

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK 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 Hampton Plantation

AND/OR COMMON Hampton Plantation

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN	Charleston	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VICINITY OF	001	— NOT FOR PUBLICATION
STATE	South Carolina	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
		45	Charleston	019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: unused

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Columbia VICINITY OF STATE South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, (RMC) Registrar of Mesnes and Conveyances
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box
CITY, TOWN Charleston STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hampton, on Wambaw Creek near the Santee River, was built by Noe Serre, a Huguenot settler. The original house was a four-room center-hall structure, with two more rooms on the second floor. The one-and-a-half storey frame building on raised brick foundations was 40 feet long and 34 feet deep, and had two interior chimneys. In 1757, the plantation came into the possession of Daniel Horry through marriage, and shortly thereafter he more than doubled the size of the original house. A second full storey with two new rooms was added, and extensions, each about 25 feet wide and 34 feet deep, were made to both ends, thus bringing the structure to its present size, 90'x34'. The present hipped roof, with two dormers in front and rear, was built over the entire house, and each new wing had a new interior chimney. The extension at the east end was taken completely by a large two-storey ballroom, and the new wing at the west end had a large two-storey master bedroom that extended from the south wall more than halfway through the house. In the rear of this chamber were two more bedrooms, situated one above the other.

The first and second storey windows had nine over nine light sash, and were adorned by exterior panelled shutters. Rather than leave the second storey front walls of the new extensions blank, and in order to preserve the symmetry so important in 18th century Georgian architecture, Horry inserted false windows, in the guise of closed shutters panelled like those below. This device also repeated in the north wall of the east extension. The first floor windows of the master bedroom in the west wing had interior primitive slat blinds, a device previously used in Charleston houses.

In 1790-91, the south facade assumed its present unified appearance, when a six-column wide giant portico and pediment were added across the center portion of the original house. The roof of the portico is supported by eight columns and two pilasters, made of solid pine. Rosettes, panels, and flutings adorn the frieze of the portico, and the pediment contains a circular window with four keystones. Forty feet wide, 20 feet deep, and floored with red tile, this giant Roman Doric portico is of particular interest because it reveals the slender columns, the paterae, and dainty flutings of the Adam style of the Federal period of this execution.

Hampton Plantation has recently come into the possession of the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, of the State of South Carolina, upon the death of that State's poet laureate, Archibald Rutledge, the house's last owner. A team of architectural historians are currently preparing a detailed report on the structure before undertaking what is expected to be an extensive restoration of the house to a former grandeur which has lately been lost to the ravages of neglect. The house, however, remains in good structural condition.

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 1735, 1757, 1790-91

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-91, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large, unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture, and Hampton is South Carolina's finest example of a large two-and-a-half frame Georgian plantation house.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 300

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	6 4 5 2 0 0	3 6 7 4 8 8 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 7	6 4 5 8 6 0	3 6 7 3 4 8 0

B	1 7	6 4 6 2 2 0	3 6 7 4 5 2 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	1 7	6 4 5 1 4 0	3 6 7 3 7 0 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

4/1/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

James Dillon

DATE

9/20/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Hampton Plantation

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 404-405.

Harriet K. Leiding, Historic Houses of South Carolina (Philadelphia, 1921),
102-103.

Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes--South (New York,
1956), 89.

South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State (American Guide Series)
(New York, 1941), 281.

Samuel G. Stoney, Plantations of the Carolina Low Country (Charleston,
1938), 59-60.

Thomas T. Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill, 1950),
77.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Hampton Plantation

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

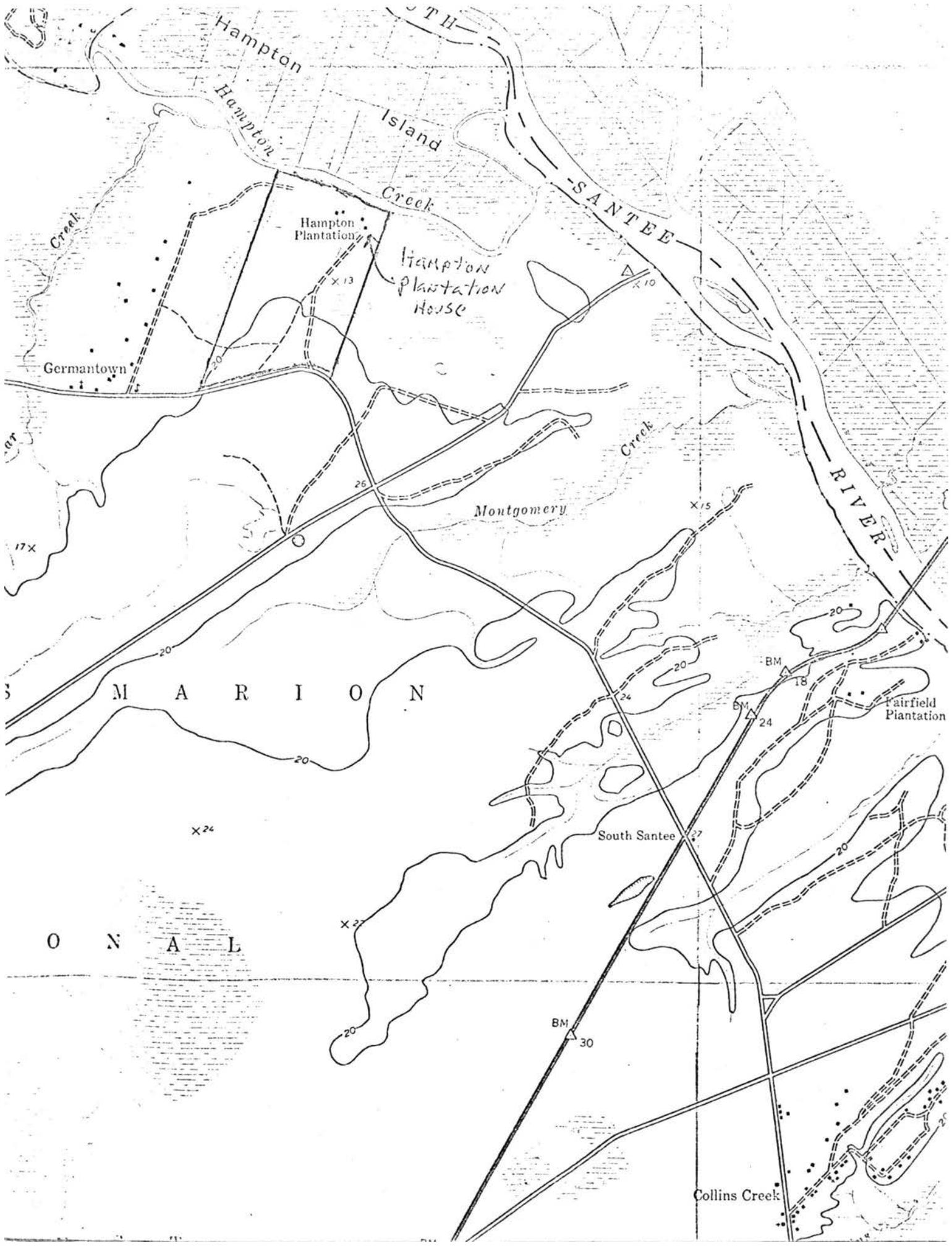
The official national historic landmark boundary of Hampton Plantation consists of that perimeter of land today controlled by the South Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation. Although the original and historical extent of the plantation at Hampton was, of course, much larger than the 294 acres now administered by the State of South Carolina, that area of land does effectively protect the pastoral nature of the land from which sprang the plantation house at Hampton, and to which its character doubtless owes some debt.

The tract is bounded on the north by Wambaw Creek (some maps call it Hampton Creek), on the east by other parts of Hampton Plantation not in the hands of the State of South Carolina, on the south by Highway S-10-857, and on the west by lands now or formerly of Lucas and lands occupied by Hampton Church. This legal description, as well as an orange pencil line indicating the perimeter of the property, appears on the accompanying map, entitled "Map of Tract 'A' of Hampton Plantation" which was prepared for the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, November 19, 1971, by Legare Hamilton, Registered Surveyor in South Carolina.

Near the center of Hampton Plantation property, is a 20 acre area of land identified as the Sam Hill Cemetery. While within the perimeter of the Hampton property of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, this area is in the hands of a local group of Black residences who are entitled to exercise certain rights over the land, owing to the use of the land by their ancestors going back to the days of slaveholding on the plantation. That area is part of the landmark.

The nature of the landmark enclosed by the 294 acre perimeter is that of an area which was once agricultural, but which has now been allowed to revert, to some extent, through the forces of nature, to something considerably less controlled. It is a mixture of grassland, swamp, and light forest, which could quite easily be returned (as it likely will be now by its new owner) to a plantation-like setting. The nature of the land within the 20 acre "Sam Hill Cemetery" lot is the same.

The accompanying USGS 7.5 minute map, also serves to locate Hampton Plantation in the Santee area. No structures other than the plantation house at Hampton contribute to the national significance of the landmark.







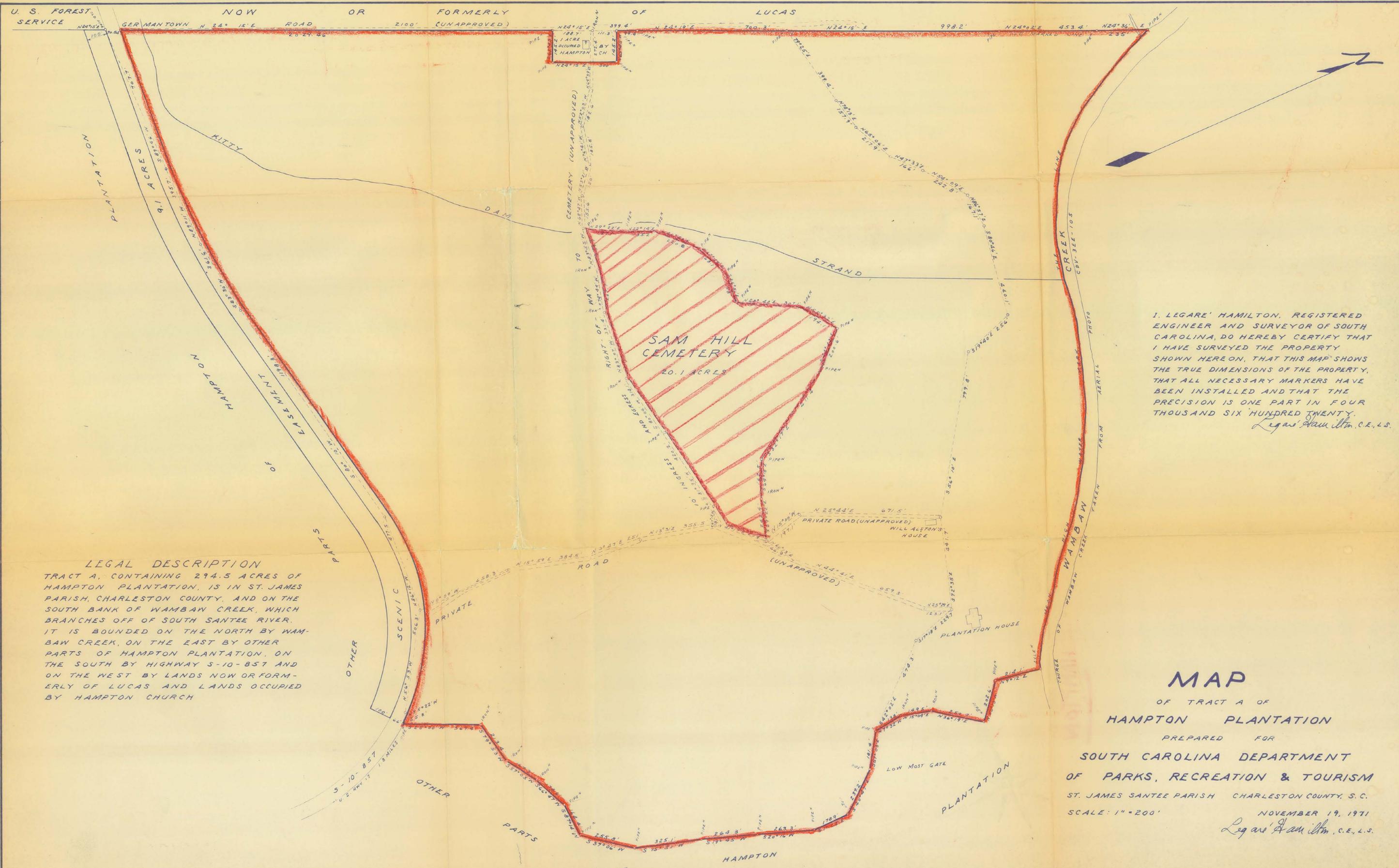






Hampton Plantation House (rear elevation), Charleston County, South Carolina

NPS Photo 1969

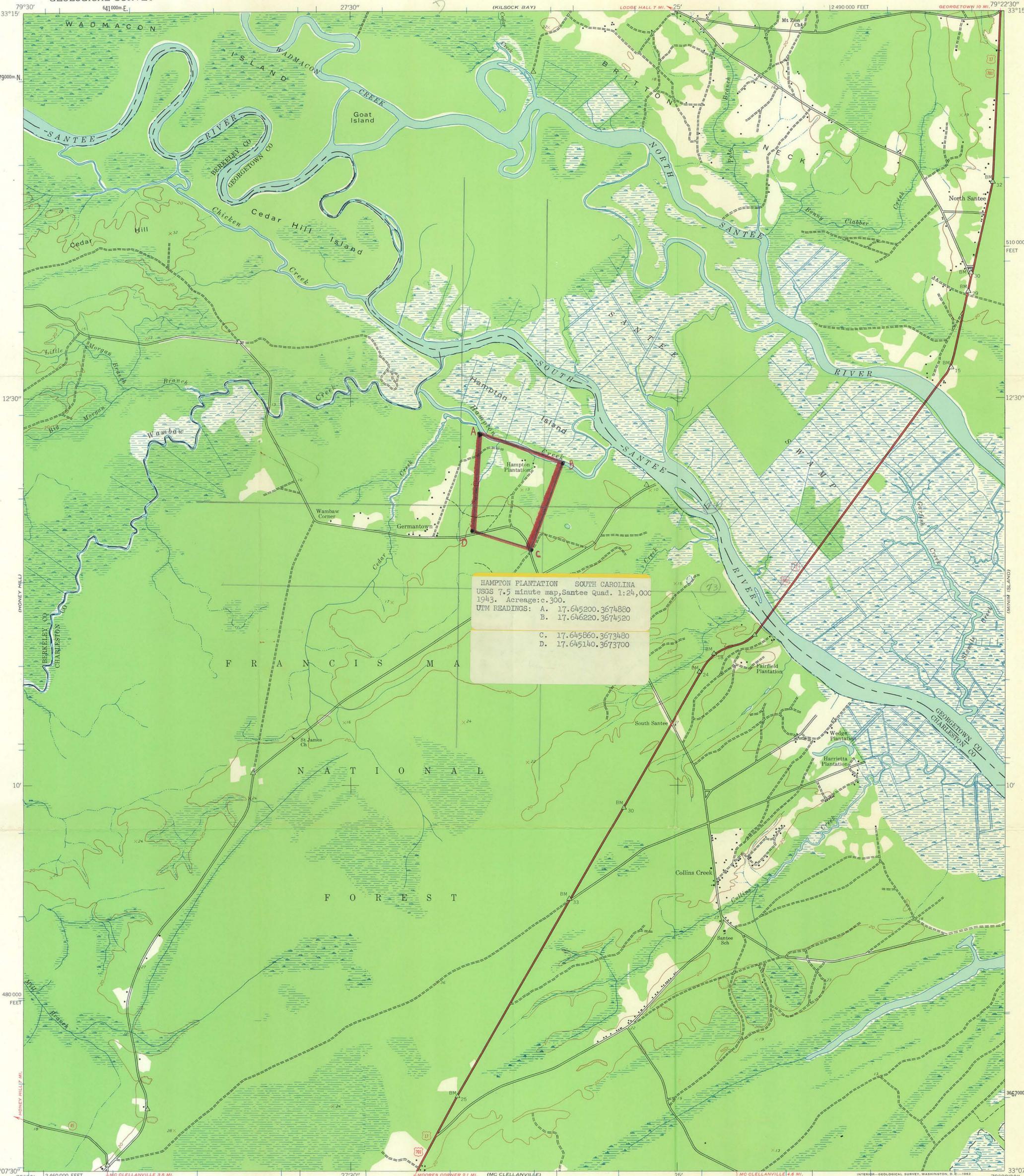


LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 TRACT A, CONTAINING 294.5 ACRES OF HAMPTON PLANTATION, IS IN ST. JAMES PARISH, CHARLESTON COUNTY, AND ON THE SOUTH BANK OF WAMBAW CREEK, WHICH BRANCHES OFF OF SOUTH SANTEE RIVER. IT IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY WAMBAW CREEK, ON THE EAST BY OTHER PARTS OF HAMPTON PLANTATION, ON THE SOUTH BY HIGHWAY S-10-857 AND ON THE WEST BY LANDS NOW OR FORMERLY OF LUCAS AND LANDS OCCUPIED BY HAMPTON CHURCH

I, LEGARE' HAMILTON, REGISTERED ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON, THAT THIS MAP SHOWS THE TRUE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROPERTY, THAT ALL NECESSARY MARKERS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND THAT THE PRECISION IS ONE PART IN FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY.
Legare' Hamilton, C.E., L.S.

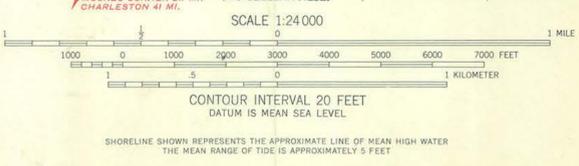
MAP
 OF TRACT A OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
 PREPARED FOR
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM
 ST. JAMES SANTEE PARISH CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C.
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 NOVEMBER 19, 1971
Legare' Hamilton, C.E., L.S.

A 17,645,200, 3674,800
B 17,646,220, 3674,520
C 17,645,860, 3673,480
D 17,645,140, 3673,700



HAMPTON PLANTATION SOUTH CAROLINA
USGS 7.5 minute map, Santee Quad. 1:24,000
1943. Acreage: c. 300.
UTM READINGS: A. 17,645,200, 3674,800
B. 17,646,220, 3674,520
C. 17,645,860, 3673,480
D. 17,645,140, 3673,700

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1942 and planimetric surveys 1943
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on South Carolina coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt - - - - -
U. S. Route (red shield) State Route (white circle)



SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SANTEE, S. C.
N3307.5-W7922.5/7.5

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

Hampton Plantation
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

7/5/16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure

Hampton Plantation
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Village site
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
LANDSCAPE: Garden
LANDSCAPE: Forest

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
FUNERARY: Cemetery
LANDSCAPE: Park
LANDSCAPE: Forest

Hampton Plantation
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

FEDERAL: Adamesque

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: BRICK

Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

Roof: STONE: Slate, WOOD: Shingles

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site is a 294-acre historic district in northern Charleston County, South Carolina, which developed as a rice plantation beginning in the early 18th century. The district boundaries encompass a portion of the historic plantation, including former agricultural areas, the 18th century mansion, a 19th century kitchen house, gardens, cemeteries and archaeological sites. With the addition of additional documentation, which supplements the existing National Register listing for Hampton Plantation (which included only the main house in the resource count), a total of 15 contributing and 14 non-contributing resources are located within the revised and updated district. Contributing resources consist of 1 building (in addition to the already listed Hampton Plantation mansion), 4 structures, 8 sites, and 1 object. Each of the 8 contributing sites also includes numerous "historic associated features." Historic associated feature is a term used to enumerate and describe small-scale component features of a landscape, or a system of features that are not individually countable but that collectively comprise a single countable resource. A similar approach has been taken with the contributing archaeological site, which is listed as one contributing resource, but which has been further subdivided into numerous smaller archaeological loci.

Hampton Plantation
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
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Hampton Plantation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 April 1970 and was designated a National Historic Landmark on the same date. The National Historic Landmark nomination was revised in 1976 and approved on 20 September 1983.¹ Both landmark nominations were brief and focused largely on the architecture of the mansion. The 1983 revision expanded the boundaries from 156 acres to encompass the entire state historic site, including inholdings, resulting in a total of 294 acres. This additional documentation was prepared to update the information contained in the original Registration Form, taking into account new archaeological and documentary research compiled over the past forty-five years. Since this documentation includes resources at the state as well as national level of significance, it is only a revision of the National Register nomination, and not the National Landmark nomination. The current National Historic Landmark nomination notes that “no other structures other than the plantation house contribute to the national significance of the landmark.” This additional documentation includes the nationally-important house as well as the remaining resources, which are significant at the state level. No boundary changes are included in this revision.

Narrative Description

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site is located in the South Carolina Lowcountry, just south of the Santee River between two small rural communities, Germantown and South Santee. The nearest town, McClellanville (population 520), is located seven miles to the southeast. The area surrounding the park is primarily forest land owned by private landowners and the United States Forest Service. The small community of Germantown (or Germanville, as it was sometimes known historically) is located immediately to the west of Hampton and consists of several short streets and a small number of single-family residences. Land to the east and south of the property has been retained by the Rutledge family, former owners of the plantation. They continue to own a 5.49-acre inholding within the park boundary that contains a historic cemetery. Overall, Hampton Plantation State Historic Site itself totals approximately 274 acres of forest lands, wetlands, gardens, lawns, and former agricultural areas. The district, which includes all of the State Historic Site, a small out-parcel retained by the Rutledge family, and the cemetery inholding, totals 294 acres.

Historically, Hampton was surrounded by a system of interconnected, adjoining plantations owned by the Horry and Rutledge families. These included Wambaw Plantation to the west, now in private ownership; Elmwood (or Elwood) Plantation and Jacks Bluff to the southwest, both currently part of the Francis Marion National Forest; and Laurel Hill Plantation, located north of Hampton at the fork in the Santee River, now privately owned. These properties contain numerous landscape features that are not covered by this nomination, even though they are historically significant. East of Hampton, beyond lands retained by the Rutledge family, are several other plantations frequently mentioned in Archibald Rutledge’s writings, namely Romney, Montgomery and Peafield Plantations. South of Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, the 18th century parish church of St. James Santee still stands along the old Kings Highway. Because the adjacent parcels are so heavily forested and have so few houses, with the

¹ National Register Properties in SC, <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/charleston/S10817710016/>, accessed 14 January 2016; National Historic Landmarks Program, NHL Database, accessed on 3 April 2013; National Landmark Nomination for Hampton Plantation, 15 April 1970; Revision of National Landmark Nomination for Hampton Plantation, 1 April 1976, entered in register 20 September 1983, copies on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

Hampton Plantation

Name of Property

Charleston, SC

County and State

exception of Germantown which is largely hidden from the view of most visitors, Hampton feels isolated even though it is just two miles from a busy coastal highway. This feeling of isolation is a central part of the site's character.

The district itself consists of historic buildings, numerous archaeological resources, and a variety of landscapes, including upland pine forests; fresh water wetlands; tidally-affected wetlands; former rice fields; former upland fields; a large, open, ornamental lawn; a forested cemetery; and flower gardens.

Contributing Resources

Hampton Mansion, HP-26² (previously listed in the National Register, not included in the current resource count)

The Georgian-style mansion at Hampton Plantation is a two-and-a-half story, rectangular plan, timber-frame building with a hipped roof covered in modern slate. Its date of construction is not known with any certainty, though it was likely built sometime between 1730 and 1750 (see Section 8 below for a more in depth discussion of construction date). Located in the northeast corner of the property not far from Wambaw Creek, the building measures approximately ninety-two feet on the south and north elevations, thirty-five feet on the west and east elevations, and thirty-five feet high from grade to the roof ridge. The foundation consists of painted brick laid in English bond pattern. The first and second story walls are covered with beaded weatherboard. Hampton's mansion has six different types of windows. These currently include thirteen small rectangular windows in the basement walls, thirty-one large windows with nine over nine lights in the first and second stories, eleven false windows in the second story, a horizontal transom above the first floor north entrance, six small windows of varying sizes with six over six lights in the roof dormers, and one ox-eye window in the portico pediment.³

Hampton's Neoclassical, or Adamesque, portico is a large roofed pavilion located on the south side of the house (see photograph 1). It stands two stories in height and is five bays in width. Tradition holds that it was it was Hampton's last major addition and was built in 1791 during Harriott Horry's management of the plantation.⁴ The unfluted Doric columns and pilasters, roofed with a massive pediment, are the portico's most dramatic features. The round columns are made of solid pine and the square pilasters are faced with finished boards. The column shafts measure 1' 6" in diameter at their widest and are 15' 6" from the top of the base to the capital. They are each separated by a space of six feet, and together these proportions of diameter, height and inter-columnation give them the slender and graceful appearance that is a hallmark of the Adam style.

The Doric capitals incorporate a short ring of delicate fluting and an echinus carved into the flattened egg-shaped Greek ovolo rather than the quarter round Roman ovolo. Patera and reeded panels enrich the frieze of the entablature. A series of modillions, or large dentil blocks, line the exterior cornice of the entablature as well as the raking cornices of the pediment. The soffit has rectangular panels and a

² This designation is the internal facility numbering system used by the South Carolina State Park Service for all buildings in state parks. HP indicates Hampton Plantation. These facility numbers are used throughout this nomination.

