

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

7/13/77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Oakland Plantation, Youghall Hall Plantation

AND/OR COMMON

Oakland Plantation

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

7 mi. N. of Charleston Harbor on U. S. Highway 17; S on second
dirt road, 1.5 mi. beyond Junct. Highway 41, road ends at
Plantation House

CITY, TOWN

P. O. Box 248, Mount Pleasant

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

South Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

045

COUNTY

Charleston

CODE

019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

X BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

X PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

X OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

X NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

X PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Ferdinand Gregorie

STREET & NUMBER

Oakland Plantation

CITY, TOWN

Mount Pleasant

STATE

South Carolina

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Mesne Conveyance

STREET & NUMBER

Charleston County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

STATE

South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE

1973

FEDERAL X STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1750 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE one

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

The chimneys of the New England examples are usually located in the center of the building to take advantage of the heat radiation from the flue. Oakland Plantation originally had two exterior chimneys, but one of them has been removed. Other significant features of the house are the gabled dormer windows and the identical front and rear facades (originally). Although several exterior additions have been made to the house (including a covered stoop on the entrance facade, a 20th Century wing to the right end facade, and a shed-roofed porch on the rear facade), the original integrity has been retained.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Maser, Frederick E. and Howard T. Maag, eds. The Journal of Joseph Pilmore.
Philadelphia: Historical Society of the Philadelphia Annual Conference
of the United Methodist Church, 1969, p. 186.

Salley, A. S., ed. S. C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 6. Charleston:
Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1905, pp. 171-172.

Simons, Albert and Samuel Lapham. Plantations of the Carolina Low Country.
Ed. Samuel Gaillard Stoney. Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1964,
p. 62.

Smith, Henry A. M. "Georgetown - The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers,"
S. C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 9. Ed. A. S. Salley, Jr.
Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1908, p. 85.

S. C. Department of Archives and History. Charleston Deeds, Vol. V, pp. 384-388;
Vol. X, p. 4; Vol. SS, pp. 229-230; J-14, p. 17-18. Charleston Wills,
Vol. 45, Book B, 1845-51, p. 785.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

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

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 6116480 3636980
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

D
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

Bill Brabham; Kappy McNulty, Historic Preservation Division (Berkeley-Charleston-
Planner

ORGANIZATION

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE

Dorchester)

STREET & NUMBER

1430 Senate Street

March 29, 1977

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Columbia

(803) 758-5816

STATE

South Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Charles E. Lee, State Historic Preservation
Officer

DATE 4/7/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER