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NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 8-86) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property:

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historic name: Boykin Mill Complex

other name/site number: Mill Tract Plantation

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2. Location: Eight miles south of Camden, South Carolina, at the intersection of Highway 261 and county road 2 (old highway 521)

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street & number: _____ not for publication: ___

city/town: Camden vicinity: X

state: SC county: Kershaw County code: SC055 zip code: 29020

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	12	buildings
2	_____	sites
4	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
15	12	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds 8/3/92

Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives and History

State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is: ___✓ entered in the National Register _____ _____ ___ See continuation sheet. ____ determined eligible for the _____ National Register ___ See continuation sheet. ____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____ National Register ____ removed from the National Register ____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

9/10/92

Entered in the National Register

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: Industry/Processing/Extraction Sub: Manufacturing Facility
Waterworks
Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Religion Sub: Religious Structure
Commerce/Trade Sub: Department Store
Defense Sub: Battle Site; Fortification
Transportation Sub: Road-Related
Government Sub: Post Office
Other Sub: Dog Breeding
Current : Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Commerce/Trade Sub: Specialty Store
Industry/Processing/Extraction Sub: Manufacturing Facility
Waterworks

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification: Mid-19th Century Vernacular
Other: vernacular: mill, post office, commisary
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungaloid
Greek Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation brick roof asphalt; metal
walls wood: weatherboard other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: State.
Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : _____
Areas of Significance:
Industry
Architecture
Engineering
Military
Commerce
Transportation

Period(s) of Significance: 1786 - c. 1940
Significant Dates : _____ _____ _____
Significant Person(s): _____
Cultural Affiliation: _____
Architect/Builder: _____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
_X_ See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet. Previous documentation on file (NPS): _ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. _ previously listed in the National Register _ previously determined eligible by the National Register _ designated a National Historic Landmark _ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ _ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ Primary Location of Additional Data: _X_ State historic preservation office _ Other state agency _ Federal agency _X_ Local government _X_ University _X_ Other

-- Specify Repository: South Caroliniana Library, Univ. of S. C.
South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History
Boykin Family Papers (private)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 886.26

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _X_ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: _X_ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Katherine H. Richardson

Organization: Heritage Preservation Associates Date: May 6, 1991

Street & Number: 1445 Whittaker Dr. Telephone: 803-787-9673

City or Town: Columbia State: SC ZIP: 29206

Present and Historical Physical Appearance:

Boykin Mill Complex, located at Highway 261 and Secondary Road 2, in Kershaw County, is a central locale that has historically been important in the life of rural Kershaw County. At present, "Boykin Mill" denotes a community which consists of an old post office, and old general store, a grist mill, mill pond, dam, gates, and canals. As well, the community includes a nineteenth century Baptist church, one nineteenth century residence, three twentieth century residences, and a smoke house. A Civil War battle site is also a part of the Boykin Mill community.

The importance of these sites revolves around the large mill pond on Swift Creek. The pond dates to at least 1786, when it was platted for Robert English, who was apparently the first grantee of the mill pond tract. By 1792, Israel Mathis, a miller, erected the earliest known saw and grist mill on the tract.[1]

Boykin Mill, historically known as Mill Tract Plantation, exhibits land use patterns and landmarks, some of which date to the eighteenth century. Already mentioned is the mill pond. The tract has historically been a transportation crossroads. S.C. Highway 261, which transverses the property is the Camden to Charleston Road, known as the "new road," which has crossed the property since 1786. The Great Road from Camden to Charleston, called the "old" road on maps, crossed the tract. The railroad from Kingville to Camden crossed the property west of the mill pond and the road bed is still in evidence, though the rails have been taken up. A Civil War battleground is on the property surrounding the old railroad bed and at the mill site and surrounding land. Agriculturally, evidence of the land use patterns can still be seen. The fields which are situated to the south of the mill pond have been under cultivation since at least 1869, and still retain their 1869 boundaries.[2]

Cultural remains are represented by the structures which stand on the property. The contributing cultural resources are as follows.

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[1]Kershaw County Deeds, Book B, p. 223; Charleston Deeds, Book V-5, p. 291.

[2]1869 Plat of Boykin Mill; Charleston Deeds, Book V-5, p. 291; Colonial Plats, Vol. 11, p. 22.

Boykin Mill

This two and one-half story, vernacular structure is a weatherboard, balloon frame structure consisting of a stacked vertical block. The mill has a lateral gable, metal roof. The southern or front facade exhibits a loading bay on each floor in the center of the structure. The bay on the second story has been sealed with diagonally placed boards. The lower bay has double wooden doors. The bays are flanked by four symmetrically placed windows with wooden shutters. The eastern elevation of the mill contains a single door which provides the main entry to the mill building. The door is balanced by a window with wooden shutters on the first floor, and two symmetrically placed wooden shuttered windows on the second story. A four-over-four glass window is in the gable end of the half story. The northern facade has shuttered three windows on the ground floor. The eastern most window provides an opening through which passes a portion of the mechanism of the mill wheel. The second story once had a loading bay, which is presently sealed by weatherboard. Two windows are present on the second story of this facade, as well. The western elevation is a mirror image of the eastern facade, with a loading bay in place of a door.