³ Sara Tyler, "Mansion (HP-26) Window Condition Report," December 2001, Copy on File at Resource Management Office, Columbia and at Hampton Plantation.

⁴ Coyne Fletcher, "In the Lowlands of South Carolina," *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (January 1891), p. 287; Harriott Horry Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896), p. 311.

Hampton Plantation

Charleston, SC

Name of Property

County and State

line of small convex disks, or beading, adorn the interior cornice (see photograph 5). All of the entablature and the majority of the column capitals are probably original and almost completely unaltered. Currently the columns and pilasters have vernacular concrete bases with a simple, stepped design. However they once had bases that matched the capitals. Early 20th century photographs show typical Greek Doric bases that probably dated to the portico's initial construction. These bases rested on a series of wooden plinths and included scotia and both a lower and upper torus. In 1938, measured drawings of the original bases were published in *Plantations of the Carolina Lowcountry*.⁵

By the early 20th century, the original bases and lower part of the column shafts had begun to deteriorate. By 1931, Archibald H. Rutledge (the last private owner of the property) had begun repairs in earnest and constructed new concrete bases on the four central columns and the west side column and removed bases on the others.⁶ Presumably, this was the only column that had to be taken down for repairs. By 1938 all of the original Doric bases had been removed and replaced with the current concrete bases, at a cost of \$250, probably using local labor.⁷ Rutledge appears to have repaired the other columns in place and may have encapsulated parts of the column shafts and early bases when he added the new concrete bases. He also replaced the "cap" on the southeast corner column, specifically rebuilding almost the entire capital. At this time the wooden fluting on the capital was removed and replaced with a ring of corrugated copper that mimicked the previous design. In 2002 the State Park Service replaced two of the concrete bases with wooden bases identical to the earlier design as recorded by Stoney.

An 1852 sketch and a ca. 1900 drawing of the house show simple balustrades between each column along the outside edges of the deck. An undated photograph, possibly taken in the 1890s, shows the balustrades in place as well. These railings had been removed by about 1902 and have never been reinstalled.⁸ However, ghost marks survive where the earlier balustrades once joined the columns and pilasters.

A timber-framed pediment with an ox-eye window surmounts Hampton's portico. Its raking cornices are adorned with modillions similar in design to those in the horizontal cornice on the entablature. The tympanum was once covered with stucco with either a lath or board base. The stucco was removed between 1915 and 1923 and currently the tympanum is faced with horizontal boards.⁹ With the

⁵ For example, photograph of Hampton by John Mead Howells, AP1945.24.94, Gibbes Museum of Art, Charleston, SC; Samuel G. Stoney, *Plantations of the Carolina Low County* (Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1938), pp. 140-145.

⁶ Archibald H. Rutledge, *Home by the River* (Columbia: Sandlapper Press, 1970 edition), p. 63.

⁷ A photograph taken by Frances Benjamin Johnston in 1938 and published in Stoney, *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country*, shows the new bases completed; Archibald Rutledge to Irvine Rutledge, 23 September 1970, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC.

⁸ Louis Agassiz, Sketch of Hampton, January 1852, Catalogue #AZ1601, Charleston Museum, Charleston SC; William Rotch Ware, *"The Georgian Period" being Measured Drawings of Colonial Work*, vol. XI (American Architect and Building News Co., 1902), p. 66 and plate 19; Undated photo of Hampton mansion, probably taken ca. 1890, Martha Sullivan Scrapbook of Rutledge Family Photographs, copy on file at Resources Management Offices, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia SC.

⁹ Photograph of Hampton by John Mead Howells, AP1945.24.94, Gibbes Museum of Art; Photograph of Hampton, ca. 1923, MK 3593, Charleston Museum, Charleston, SC.

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exception of this change to the tympanum sheathing, the pediment shows little sign of alteration from its original appearance.

Significant interior features include most of the original or early woodwork, which consists of numerous fireplace surrounds and mantels, paneling, baseboards, doors, window casings, door casings, chair rails and wainscoting. Much of this surviving woodwork is coated with numerous historic finish layers, which includes at least two types of Prussian blue paint as well as other paint colors. Decorative finishes such as faux graining and early stenciled patterns embellish some areas of woodwork, and fragments of historic wallpapers also survive on the interior. A large collection of wallpaper fragments, some of which date to the late 18th century, was salvaged from the building by the last private owner, and are currently part of Hampton's architectural fragment collection.¹⁰ Hand-painted delftware and Liverpool transfer-printed fireplace tiles salvaged from the house are also part of the property's collection.¹¹

One of the more significant interior spaces is the "long room" or ballroom (see photographs 10 and 11). This large paneled room includes a coved plaster ceiling with dentil moldings, as well as a ca. 1770s carved Rococo style mantelpiece. The mantel frieze, consoles and pilasters are covered with Rococo carvings executed in wood. The frieze carvings consist of a centered Neoclassical urn and an elongated band of trailing vines and leaves. The two scrolled consoles are decorated with large acanthus leaves and the pilasters are adorned with trailing vines, flowers and leaves.¹² Currently the console and pilaster carvings are largely intact, but small portions of the frieze carving are missing. The interior of the firebox was once lined with delft tiles, removed in the 1970s to prevent vandalism. Stylistic evidence from tiles and carvings indicate that the mantel was installed sometime between 1765 and 1775.¹³

Other interior details include several Georgian-style fireplaces possibly dating to the 1st half of the 18th century. One of these has a flat surround with an incised pattern on the jambs and lintels. The incised pattern on the cusped lintel forms a depressed, or elliptical, arch. A dramatic scrolled key block is centered on the lintel (see photographs 6 and 7). This fireplace form appeared in England in the late 17th century and became common there in the 1720s, often executed in marble.¹⁴ In America it was used in houses dating from the early to mid-18th century. It seems to have been fairly popular in

¹⁰ Tina Reichenbach, Richbrook Conservation, paint study reports dated 2004, 2005, 2006; Brittany McKee, "Analyzing Mantels at Hampton Plantation: Paint Analysis and Architectural Research," Fall 2013, unpublished report; Susan Nash, "Wallpaper Assessment, Hampton Plantation," October 2003. Copies of all of these are on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

¹¹ Josslyn Kay Stiner, "Piecing it Together: The Introduction of Delftware Tiles to North American and their Enduring Legacy in Charleston, South Carolina," M.A. Thesis (Clemson University and the College of Charleston, 2010), pp. 65, 73, 86-94.

¹² John Bivins, Jr., "Charleston Rococo Interiors, 1765-1775: The Sommers Carver," *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (November 1986): 105-106.

¹³ Stiner, "Piecing it Together," pp. 86-94; Al Hester, "Hampton Plantation Tile Notes," Revised December 29, 2008, Tiles Research File, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

¹⁴ Margaret Jourdain, *English Interior Decoration, 1500-1830: A Study in the Development of Design* (London, 1950), p. 43; Margaret Jourdain, *English Interiors in Smaller Houses, from the Restoration to the Regency, 1680-1830* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923), p. 163; Stephen Calloway and Elizabeth Cromley, eds., *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to the Present* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996), pp. 73, 93-95.

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Charleston, where is appeared in at least seven homes ranging in date from 1714 to 1750.¹⁵ The use of this early form of fireplace in five out of the eight central rooms of Hampton provides circumstantial evidence that the house may have been built prior to 1750.

There are also surviving elements of a late 18th century mechanical bell pull system that was used to summon enslaved domestic workers. Extant hardware in situ from this system includes bell slide fragments, wires and various types of cranks, though none of the bells survive (see photograph 14). The components are simple and installation was fairly crude, suggesting to one researcher that this “may have been one of the earliest bell systems in the area.”¹⁶ Other hardware, including a variety of types of door locks, was removed from the house and stored. These objects are currently also part of Hampton’s architectural fragment collection.

The owners altered the mansion a number of times during the period of significance. When first constructed, the building consisted of a simple four room plan on the first floor and a two-room plan on the second story. Major changes during the period of significance included the addition of large wings on the west and east sides, possibly in 1761; and construction of the portico in 1790-91. Mainly small changes to the exterior occurred after this time. The replacement of portico column bases in the 1930s has already been noted. Other alterations included: replacing a cypress shake roof with asbestos shingles in the 1930s and slate shingles in 1976; rebuilding of dormers in the early 20th century; partial rebuilding of the back porch in the 1990s; gradual replacement of approximately 20% of the siding; and removal of plaster and at least one partition in the interior during the 20th century.¹⁷ Because much of the interior plaster was lost from the mansion in the 20th century, the original timber framing is exposed and open to examination by visitors and researchers. Several different eras of construction are visible, and it is possible to see the evolution of the house over two centuries. Despite the loss of some of the interior historic fabric, overall the house exhibits good integrity. Materials have been diminished slightly by the removal of interior plaster, but the building still has completely intact integrity of workmanship, location, design, setting, feeling and association.

1. Kitchen House, HP-27 (contributing building)

The kitchen House was constructed sometime in the 19th century, though currently a more exact date has not been determined. It is a simple, vernacular, wood-framed building resting on a brick foundation with a rectangular plan. On the south-facing elevation there is an engaged porch with four unadorned

¹⁵ A limited survey of the Historic American Building Survey collection and secondary sources revealed 12 houses with one or more of these fireplaces. These included: Mulberry in SC (ca. 1714); the John Cowan/Dill House, 50 King Street, Charleston SC (ca. 1729); Colonel Othniel Beale house, 99-101 East Bay St., Charleston SC (ca. 1740); Drayton Hall, SC (1742); Branford-Horry house, 59 Meeting St., Charleston SC (ca. 1750); Capers-Motte House, 69 Church St., Charleston SC (ca. 1750); Daniel Cannon tenement, 45 Queen St., Charleston (mid-18th century); James Geddy house, Williamsburg VA (1750); George Wythe house, Williamsburg VA (ca. 1752); Wilton, Richmond VA (ca. 1753); The Lindens, Danvers MA (1754); Cupola house, Edenton, NC (ca. 1758).

¹⁶ Wendy Danielle Madill, “Noiseless, Automatic Service: The History of Domestic Servant Call Bell Systems in Charleston, South Carolina, 1740-1900,” M.A. Thesis (Clemson University and the College of Charleston, 2013), pp. 64-65; Wendy Madill, “Mechanical Bell System Hardware, Hampton Plantation,” 26 October 2012, unpublished report, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

¹⁷ Archibald Rutledge to Irvine Rutledge, 23 September 1970, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC; David Michael Foley, *Hampton Plantation State Park Master Plan* (Columbia: SC PRT, 1979), pp. 25-27, 44.

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square columns. Weatherboard siding covers the framing on all elevations. The majority of the windows have six over six sashes and doors were built with simple batten construction. It is one story in height, has a large attic and a front-to-end gable roof covered in treated pine shingles. One central interior chimney projects at the roof ridge.

The interior is divided into five rooms. A massive brick chimney dominates the interior and may be the oldest feature of the house. It includes two large open hearths, formerly used for cooking, a domed oven, and a smaller fireplace in one of the western rooms. Archaeological investigations revealed a brick lined well under the floor and a brick drainage trough. The timber framing is exposed on most walls, and consists of large rough-sawn posts, downbraces, studs, and wall plates. Additional framing, salvaged from other buildings, was added to serve as purlins and vertical nailers for 20th century wall paneling that has since been removed (see photograph 22). Original framing members are joined with pegged mortise and tenon joints. The majority of the flooring has also been removed.

Archaeologists believe that the current building is a second generation structure on the location of an earlier kitchen that burned at an unknown date.¹⁸ It is likely that the well, drain and chimney all were part of this earlier structure and survived intact when the current kitchen was built. A plat dating to 1809 shows a structure in this general area, but it is unknown whether it represents the first or the current building. Two researchers have suggested a construction date of ca. 1890 for the current building, based primarily on the presence of wire nails in the framing and siding, and Portland cement in the top courses of foundation brick. William R. Judd believed that after the first building burned, the foundation was raised several courses using Portland cement mortar, and then the current kitchen was built using older, salvaged framing materials.¹⁹ However Judd identified the mortar visually and did not conduct lab testing. Limited mortar testing in 2012 indicated that most of the foundation was laid in an oyster shell lime and clay mortar without Portland cement.²⁰

The first available photograph of the kitchen is undated, but likely was taken in the 1920s.²¹ It shows the building in a dilapidated condition and in the midst of extensive repairs that included large amounts of siding replacement. It seems unlikely that it would have deteriorated so dramatically in only 30 years. The presence of wire nails can be explained by the early 20th century siding replacement, replacement of most of the sills in the 1990s, and the addition of infill framing for sheet paneling (probably plywood)

¹⁸ Kenneth E. Lewis and Helen Haskell, *Hampton II: Further Archeological Investigations at a Santee River Rice Plantation*, Research Manuscript Series No. 161 (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1980), pp. 40, 49; Stacey L. Young, *Management Summary: Mansion Yard Survey and National Register of Historic Places Listing Update*, 2015, Draft Report on file Resource Management Office South Carolina State Parks, Columbia.

¹⁹ Lewis and Haskell, Hampton II, p. 40; William R. Judd, "The Kitchen Building and Associated Chimney Structure at Hampton Plantation State Park: Building Survey and Documentation," October 1998, pp. 12, 19, unpublished report, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

²⁰ Julia Tew, "Hampton Kitchen: A Study of Brick and Mortar," 2012, pp. 31-32, unpublished paper, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

²¹ Photograph of Hampton kitchen under repair, undated, William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, Vol. 3 (1920-1933), South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

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added after World War II.²² It is the infill framing that bears plaster burn marks on its sides and which suggest that these timbers were salvaged. The primary framing all appears to have been fabricated specifically for its current function, and makes use of traditional mortise and tenon joinery (except where tenons were cut off during sill replacement). Though the lumber is machine sawn, rather than pit-sawn or hewn, saw mills were in operation in the parish as early as 1792.²³

Alterations include the already-mentioned addition of salvaged infill framing, removal of 20th century paneling, loss of flooring, and replacement of most of the sills. Sometime before 1941 a half-round gable vent was replaced with a rectangular gable vent on the south-facing side, suggesting that much of the gable weatherboards were replaced at the same time. Photos taken before 1941 show that the building originally lacked window sashes, and that window openings were covered with simple batten shutters, now lost. The current sashes appear to be salvaged and adapted to fit in the existing window openings. Also after 1941, two additional window openings were added on the south elevation.²⁴ Many of the historic floor joists were also replaced in the between 1992 and 1996 at the same time as the work on the sills. Though Judd stated in 1998 that the sills appeared to have been new at the time of construction (i.e., ca. 1890) they actually were replaced in the 1990s. In 1996 the State Park Service replaced an asbestos cement shingle roof with the current wood shingles.²⁵ An early 20th century photos indicates that the roof was once covered with wood shakes.²⁶ Much of the roof framing also appears to have been replaced, probably in the early 20th century.

2. The Alston house chimney (contributing site)

Archibald Rutledge's employees built this house in the 1930s for the Alstons, a family descended from former enslaved people at Hampton. The earliest photographs found to date of the building were taken in the 1970s. They show that it was a single-story weatherboarded building with a central chimney. It was razed in 1979.²⁷ The chimney was originally an interior chimney serving two rooms, and it consists of two back-to-back fire boxes, raised hearths, and the central chimney flue stack. It has lost its upper courses of brick and is supported by a modern concrete "buttress" located on the south side (see photograph 28).

The Alston chimney has been repointed and stabilized in the past decade and currently is in good condition. Though the building has been lost the chimney marks its former location on the landscape.

²² Archibald Rutledge returned to live at Hampton in 1937. Around that time he made repairs to the kitchen and after World War II his son moved into the kitchen. It is assumed that the paneling was added around this time.

²³ Susan Hoffer McMillan and Selden Baker "Bud" Hill, *McClellanville and the St. James Santee Parish* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), p. 113.

²⁴ See photograph of kitchen in Rutledge, *Home by the River*; for comparison, see the earlier photograph of Hampton kitchen under repair, undated, William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, Vol. 3.

²⁵ *Park Lites* (South Carolina State Parks Newsletter), Vol. 22, no. 1 (Winter 1992): pp. 15-19; Mike Foley to Larry Duncan, re Hampton Kitchen, 5 August 1996; Photographs of Hampton kitchen repairs, 30 July 1996. Copies of all are in Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia SC.

²⁶ Hampton kitchen under repair, undated, William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, Vol. 3.

²⁷ Kenneth Lewis, *Hampton, Initial Archeological Investigations at an Eighteenth Century Rice Plantation in the Santee Delta, South Carolina*, Research Manuscript Series No. 151 (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1979), p. 21; Archibald H. Rutledge, *God's Children* (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1947), p. 47.

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Because of its association with the Alston family it documents the history of African Americans at the site from the 1930s until 1979 when it was demolished. Though it was not present during the era of slavery, this chimney also is a tangible link (through the Alston family) to the enslaved community that was once located on this part of the property.

Cultural landscapes (including contributing structures, sites, and objects)

The cultural landscape at Hampton is comprised of several character areas²⁸ and numerous historic associated features located within the 294-acre historic district. This section is organized by the landscape characteristics as identified in the *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, where applicable. Landscape characteristics are tangible aspects that define a landscape's overall appearance and aid in understanding its cultural value. More complex characteristics are subdivided into individual landscape features, the smallest unit in the evaluation process. The following section is a description of the cultural landscape's topography; spatial organization; land use; circulation; vegetation; constructed water features; views and vistas; small-scale features; and cemeteries. Much of this description is drawn and adapted from Hampton's cultural landscape report completed in 2014.²⁹

Topography

Topography varies only slightly across the property. Elevations range from just above sea level at Wambaw Creek to approximately twenty feet above sea level in the higher areas located to the south. Hampton is divided by a series of south to north running drainages that empty into Wambaw Creek, which effectively splits the park into several upland areas separated by wetlands, many of which were dammed to form rice fields. Hampton Plantation encompasses two of South Carolina's coastal plain terrace formations. The Recent Terrace occurs along the stream courses and the Santee River where tidal influence on marine deposits is still evidenced. The Pamlico Terrace ranges from six to twenty five feet above sea level and encompasses the remainder of the property. Consisting of largely unconsolidated, water-layered deposits of sand and clays, these beds are underlain by thick beds of soft marl.³⁰ No significant changes have occurred to the site's basic topography as it existed historically, though the construction of the Santee-Cooper lakes in 1941 led to a reduction in the historic flow rates of the Santee River.

Spatial Organization

Topography determined the basic spatial organization of the site since the location of high and low ground determined the placement of agricultural fields, roads, paths, and buildings. A plat drawn in 1809 is the earliest documentation of the overall layout of the plantation. It shows that buildings were

²⁸ The concept of "landscape character areas" is drawn from Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington: National Park Service, 1998). p. 75, which defines the term as follows: "Cultural landscape character areas are defined by the physical qualities of a landscape (such as landforms, structural clusters, and masses of vegetation) and the type and concentration of cultural resources. Character areas are based on the existing condition of the characteristics and features that define and illustrate the significance of the landscape."

²⁹ Al Hester, *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton Plantation State Historic Site: Part 1, Site History, Analysis and Evaluation* (Columbia: South Carolina State Park Service, 2014).

³⁰ Foley, *Master Plan*, p. 69-70.

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clustered in the high area located between the Kitty Dam Strand drainage (a former rice field named "Mainfield") and the unnamed drainage that formed another former rice field named "Bellfield."

Structures were generally located within a quarter mile of Wambaw Creek, a pattern that was also true at neighboring Wambaw and Romney plantations. This central developed area of the plantation was bisected by a road that led to the mansion, essentially dividing this part of the property into the slave settlement, the lawn, and a garden area behind the planter's residence.

The lawn originated in the eighteenth century, present at least by the time of Daniel Huger Horry's ownership of the property, when according to family tradition he used it for racing horses.³¹ It appears to have been in existence in 1852 when a visitor depicted the area south of the main house as an open area dotted with mature live oak trees.³² At this time the openness of the lawn was in contrast with thicker, lower vegetation in the area to the north of the house, beyond a line of picket or pale fencing adjacent to the house. The slave settlement is depicted on the 1809 plat, but no images or descriptions of its spatial organization have been found to date. However, its boundaries appear to have been Mainfield on the west, Wambaw Creek on the north, and the avenue to the main house on the east. The garden area located behind the planter's house was apparently in existence at least by the early 19th century, and in 1865 it was described as large and shady. Its coverage by tree canopy stood in contrast to the lawn which was still largely open at the time.

Hampton's spatial organization is essentially the same as it was in 1809, since all of the major components (rice fields, wetlands, lawn, main house, and avenue) survive. The settlement has changed dramatically since none of the buildings remain and the western portion of the area has filled up with vegetation since 1979. The spatial organization of the lawn has remained largely unchanged since Rutledge added the bordering avenues in the 1930s. The fencing that in 1852 marked the dividing line between lawn and gardens east of the main house is now gone, removed sometime before 1900.

Land use

Over its more than three hundred years of private ownership, Hampton has been used for agriculture, as a residence for planters, enslaved and free workers, as a family retreat, and for recreation, commemoration and tourism. The woods were used for stock-raising beginning in the second decade of the 18th century, and rice cultivation was well underway by the 1760s. The first dwellings were most likely built between 1711 and 1714 and used by the Spencer family and an enslaved woman named Bess. The construction date of the Horry family residence is not known with any certainty but it was definitely in place by 1768, and continued to serve as a private country retreat for the family until 1967. Daniel Horry reputedly used the lawn for recreational horse racing in the 18th century, and activities such as sport hunting continued until park acquisition. Descendants of the Rutledge family still continue to use the remaining privately-owned portions of Hampton for hunting. Commemorative uses may have begun before the Civil War, but became most noticeable after around 1890, reaching a peak during Archibald Rutledge's retirement in the 1930s. The plantation was an attraction for visitors from an early date, and George Washington's visit in 1791 stands as one of the first recorded examples of this type of use. Rutledge opened the property to tourists after his return in 1937, a use that he continued until the 1960s, and that was sustained by the creation of the state park.

³¹ Fletcher, "In the Lowlands of South Carolina," p. 287.

³² L. Agassiz sketch of Hampton, January 1852, Charleston Museum.

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Both change and continuity characterize Hampton's land use today. Though agricultural uses have completely ceased, the park remains a residence for two employees who operate the property as a public park and attraction. However, it is no longer used as a private residence by family members and the large worker community. Recreation, education, and tourism are the three primary uses today and numerous people visit the site each year for these purposes. Currently forestry activities continue historic forest use patterns which included burning, timber harvesting, grazing and naval stores production. The Germantown community continues to use the cemetery at Hampton for burials and the park for recreation. Some long-standing commons uses of the park (such as firewood collection, pine straw raking, and gathering of plants) may still continue on an unofficial basis.

Circulation system

Historically, Hampton had three main types of circulation systems. The first, Wambaw Creek, connected the settlement and main house to work areas on Hampton Island and other plantations, enslaved communities on other plantations, and urban areas such as Georgetown and Charleston. The second, a variety of roads, connected Hampton to the same sorts of places, as well as to the Kings Highway and the nearby ferry at Romney Plantation. These roads include the Park Entrance and Exit Roads, Kitty Dam Road, the "Old Avenue" to the Low Most Gate, and the Avenue Extension. A third system consisted of internal roads and paths that connected areas within the plantation. This type includes the Holly Avenue and Dogwood Avenue.

3. Wambaw Creek (contributing site)

Wambaw Creek is a tidally-affected water body that forms the northern boundary of the park property (see photograph 30). Its route remains roughly the same as it is shown on the 1809 plat, though its width, depth and flow all may have changed in the intervening years, especially after the construction of the Santee-Cooper project. A number of underwater archaeological loci (described in the sections on archaeological resources), probably related to historic landings or wharfs, have been identified along the district's water frontage. Because of the creek's significance as a transportation resource, and because it forms a boundary of the district, it should be considered a contributing resource.

Traditionally, the creek that separates the district from Hampton Island has been referred to as "Wambaw Creek." However, in 1944, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey labeled the creek as "Hampton Creek" on its topographical map of that date. The South Carolina State Park Service continues to use the traditional name of Wambaw Creek, the use of which was consistently applied by the property owners from the 18th through 20th centuries.³³

4. Park Entrance Road (contributing structure)

A small portion of the park entrance road, or at least a road in its vicinity, was present as early as 1809 as shown on the McCrady plat of that date. It was a spur off the main house avenue that turned to the southeast and skirted the west side of Spencer's Pond before joining the river road (now Rutledge Road). It would have been used by visitors, family members and enslaved workers travelling to and

³³ Eighteenth Century Plat from frontispiece, Rutledge, *Home by the River*; Plat of Hampton Plantation, 1901 (revised 1912), Case 214 #18, Charleston Clerk of Court, Charleston SC (The plat bears both dates, 1901 and 1912, but the majority of details most likely were drawn on the earlier date); United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Santee Quadrangle (edition of 1944), 7.5 Minute Maps; Untitled map drawn by member of the Rutledge family [probably Irvine Rutledge], no date [probably 1971], copy of file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service.

