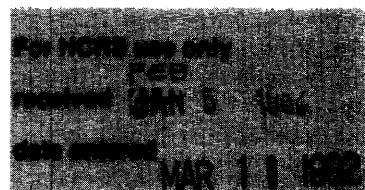


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name** Cainhoy Historic District

historic Cainhoy, Lewisville, Louisville

and/or common Cainhoy Historic District (preferred)

**2. Location** SE of Huger

street & number Seven miles northeast of Mt. Pleasant on north side of Wando River at the south end of county road S-8-26  not for publication

city, town Wando Huger vic — vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district First

state South Carolina code 045 county Berkeley code 015

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charleston County Courthouse

street & number #2 Courthouse Square

city, town Charleston state South Carolina 29401

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Inventory of Historic Places in  
title South Carolina has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

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## 7. Description

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

---

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

The Cainhoy Historic District, located in the southeastern pineland section of Berkeley County, is comprised of nine major buildings dating from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The district is an architectural record of the cultural and architectural development of the village from an early ferry landing to a small but thriving river port.

Key buildings contributing to the character of the district:

1. Miss Mary Lesesne House. This two-story frame residence, located on the Wando River south of the main village area, is believed to have been built ca. 1790 by the Charleston carpenter, John Johnson. This vernacular weatherboarded building has a central-hall plan, with a four-bay, one-story porch facing the river. The roof is gabled. Two common bond brick chimneys with plaster neckings and paired brick flues are opposite the river elevation. A one-story shed-roofed addition on the east encloses the base of these chimneys. The interior retains many of the simple, original trim features.

12. Lewis Fogartie House. Built ca. 1798 by the founder of the village, Lewis Fogartie, this two-and-one-half-story weatherboarded building has an enclosed ground floor of brick and a double-tiered porch on the south elevation, overlooking the Wando River. The porches are supported by slender Federal columns, and the second floor porch has a simple balustrade. The gable roof is sheathed in metal, with three gabled dormers displaying six-over-six windows. To the rear of the building are two small gabled wings, with boxed cornices and returns. The upper windows of the wings are tripartite; the lower are nine-over-nine.

13. George R. Sanders House. This house is located on the east side of the 1735 ferry landing. The one-story weatherboarded building, constructed ca. 1866, is typical of pineland village summer houses. It is set on high brick piers, with a four-bay porch across the south elevation. The porch has chamfered columns and a simple balustrade. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. A brick exterior chimney is located at the east end of the house.

Other properties contributing to the character of the district:

2. Open wooded space.

3. How Tavern. This pre-Revolutionary War Tavern, built ca. 1745, overlooks the Wando River from the western end of county road S-8-26. It is a one-and-one-half-story frame building, set on short brick piers, with a hewn heavy-timber frame. The building has been extensively altered with the addition of two wings and large external chimneys at the east and west ends of the building. Little of the original interior is visible.

5. Sanders House. A one-story frame house on brick piers, with a porch overlooking the river on the south side. The house appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The shingle roof abuts two exterior brick chimneys, which have plaster neckings. A frame storage shed is included on the property.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** ca. 1790-early 20th century **Builder/Architect** N/A

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cainhoj Historic District is located in the southeastern pineland section of Berkeley County. The district is composed of a collection of nine major buildings, which range in date from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. This group of buildings serves as an illustration of the cultural and architectural development of the village from a ferry landing to a small but thriving river port. Cainhoj's significance lies in its role as an early transportation link between inland Berkeley County and Charleston and in its fine collection of early buildings.

The origin of the name "Cainhoj" is not documented; however, it is locally considered to have been associated with an earlier Indian village. The first white settlers in the area were primarily Scottish Presbyterian and French Huguenot farmers who eked out a bare existence on land so dry and barren as to be worth hardly a dollar an acre in 1826. Later settlers were attracted by those same dry conditions and located their homes there away from the unhealthy swamps.

Robert How built the How Tavern about 1745 near the site of his ferry established some years before that. The tavern along with the ferry formed the nucleus for the village of Cainhoj. Between 1788 and 1801, Lewis Fogartie, who owned much of the surrounding property, began selling off long narrow lots facing on the Wando River, resulting in a community plan similar to that used by the French in Louisiana. Cainhoj was for a short time known as Lewisville or Louisville after Fogartie.

During the American Revolution the village of Cainhoj was occupied at various times by American and British troops; however, it was never harmed. During much of the nineteenth century Cainhoj served Berkeley County planters as a river port. One ship, the Gov. Aiken, made scheduled trips to Cainhoj to pick up parties and take them to the picnic grounds at Remley's Point. In 1876, Cainhoj was the site of a political rally for Wade Hampton which degenerated into a brawl between blacks and whites. Christened the "Cainhoj Massacre," the incident left seven men dead and sixteen wounded.