The grist mill equipment is in working condition, though it is only operated on occasion. According to tradition, this structure dates from c. 1905, replacing at least two mills which previously stood on the dam. It is said by family members that this building was originally built to house a cotton gin, the grist mill, a molasses mill, a saw mill, and a warehouse.[3]

Mill Housing

Three houses which were built for mill workers stand across the road from the mill complex. The house directly across the road from the mill is a weatherboard, gable-end, one story structure. The front, or northern, elevation has a front porch which runs the length of the facade, supported by square columns. A centrally placed front door is also on the northern facade. On each side of the door are two six over six windows. The house has two interior brick chimneys on the eastern and western slopes of the roof. This house was built in c. 1935. It is said that it was constructed with materials salvaged from the Kirkwood Inn, which stood in Camden, S. C.

To the east of the first house is another mill worker's residence, built in c. 1935. It is a one-story weatherboard structure with a gable end roof. The house rests on brick piers

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[3]Kershaw Deeds, Book B., p. 223; Painting of Boykin's Mill, ca. 1786 view, by Henry Boykin; Oral History Interview with Hope Boykin, May, 1979; Oral History Interview with Dr. Irving Boykin, August, 1979.

and exhibits a screened front porch supported by square porch supports on brick pedestals. It has one interior chimney on the western slope of the roof.

The third mill workers' house, built in c. 1935, is also a one-story weatherboard structure. This house has a recessed screened porch on its northern, or front elevation. It, too, rests on brick piers. It has one interior chimney on the western slope of the roof and one exterior chimney on its southern facade.

Boykin Store

The store, built c. 1905, is a gable-end weatherboard building with cornice returns. It measures approximately forty by forty feet. The central door on the southern facade is flanked by symmetrically placed windows with four-over-four panes and wooden shutters. The eastern elevation has a simple brick flue flanked by two small ventilation windows under the cornice. This facade has an entry door near the rear of the building. The northern, or rear facade, has a gable end addition with double windows. A single door is on the eastern side of this addition, and a shed roof addition on its western side. This facade exhibits one four-over-four glass window to the east of the rear addition. The western facade had a door opposite that on the eastern facade at one time. This door has been sealed and weatherboard placed over the opening. A small ventilation window is under the cornice on this facade. Above the sealed door is a small glass window. The building rests on brick piers.

The interior contains one large room and the additions to the rear of the building provide storage and office space. The store was built, and has always been used, as a commissary and general store until recent times. At present it houses a broom maker's shop.

Boykin Post Office

The post office was erected in c. 1875. It, too, is a gable-end weatherboard structure with cornice returns. The building measures approximately twenty by thirty feet and rests on brick piers. It has a centrally placed door with two windows on either side on the southern, or front, elevation. There is a single door at the rear of the eastern facade. The northern elevation exhibits a centrally placed shuttered window and the western elevation has a centrally placed six-over-six window with a brick flue to its right.

Apparently, this structure was used as a commissary and a post office in its early years before the newer store was built next to it. Inside, the large room still retains its handsome post office window, though the old boxes have been removed. At present it is being used as a gift shop.

Swift Creek Baptist Church

This Greek Revival building is an unusual example of that style. It is a front-gabled, two story building with boxed cornices. It has a recessed portico with two front doors which open into vestibules on either side of the rear of the sanctuary. The portico is supported by two vernacular Doric boxed pillars in antis. It rests on brick piers and has an asphalt shingle roof. The interior retains a gallery in the second floor which is accessed by stairways on each side of the church behind the pulpit. The pulpit stands on a raised platform and interior walls were added on the platform to disguise the gallery stairs, forming a sort of stage-like setting around the pulpit. The original thirteen foot tall windows were covered with weatherboard in c. 1930 to protect them from vandals. The framing for the original windows is intact and two original windows exist. Each sash is six feet and six inches by fifty-three and three fourth inches and contains sixteen lights. The windows operate on the weight and cord hanging system. Reproductions of these windows will be made and used in renovation of the church. Reproductions of the original doors will replace the damaged doors, as well.

The building was likely built in c. 1827, after the church reorganized at Swift Creek. A church building does appear near this place on Robert Mills' 1825 map of the district. The land upon which the church stands has been reserved in perpetuity for the Baptists since at least 1792. In 1809, a deed reminds the purchaser of the mill tract, "Be it remembered that on the within named Mill Tract one acre of land ... on which a meeting house now stands has been given by a former proprietor to the Society of the Baptists for that purpose."[4]

Millway

Millway house, according to family tradition, was originally built to be used by an overseer. It was described in the mid-nineteenth century as being "a well-built two-story house now being lived in by Mr. Higgans." The original one-and-one-half story house, approximately fifty by twenty-two feet with a central chimney, was raised above a first floor basement. The first floor and ground floor each had two rooms, one measuring 29.4 feet by 21.4, and the other 19.5 feet by 21.4 feet. After the Civil War, the house was enlarged by Alexander Hamilton Boykin, Jr., who used it as his main residence. At this time a rear addition to the first floor and an entire second floor was added. A new staircase led from the first floor to the second and a porch with boxed posts was added to three quarters of the house, with the exception of the western facade. This porch has a hipped roof which wraps around

