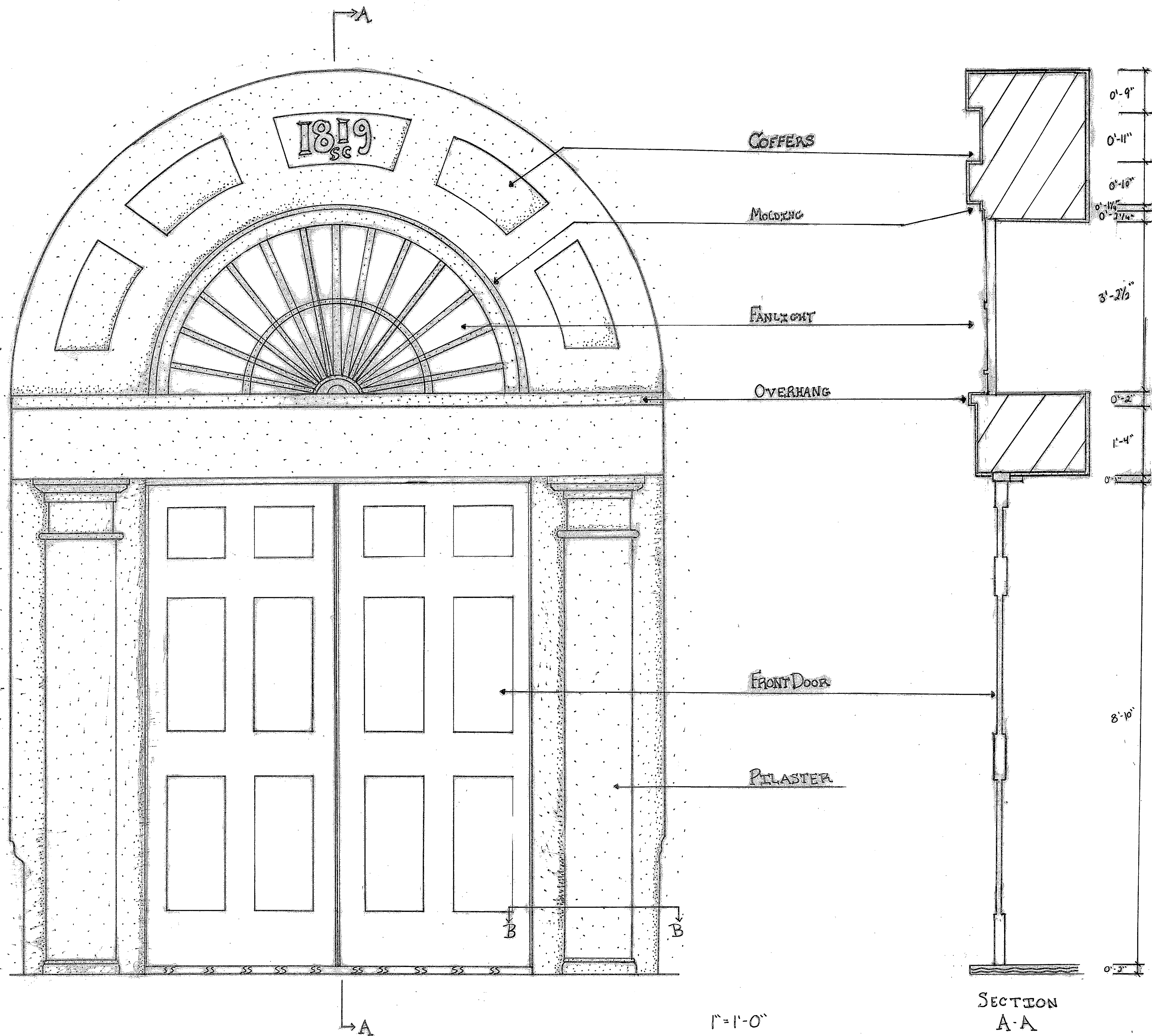


NOTES: THE ELEVATION DIMENSIONS WERE FOUND BY CLIMBING A LADDER AND DROPPING A 200 FT MEASURING TAPE TO A TEAM MEMBER ON THE GROUND

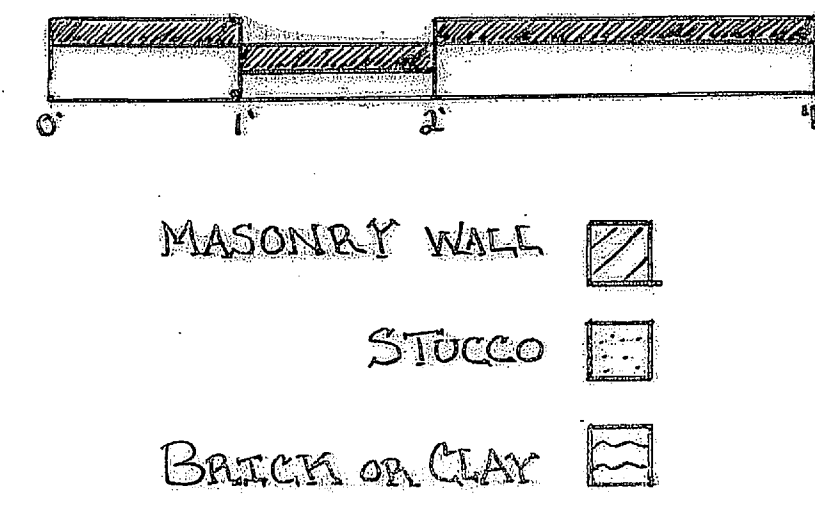
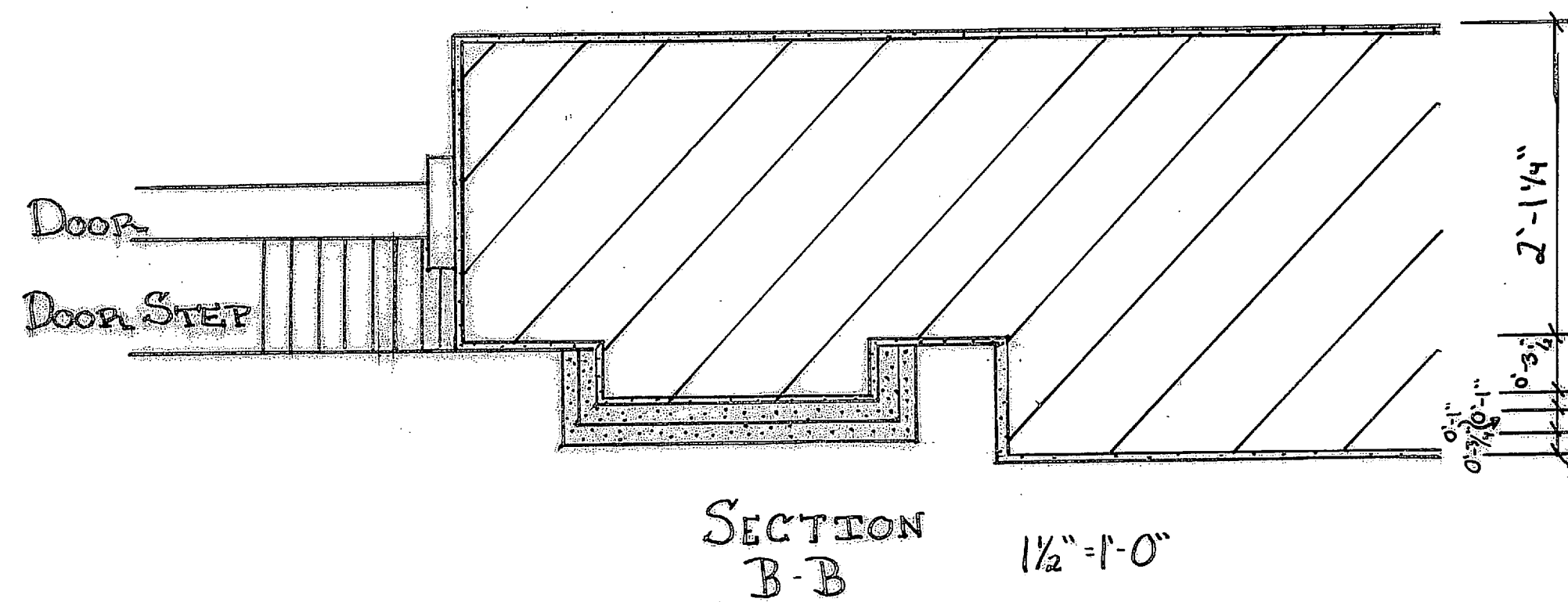
JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST DENIS	
DRAWING TITLE: ELEVATION INK DRAWING EXTERIOR MAIN BUILDING		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): TEAM 2: TAYLOR / MARSHAL / CLEMENT	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 6(SIX)		DATE: 4/6/2012	
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"		SHEET: 24"x36" 5	
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1	Smudges, window sills, circles	4/20/12	



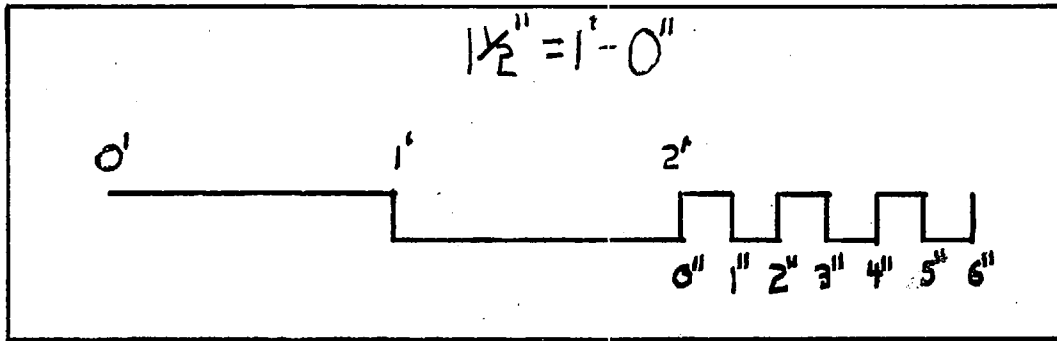
JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING	PROJECT: CHURCH of St. Thomas and St. Denis		
	DRAWING TITLE: INTERIOR ELEVATIONS		
ASSIGNMENT NO: Final ink elevation	DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): Dannette Hobbs, Brendan Williams, Bridges Williams, Alexis Baldwin		
DATE: April 13 th 2012	SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"	SHEET	6
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



NOTES
THE AREA AROUND THE DOOR IS STUCCO COVERED MASONRY WALL. THE STUCCO WAS RECENTLY REPAIRED. THE AREA BETWEEN THE FRONT DOOR IS ALREADY IN DISREPAIR. LOOKING AT THE DAMAGED AREA, A MORE MODERN TECHNIQUE WAS USED TO REPAIR BEFORE. THE WIRE MESH CAN BE SEEN THROUGH THE DAMAGED STUCCO.
THE DOORS THEMSELVES ARE ALSO MODERN REPLACEMENTS.



JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 6		DRAWING TITLE: WEST FACING DOOR DETAIL	
DATE: 4/13/12		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): CLEMENT	
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"		SHEET 24" x 36" 7	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



Technical drawing of a window frame with dimensions. The frame is a trapezoid with a top horizontal bar. Dimensions are given in inches. The top bar is 6 inches wide. The frame has a top section of 6 inches, a middle section of 3 inches, and a bottom section of 2 inches. The sides are 1 1/2 inches wide at the top and 4 1/2 inches wide at the bottom. The bottom section has a 1/2 inch wide base and a 3/4 inch wide base. The total width is 6 feet 0 inches. The total height is 2 feet 3 1/2 inches.

JAMB CONSISTS OF:
WOODEN SILL
WOODEN SASHE
BRICK AND STONE
EXTERIOR SILL

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: Church of St. Thomas & St. Denis Charleston, S.C. DRAWING TITLE: Window Detail	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 3 DATE: 2-17-2012		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): Brendan Williams SCALE: 1/4" = 1'	
		SHEET 8	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

SECTION
of
NORTH
WAINSCOTING

OVERALL
DIMENSIONS

3'-1 1/2"

5"-1/2"-1/4"
OVERALL
DIMENSIONS
4"-1/4"
INCREMENTAL
DIMENSIONS

3'-2"

OVERALL
DIMENSIONS

SECTION
of
SOUTH
WAINSCOTING

FRONT VIEW
of
WAINSCOTING
NORTH

FRONT
VIEW
of
WAINSCOTING
SOUTH

MATERIALS: WOOD

NOTES

Painted surfaces are subject to abrasion, soiling, water damage, sunlight, and application of incompatible paints. Therefore, repainting or reglazing is appropriate from time to time. Before preparing for interior repainting, all moisture penetration from failing roofs, gutters, faulty plumbing or interior heating elements should be identified and corrected. The first step would be to remove any loose paint. Caustic or solvent strippers are good chemical stripping agents used to remove paint from wood surfaces. Priming is the next step. This is the intermediary material between the immediate substrate. After this cohesive layer is applied repainting may begin!

LEGEND

PAINT

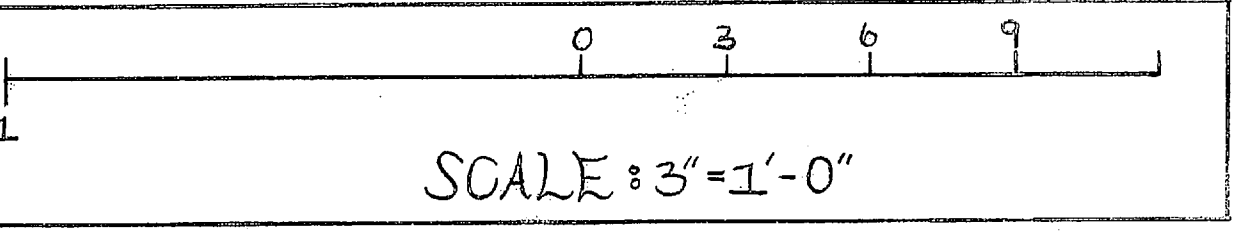
DETAIL
of
PEW
SOUTH

OVERALL
DIMENSION

1'-4 1/2"

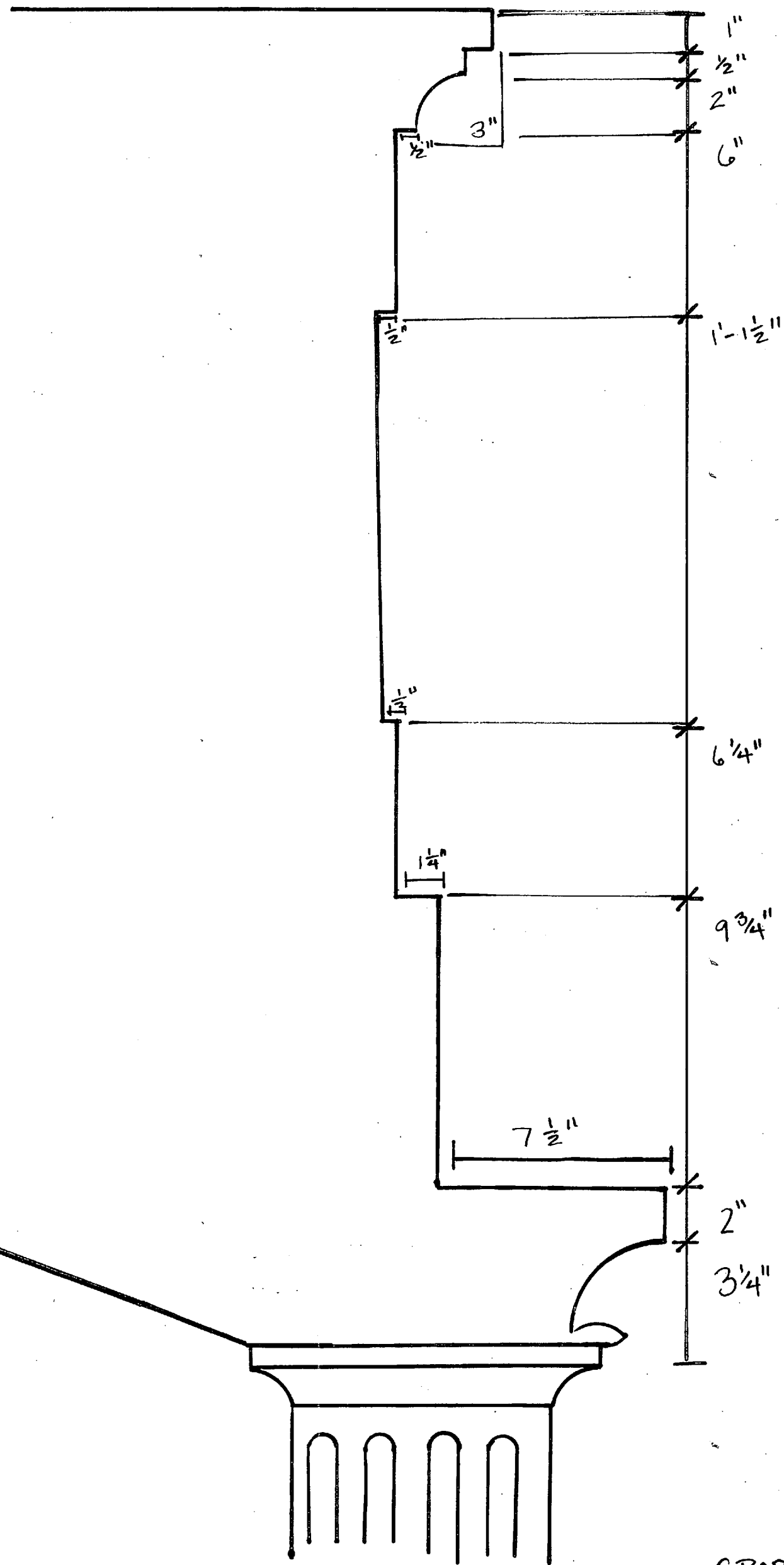
INCREMENTAL
DIMENSIONS

OVERALL
DIMENSION

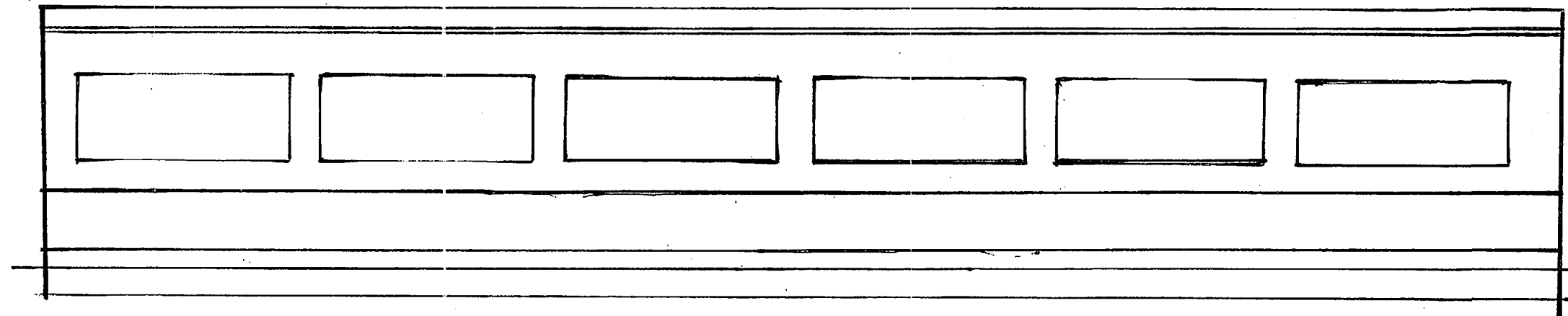


JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH of ST. THOMAS and ST. DENIS DRAWING TITLE: PEW DETAIL DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): DANIELLE HOBBS	
ASSIGNMENT NO: Final 2nd detail		DATE: APRIL 13, 2012	
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"		SHEET 24" X 36" 9	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