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from neighboring plantations and the village at McClellanville. It could also have been used for driving stock such as cattle and hogs to grazing areas and to market. The road is not depicted on the 1901 plat, but appears clearly on all the aerial photographs from 1934 to 1989. During this period it essentially followed the same route as the park entrance road does today. The current park road is unpaved and enclosed by forest and tree canopy for most of its length. The park entrance road uses the same corridor as was used historically and retains a rural, agricultural feel (see photograph 26).

5. Park Exit Road (contributing structure)

Historically, the road that is now used as the park exit road began about 100' south of the junction between the park entrance road and Kitty Dam Road. The northern portion (about 775' of roadway) between that point and where it turns southeast to rejoin the park entrance road appears to have been in place as early as 1939. The connector between the exit road and the park entrance road just to the north was in place by 1949. The short section that cuts through the cemetery inholding at the northernmost end was added sometime after 1989. Most likely the various sections of this roadway were always single-lane and unpaved. Currently the exit road runs from the gate at the end of Holly Avenue, then south through the cemetery inholding, and after crossing Kitty Dam Road, continues south until it takes a turn to the southeast, following the same route that appears on the historic aerial photographs. Two connectors back to the park entrance road, angled to the southeast, are also still in place. All of its sections remain single lane, unpaved, vehicle roads.

6. Avenue Extension (contributing structure)

The avenue from the mansion (now Holly Avenue) appears to have once extended all the way to Rutledge Road. In fact, the 1809 plat shows that a road in this area even continued beyond this point, stretching almost all the way to St. James Santee Church. Though the road was not shown on the 1901 plat, it clearly appears on the 1939 through 1973 aerial photographs. Currently, the road survives as a remnant that stretches from the southeast corner of the current maintenance shop, through the forest in a southwesterly direction, until it emerges at Rutledge Road. There is a small concrete culvert marking the spot where it connects to Rutledge Road. Though the road remnant has been partially obscured by vegetation, it is still discernible as a depressed road bed slightly lower than the surrounding forest. It has been reused as a plowed fire break along much of its length, but typically plowing has only effected a portion of the width of the road way. Another section of the road survives as a faintly discernable road bed between the Holly Avenue gate and the park entrance road. Because these extant portions of the avenue extension may date to 1809 or earlier, they are considered contributing. It is associated with the historic landscape design of Hampton and is part of the processional landscape that connected the planter's house to an important public institution, St. James Santee Church.

7. Kitty Dam Road (contributing structure)

This road, known informally by State Park Service staff as "Kitty Dam Road," is an east-west running route that connects the park exit road at the cemetery to Germantown Road. Its name comes from its association with Kitty Dam Strand, a small creek that crosses along its route. The "Kitty Dam" itself may have been an embankment near the south end of Mainfield that is apparently not extant. A similarly routed road is shown on the 1809 plat; however the current road follows a more northeast to southwest running direction. The road, or possibly a causeway at the crossing of Kitty Dam Strand, appears on the 1901 plat. Aerial photographs beginning in 1949 show the entire road in the same position as it exists currently. However, it is likely that the road was also present when earlier aerial photographs were taken, but was obscured by tree cover at the time.

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Originally this route may have been used to connect the plantation with the Wambaw reserve on the west, though curiously the 1809 plat shows the road ending at the reserve rather than crossing it on a causeway. Possibly the construction of the reserve in the 18th century flooded a much older road that at one time led all the way to Wambaw Plantation or the creek beyond. Irvine Rutledge, Archibald Rutledge's son, believed that the road "had its origin about 1730," and that for as long as he could remember (back to around 1919) it had been used by the people of Germantown as a route to their cemetery.³⁴ During the 20th century Kitty Dam Road most likely served as a connecting path between the new Germantown community and Hampton, and as such would have been used primarily by African American workers employed by the Rutledges.

Currently Kitty Dam Road is an unpaved, single lane path that also serves as a fire break. It passes through fairly dense woodlands along its route. If there was a causeway across Kitty Dam Strand it is no longer in existence, and the path currently dips down into the drainage to cross.

*Holly Avenue (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

See description under Lawn Landscape Character Area

*Dogwood Avenue (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

See description under Lawn Landscape Character Area

*Low Most Gate (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

See description under Lawn Landscape Character Area

*Settlement Field Road remnant (historic associated feature to the **Settlement Field Character Area**)*

See description under Settlement Field Character Area

Constructed water features

Constructed water features at Hampton consist of rice fields that were created by damming drainages or enclosing tidal wetlands along Wambaw Creek. Several of these were probably established in the 18th century and are enumerated on the McCrady plat of 1809. These water features served as the primary workplaces for generations of African Americans, enslaved and free, on the plantation. They document the history of labor and the technology of rice cultivation at Hampton for the period ca. 1765 to the 1960s. However, only one of the fields (Mainfield) within the district has sufficient integrity as a stand-alone structure to be listed as a contributing resource. The others are considered contributing under Criterion D and therefore are described as archaeological sites later in this document.

8. Mainfield (contributing site)

Mainfield was created by damming Kitty Dam Strand, a creek that flows into tidally-affected Wambaw Creek (see photographs 24 and 25). It may have been developed initially as an inland field fed by creeks and later adapted to tidal irrigation methods. Archaeologist Andrew Agha has theorized that it is possible that Mainfield and Bellfield (a field on nearby private property) were "simple inland,

³⁴ Irvine H. Rutledge to Bill [an SCPRT employee], 6 April 1989, Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service.

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spring/seasonal drain fed fields with minimal features early on” that were converted to tidal fields at a later date.³⁵

In place by 1809, Mainfield likely predates this, possibly dating to 1765 or even earlier (see section 8, agricultural significance section). Shown as 13 acres in 1809, with at least two dams separating it from Wambaw Creek, two dams crossing it from west to east in its center, a small dam on the southern end where Kitty Dam Strand forms, and four small dams connecting the high ground of Sam Hill to the shores south and east. A creek, or canal, appears on the eastern side on the 1809 plat as well. In 1902, Henry M. Rutledge’s tenants apparently rebuilt at least one of its embankments, reinforcing and raising it to resist the severe freshets of that period. This work was done, or at least supervised by, foreman Henry Snyder, a former slave who continued working at Hampton following emancipation.³⁶ Commercial cultivation apparently ceased soon after, in 1915.³⁷ It is possible that subsistence rice growing continued at Mainfield and at least one Germantown resident specifically remembered planting there.³⁸

Aerial photos from 1939 to 1973 show the faint outlines of what may have once been field divisions. These were areas defined by either small ditches or dams, ranging in size from approximately 50’ x 50’ to 50’ x 300’ (.05 acres to .34 acres). These divisions may have been established to ensure efficient and even water flow across the field, and may have helped delineate task areas for slaves. After emancipation the divisions may have been used as boundaries for tenant leases or cropping areas. It appears that the area to the south of the Sam Hill peninsula (now a wooded swamp) may have been dammed and possibly cultivated land in 1809.

Both dams on the northern end are still extant, though breached in two places. Other dams are either gone or the remnants have not been located yet. A surviving embankment forms the northwest boundary of the field and separates it from the adjacent wetland. There is an extant central canal, or ditch, that runs from Kitty Dam Strand in the south to the inner dam in the north. From that point it turns into a naturalized waterway that meanders into Wambaw Creek. Remnants of the field divisions have not yet been located on the ground, and may be hidden by the high grasses that cover the field. The area south and east of the high ground at Sam Hill has reverted back to a wooded cypress swamp. In general, trees and shrubs are gradually filling in the field, though it still has a largely open appearance in the area south of the inner dam. The shores are lined with small pines, wax myrtles, cypresses, and other trees and shrubs. Remnants of timbers and boards, possibly parts of former rice trunks, can be seen in breached areas at the inner and outer dams. On the outer dam, water still flows through what may be the remains of a former trunk or flood gate, a spot that is surmounted by a large cypress tree.

³⁵ Andrew Agha, personal communication with Al Hester, 19 December 2013.

³⁶ Archibald H. Rutledge to Margaret Rutledge, 18 May 1902 and 22 June 1902, transcriptions of letters privately held by Rutledge family, copy on hand at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site; Archibald Rutledge, *Tom and I on the Old Plantation* (Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1918), pp. 5-6; the Snyder genealogy has been documented by Patwin Lawrence, a descendant. Patwin Lawrence, Personal Communication with Al Hester, 26 July 2012.

³⁷ Archibald Rutledge, *My Colonel and His Lady* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1937), p. 34.

³⁸ Julia Weathers, Interview with Vennie Deas Moore, 29 April 2000, Vennie Deas Moore Oral History Collection, South Caroliniana Library, the University of South Carolina, Columbia. Julia Weathers was born in 1917, so she probably took part in Mainfield planting in the 1930s or later.

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As a former tidal field, Mainfield retains all nine of the necessary criteria required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for listing in the National Register as outlined in the technical planning document "Rice Fields and Section 106"; these include a river dike, an interior dike, and a canal.³⁹ It also contains the remnants of a least one rice trunk that probably dates to the early 20th century. This field may have originally been developed as an early inland field, but lacks several of the necessary features associated with an inland field, including facing ditches and facing embankments. Though portions of other original rice fields are extant in the district, only Mainfield meets the SHPO criteria. The other field remnants are listed as contributing archaeological resources because of their potential to yield important research information.

Vegetation

Vegetation patterns at Hampton contribute to the spatial organization of the property as well as its visual character. In particular, tree lines along open areas, density of forested areas, ornamental plantings, and monumental-sized trees all have played important roles in the historic landscape conditions at Hampton. The following are more detailed evaluations of the vegetation in the key character areas at the site.

9. Lawn landscape character area (contributing site)

A large open lawn is closely associated with, and located just to the south of, the mansion (see photograph 31). According to family tradition, the lawn was present in the 18th century, since Daniel Horry (d. 1786) used it as a race course during this ownership of the property. In the 18th century it may have been completely open and possibly much larger. Lise Rutledge, a family member who lived in the house during the 19th century, recalled that there was no avenue of trees leading to the house and that the lawn was "purposely left bare of trees." Though the lawn was "half-encircled by live oaks" there was only one located within the open area. This one tree, now known as the Washington Oak, was the focal point for family stories of George Washington's visit to the property in 1791. In the telling of this tale Washington advised that they leave the tree standing even though it partially blocked the view of the lawn. This detail suggests that it was already a mature tree, and as such was in existence during Daniel Horry Jr.'s ownership of Hampton.⁴⁰ However, there are several surviving trees that are large enough to have been on the lawn in the 19th century, and by that point the lawn may have appeared similar as it does today, since it was essentially an open grassed area dotted with a small number of large live oaks. Currently, there are approximately thirty-two trees located on the interior of the lawn. Two areas in particular have begun to fill in along the lawn's margin, specifically the northeast and southeast corners. Most of the trees are live oaks, but pines and hollies are also present. Sizes, in 2015, ranged from around 4" diameter breast height (DBH) to 98.7" DBH.

The lawn is bordered by the Holly Avenue on the west, the Dogwood Avenue on the south and east, and the Low Most Gate on the southeast.

Holly Avenue (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)

³⁹ Jodi Barnes and Rebekah Dobrasko, "Rice Fields and Section 106: SHPO Guidance for Federal Agencies and Applicants," (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2011), accessed at <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp/Documents/RiceFields.pdf> on 24 June 2013.

⁴⁰ Fletcher, "In the Lowlands of South Carolina," p. 287; Lise Rutledge, "Notes on Hampton Plantation House, ca. 1890," (43/89), South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston SC; Foley, *Master Plan*, p. 30; Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 312.

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Holly Avenue consists of two parts: the road itself that leads to the mansion on a diagonal across the lawn; and the hollies which flank both sides of the road. The first definite evidence of the road is shown on the 1809 plat, which does not indicate if there were trees present or not. Conjecturally, the road may have been in place as early as 1768 when St. James Santee Church was built, because the road makes a direct line between the mansion and the location of the church.⁴¹ Both the 1809 plat and a 1934 aerial photograph suggest that this road was positioned slightly to the west of and parallel to the current Holly Avenue, possibly running along a fence line. In *Carolina Gardens*, E.T.H. Shaffer noted that “nearly all the trees of the avenue have been destroyed, or died,” but that Archibald Rutledge was planting new hollies.⁴² However, a Rutledge family member with more firsthand experience with the site noted that in the 19th century “Hampton had no avenue of trees leading to its front door.”⁴³ This observation is confirmed by the 1934 aerial photograph which indicates that the road was present but that it lacked flanking trees at that time. But by 1935 hollies had been planted in at least the northernmost section of the road near the mansion. Dootie Snyder, an African American employee of Rutledge, transplanted additional hollies to the new avenue over a period of 15 days in February 1937.⁴⁴ Most likely Dootie Snyder was a descendant of the Snyders who were enslaved at Hampton and other Horry family plantations. Archibald Rutledge recorded that he had a total of 180 holly trees planted on the avenue.⁴⁵

While the road is intact, many of the original hollies planted in 1937 have deteriorated. The road remains unpaved and is closed to regular vehicular access with a small wooden gate that was added by the State Park Service, most likely in the 1990s. This gate was replaced with another wooden gate in 2012. Holly Avenue in its present form is closely associated with Archibald Rutledge’s alterations and work done by descendants of former slaves to improve the property in the 20th century. However, the road itself may be an 18th century landscape element. The route of the road, which once formed a line between the main house and St. James Santee Church, is emblematic of plantation processional landscapes.

*Dogwood Avenue (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

This unpaved avenue leads along the south and east sides of the lawn, passing in and out of the tree line. Though it connects to other, older roads at the Low Most Gate, the road and the flanking dogwood plantings date to 1937. According to Irvine H. Rutledge, the dogwoods were transplanted by Gabriel Myers, an employee of Archibald Rutledge.⁴⁶ While the road is intact, many of the original dogwoods planted in 1937 have deteriorated. This landscape element is specifically associated with Archibald

⁴¹ Plan of Lands Belonging to C.L. Pinckney Horry, June 1809, Plats #4329 and #4330, Plat Collection of John McCrady, Register of Mesne Conveyances, Charleston, SC. Hereafter referred to as the McCrady Plat #4329/4330, June 1809; Bridges and Williams, *St. James Santee Parish*, p. 55.

⁴² E. T. H. Shaffer, *Carolina Gardens* (The University of North Carolina Press, 1939), p. 315.

⁴³ Lise Rutledge, “Notes on Hampton Plantation House, ca. 1890,” (43/89), South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston SC.

⁴⁴ Irvine H. Rutledge, “Tales of Hampton,” unpublished pamphlet, 1987, pp. 13-14, copy in the Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, Columbia; USFS Photograph #314549, National Archives.

⁴⁵ Archibald Rutledge to Irvine Rutledge, 23 September 1970, Archibald Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia SC.

⁴⁶ Irvine H. Rutledge, “Tales of Hampton,” unpublished pamphlet, 1987, pp. 13-14, copy in the Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, Columbia South Carolina.

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Rutledge's landscape design of the 1930s and 1940s, as well as the design contributions of African Americans who lived on or near the property.

*Low Most Gate (historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

A roadway known as the "old avenue" once led from the vicinity of current day Rutledge Road, where the plantation's "Iron Gate" was located, to the Low Most Gate at the southeastern corner of the lawn. It appears to have been the primary access road to Hampton's mansion in 1901, and may have also been in existence as early as 1809. The Rutledge family called it the "Old Avenue," possibly because it had been replaced by Holly Avenue sometime after 1937. There do not appear to be any surviving remnants of the Old Avenue on the current park property. Some portions may be extant on Rutledge family land to the east. The Low Most Gate was present as early as 1971 since it was indicated on a map of that date. Most likely it was much older, but its early form is unknown. The two posts of the Low Most Gate are extant and mark the entry point of the road into the lawn area. Hogwire, 42" high, attaches to both posts. The gate itself is no longer extant. Though the two posts are of an unknown date, they mark the location of this historic road and thus can be considered contributing as part of the site's landscape design and transportation system.

*Mansion vista from Holly Avenue (historic associated feature of the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

Though not captured by historic photographs, this vista (a historic associated feature to the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**) is implied by the design of the diagonal avenue (Holly Avenue) that leads to the mansion from the south. Prior to the planting of the hollies in the 1930s, it is likely that the approach road directed the gaze of visitors to the mansion at the far end. When Rutledge planted hollies on either side the vista was enhanced, at least when the trees were still small. In 1947, a visitor described the vista, saying that "in the distance, half hidden by the avenue of trees was the great house. . ." ⁴⁷ The past 76 years of tree growth may have diminished this vista slightly, since tree branches have gradually grown into the view. However, the vista is still extant and Holly Avenue forms a tunnel which focuses the eyes directly on the house (see photograph 34).

*Views of Lawn and mansion (historic associated feature of the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

When visitor Louis Agassiz sketched the mansion in 1852, the northern portion of the lawn appears to have been fairly open of trees with the exception of the Washington Oak and another large oak off the western side of the building. The same views could be obtained in 1900 and well into the 20th century. Since the lawn was fairly open in the 1930s, it would have been possible to get glimpses of the mansion from numerous locations, even from several spots on the southern end. Conversely, it would have been possible to obtain views of the lawn from the mansion portico and from the south-facing windows. From those points observers in the early 20th century would have seen an open grassed area interspersed with large live oaks. Currently, there are at least six live oaks on the lawn that are 62" DBH or larger, or large enough to have been present in the mid-19th century. While other 19th century trees have been lost, the surviving large trees at least provide us with a minimum number of trees that were present in the lawn in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Their presence suggests that during the late 19th century the middle of the lawn was not completely open. It is still possible to get views similar to the historic ones of the mansion from the lawn and vice-versa.

*Wire fencing around lawn (historic associated feature of the **Lawn Landscape Character Area**)*

⁴⁷ James M. Totman, "Legend of Plantation Negroes are Recorded," 2 March 1947, *The Pittsburg Press*.

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Remnants of woven wire fences survive in a number of locations at Hampton, especially along the southern and eastern borders of the lawn. Based on surviving remnants, most of the fencing was approximately 4' high woven wire attached to wooden posts and large trees. It is made up of two overlapping sections (each 2'10" high), with a square mesh pattern of 6" x 6" squares.

10. Rutledge gardens character area (contributing site)

The gardens are shaded and almost completely covered by tree canopy. The tree cover is provided by a number of large live oaks, including at least five over 50" DBH, and smaller trees such as water oaks, hollies, magnolias and dogwoods. The understory consists primarily of azaleas and camellias. There is also still a small amount of wisteria in the gardens. Approximately four acres of gardens are on the park property within the district. The gardens include intersecting, curvilinear paths lined with loose, broken bricks.

According to Archibald Rutledge, ornamental gardens were present north of the mansion in the 18th century, though no definite information has been discovered yet that would confirm this.⁴⁸ Vegetation from this early period may have included tulips, "box-trees," and japonicas. Supposedly Francis Marion escaped from the British in the 1780s by fleeing down the "long garden walk" that ran from the mansion to Wambaw Creek.⁴⁹ The McCrady plat of 1809 depicts what might have been a fence that enclosed this area, suggesting that there were gardens in existence at that time which had to be protected from grazing animals. The first definite reference to gardens behind the house dates to 1865. At that time the area was described as a "large shady garden."⁵⁰ The gardens described in 1865 were still extant as late as 1902, when they consisted of "shrubberies, intersected by walks."⁵¹ Possibly some of these walks survive today, though Archibald Rutledge altered the gardens significantly and added brick lined walks of his own in the 1930s and 1940s. During this period Rutledge planted numerous ornamental shrubs, including japonicas, tea olives, jonquils, snowdrops, wild azaleas, flame azaleas, butterfly bushes, camellias, gardenias, irises, amaryllis, wisteria, roses, spider lilies, and daphnes. He transplanted live oak, dogwood, and magnolia trees as well, creating a shaded "wild garden" roughly seven and a half acres in size (of which approximately four acres are located in the district). By around 1943 Rutledge had laid out about one-half mile of brick walks in the gardens.

Of the 19th century gardens, few original features remain. Possibly the five large live oak trees over 50 inches in diameter contributed to the shading of the garden described in 1865. Features from the 1940s gardens are much more numerous, and include many of Archibald Rutledge's ornamental shrubs and paths. When the state acquired the property in 1973 a brick-paved and lined walk was exposed just to the west of the John Henry Rutledge grave. Numerous other brick-lined and earth-paved paths were also extant. At that time there were approximately 1,700 linear feet of garden paths on park property, or about one third of a mile. In 2015 there are just over 1,000 feet of paths that are intact and visible above the ground surface (see photograph 37).

Wambaw Creek Views and Vista

⁴⁸ Rutledge, *My Colonel and His Lady*, p. 49.

⁴⁹ Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 285.

⁵⁰ Margaret Seabrook at Hampton to Ella, 9 October 1865, Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia SC.

⁵¹ C.R.S. Horton, "French Santee, South Carolina," in William Rotch Ware, *The Georgian Period, Being Measured Drawings of Colonial Work*, Part XI (American Architect and Building News Co., 1902), p. 70.

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These views and vista are historic associated features of both the **Rutledge Gardens Landscape Character Area** and the **Kitchen Work Landscape Character Area**. Currently, it is possible to see the aquatic grasses along Wambaw Creek as well as parts of Hampton Island, especially the pine trees that line its banks. It is not possible to see into the interior of the island and the former rice fields, a view that existed in the 19th century. The vista from the porch to the creek also remains open, especially because local fishermen periodically cut a small area of high grasses where the walk meets the creek bank.

In 1804, a visitor noted that at Hampton “the rice fields on the side and in the rear form an extensive flat as far as the eye can reach.”⁵² His description suggests that it was possible to get views of the rice fields on Hampton Island from the kitchen, gardens and mansion. Two surviving photographs indicate that this remained the case into the early 20th century. A photograph of Anthony Lee by the kitchen (unknown date) shows hints of an open view under the trees to the north. The Historic American Building Survey photograph (1940) of the mansion and kitchen also shows a lighter background beyond the trees to the north, possibly depicting the aquatic grasses that grow along Wambaw Creek. These tall grasses (or canes) probably existed along the banks of the creek historically, as evidenced by an 1832 account that described how a flood covered much of the area, leaving “no part of the island [Hampton Island] visible except the trees, canes and a little of the banks visible.”⁵³

In addition to these broader views, there was also a historic vista from the north porch of the mansion to Wambaw Creek along the axis of a garden walk that connected these two points. The walk seems to have been present in 1890, when Harriott Ravenel mentioned it as “the long garden walk” that she said Francis Marion used as a path to Wambaw Creek.⁵⁴ An early 20th century photograph at the South Carolina Historical Society shows that the tree-lined walk was visually open all the way to the creek, an important vista that still exists currently.

11. Kitchen work character area (contributing site)

The kitchen work area includes the landscape immediately surrounding this important work location on the plantation. Currently, the area north of the kitchen is still in an open condition, with views to Wambaw Creek (see photograph 39). A large live oak (a historic associated feature) measuring 69” in diameter, is located at the southwest corner of the kitchen. This tree appears in many of the early 20th century photographs of the area. The area immediately in front (to the south) of the kitchen is open and largely unvegetated.

Historically, the yard in front of the kitchen building was probably used in warm weather as a cooking and food processing area. In one family story that took place in the 1880s, a cauldron of cowpeas was kept “simmering under a live oak by the kitchen,” tended by Martha Alston, the plantation cook.⁵⁵ This oak may have provided shade for the kitchen yard and a gathering place for enslaved and later free workers on the plantation. Typically, kitchen yards were kept clear of vegetation and regularly swept so

⁵² George E. Ellis, ed., “Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason,” in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. II, Second Series (March 1885): p. 24.

⁵³ Frederick Rutledge at Hampton to Edward C. Rutledge in Charleston, 1832, Rutledge Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia SC.

⁵⁴ Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 285.

⁵⁵ Archibald Rutledge, *Fireworks in the Peafield Corner* (Clinton: The Amwell Press, 1986), p. 8.

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that trash accumulation, pests and dust were kept to a minimum. This practice by African Americans on southern plantations also had roots in West African tradition.⁵⁶

Several historic images show that the kitchen at Hampton had one of these swept yards in the 1940s. A 1940 Historic American Building Survey photograph shows a completely cleared opening extending from the kitchen to at least 250 feet to the south. At that time, a small magnolia was the only tree in front of the kitchen. Other images indicate that there was very little vegetation to the sides and rear of the kitchen, with the exception of several large live oak trees on the southwest and southeast corners. An early twentieth century photograph of Anthony Lee in front of the kitchen appears to show the grasses along Wambaw Creek visible in the distance. This suggests that the area behind the building was maintained in a fairly open condition as well. Possibly this open area behind the kitchen was used as a provision garden, since two early twentieth century photographs indicate that it was at least partially fenced in with narrow pickets. No fencing currently survives, but this portion is still a cleared, open area.

12. Settlement Field landscape character area (contributing site)

Currently the former enslaved settlement consists of an approximately seven acre field on the eastern side and a roughly 14 acre wooded area (see photograph 40). Understory trees and shrubs were removed from portions of the wooded area between the field and Mainfield in 2010, leaving the forest in a more open condition. The woods currently consist of hardwoods and pines above 10" in diameter. The field is kept open with periodic mowing, though grasses are generally allowed to grow fairly high except in the areas surrounding the parking lot, the comfort station and the Alston chimney. The vegetated buffer between the settlement field and the lawn is still present, ranging from 250' to 350' wide from east to west.