[4]Kershaw Deeds, Book B, p. 223; Kershaw Deeds, Book F, p. 27.

the eastern elevation, providing cover for the ground floor.[5]

The main front entry, now a double door, was likely a single door in the original house. If so, the southern or front facade of the original one-and-one-half story house would have had two symmetrically placed front doors, each leading out to a front porch, and two flanking windows. The windows on the western, southern, and eastern elevations of the first floor, in the oldest portion of the house, have nine-over-one panes. The bay window which was added to the western facade in the post-1865 addition in c. 1960 has nine-over-nine lights in the side windows and thirty lights in the middle window. The windows in the basement level have six-over-six panes. Windows in the second story contain one-over-one panes.[6]

The double brick stairway on the southern facade of the house was added by Henry Boykin, architect, in c. 1960. After the additions, the exterior of the house gives the impression of an Early National house of the pyramidal family with Victorian architectural elements, such as the bay window on the western facade and the corbelled chimneys. In the twentieth century, portions of the porch on the northern elevation were enclosed to create a den and bathroom and a new kitchen wing was added to the rear of the house.[7] An interesting decorative element near the rear stairway to the porch is a life-size "iron man" which was once used for target practice. The flat silhoutte of iron was recovered from the mill pond and is an unusual reminder of the past.

One outbuilding in the Millway complex is eligible for the Register as well; this small, frame smoke house with a gable-end roof and a door on the southern facade stands north of the main house.

Boykin Mill Pond

The pond dates from at least 1786, when Samuel Boykin purchased the tract containing the pond and allowed Israel Mathis to erect a mill there. Over time, several mills have been located on the dam of the pond, producing flour, meal, and sawn lumber. Family tradition states that at one time when the pond was drained, rice

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[5]Oral History Interview with Dr. Irving Boykin, August, 1979; Architectural Investigation, October, 1990; Photographs of Millway, September, 1990.

[6]Architectural Investigation at Millway House, October, 1990; Photographs of Millway House, September, 1990; Oral History Interview with Hope Boykin, May, 1979.

[7]Architectural Investigation and Interview with Alice Boykin, October, 1990.

was grown there. Boykin Mill Pond has been a traditional spot for the community to gather for picnics and outings, in addition to its service as a central place for milling activities.

Boykin Mill Dam

The dam over Swift Creek which enabled a mill pond to be made was constructed c. 1786. When Samuel Boykin and his wife, Elizabeth, deeded the mill tract to Israel Mathis in 1786, a nine acre tract was reserved for the dam. The deed stipulated that Mathis could "raise the mill dam as high as they or any of them think proper and necessary."[8] In 1869, the dam encompassed most of the nine acre strip set aside for it in 1786, allowing the mill pond to cover most of a 481 acre tract.[9] The dam evolved as the changing need of power from the pond grew. At present, the dam has twelve gates which release water from the pond as needed, two of which are flood gates, and one which diverts water to the mill.

The Millrace

The channel which serves as a source of water power for the present mill was in existence by 1869, when a cotton gin was located on or near the site of the present mill.[10] It is approximately fifteen feet deep and ten feet wide. Water is channeled into the race from one gate in the dam.

Boykin Road

Present-day highway 261, which passes to the west of Boykin Mill Pond, takes the place of two older roadbeds. In 1786, the Great Road to Charleston from Camden followed the path of present-day Highway 261 until it passed near Boykin Mill dam, where it continued southwest until crossing Swift Creek between Boykin Mill and the Wateree River. But by 1786, a "New Road" had been made which split from the Great Road at Boykin Mill, crossing Swift Creek just west of the dam and passing between the present mill and post office, where it then continued south on the path of present Highway 261. Apparently this old road bed was never paved and after a new concrete highway was laid across Boykin Mill dam in c. 1930, the old road was seldom used. By 1953, it was merely indicated as an unimproved dirt road and a path on topographical maps. In c. 1960, the c. 1930 concrete highway across the dam was closed to traffic and a new section of Highway 261 was built across Swift Creek at Boykin Mill; this is the road presently in use.

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[8]Charleston Deeds, V-5, pp. 290-1.

[9]1869 Plat of Mill Tract Plantation.

[10]1869 Plat of Mill Tract Plantation.

Nevertheless, the bed of the eighteenth and nineteenth century road remains, as well as the twentieth century concrete road over the dam. This continual adaptation of transportation routes to the conditions present on Swift Creek at Boykin Mill serves as a reminder of Boykin Mill's strong attraction as a central place to the surrounding community.[11]

Boykin Mill Battlefield

The battle at Boykin Mill on April 17, 1865, between Union and Confederate troops was staged from the hill on the southern side of Boykin Mill Pond at the fork of present-day Highway 261 and county road 2, in the swamp of Swift Creek west of the mill pond, on the dam of the pond, and along the old railroad bed in the woods southwest of Highway 261. The hill south of the pond was used for epaulments for two guns and an infantry parapet by the Confederate troops. A contemporary map indicates the location of three structures, though no visible evidence now remains at the site on the hill. In the woods near the railroad tracks, the Confederate troops dug rifle trenches. These are still visible to the east and west of the old railroad bed. The railroad and the central locale of Boykin Mill were the very reason the battle was staged there. The Confederate troops, in an attempt to keep train cars and locomotives from capture by the Union troops, moved cars from Camden to Boykin Mill. The Union Army, while destroying the rails south of Camden, were also in search of the Confederate cars and engines. Boykin Mill was a logical place for the Confederates to attempt to hold the Union troops at bay while the cars were moved further south ahead of the enemy's reach - they could flood the passage to the south with ease by cutting the dam, and Swift Creek lived up to its name, making a difficult passage for the advancing troops.