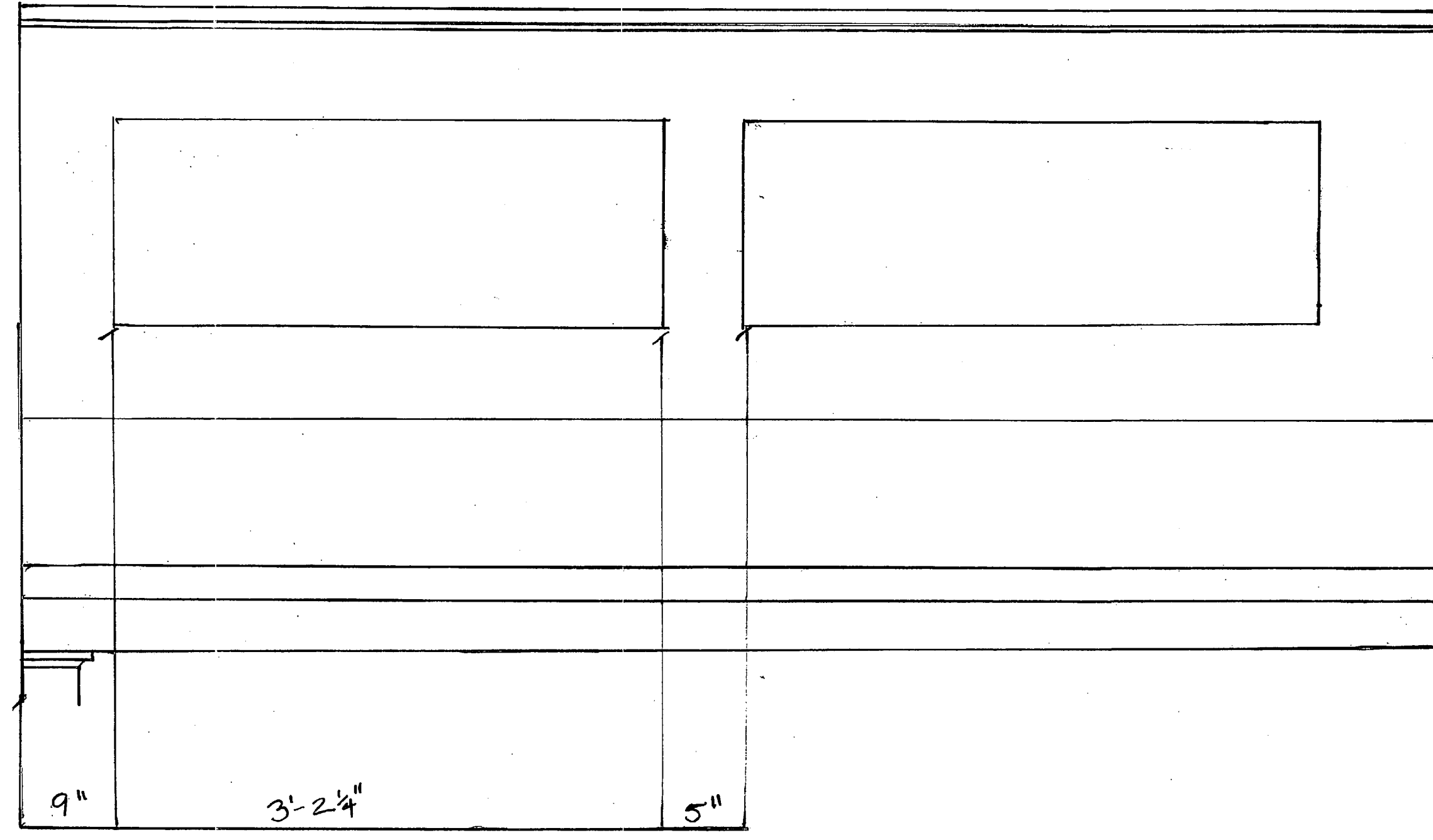
BALCONY SECTION



BALCONY ELEVATION



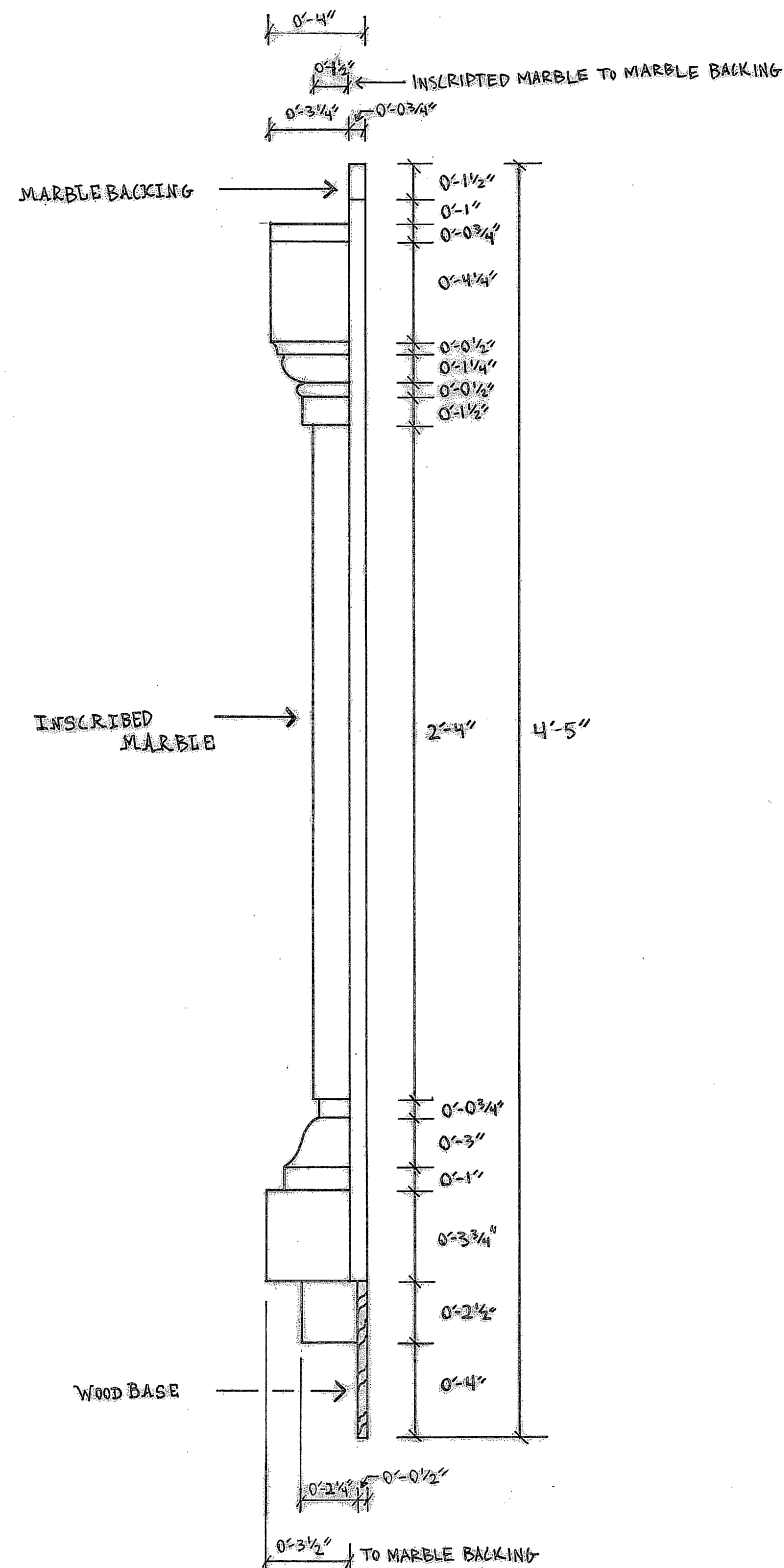
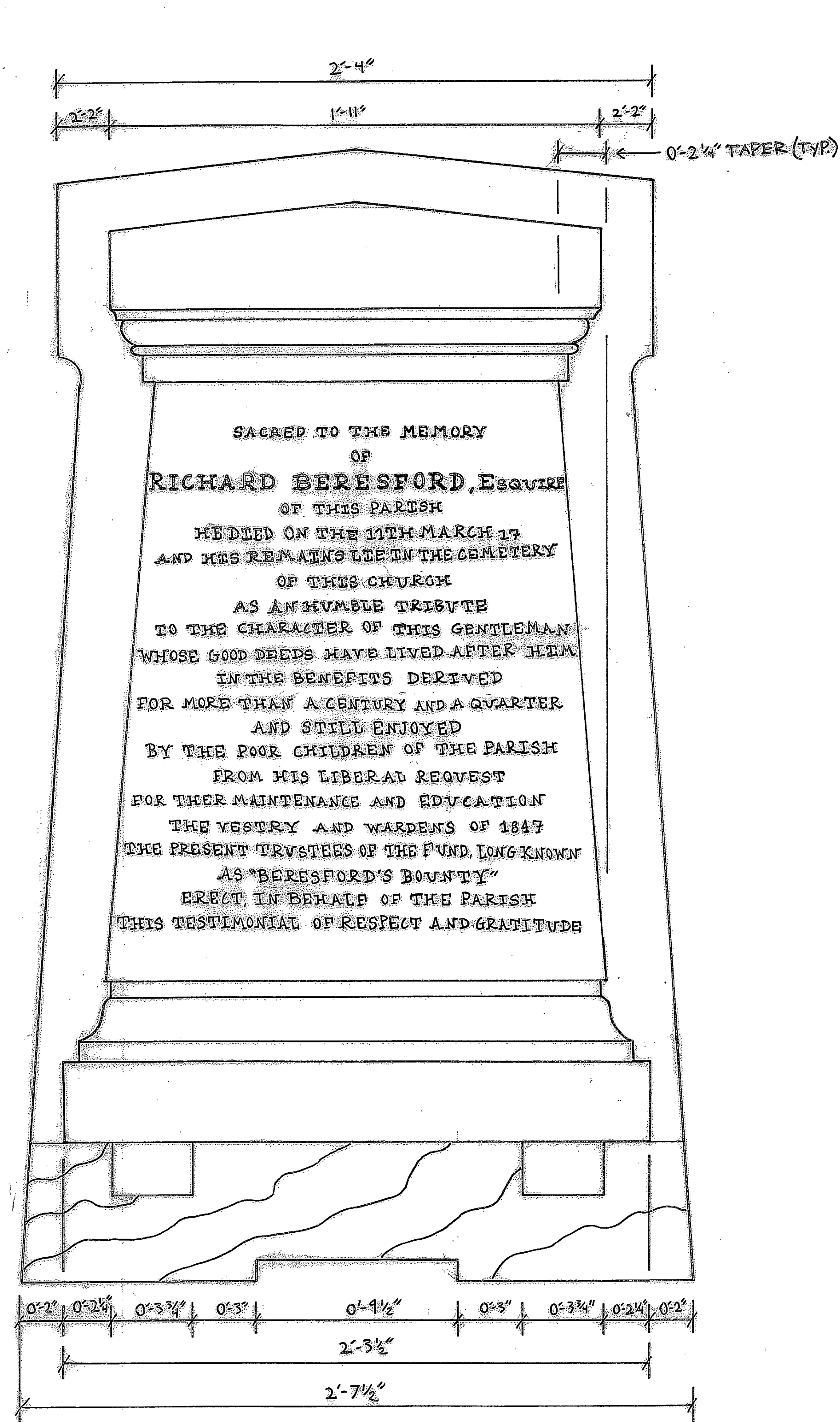
BALCONY DETAIL



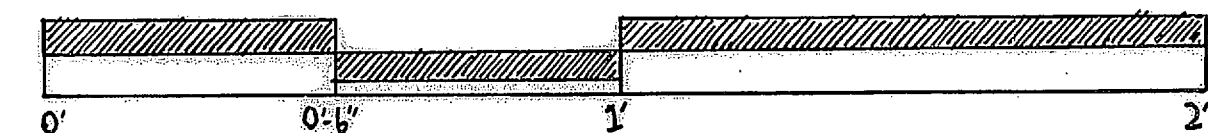
NOTES

THE BALCONY COMES DOWN FROM THE BACK AT A 70° ANGLE. THE BALCONY CONSISTS OF WAINSCOTING, WOOD, & PAINT.

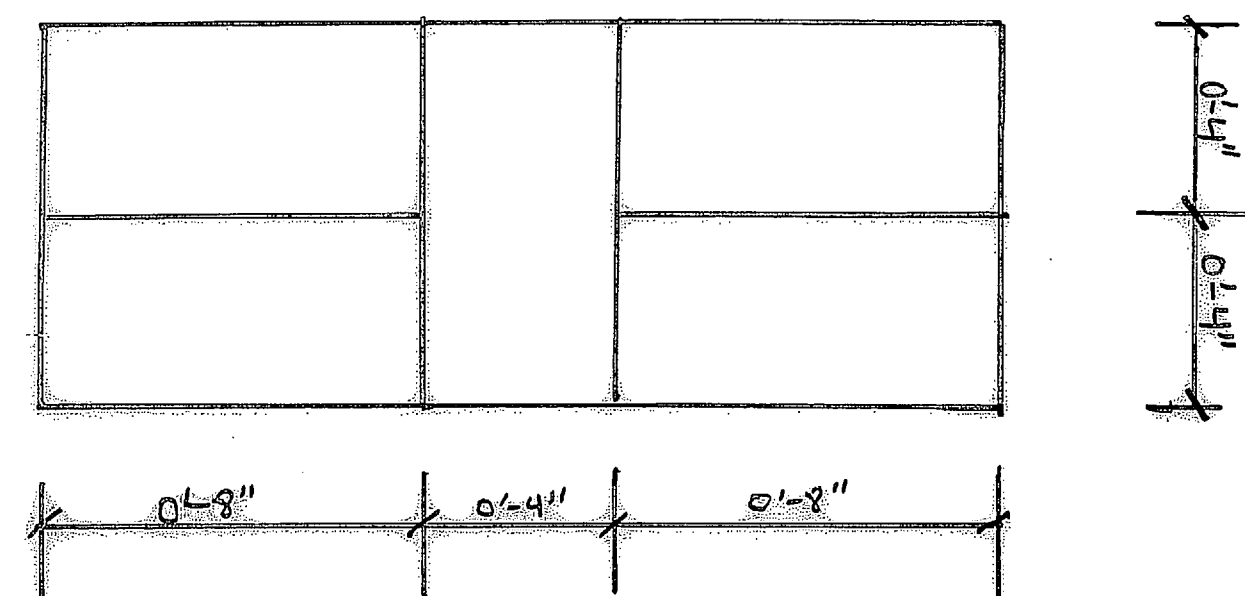
JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS DRAWING TITLE: BALCONY DETAIL DRAWING (INK)	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 5		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): ALEXIS BALDWIN	
DATE: APRIL 20, 2012		SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0", 3/8" = 1'-0", 1/4" = 1'-0" SHEET 10	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

**Notes:**

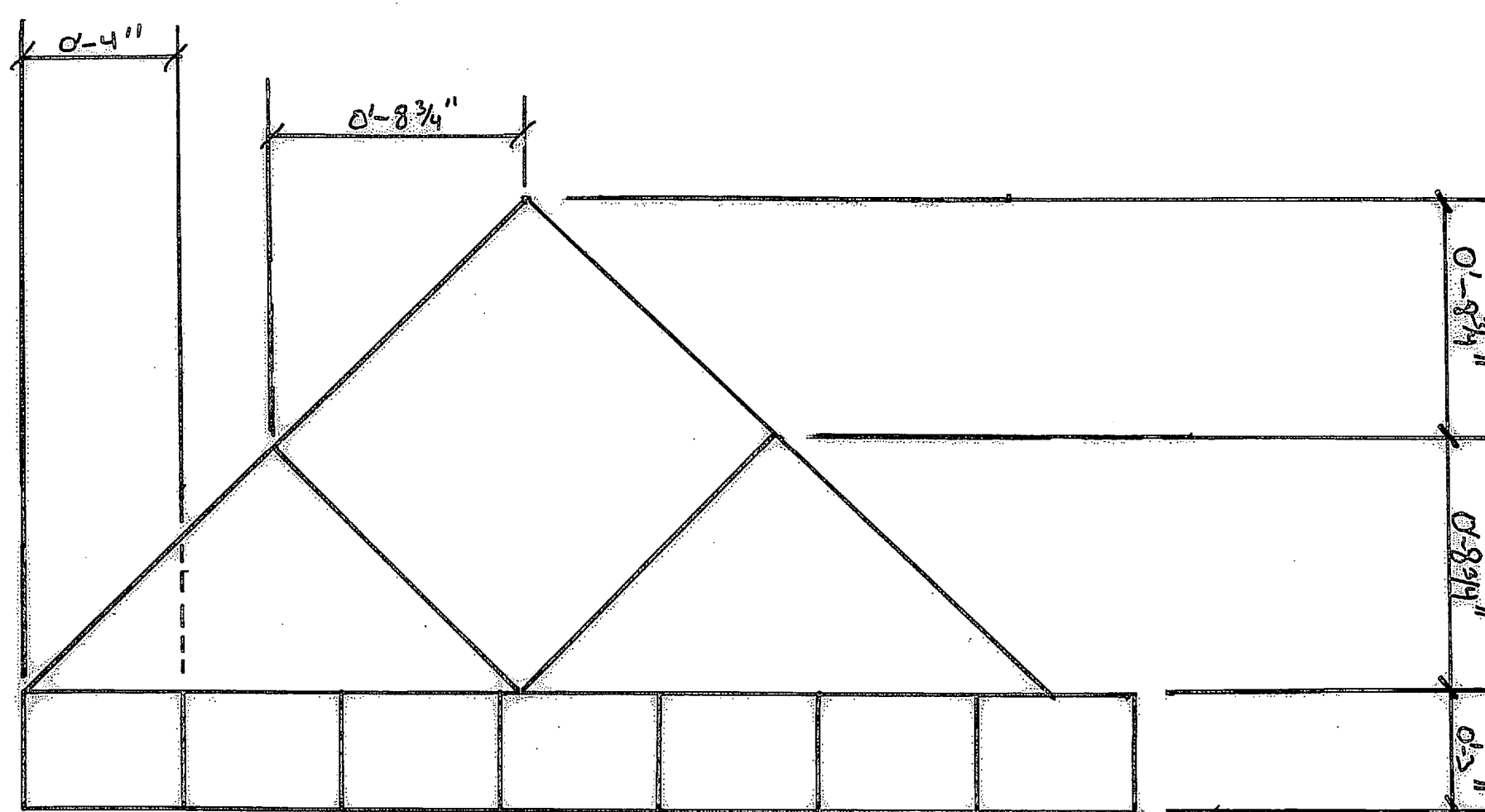
- There are two types of marble used in the memorial. The carved and inscribed marble is polished and slightly lighter in color than the unpolished marble that makes up backing of the memorial.
- If need be the memorial should be cleaned using the gentlest means necessary, and using water pressure to clean the memorial should be avoided because of its location on the church's interior.
- Acidic chemical cleaning solutions should also be avoided, as these are known to break down marble. If chemical cleaning is necessary, a gentle alkaline solution should be used. The marble should be pre-wet and wiped before any solution is applied, then left to dwell for a short time before being wiped clean.
- Water repellent coatings should also be avoided. These are not necessary due to the memorial's interior location.



JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS	
DRAWING TITLE: INK DETAIL - INTERIOR MEMORIAL		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): KIERAN MARSHALL	
ASSIGNMENT NO.: 6		DATE: 4/16/12	
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"		SHEET: 24 x 36 12	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



DETAIL 4

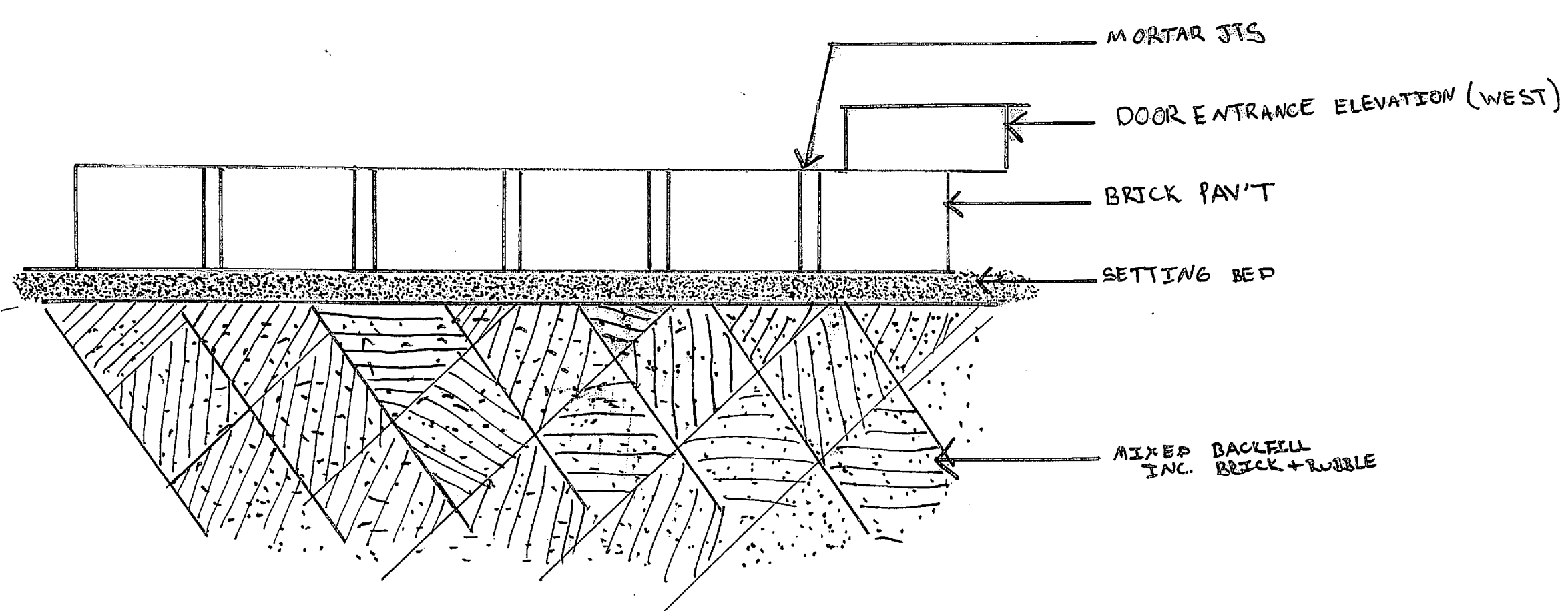
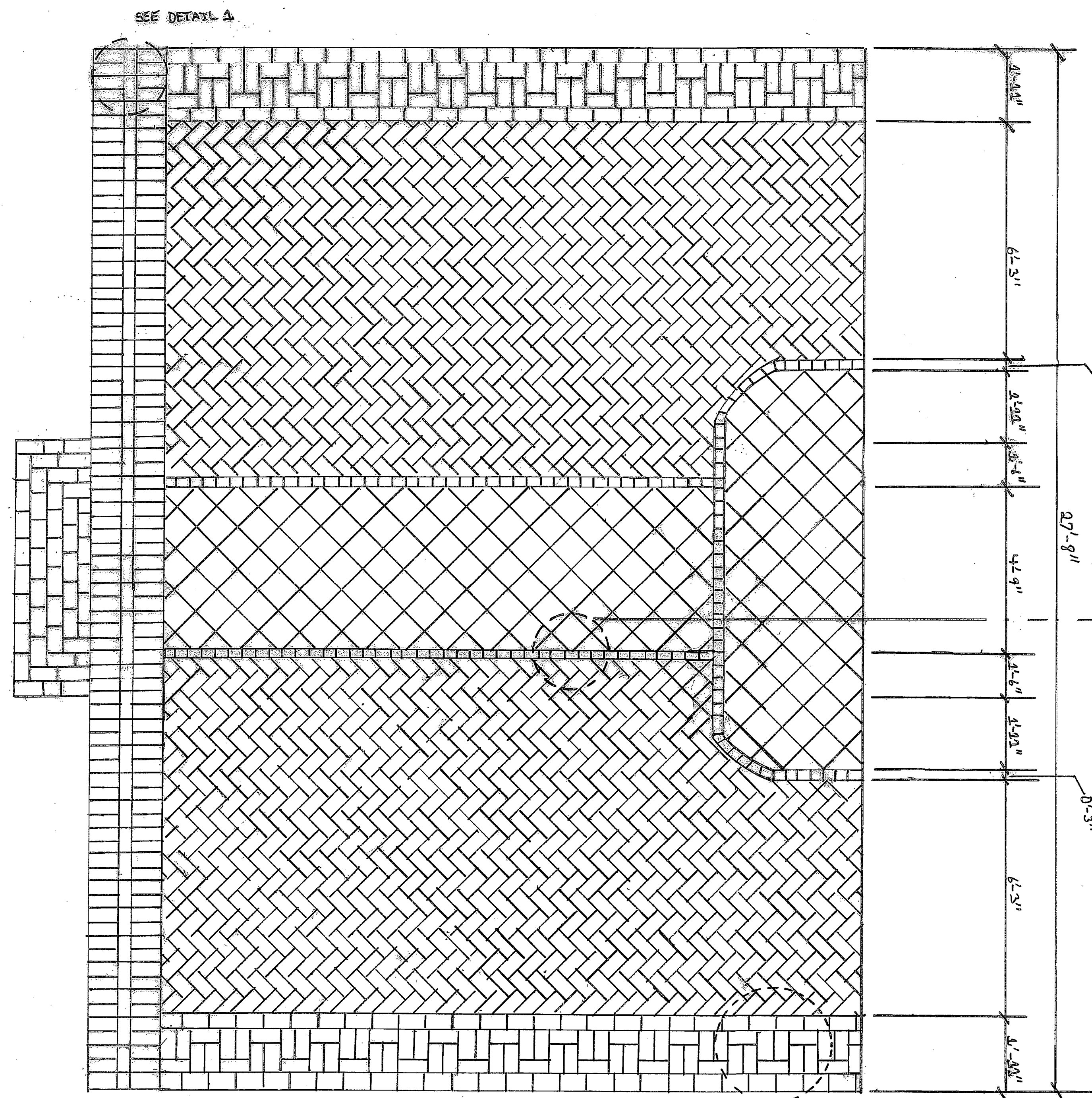
$$3'' = 1' - 0''$$


DETAIL 3

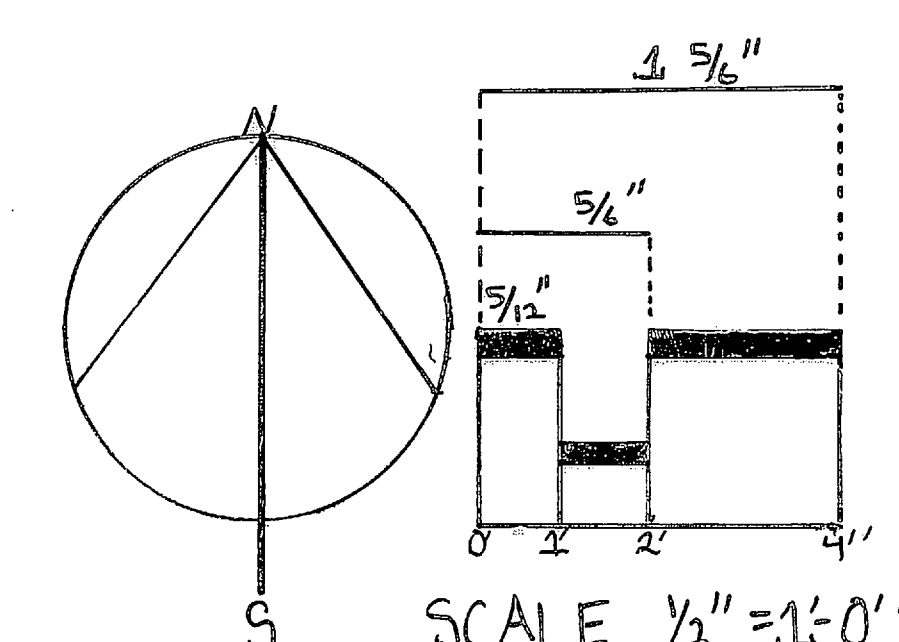
3'-1'-0'

THE WEST ENTRANCE PATIO IS COMPOSED OF BOTH OF 8" X 4" ~~BRICKS~~ ST. Denis Huguenot Church
MASONRY BRICK AS WELL AS 8 3/4" X 8 3/4" GLOSSED CLAY TILE. THE
TILE AND MASONRY IS BELIEVED TO BE AN ADDITION TO THE ORIGINAL
STRUCTURE AS THE FLOORING IN THE EAST ADDITION IS CONSTRUCTED
WITH THE SAME MATERIALS. WITH EXCAVATION OF THE GROUND
NEAR THE FORMER SOUTH FACING DOOR, THERE IS PROOF OF A FORMER
PATIO USING SIMILAR BUT DIFFERENT SIZED TILES AND
MASONRY BRICK.

