

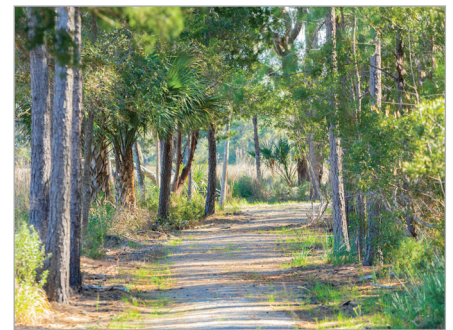


THE COMMUNITY

The Preserve at Fenwick Plantation is an upscale waterfront community nestled amongst freshwater wetlands in a lush natural environment along Penny Creek. As a part of the original historic Fenwick Plantation, The Preserve has been carefully planned to maintain its history with a “least disturbance” policy to keep the character of the original John Fenwick Plantation land intact. The homes at The Preserve are integrated into the natural surroundings, capturing the historic charm and natural beauty of this unique property.

The private neighborhood amenities include a gated entrance, two deepwater docks, leisure trails and a “back porch” area featuring a tranquil pond with a gazebo, firepit and picnic area. The “back porch” extends to Penny Creek, from which the Ravenel Bridge can be seen in the distance. Imagine living in this Lowcountry setting with a maritime forest just outside your window. Take a stroll along the nearly one mile of private trails and envision how indigo, rice and cotton once sustained the owners of the Fenwick Plantation.

The Preserve is a quiet oasis tucked away in Charleston where new homes are designed and required by the neighborhood architectural review board to fit into the natural landscape. With fine dining, entertainment and shopping just minutes away to the North in historic Charleston, and beautiful beaches including public Kiawah Beachwalker Park minutes away to the South, The Preserve offers the best of both the past and the present.



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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THE HISTORY

Fenwick Plantation is one of the most historic plantations in America and was acquired by John Fenwick in 1721. Fenwick Hall mansion is an outstanding example of Palladian/Georgian domestic architecture and is one of the best survivals of eighteenth-century country homes built by the colonial aristocracy of South Carolina.

The Fenwick's wealth, which made Charles Town the richest city in the English colonies, was derived from rice and indigo planting. This relied on slave labor, maritime trade of which the African slave trade was the most lucrative component and the Indian trade.

Fenwick Plantation contained more than 4,500 acres, including more than 1,200 acres of marshland. The high lands were used for the cultivation of cash crops such as indigo, and provisional crops such as corn and peas. Historically, the marshlands were of major economic importance and embanked and canalled for use in agricultural cultivation.

The embanked wetlands of the Fenwick Plantation would have been used in rice cultivation. Following the Revolution, the rich pluff mud of the reclaimed marshlands was found to be ideal for the cultivation of Sea Island cotton.

John Fenwick's son, Edward, inherited the plantation around 1750 and flanked the plantation house with a carriage house and a stable for racehorses. Edward imported English thoroughbreds and created a three-mile racetrack in the location of present-day Maybank Highway, creating the horse farm known as Johns Island Stud.

Fenwick Plantation was used as a headquarters by General Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, it was used as a hospital for both Union and Confederate soldiers. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



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