There are twelve non-contributing buildings within the district which were built after 1950: a concrete block barn, dog pens, a tool shed/garden house, a wooden stable, a wooden store house, a chicken house, a tractor shed, a concrete block dwelling built in 1965, a shed, a seed house, a reconstructed slave house, and a stuccoed house.

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[11]Robert Mills, Mill's Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825, Kershaw County Map, (Reprint, Easly, S. C.: Southern Historical Press, 1980); 1869 Plat of Mill Tract Plantation; Charleston Deeds, V-5, pp. 290-1; U. S. Geological Survey, Camden South, S. C. Quardangle, 1952/3.

Verbal Statement of Significance:

Boykin Mill, historically known as Mill Tract Plantation, is located eight miles south of Camden on Swift Creek. This creek flows into the Wateree River and is a strong stream. Early in the settlement of Fredericksburgh Township, which encompassed the area around Camden, land on this and other creeks was much sought after for the potential source of power. A mill pond was created on this site sometime before 1786, and a succession of saw and grist mills has been located on or near the dam to the pond since that time. The mills of eighteenth century South Carolina were important places, not only for industry, but for communication and trade. Because of the creation of the mill pond, transportation routes developed which indicate the importance of this place; the road to Charleston passed around the western end of the pond and then swung back to the east. The area to the south of the dam became a crossroads and clustered there were important services for the community such as the mill, store, post office, church, and transportation.

Grist and saw mills, which harnessed the water power provided by the many strong streams and rivers of South Carolina, were among the colony's earliest industries. Land along creeks and rivers was in high demand during the early years of the South Carolina's history because of this potential source of power. As a result, laws regulated the amount of water front acreage allotted to early grantees. As well, the right to freely flowing water was protected by law, allowing all owners of land along streams equal rights to the power provided by a stream or river.

The first industrial census of the state was conducted in 1850. At that time, Kershaw District had only one grist mill listed, run by William Anderson. This may have been the mill at Boykin, for it was in existence then. Census takers are known to have made errors in their statistics, for they often missed entire houses and families. Yet, the low number of mills in the 1850 Kershaw District census indicates that Boykin Mill was one of the very few in the district in that year, as compared to the twenty-three grist mills in Richland District and the forty-one mills in Sumter District.[12]

In 1880, Boykin Mill was among fifteen grist mills located in Kershaw County. It had one overshot wheel powered by a nine foot fall of water which produced twelve horsepower with its eighty revolutions per minute. The mill had one full-time employee and one paid worker. Apparently, the mill was open one day per month, twelve months per year. In 1880, Boykin Mill produced 504,000 pounds of corn meal (33% of the total produced in Kershaw County

[12]1850 Census, Industrial Schedule.

that year), 18,000 pounds of feed (35% of the total produced in Kershaw County that year).[13]

South Carolina's flour and grist mills produced 22% of the total products of the manufactures of the state in the 1880's. During the 1860's, the number of grist mills increased 120% in South Carolina, in a period of great growth in the industry. After the Civil War the growth of this industry decreased, though advances in technology allowed an increased production by the fewer number of mills. By 1910, there were only 378 custom grist mills, such as Boykin Mill, in the state, and 10 large milling industries. In 1927, the Department of Agriculture reported large grain crops being produced in the state, but purchases of grain products from out of state suppliers became the trend in the ensuing decades, as grist and flour mills declined in the state. By 1940, South Carolinians were buying $7.5 million worth of grain products from non-South Carolina suppliers.[14]

The early importance of the mill at the Boykin plantation is indicated by the patterns of development which occurred around it. This crossroads still exhibits evidence of its importance in the rural life of lower Kershaw County during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The land surrounding Boykin Mill began to be settled shortly before the Revolutionary War. The earliest grants located on the land which later constituted Mill Tract Plantation were given to Jacob Braswell [often seen as Brazil, Brazeel, etc.] in 1773, Robert English in 1773, Henry Hunter [date unknown, but pre-1819], Aaron Ferguson in 1784, Lewis Collins in 1784, and James Adkinson in 1773.[15]

By 1786, Samuel Boykin had purchased Robert English's four hundred and twenty acres on Swift Creek where the present dam and mill pond are situated. At that time there was a "dwelling house"

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[13]1880 Census, Industrial Schedule.

[14]State Board of Agriculture, South Carolina, Resourcesand Population, Institutions and Industries, (Charleston: Walker Evans, & Cogswell, Printers, 1883), pp. 603-5; Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), p. 636; Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries and Clemson College, South Carolina, A Handbook, (Columbia, 1927), pp. 141-2; South Carolina State Planning Board, The Manufactured and Agricultural Resources of South Carolina, Bulletin no. 4, (Columbia, 1940), pp. 38-9, 105.