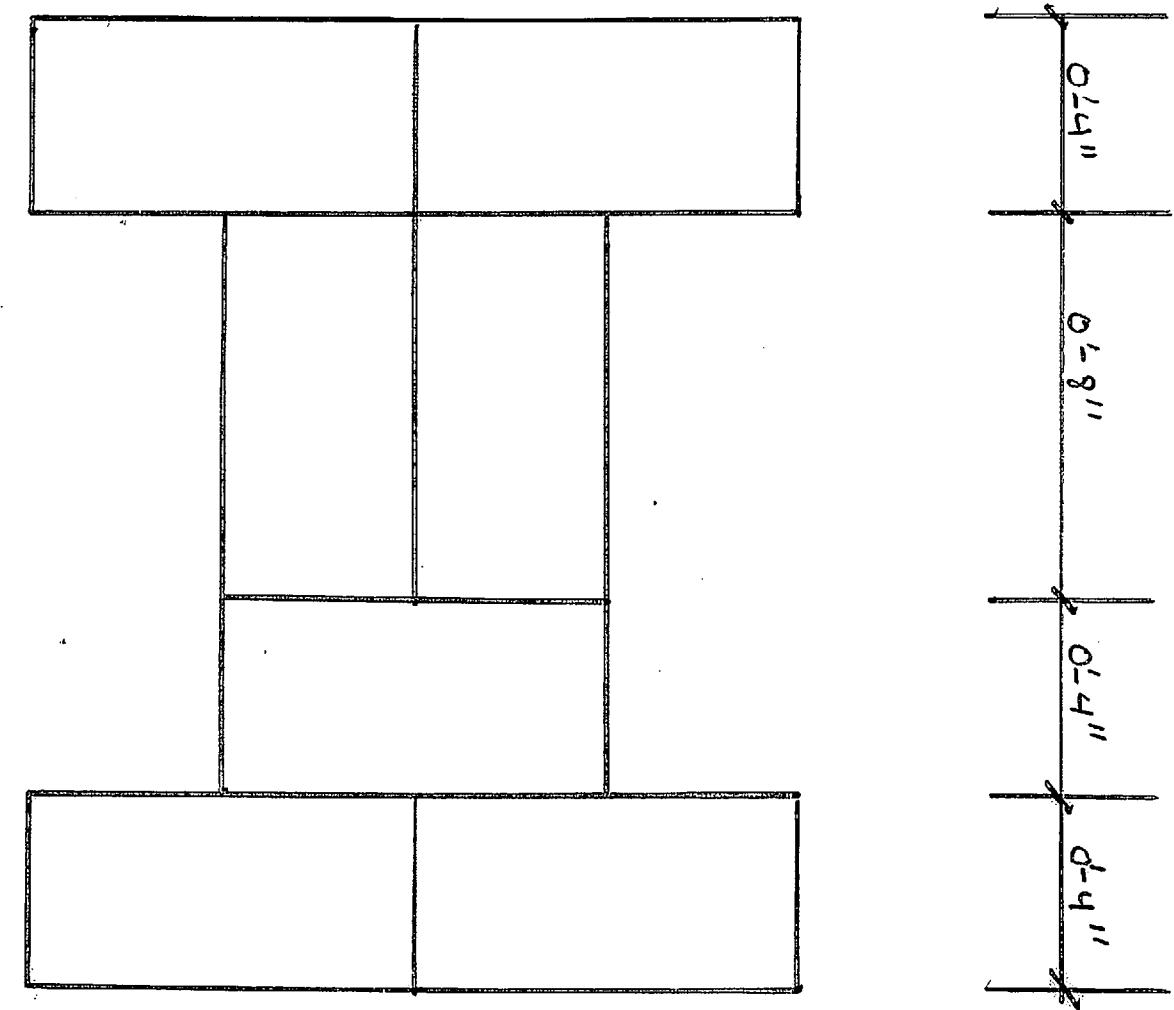
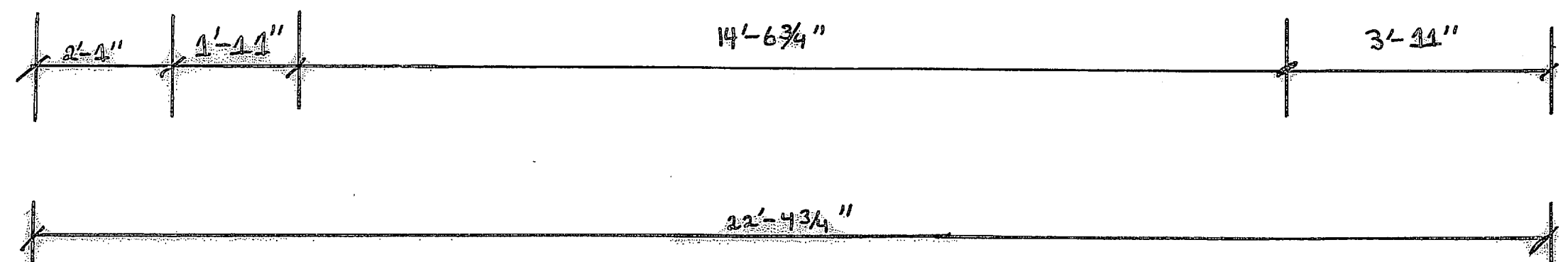
CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF BOTH THE MASONRY BRICK AND CLAY TILE ENSURE LONGEVITY OF LIFE. LOW PRESSURE CLEANING WITH VINEGAR AND WATER IS ONE EXAMPLE. THE REPAIRING OF MORTAR JOINTS PREVENTS MOISTURE AND PLANT LIFE FROM DAMAGING THE STRUCTURE.



TYPICAL
SECTION

$$3'' = 1'0''$$


SCALE $\frac{1}{2}" = 1'-0"$



DETAIL 2

$$3'' = 1'-0''$$

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST THOMAS AND DENTS	
ASSIGNMENT NO.:		DRAWING TITLE: PEN DETAIL DRAWING WEST ENTRANCE PATIO	
DATE: 4/13/12		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): COREY TAYLOR	
		SCALE 1/8" = 1'	SHEET 24" x 36" 13
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

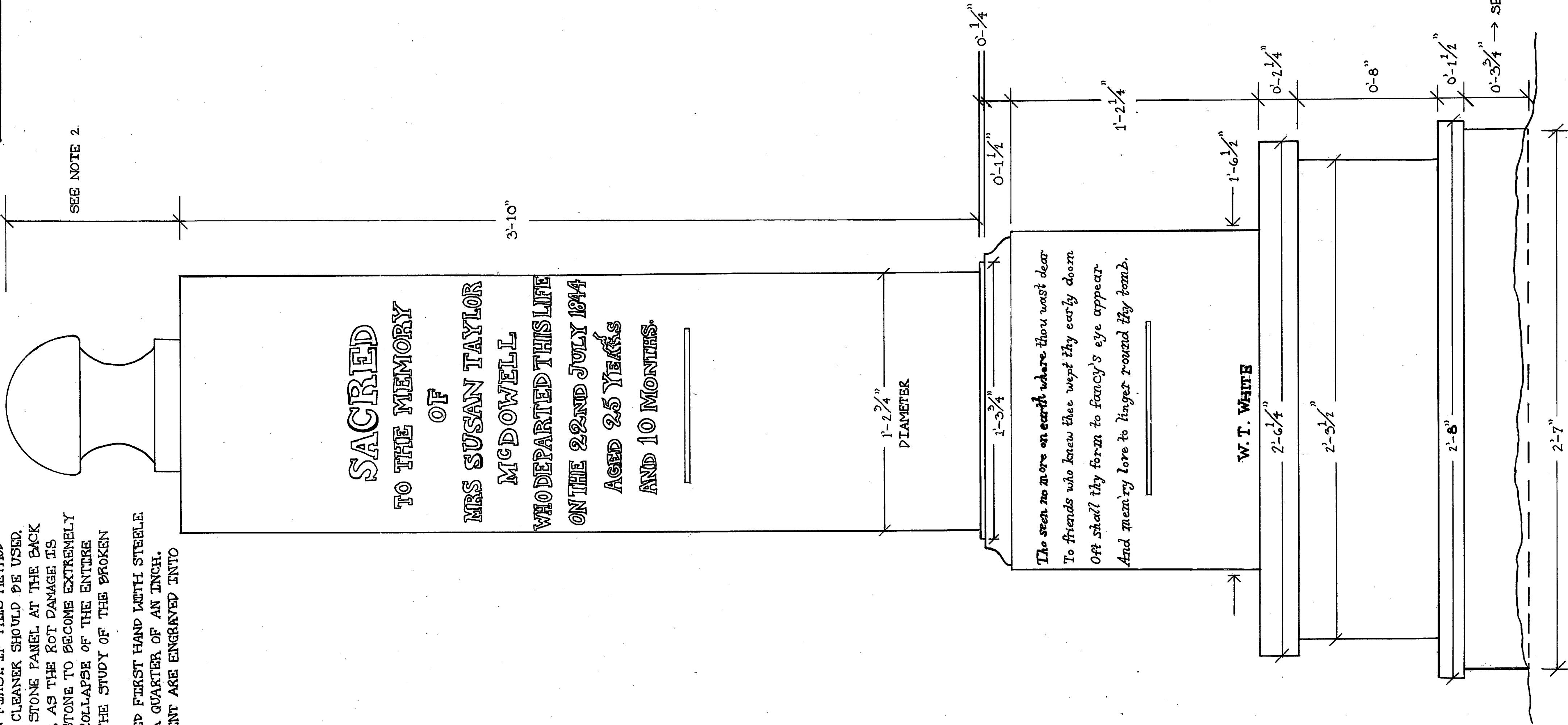
1. UNEVEN GROUND. DIMENSION GIVEN IS LARGEST DISTANCE FROM TOP OF BLOCK TO GROUND.
2. TOP DETAIL TOO HIGH FOR ACCURATE MEASUREMENT - SIZE INFERRED AND NOT TO SCALE. ALSO APPEARS TO BE MISSING FURTHER DETAIL FROM DIRECTLY BELOW - BROKEN PIECES FOUND NEARBY ON GROUND.

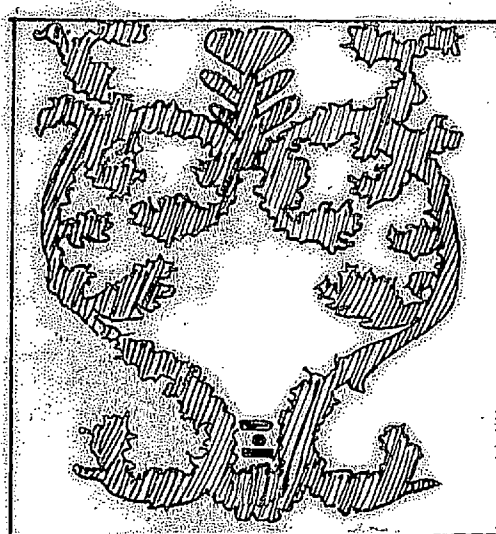
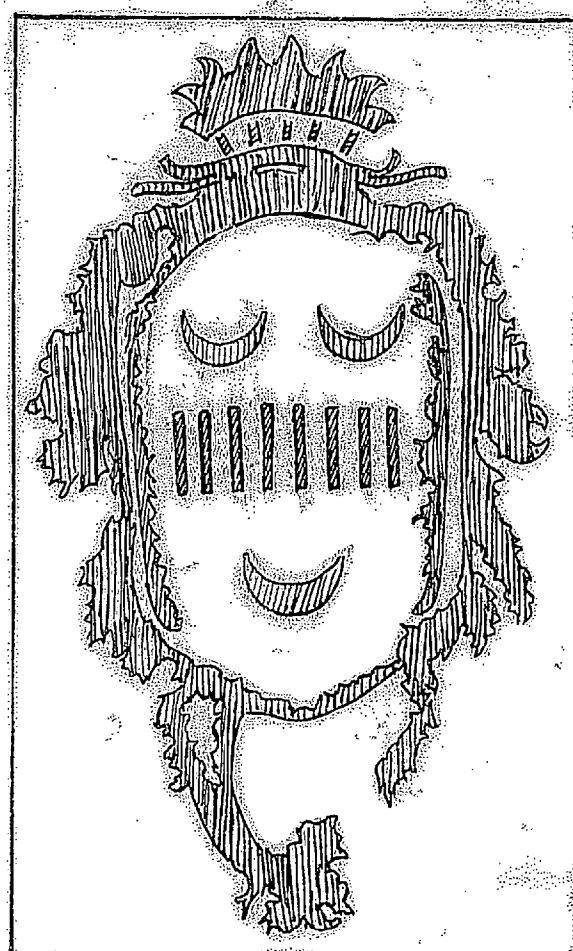
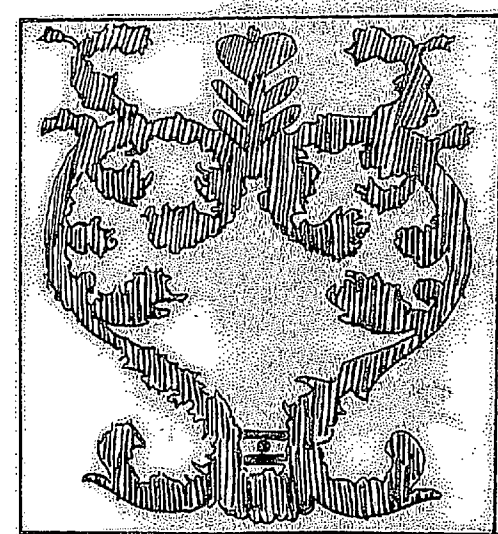
CONDITION - THE LIMESTONE GRAVE MARKER IS IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION WITH MINIMAL WEATHERING OF EDGES AND INSCRIPTIONS. AN ORNAMENTAL DETAIL AT THE TOP APPEARS TO HAVE FALLEN OFF AND BROKEN INTO SEVERAL PIECES. THE DETAIL SEEN ATOP THE COLUMN APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY PART THAT REMAINED INTACT, AND WAS SIMPLY PLACED AT THE TOP OF THE MARKER, THOUGH MISSING THE FURTHER DETAIL BENEATH. THE BASE OF THE MONUMENT IS IN THE WORST CONDITION. MOISTURE SEEMS TO HAVE PENETRATED THE WIDE CRACKS IN THE BACK OF THE BASE, WHERE THE STONE IS SOFT AND SPONGY AND APPEARS TO HAVE DEVELOPED SOME FORM OF ROT.

CARE - GENTLE CLEANING OF THE Limestone IS SUGGESTED, USING THE GENTLEST METHOD OF SOAKING FIRST. IF THIS METHOD IS NOT SUFFICIENT, AN ALKALINE CLEANER SHOULD BE USED. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE STONE PANEL AT THE BACK OF THE BASE SHOULD BE REPLACED, AS THE ROT DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE AND HAS CAUSED THE STONE TO BECOME EXTREMELY SOFT, WHICH COULD LEAD TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE ENTIRE MONUMENT. ALSO RECOMMENDED IS THE STUDY OF THE BROKEN DETAIL FOR REPRODUCTION.



SEE NOTE 2.

[illegible]



SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
GENERAL JEAN BAPTISTE
CARADEUX
WHO DIED
ON THE 25TH MAY
1810

In the Sixty-eighth year of his age
Native of the Island of St Domingo
Appointed General and Commander
in Chief of the Island, he was compelled
in the general Conflagration of the
Colony to emigrate to this country
in the year 1792 and since that time
a constant inhabitant of this
Parish

3.0.1

6.4.2

HISTORY

- Jean Baptiste Caradeux was born in 1742 in St. Domingo which is now Haiti. He was educated in France. Caradeux was an aristocratic planter and became Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Western "department" in St. Domingo. Haitian's remember him for his brutality towards his slaves while in St. Domingo, recalling that he would entertain guests by placing an apple on the heads of his slaves and have is guests shoot it off from thirty paces away. Others celebrate his memory as a gallant defender of the French and Old South values. He played a major role in the turbulent politics happening in St. Domingo between 1789 and 1792. However, as St. Domingo began to revolt, and tensions increased, Caradeux fled to Charleston S.C. He brought with him twenty six slaves and bought a plantation in Berkeley County, along the Wando River in the parish of St. Thomas. It was called Cedar Hill and was a producer and importer of sugar for Charleston. In 1796 his estate was described as more of a farm than a plantation as production had slowed because of the shock of slave revolts, war, and threats to abolish slavery. He died in Berkeley County in 1810 at the age of 68.

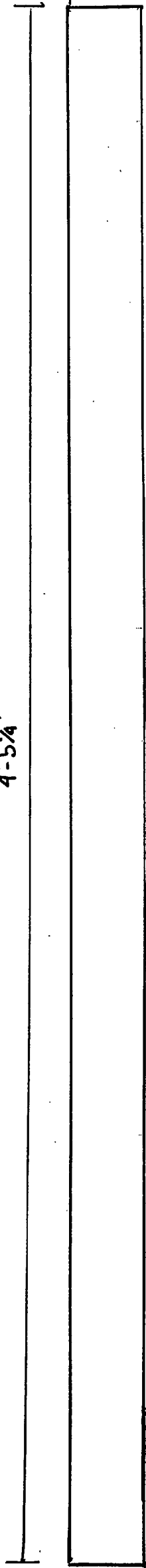
NOTES

- Top replaced, does not sit squarely on the base of the tomb. Offset by about 0'.1".3
- Granite top, brick tomb.
- Some detail lost in digitalization of symbols on stone.
- Use water, non-ionic detergents, and soft bristled brushes. Never use wire brushes, they can scratch or wear down the surface.
- If you must use chemicals such as bleach, use minimal amounts diluted with a lot of water.
- Mortar in bricks uneven and falling out in places.
- Height of Tombstone: 1'.9".0
- Width of Tombstone: 3'.0".1
- Depth of Tombstone: 6'.4".2

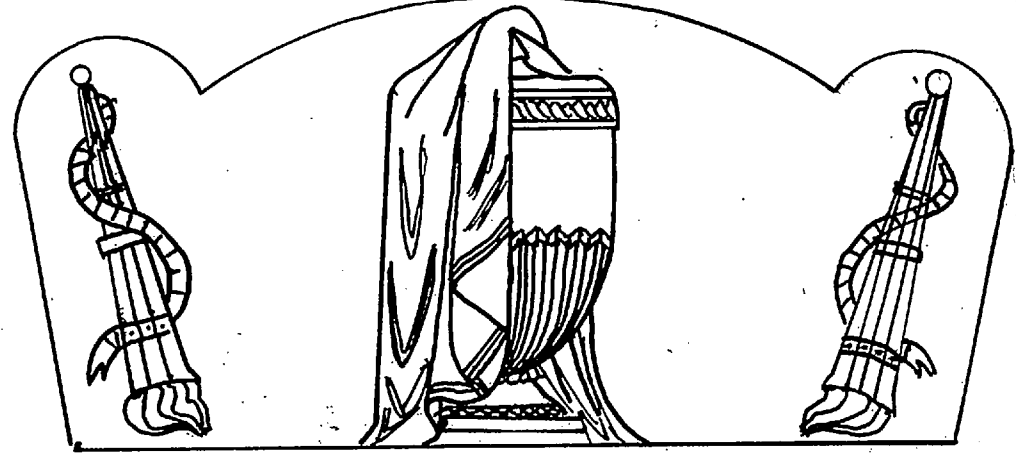
SCALE: 0'3" = 1'0"

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: GENERAL JEAN BAPTISTE CARADEUX TOMBSTONE DETAIL DRAWING TITLE: GENERAL JEAN BAPTISTE CARADEUX	
ASSIGNMENT NO:		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): AUDREY MCGUIRE	
DATE: April 13, 2012		SCALE: 3" = 1"	SHEET 15
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

SIDE
ELEVATION



MAIN
ELEVATION

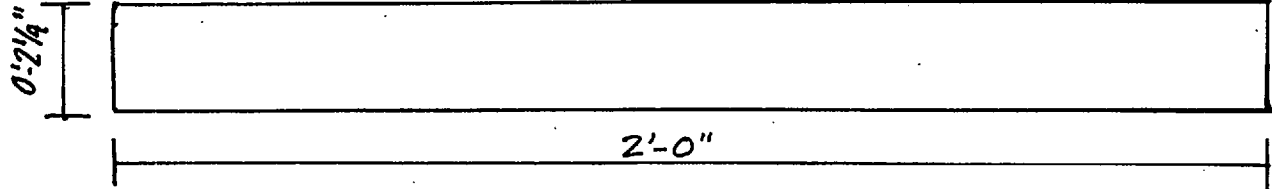


In Memory of
DOCT HENRY COLLINS FLAGG
& RACHEL his wife

Dod Flagg was born at Newport RI. At an early period of the American Revolution, he recieved the appointment of Surgeon in the Continental Army in which capacity he served with ability to the termination of the war which gave liberty & independence to his country. He lived beloved & respected & met death with that calmness & resignation which marks the men whose trust is in God, whose faith is well founded, on the 1st day of April AD 1801. A 56 The mortal remains of Mrs. Flagg are here deposited at her request by the side of her husband. She was born in Charleston District S.C. & departed this life in the city of Charleston on the 27th of December AD 1839. A 81. She was a sincere & devout Christian & died with full hope of a blessed immortality pre serving unclouded to the last moment of existence, the high intellectual powers for which she was distinguished

W their are shed

AERIAL VIEW



NOTES

METHODOLOGY- IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO RECREATE THIS GRAVESTONE, I TOOK MULTIPLE PHOTOS OF IT ON A DIGITAL CAMERA. I THEN USED ADOBE PHOTOSHOP TO DISTORT THE IMAGE IN ORDER FOR IT TO APPEAR STRAIGHT. THE PHOTOSHOPED IMAGE WAS THEN BLOWN UP TO 3"-1'-0" SCALE. RATHER THAN TAKE AN OVERWHELMING AMOUNT OF MEASUREMENTS IN THE FIELD, THE ONLY MEASUREMENTS TAKEN ON-SITE WERE THE LENGTH, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT; OTHERS WERE RECORDED OFF OF THE SCALED IMAGE.

SYMBOLISM- INVERTED FLAMING TORCH: AN INVERTED FLAMING TORCH REPRESENTS A LIFE THAT CONTINUES AFTER DEATH
DRAPED URN: THE URN REPRESENTS MORTALITY WHILE THE DRAPED "VEIL" COVERING HALF OF THE URN SYMBOLIZES MOURNING.