Based on the depiction of a cluster of buildings on the 1809 plat, the settlement of enslaved workers at Hampton appears to have been bounded by Mainfield on the west, Wambaw Creek on the north, the lawn on the east, and the plantation cemetery on the south. Though no visual evidence of its appearance survives from the period of slavery, it is likely that it consisted of numerous buildings surrounded by fenced areas and open land. The 1901 plat suggests that the area remained open, had thin buffers of trees between it and Mainfield and Wambaw Creek, and was bounded by a tree line along the southern edge. Family letters from the first two decades of the twentieth century, as well as descriptions from Archibald Rutledge's boyhood, make it clear that this area was used primarily for the cultivation of upland crops, possibly including cotton, corn and provisions. Aerial photographs from 1934 to 1973 show that the area was dominated by a large open field, roughly 14 acres in size with similar tree lines as those shown on the 1901 plat. The field was still under cultivation as late as 1973, as shown by a series of photographs of that date. By 1979 the field had begun to fill in on the northwestern corner, a process that reduced it to around eight acres. Sometime prior to 1939, a small area (several acres) in the southern section of the field was planted with pine trees. These were removed by 1949, and then replanted sometime between 1963 and 1973. A photograph from 1973 shows young pines in this area at that time.

⁵⁶ Barbara J. Heath and Amber Bennett, "'The Little Spots Allow'd Them': The Archaeological Study of African-American Yards," *Historical Archaeology*, vol. 34, no. 2 (2000), p. 43.

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Important historic associated features include the open field itself, archaeological sites (described below), fencing remnants, and a system of embankments and ditches possibly used to drain the field.

*Settlement Field Road remnant (historic associated feature to the **Settlement Field Character Area**)*

Aerial photographs from 1939 to 1973 depict a road that began at the inner dam and then turned south following the eastern edge of Mainfield for a short distance. From there it ran due east until it turned south and connected to the Alston chimney site near the present comfort station. After that point it hugged the tree line along the eastern side of the settlement field until it joined with the current park entrance road near the Holly Avenue gate. The portion to the south of the Alston chimney was captured in a 1973 photograph, which shows it as a meandering, unpaved, single lane track. Only portions of the road are extant. A subtle remnant survives along the edge of Mainfield, and the route east through the wooded area was still visible until vegetation removal in 2011 made it difficult to discern. The road is no longer in existence from the woods across the field, but an unpaved road with a similar configuration still exists from the current parking lot south to the park entrance road. At its southern end it has become sunken and in one short section is 2½ feet below the surrounding land.

*Settlement field ditches (historic associated feature to the **Settlement Field Character Area**)*

Small-scale features at Hampton include a system of ditches located in the settlement area field and adjacent woods (historic associated features of the contributing **Settlement Field landscape character area**). This consists of a shallow ditch and accompanying embankment that may have been built to drain cultivated areas and to mark boundaries between parts of the plantation. Trees and shrubs are growing both inside the ditch and on the associated embankment. One ditch begins in the open settlement field and drains to Mainfield. Another ditch, which is part of the same system, seems to mark the boundary between the settlement field and the cemetery area to the south. This latter ditch may have demarcated two different use areas of Hampton.

*Wire fencing remnants (historic associated feature to the **Settlement Field Character Area**)*

Remnants of woven wire fences survive along the ditch just north of the cemetery inholding, and in the vicinity of the modern boardwalk at Wambaw Creek. Based on surviving remnants, most of the fencing was approximately 4' high woven wire attached to wooden posts and large trees. It is made up of two overlapping sections (each 2'10" high), with a square mesh pattern of 6" x 6" squares.

Views and Vistas

Several historic views and vistas are still extant in the historic district. The views are broad and expansive contrived visual openings. The designed vistas are linear views that allow the observer to focus on a specific thing, such as the route of a garden path to Wambaw Creek. Views and vistas at Hampton include the ones already described in the Lawn Landscape Character Area, the Kitchen Work Character Area, and the Rutledge Gardens Character Area.

13. John Henry Rutledge grave, 1830 (contributing object)

The gravestone is located in the gardens behind the mansion, just off to one side of a brick-lined garden path (see photograph 29). If the grave was created at the time when John Henry Rutledge died, then it has been in place since 1830. However, it is possible that it was placed there later. An 1892 account states that he was buried "in the garden at Hampton" after he died, so it seems reasonable that the

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grave has been at this location since that time.⁵⁷ The bottom of the grave stone was broken during Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

14. Archaeological Site 38CH241 (Contributing site)

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site contains numerous archaeological resources that have yielded and have potential to yield information related to aspects of the property’s cultural landscape. Hampton Plantation was initially recorded as an archaeological resource in 1977 by W.J. Keith under South Carolina State Site Number 38CH241. Although no archaeological investigations were performed at that time, the site boundaries included 294-acres within Hampton Plantation State Park. In December of 1978, glass and pearlware were collected from the surface along a road between the Mansion and a depression west of the house (E. Harold 1978 SC Site Inventory Form). The mansion, kitchen house, one out building to the west of a small depression (Kitchen Impoundment), and an overgrown field were noted on the form. The presence of the artifacts along the surface of the road suggested potential for sub-surface archaeological remains. Between 1979 and 2015, ten archaeological investigations were carried out within the Park boundaries (Lewis 1979; Lewis and Haskell 1980; Kell 1990; Young and Adams 2010; Young 2012, 2014, 2015). A majority of the work was performed for park planning and resource management purposes and funded in part through various State and Federal grants. Since the initial boundaries of Hampton Plantation included the entire Park property individual sites identified within the 294 acres were assigned a locus designation. Results of the work have identified fourteen site loci, consisting of numerous sub-surface features, artifacts, and submerged resources. Eleven loci are within the boundaries of the Park, three are outside. These archaeological remains demonstrate continuous use of the land by groups of Native Americans, African Americans, and European Americans within a time frame spanning from the prehistoric Archaic period (10,000-3000 years ago) through the twentieth century (1971) when State Parks purchased the property.

Table 1. Inventory Archaeological Resources Hampton Plantation SHS

Resource Number 38CH241-Locus	Description	Significance	Notes
001	Prehistoric-20 th century artifact scatter	Criterion D	Kitchen House, Mansion, Structure 4, Structure 5 (Lewis and Haskell 1980).
002	19 th -20 th century domestic artifact scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
003	Late 19 th -20 th century domestic artifact scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
004	20 th century dumpsite	Criterion D	(NSA 2010) Non-Contributing
005	Historic period brick scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
006	20 th century	Criterion D	Johnson Field; HP 63 (NSA 2010)
007	Prehistoric -20 th century	Criterion D	Settlement Area; Structure 1,

⁵⁷ Mary Stevenson, ed., *The Recollection of a Happy Childhood by Mary Esther Huger, Daughter of Francis Kinloch Huger of Long House near Pendleton, South Carolina* (Pendleton, South Carolina: Research and Publication Committee Foundation for Historic Restoration in Pendleton Area, 1976).

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	artifact scatter		Structure 2, Structure 3, Alston chimney (NSA 2010; Lewis 1979; Lewis and Haskell 1980).
008	The Cemetery at Hampton and Sam Hill	Criterion D	Sam Hill
012	Underwater-Hampton Landing	Criterion D	
013	Underwater-20 th century	Criterion D	
014	Underwater-Montish Landing	Criterion D	Locus 2

Non-Contributing Resources

A. Manager's residence (HP-1)

This modern frame structure was built 1987.⁵⁸ It is located near the park entrance just off the park entrance road. It can be seen from the road but not from other contributing resources within the district. Because it was built after the period of significance it should be considered non-contributing.

B. Ranger residence (HP-2)

The ranger residence is also a modern frame structure. Built 2002, it is almost completely screened by vegetation and hidden from view. As a recently constructed building it is also non-contributing.

C. Comfort Station (HP-28)

This building was built in 1980 on the western edge of the Settlement Field landscape character area. It is visible from multiple vantage points and numerous contributing resources. It is also located immediately adjacent to the contributing Alston chimney. Its siting reduces the integrity of the Settlement Field slightly since it is a non-contributing resource built after the period of significance (see photograph 55).

D. Kiosk at parking area (HP-29)

This small object located in the vicinity of the comfort station and ranger station is built of heavy, rough-sawn timbers and includes a display panel containing park orientation information (see photograph 56). It was built ca. 2004 and falls outside the period of significance.

E. Marsh Boardwalk (HP-30)

The boardwalk is a wood structure that extends from the shore line, though the marsh grasses about half way to Wambaw Creek. It was built in 1997 and falls outside the period of significance.

F. Pump House (HP-62)

This small frame structure is located just south of the kitchen field about half way between the ranger station and the mansion. It is covered in white-painted weatherboard siding similar to that of the

⁵⁸ Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, "General Management Plan," 2010, p. 6, unpublished report, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

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mansion and kitchen. The pump house was built sometime between 1973 and 1979 and falls outside the period of significance.

G. Pump House (HP-63)

This small frame structure is located just off Germantown Road on the western edge of the district. It was built in 1979 and falls outside the period of significance.

H. Maintenance Shop (HP-67)

This prefabricated metal structure is located off the park exit road in a forested portion of the park. It is largely hidden from public view, and since it was built in 2008 it falls outside the period of significance.

I. Ranger Station (HP-S-1)

The ranger station is a frame building that was originally constructed in 1980 and served as a picnic shelter. In 2007 it was converted into a ranger station. Though it is located on the edge of the historic settlement field, it is tucked into the tree line in a manner that reduces its visual impact (see photograph 57). It is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance.

J. Power lines

The current power lines stretch from Germantown Road on the west, through the park forests, across Mainfield and the Settlement Field, and then across the kitchen field. They consist of wooden power poles spaced widely apart and topped with several wires. Because they date to ca. 1971⁵⁹ the power lines should be considered non-contributing.

K. Park Entrance Gates

The park gates consist of two black aluminum gates attached to flanking brick pillars. They were constructed in 2009 after the period of significance and are non-contributing.

L. Park entrance sign

The park sign is a standard park service entrance sign built of wood. It was constructed at an unknown date, but probably added to the entrance in the 1990s. It falls outside the period of significance and thus is also non-contributing.

M. Parking area and fencing

This unpaved parking area is located in the settlement area field adjacent to the comfort station and ranger station. It was constructed ca. 1979, and the split rail fencing that surrounds it was installed in 2013 (see photograph 59). This is a modern structure which falls outside the period of significance.

N. 38CH241-004 (Late 19th-20th century artifact scatter/dump site)

Locus 4 was recorded as a late nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter and brick pile located just south of the Cemetery at Hampton. A large borrow pit is to the west of the site. Building debris, rusted metal parts, and concrete were piled next to the borrow pit and Kitty Dam Road is to the north. According to Park staff, the area was used as a dump site in the 1970s and a ranger's residence was in close proximity. Of the twenty-one shovel tests excavated only two yielded artifacts, one yellowware

⁵⁹ Henry B. Fishburne, "Timber Map of a Portion of Hampton Plantation", 7 January 1971, copy in the Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia SC.

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sherd and one whiteware sherd with a blue transfer print. The two artifacts are generally dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries. GPR investigations (Grid 1) to the north and adjacent to where Locus 4 was identified; found evidence of possible graves and heavy disturbance from buried utilities. It is possible that the artifacts recovered from Locus 4 were associated with the burial ground. No evidence typically associated with graves such as depressions were observed in the area, and no subsurface features were encountered. Locus 4 represents a borrow pit and dump site associated with 20th century use of the area by State Parks. The site offers little research potential, beyond its locational data, to understanding the cultural landscape of Hampton Plantation, and therefore is considered non-contributing.

Statement of Integrity

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site retains integrity in all seven categories and is expressive of a preserved historic rice plantation. The district retains key components of its historic plantation landscape and resources associated with African American ethnic heritage. Extant features include former rice fields, upland fields, roads, forests, tree lines, ornamental plantings, an African American cemetery, buildings, and former housing areas. The landscape also retains many of the elements that relate to its literary significance as a setting for Archibald H. Rutledge's writings. The number of contributing resources with strong integrity exceeds the number of non-contributing resources located within the district. Many of the non-contributing resources are clustered in the southern portion of the park and are screened from the most significant landscape areas.

Architectural resources at Hampton also display high levels of integrity. The mansion and kitchen both maintain integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, location, feeling and association. The exterior appearance of the mansion closely resembles that recorded in early 20th century photographs as well as in the earliest sketch of the building dating to 1852. Most of the exterior alterations date to within the period of significance. While the mansion's interior has been altered, many of its most important character-defining features remain intact. Because of its integrity, the mansion easily conveys its significance as an example of a transitional form of Lowcountry plantation house, as well an example of high-style Georgian and Adamesque form and detail. The kitchen house also still closely resembles its early 20th century photographs and conveys its significance as a vernacular 19th century plantation building and a workplace for African American residents.

The archaeological resources at Hampton Plantation retain integrity in all seven categories. While some farming and limited construction of park facilities has taken place within the property boundaries, all loci remain largely intact with few, if any disturbances or intrusions. Integrity of design remains. The geographic and chronologic positioning of the loci within the property exhibit a pattern of space utilization that tracks the evolution of the property from the establishment of Hampton Plantation to the transition to tenant farming following emancipation to the formation of the descendant community at Germantown. A majority of the landscape features associated with the period of significance remains intact. Rice dikes are extant in many places on the landscape and vistas that would have been present during the period of significance are, for the most part, present today. Archaeologically, evidence of fence lines has been uncovered and remnants of former roads can be observed on the landscape. Integrity of setting is retained at this property.

The density of artifacts and well-preserved archaeological features in discrete loci certainly indicate that the property meets the materials category of integrity. Also, the variety of artifacts clearly indicates the diversity of people that contributed to the creation of Hampton Plantation. The patterning of structures

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within the settlement area suggests that this area was used for the housing and work of artisan workers. The presence of the foundation at Structure 1 may represent the workmanship of artisan labor. Artifact patterns that suggest specialized tasks, such as that carried out by a seamstress or tailor, also indicate that this property retains integrity in the category of workmanship. The archaeological loci and archaeological features and artifacts combined with the current setting certainly convey integrity of feeling. The property is free of intrusions from modern activities and viewsheds remain free of intrusion. The presence and location of undisturbed artifact distributions, intact archaeological features combined with intact landscape features offer the potential to address research questions such as interactions between Native Americans, African Americans and Europeans, lifeways of those enslaved on the plantation, as well as the transition from enslaved men and women to tenant farming. Therefore the property retains integrity under the category of association.

The following resources **contribute** to the Hampton Plantation State Historic Site Historic District:

Hampton mansion, HP-26 (previously listed in the National Register, not included in the present count of resources)

1. Kitchen house, HP-27 (building)
2. The Alston House chimney (site)
3. Wambaw Creek/Hampton Creek (site)
4. Park Entrance Road (structure)
5. Park Exit Road (structure)
6. Avenue Extension (structure)
7. Kitty Dam road (structure)
8. Mainfield (site)
9. Lawn Landscape Character Area (site)
 - Historic associated features:*
 - Lawn
 - Holly Avenue
 - Dogwood Avenue
 - Mansion views
 - Lawn views from mansion
 - Large live oaks
 - Low Most Gate
 - Fencing remains
10. Rutledge Gardens Landscape Character Area (site)
 - Historic associated features:*
 - Ornamental plantings
 - Large live oaks and magnolias
 - Paths
 - Wambaw Creek vista
11. Kitchen Work Landscape Character Area (site)
 - Historic associated features:*
 - Open area in front of kitchen
 - Large live oak adjacent to kitchen

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- Open field behind kitchen

12. Settlement Field Landscape Character Area (site)

Historic associated features:

- Embankment and ditch, settlement field
- Settlement field road remnant
- Open field
- Views of Mainfield
- Fencing remains

13. John Henry Rutledge grave (object)

14. Archaeological Resources (site)

Historic/prehistoric associated resources:

- Loci 1-3, 5-8, and 12-14

The following resources **do not contribute** to the Hampton Plantation State Historic Site Historic District:

- A. Manager's residence (HP-1) (building)
- B. Ranger residence (HP-2) (building)
- C. Comfort Station (HP-28) (building)
- D. Kiosk at parking area (HP-29) (object)
- E. Marsh Boardwalk (HP-30)(structure)
- F. Pump House (HP-62) (structure)
- G. Pump house (HP-63) (structure)
- H. Maintenance Shop (HP-67) (building)
- I. Ranger Station (HP-S-1) (building)
- J. Power lines (structure)
- K. Park Entrance Gates (object)
- L. Park entrance sign (object)
- M. Parking area and fencing (structure)
- N. Locus 4 (site)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Agriculture
- Ethnic Heritage: African American
- Literature
- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
- Archaeology

Period of Significance

ca. 1701-1947

Significant Dates

- 1735-1750
- 1761
- 1790-1791
- 1915
- 1947

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Rutledge, Archibald H.

Cultural Affiliation

- Native American: Sewee
- African American: Gullah
- European American: French Huguenot

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Hampton Plantation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 15, 1970. The original nomination focused upon the 1735 plantation house. The property was nominated under Criterion C for Architecture and the period of significance spanned only the 18th century. The updated information now being submitted expands both the areas and period of significance. Hampton Plantation is significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D with a period of significance that extends from ca. 1701 to 1947. The period begins with the first acquisition of land by European settlers, specifically when Daniel McGregor took out a warrant for a portion of the property in 1701. This early date primarily reflects the beginning of archaeological significance under Criterion D for the district, because artifacts from locus 1 support an occupation beginning around this time. Other areas of significance, including Criterion A: Agriculture (both rice cultivation and stock-raising) and Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: African American, also begin in the early to mid-18th century. The closing date for the period of significance is 1947, which was the date of publication for Archibald Rutledge's book *God's Children*. Though Rutledge continued writing for two more decades, 1947 marks the point at which his contributions, as they relate to Hampton Plantation as a literary setting, reached their full significance. As noted in the National Register guidelines, continuation of a certain historic use does not on its own justify a longer period of significance. Rather, the period of significance should be "based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which significance is based."⁶⁰ The closing date also indicates when other areas of significance, in the areas of African American history, agriculture, and landscape architecture, had made their greatest impacts on the property. In the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American, significance is primarily based on the history of the community, not of specific individuals. By 1947, that community had shifted to neighboring Germantown almost completely, though members of the Alston family continued living on the plantation until 1992.

Hampton Plantation is significant under Criterion A (Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage: African American), Criterion B (Literature), Criterion C (Architecture and Landscape Architecture) and Criterion D (Archaeology and Architecture). All of the above criteria, except for Criterion C, relate to significance at the state level. One contributing resource, Hampton's mansion, is important at the national level under Criterion C for its architecture. This national level of significance was established in earlier submissions, and serves as the basis for Hampton's listing as a National Historic Landmark. This additional documentation does not attempt to revise the National Landmark Nomination. Instead, it is meant as a revision and updated information for the property's National Register listing, which has been expanded to include the many architectural and archaeological resources, as well as cultural landscape features, that have state-level importance.

⁶⁰ National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, Bulletin 16A (Department of the Interior, 1997), accessed on 14 August 2015 at <http://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Area of Significance: Criterion A

Agriculture, Rice Cultivation

Hampton Plantation is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the history of Lowcountry plantation agriculture from its earliest years in the 18th century until the end of commercial rice cultivation in the early 20th century. It reflects the long history of Lowcountry and Gullah agricultural practices. As such it is representative of the typical rice plantation in the Santee delta, one of South Carolina's most productive and long-lasting rice cultivation centers. Commercial rice planting at Hampton may have begun in the early 18th century, not long after that activity became the economic mainstay of the French Santee. Records of rice production in 1765 strongly suggest that Mainfield, a 13-acre rice field, and a portion of the fields on Hampton Island, were in cultivation by this time if not much earlier. The last record of commercial rice planting at Hampton was in 1915, around the same time that rice culture collapsed in the region. Most importantly, the site preserves many of the components which are necessary for understanding a rice plantation complex, including agricultural fields, processing and storage locations, settlement areas, a kitchen house, sites of plantation community institutions such as cemeteries, sites of churches and a school, road and water transportations systems, and gardens.

It is possible that rice cultivation began at Hampton under one of the earlier owners, though no documentary references from their tenure have been discovered to date. It is unclear whether the field now known as Mainfield was developed using the inland cultivation system, and later adapted to the tidal system. That is a possibility given that Mainfield is adjacent to the tidally-affected waters of Wambaw Creek. It is also possible that it was originally designed as a tidal field. If the former, it may have been developed prior to 1750, the date generally accepted for the beginning of tidal cultivation in the region. Planters in St. James Santee had been growing rice for some time, and by the 1730s its cultivation, most likely using inland methods, was common in the vicinity. Given the prevalence of rice along the Santee, it is reasonable to expect that the first owners of Hampton began the development of rice fields at Mainfield, or the other small drainages along Wambaw Creek, during the period 1704-50.⁶¹

On the other hand, Hampton's rice lands could have been developed after the 1730s just as easily. No records have been found to date that specifically show that Daniel Horry Sr. was engaged in rice planting at Hampton though it has been assumed that he did so. His son, Daniel Huger Horry (known as Daniel Horry Jr.), was also a Santee River rice planter, and in 1763, he carried on his father's rice cultivation efforts and expanded them as the 18th century progressed. Prior to his inheritance of Hampton he planted jointly with his father and split the proceeds of the rice harvests of 1761, 1762 and 1763.⁶² Fortunately, Daniel Horry Jr. kept a detailed account of his own shipments and rice crops for the period

⁶¹ For examples of early rice planting in the vicinity of Hampton see: Inventory of Elias Horry, 6 January 1736, Inventory Books, Vol. H, p. 172, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC (hereafter referred to as SCDAH); Inventory of Thomas Lynch, 5 March 1738, Inventory Books, Vol. H, p. 302, SCDAH; Advertisement for sale of land by Joseph Spencer [Jr.], *The South Carolina Gazette*, 10 April 1736.

⁶² James Poyas Daybook, 1760-1765, Charleston Museum, Charleston SC, now available in digital form at: <http://lcdl.library.cofc.edu/content/james-poyas-daybook>, accessed 4 August 2015.

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1765-1777.⁶³ The record book survives and documents the evolution of his planting business. For the most part, he tracked the products from each property separately, and even included several summary charts that tabulate amounts for each plantation.

Horry's account book records the earliest known usage of the name "Hampton" for the property. From the beginning of the records, much of Hampton Plantation's rice land seems to have been in production. For example, in the crop year of 1765-66 his enslaved workers produced at least 240 barrels of rice there, though this may be only a portion of Hampton's production since records are incomplete.⁶⁴ Given a standard capacity of 525 pounds of clean rice per barrel in 1755 (the pre-Revolutionary War peak capacity), Hampton would have produced 126,000 pounds during that crop year.⁶⁵ Historians have estimated that typical yields for the mid-18th century were around 1500 pounds per acre.⁶⁶ Using these figures, Hampton had at least 84 acres of rice fields in production at that time. A plat of the plantation dated 1809 showed 27 acres of cleared and dammed rice fields at mainland Hampton (excluding Bellfield which was acquired later). These included the 13-acre field (now called Mainfield) and a 14-acre field which is no longer extant.⁶⁷ The remainder was located on adjacent Hampton Island, shared by Wambaw Plantation (formerly Horry Hall) and Hampton jointly. With at least 84 acres in production clearly some combination of mainland and island fields was in existence at this early period of 1765-66. All of Hampton's rice fields (excepting Bellfield, purchased after 1769) seem to have been in cultivation by 1769-70, producing a total of 162,750 pounds of rice on an estimated 108 acres.⁶⁸ Most of this acreage was on Hampton Island outside the park boundaries. But some, including that of Mainfield, was located on the mainland within the district boundaries.

Daniel's wife, Harriott Horry, continued cultivating rice into the 19th century. She, her mother Eliza Lucas Pinckney, and her daughter Harriott P. Rutledge are all good examples of successful female planters. In colonial South Carolina, high mortality rates caused many women to take on the more-typically male role of planter. Eliza Lucas Pinckney, considered the "archetypical female planter," raised her daughter to have an intense interest in planting. Pinckney resided at Hampton in the 1780s and may have helped to guide Harriott Horry's management. But Harriott was also important in her own right, managing the family's agricultural holdings for 45 years. As an innovative and active manager after her husband's death in 1785, she made many of the decisions that shaped Hampton's croplands, landscapes and buildings. Her daughter Harriott P. Rutledge continued the family's tradition of women's

⁶³ Daniel Horry Account Book, 1766-1777, Accession #1928.164.1, Charleston Museum, Charleston, SC.

⁶⁴ The account book does not record a source for an August 1766 shipment of 11 barrels, and two shipment records for that year are completely illegible.

⁶⁵ Barrel capacity is based on United States Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*, Part 2 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975), pp. 1163-64.

⁶⁶ Acreage and slave productivity based on Peter A. Coclanis, *Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country, 1670-1920* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989) p. 97 and Phillip D. Morgan, *Slave Counterpoint: Black Culture in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake and Lowcountry* (Williamsburg: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), p. 39.

⁶⁷ McCrady Plat #4329/4330, June 1809. Note that the plat also shows a 6 acre field and a 2 acre field at Hampton, but these were located on the Bellfield tract which wasn't acquired until the period 1769-1772.