The village of Cainhoj declined in importance in the early twentieth century as more modern modes of transportation were developed.

## Architecture:

Cainhoj is significant architecturally because the village history is reflected from its genesis in the major buildings, intact in their historic relation and setting. Each building is a vernacular specimen from its respective period, and collectively, with the contributory structures and buildings, preserve the fabric of an early river port and ferry community. The Lewis Fogartie House is particularly noteworthy as an intact Federal residence. Cainhoj has had minimal modern intrusion.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

AS. INC. 100-100000

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 30

Quadrangle name Cainhoy

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u>	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u>	<u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u>	<u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u>	<u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing	

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundary of the Cainhoy Historic District nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Charleston County tax map number 263 drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The boundaries of the nomination include those properties which retain the character of the early village.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. David Chamberlain  
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester  
 organization Council of Governments

Suzanne Pickens, John Wells  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

date November 28, 1980

street & number Old Citadel Annex

telephone (803) 577-6990

city or town Charleston

state South Carolina 29403

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national     state     local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Charles E. Lee

*Charles E. Lee* 1/20/82

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

### For HCERS use only

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

William H. Brashaw

date 3-11-82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

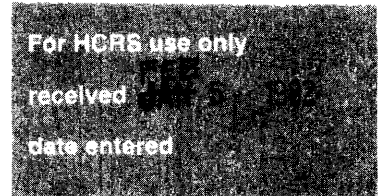
*[Signature]*

date 3/8/82

Chief of Bureau

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

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



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 4

Page 1

William Burket Cox  
Box 1124  
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Adeline Murphy  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Thomas William Murphy  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Iseman D. and Carol Smoak Ward  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Mrs. Rachel M. Humphreys  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Theodore Thomas Murphy  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Heirs of J.S. Sanders  
c/o J.S. Sanders  
8 Cliffwood Drive  
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

William C. Tharin  
756 Adluh  
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

Anna Ruth Peters  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

Edward J. Cox  
Wando, South Carolina 29492

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

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 1

6. Humphrey House. A one-story frame residence, sheathed in weatherboard, with a metal roof and a central chimney. Extensive alterations and the six-over-six windows suggest a major portion dates from the early twentieth century. A frame storage shed is included on the property.

8. Ward House. This one-story weatherboarded residence was built ca. 1890. A shallow porch in the center of the five-bay facade contains three doors with transoms. Windows are two-over-two. The roof is gabled with a central dormer over the porch, featuring a boxed cornice with returns. There is a central chimney and a rear wing.

10. Village Store-Blacksmith Shop. Believed to have been built by Ludwig Mayer, ca. 1875, this two-story weatherboarded building was probably commercial below and residential above. The gable roof features decorative bargeboards and a common bond brick chimney on the north side. The original two-story porch on the east elevation is missing, and the building is in poor condition.

11. Village Store. This one-story weatherboarded commercial building, built ca. 1905, has a metal roof and large two-over-two windows. A corner porch shelters the entrance. The building is currently used for storage.

Properties not contributing to the historic character of the district:

4. Murphy's Shipyard. An early twentieth century shipyard with metal sheds and ways, currently abandoned.

7. T. T. Murphy's Mobile Home.

9. Post Office. A small frame building of mid-twentieth century construction.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

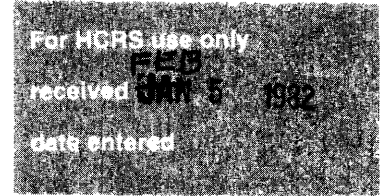
Item number 8

Page 1

Politics/Government; Black History

On October 16, 1876, in connection with the heated election of 1876 between Democrat Wade Hampton and Radical Republican David H. Chamberlain a political meeting of blacks and whites held near Cainhoy dissolved into what became known as the "Cainhoy Massacre." According to a statement by the chairman of the Democratic Party in the area, a group of young white men took guns deposited in a carriage house by blacks. As they advanced on the gathering, a group of blacks attempted to wrest away the arms and a fight broke out. Seven men were killed and sixteen were wounded in the conflict, which was unusual in the history of racial confrontations in South Carolina during Reconstruction because blacks were the victors.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 4