[15]Charleston Deeds, Vol. V-4, p. 291; Colonial Plats, Vol. 11, p. 22; Colonial Plats, Vol. 13, p. 318; Colonial Plats, Vol. 15, p. 45; State Plats, Vol. 4, p. 15.

located directly south of the present dam; it appears that this structure stood until at least 1869, when it appears on a plat in the same location. This structure would have been near the present-day store and post office.[16]

During Samuel Boykin's ownership, Israel Mathis, "Mill Wright," erected a saw and grist mill and extended the dam on a strip of land containing nine acres. Samuel Boykin sold this four hundred and twenty acre tract to him for a mere token of ten pounds, perhaps because the location of a mill and waterpower in the neighborhood benefitted all of the surrounding land holders. Boykin also gave Mathis the right to raise the level of the mill pond as high as he saw fit, even though it would cover a portion of Boykin's plantation. The mill tract had been developed to a degree for the deed specifies Mathis' right to "all Houses, Out Buildings, Orchards, Gardens, Fences, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, and Watercourses."[17]

Samuel Boykin was the eldest son of William Boykin. He was described as "a man of notable strength and energy, both physical and mental, a sterling character. Six feet tall, 225 pounds weight, and strenuous in proportion, he was well equipped for subduing the wild." He was Captain of a company of Catawba Indians during the Revolutionary War. Samuel died at the hands of "ruffians" who had camped on his land and who severly injured him when he sought to put them off of his property. He died in 1791, shortly after selling the mill tract to Israel Mathis. Israel and his brother, Samuel Mathis, were Camden lawyers.[18]

It appears that Israel Mathis died within a year of his purchase of the tract, for by 1792, Charles McGinny had acquired two hundred and twenty-five acres of the mill tract and the deed lists Israel as deceased. McGinny turned his mill tract land over to Israel's brother, Samuel Mathis, because of a debt which he was unable to repay Mathis. At this time the plantation known as "Mill Tract" began to be consolidated, for in addition to Israel Mathis' tract, McGinny also deeded a one hundred and fifty-five acre tract formerly the property of a Samuel Payne, and a two hundred and thirty acre tract formerly the property of Lewis Collins. This consolidated tract of six hundred and thirty-five acres, by 1792, surrounded a twenty-three acre tract which had been sold to Aaron Ferguson. By 1795, it also contained a one acre tract which had

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[16]1869 Plat of Mill Tract; Charleston Deeds, Vol. V-5, p. 291.

[17]Charleston Deeds, Vol V-5, pp. 290-1.

[18]Thomas J. Kirkland and Robert M. Kennedy, Historic Camden, vol. I, (Columbia: State Printing Company, 1905), pp. 75, 346-7.

been set aside for the use of the "Baptist Congregation." This acre bordered the mill pond and is the land upon which the present Swift Creek Baptist Church stands.[19]

The Swift Creek Church organized in 1783, and was a branch of the High Hills Baptist Congregation which was located at Stateburgh. "Old father Collins," its pastor in 1804, was the Lewis Collins who owned the tract to the south of the mill pond land. The congregation built another church and moved further up Swift Creek after 1804, but the land remained reserved for the Baptists. The present church building was built sometime after the church's reorganization in 1827.[20]

In 1795, Samuel Mathis sold the six hundred and thirty-five acres to John and Jacob Chambers, "millers." In 1801, John deeded the entire tract to Jacob and eight years later the plantation again came into the hands of the Boykin family when Burwell Boykin purchased it in addition to several other adjacent tracts of land. At that time the place was "commonly called the Mill tract."[21]

Burwell Boykin owned a total of 1,914 adjoining acres surrounding the mill tract; this acreage lay both to the east and west of the mill pond on the southern side of Swift Creek. Part of the northeastern portion of his land on Swift Creek was acquired prior to 1819, from Henry Hunter, who had used the land for his summer residence. In his will of 1817, he authorized his executors to sell the mill tract "at any time they think an advantageous offer is made," but the plantation remained in the family. This plantation was divided among his sons, Burwell, A. Hamilton, and William. The land was to be divided into three equal parts and distributed among them after certain tracts were deeded to his daughters.[22]

After his death, his son, Alexander Hamilton Boykin, was allotted the mill tract. Alexander Hamilton Boykin was born on December 10, 1815. He was educated in Camden and served as a state legislator from 1846 until 1859, when he was elected to the state senate. During his lifetime, he continued to amass nearby acreage. At the time of his death he owned 5,737 acres in Kershaw and

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[19]Kershaw Deeds, Book B, pp. 223, 435-6.

[20]Leah Townsend, South Carolina Baptists, 1670-1805, (Florence: The Florence Printing Company, 1935), p. 157.

[21]Kershaw County Deeds, Book F, p. 27; Kershaw County Deeds, Book E, pp. 392-3; Kershaw County Deeds, Book B, pp. 435-6.

[22]Will of Burwell Boykin, Will Book A-1, p. 438 (Apt. 9, pkg. 259), Kershaw County; Kershaw County Deeds, Book F, p. 27; Kershaw County Deeds, Book I, p. 109.