⁶⁸ The figures for 1769-70 are derived from the Daniel Horry Account Book, Charleston Museum.

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agricultural management, operating a number of plantations on the Santee (including Hampton) from the 1830s to the 1850s.⁶⁹

Following the Civil War, Harriot Horry's great grandson, Henry Middleton Rutledge, resumed planting rice at Hampton. In 1869 the now-emancipated workers produced 130,000 pounds of rice. This was a respectable amount, comparable to the estimated 162,000 pounds the plantation yielded during its heyday in 1770. In 1879 Rutledge grew 126,000 pounds on 100 acres, which included a portion of Hampton Island and possibly smaller fields like Mainfield.⁷⁰ The tenants would have worked Rutledge's portion under the old task system for a set number of days a week.⁷¹ Other parts of the island and Mainfield probably were divided into small holdings that the laborers tended on their own or as families. In 1915, Henry Middleton Rutledge ceased planting rice as a commercial crop, though subsistence cultivation by his tenants continued into the 1960s. He had already ceased planting rice on Hampton Island sometime towards the end of the nineteenth century, and his last mention of rice in Mainfield was in 1914. Possibly the unnamed hurricane that struck the area on July 13th 1916 destroyed his last marketable rice crop at Hampton, as well as a good crop of cotton.⁷² The end of commercial planting at Hampton paralleled changes for the region as a whole and for the Santee Delta specifically. After

⁶⁹ Cara Anzilotti, *In the Affairs of the World: Women, Patriarchy, and Power in Colonial South Carolina* (Greenwood Press: 2002); S. Max Edelson, "Reproducing Plantation Society: Women and Land in Colonial South Carolina," *The History of the Family*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2007): 130-141; Marjorie Julian Spruill et al, eds., *South Carolina Women: Their Lives and Times, Vol. 1* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 2009), pp. 97-105.

⁷⁰ Enumerations for Henry Middleton Rutledge, Agricultural Schedules, Agricultural Censuses for 1870 and 1880, St. James Santee Parish, Charleston County SC; Daniel Horry Account Book, Charleston Museum.

⁷¹ Under the task system, in contrast to the gang system that was more typical outside of the Lowcountry, workers were assigned a set task for a given day. The tasks were designed to take an entire day, and work patterns certainly varied given the season, with planting and harvest seasons being the most onerous. Sometimes, however, it was possible for enslaved workers to complete their assigned task before the end of the day. In those cases they were often allowed to use the duration of the day to labor on their own behalf. Usually this meant that they would work on small garden plots or tend small livestock, and oftentimes these activities were geared towards producing goods for market. The task system allowed enslaved laborers in the Lowcountry to develop what historians sometimes refer to as the "slaves' economy," which allowed them to earn some small income or supplement food allowances provided by plantation owners. The rhythm of the task system varied from the sundown-to-sunup cadence of enslaved labor under the gang system, though the differences were greater in some places and at some times more than others. It would be incorrect to make sweeping claims, such as that the task system was "less brutal," though it emerged through long-term negotiations between slaveholders and the enslaved, and enslaved laborers were able to wrest from it some additional spaces that allowed them an amount of physical and economic autonomy. For more on the task system see, for instance, Phillip D. Morgan, "Work and Culture: The Task System and the World of Lowcountry Blacks, 1700 to 1880," *William and Mary Quarterly* (Oct. 1982), 563-599; Ira Berlin and Philip D. Morgan, eds., *The Slaves' Economy: Independent Production in the Americas* (London: Frank Cass & Co., 1991).

⁷² Henry Middleton Rutledge to Archibald H. Rutledge, 25 March 1915, Correspondence Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library; Henry Middleton Rutledge to AHR, 13 March 1920, Correspondence Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library; Henry Middleton Rutledge to AHR, 27 March 1916, Correspondence Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library; 15 June 1914, Letter in private collection owned by the Rutledge Family, Copy on hand at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site; Rutledge, *Tom and I on the Old Plantation*, p. 43; Sue Alston, ca. 1971 Interview, Hampton Plantation, Copy on file at Resource Management Office. South Carolina State Park Service; Henry Middleton Rutledge to Archibald H. Rutledge, 23 July 1916, Letter in Private Collection Owned by Rutledge Family, Copy on File at Hampton Plantation.

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several severe storms and floods in the 1890s which caused serious damage to the infrastructure of their rice fields, planters on the Santee gradually abandoned the crop over the next twenty years.⁷³

In 1972, Will Alston explained that he had been planting the crop (probably just for subsistence purposes) in an almost two acre field up until "a few years ago." In fact, he had purchased rice for the first time that year, only giving up planting because the rice birds kept eating up the crop.⁷⁴ Other Germantown residents remember planting rice at Hampton when Archibald Rutledge lived there (1937-67), including Isaiah Alston and Julia Weathers.⁷⁵

Area of Significance: Criterion A

Agriculture, Free-range Forest Cattle-Raising

Cattle-raising has been a part of Hampton Plantation's history from the early 18th century to the first decades of the 20th century. The Lowcountry practice of grazing cows in the forests influenced the character of the plantation's landscapes and shaped the daily work of its residents. Enslaved and later free workers labored in the forests, caring for the planters' cattle herds, for at least two hundred years. Hampton is best known as a rice plantation, but stock-raising was also an ever-present part of life there for much of its history.

Joseph Spencer Sr., one of Hampton's earliest landowners, may have used his land primarily for raising cattle. The number of cows in his inventory indicated that he owned one of the largest herds in the parish. Of fifteen local inventories made between 1724 and 1737, only one, that of Nicholas LeNud, listed more cattle.⁷⁶ Most had well under 100 cows, and in all of the inventories cattle holdings made up 15% or less of the total personal property value. Spencer's 128 cattle, not including his large number of

⁷³ James H. Tuten, "Tide and Time: Cultural Changes and Continuities Among the Rice Plantations of the Lowcountry, 1860-1930," PhD Dissertation (Emory University, 2003), pp. 296-310.

⁷⁴ "Homeplace," 7 February 1972, *The State*.

⁷⁵ Isaiah Alston, Interview with Vennie Deas Moore, 29 April 2000; Julia Weathers, Interview with Vennie Deas Moore, 29 April 2000, both in the Vennie Deas Moore Oral History Collection, South Caroliniana Library, the University of South Carolina, Columbia.

⁷⁶ The timing here is significant. The Stono Rebellion, a significant slave rebellion in the South Carolina Lowcountry, would occur in September 1739. At least one contributing factor to that event was the broader transition in the agricultural production and work cadences in the Lowcountry. In the early days of the colony agricultural activities like free-range cattle raising predominated. Cattle raising especially had certain advantages from the perspective of enslaved laborers. Many of them had origins in West African regions where cattle raising also predominated, so the labor conformed with traditional work patterns with which they were familiar. Tending herds also provided enslaved laborers with some freedom of movement and relief from constant supervision. As rice cultivation became the predominate form of agricultural activity in the Lowcountry in the first decades of the eighteenth-century, however, these work patterns were changed substantially and work rhythms became more regimented and oversight increased. Additionally, the rise of rice cultivation challenged established gender roles among enslaved laborers. Whereas cattle herding was traditionally a male activity in many West African societies, rice cultivation was typically performed by women. Therefore, the transition and expansion of rice cultivation represented a dramatic shift for many enslaved laborers. What is interesting in the case of Hampton Plantation is that cattle raising continued as a part of the agricultural life of the people and the landscape even into the twentieth century. See for instance, Peter Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1974) and Edward A. Pearson, "'A Countryside Full of Flames': A Reconsideration of the Stono Rebellion and Slave Rebelliousness in the Early Eighteenth-Century South Carolina Lowcountry," *Slavery and Abolition* 17, no. 2 (1996), 22-50.

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sheep, comprised 54% of his personal estate.⁷⁷ His inventory also listed 125 pounds of soap, a product made in part from beef tallow, and one that testified to the economic importance of stock-raising to Spencer's family. One historian has estimated that each cow in early South Carolina needed 15 acres of woodland grazing land to survive.⁷⁸ This means that Spencer's large herd would have ranged across all of his Hampton holdings (which totaled only 600 acres) and spilled over into the forest lands of his neighbors as well.

Though Spencer's herd was relatively large, his use of the land for cattle-raising was common in the region during the early 18th century. Planters allowed their stock to range freely, uncontained by fences, through the Lowcountry pine woods, savannas, swamps and marsh lands. Like Native Americans, European settlers also used fire, periodically burning grazing areas to encourage growth of grasses and to improve the pasturage.⁷⁹ Historians believe that this use of fire had its origins both in Native American and Caribbean practice:

By demonstrating the utility of fire, Native Americans handed the settlers who followed a tool for increasing the grazing burdens of natural pastures. Planters in Barbados, the Leewards, and Jamaica . . . followed their predecessors' [the Spanish] example, tending cattle on horseback, calling grasslands "savannas," and burning them to generate new growth during droughts. West Indian migrants imported these techniques to Carolina.⁸⁰

Frequent human-set fires kept the woods open and limited understory growth. Cattle may have also altered species composition as they browsed on young hardwood sprouts and shrubs. In the process the landscape became even more open.⁸¹

Following Spencer's death in 1729, several different owners held the property until Daniel Horry Sr. acquired the rest of the land that is now Hampton State Historic Site in 1744. Horry is best known for being a planter, but he also appears to have raised stock on some of his holdings. His son, Daniel Huger Horry, continued raising stock. In his 1779 will he made note of his "forty Head of neat Cattle," which he planned on bequeathing to his wife.⁸² During the 1780s, he supplied the Continental Army and Patriot militia with beef on at least ten occasions.⁸³ He later explained to authorities that during the war he had

⁷⁷ Inventory of Joseph Spencer, Sr., 1730, Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 62A, pp. 151-152, SCDAH; For examples of rice tools and rice in St. James Santee Parish during this period, see inventories of John Slowman (1737), James Guery (1735), Nicholas Lenuid (1735), Stephen Dumay (1727), James Le Grand (1727), Peter Couilliando (1724), etc., all at SCDAH.

⁷⁸ John Solomon Otto, "Livestock-Raising in Early South Carolina, 1670-1700: Prelude to the Rice Plantation Economy," *Agricultural History*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (Autumn, 1987), p. 16.

⁷⁹ Otto, "Livestock-Raising in Early South Carolina," pp. 13-24; Silver, *A New Face on the Countryside*, pp. 173-74, 177-179.

⁸⁰ S. Max Edelson, *Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2006), p. 48.

⁸¹ Timothy Silver, *A New Face on the Countryside: Indians, Colonists, and Slaves in South Atlantic Forests, 1500-1800* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990), pp. 177-179.

⁸² Will of Daniel Horry [Jr.], 7 September 1779 and Codicil of August 1779, Charleston County, Will Book A 1783-86, p. 572, SCDAH.

⁸³ Daniel Horry, Account Audited of Claims Growing out of the Revolution, 1780-1783, SCDAH.

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also "lost a considerable part of his cattle and other stock to the British during the war."⁸⁴ Finally, his estate inventory included "116 head of Stock Cattle" in 1786.⁸⁵

Harriott Pinckney Horry, Daniel's wife, inherited much of her husband's stock, and seems to have been interested in enlarging the herd and developing a dairy operation.⁸⁶ A plat of Hampton drawn in 1809 during her management of the plantation indicated one area as "pasture woods."⁸⁷ This suggests that Harriott Horry continued the forestland grazing traditions of Hampton's previous landowners. Descendants retained this place name until the 1930s.⁸⁸ By the time of her death in 1830, Harriott Horry owned 26 head of cattle in St. James Santee parish and another 24 in Prince George Winyah parish.⁸⁹ Some of these animals were probably dairy cows, but others were free-ranging stock raised for meat. If the Horrys adhered to the practices of the region, their stock, especially cattle and hogs, grazed unfenced in the surrounding forests and swamps. Most likely tended by enslaved cow herders, or stockminders, the animals would have helped keep the woods in a relatively open state just as in Hampton's earliest years. Gardens of enslaved workers might have been immediately adjacent to quarters, and all areas containing crops would have been fenced to keep out free-ranging stock. This stock, if left unsupervised, could cause serious damage to a plantation.

Following the Civil War, Henry Middleton Rutledge, his tenants and surrounding landholders continued using Hampton's woods much as their forebears had for the past two centuries. The forest's primary economic function still remained grazing, and in 1905 a federal forester noted that cattle-raising was an important source of income for farmers in the area.⁹⁰ This traditional activity continued to determine the appearance and ecology of the forests:

Ever since the settlement of this country it has been customary to burn over the pine lands every spring, to improve pasturage and prevent growth of underbrush . . . and fires continue to be set by negroes and people not interested in lumbering or agriculture. . . In the winter the grass becomes very dry, which makes the green grass coming up under it in the spring very hard for the cattle to get at. If the land is burned over early in the spring, however, cattle can get at the new grass without difficulty.⁹¹

During the 19th century, H.M. Rutledge owned only a small number of grazing animals, including a total of six cattle in 1880, since he was primarily engaged in planting rice.⁹² Still, this did not mean that his lands were unaffected by the fires of neighbors or even others' cattle and hogs which ranged freely

⁸⁴ Daniel Horry, Petition to Avoid Amercement, 3 February 1785, Petitions to the General Assembly, SCDAH.

⁸⁵ Inventory of Daniel Horry, 16 January 1786 and 11 June 1787, Charleston County Inventories, Book B (1787-1793), pp. 38-42, SCDAH.

⁸⁶ Harriott Pinckney Horry, 1815 Journal, 15 and 16 August 1815, in Constance Schulz, ed., *The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry Digital Edition* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2012).

⁸⁷ McCrady Plats #4329 and #4330, June 1809.

⁸⁸ Archibald H. Rutledge, *Wildlife of the South* (J. B. Lippincott, 1935), p. 23.

⁸⁹ Inventory of Harriott Horry, 4 March 1831, Charleston Inventories, Vol 6, pp. 441-444, SCDAH.

⁹⁰ Charles S. Chapman, *A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Berkeley County, South Carolina*, Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin No. 56 (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1905), pp. 32.

⁹¹ *Ibid*, pp. 31-32.

⁹² Enumeration for H.M. Rutledge, Federal Census for 1880, Agricultural Schedule, Charleston County, St. James Santee Parish.

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through the unfenced lands of the parish. Forested portions of Hampton may have been kept just as open as they had been in the past. Archibald Rutledge described the Sam Hill of his boyhood as “smooth and open” under the pines. And with the decline of rice, his father wrote him in 1914 saying “we are going by degrees to stock the place with good cattle and hogs and ‘make some money.’” Rutledge made good on his word when he and his son Tom acquired sheep, hogs and cows that summer. Two years later he reported that “the woods are nearly all burned and but little [fresh?] grass as yet and have to feed [the cattle] hay and shucks to keep them from getting too weak till the grass comes.”⁹³ Will Alston recalled that as a boy (1913-21) “we’d ride out to the woods to see de cows. De Colonel [H.M. Rutledge] had a big herd of cows.”⁹⁴ In a search for commercial viability for the plantation Rutledge had adopted the same methods used by his neighbors and described by the forester in the passage above.

It was at this time that the Rutledges began erecting wire fencing “to keep in and out all stock.” By the summer of 1915 they had fully enclosed approximately 300 acres, essentially all of the property north of what is now Rutledge Road, from Mainfield west to the property boundary at Romney on the east. H. M. Rutledge described the new fence as simply as “a fence wire 26” and two banks” that he erected with posts.⁹⁵ It is not clear what was meant by this cryptic description, but most likely he was referring to heavy woven wire frequently referred to as “hogwire” but that could contain other animals such as sheep and cattle as well. Most likely the Rutledges fenced in the property because of the passage of a new general stock law which required owners of stock to keep them controlled. Previously, animals could range free in this part of the state, and fencing was designed to protect crops rather than contain stock.⁹⁶ None of this early wire fencing seems to have survived, though later variations erected by Archibald Rutledge are still extant on the property. The enclosed area included most of the important cropland, as well as pastures on the lawn and to the east in an area known as “pasture woods.”⁹⁷

Other than the forest itself, few tangible traces of cattle-raising remain on the landscape (see photograph 53). Prior to 1912, livestock in the area ranged unfenced, and barns were not needed in the

⁹³ Rutledge, *Tom and I on the Old Plantation*, pp. 73, 173; Henry Middleton Rutledge to Archibald Hamilton Rutledge, 15 June 1914, Letter in Private Collection Owned by Rutledge Family, Copy on File at Hampton Plantation; Henry Middleton Rutledge to Archibald H. Rutledge, 22 August 1914, Letter in Private Collection Owned by Rutledge Family, Copy on File at Hampton Plantation; Henry Middleton Rutledge to AHR, 1 March 1916, Correspondence Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library.

⁹⁴ Nancy Rhyne, “De Rutledge People,” *South Carolina Magazine* (July-August 1976): p. 14

⁹⁵ Henry Middleton Rutledge to Archibald H. Rutledge, 15 June 1914, 22 August 1914, transcriptions of letters in private collection held by the Rutledge family, copies on file at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site; Letters of Henry Middleton Rutledge, 25 October 1914, 24 March 1915, 24 April 1915, Box 1, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge Papers, South Caroliniana Library.

⁹⁶ The state passed a general stock law that required fencing of animals in the 1880s, but the upper portion of Charleston County was exempted. In 1912 it and other exempted areas were brought under a stock law which prohibited the practice of letting stock “run at large.” General Assembly of South Carolina, “An Act to Provide for the Exemption of Certain Portions of Berkeley and Charleston Counties . . . from the General Stock Law,” 26 December 1884, *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1884* (Columbia, 1885), pp. 916-918; Andrew J. Bethea, Comp., “General Stock Law and Fencing Stock,” Chapter XXXIII, Articles 1 and 2, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1912*, Vol. 1 (Charlottesville: The Michie Company, 1912), pp. 611-631.

⁹⁷ On later fencing erected by Archibald H. Rutledge, see Rutledge, *Children of Swamp and Wood*, pp. 111-112; On pasture woods, see McCrady Plat #4329/4330, June 1809; Rutledge, *Wildlife of the South*, p. 23

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Lowcountry's mild climate. However, even free-range cattle sometimes had to be contained. Owners needed to mark their animals with brands, and gather them together for slaughter periodically. It may have also been necessary to keep young calves in pens at least temporarily.⁹⁸ No enclosures of this type have been found at Hampton, though it is possible that evidence of holding pens or other stock-related features might be discovered archaeologically. The primary extant feature associated with historic cattle-raising is Hampton's forest, which when maintained in an open condition with fire retains many of the characteristics it had historically.

The above references suggest that Hampton is not just significant as a rice plantation. Its importance also lies in its association with traditional use and management of Lowcountry forests for agricultural purposes, namely a venerable history of free-range cattle-raising which lasted from around 1714 to around 1920. Some researchers believe that Lowcountry stock-raising had a parallel history to that of rice. Specifically, they argue that enslaved herders may have contributed their knowledge of West African cattle-raising and helped develop the unique practices used in South Carolina. From this perspective, the forests of Hampton take on additional significance as a place where different cultural practices converged through the labor of enslaved Africans.⁹⁹

Area of Significance: Criterion A

Ethnic Heritage: African American

People of African descent have worked and lived at Hampton since the 18th century. Archaeological evidence suggests that Africans or African Americans had formed a community at Hampton by the 1750s, and possibly even earlier. This community had an impact on almost all aspects of the landscape, since it is probable that they cleared the land for agriculture and settlement, erected the quarters and mansion, constructed the roads, built the rice field dams, dug the ditches, and tended the crops. They also laid their dead to rest in Hampton's cemetery on the Sam Hill inholding. Their culture influenced the culture of the white planters who designed the plantation's layout and dictated its physical form. Their use of the forests for stock raising, gathering plants, hunting, trapping and fishing also had an impact on the property's physical appearance. Finally, African American residents eventually established important community institutions, such as schools and churches, at Hampton, which played important roles in the life of the neighboring Germantown community in the 20th century. In this sense, the district preserves resources associated with a nearly 300 year old community, and its history documents the transition from slavery to freedom and tenant farming to property ownership.

The first European landowners of the property that would later become Hampton owned at least a small number of enslaved men and women during the early 18th century. Joseph Spencer Sr., who acquired Hampton lands in 1710, owned "a Negroe Woman by name Bess" valued at 30 pounds sterling.¹⁰⁰ Most

⁹⁸ Mark D. Groover and Richard D. Brooks, "The Catherine Brown Cowpen and Thomas Howell Site: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry," *Southeastern Archaeology*, Vol. 22 no. 1 (Summer 2003): pp. 97-99

⁹⁹ Andrew Sluyter, *Black Ranching Frontiers: African Cattle Herders of the Atlantic World, 1500-1900* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012), pp. 137-138; Groover and Brooks, "The Catherine Brown Cowpen and Thomas Howell Site," p. 98-99; Peter Wood, *Black Majority* (1974), pp. 28-33.

¹⁰⁰ Hampton's chain of title is laid out in Suzanne C. Linder and Marta L. Thacker, *Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of Georgetown County and the Santee River* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archive and History), pp. 705-710. Most references to ownership of Hampton in this paper come from this source, unless

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likely Spencer, his family and Bess all lived close together somewhere on the Hampton property. As a lone woman slave, Bess may have performed some sort of domestic work in the household. It is also possible that she helped with agricultural field labor or stock-minding. Unless she died right away, she continued living at Hampton for at least a few more years, since she was inherited by Joseph Spencer's son John.¹⁰¹

Archaeologist Stacey L. Young determined that a site believed to have been one of Hampton's slave quarters was probably first occupied around 1750 and may have been abandoned around 1840. This site consists of brick foundations and chimney bases, an artifact assemblage, and other subsurface features. Excavations at this site have revealed artifacts such as colonoware, blue beads, and a pierced coin which may have ethnic associations (see photograph 47).¹⁰² Archaeologist Kenneth Lewis conducted testing over parts of the plantation and also concluded that the slave settlement area and its associated community had an early date of around 1750.¹⁰³ Documentary references confirm that the Horry family owned a number of enslaved people beginning around this time. The first reference to Daniel Horry's ownership of people is his 1746 purchase of a woman named Sinder from Benjamin Perdiau. A year later Horry and his wife Sarah deeded 11 slaves to his son Daniel Huger Horry (Daniel Horry, Jr.). In 1756 either Daniel Sr. or his son purchased an unnamed man who was brought to Charleston directly from Sierra Leone on board the Sloop *Hare*. Five enslaved men and women are listed by name in his will of 1758, originally intended for his wife, but since she predeceased him they were inherited by his son. Finally, he also deeded 14 slaves to his infant grandson who died a year later in 1764, bringing the total of referenced slaves to 32 over a period of almost 20 years.¹⁰⁴ These individuals, along with others, may have formed the first sizeable community of enslaved people at Hampton.

The community continued to grow dramatically over the next century, as the Horry's rice cultivation business prospered. Despite regionally high mortality rates for enslaved people, at least a few of Hampton's early slaves were able to establish families, a first step in creating a stable community. In 1763, Daniel Horry Sr. deeded a number of enslaved women, men and children to his grandson. The list included "Mark and his wife Debo and her child Sharper" as well as "Grace and her children: Bill, Jacob,

otherwise noted; Henry W. Rigby, *The Early Spencers of South Carolina* (Charlotte: Rigby, 1979), p. 101; Inventory of Joseph Spencer, Sr., 1730, Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 62A, pp. 151-152, SCDAH.

¹⁰¹ Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas*, p. 705.

¹⁰² Stacey Young and Natalie P. Adams, *Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site (38CH241) Charleston County, South Carolina* (Columbia: New South Associates, 2010), pp. 33-35, 56, 68; Stacey L. Young, "Excavations at Hampton Plantation, Site 38CH241 Locus 7, Area 2," June 2012, Report Prepared for South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, Resource Management, pp. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21-22.

¹⁰³ Lewis, *Hampton, Initial Archeological Investigations* (1979), p. 36; Lewis and Haskell, *Hampton II*, pp. 41-43, 62.

¹⁰⁴ Benjamin Perdiau to Daniel Horry, Bill of Sale, 6 July 1746, Vol. 2G, p. 302, Recorded Instruments, Misc. Records, Records of the Secretary of State, SCDAH; Daniel and Sarah Horry, Deed of Gift to Daniel Huger Horry, 20 February 1747, Vol. 2G, p. 121, Recorded Instruments, Misc. Records, Records of the Secretary of State, SCDAH; Hager et al, *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, Vol. 2, p. 258; Will of Daniel Horry, 31 February 1758, Charleston Wills, Vol. 9, p. 428, SCDAH; Daniel Horry Sr. to Daniel Horry the younger, Deed of Gift, 30 June 1763, Vol. MM, p. 74, Recorded Instruments, Misc. Records, Records of the Secretary of State, SCDAH.