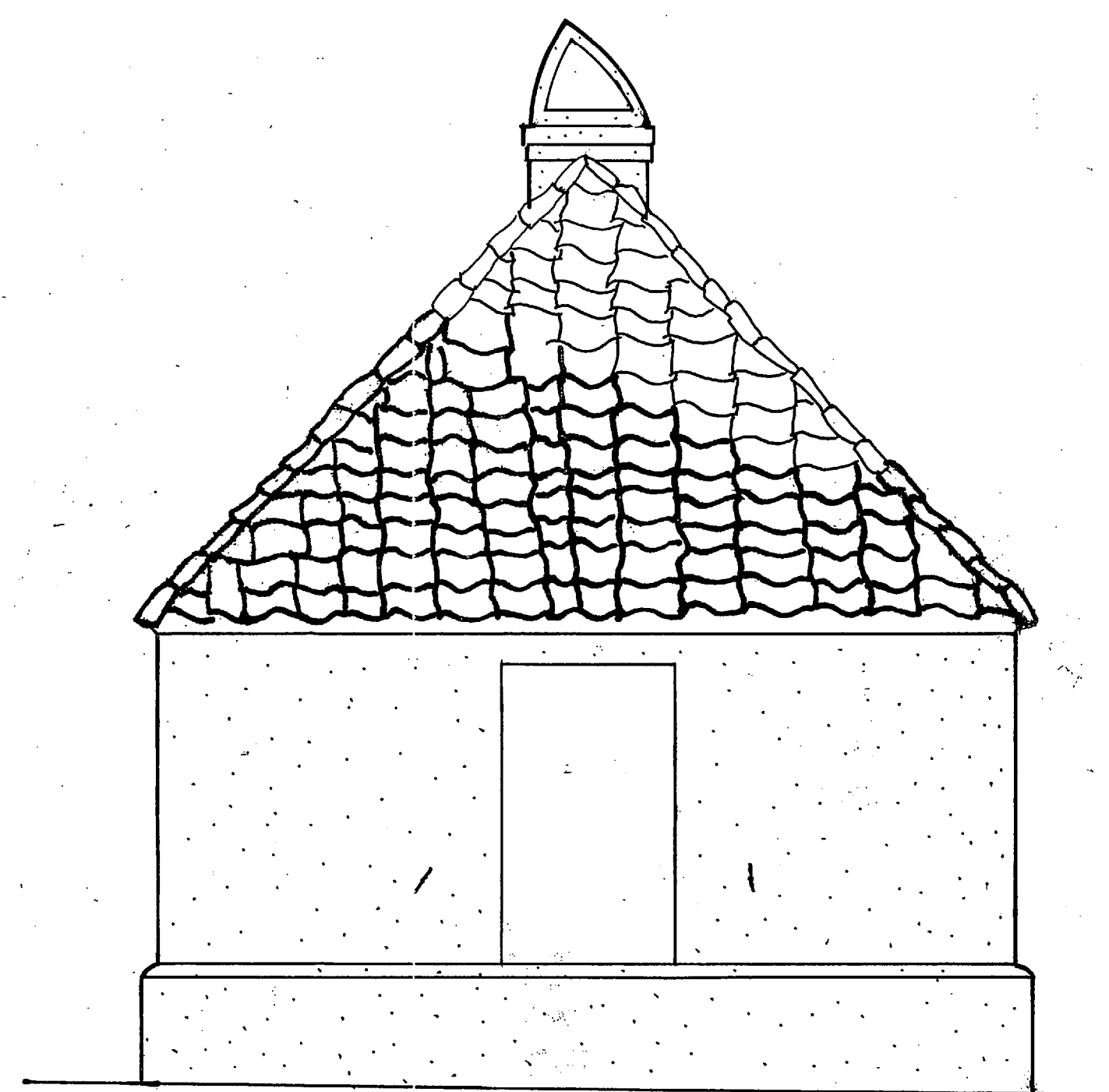
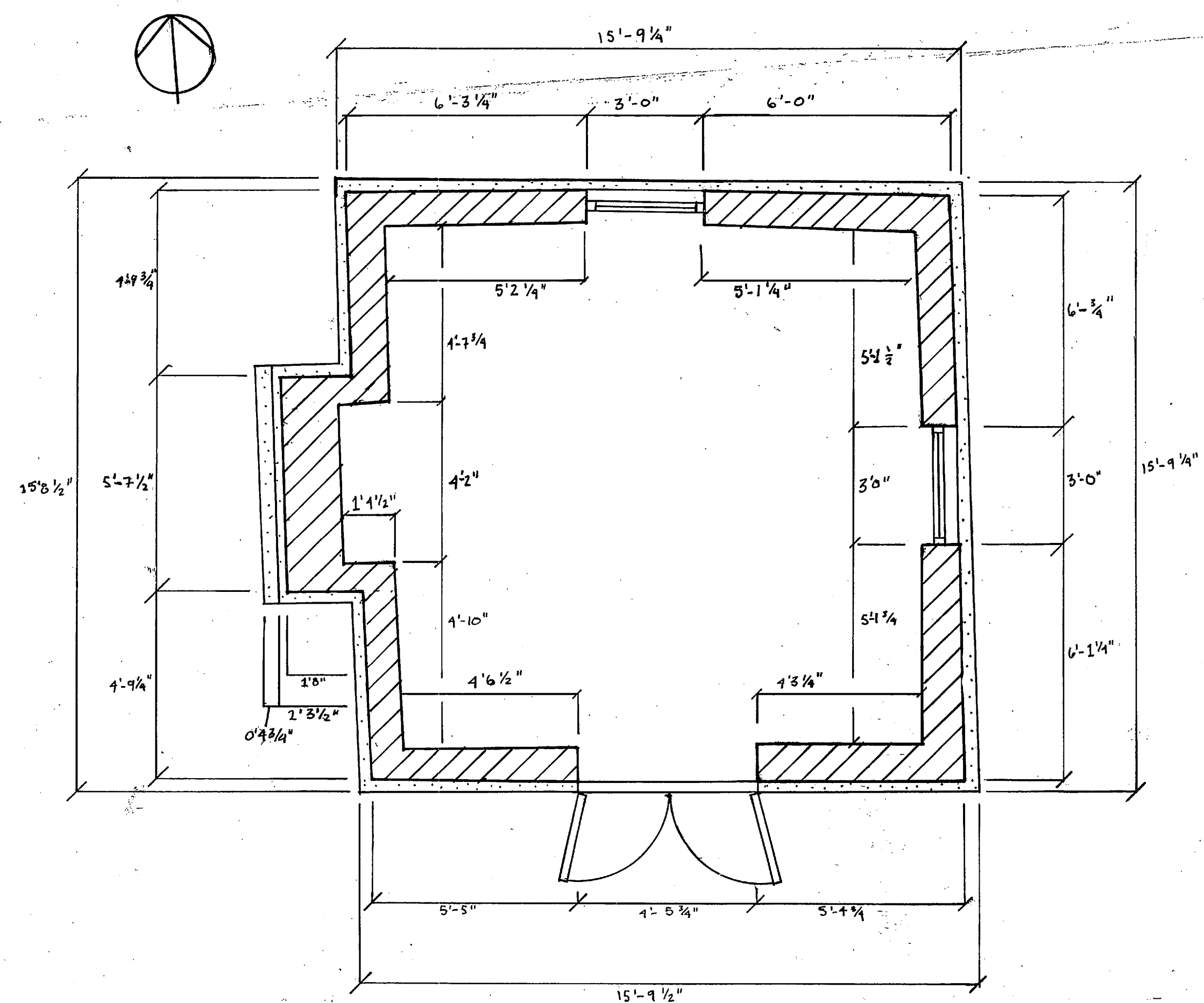
SNAKE: SYMBOLIZES THAT MR. FLAGG WAS A DOCTOR
(WWW.COLORADO-CEMETARIES.COM/SYMBOLS)

DECOMPOSITION- THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF MARBLE DECOMPOSITION IS AN AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT. BECAUSE ALMOST ALL MARBLE FOR GRAVESTONES COMES FROM VERMONT, IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO USE STUDIES FROM OTHER AREAS OF THE SOUTHEAST TO COLLECT DATA. MOST MARBLE DECAYS THROUGH SURFACE CALCITE LOSS. AS THE STONES BEGIN TO DECAY FROM THEIR POLISHED, NON-POROUS FINISH, DECAY BECOMES MORE RAPID. CHARLESTON HAS A VERY LOW WEATHERING RATE, AT ABOUT 0.20 mm/ 100 YEARS; COMPARED TO KIRKSVILLE, MO, WHICH HAS A MEAN WEATHERING RATE OF 2.29 mm/100 YEARS. POPULATION AND DENSITY ARE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THIS STATISTIC. ACID RAIN IS SURPRISINGLY NOT A LARGE ISSUE FOR THIS SHAPE OF STONE. THE DECAY IS CAUSED BY A SURPLUS OF SO₂ IN RELATION TO H₂O. (ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS, THOMAS C. MEIERDING)

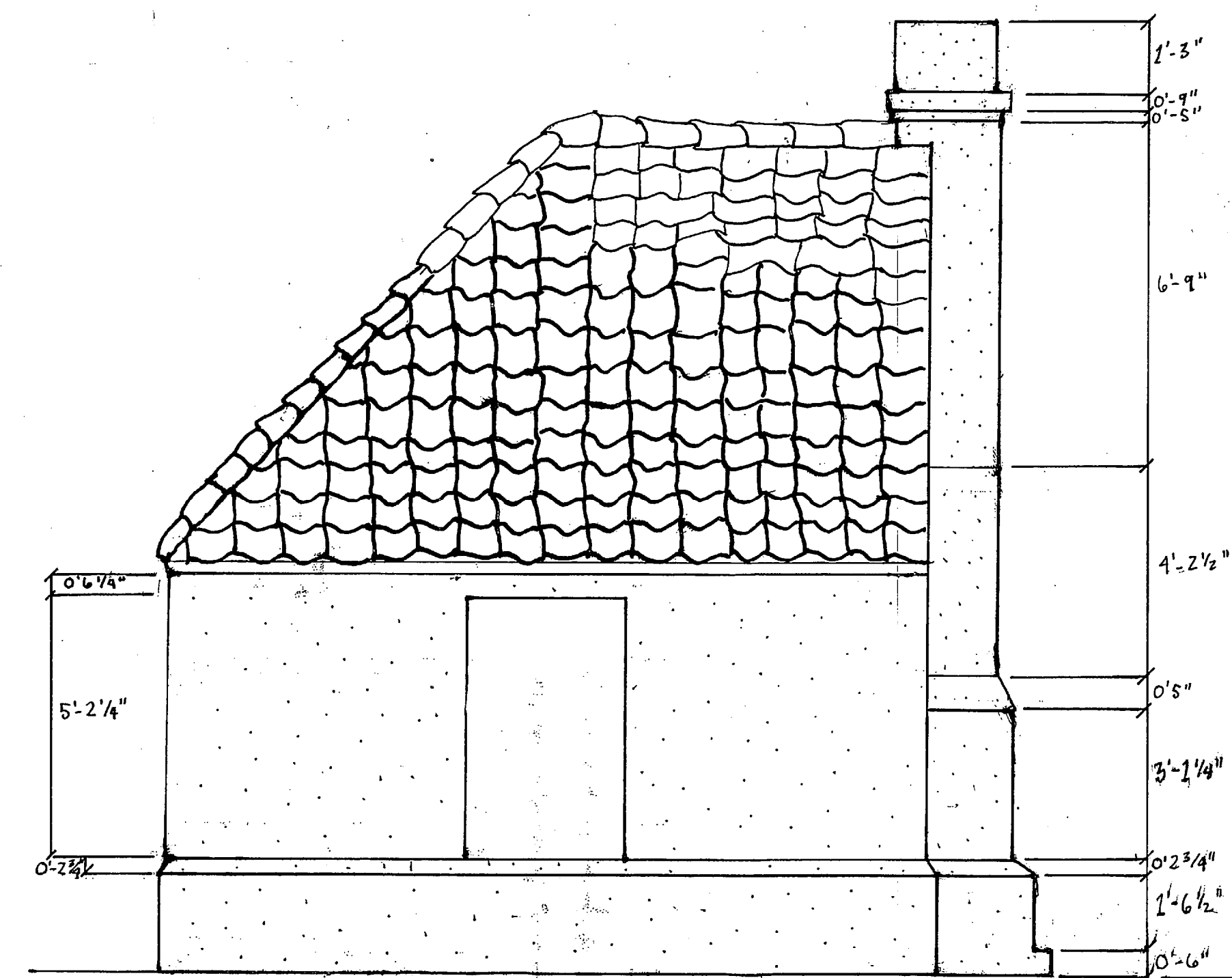
CLEANING- MARBLE GRAVESTONES CAN BE CLEANED IN THE SAME MANNER AS SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE. MATERIALS TO BE USED ARE WATER, TOOTHBRUSHES, AND NON-IONIC SOAP. DO NOT USE A WIRE BRUSH, ACIDIC CLEANERS, PRESSURE WASHERS, OR SEALANTS.
(WWW.EVERLIFE MEMORIALS.COM/V/HEADSTONES/CLEANING-CEMETARY-TOMBSTONES.HTM)

MISC- THE MAIN SCRIPT ON THE STONE IS NOT TRULY CENTERED, AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.
-TEXT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE STONE CANNOT BE MADE OUT COMPLETELY. I BELIEVE IT MAY SAY "W... THEIR TEARS ARE SHED"

-STONE LOCATED ON EAST SIDE OF CEMETARY
GENEALOGY- DR. HENRY FLAGG WAS BORN ON 21 AUGUST 1742. DURING THE REVOLUTION, HE SERVED AS A SURGEON IN THE MEDICAL DEPT. OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY. HIS OFFICIAL TITLE WAS DEP. APOTHECARY GENERAL. HE MOVED TO CHARLESTON AND OWNED A PLANTATION WITH 43 SLAVES.
-RACHEL MOORE-ALSTON WAS BORN ON 10 AUGUST 1757. SHE WAS A WIDOW OF CAPT. WILLIAM ALSTON.
-MARRIED ON 5 MARCH 1785 IN NEWPORT, RI
-THEY HAD 3 CHILDREN: ELIZABETH, HENRY JR., AND EBENEZER
(WWW.FLAGGHART.COM/FLAGG/AQWGOB.HTM)

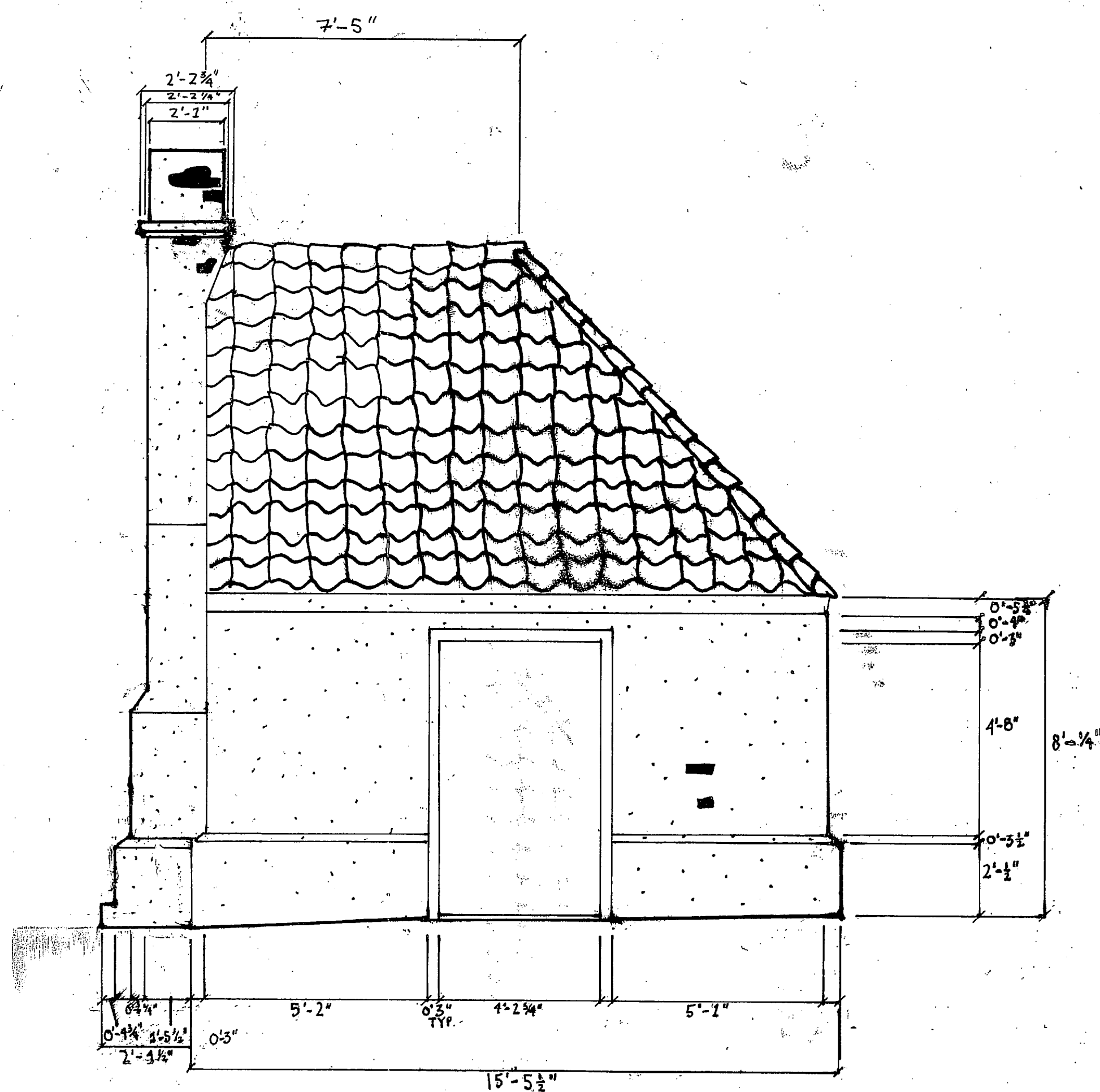


EAST ELEVATION

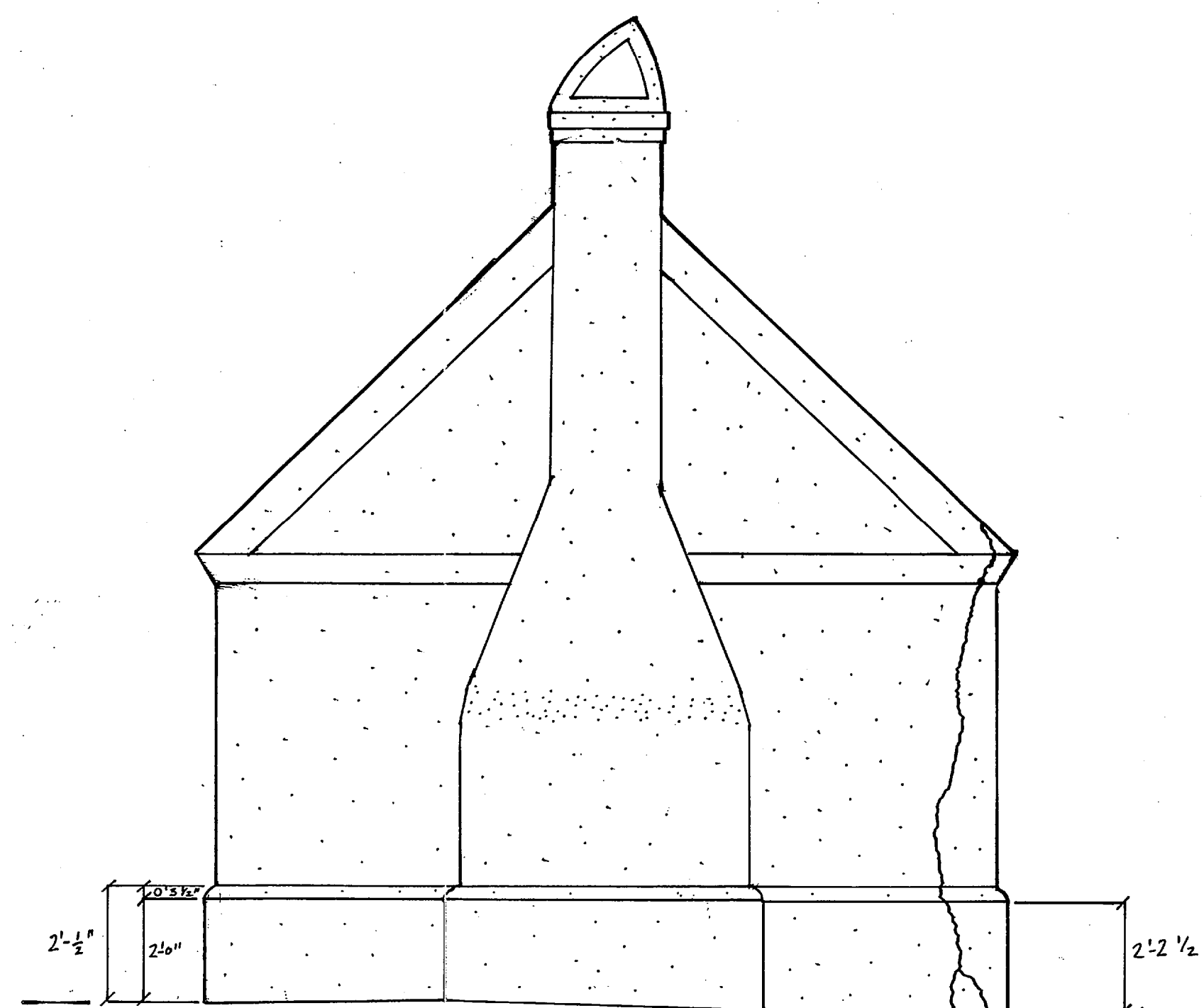


NORTH ELEVATION

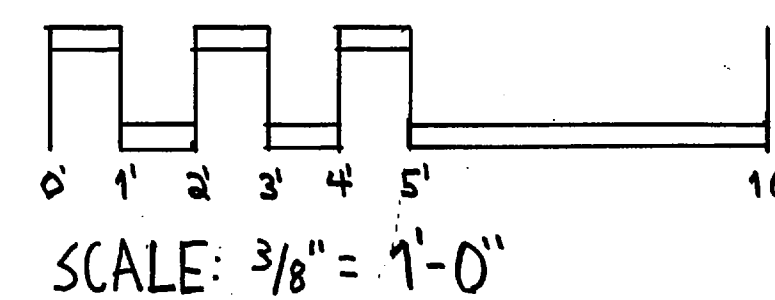
SINGLE ROOM WITH BRICK WALLS. EXTERIOR INCLUDING WATER TABLE IS COVERED WITH STUCCO. INTERIOR WALLS ARE PLASTER. FLOOR IS BRICK LAID IN HERRINGBONE PATTERN WITH CLAY TILE IN FIREPLACE. HIP AND GABLE ROOF CLAD IN CLAY TILE: 9 CAPS ON PEAK RIDGE AND 15 ON EACH SLOPING RIDGE. SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE PRESENT IN ROOF TIMBERS AND SOME MOISTURE-RELATED DAMAGE FOUND IN THE INTERIOR. DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE MODERN.



