FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Mulberry Plantation

and/or common Mulberry Plantation

2. Location

street & number ____ not for publication

city, town Oakley _X_ vicinity of congressional district 001

state South Carolina code 45 county Berkeley code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
____ district	____ public	_X_ occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	____ unoccupied	____ commercial	____ park
____ structure	____ both	____ work in progress	____ educational	_X_ private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	____ entertainment	____ religious
____ object	____ in process	____ yes: restricted	____ government	____ scientific
	____ being considered	____ yes: unrestricted	____ industrial	____ transportation
		_X_ no	____ military	____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Marion Brawley (previous owner) Frances Atkins (new owner)

street & number Mulberry Plantation 66 Marsh Creeek Road Amelia Island Plantation

city, town Oakley ____ vicinity of Amelia Island, Florida 32034 state South Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number P.O. Box 218

city, town Moncks Corner state South Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1960 _X_ federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

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

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

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

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

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

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1714 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10

Quadrangle name Cordesville, S.C. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	594180	3667340	B	17	594380	3667360
C	17	594380	3667620	D	17	594180	3667620
E				F			
G				H			

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

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

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Dillon, Architectural Historian

organization National Historic Landmarks, OAHP **date**

street & number 1100 L Street **telephone**

city or town Washington **state** DC

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title **date**

For HCRS use only

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

date 7/18/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

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

Geographical data (continued)

Verbal boundary description and justification: The boundary is shown by a heavy line labelled "Boundary of Mulberry Plantation National Historic Landmark" on the map entitled "A Timber Inventory Map of North Mulberry Plantation, March 1964."