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Primass."¹⁰⁵ Though little is known about these families, at least some survived. Debo and Sharper lived until at least 1786, and possibly longer.¹⁰⁶

From the late 18th century to the 1830s, the number of enslaved workers probably ranged from around 100 to 150.¹⁰⁷ During this period the property served as a family seat in the country for the planter family. Hampton as a family seat had numbers of specialized slaves. Some were household workers, and others had specific duties, serving as personal attendants, coachmen, grooms, cooks, and housekeepers.¹⁰⁸ Other enslaved people with specialized skills included a large number of artisans. Daniel Horry noted in a 1785 petition that during the Revolutionary War he had lost "ninety-one negroes, among whom were nearly all his principal Tradesmen."¹⁰⁹

The brutal work and high mortality combined to make life unbearable for many enslaved men and women. Some responded by seeking their freedom. At Hampton at least a handful of slaves tried to flee. Most likely there were many others, though records for only a few instances survive. For example, freedom seekers included Sogo and Joe in 1771, Toby in 1791 and Jack in 1795.¹¹⁰ Many of these young men may have escaped by water, since the extensive swamps of the Santee Delta offered a temporary refuge. Numerous others left during the American Revolution, including many of Daniel Horry's skilled artisans.¹¹¹ Some ran away in an attempt to reunite with friends or kin at other plantations. In 1771, brothers Joe and Sogo, aged 22 and 25 respectively, escaped and probably traveled south of Charleston to the plantation where they had lived before their owner, Harriott Pinckney, had married Daniel Horry. Most likely Sogo was recaptured since a man by that name was listed in Daniel Horry's 1786 property inventory. His brother Joe may have perished, been re-enslaved by another planter, or possibly found his way to permanent freedom.

On the eve of emancipation, it appears that the size of the enslaved community declined significantly. The slaves that remained on the plantation served the family's domestic needs and cared for the grounds. There may have also been a handful of tradespeople and field hands. Even with reduced numbers, however, Hampton continued to be a center of social life for the enslaved as well as free.¹¹² From 1849 to 1861 a plantation chapel at Hampton was the scene of numerous religious gatherings, held specifically for African Americans. The fact that it was only one of two Episcopal chapels for blacks in St. James Santee Parish during the period suggests that enslaved men, women and children came to

¹⁰⁵ Daniel Horry Sr. to Daniel Horry the younger, Deed of Gift, 30 June 1763, Vol. MM, p. 74, Recorded Instruments, Misc. Records, Records of the Secretary of State, SCDAH.

¹⁰⁶ Inventory of Daniel Horry, 16 January 1786 and 11 June 1787, Charleston County Inventories, Book B (1787-1793), pp. 38-42, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), Columbia, SC. Hereafter referred to as Inventory of Daniel Horry, 1786.

¹⁰⁷ Hester, *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton Plantation*, p. 26.

¹⁰⁸ Kelly Oberneufemann, "The Hands of Hampton: Slavery on a St. James Santee Rice Plantation," Unpublished Report, 2000, pp. 47-51, copy in Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

¹⁰⁹ Daniel Horry, Petition to Avoid Amercement, 3 February 1785.

¹¹⁰ *The South Carolina Gazette*, 14 February 1771; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, 6 December 1787; *City Gazette* (Charleston, SC), 16 November 1795; *South Carolina Independent Gazette*, 11 June 1791.

¹¹¹ Daniel Horry, Petition to Avoid Amercement, 3 February 1785.

¹¹² Hester, *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton Plantation*, pp. 49-50.

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Hampton from surrounding plantations.¹¹³ The location of the chapel is currently unknown. It may have been in the midst of the enslaved community shown on the 1809 plat. Alternatively, it might have been located on a separate area of Hampton, closer to the main road so that it was more accessible to slaves from the surrounding neighborhood.¹¹⁴ Though more research needs to be done on this topic, it is plausible that this antebellum chapel was the precursor of the area's postbellum African American churches.

Sometime during the 19th century, African Americans (either enslaved or free) established houses on the west side of the property, a community that was occupied into the 20th century. Archaeologist Kenneth Lewis concluded after his Hampton excavations that the slave quarters shown on the 1809 plat were no longer occupied in the post-bellum period.¹¹⁵ Archaeological survey work in 2010 revealed several possible tenant house locations on the west side of the property.¹¹⁶ Structures were present on this portion of the property by 1901 since a plat of that date shows a row of four widely spaced buildings between Mainfield and Germantown Road.¹¹⁷ By the turn of the 20th century a major change occurred to the structure of the plantation landscape, with the establishment of a new community called Germantown (also referred to as Germanville). Beginning in 1912 and continuing until 1919, African Americans from Wambaw and Hampton acquired parcels between the two plantations along what is now Germantown Road.¹¹⁸ This probably marked the end of worker residency, with the exception of a small number of domestic servants, at Hampton. The local African Americans wanted land of their own where they could build houses and have a degree of independence from the planters. Specifically, some of the families associated with Hampton plantation (namely, Will and Prince Alston, Lewis Colleton, the Boykins, the Snyders and the Vanderhorsts) purchased lots between 1913 and 1919.¹¹⁹ Sometime after the establishment of Germantown, the residents developed new community institutions, including a school that by the early 20th century was located on Hampton at the corner of Germantown and

¹¹³ Episcopal Church, Diocese of South Carolina, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1849* (Charleston, 1849), p. 40; Episcopal Church, Diocese of South Carolina, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1850* (Charleston, 1850), p. 43; Episcopal Church, Diocese of South Carolina, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1855* (Charleston, 1855), p. 56; Episcopal Church, Diocese of South Carolina, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1861* (Charleston, 1861), p. 33.

¹¹⁴ William Baldwin, *Inland Passages: Making a Lowcountry Life* (Charleston: History Press, 2004), pp. 104-105; Marcella Smalls, Personal Communication with Al Hester, 28 August 2012.

¹¹⁵ Lewis, *Hampton* (1979), pp. 19, 36; 38-43.

¹¹⁶ Young and Adams, *Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Hampton Plantation* (2010), pp. 7-16.

¹¹⁷ Plat of Hampton Plantation, 1901 (revised 1912), Case 214 #18, Charleston Clerk of Court, Charleston SC.

¹¹⁸ Notes taken by Vennie Deas Moore on Germantown Land Conveyances between A. H. Lucas and Others, 1899-1914, Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance (shared with author on 11 June 2011); Indexes for Conveyances, Charleston County, Register Mesne Conveyance.

¹¹⁹ Rebecca Barnhill Brown, ed., "Santee Seasons: The Memories of Harriett Gadsden Lucas (Lofton)," unpublished family memoir, copy in Hampton Plantation Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service; Notes taken by Vennie Deas Moore on Germantown Land Conveyances.

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Rutledge roads. Howard AME, the community church, was first located on the plantation at the junction of Rutledge Road and Montgomery Branch. It was later moved to its current location in Germantown.¹²⁰

The cemetery at Hampton located in the Sam Hill inholding also contributes to this area of significance see photograph 42). Archibald Rutledge suggested that it was used by the enslaved community and surviving physical markers indicate that it was used by descendants and residents of Germantown from 1908 to the present. Though few historic grave goods are visible above ground, others may survive as archaeological resources and may provide evidence of traditional cultural practices. Several more recent ornamental plantings also survive in the cemetery. Ground penetrating radar examination of the Sam Hill tract detected features that may be unmarked burials, including at least one site located well to the west of the current interment area.¹²¹

Hampton's forests and wetlands also retain sufficient integrity to reflect their association with African American residents. For example, botanical resources with traditional importance for Gullah people can still be found on the park property. These include plants such as Life Everlasting, Spanish moss, sassafras, dogfennel and mullein.¹²² Hampton residents had been collecting herbs for medicinal purposes since at least 1768, when Harriott Horry had "people out gathering simples, different kinds of snake-root, and pink-root, and [was] distilling herbs and flowers."¹²³ In addition, natural, undeveloped areas were the historic setting for numerous commons uses by African Americans from the era of slavery until park establishment. These activities may have included hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, fire-wood collecting, stock-raising, tending provision plots and rice patches, social and religious gatherings, recreation and burials (the cemetery is in a forested part of the property).

¹²⁰ South Carolina Department of Transportation, Map of Charleston County, 30 March 1942, Thomas Cooper Map Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; Plat of Hampton Plantation, 1901 (revised 1912), Case 214 #18, Charleston Clerk of Court, Charleston SC; Marcella Smalls, Personal Communication with Al Hester, 28 August 2012.

¹²¹ Archibald Rutledge, *Peace in the Heart* (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1930), p. 117; Rebecca Bush with Amanda Barton, "Sam Hill Cemetery," May 2010, unpublished report; New South Associates, "The Cemetery at Hampton Plantation: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey and Feature Mapping to Identify Unmarked Graves," unpublished report, 2010. Copies of both reports are on file at Resource Management Offices, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

¹²² Gloria Ford, "We Must Keep Each Other Strong," *The Georgetown Times*, 2 March 2012, accessed at <http://www.gtowntimes.com/Columns/Gloria-Ford--We-must-keep-each-other-strong>; Vennie Deas Moore, "Home Remedies, Herb Doctors, and Granny Midwives," *The World and I Journal* (January 1987); Wilbur Cross, *Gullah Culture in America* (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 2008), pp. 82, 107-108, 111-112, 116; Mark D. Groover and Timothy E. Baumann, "'They Worked Their Own Remedy': African-American Herbal Medicine and the Archaeological Record," *South Carolina Antiquities* Vol. 28 no. 1&2 (1997):21-32.

¹²³ Eliza Lucas Pinckney to Daniel Huger Horry Jr., 9 March 1768, in Constance Schulz, ed., *The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry Digital Edition* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2012). If snake-root refers to *Eryngium yuccifolium* or *Gentiana ochroleuca*, and pink-root to *Spigelia meridiana*, then both these plants were present at Hampton in the recent past. "Master List (Latin) of Flora Observed and Recorded at Hampton Plantation State Park, McClellanville, SC," undated report (but probably 1980s or 90s) in Biologists' Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service.

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Area of Significance: Criterion B

Literature, Archibald H. Rutledge

Archibald H. Rutledge (1883-1973) was a regionally significant writer and poet who spent his boyhood, vacations and retirement at Hampton, his family's ancestral plantation. He is best known for his stories about hunting and nature in the South Carolina Lowcountry. In 1900 he attended Union College in Schenectady, New York, where he graduated as valedictorian in 1904. After graduation he took a temporary job as a substitute teacher at Mercersburg Academy in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. This temporary position led to a permanent teaching assignment that lasted 32 years, and in 1937 he retired as head of the English Department. He then returned to live at Hampton, where he continued to write, chronicling his experiences restoring the plantation's mansion, hunting, and living in the Santee Delta.¹²⁴

Archibald Rutledge's first published work dates to 1906, and the first work with a clear expression of Hampton's specific influence was released in 1908. *Banners of the Coast*, a collection of poetry, includes passages that mention Hampton by name and references that clearly describe the plantation's landscape. Though Rutledge had written poetry before, the publication of this collection was the first instance that his Hampton-related writings became available to a national audience. His first work to receive recognition was *Tom and I on the Old Plantation* (1918). He continued writing both prose and poetry until his death, but his books *Home by the River* (1941) and *God's Children* (1947) are the most important of his works that are associated with Hampton. *God's Children* in particular represents the fullest articulation of his thoughts on race and his relationship with Hampton's African American community.

From 1883 to 1900 Rutledge lived primarily at Hampton. After this point he visited Hampton regularly, drawing inspiration from its landscape even while he was away. His writings during this period are illustrative of conditions at the Hampton of his boyhood (roughly 1883-1900) and the years following when he visited or lived at the property. Beginning in 1908 and continuing through the remainder of his life, he wrote about specific landscape features including Hampton's forests, roads, rice fields, cotton fields, cemetery, tenant houses, kitchen, mansion, outbuildings, vegetation, gardens, as well as a general sense of place. Readers of Rutledge's works are able to identify many of the buildings and settings mentioned in his writings. For example, *Home by the River* is almost exclusively about the mansion, with numerous descriptive passages about its interior and exterior. Hampton's forests are the stage set for many Rutledge's hunting stories, and the descriptions below are similar to what visitors see currently:

. . . Pasture Woods, which were virgin, dense of growth and fragrant. Beyond that [to the South] the great pine forest began to come into view—airy, full of sunshine, and aromatic breezes.¹²⁵

I see the high bound of the old stag as . . . he reaches the open pine-lands . . . on and on he goes, floating buoyantly over obstacles, breasting brightly through patches of yellow broom sedge, heading on through gallberry and huckleberry.¹²⁶

¹²⁴ "Hampton Plantation Biographies," Interpretive Resource Binder, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

¹²⁵ Rutledge, *Wildlife of the South*, p. 23

¹²⁶ Rutledge, *Plantation Game Trails* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921), p. 130

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Rutledge also referenced other important landscape features at Hampton, including the abandoned rice fields:

. . . the Bellfield Riceland, a wild, rank, overgrown field along the river, surrounded on three sides by the heaviest growth of pine and live oak timber. It had not been planted for so many years that black gum and cypress trees as large as a man's body grew where, tradition told us, rice used to blossom earliest in the summer because of the wonderful shelter from the north and west that was afforded by the woods.¹²⁷

During his career, Rutledge published at least 36 books, 18 collections of poetry, and more than 61 articles. He also gained national recognition as an author by winning in 1930 the John Burroughs Medal for excellence in nature writing. He was named South Carolina's first Poet Laureate in 1934. He is probably most often remembered for his descriptive nature writing and his ability to capture the local sense of place through both prose and poetry. But his works also emphasize an idealization of the plantation-based social order, his paternalistic views about race and his commemoration of an historic way of life on the Santee delta. He has been described as an "ambassador for an increasingly anachronistic Deep South," who held "unreconstructed views on white supremacy."¹²⁸ In this sense his significance lies in his expression of a conservative world view that celebrated a lost plantation ideal and its associated race-based social hierarchy.

Area of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The mansion at Hampton Plantation is significant under criterion C in the area of architecture both as an example of a type and as an example of high artistic values. Previously it was identified as "South Carolina's finest example of a large, two-and-a-half story Georgian plantation house," and determined to be of national significance for its architecture.¹²⁹ But, as a type, the mansion represents a transitional form that mixed high-style design with vernacular adaptations characteristic of the Lowcountry region. Architectural historian Shelley E. Smith has noted that:

Hampton is a transitional type, a representation of South Carolina Plantation architecture in its passage from the ambitious provincialism of Drayton Hall to the thoroughly local vernacular of the late eighteenth century. The former was characterized by its fixation on English styles and practice, the latter by its comfortable accommodation to local climate, materials and other conditions.¹³⁰

This transitional aspect helps explain why parts of the mansion simultaneously reflect international styles, including both the Georgian and Adamesque, while other parts are plain and functional. In this sense, the mansion is significant for its expression, through architecture, of the outlook of Lowcountry planters as a provincial elite who were eager to demonstrate both their sophistication and their mastery of the local environment.

¹²⁷ Rutledge, *Santee Paradise*, p. 34.

¹²⁸ Elizabeth Robeson, "Archibald Rutledge," in Walter Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006), p. 820.

¹²⁹ Revision of National Landmark Nomination for Hampton Plantation, 1 April 1976, entered in register 20 September 1983.

¹³⁰ Shelley E. Smith, "The Plantations of Colonial South Carolina: Transmission and Transformation in Provincial Culture," PhD Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999, p. 145.

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The exact construction date of Hampton's mansion is currently unknown. According to family tradition, Hampton was built in 1735 by Noe Serre, though land records clearly indicate that Serre never owned the land where the house now stands.¹³¹ In 1902, Margaret Seabrook Rutledge, wife of Hampton's owner, stated that "the central portion of the house is very old, though no one knows the exact date of its construction . . ."¹³² She was also aware, even at this early date, that the original house did not include the later east and west wing additions. Harriette Leiding, in her work on South Carolina's historic houses published in 1921, explained that Hampton was built in 1730 by "Mrs. Daniel Horry, widow of the French Huguenot who came over in 1686."¹³³ Her information about Mrs. Horry's identity is somewhat confusing, and she seems to have mixed up the identities of several people, including Daniel Huger, his widow, and his daughter Margaret Huger who married Elias Horry in 1704. However, the land records indicate that the Horrys did not acquire Hampton until later. Alternatively, Leiding may have meant that Margaret's and Elias's daughter, also named Margaret, was involved in its construction, since her husband Anthony Bonneau Jr. owned the Hampton property from 1737 to 1744.¹³⁴ Perhaps not coincidentally, a 1757 map of the Santee area shows a house owned by "Bonneau" located in almost the exact location of Hampton's mansion.¹³⁵

Others have drawn on the property's land records to speculate about who constructed the house. The erroneous reference to Serre ownership is first mentioned in 1932 by Alexander S. Salley, though he set the construction date at 1759. He indicated that Hampton came to the Horrys through "intermarriage" with the Serres, though, as already noted, this contention is not supported by the property's chain of title.¹³⁶ Later in the 1930s, Salley's information seems to have been adopted by Samuel Stoney in his *Plantations of the Carolina Lowcountry*, but with a new 1735 construction date. If the house was constructed at that time it would have been built by John Spencer, who owned this part of the plantation until 1737, rather than Serre. Others have attributed its construction to Daniel Horry Sr., who acquired this section of the property in 1744. Lise Rutledge, an Horry descendant who lived in the house during the 19th century, wrote that she believed Daniel Horry built the house around 1750.¹³⁷ However, some stylistic elements suggest a slightly earlier date. Shelley Smith has noted that "the most refined elements in the original section of the house—the keystone fireplace surrounds in the two front rooms of the main floor—point to the decades before midcentury."¹³⁸ Based on the above evidence, the most reasonable date range for construction seems to be ca. 1735-50. During this period three different men owned the property and one of them is most likely the builder: John Spencer, Anthony Bonneau Jr., or

¹³¹ Foley, *Master Plan*, pp. 11, 29-31. Two other works also refute the Serre ownership of Hampton. See Linder and Thacker, *Historical Atlas*, pp. 705-710; Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriott Cheves Leland, *French Santee: A Huguenot Settlement in Colonial South Carolina* (Baltimore: Otter Bay Books, 2015), p. 174-175.

¹³² Ware, *The Georgian Period*, Vol. XI, p. 69.

¹³³ Harriette Kershaw Leiding, *Historic Houses of South Carolina* (Philadelphia: L.B. Lippencott Company, 1921), p. 102.

¹³⁴ Bates and Leland, *French Santee*, p. 174.

¹³⁵ William Gerard de Brahm, *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia* (London: Thomas Jefferys, 1757).

¹³⁶ Alexander S. Salley, *President Washington's Tour Through South Carolina in 1791* (Columbia: The State Company, 1932), p. 8

¹³⁷ Lise Rutledge, "Notes on Hampton Plantation House, ca. 1890," (43/89), South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston SC.

¹³⁸ Smith, "The Plantations of Colonial South Carolina," p. 142.

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Daniel Horry Sr. Other than this wide, twenty-year range, and these three (or four, if Margaret Bonneau is included) options for builders, the early history of Hampton is, as noted by one historian, "clouded by time."¹³⁹

Architectural investigations of the framing indicate that the house went through several major alterations during its early years. First, the original two room over four room plan was expanded, possibly around 1761, with the addition of two large wings on the west and east sides of the house. These changes would have also necessitated the construction of a largely new roof and the filling out of the central portion of the 2nd floor with two additional upstairs rooms. Physical evidence for this change exists in several enclosed windows within the framing of the original house (see photograph 12); the structure of the first foundation; chimney additions and the cutting of a major down brace upstairs; and the existence of an exterior cornice remnant around the perimeter of the original 2nd story rooms (see photograph 13).¹⁴⁰ Between 1761 and 1764 Daniel Horry Jr. bought large amounts of building materials from merchant James Poyas in Charleston that could have been used for the wing expansions on the mansion. His purchases included bricks, nails, hardware, paint, tiles, and large amounts of window glass.¹⁴¹

Though the merchant's ledger did not indicate where the materials were used, the amounts of materials suggest that they were used in a very large house. For example, the 663 panes of window glass he ordered in 1761 would have been enough to reglaze the entire current Hampton house, including dormer windows.¹⁴² It is possible that the materials went into the building of an Horry house in either Charleston or Georgetown, but a close examine of the history of these buildings suggest that this is unlikely. Horry's 66 Broad St. house in Charleston was purchased in 1769; the Tradd St. house was built in 1790; and his father's Georgetown house was in existence by 1758.¹⁴³ Potentially the building materials could have been used on his property "at the foot of the bridge leading from Church St. to White Point" in Charleston. However, he was already living in a house there in April 1762, the same month he bought a dozen door hinges and right in the midst of his other building material purchases.¹⁴⁴ Finally, Horry also owned lot 26 in Georgetown, but since his father's house that he inherited stood almost next door it is probable that he never built on this lot.¹⁴⁵ With these other locations improbable, the 1760s building supplies would have been used to expand the plantation at Hampton.

¹³⁹ Foley, *Master Plan*, p. 31.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 31-34.

¹⁴¹ James Poyas Daybook, Charleston Museum.

¹⁴² Smith, "The Plantations of Colonial South Carolina," pp. 143, 160 notes 20 and 22.

¹⁴³ Daniel Blake to William Blake to Daniel Horry, Lease and Release, 1769, Conveyance Books, Vol. 3N, pp. 312, 321, SCDHAH; William Rotch Ware, *The Georgian Period*, Part 10 (American Architect and Building News Co., 1902), p. 39; Will of Daniel Horry [Sr.], 31 February 1758, Charleston Wills, Vol. 9, p. 428, SCDHAH.

¹⁴⁴ Advertisement for Lease of Daniel Horry's House, *South Carolina Gazette*, 3 April 1762; James Poyas Daybook, Charleston Museum, p. 233.

¹⁴⁵ William Schackleford to Daniel Horry Jr., Lease and Release for a Lot in Georgetown (#26), 1760-61, Conveyance Books, Vol. 2W, p. 318, SCDHAH. The question remains, why would Daniel Horry Jr. have built on lot #26 in Georgetown with his father's house in existence since at least 1758 on lot #29, a lot that Horry kept until at least 1786 (see mortgage record lot 30)?

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Daniel Horry's 1786 probate inventory suggests that the wing additions were in place by that date since it lists 12 rooms, a pantry and a "garrett."¹⁴⁶ There are currently 12 rooms, a large closet that could have been a pantry, a stair hall that might have been the passage, and a large attic, or garret. Essentially the mansion reached its final and current floor plan by 1786. The only significant remaining exterior alteration was the addition of the portico, which according to family tradition, occurred between 1790 and 1791. The 1852 sketch by Louis Agassiz shows the house in its final form, complete with wing additions and portico.

As Shelley Smith has noted, even though Hampton is a very large building, it is essentially a simple house with a "rough-edged appearance both inside and out."¹⁴⁷ Setting aside some of the high style details, it fits what she has called the "mature, low country vernacular" in its large size, wood construction, clapboard siding, simplicity of detail, and high raised basement. Even its Adamesque portico is an example of what she considered a process of vernacularization called "elaboration," in which a high style form is exaggerated as it is transmitted from the cultural core to the periphery. Specifically at Hampton, the portico is an example of how

. . . the fixation upon a single element of an originally complex type can also become a form of elaboration . . . [it] is surprisingly oversized and sophisticated for such a plain and unremarkable wooden house.¹⁴⁸

On the interior, despite the ballroom's fashionable Rococo fireplace, impressive coved ceiling and floor to ceiling paneling, the room is actually plain and largely unadorned. In another type of vernacularization, mantelpieces in several upstairs rooms can be viewed as "degenerated" versions of the finer downstairs mantels with their scrolled key blocks and cusped lintels, an early Georgian design (see photographs 8 and 9). The upstairs versions are examples of what Smith referred to as "degeneration" because the high style motif was reproduced in a schematic fashion with simplified carving and lower quality workmanship.¹⁴⁹ Where the downstairs details are three dimensional, the ones on the second story are almost flat and two-dimensional.

An unusual decorative paint scheme in one of the early rooms (room 1C) may also be an example of a vernacular adaptation of a more high style form. This scheme consists of painted frames, reminiscent of wall paneling, with swirled decorations painted within the frames (see photograph 15). Historic finishes investigator Frank Welsh described the scheme as "an extremely interesting and unique example of early regional decorative painting which employs . . . colors to create the effect of a fancifully grained and polychromed, paneled wall."¹⁵⁰ It may represent an interpretation of the *trompe l'oeil* technique, since the decoration vaguely resembles three dimensional paneling. But unlike *trompe l'oeil*, which depends on great accuracy and precision of detail to "trick the eye," Hampton's pattern is schematic and abstract. It may represent a provincial degradation of a formal style, or alternatively may be a

¹⁴⁶ Inventory of Daniel Horry, 16 January 1786 and 11 June 1787, Charleston County Inventories, Book B (1787-1793), pp. 38-42, SCDAH.

¹⁴⁷ Smith, "The Plantations of Colonial South Carolina," p. 144.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid, pp. 383-384.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid, p. 382.

¹⁵⁰ Frank S. Welsh to Al Hester, 11 July 2001, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia SC.

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completely unique local design. Either way, it is an early feature of the house, since it was executed before the wing additions (possibly 1761) and is the first paint scheme in the room.¹⁵¹

Despite the many vernacular aspects of the mansion's architecture, it has numerous features that have high artistic values. The building's basic form, especially its numerous double-hung, nine over nine windows and symmetry, make it a good example of both early and late Georgian styles. The symmetry was painstakingly maintained, as the building evolved, by means of a number of false windows that hide interior framing for rooms with a story and a half height. On the interior, the two south central rooms on the first floor both display early Georgian style mantels with scrolled key blocks.¹⁵² The fireplace in the ballroom includes elaborate Rococo carvings, with natural motifs of trailing vines, flowers and leaves that are hallmarks of the style (see photograph 10). These have been attributed to an anonymous artisan known as the "Sommers" carver who worked in the region, especially in the city of Charleston, from 1765-1775.¹⁵³ The Liverpool transfer-printed Delft tiles that once lined the fireplace have Rococo borders that match the fireplace carvings well.