Sumter Counties. He was a successful planter in addition to his political career and was actively involved in the Wateree Agricultural Society. He was also director of the South Carolina Railroad Company. During the Civil War, Boykin organized the Boykin Rangers which became Company A of the Second South Carolina Cavalry and fought at First Bull Run and Williamsburg. Ill health forced his retirement and he died in 1866 and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Camden.[23]

During A. Hamilton Boykin's ownership of the plantation, it became the scene of a skirmish between Union and Confederate troops. Because of its proximity to the railroad and roads, Boykin Mill was directly in the path of Union General Edward E. Potter's troops when he swept Sumter and Kershaw Counties in April of 1865. After Camden was occupied by Union troops on April 17, Potter attempted to track down the various train cars and locomotives which were still on the railways between Camden, Sumter, and Manchester. He learned that locomotives had been moved eight miles south of Camden to the tracks at Boykin Mill and proceeded from Camden, destroying the railway in his path. When he reached Boykin Mill, he discovered that the Confederates had cut the dam, which flooded the road, and had taken up the bridge across the creek. The Confederates had set up earthen works for two large guns on the southern side of Swift Creek where the ground was higher and had dug rifle trenches along the railroad. Though greatly outnumbered, the Confederates were successful in holding the Union troops to the north of the creek throughout the day but were eventually overpowered.[24]

Potter's description of the battle at Boykin Mill is as follows.

> Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command in the recent expedition, having its object the destruction of the locomotives and rolling stock collected on the railroad between Sumterville and Camden, S. C. ... Camden was occupied without opposition on the evening of the 17th, and it was then learned that the locomotives and trains had been moved to Boykins' Mill, eight miles below. I moved

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[23]N. Louise Bailey, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate, 1776-1985, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), p. 171.

[24]"Boykin's Mill Marker to be Unveiled May 10, History of Battle Given," in The Camden Chronicle, May 3, 1967; Letter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82, September 20, 1990.

from Camden on the morning of the 18th, sending five companies of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops to follow the railroad and destroy it. No opposition was encountered until we reached Boykins' Mill on Swift Creek. The road here leads close by the mill, with mill ponds and swamps and swamps on the left and the swamp on the right until it reaches the Wateree. The rebels had cut the dam, flooding the road, and had taken the bridge up across the stream. The land on the opposite side was higher and the enemy had thrown up an epaulment for two guns and an infantry parapet. The railroad crossed the swamp 300 yards to the right of the highway, and here also were rifle trenches. Hallowell's brigade was in advance, and the skirmishers of the Thirty-second U. S. Colored Troops were pushed forward into the swamp, but the water was too deep for them to effect a crossing. The One hundred and seventh Ohio, of Brown's brigade, was ordered to try to turn the enemey's right, but the creek could not be forded. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers was sent down to find a passage on the enemy's left. They discovered the remains of a bridge which had been burned, and in attempting to cross on a stringer, which was still standing, they received sharp fire from the rebels posted behind intrenchments [sic] and lost several men. The Twenty-fifth Ohio was placed by the edge of the swamp between the railroad and the highway, ready to charge across the railroad. The detachment of the One hundred and second U. S. Colored troops (Major Clark commanding) was ordered to get through on the left of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and by the aid of a Negro guide they succeeded in crossing a log. The One hundred and seventh Ohio was at once ordered to make a dash from their respective positions, which was done and the enemey gave way. The train which had been standing on the railroad tracks also moved off. A few platform cars and one locomotive were found here. These, with the station buildings and some cotton, were destroyed. [The troops proceeded on their way to Statesburgh.]

> ... The result of the expedition [from Camden to Georgetown] may be summed up in the capture of 1 battleflag, 3 guns and 65 prisoners, 100 horses and 150 mules, and the destruction of 32 locomotives, 250 cars, large portions of the railroad and all the railroad buildings between Camden and Sumterville, 100 cotton gins and presses, 5,000 bales of cotton and large quantities of government stores. Five thousand Negroes joined the column and were brought within our lines. Our entire loss was 10 killed, 72 wounded and 1 missing.
>
> Edward E. Potter
> Brigadier General, Commanding[25]

The commander of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (a black regiment), H. Northy Hooper, wrote of the battle,

> On the 18th the 54th was ordered to flank the enemy's position on Swift Creek. It proceeded over plowed fields, which were bordered by the woods of the creek, about two miles to Boykin's Mills. The banks of the stream were at this point were so thickly covered by trees that the enemy's position and strength could not be discovered without pushing a skirmish line across the stream. The skirmishers advanced, the column closely following. It was quickly discovered that the enemy was preparing to dispute our passage. There were found to be two streams. They could be crossed above by a dike and 150 yards below by a road that crossed one stream by a bridge, the boards of which were removed; the second stream was fordable; fifteen yards beyond the ford, up a steep ascent, was a breastwork of cotton bales. The dike was covered by the firing of the enemy. The dike and road met and formed a junction on the enemy's side of the creek.

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[25]Official Record of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, vol. 47, p. 1027.