SOUTH ELEVATION

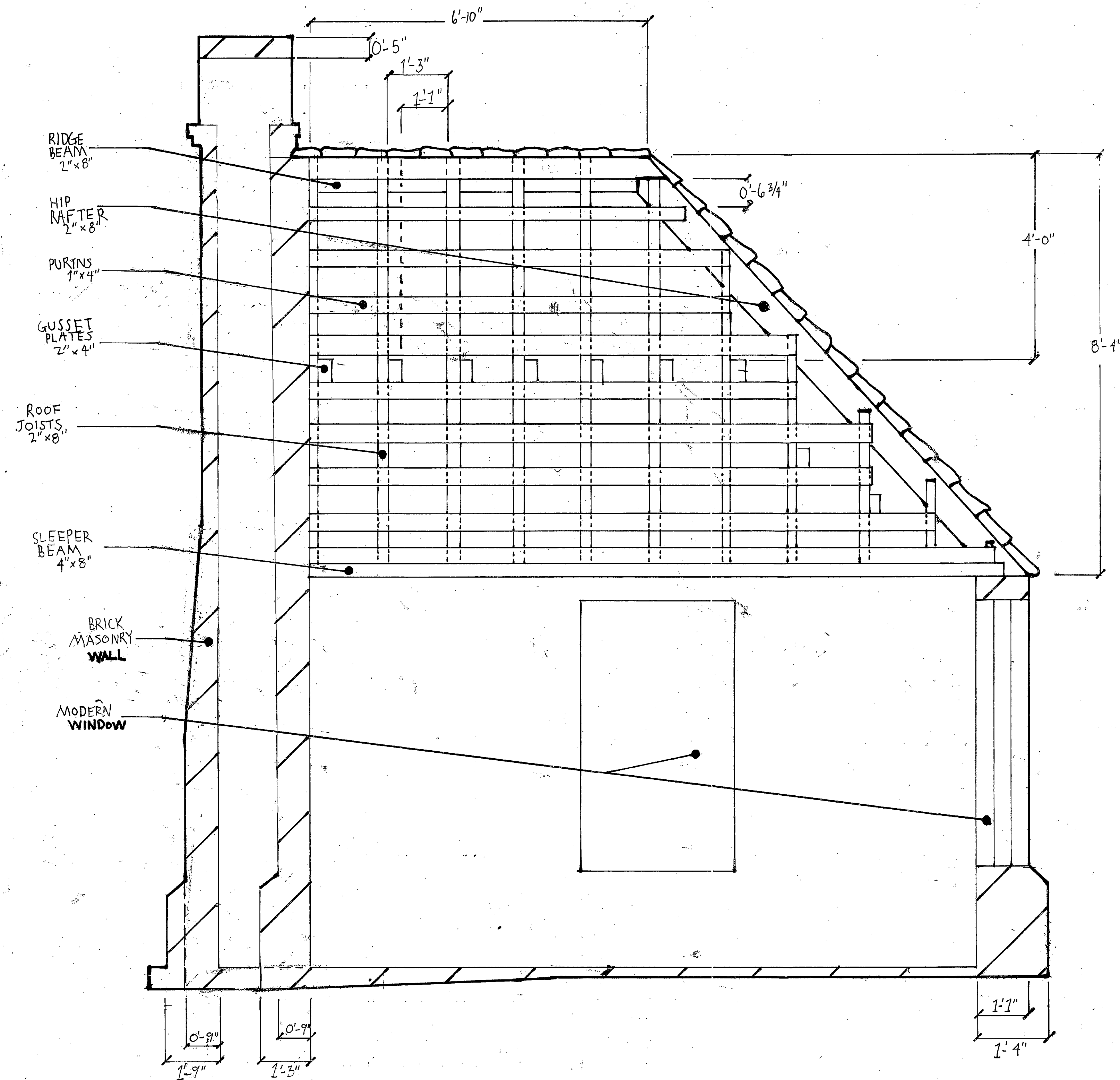
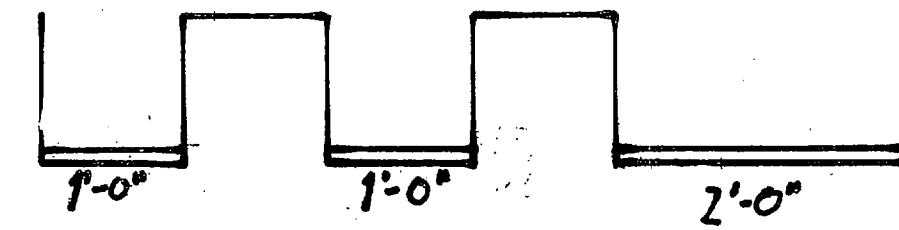


WEST ELEVATION



JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS DRAWING TITLE: ANNEX PLAN AND ELEVATIONS DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): TEAM 3: DEREK FILOSI DATE: 6 APRIL 2012 SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"	
ASSIGNMENT NO:		SARAH FUDGE SHEET 17	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

SOUTH ELEVATION SECTION

SCALE $\frac{3}{4}" \approx 1'-0"$ 

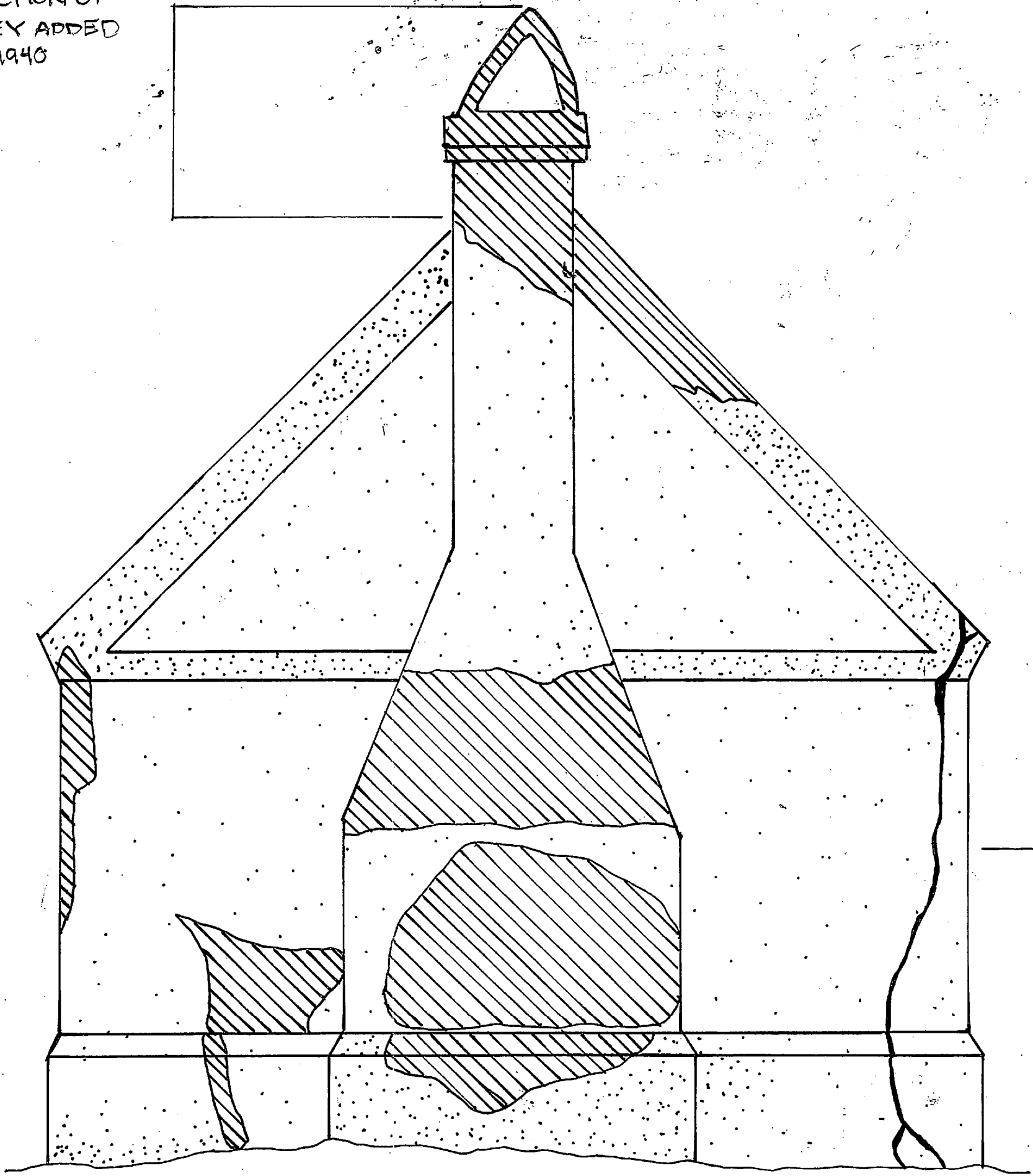
NOTES:

- 11 CLAY TILES ON HORIZONTAL RIDGE
- 15 CLAY TILES ON SLOPED RIDGE

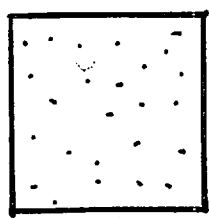
JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST. THOMAS and ST. DENIS	
DRAWING TITLE: South Elevation Sectional		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): DEREK FILOSI (TEAM 3)	
ASSIGNMENT NO:		SHEET 18	
DATE: 01/13/12		SCALE $\frac{3}{4}"$	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

EAST ELEVATION

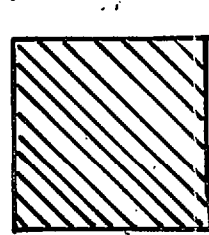
TOP SECTION OF
CHIMNEY ADDED
AFTER 1940



KEY:



STUCCO

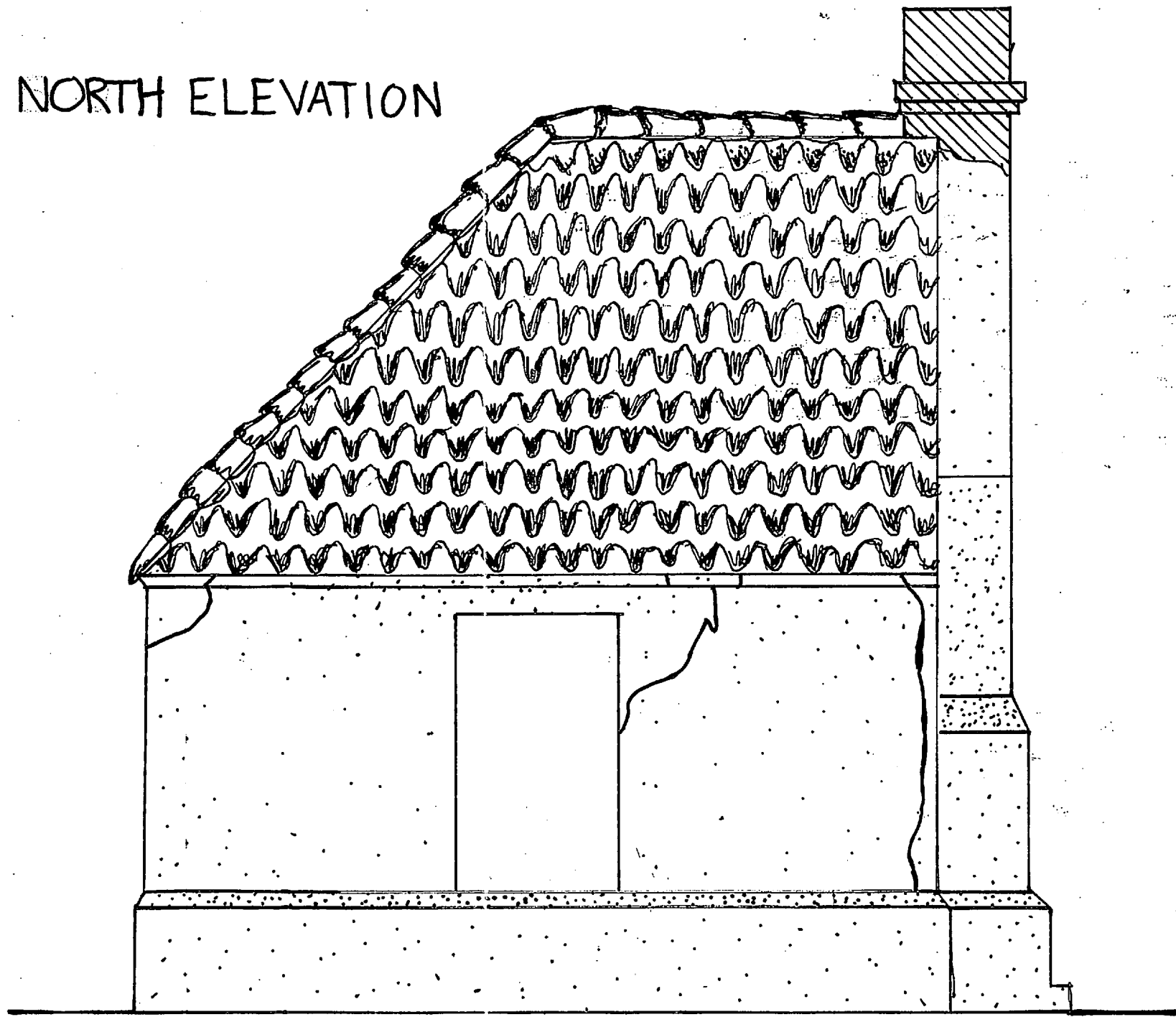


WHITE WASHED
STUCCO

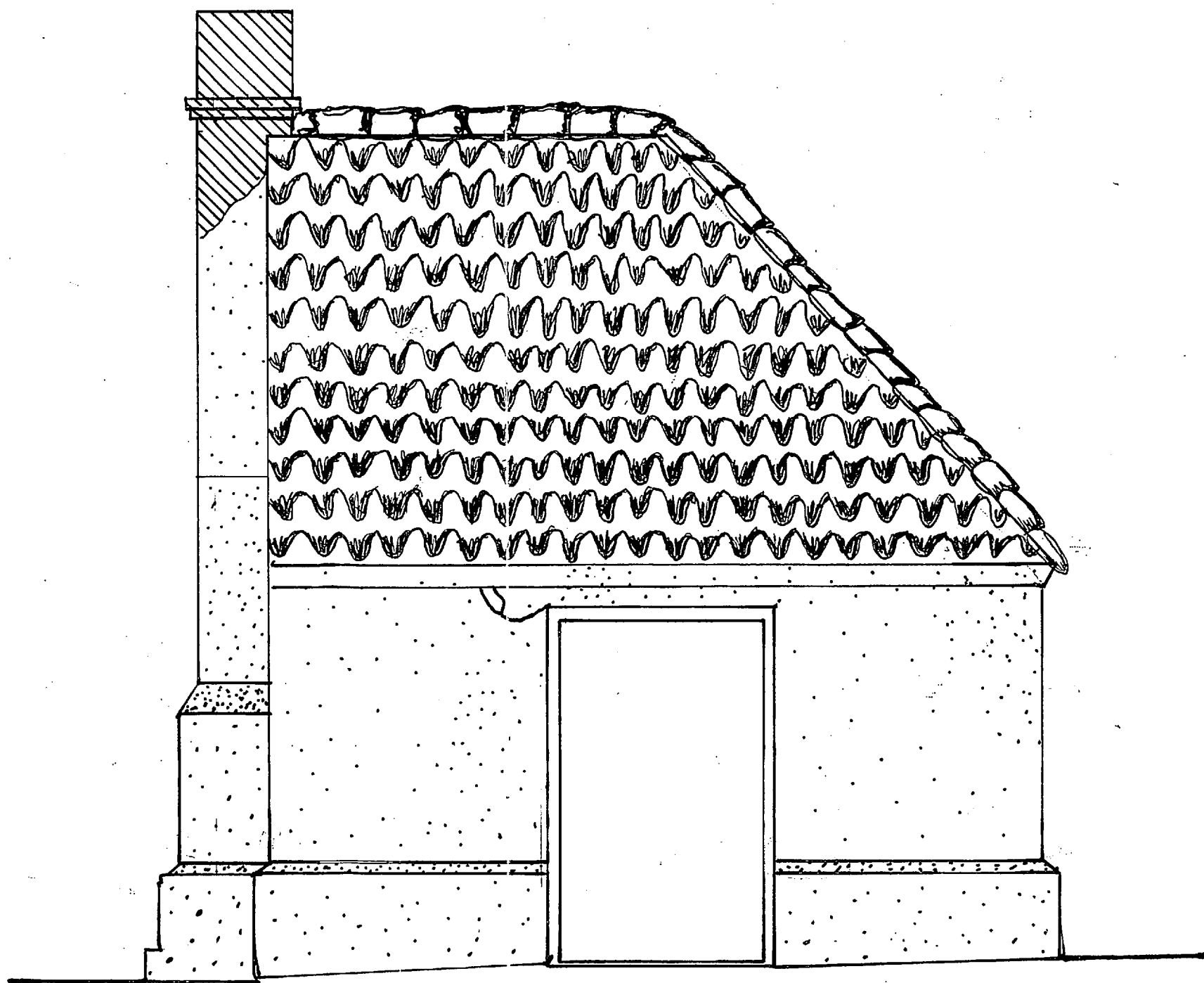
NOTES:

- DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE PREFABRICATED AND NOT ORIGINAL TO THE STRUCTURE.
- OTHER THAN THE CRACK ON THE EAST SIDE, ALL CRACKS ARE HAIRLINE CRACKS IN THE STUCCO.