The most important feature of the house with high artistic value is the Adamesque portico, believed to have been added in 1790-91 by Harriott Horry.¹⁵⁴ This date is derived primarily from family tradition that the portico was in place by George Washington's visit in 1791, but several primary source references seem to provide additional support to this argument. In April of 1790, Harriott Horry's brother provided her with brick layers who were to do unspecified work at her Santee plantations. At the same time, several letters mention a carpenter of unknown race named Mr. Smith who was doing work at one of her Santee River properties. Most likely he was a free, literate artisan, since he asked Harriott to deliver a letter of his in Charleston. This carpenter may have been either Peter or Samuel Smith of Charleston, and possibly he, unnamed enslaved tradesmen and brick masons were at work constructing the new addition at that time.¹⁵⁵

The significance of the portico addition appears to be the primary basis of Hampton's listing as a National Historic Landmark. Samuel Stoney noted that it is "the first identifiable attempt of the famous Adam style now to be found in South Carolina, where it was to become very popular ten years later."¹⁵⁶ Architectural historian Hugh Morrison confirmed this view, stating that Hampton's "giant portico" is "one of the earliest in American domestic architecture."¹⁵⁷ He cited its slender columns, paterae and "dainty flutings" as Adam style elements. The portico also exhibits a number of other Adamesque characteristics. These include tall columns with wide intercolumnation, so that the proportions are

¹⁵¹ Foley, *Master Plan*, p. 36.

¹⁵² Jourdain, *English Interior Decoration, 1500-1830*, p. 43; Jourdain, *English Interiors in Smaller Houses*, p. 163; Calloway and Cromley, eds., *The Elements of Style*, pp. 73, 93-95.

¹⁵³ Bivins, "Charleston Rococo Interiors, 1765-1775: The Sommers Carver," pp. 105-106.

¹⁵⁴ Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 311.

¹⁵⁵ Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry, 17 April 1790; Thomas Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry, 20 June 1790; Thomas Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry and Maria Henrietta Pinckney, 29 June 1790; Thomas Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry, 15 July 1790; Thomas Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry, 27 August 1790; all in Schulz, ed., *The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry Digital Edition* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2012), <http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/PinckneyHorry> (accessed 2015-08-06).

¹⁵⁶ Stoney, *Plantations of the Carolina Low County*, p. 60.

¹⁵⁷ Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), p. 405.

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consistent with Adamesque principles rather than those of Palladio. The columns also include the Greek echinus and originally had Greek doric bases. Finally, Hampton's columns are unfluted, another Adam recommendation.¹⁵⁸

Area of Significance: Criterion C

Landscape Architecture

Hampton is significant because it embodies the characteristics of several historic landscape design movements. The first were 18th and 19th century plantation design approaches that drew from the English landscape garden tradition. Best expressed by English designers William Kent, Charles Bridgeman and Lancelot "Capability" Brown, this tradition emphasized park-like settings; clumps or groves of trees; picturesque or classical scenes; distant views of farm land with farm buildings as features; water, in the form of a lake or river; naturalism over formality; and an overall unsymmetrical composition.¹⁵⁹ Though Hampton's landscape was not laid out by a trained landscape designer, and was at its heart a working plantation, its owners still made conscious choices as they manipulated the grounds around the mansion. The Horry's, as well as many of their peers in the Lowcountry, were certainly aware of 18th century British rural landscapes, including those of country estates. Harriott Pinckney lived in England for five years from 1753-58. Though she was a young girl at the time, she visited numerous famous English gardens and estates, including Kew Palace (with gardens designed by William Kent and Charles Bridgewater), Longford Castle, Ockham Court, Carew Manor and Wilton House. The Pinckney home was in Ripley, not far from one of the most famous of the English landscape gardens, Claremont estate in Surrey. Her husband, Daniel Horry Jr., was educated in England between 1758 and 1759, and it is very likely that he was exposed to this landscape tradition as well.¹⁶⁰

Hampton in the 18th and early 19th century included many of the English landscape garden's characteristics, though it seems to have lacked the "ha ha" popular in the most famous designs in this style.¹⁶¹ As early as 1804, if not long before, Hampton's lawn with its large live oaks was emblematic of this picturesque tradition. At that time, the plantation landscape was described as follows:

This situation is most delightfully variegated by the shape of the grounds and the fine live-oak trees in great abundance, size, and magnificence. It gives you the idea of the cultivated English taste; the seat of wealth, splendor, and aristocracy. The rice fields on the side and in the rear form an extensive flat as far as the eye can reach . . .¹⁶²

¹⁵⁸ James Lees-Milne, *The Age of Adam* (1966), p. 80.

¹⁵⁹ James Stevens Curl, *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), pp. 428-429; Angela D. Mack and Stephen G. Hoffius, eds., *Landscape of Slavery: The Plantation in American Art* (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2007), p. 14.

¹⁶⁰ Ravenel, *Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 141, 144-45, 156-159; The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, "The Inner Temple Admissions Database," <http://www.innertemplearchives.org.uk/index.asp>, accessed 6 August 2015. See also Schulz, ed., *The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry Digital Edition*, (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2012), editorial notes on the Pinckney family residence in England.

¹⁶¹ The "ha ha" is considered to be an emblematic feature of the English landscape garden. A "ha ha" is "a barrier between the pleasure grounds and the nearby pasture or wilderness to keep out large wildlife and livestock, and to extend the prospect into the adjacent countryside." Ha ha's took different forms, but typically included steep ditches or sunken fences. See Carl R. Lounsbury, ed., *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1994), p. 172.

¹⁶² Ellis, ed., "Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," p. 24.

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It was not just the lawn that referenced the 18th century English country estate; Hampton's agricultural setting also included grazing animals, enslaved workers carrying stacks of harvested rice, rustic fencing, large agricultural fields, surrounding forests, and meandering creeks, farm structures, and a neo-classical mansion at the center of the design. These pastoral scenes were important components of an English garden landscape. Similarly, Hampton's layout is also unsymmetrical. The avenue to the mansion, which may date to the 18th century, is set on a diagonal at the western edge of the lawn, and no comparable feature balances it on the east. Finally, by the 19th century it is likely that clumps or groves of live oak trees were a prominent feature of the landscape design.

The second landscape tradition was a method of plantation organization defined by historian Dell Upton as an "articulated and processional landscape." Hampton's physical layout, as documented in a plat dated 1809, was structured in such a way that it could convey both the hierarchical and picturesque. The work areas in the early 19th century were kept largely separate from the family home, which was surrounded by impressive live oaks and an open park-like lawn. At that time, the settlement of enslaved workers with its noise and activity was located to the west roughly 100 yards away, close enough to be a reminder of the planter's power but far enough away not to distract from the picturesque scene. As visitors approached from the south by land they would have had to pass by the enslaved community, past the impressive live oaks and lawn, until they arrived at the mansion, all the while within sight of rice fields that stretched "as far as the eye can reach."¹⁶³ This arrangement of elements is consistent with Upton's processional landscape concept, an approach to plantation design intended to remind an observer of the power and importance of the slave owner. Another significant part of the processional landscape is the diagonal avenue that connected the main house to St. James Santee church. Upton has asserted that "particularly dominant" planters connected their dwellings with important public buildings, and Hampton is a good example of this kind of expression.¹⁶⁴

The third landscape design association is Archibald Rutledge's involvement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century "wild garden" movement. As part of the larger international Arts and Crafts movement, wild gardening emphasized the creation of cultivated areas "meant to embody an idealized vision of untouched nature," by either amateur or professional designers. Best articulated by English writer William Robinson, wild gardening became a fad among middle class Americans after its promotion in popular magazines and publications during the early 20th century. Principles of the style included the arranging of plants as if they had grown naturally and without human intervention; grouping of plants in masses; using hardy plants that required little care after planting; and avoiding straight lines or geometric figures. Despite the focus on creating naturalized settings, Arts and Crafts gardeners, including Rutledge, sometimes incorporated both native and exotic plants into their designs. One historian has argued that natural gardening became an ideological expression, and its practitioners associated it with morality, nationalism, "old-fashioned" values, and romanticism.¹⁶⁵ Because many

¹⁶³ Ellis, ed., "Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," p. 24.

¹⁶⁴ Dell Upton, "White and Black Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," in Robert Blair St. George, ed., *Material Life in America, 1600-1860* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1988).

¹⁶⁵ Virginia Tuttle Clayton, "Wild Gardening and the Popular American Magazine, 1890-1918," in Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn, ed., *Nature and Ideology: Natural Garden Design in the Twentieth Century* (Washington: Dumbarton Oaks, 1997); Thomas McAdam, "The Gentle Art of Wild Gardening," *Country Life in America*, Vol. 7 (March 1905): p. 470; Wilhelm Miller, "The Principles of Wild Gardening," *Garden and Home Builder*, Vol. 16 (October 1912): pp. 105-107. Archibald Rutledge published articles in both the preceding and following issues of the last citation.

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natural gardening plants were meant to be self-sustaining, a certain amount of benign neglect may have been part of the original intent.

Area of Significance: Criterion D

Archaeology

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site meets National Register Criterion D because it has yielded and is likely to yield data that addresses an array of archaeological issues. Hampton Plantation is significant in the area of cultural interactions between Native Americans, African Americans, and Europeans in the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Hampton also has the potential to address questions regarding gender roles, occupations, status, house construction techniques, diet and foodways, and space utilization within the enslaved community. Contributing resources also offer the potential to address issues associated with post bellum life such as subsistence rice cultivation and tenant farming. Cemeteries associated with Hampton Plantation are also considered contributing resources under Criterion D because they offer the potential to help us understand burial practices of the enslaved and evolution of burial practices within the African American community over time.

Locus 1 (38CH241-001)

The approximately 26-acre locus 1 extends from Wambaw Creek south to Spencer Pond. The Park boundary serves as the eastern boundary of this Locus and the *Settlement Area* is to the west. The *Rutledge Gardens* are along the eastern portion of the area. The *Mansion* and *Kitchen House* and the *Kitchen Impoundment* and *Garden Impoundment* are contributing resources located in the northern portion on this area.

Archaeological work in Locus 1 has occurred as four investigative projects including recent work by the College of Charleston Field School (Lewis 1980; Kell 1994; Young 2014; Young 2015). Primary goals of the investigations have been to document the location, temporal span, and ethnic affiliations of archaeological resources.

Initial work in Locus 1 by Dr. Ken Lewis and SCIAA in 1980 consisted of the excavation of a number of 5x5 foot test units in the area between Mansion and Kitchen. From the excavation of eight units, and the presence of artifacts dating to the early 18th century, Lewis identified two artifact concentrations that suggested the initial settlement of Hampton consisted of a main house and two symmetrically placed dependencies located to the east and west. The west dependency was located in close proximity to a building shown on the 1809 map and the current Kitchen House. It was suggested that the dependencies may have served as kitchens (Lewis 1979:49-50). Based on Lewis's work, he suggested that the east dependency was abandoned sometime after 1740 and at this time the use of building to the west may have changed to serve as a kitchen building (Lewis and Haskell 1980:80).

Additionally, Lewis and Haskell (1980) identified a relatively dense concentration of prehistoric period artifacts from the area surrounding the Mansion. While a majority of the ceramics represented sherds with no form of surface treatment, a number of simple stamped, check stamped, incised, and complicated stamped sherds were identified. Thom's Creek, Deptford, Cape Fear, and Chicora wares documented occupations from the Early Woodland period to the early historic period (Lewis and Haskell 1980: 95-96). Additionally, two temporally diagnostic lithic tools were recovered; an Early Archaic period Dalton-like projectile point/knife fragment, and a Late Woodland to Early historic period small triangular arrow point. Debitage from lithic tool production or maintenance included orthoquartzite and chert,

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materials local to the Coastal Plain, and metavolcanic and rhyolite, raw materials which typically originate in the Piedmont region (Lewis and Haskell 1980:96). No sub-surface features associated with the prehistoric period artifacts were encountered.

In 1993 and 1994, Michael Kell investigated areas in the lawn and Rutledge gardens (Areas A, B, C, D, and E). Kell's main goal was to identify the locations of buildings shown on the 1809 map; therefore, shovel testing was focused within certain areas of the landscape. Approximately 143 shovel tests were excavated; sixty-one yielded artifacts, and three possible features were identified. Feature 6 located in the Rutledge gardens area, was interpreted as a 20th century outhouse. Feature 5, interpreted as a well or pit feature, was identified approximately 320 feet northwest of the Mansion. Feature 1, brick rubble and brick interpreted as the remains of a house, was recorded approximately 400 feet southwest of the mansion. This feature is located in close proximity to where a building is shown on the 1809 map. Numerous colonoware sherds, historic ceramics, pipestems, iron, bone, and prehistoric ceramics were recovered from the shovel tests. Although little was recorded concerning specific artifact types, Kell's work demonstrated the potential to locate sub-surface features associated with past use of the plantation.

In 2015, in conjunction with updating the NRHP nomination, areas not previously subjected to systematic archaeological investigations were surveyed (Young 2015). Much of this area is situated within the Lawn Landscape Character Area and includes areas to the north and south of the Hampton mansion and surrounding the Kitchen. Based on the results of previous survey work and the potential to identify sub-surface features and discrete artifact deposits, shovel tests were excavated at 30-foot intervals. No shovel testing was performed under the dripline of large oak trees to preserve these significant landscape features. Fifty-seven transects were established within an area measuring approximately 1300x1220 feet and 545 shovel tests were excavated. Two-hundred and ninety-nine shovel tests yielded artifacts. At least 220 shovel tests were not excavated due to the location of large trees. A total of 1,668 artifacts were recovered, two sub-surface features were identified, and at least six artifact concentrations were discerned; three prehistoric, two 18th century, and one 18th-20th century.

Archaic-Mississippian Period Native American Concentrations

Three concentrations of prehistoric artifacts were identified during the survey. The prehistoric concentrations are situated along a low ridge along the eastern portion of the Lawn Landscape Character Area. Wetlands associated with Spencer Pond and believed to have once been a small drainage of Wambaw Creek are just west.

Although artifact density was generally light per shovel tests (1-3 ceramics or lithics), temporally diagnostic ceramics were recovered in addition to lithic artifacts representative of at least six different raw material types. Diagnostic ceramics include Deptford Check Stamped, Yadkin or Cape Fear Check Stamped, Santee Simple Stamped, Pee Dee Complicated Stamped, and Savannah Complicated Stamped. These ceramic types typically represent Woodland to Mississippian period occupations. Possible Burnished Plain sherds were also recovered and may represent historic period Native American pottery types.

No temporally diagnostic stone tools were recovered and lithic artifacts generally represented debris from late stage tool production or modification and reworking of tools, classified as flakes. Lithic raw material types represent a diversity of materials including orthoquartzite, chert, slate, metavolcanic, and

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rhyolite. Orthoquartzite is a locally available material while rhyolite and other metavolcanic materials would be acquired in other regions through trade, or by travel and transport. The prehistoric components of the site have been impacted by historic use of the area; however, in many instances prehistoric artifacts were recovered from levels below historic deposits. It is possible that intact features such as postholes, hearths, or other pit features associated with these contexts exist.

Eighteenth Century Concentrations

A linear concentration of 18th century artifacts was identified in an approximately 300 x 100 foot area just east of a large depression, 300 feet south of the Mansion. Colonoware, slipware, nails, and brick were among artifacts recovered from shovel tests in the area and suggests an 18th century occupation. Given the linear arrangement of the artifacts, distribution of nails and brick, it was suspected that the artifacts may represent the remains of an eighteenth century slave row. Following the survey, L. Jesse Rouse, a faculty member in the Department of Geology and Geography at UNC Pembroke, conducted limited GPR investigations in the area of the artifact concentration, and identified sub-surface anomalies. The College of Charleston Field School returned the site and excavated eleven 5x5 foot units in this area to investigate the artifact concentration and the anomalies. These units indicated minimal disturbance from plowing and eighteen sub-surface features were recorded. Of these, seven were interpreted as posthole features; however, no discernable patterns for structures were determined (see photograph 46). Analysis of the data is on-going, but preliminary in-field interpretations indicate a mid-to-late 18th century (possibly slave) occupation.

A second eighteenth century artifact concentration was identified just north of Spencer Pond and approximately ninety-feet south of the linear concentration. Ceramic artifacts recovered were similar to those types recognized in the linear scatter in addition to a few pieces of porcelain and tin-glazed ceramics. Additionally, a high number of tobacco pipe and bowl fragments were present. Given the location of this artifact concentration, close to Spencer Pond, archaeologists suspected that it could be associated with Spencer's settlement or another building in the slave row complex. The College of Charleston Field School excavated twenty-one 5x5 foot units in this area to explore artifact deposits. A total of 57 features were identified, including two possible structures from discernable posthole patterns. Artifacts recovered appear to date from about 1700 to 1730, representing a pre-Horry occupation. At least one of the structures may represent the residence of Joseph Spencer, who owned the property from about 1710 to 1729.

The earliest indication of European activity on this property occurs in 1701 when Daniel McGregor took out a warrant for land at "Waha" on the south side of the Santee River in that area that "was formerly ye plantation of King Jeremy." The identity of King Jeremy is never clarified, but he may have been a leader of the Sewee Indians who occupied this area of the Santee River. How he may have lost his plantation is unclear.

McGregor's land (500 acres) was granted in 1704. Richard Codner was also granted 250 acres to the west of McGregor in 1704. These two grants encompassed what would later become the eastern portion of Hampton Plantation. In 1710, Joseph Spencer acquired the eastern portion of McGregor's tract. In 1714, Codner conveyed his tract to Spencer (Bates and Leland 2015). It is likely that Spencer, his family and at least one enslaved woman named Bess all lived close together on what would later become the Hampton property. Spencer bequeathed use of a house to his wife in his 1729 will. He had acquired two other tracts prior to 1729, but one had been sold in 1721 and the other was outside the

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Saint James Santee Parish. The post holes revealing at least two structures may very well represent the house and outbuildings associated with the Spencer occupation of this property.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this area is the diversity of artifacts. Imported European ceramics are certainly present, but also recovered were numerous colonoware ceramics. The locally produced, low-fired earthenware ceramics present in the assemblage appear to represent types typically associated with manufacture and use by African Americans. Other of the ceramics are clearly associated with very late Native Americans, likely Sewee Indians. Lawson reported that most of the Sewee had left the French Santee area by the time of his visit in 1701. However, the mention of King Jeremy's plantation as being on or very close to McGregor's grant in 1704, suggests at least some presence. Daniel Huger, relative and neighbor to the Horry land, in his memoir states that he gave half of his estate to his son in 1710/11 which included slaves, "Negroes as well as Indian" (Bates and Leland 2015). Waddell (1980) mentions a 1715 census indicating that an Indian village existed 60 miles northeast of Charleston with 57 inhabitants. So the Sewee may have remained in the area later than Lawson implies, and many may have been living as enslaved workers on the plantations (Harris 2014).

While analysis is on-going for this portion of Locus 1, the impression from field observation is that the locally produced, low-fired earthenware ceramics, generically referred to as colonoware, make up a very large percentage of the ceramic assemblage. If this observation holds, this locus is consistent with other assemblages from early sites in the French Santee of a similar date (Elliott and Steen 1992; Wheaton 1983).

This particular portion of Locus 1 has the potential to address the issue of sociocultural interaction between Native American, African American, and European populations (Brilliant 2011; Anthony 1986, 2002). Additionally, this area has the potential to address other current research issues relevant to early eighteenth century colonoware. Integrating social and functional elements of colonoware with economic status and spatial distribution has been a focus of Lowcountry research (Ferguson 1992; Anthony 2002). Diversity between and within sites with regard to surface treatment, vessel form, method of manufacture and paste characteristics is also a focus of some research (Anthony 1986, 2002; Wheaton et al. 1983). This portion of Locus 1 also has the potential to address the issue of who is producing these local, low-fired ceramics seen on eighteenth century sites in the French Santee of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Additionally, colonoware serves as a useful tool for measuring the timing and degree of cultural change resulting from the interaction of Native Americans, African Americans and Europeans during the colonial period (Anthony 2002).

Eighteenth-Twentieth Century Concentration

The area north of the Hampton mansion was heavily utilized in the twentieth century. Photographs taken ca. 1940 show at least two buildings to the north of the kitchen and one small circular building to the east. A shed, pump house, a foundation game shed, and two unidentified foundations are shown on a Garden Plan drawn in 1973. A square shaped depression measuring approximately 5 feet x 5 feet is located in this area. Another plan for plumbing created around the same time shows that an underground propane tank is located just north of the Mansion, east of the Kitchen.

A relatively dense concentration of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century artifacts was identified to the north and east of the Kitchen House. Architectural remains including brick, wire nails, and window glass were recovered. Dateable ceramics indicate a mean ceramic date of 1834.4. Ceramic

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wares present include: slipware, Delftware, colonoware, porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Pearlwares and whitewares dominated the assemblage, while early 18th century slipwares and Delftware were sparse. In addition to the ceramics other Kitchen or domestic related artifacts include clear bottle glass, olive green glass, oyster shell, and faunal remains. As previously, described in the Kitchen Work Area section, the yard in front of the kitchen house was probably used in warm weather as a cooking and food processing area. These items may have been swept to side or back yard areas of the kitchen.

Kitchen Building

Archaeology was carried out beneath the surface of the existing floor of the Kitchen between 1993 and 1998. This work was performed in conjunction with an architectural study and building stabilization efforts. See *Kitchen House, HP-27* section for detailed description of building.

Prior to the excavations in 1993, park staff cut and removed the current flooring for access to prior living surfaces. It was at this time that a brick lined drain feature was exposed in the southwest corner of the building. The drain running east to west slopes slightly to the west where it led through the west foundation wall outside of the house. The drain had a brick floor and an arched cover. To the east of the drain, a brick lined well was observed (see photograph 23). Archaeological investigations revealed that the well was filled with a layer of soil mixed with plaster, brick rubble, other building materials, and trash from the kitchen. It may have been capped with a red clay layer, but this is unclear in the field records. The location of the well and drain in the interior of the building beneath the floor suggest that they were probably associated with the original structure. William Judd hypothesized in his architectural study that a sink-like device was in place where water was drawn from the well and disposed through the drain; an early example of indoor plumbing (Judd 1998). The building may have been used as a washroom and kitchen. In addition to the well and drain, a small segment of a tabby wall was recognized within the brick foundation of the building. In South Carolina, tabby is typically associated with early 18th to early 19th century construction.

A well and drain feature similar to those in the Hampton Kitchen building were identified during archaeological investigations at Limerick Plantation. Limerick Plantation, located on the East Branch of the Cooper River, was owned by fellow French Huguenot, Daniel Huger Jr. from 1713-1764 and later sold to Elias Ball (Lees 1980). A kitchen building (Building #2) located forty feet southwest of the Limerick mansion contained a brick-lined well in the northeast corner of the building, a covered drain, and an internal hearth directly south of the well. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1845 was determined for the building and other documentary evidence suggested it was probably built around 1800 replacing an earlier kitchen building. It is unclear if the Limerick well and drain were associated with an early kitchen or the 1800s kitchen. Seemingly, the well-drain feature was common to early 19th century detached kitchens in the Lowcountry and may provide evidence that the initial construction date for the Kitchen Building at Hampton was around this time.

Four units were excavated along the drain feature. In all but one of the units only a single level was excavated and stopped at a "clay floor." It is unclear from the notes if this clay floor represents subsoil or if this was the original floor of the building. Excavations in the drain yielded 191 artifacts. Building debris including plaster and rubble were noted in all of the units and architectural remains including nails, flat glass and roofing slate comprised a majority of the assemblage (n=106). Ceramic artifacts include mostly nineteenth century types. No burned debris or burned artifacts were noted.

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Excavations in the brick lined well were conducted in .5 foot levels to a depth of six feet below the top of the well. The original depth of the well is not known, although, from the excavations conducted the walls of the well have shifted to the northeast approximately eight inches and may have altered the water supply to the well and led to its abandonment (Judd 1998:17). Excavations of the well yielded 302 artifacts. Building debris, brick rubble, window glass, and nails comprised much of the assemblage; followed by ceramic artifacts and container glass.

Most of the container glass was light blue. Faunal remains and charcoal flecking were also apparent. Ceramics generally include nineteenth century types; creamware, blue transfer print pearlware, porcelain, whiteware, and Rockingham ware. A single colonoware sherd was recovered. Three buttons and seven kaolin tobacco pipe fragments are other notable artifacts recovered. Dateable ceramics indicate the well was probably filled between 1820 and 1920. Since the bottom most layers of the well were not excavated the earliest use of the well is not known.

Five 5x5 foot units were excavated along the interior of the east foundation of the kitchen. The units were excavated to various depths and generally 1-2 levels were completed. Some units were excavated to a "clay floor." Two circular shaped postholes were recorded in the southeastern most units excavated. The alignment of the features and exact nature of their use is unknown. Units excavated along the wall yielded 1,188 artifacts. A mean ceramic date of 1770 was determined from dateable ceramics recovered from these units. Creamware and pearlwares comprised much of the assemblage, with a few sherds of gray salt glazed stoneware, Delftware, slipware, and colonoware.