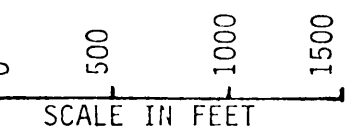
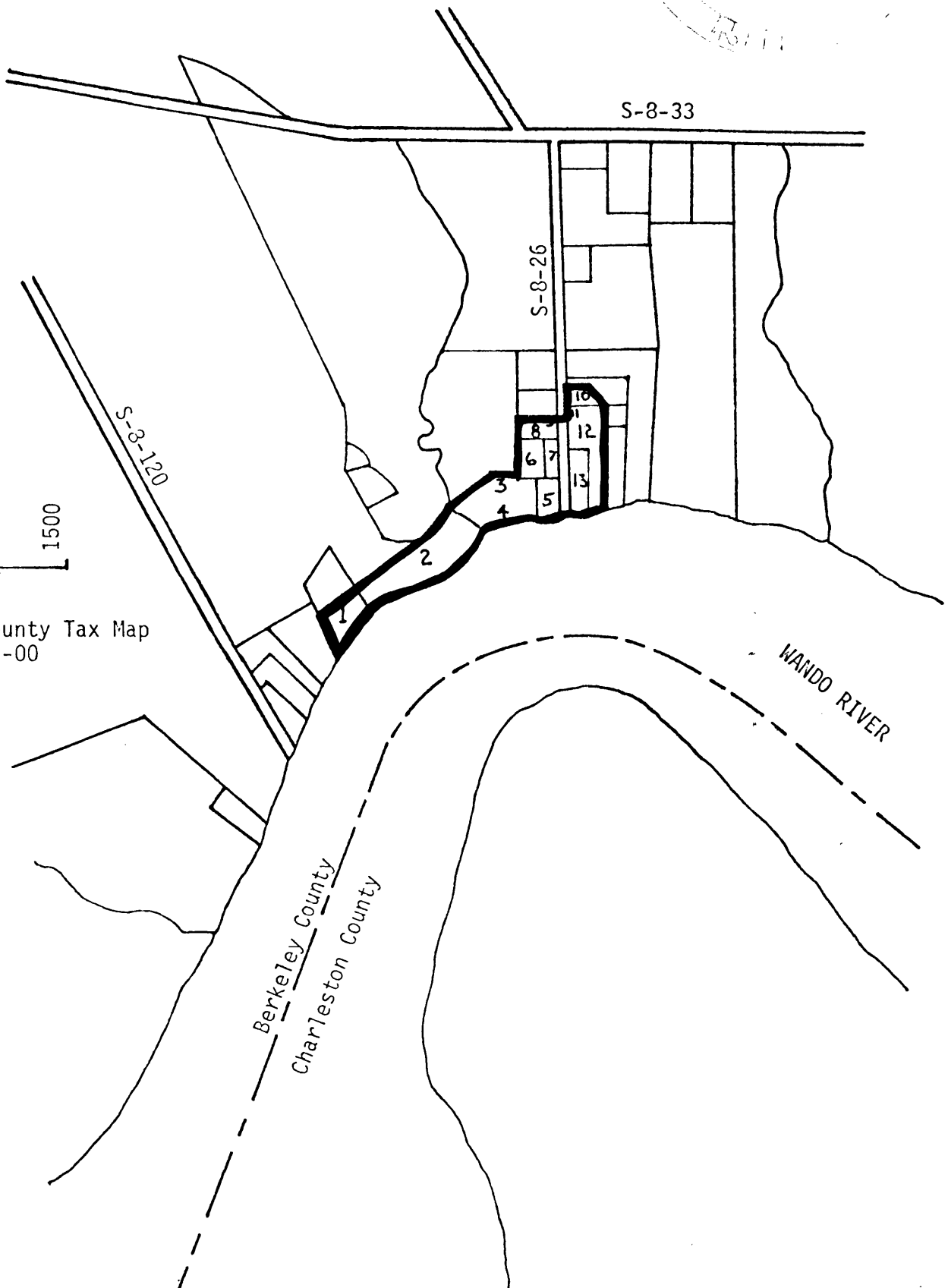
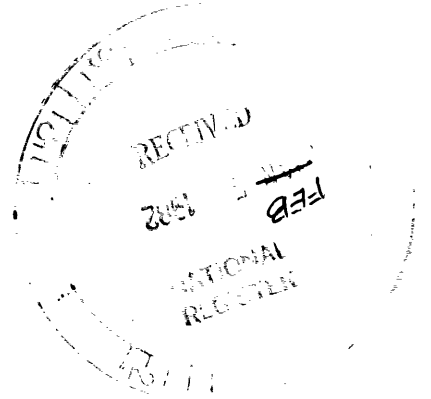
Item number 9

Page 1

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CAINHOY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BERKELEY COUNTY



from Berkeley County Tax Map  
TMS 233-01-00