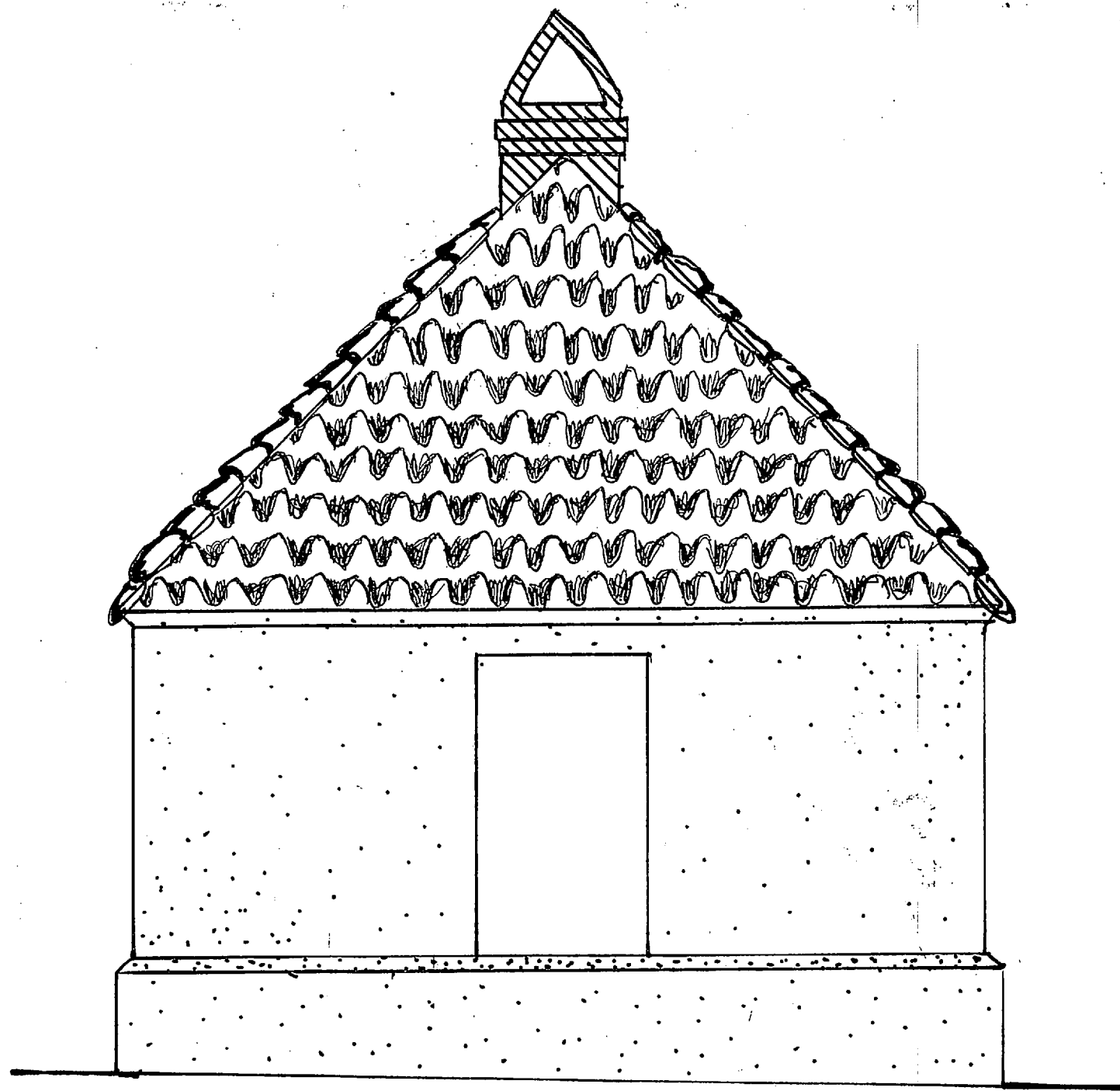
NORTH ELEVATION



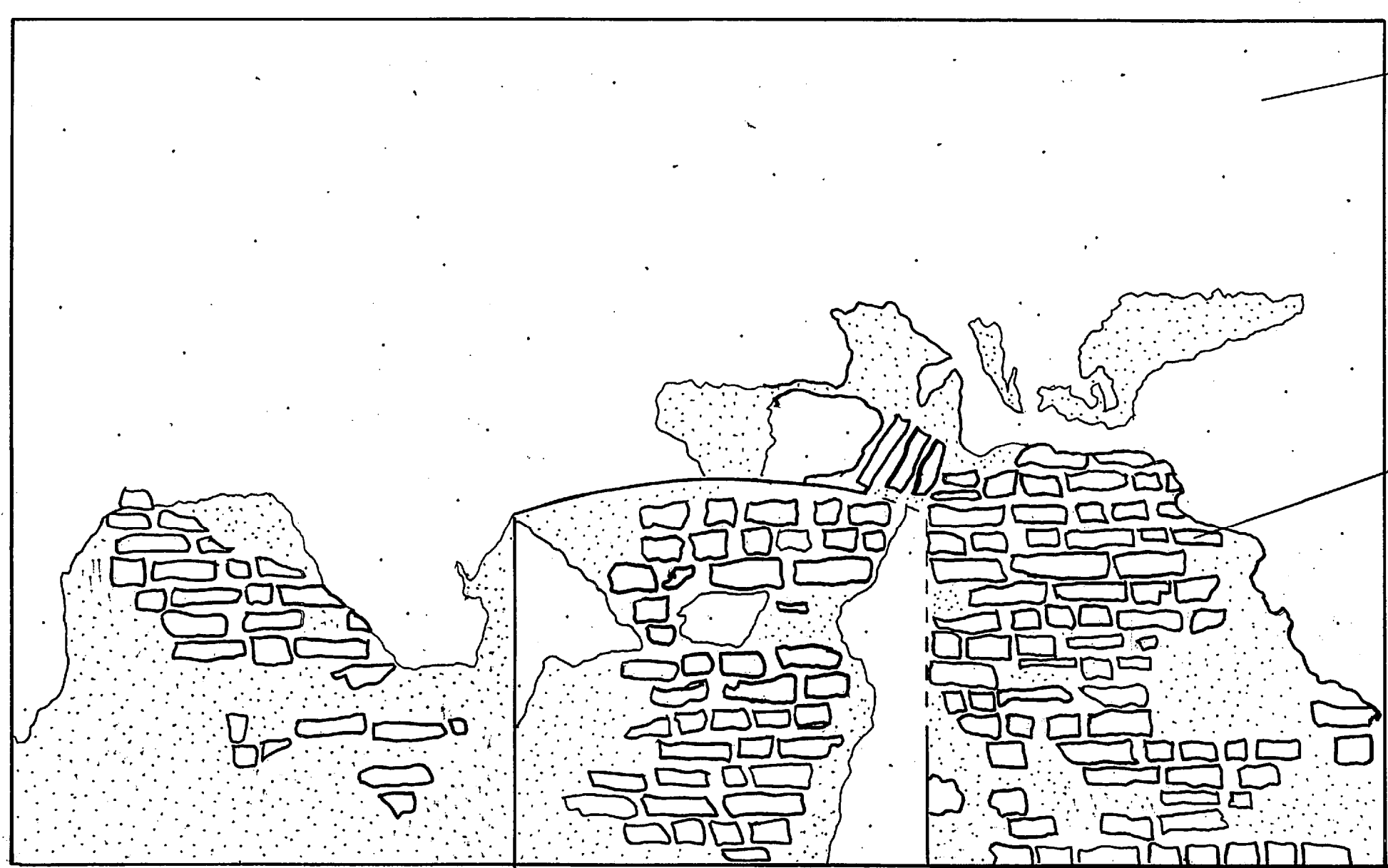
SOUTH ELEVATION



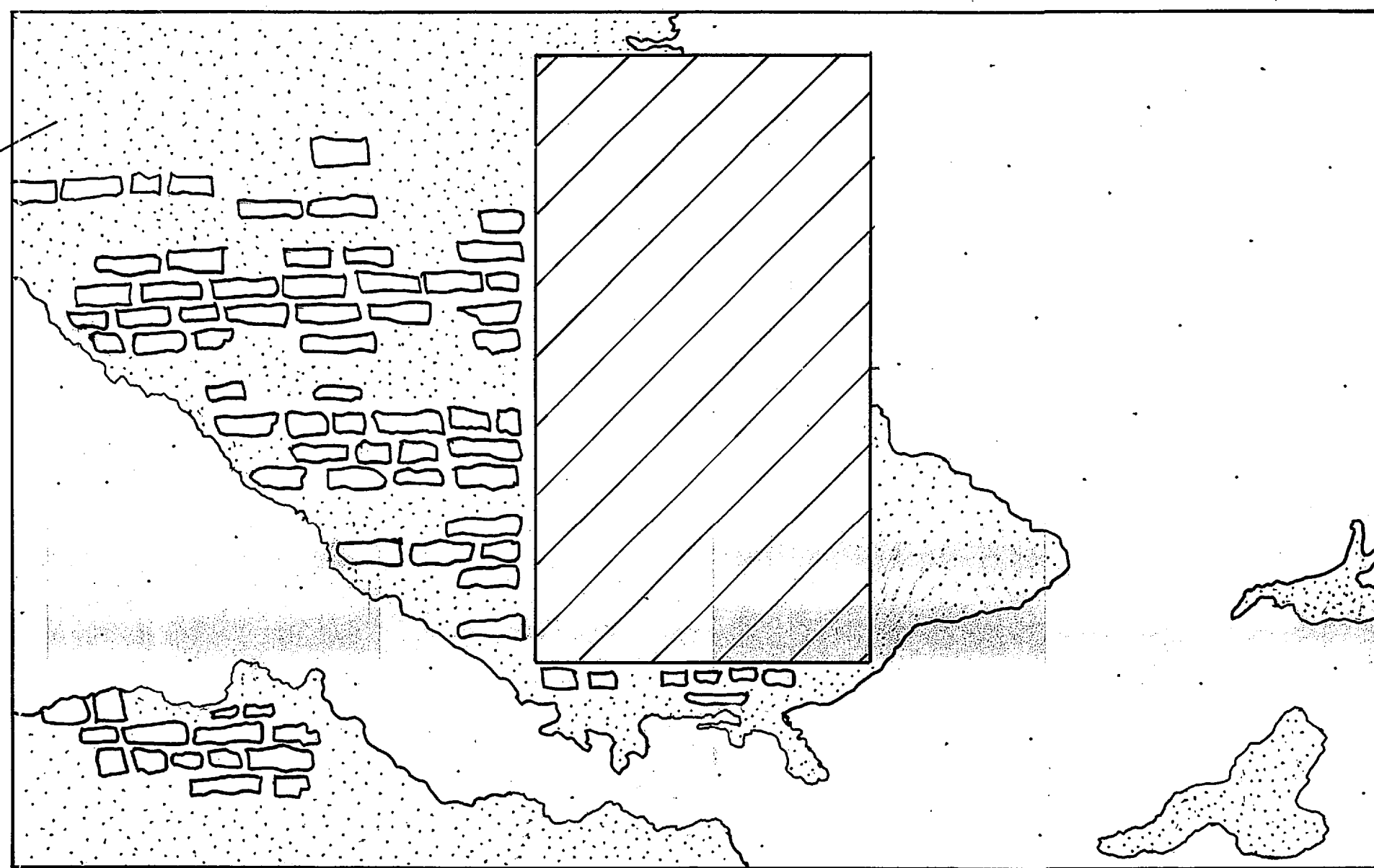
WEST ELEVATION



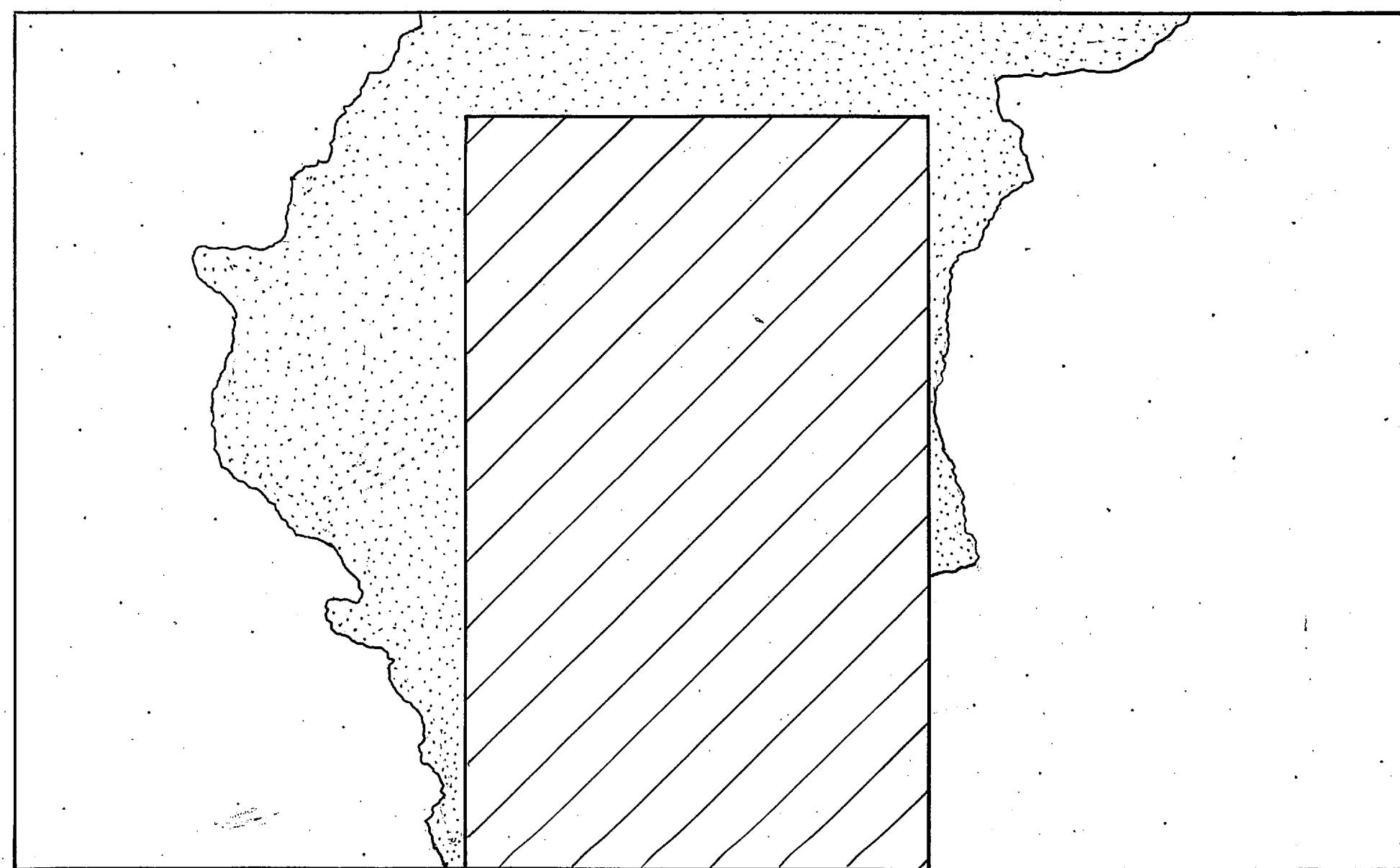
JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST. THOMAS + DENIS	
DRAWING TITLE: STUCCO ANALYSIS		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): SARAH FUDGE (TEAM 3)	
ASSIGNMENT NO:		DATE: APRIL 13, 2012	
SCALE:		SHEET 19	
REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



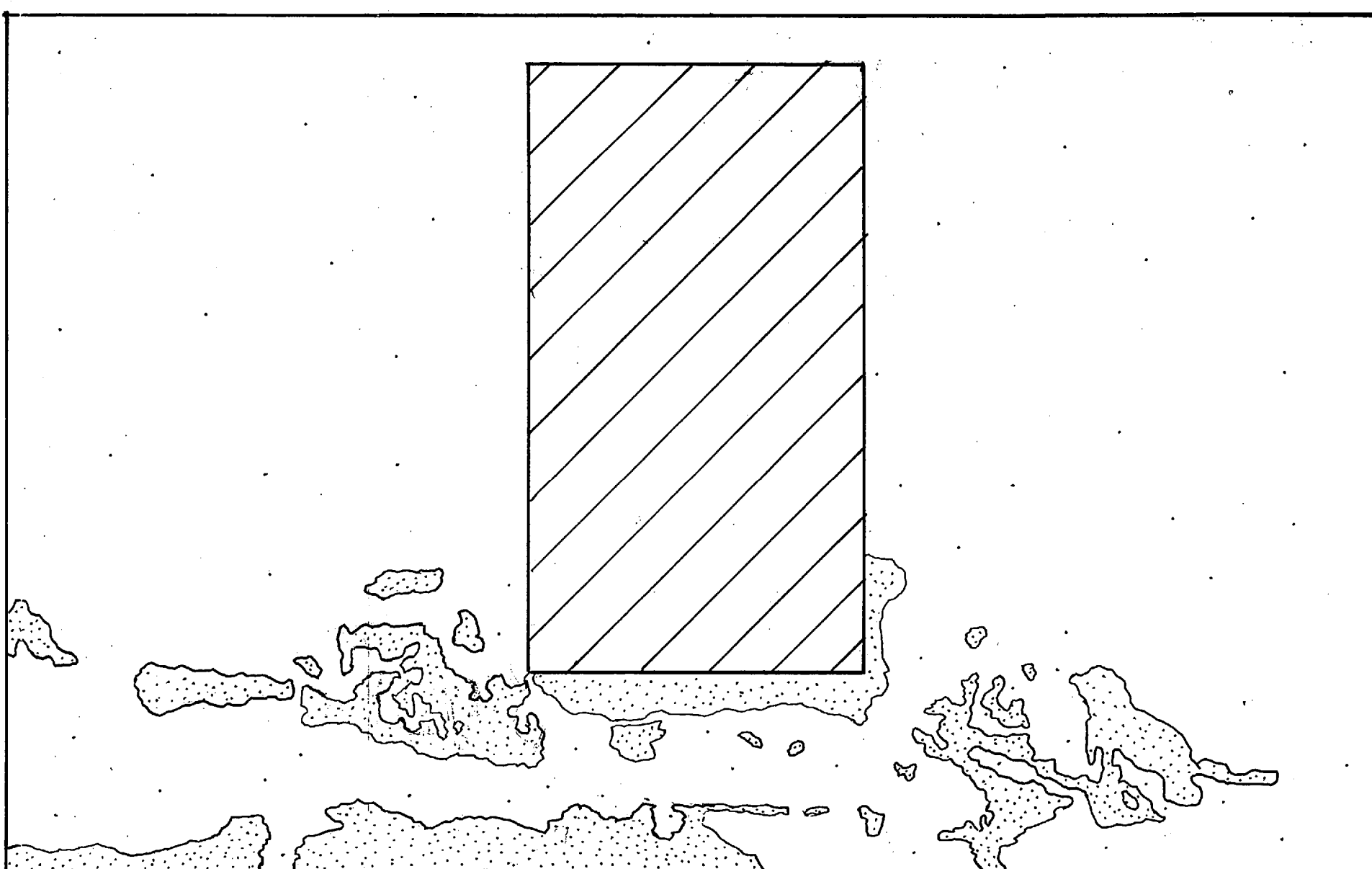
WEST INTERIOR ELEVATION



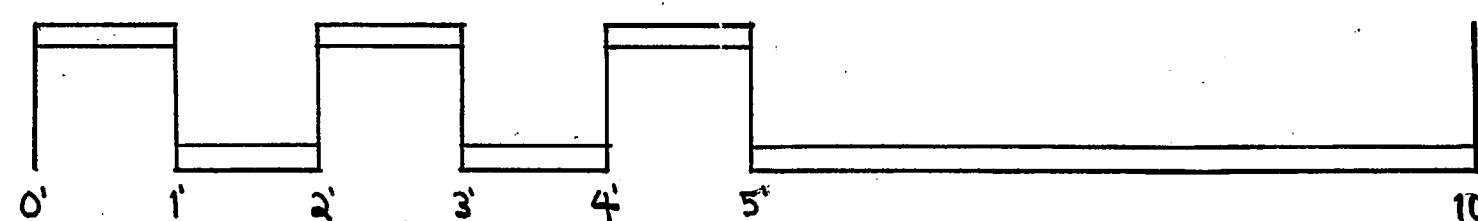
NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION



SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION



EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION



SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

Notes

Leaks from damage in roof system have allowed for the influx of water to the interior structure. Moisture damage is present in the plaster on all the interior walls as well as the ceiling. Some possibly original lime plaster is present on the south interior elevation to the west of the door. The western interior elevation also bears older lime plaster, but large sections of it have been delaminated to exposed brick, in the southwest corner of the building this is probably related to settling of the building seen with the large exterior crack. The northwest corner has a large area of exposed brick and on the north interior elevation laid with Portland cement mortar. Other exposed brick in the building is laid with lime mortar, likely indicating at least a partial reconstruction during the 1930s restoration of the site. The older plaster is coated directly onto the brick, while the newer plaster uses a mesh lath. The mesh lath is seen in the ceiling as well as the eastern side of the south interior elevation. The ceiling is badly damaged and rotten roof timbers are exposed in the northeast corner. Present problems with the plaster are partial delamination due to moisture damage as well as structural settling, and poor workmanship in the more modern plaster application. The issue of structural settling must be addressed, then the roof must be repaired, which will likely require the replacement of many of the roof timbers. The US Department of the Interior recommends retaining the historic plaster if at all possible. A conservation plan for this building might include removal of the modern plaster, certainly replacement of the ceiling. If the interior of the building is to be restored to a finished pre-twentieth century appearance, lime plaster should be used to match the existing material. Removing the more modern plaster and taking efforts to preserve the lime plaster would be appropriate actions for conservation. Leaving exposed brick exposed shows the differences in masonry construction, seen especially in the fireplace and in the northeast corner.

JAMES L. WARD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		PROJECT: ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENIS: DRAWING TITLE: ANNEX DETAIL: INTERIOR ELEVATIONS DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): WILLIAM JONES	
ASSIGNMENT NO:		DATE: APRIL 20, 2012	
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"		SHEET 20	
REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVED
REV	DESCRIPTION		

List of Names and Dates of Death on Gravestones at St. Thomas and St. Denis and
Location on Site Plan

- 1) F 7 – G.L. Davis, 1933.
- 2) F 7 – Mary M. Davis, 1947.
- 3) F 7 – Mary Elizabeth, 1970; Earl Loranzo, 1971.
- 4) G 6 – Unmarked.
- 5) G 7 – Maurice Simons, 1845.
- 6) G 6 – Sarah Beresford, 1712.
- 7) G 6 – Samuel Parker, 1830.
- 8) G 6 – John V. Parker, 1837.
- 9) G 6 – Maria L. Parker, 1842.
- 10) G 6 – Illegible.
- 11) G 6 – Rob D. Lawrence Esq., 1807.
- 12) H 6 – Elizabeth R. Parker, 1809; George Parker, 1811; Elizabeth M. Parker, 1830.
- 13) H 6 – Robert Lawrence Parker, 1843; Samuel Daniel Parker, 1858.
- 14) H 6 – Illegible.
- 15) H 6 – Jonathan Lawrence, 1782.
- 16) H 7 – Isac Edwards Esq., 1815.
- 17) I 6 – Mary Lesesne, 1791; Daniel Lesesne, 1782.
- 18) H 7 – Carolyn Morris Murphy, 1989.
- 19) H 7 – Francis Felix Murphy, 1972.
- 20) H 7 – Rachel M. Humphreys, 1990; Caroline Avinger Murphy, 1959; Thomas J. Avinger, 1898.
- 21) I 7 – Richard Fordham Senior, 1828; Mary Fordham, 1832; Susan Poinsett Fordham, 1855. **Note:** Gravestone lists Henry and Richard Beresford Kaylor, noting them to be followers of Francis Marion during the Revolution, but does not list a date of death for either.
- 22) J 7 – Joseph E. Addison, 1810.
- 23) J 7 – Samuel Martin, 1801.
- 24) K/L 8 – Joseph Addison, 1817.

- 25) G 10 – John Gustafson, 1967.
- 26) G 10 – John S. Steele, 1839.
- 27) H 10 – Illegible.
- 28) I 10 – Major Solomon Mitchum, 1951.
- 29) I 9 – Hugh E. McKnight, 1960.
- 30) I 9 – Edith Wyndham, 1920.
- 31) I 9 – Willie H. Welch, 1956.
- 32) J 9 – Daisy W. Welch, 1918.
- 33) J 9 – Mary T. Welch, 1905.
- 34) J 5 – John B. Caradeux, 1836.
- 35) J 5 – John Baptist Ursule Laurent Caradeux, 1820.
- 36) J 5 – General Jean B. Caradeux, 1810.
- 37) I/J 5 – Louisa A. Caradeux, 1802.
- 38) I 5 – Illegible.
- 39) I 5 – Maria L. Caradeux, 1807.
- 40) I 4 – John E. Moore Esq., 1811.
- 41) I 5 – Harriet Wigfall, 1807; John Wigfall, 1797; Eliza M. Wigfall, 1797; Thomas Wigfall, 1796; Harriet Wigfall, 1805.
- 42) H 4/5 – Thomas Wigfall Esq., 1843.
- 43) H 4 – John D. Moore, 1788.
- 44) H 4 – Illegible.
- 45) G 4 – Michael W. Villeponteaux, 1987.
- 46) G 4 – Rosemary O. Villeponteaux, 2001; Benjamin D. Villeponteaux, 2003.
- 47) E/F 5 – Sarah Garden (26 years), 1794; Dan (26 days) and Henry (29 days) Garden, 1794.
- 48)
- 49) C 5 – Lillie Taylor, 1925
- 50) C 6 – Jesse Leo Taylor, 1983
- 51) C 7 – Capt. Ernest C. Avinger III, 1999
- 52) C 7 – Ernest C. Avinger, 1965
- 53) C 7 – Florence W. Avinger, 1990

- 54) C 6 – Lucille V. Hughes, 1944. Barney O. Johnson (18 months). Don L. Johnson (18 months).
- 55) C 5 – James B. Taylor, 1933. Hannah H. Taylor, 1951.
- 56) C 5 – Donna T. Abernathy, 1967
- 57) C 5 - Thomas Gordon Bell, 1975
- 58) C 5 – Mary A. Bell, 1975
- 59) C 4 – Alphurus Bamberg Taylor, 1983. Johanna E. Taylor, 1986
- 60) C 4 – James B. Taylor, 1985. Gladys J. Taylor (No date of death marked).
- 61) C 4 – Clifford Allen Taylor, 1988
- 62) C 4 – Franklin D. Taylor, 2001
- 63) C 4 – Jesse Jr. Taylor, 1999
- 64) D 2 – Susan Taylor McDowell, 1844.
- 65) D 2 – George Archibald, 1839.
- 66) D 2 – Samuel Hamlin, 1848.
- 67) D 2 – Harriet Hamlin, 1862.
- 68) E 2 – Adam Milliken, 1862.
- 69) E 2 – Illegible
- 70) F 2 – Samuel Hampton Venning, 1967. William Capers Jr. Venning, 1938.
- 71) F 2 – Charles C. Venning, 1933
- 72) G 2 – Emma E. Venning, 1916.
- 73) G 2 – William C. Venning, 1915.
- 74) G 3 – Charles Almar Sanders, 1987. Miriam Manley Sanders, 1976.
- 75) H 3 – John Sanders, 1858. Elizabeth Boineau Sanders, 1874. Thomas Johnson Sanders, 1904. Samuel Sanders, 1906. Emma Cockroft Sanders, 1899.
- 76) K 3 – John L. Brockington, 1937.
- 77) K 3 – Lou Cumbee Brockington, 1964.
- 78) L 3 – Mollie E. Benton, 1987. Olivia B. Lowe, 1999.
- 79) L 4 – Sarah Ann Jenkins, 1839.
- 80) L 6 – Illegible
- 80) - Charles Westley Martin, 1898
- 81) J 10 – Annie K. Anderson, 1874.