> Satisfied that a crossing could be obtained by a severe loss, as affairs then stood, I sent Major Pope to a crossing said to be one-fourth of a mile below the mills. Meanwhile I kept a fire upon the enemy and opened the gates of the mill on our bank of the stream. Major Pope was unsuccessful in effecting a crossing below; he found the enemy there in force. I then asked for a piece of artillary. It was furnished and after a half a dozen discharges of shell at the positions of the enemy I had the satisfaction to see quite a number of rebels rapidly leave our front. A column composed of five companies under my immediate command then charged across the two streams over the dike in single file. Although the enemy maintained its position for awhile, he soon fled. The regiment gained the enemy's breast works and the affair at Boykins' Mills was over. Casualties: 1 officer and 1 corporal killed; 13 men wounded, one of whom since died of wounds. Property destroyed ... at Boykins' Mills, 54 bales cotton, 3 bales corn fodder, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill ... H. Northy Hooper, Lt. Col. Comdg. Fifty-fourth Mass. Volunteers.[26]

Reports of the total casualties of the Boykin Mill skirmish vary. One officer was killed (1st Lt. E. L. Stevens, 54th Mass. Volunteers) as well as one enlisted man, and twenty enlisted men were wounded, according to E. N. Hallowell, Commander of the Second Brigade of the "Col[ored]. 54th Mass. Volunteers" Provisional Division.[27]

Though the rails have been taken up, the old railroad bed, a visual reminder of this battle, remains in the wooded area to the west of Boykin Mill Pond. As well, traces of gun embankments can be detected near the old railroad bed.

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[26]Ibid., p. 1039.

[27]Ibid., p. 1037.

After the Civil War, upon A. Hamilton Boykin's death in 1866, Mill Tract Plantation was divided among his three sons, Alexander Hamilton, E. Miller, and Burwell H. Boykin. At that time the entire tract totalled 1,691 acres. The mill pond covered approximately four hundred and eighty acres. Fields comprised six hundred and forty-four acres and woodlands another seven hundred and sixty-five acres. Burwell Boykin received the mill pond tract and three of the plantation's eight Negro houses, which were to be moved to his property. A. Hamilton received five hundred and twenty-four acres in the southeastern portion of the plantation, including the overseer's house (the present Millway House) and stables and two Negro houses. Elias Miller received six hundred and eighty five acres in the northeastern portion of the plantation and three Negro houses which were to be moved from A. Hamilton's portion. Another son, Allen, was to receive seven of the tract's Negro houses when he came of age.[28]

In 1874, after the division of the estate, E. Miller Boykin deeded four hundred and twenty-eight acres of his portion of Mill Tract Plantation to his brother, Burwell H. Boykin for the sum of $2,140. Burwell deeded the property to his wife, Mary Deas Boykin in 1876, having bought it as an investment for her.[29]

Burwell H. Boykin was born in April of 1850. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and returned home to Kershaw County in 1872. He was an early "scientific" farmer and was known for his ability to manage his large plantation in an efficient manner. Burwell bred horses and Boykin Spaniels. He was president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Camden and served on the executive committee of the South Carolina Agricultural Society.[30]

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[28]Will of A. H. Boykin, Kershaw County Probate Court, Apt. 9, Pkg. 258.

[29]Kershaw County Deeds, Book DD, pp. 96, 413.

[30]American Historical Society, The History of South Carolina, Biographical Volume, (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1934), p. 769.

In about 1905, the present mill was built near the dam which housed a cotton gin, grist mill, and saw mill. As well, a new store was built nearby. As electricity replaced the necessity for water power in the twentieth century, Boykin Mill, which had been in continuous operation throughout the twentieth century, became obsolete as an active mill in the 1940's, though it was occasionally used for grinding corn. The post office continued to operate until the 1960's at this crossroads. The mill pond remained a popular place for afternoons of boating, swimming, and picnicking for the local residents. The remaining cultural resources at Boykin Mill are evidence of the vital components of a "central place." Still intact are the engineering and waterworks which first made the site important to the neighborhood in 1786. This site was vital to the manufacturing of flour and meal, sawn logs, and cotton ginning for all who lived nearby for a century and a half. Transportation routes which passed through this property were vital links between important South Carolina towns. Communications were relayed through these transportation routes and further through the postal service established there. One of the first Baptists congregations in the region began there as a mission of the High Hills Church in 1783, and the existing church building stands witness to this additional service which this locale provided for the community.

Mill Tract Plantation, throughout much of its history, has been worked by progressive and successful planters who took a keen interest in the agricultural progress of the state, as well as the region. This central place has remained in the posession of the Boykin family for over two hundred years, with the exception of a short break of twenty-three years between 1786 and 1809. It is a important reminder of South Carolina's rural heritage. It is a place where vital functions of society took place, not just for the Boykin family, but for generations of neighboring Kershaw county residents.