1)



2)



3)



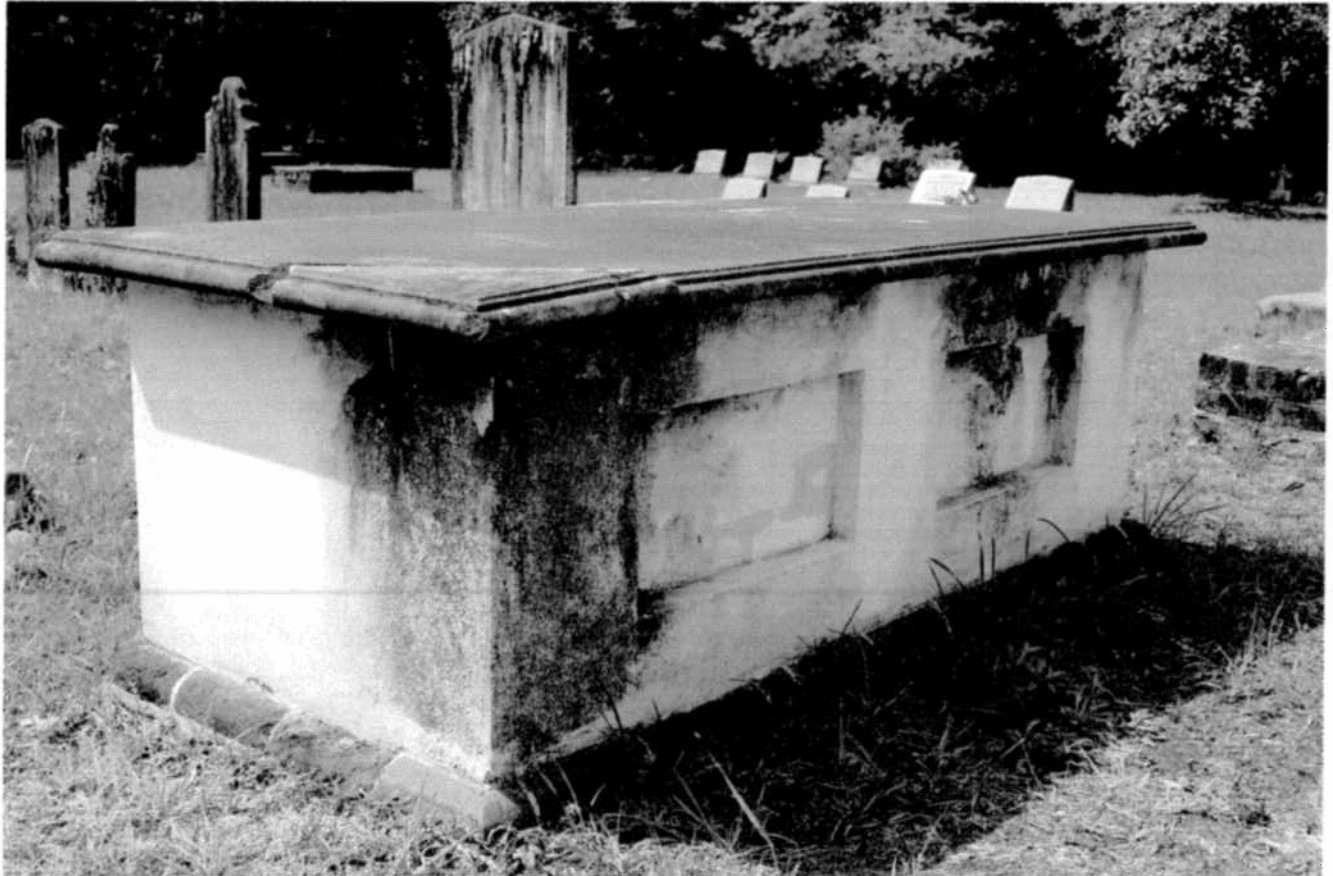
4)



5)



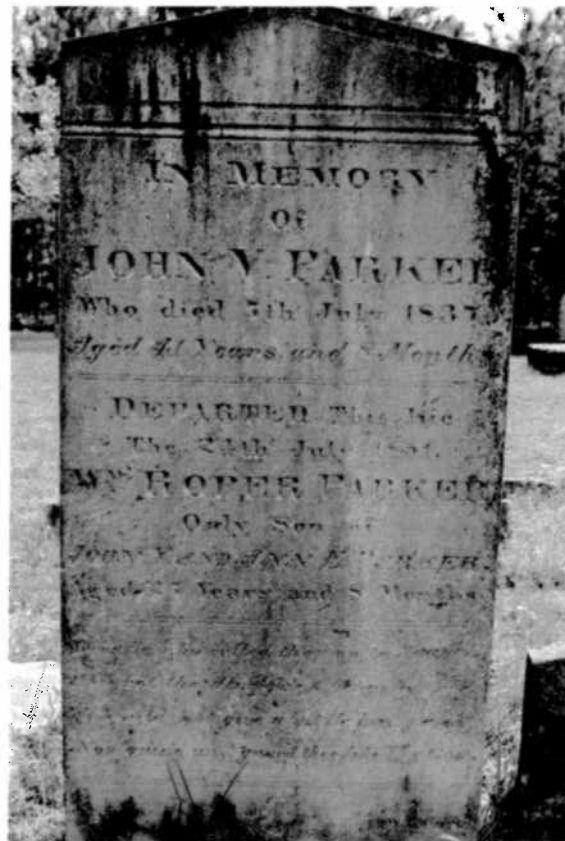
6)



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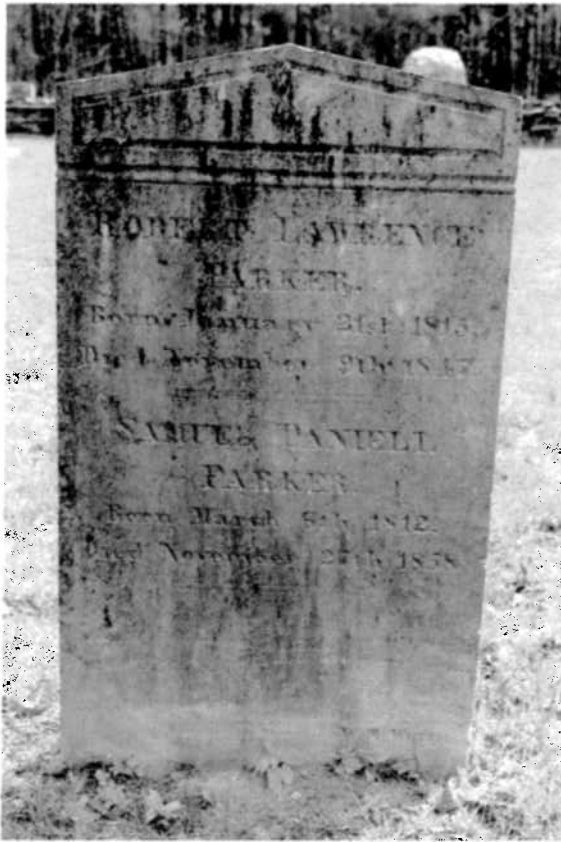
11)



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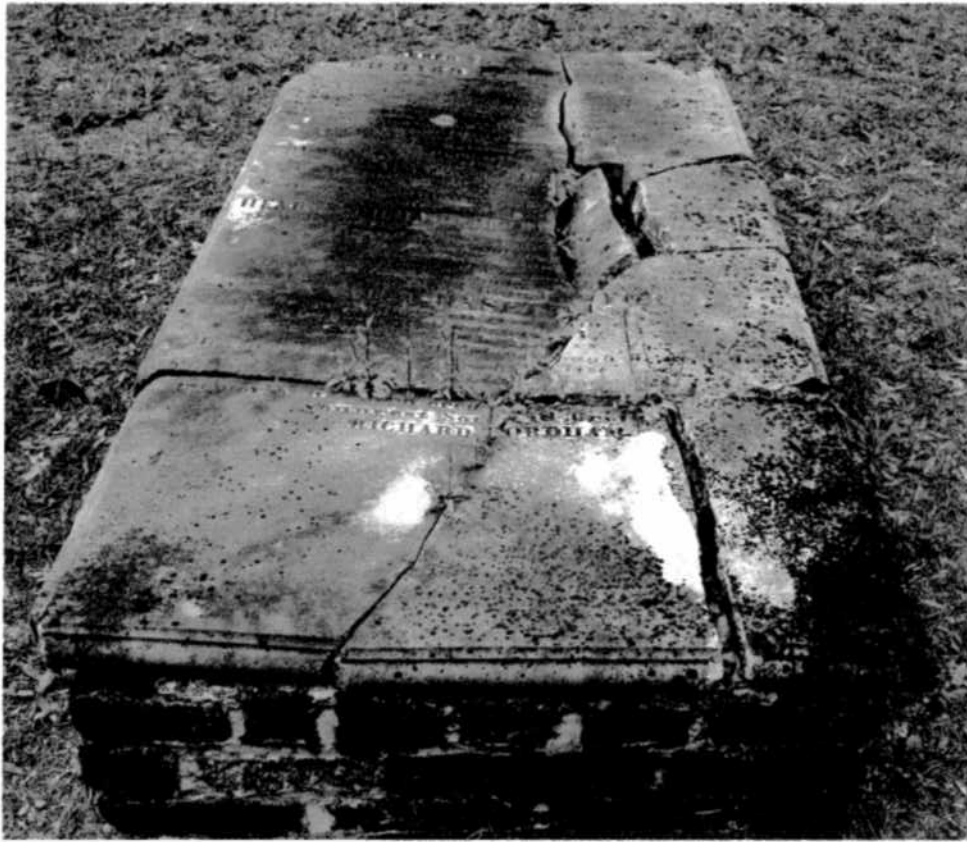
19)



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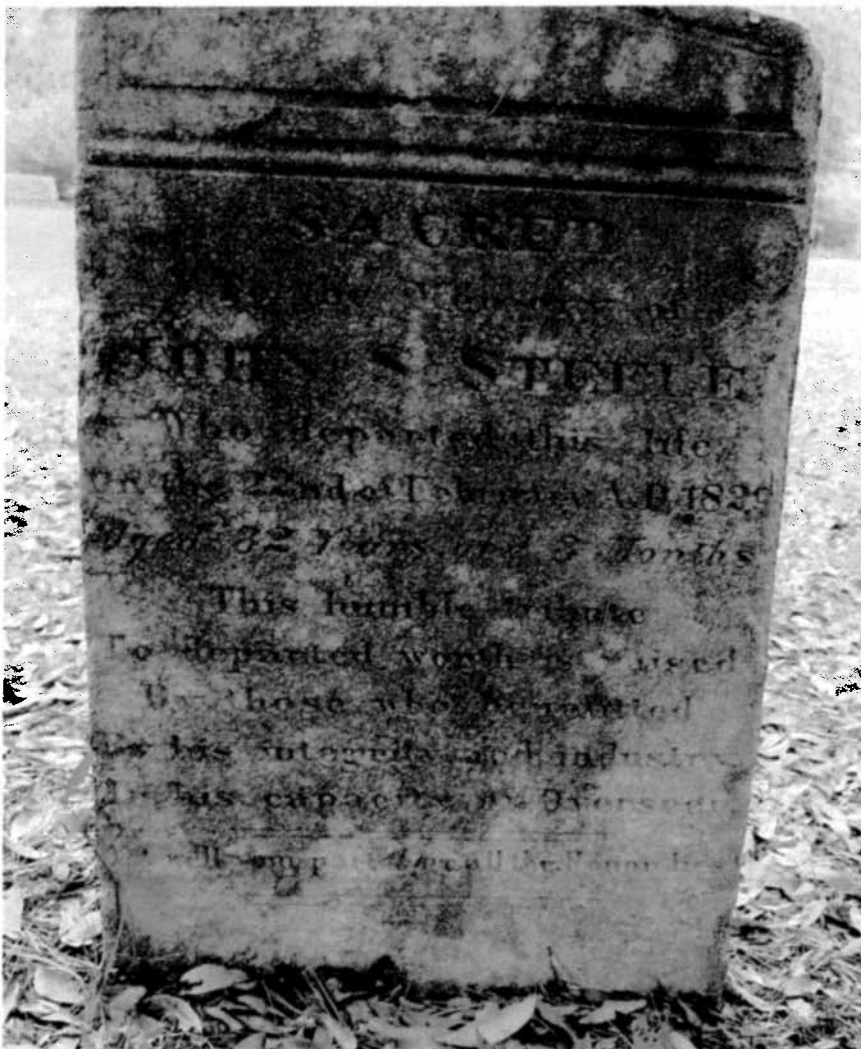
24)



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35) No Picture

36)



37)



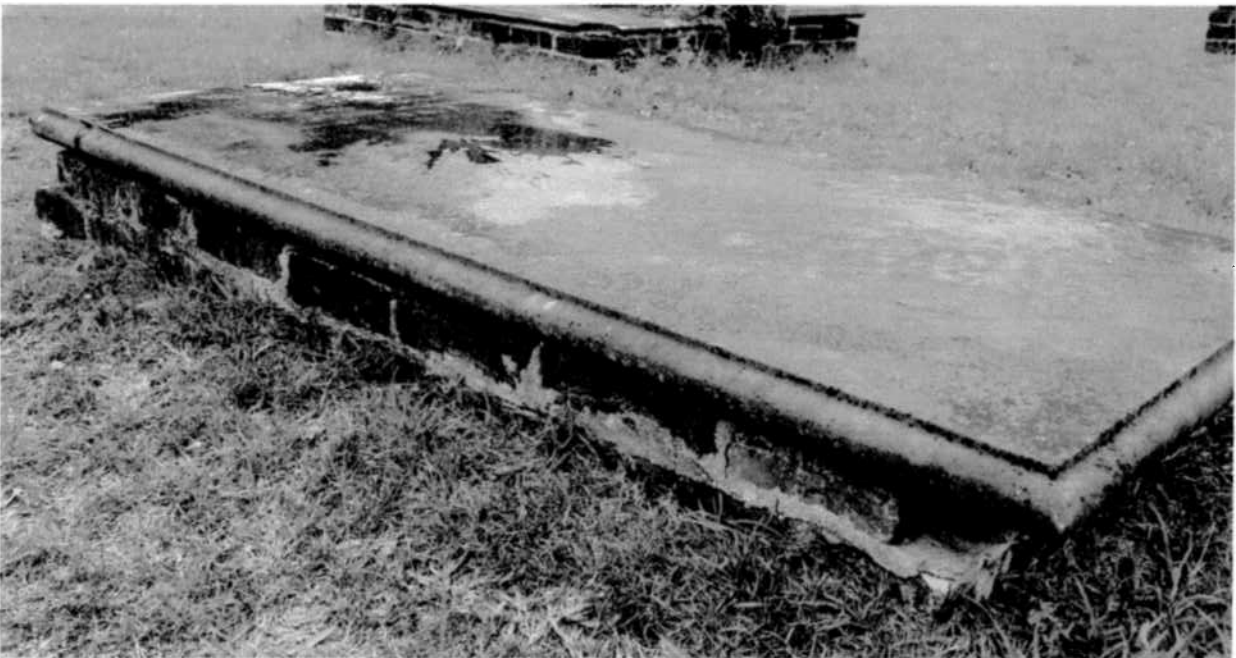
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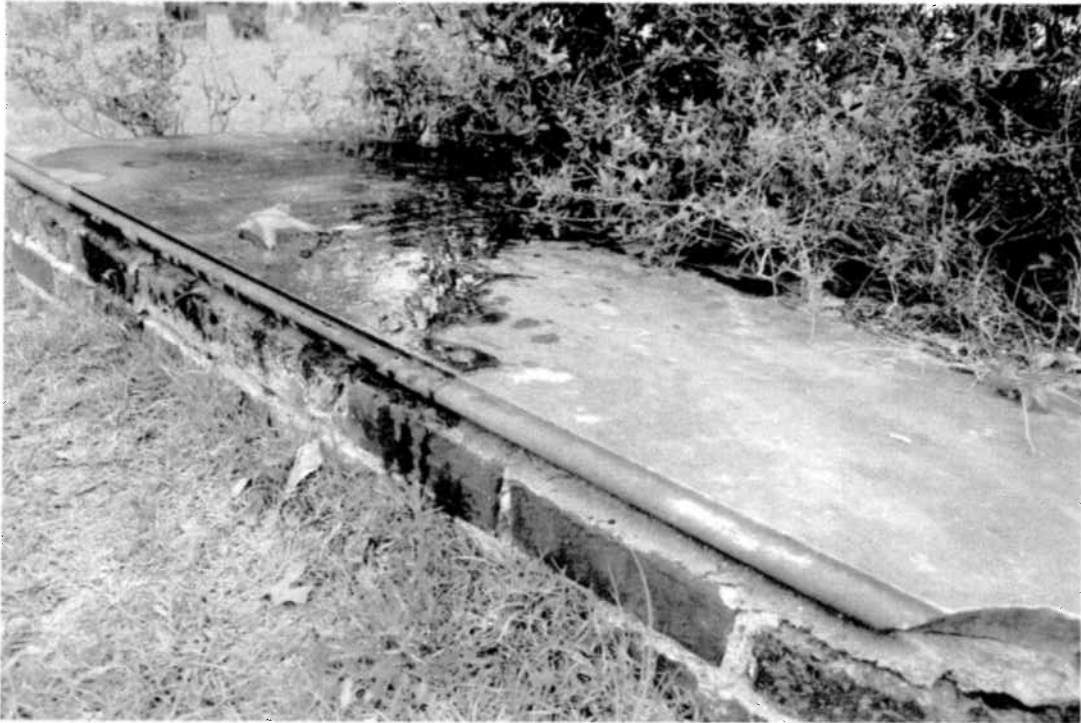
39)



40)



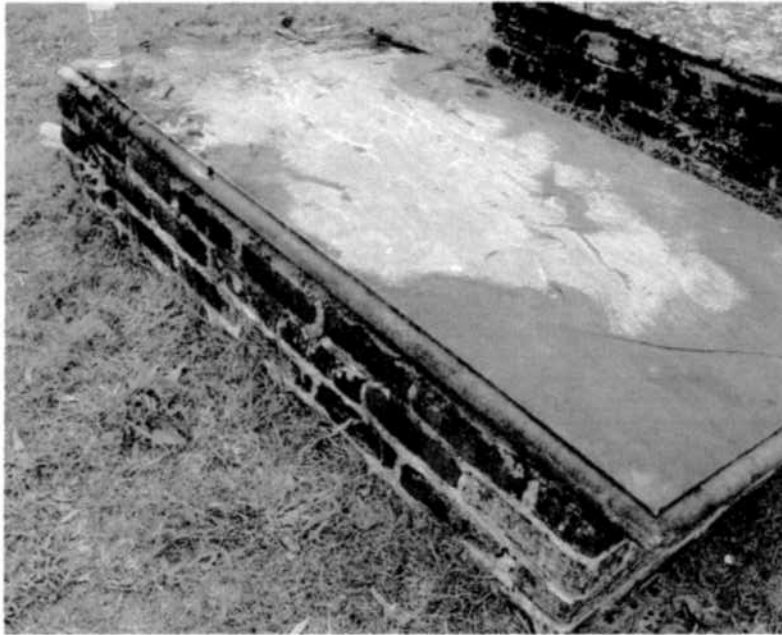
41)



42)



43)



44)



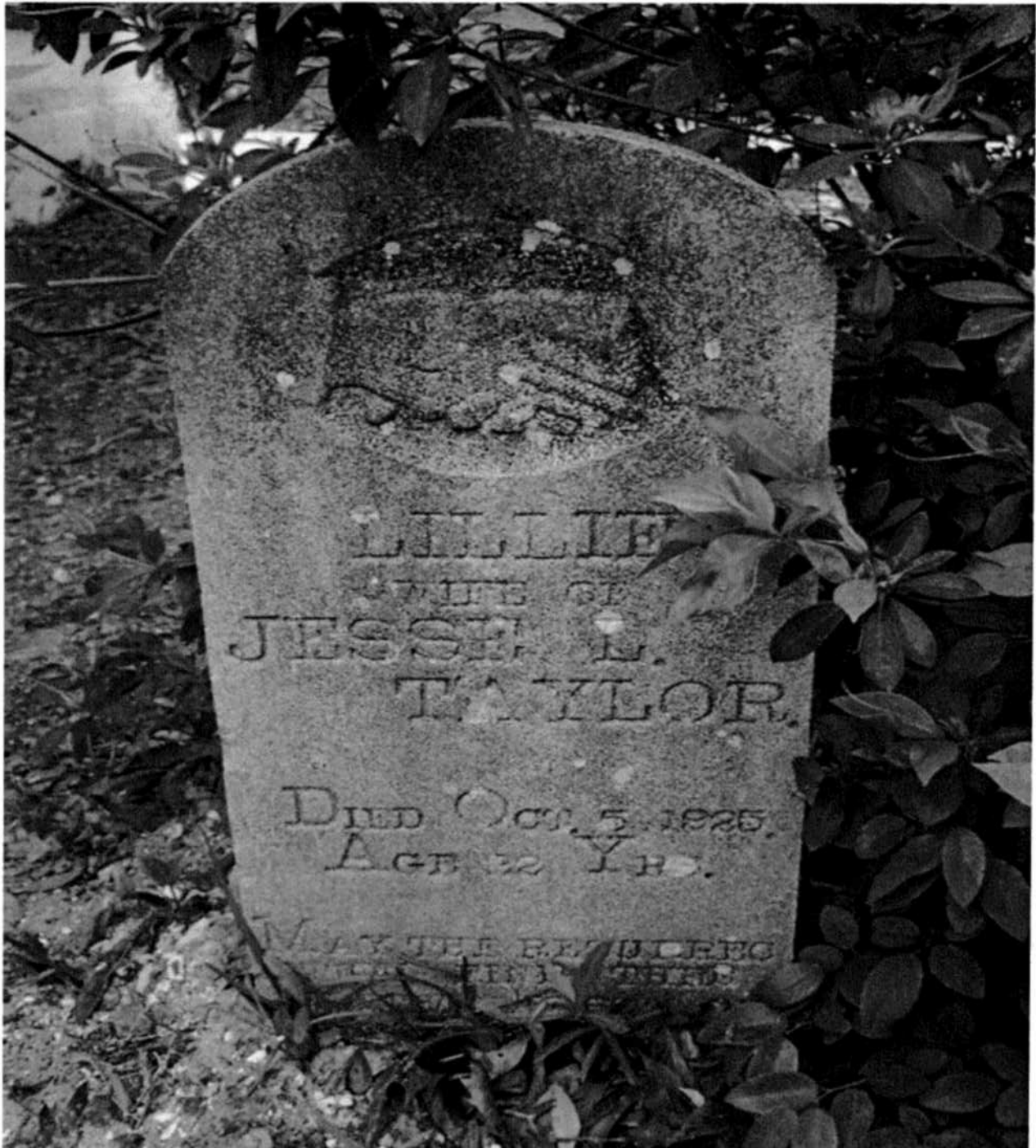
45) No Picture

46) No Picture

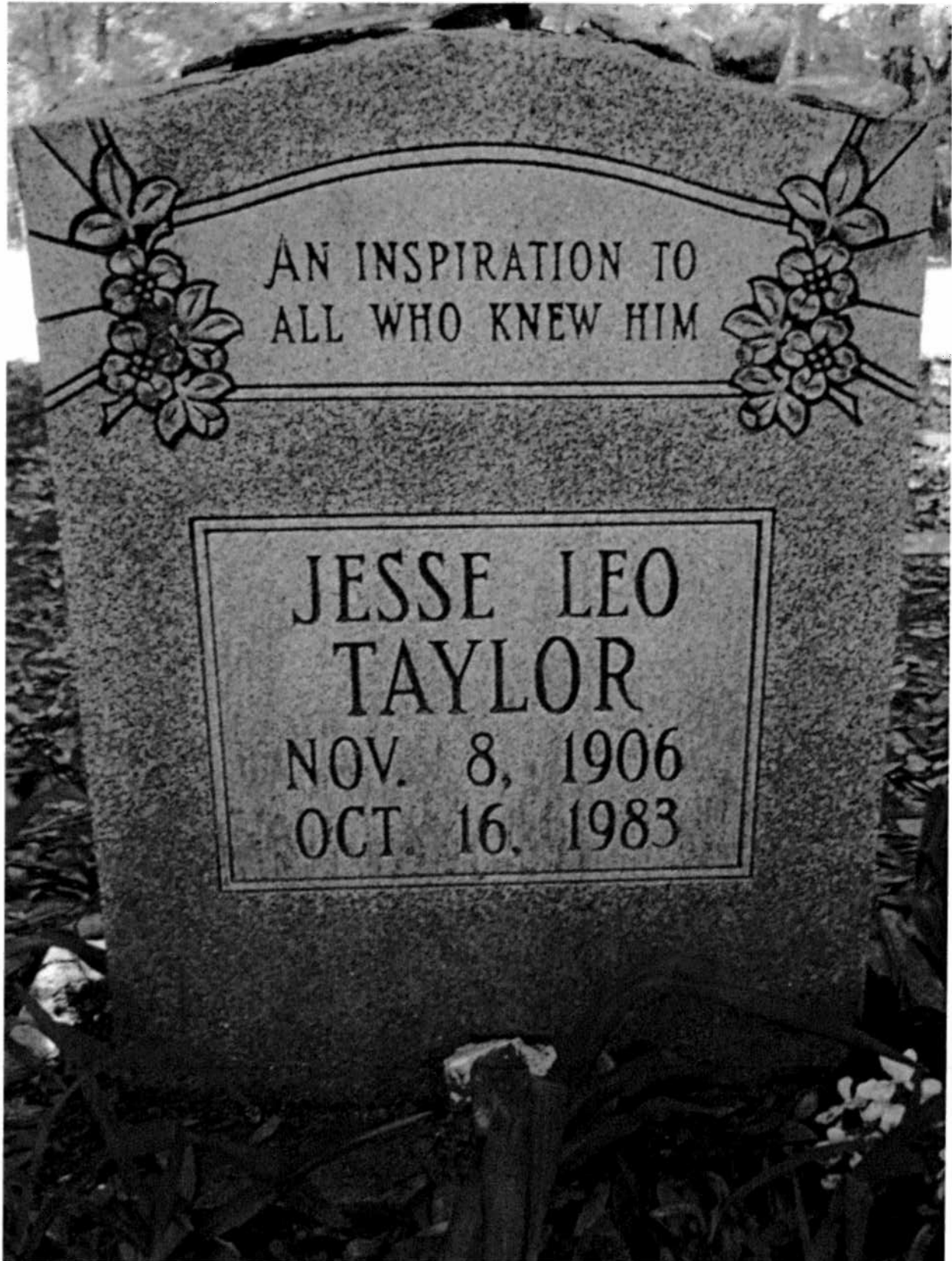
47)



49.



50.



51.

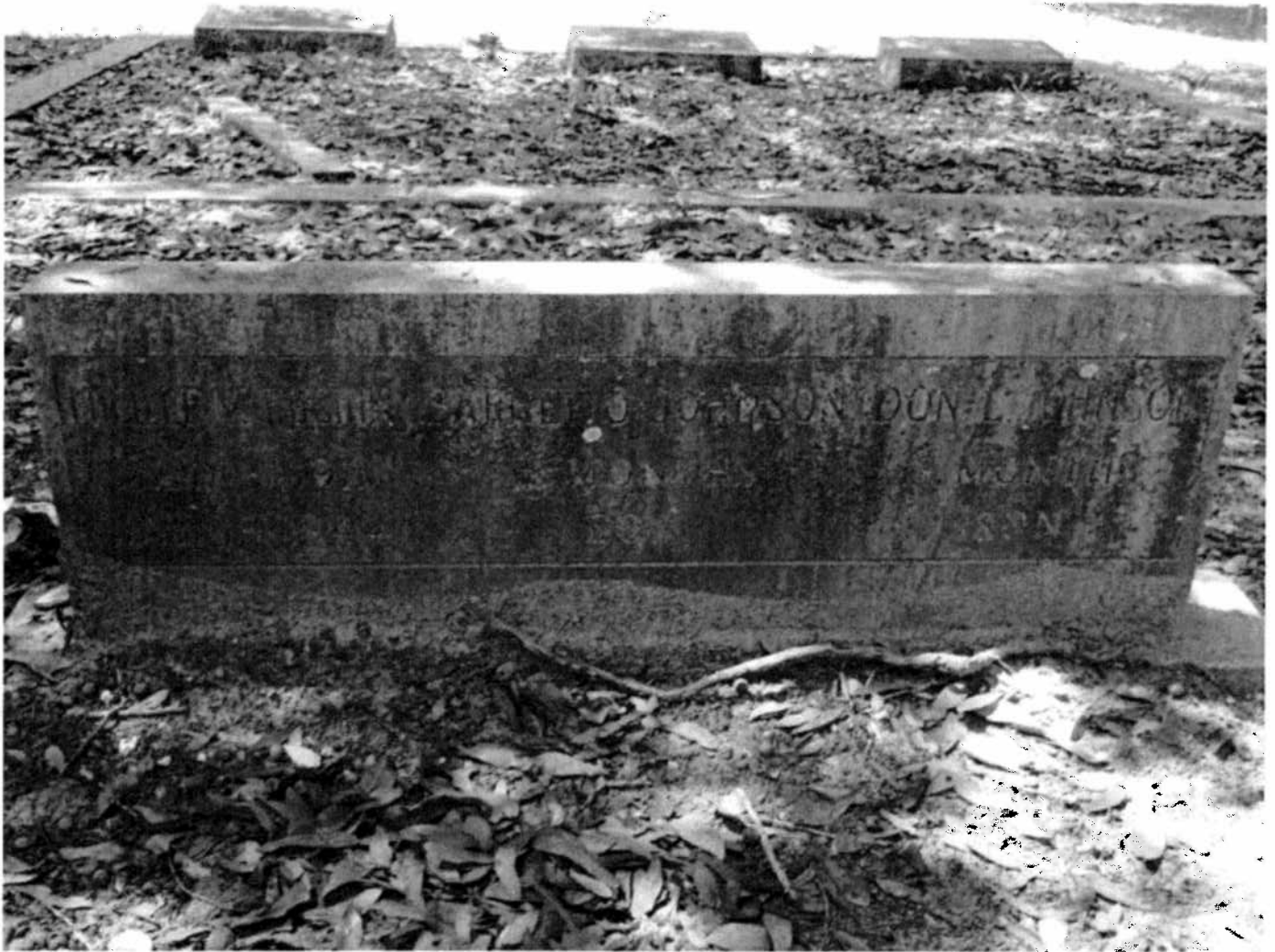


52.

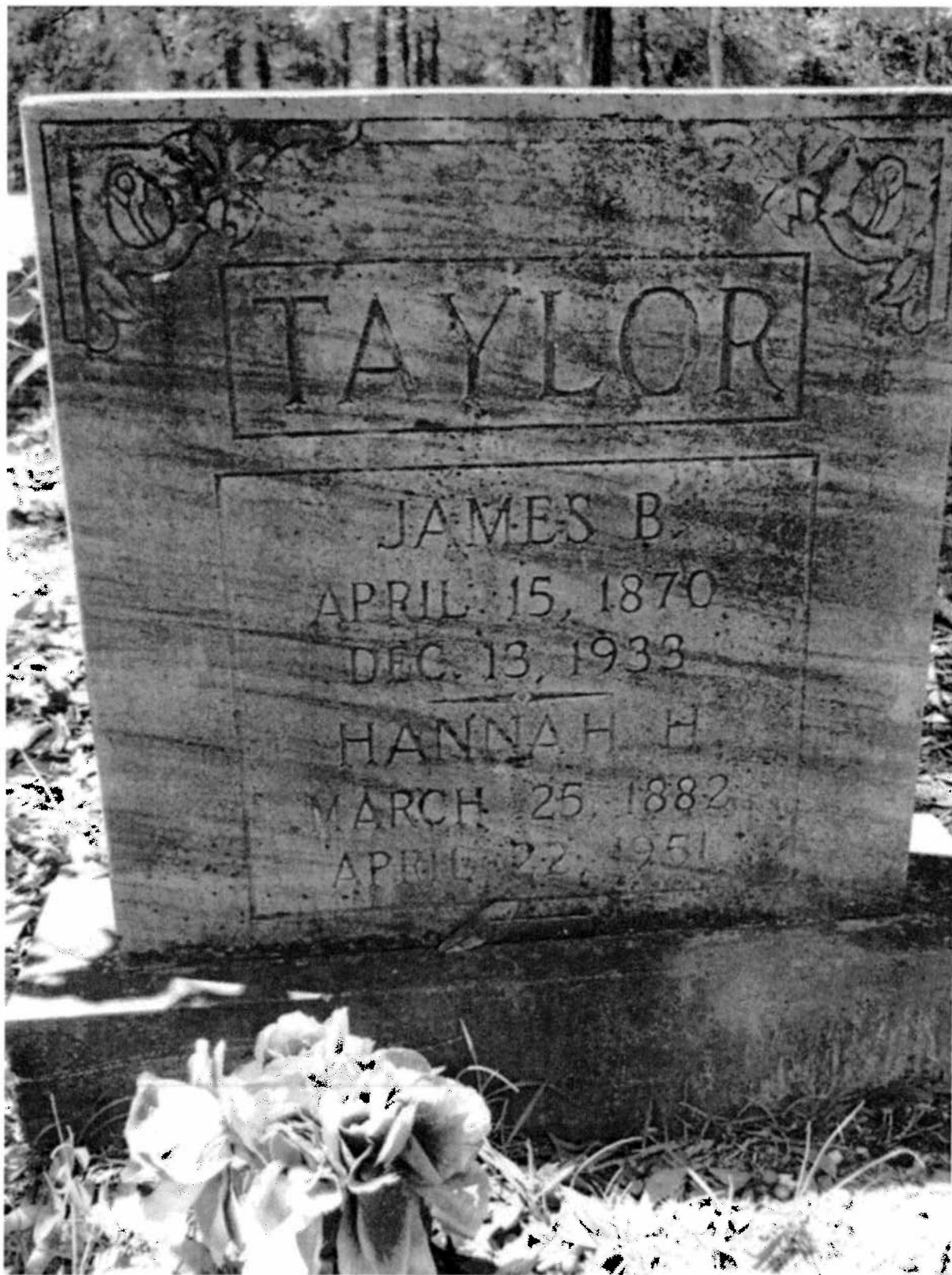


53.

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61.



62.



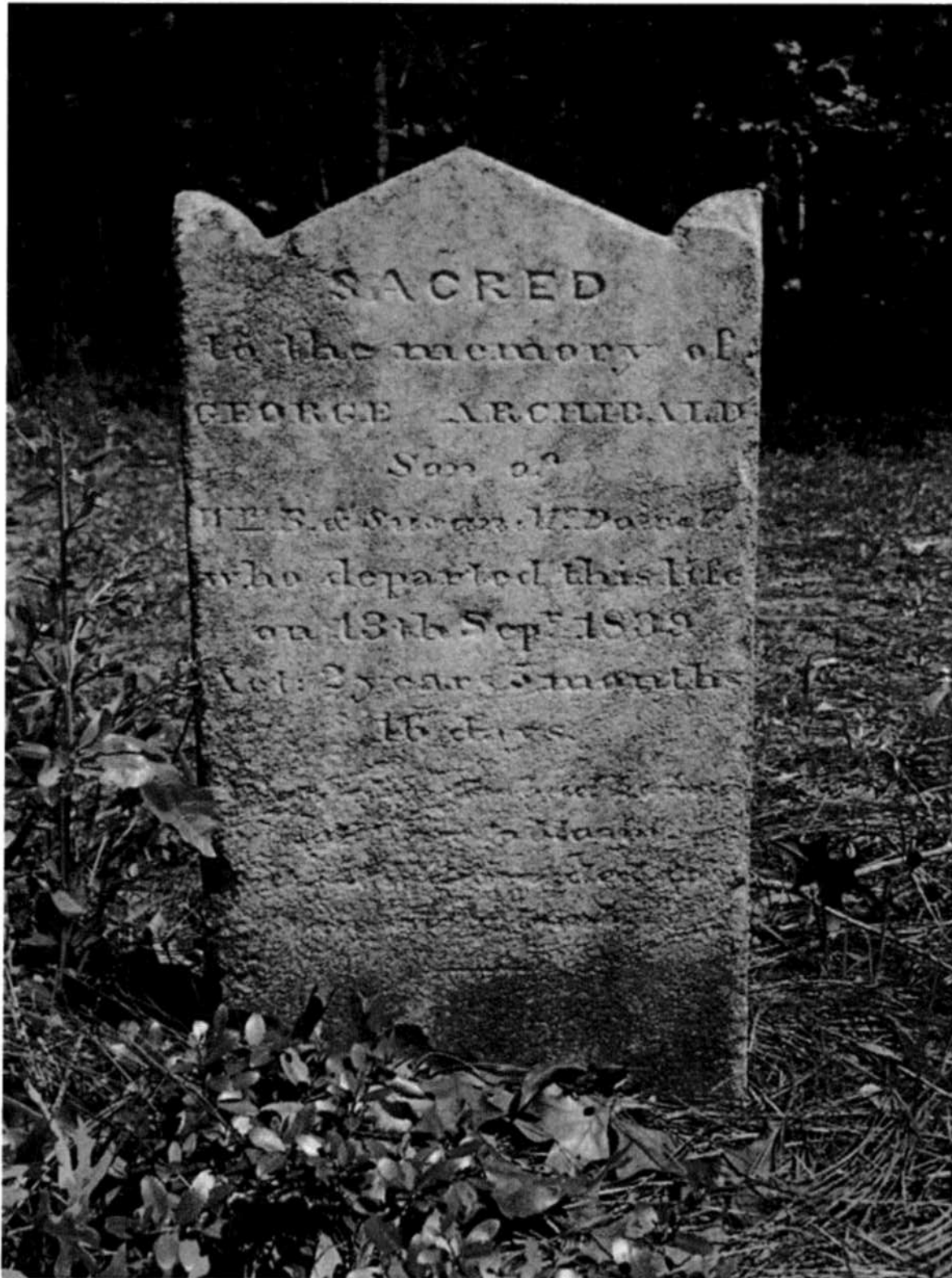
63.



64.



65.



66.



67.



68.



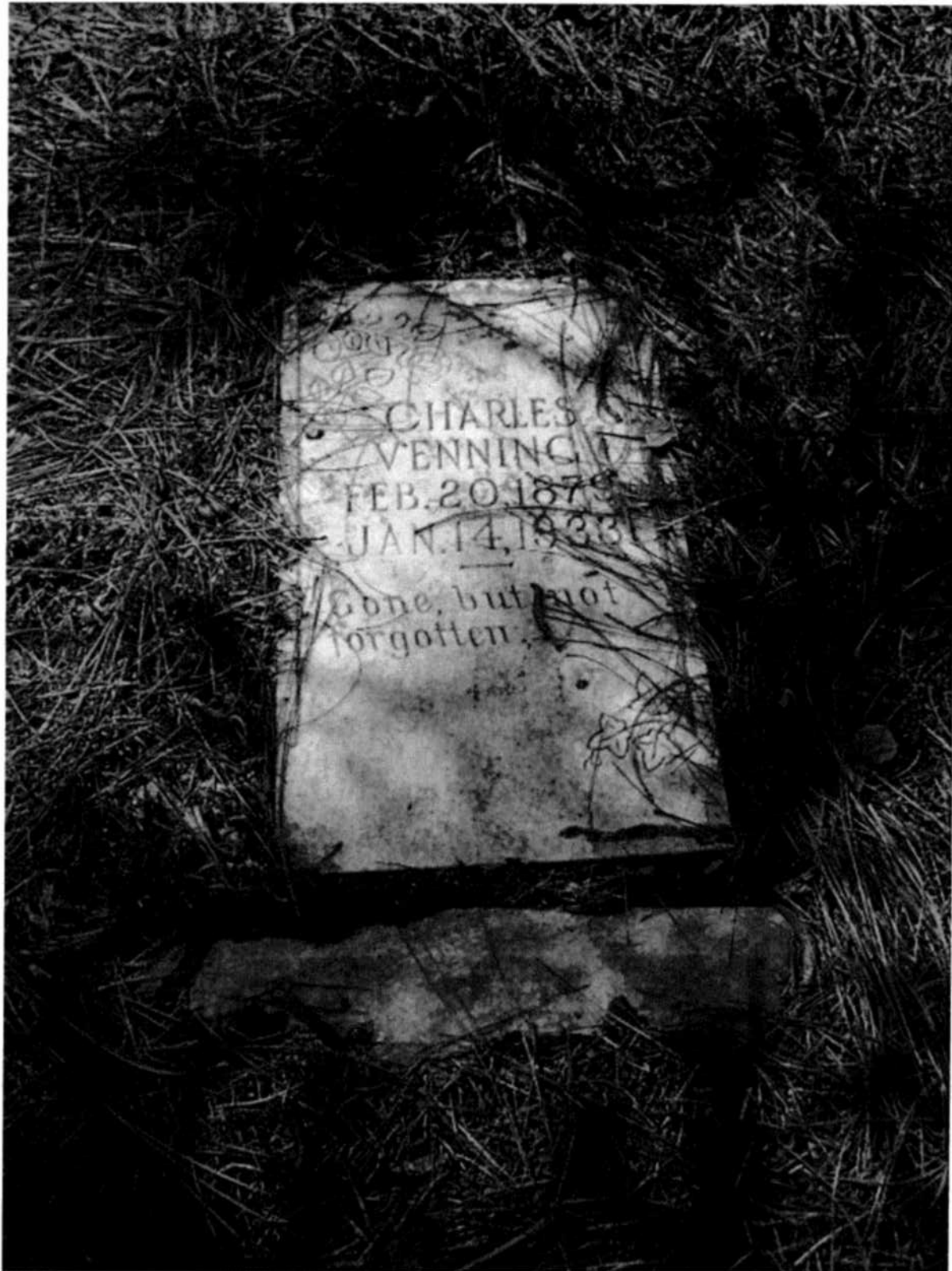
69.



70.



71.



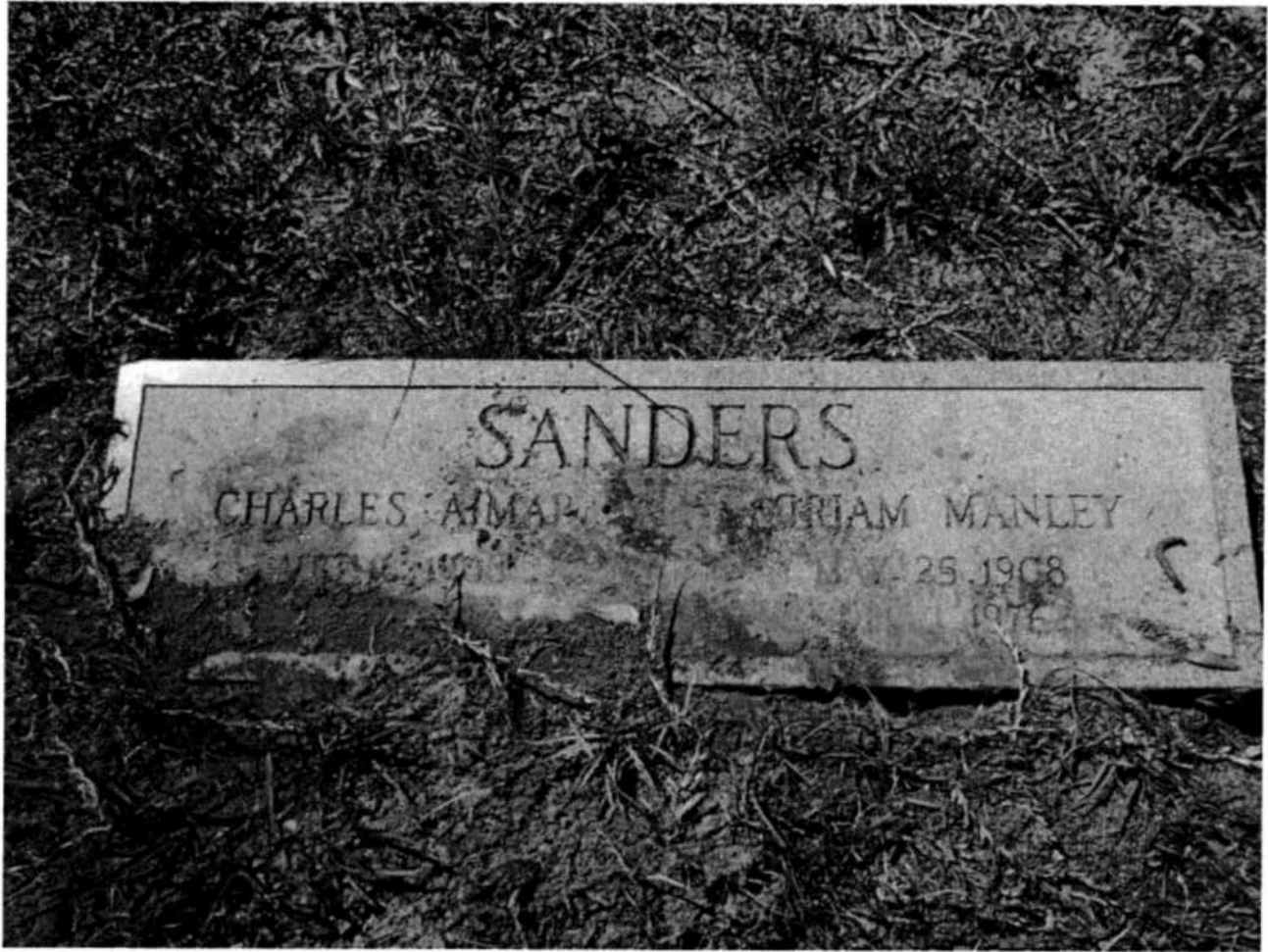
72.



73.



74.



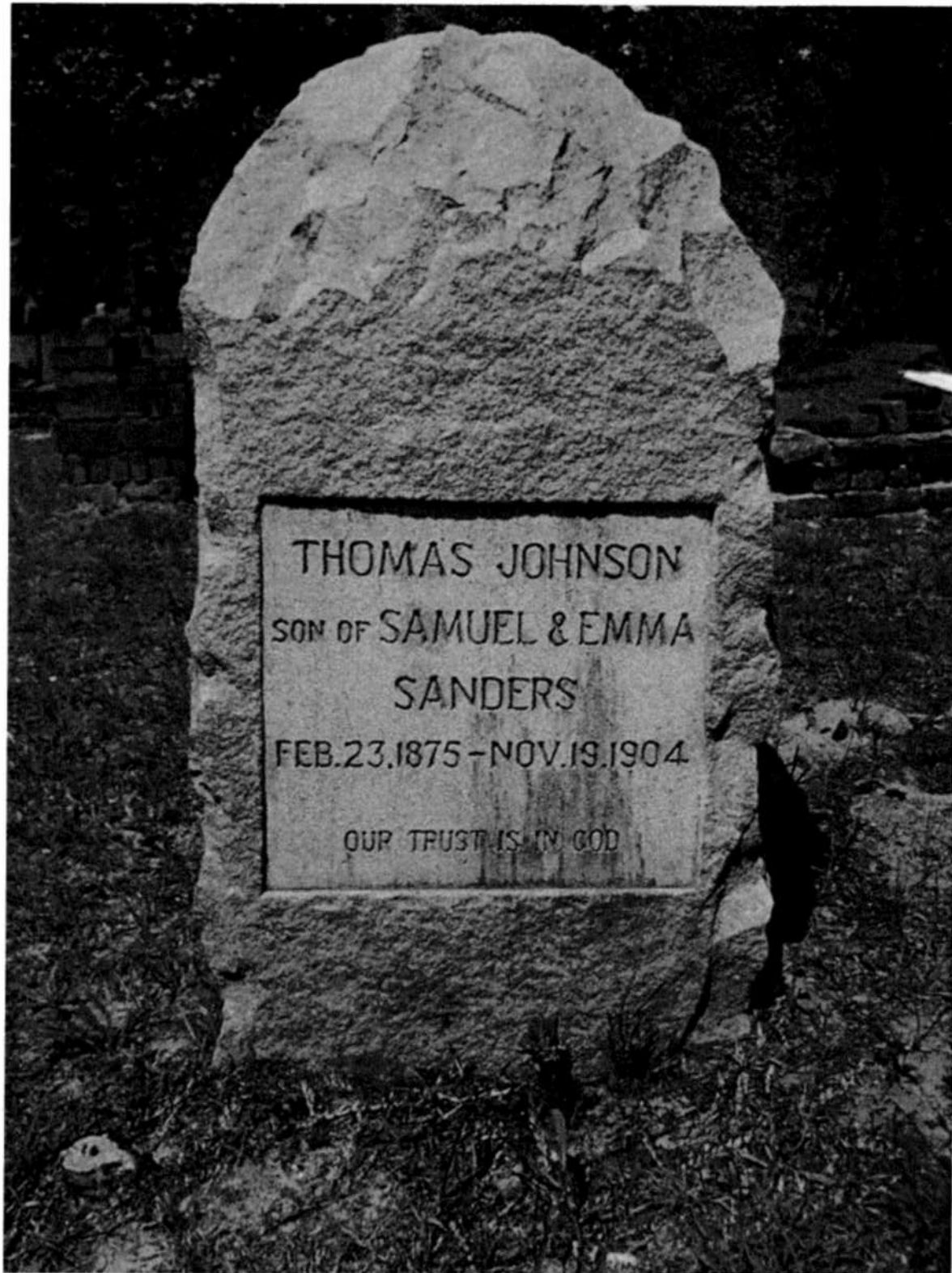
75. [North Side]



75. [West Side]



75. [South Side]



75. [East Side]



76.



77.



78.



79.



80.