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Oral History Interviews

Interview with Alice Boykin, October, 1990

Transcript of Interview with Hope Boykin, May, 1979

Transcript of Interview with Dr. Irving Boykin, August, 1979

Verbal Boundary Description:

The lines of the property beginning at the intersection of Hwy. 521 (Boykin Road) and Red Bank Road: follow Red Bank Road west until it intersects with the old railroad bed, south on the railroad right of way, then in a straight line southwest through the woods, turning at a ninety degree angle and running to Swift Creek. Follow Swift Creek to the southwest, then northeast to the old railroad bed and past it to Boykin Road. North on Boykin Road a short way, then due east to the north of a small pond, then southeast along the line of the woods, turning northeast at the corner of the woods, southeast for a short distance, then northeast once more. The line then turns to the northwest towards Hwy 521, and then northeast again before it meets the highway. The line crosses Hwy. 521 in a northeastern direction until meeting the neighboring property (PB12-100) and turning in a northwest direction until meeting the high water mark of Swift Creek. It runs northeast along the high water mark of the creek until intersecting with the creek, following the creek back in a southwestern direction, then northwest through a field until meeting the property line (355-12) to the north of the field, then southwest to Hwy. 521 to the intersection of Hwy 521 and Red Bank Road.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries chosen for this district represent the historical boundaries of the remaining portion of Mill Tract Plantation and follows the lines of the plantation throughout its history, with the exception of portions of the plantation which have been sold or deeded out of the family since the Civil War.

UTM References (Camden South, S.C., and Rembert, S.C., Quadrangles):

A. 17/541000/3778230
B. 17/540710/3776370
C. 17/540110/3775280
D. 17/539290/3775140
E. 17/539000/3776300
F. 17/538700/3776080
G. 17/537610/3775600
H. 17/537950/3776370
I. 17/538420/3777400

1. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex, Boykin Mill
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History
P.O. Box 11665
Columbia, S. C. 29211
[hereafter SHPO]
Description: Boykin Mill, facing northwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

2. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Boykin Mill facing west
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

3. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Boykin Mill facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

4. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Boykin Mill facing northeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

5. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Machinery in Boykin Mill facing northeast, first floor
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

6. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Machinery in Boykin Mill facing east, first floor
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

7. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Machinery in Boykin Mill, facing northwest, second floor
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

8. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Boykin Mill facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

9. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill Wheel, Boykin Mill, facing west
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

10. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Boykin Mill Pond facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1

11. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store and Post Office, facing northwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2 and 3

12. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store and Post Office, facing northeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2 and 3

13. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO

Description: General Store, Post Office, and Mill facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 1, 2, and 3

14. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store and Post Office, facing south
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2 and 3

15. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store facing northeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 3

16. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store facing southeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 3

17. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: General Store facing west
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 3

18. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Post Office facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2

19. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Post Office facing northwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2

20. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin

Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Post Office facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2

21. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, S. C.
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

22. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church facing northwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

23. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church, detail of southern facade, facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

24. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church facing northeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

25. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church, west facade facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

26. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church, detail of north facade facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

27. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church facing north, detail of eastern facade
Building Description as Keyed to Map: 7

28. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Swift Creek Baptist Church, detail of northern and eastern facade, facing south
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

29. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Interior of Swift Creek Baptist Church, showing doors to rear vestibules and section of ceiling which was once open for members sitting in the second floor gallery (between boxed posts down the middle of the room)
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

30. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Interior of Swift Creek Baptist Church, showing pulpit area, facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 7

31. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

32. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House facing northeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map:8

33. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex

City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

34. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House facing southeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

35. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

36. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House, detail of eastern facade, facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

37. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: September, 1990
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Millway House, detail of front porch, facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

38. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Parlor of Millway House [eastern room, first floor] facing west
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

39. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO

Description: Dining Room at Millway House [in c. 1865 addition] facing east
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

40. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Dining Room at Millway House facing west
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8

41. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill house no. 2, facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 5

42. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill house no. 2 [second house east of Highway 261] facing southeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 5

43. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill house no. 1 [first house east of Highway 261], facing southeast
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 4

44. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill house no. 1, facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 4

45. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Alice Boykin
Date: June, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Mill house no. 3 [third east of Highway 261] facing southwest
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 6

46. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Tom Shaw
Date: May, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Battle ground at Boykin Mill facing west
Location as Keyed to Map: 15

47. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Tom Shaw
Date: May, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Battle ground at Boykin Mill facing south
Location as Keyed to Map: 15

48. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Tom Shaw
Date: May, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Battle ground at Boykin Mill facing south
Location as Keyed to Map: 15

49. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: Tom Shaw
Date: May, 1991
Location of Original Negative: SHPO
Description: Battle ground at Boykin Mill facing northwest
Location as Keyed to Map: 15

50. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: unknown
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: The millrace and Swift Creek at flood stage
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 14

51. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: unknown
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: Cooling off by the millrace
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 14

52. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: c. 1940
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: General Store and Post Office

Building Location as Keyed to Map: 2 and 3

53. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: c. 1940
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: Outing at the Mill Pond
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 10 and 14

54. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: c. 1900
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: Outing at the Mill Pond
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 10 and 14

55. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: c. 1900
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: Scene in front of the General Store
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 3

56. Name of District: Boykin Mill Complex
City, State: Camden (vicinity), S. C.
Photographer: unknown
Date: unknown
Location of Original Negative: Boykin Family
Description: Millway House facing north
Building Location as Keyed to Map: 8