Twelve buttons and thirty-seven kaolin tobacco pipe fragments and a Prince Albert can were among the clothing and tobacco related remains. Interestingly four marbles were recovered. One clay marble was engraved with x's; although, the meaning of the symbols is unclear. Symbols such as X's or +s are sometimes interpreted as makers marks, religious or spiritual symbols, or numerical values. No other marbles have been recovered from excavations at the site. Judd hypothesized in the architectural study that the western portion of the kitchen was used as a living quarters. The presence of marbles in this area suggests activities beyond kitchen related duties were carried out here.

The existing archaeological data seems to support the possibility for three buildings in the location of the current Kitchen Building; Building #1 ca. 1725-1740, Building #2 ca. 1740-1820/50, and Building #3, ca.1820/50-present (with a phase of repairs ca. 1920).

Dateable ceramic artifacts recovered from excavations in the kitchen suggests that the earliest possible use of the building was at some time after 1650, with the median occupation being in the late 18th century, ca. 1770. The early, 1650 date is based on the recovery of a few sherds of gray salt glazed pottery which was manufactured from 1650-1725. A few additional ceramic types with mid-17th century begin dates of manufacture were also recovered. Taking in account the time lag; the period of time from which the ceramic type was manufactured, transported, marketed, used and discarded (Adams, 2003), the notion that this area along the South Santee was not settled by Europeans until ca. 1685, and considering the entire artifact assemblage associated with the kitchen building, a more appropriate date for the earliest period of occupation and a kitchen building in this location is 1725-1730, Building #1.

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Lewis and Haskell (1980) suggested that around 1740 the organization of the main house settlement changed from a two-dependency complex to a single dependency complex. If this is indeed the case, and the west dependency; Building #1, became the only kitchen serving the plantation house, it may have been modified to meet the needs of the growing plantation. It is possible that the building was enlarged with the addition of rooms and features such as hearths, Building #2. The well and drain features may have been added at this time as the function of the building changed to a multi-functional kitchen, washroom, house. Although, additional excavations are needed to determine a more precise date for early use and construction of the well, much of the fill is associated with late 18th to early 19th occupations. Mean ceramic dates from dateable ceramics present in the fill suggests sometime between the late 1820's and 1850 at least a portion of the well was filled. This would indicate that Building #2 was in use from ca. 1740- ca.1820. It has been suggested (Judd, 1980) that the original Kitchen building burned and was rebuilt ca 1890-1900, although based on the current archaeological data at hand it would seem that ca.1820-1850 is a more appropriate date for the abandonment of Building #2. At that time the building would have been at least eighty years old.

If the building burned and the well was filled ca. 1820-1850, this would suggest that a new building was constructed or at least repairs were made to the previous building after this time. Based on the archaeological excavations conducted along the interior of the east wall of the building, it would seem that the floor was still at ground level in the late 19th century, although this is unclear from the archaeological data at hand. It is unclear when the additional levels of brick were added and the building raised, however, as discussed in Section 7, the primary framing seems to have been constructed for its current use with lumber possibly milled in the 19th century. No indication of a fire was noted on the framing, so this would suggest that after 1820-1850 the re-building and addition of bricks occurred.

Major repairs and alterations to the building occurred in the 20th century and may have impacted the archaeological context. Photographs of the Kitchen probably taken in the 1920s indicate the building was in a state of repair. See Kitchen House section for discussion. The excavated well fill included building debris and rubble, and some ceramic artifacts that were typically used in the late 19th-early 20th century and it is likely that the well was at least partially filled in the 1920s. This would suggest that Building #3 was used from ca. 1820-1850 until the present, with a period of repairs after 1920.

Excavations were also carried out along the exterior west wall of the Kitchen and inside and below the hearths. At least 15 features were identified. The results of these excavations and location of the field notes are unknown, although excavation of the features may provide additional data useful in determining the original construction and use of the Kitchen. Additional archaeological work in addition to advanced architectural studies are needed to better understand the construction and use of the Kitchen building over time.

The kitchen building is a contributing resource under Criterion D because it has the potential to delineate the different building episodes during the operation of the plantation. The archaeological evidence can also offer clues into the diets and foodways of both the owners and the enslaved and changes through time in diet and foodways. In addition, evidence from the kitchen may also shed light on the living and working conditions of domestic workers, both enslaved and free.

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Impoundment west of Kitchen Building

The small wetland to the west of the kitchen building may have served as a small rice field at some point (see photograph 51). It is displayed on the 1809 plat as a wetland area, and may have been dammed by this point. The park's Visitor's Guide (Foley, et al. 1983) suggests that it may have served as a field for producing seed rice. Hester (2014) however, indicates that no documentary evidence exists that seed rice was cultivated specifically in this field. Sue Alston refers to the "housefield," a subsistence rice field used in the early 20th century in a ca. 1971 interview. Apparently Archibald Rutledge modified the wetland into an ornamental pond sometime around 1937 (Hester 2014:79). Domestic related artifacts have been collected from the surface along the embankment. The modern culvert currently in the embankment may have replaced a trunk or sluice gate that controlled water.

Archaeological investigations of the embankment has the potential to offer data that would elucidate questions regarding subsistence rice cultivation in the postbellum period, and is therefore considered a contributing element under Criterion D.

Impoundment in Gardens

This low depression has only a low, creekside embankment that is still extant, and it is probably only about ¼ acre in size. It may have been used for rice cultivation either early or late in the site's history, though it is not identified as a crop area on the 1809 plat. The presence of the embankment built to create this field leaves open the potential to add to the knowledge of the construction and use of rice fields during the time that Hampton Plantation was operating. Therefore, it is considered as a contributing element under Criterion D.

In Sum, Locus 1 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion D because it has the potential to address questions regarding social interactions, pottery making, and intercultural interactions in the early Colonial Period. Additionally, Locus 1 has potential to address changes in the use, layout, and organization of Hampton Plantation from the 18th to the 20th century.

Loci 2 (38CH241-002)

Locus 2 is a sparse historic artifact scatter located in *Johnson Field*. The site is situated on an area of high ground surrounded to the north, east, and west with swamp associated with Mainfield, Wambaw Creek, and Cedar Creek. New South Associates identified this loci during 2010 survey investigations (Young and Adams 2010). Sparse 19th-20th century domestic related artifacts including whiteware ceramics, a teacup handle, milk glass fragment, clear bottle glass, a piece of colonoware and brick fragments were recovered from within an area measuring 250 x 300 feet. Aerial photographs from 1939-1963 indicate a pathway, the route of the former Settlement Field Road, in this area. From 1939 to 1949, the road was modified slightly and the 1944 topographic map shows this as Germantown Road. No buildings are readily apparent on maps or photos in the immediate area, although the aerial images show a series of agricultural fields. Montish Landing, known by members of the Rutledge family, was located to the northwest of Locus 2, near the end of an unpaved extension of Germantown Road. The 1809 map does not show a landing in this area, although a small dammed stream is present and a fourteen acre rice field is just west. It is possible that Locus 2 is associated with use of the landing.

Locus 2 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion C because it has potential to yield information concerning the lives of African Americans at Hampton Plantation as they transitioned from a

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force of enslaved laborers to sharecroppers and tenant farmers, and later established a community west of Germantown Road.

Locus 3 (38CH241-003)

Locus 3 is a sparse late 19th–early twentieth century historic period artifact scatter located in *Johnson Field*. The locus is approximately 400 feet south of Locus 2, just south of where the *Settlement Field Road* formerly passed and measures 100x200 ft. The site was identified by New South Associates in 2010. Whiteware, amethyst glass, milk glass, clear glass, corroded metal, and brick are artifacts recovered from the site. Artifact types suggests a domestic structure in the area and are similar to those recovered from Locus 2. It is likely that both sites are associated with use of the area by African American tenant farmers or former slaves who began moving away from the plantation. A 1901 map shows a row of four buildings in the general area and Rutledge family letters indicate that in the 1920s Johnson field was rented out to tenants who cultivated peas, corn, and hay. No buildings are readily apparent on aerial images taken between 1939 and 1963.

Locus 3 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion D because it retains the potential to yield information concerning the use of the area by freed African Americans/tenant farmers and how their lives changed after slavery.

Locus 5 (38CH241-005)

Locus 5 was identified by New South Associates during survey investigations in 2010 (Young and Adams). The site is a scatter of brick located in *Johnson Field* on high ground just above wetland associated with Mainfield. The *Settlement Field Road* was to the west in close proximity to the site. A light scatter of brick was observed on the surface and two shovel tests yielded brick fragments. No artifacts besides brick were recovered from the site and no other surface features were observed in the area. The boundaries of the site were determined to measure 150 x 350 ft. Given that the site is situated on an area of high ground in close proximity to a historic roadway and other 19th-20th century potential tenant house site locations, the site has potential to yield information concerning this occupation.

Locus 5 has yielded only brick to date. However, it also is in the general area of house sites seen on the earlier aerial photos. Although significant numbers of artifacts have yet to be recovered from this locus, Locus 5 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion D because it has the potential to add to research issues associated with that important transition within the African American community.

Locus 6 (38CH241-006)

Locus 6 is a sparse 20th century artifact scatter and well-house building (HP-63). The locus was identified by New South Associates during survey investigations in 2010 (Young and Adams). Situated just east of Germantown Road, the site is located in an area where a tenant house is shown on a 1901 map of the Hampton property, and a building is apparent on a 1949 aerial image. Several features were apparent on the surface including an overturned building constructed of wood with a shingle roof. The building, a well-house may have had a cinder block foundation. Modern debris littered much of the area. A small, partially destroyed hog-wire fenced area and disconnected utilities pole were apparent along the northeastern end of the site. Artifacts recovered include 20th century and modern remains; clear bottle glass, brick fragments, whiteware ceramics, and plasticware.

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A mobile home for Will Alston was relocated to this area sometime around 1979, after SCPRT obtained the Hampton property, and the building (HP-63) was used as a well house. The site measures 200x100 feet and does not appear to be impacted from agricultural plowing or forestry activities. Much of the debris in the area is probably associated with Alston's use of the area from 1979 until around the time of his death in 1992; however, some artifacts could represent those associated with a tenant house occupation in the early twentieth century. Locus 6 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion D because it offers the potential to investigate early to late twentieth century lifeways and land use patterns established by African American families after they were no longer bound to the owners of Hampton Plantation.

Locus 7 (38CH241-007)

Locus 7 includes the former plantation *settlement area* located west of the Hampton *Mansion* and *Kitchen House* buildings. The settlement area consists of an approximately seven acre field situated east of a 14-acre wooded area, and measures approximately 1340 x 1010 feet. *Mainfield* and its associated wetlands bound Locus 7 to the west and south, Wambaw Creek is to the north, and the Lawn Landscape Character Area is to the east of Locus 7. Remnants of the *Settlement Field Road* are apparent within the wooded area. The single track path was probably used continuously from the early development of the settlement area in the 18th century into the 20th century. **See Settlement Field landscape character area section for discussion of setting.** An impoundment, *Impoundment West of Boardwalk*, possibly used for rice cultivation is situated along Wambaw Creek and is considered a contributing element of the historic landscape in this area. The impoundment is located to the west of a Boardwalk that stretches across marsh towards Wambaw Creek. The *Marsh Boardwalk*, constructed by State Parks in 1997 is considered a non-contributing resource. The Comfort Station, Ranger Station, Kiosk, Fence along parking area, and Parking Area are non-contributing resources in this area.

Archaeological investigations in Locus 7 have been the focus of four investigative projects including ongoing work at Structure 1 (Lewis 1979; Lewis and Haskell 1980; Kell 1994; Young and Adams 2010; Young 2014, Young 2015). The overarching goals of these efforts have been to identify the locations of former buildings, structures, and activity areas; determine the temporal period which they were used; and the status, ethnicity, and material culture assemblages of those who lived and worked within.

The first sub-surface investigations were performed by Ken Lewis and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in 1979. During preliminary development and planning stages of the Park (and prior to the construction of a parking area, comfort station, and picnic shelter) an area located to the west of the *Mansion* and *Kitchen* buildings was investigated. The 550 foot by 750 foot study area extended from the western side of the *Mansion* to the west encompassing a house, then recently vacated by Will Alston, and surrounding fields. **See Alston Chimney section for description.** An 1809 map of the plantation documented several buildings within the area. Although the functions of the buildings were not known, it was suspected they represented houses, workshops, or other buildings associated with the operation of the plantation (Lewis 1979:16). This work by Lewis represented one of the earliest archaeological studies of a plantation in South Carolina that investigated areas beyond the plantation owner's house.

The investigations were focused mainly in the *Settlement Field Area*. Goals included systematically sampling the area with a number of 5x5 foot excavation units in efforts to locate activity areas, determine their period of use, and possibly the cultural affiliations of the occupants. Shortly following

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this initial work, the sample area was expanded (Lewis and Haskell 1980) to include a small area surrounding the Mansion and Kitchen (part of Locus 1) and to more fully examine a pit feature identified during the earlier work. A total of seventy-one 5x5-foot test units were excavated, fourteen features identified, and nearly 17,000 artifacts were recovered.

Lewis identified artifact clusters and a large circular pit feature (Feature 1) in locations consistent with at least four of the buildings shown on the 1809 map. The artifact clusters evidenced use for domestic and specialized activities by enslaved workers (Lewis 1979: 40-57).

The pit feature, Feature 1, a nearly circular pit measuring eleven feet in diameter and 0.6-2.0 feet in depth, was excavated in its entirety in 1979 and 1980. Below a thin layer of plowed soils, three stratigraphic layers were observed as fill within the hole. A linear ditch feature (Feature X) and two postholes (Features 2 and 13) intruded into the pit. Dateable artifacts from the layers suggested that the pit was filled by end of the 18th century. Although Lewis offered several possible primary functions or uses of the pit; clay extraction pit, ice house, pottery or tar kiln, lime-pit, refuse pit, clay preparation pit for pottery production, storage pit, and clay preparation pit for brick making, he concluded that its original use could not be determined.

Various types of artifacts were recovered from the pit and of notable importance is a nearly complete colonoware teapot (see photograph 48). The teapot is one of very few vessels of this form and ceramic type recovered from archaeological contexts in the region known to exist. Studies concerning the craftsmanship of the teapot suggested that while the body of the vessel was well crafted and details such as strainer holes well executed, the spout and handle were poorly attached and the flat base was too thin in comparison to the walls of the vessel. A large spall present on the body also suggested unfamiliarity with firing techniques or the clay and that the teapot was probably a kiln waster (Lewis and Haskell 1980:102). It has been suggested that the light buff colored clay used to build the pot was not extracted from Hampton, but that perhaps the pot was crafted or at least fired there (Lewis and Haskell 1980:102; Ferguson 1982:84-86). The manufacture of colonoware is an important research question that can be addressed from excavations at Hampton.

Additionally, Lewis identified twentieth century artifacts in the area surrounding the Alston house, and approximately 150-feet to the north near the location of where a house reportedly lived in by Will Alston's mother Sue once stood (Lewis 1979:40). A late twentieth century photograph shows a building, possibly a domestic structure, in this area, although it is unclear from historical accounts who lived there. A scatter of early-mid 19th century ceramics was recovered in this area.

While prehistoric period ceramics and lithic artifacts were scattered about the *Settlement Area*, one distinct cluster was identified in the area north of the Alston chimney. Thom's Creek, an Early Woodland pottery type, was the dominant ceramic that could be classified. A majority of the assemblage was Plain, Unclassified wares. Cape Fear and York ceramics were additional types as well as Simple Stamped and Complicated Stamped wares. Complicated Stamped pottery and York wares typically represent Mississippian period occupations. No features associated with these Native American artifacts were identified.

Over a decade later, from April to October 1993-1994, under the direction of then State Parks Archaeologist Donnie Barker, Michael Kell, archaeologist, conducted investigations within the

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Settlement Area. The purpose of Kell's work was to identify the remains of the structures shown on the 1809 plat. Typically, shovel tests were excavated at 30 or 20-foot intervals in each of the areas to locate artifacts or features associated with the structures. If areas of interest were encountered, the intervals were decreased to 10 or 5-foot. Potential building locations were assigned a feature number.

Kell's (1994) work in the Settlement Area (Areas F, G, H, I, J, and K) was merely exploratory. Approximately 417 shovel tests were excavated throughout the area and 97 yielded artifacts. Prehistoric and historic period artifacts were recovered including architectural remains such as nails and brick, Colonoware and European ceramics, bottle glass, tobacco pipe fragments, shell, bone, buttons, and pieces of iron. At least two features were recorded (Feature 7 and Feature 8); however, no detailed descriptions are provided beyond what can be interpreted from notes. In Areas J and K two potential features were encountered. In Area J, a "brick in ground" was noted and in Area K, "mortar (house)" was recorded for a shovel test. It is unclear exactly where the shovel tests and features were located, although recent work in this area has yielded flagging tape, plastic artifact bags, and soil disturbances indicating they were in the location of Structure 1. Kell's work demonstrated a high probability to locate artifacts and possibly structural remains in the Settlement Area.

In April 2010, New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) was contracted to perform archaeological investigations of the western portion of the park as a prerequisite to forestry management activities. The work was funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. This work included Phase I and II investigations within a 175-acre tract on the western portion of the Park (Young and Adams 2010).

Phase I survey investigations were conducted along the westernmost portion of the park, east of Germantown Road. This area, referred to as Johnson Field, was rented out to tenants and cultivated for provision crops in the early 20th century (Hester 2014). A 1901 map illustrates four buildings in this area. Additionally, aerial photographs from the 1930s-1960s show agricultural fields and possible houses; documenting a shift or expansion in the settlement area of Hampton and the early development of the settlement later known as Germanville or Germantown. Germantown is comprised of African American families, many whom are descendants of enslaved families who worked at Hampton and the surrounding plantations.

Shovel tests were excavated at 100-foot intervals across a 165-acre area using compass orientation and pacing. When positive shovel tests were encountered or artifacts were observed on the surface, additional shovel tests were excavated at fifty-foot intervals until two negative shovel tests were recorded to delineate boundaries of the site. Four-hundred and eighty-two shovel tests were excavated and five sites or loci (Locus 2-6) were identified. The sites were associated with late 18th-20th century components of Hampton. Loci 2, 3, 5, and 6 are located in the Johnson Field area. Locus 4 is near the Cemetery at Hampton

Phase II testing was performed within a five-acre wooded portion of the settlement area. The area, identified as Locus 7 of site 38CH241 and part of the Settlement Area, is situated just east and adjacent to Mainfield, an area of low-lying swamp that once functioned as an inland rice field and approximately 1,000 feet west of the Hampton mansion. One-hundred and twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated at fifty-foot intervals across the landform. The shovel tests locations were determined using compass

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orientation and pacing. Additionally, a random metal detector sweep located potential nail scatters. Two areas of interest were identified for testing (Area 1 and Area 2). Eight 5x5 foot units were excavated, eight features including post holes, a pit feature, and a portion of a brick foundation were identified, and approximately 4,000 artifacts recovered. Based on the artifact types recovered and the historic data at hand, the site and brick foundation were interpreted as a settlement area used to house slaves who likely performed specialized jobs on the plantation such as a seamstress or tailor, brickmason, blacksmith, potter, or carpenter. Although no direct archaeological evidence was identified, the area likely contained workshops and other areas of specialized use such as gardens, yards, and animal pens. A mean ceramic date of 1812 was determined for the site (Young and Adams 2010), providing supporting evidence that archaeological features recognized were associated with buildings and features shown on the 1809 map.

The Locus 7 excavations by New South Associates posed a series of questions that additional archaeological investigations could address: 1) The boundaries of the foundation could be delineated; 2) issues such as status, gender, occupation, diet and foodways, architecture and use of space, local and European ceramics, and African American beliefs could be explored; and 3) additional work could provide the opportunity for volunteers to participate (Young and Adams 2010).

After New South Associates completed the initial investigations and identified the tangible remains of the house foundation and other features, David Jones and SCPRT hosted a series of excavations to continue the work. Stacey Young has assisted as Field Director for these excavations. The excavations were performed by numerous volunteers of students, professional archaeologists, and others with interests in archaeology. The goals of the work were to involve the public in the excavations and recover additional information useful to interpreting the use of the area by enslaved workers of the plantation, address research issues identified by New South Associates, and expand on these goals to identify the locations of additional buildings and features shown on the 1809 plat. Locating additional structures and cultural features associated with the settlement could provide information concerning the organization, architectural layout, and use of the area and possibly insight into kinship ties or networks within the community. Additionally, a Field School carried out by The College of Charleston/Charleston Museum and a grant project funded in part by the Humanities Council of South Carolina have expanded these efforts to include outreach to local communities and involve communities in the work and interpretation efforts.

As a result of the archaeological research efforts over 10 field sessions, mostly supported by the dedication of volunteers, a total of 66 test units and 101 features have been identified. In addition to the numerous artifacts, these excavations have identified postholes and postmold features associated with fence lines and house supports; pit features possibly dug to gather clay; middens accumulated as a result of refuse disposal and daily activities; trenches possibly dug to support a house wall; and a brick foundation of a house. These archaeological remains document where houses occupied by slaves once stood, and the activities that enslaved men, women, and children performed there.

At least three possible house locations have been identified; Structure 1, Structure 2, and Structure 3. Excavations at Structure 1 have identified a brick foundation of a house that measures at least 20x30 feet with a chimney base present on the east and west ends (see photograph 45). The presence and locations of the two chimneys suggests two bays or rooms were present and that at least two nuclear families (or similarly sized domestic units) lived there. Evidence of two doorways on the south side of

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the foundation likely led to the separate quarters. The presence of doorways along this wall suggests this was the façade. Given the large size of the building and the presence of a chimney on separate ends, it is likely that a central wall or partition was present. Excavations of units in the central portion of the house have yielded a linear feature and brick rubble that probably represents a wall or partition. Additionally, a unit excavated along the south-central portion of the foundation yielded brick which may represent a support pier.

The house was probably a wood frame structure as nails and nail fragments comprise a majority of the architectural remains. Cut and wrought nails were identified and of the unaltered nails, preliminary analysis indicates most of the nails represent those used for roofing (4d and 5d) and light framing (6d and 7d). The brick foundation is at least three courses high. In many instances half bricks with broken edges were used in the foundation construction; evidence of repairs or that scavenged materials were utilized to build the foundation.

In an interview taken around 1976 by SCPRT staff, Sue Alston (Sue's family was among the Hampton slaves and she was born sometime around 1879) recalls a big double house with a chimney on each end.

"Had all them big double house, with the two chimbley. Double house—one person lived on this half, another person lived on the other half. We call it the double house, but they were big house. But this had a chimbley, double chimbley you know, end to the house . . . two fireplaces."

Although Sue does not indicate the kinship of the individuals, she notes that a person lived on each side. Further excavations and analysis of artifacts recovered inside the structure may be able to address research questions regarding kinship of the individuals living in the house, their gender, and the roles they were assigned on the plantation. The account by Sue also suggests that the double chimney house could have been standing during her lifetime. Both Sue and Archibald recalled the brick chimneys that must have been prominent features on the landscape.

Questions that have been or are being addressed at the Locus 7 slave house reflect research issues pertinent to other slave housing in the Santee region. Slave houses such as those at Vaughan and Curriboo Plantations and Waterhorn Plantation, both owned by French Huguenots, are similar in size although constructed using different techniques. Excavations at Vaughan and Curriboo Plantation (Wheaton et al. 1983) yielded three slave cabins that contained two rooms that were separated by a central wall. Structure 245B measured 40x28 feet with individual bays measuring 19.5x 14.0 feet and 20.5 x 14.0 feet, and Structure 245D measured 39.8x27.1 feet, with individual bays measuring 20.0x13.5 feet and 19.8 x 13.6 feet (Wheaton et al. 1983:160). The dimensions of Structure 76E were not completely visible (the west trench was not present), although extrapolated data indicates the house measured at least 13.0 x 25 feet. A single bay measured 13.0x11.5 feet. No evidence of chimneys was present on any of the structures, although they suggested that in the mid-eighteenth century slaves cooked in open hearths located in yards or the floor of the homes (Wheaton et al. 1983). The houses were constructed using a clay walled trench type foundation with occupation dates from 1750-1800.

At nearby Waterhorn Plantation, four structures built using post in trench or wall trench construction were identified (Shlakso 1997: 61-72). At least one of these structures (Structure C1) was identified as a

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possible slave house occupied in the late eighteenth century. Excavations revealed a shallow foundation trench and associated dripline and a cross trench interpreted as a central wall (Shlakso 1997:70). Only a corner of the house was excavated so the full dimensions of the house are not known and no evidence of a chimney was encountered in the excavations. The house is believed to represent the remains of a slave house shown on a 1787 plat map and based on the ceramic artifacts recovered was occupied until 1820.

Interestingly, another structure (Structure B1) at Waterhorn was fully excavated. This structure measured approximately 20x30 feet and was constructed using the post in trench method. A single attached chimney located on the east gable end and two possible doorways were identified in the south facing wall (Shlakso 1997:54-56). Based on the presence of the chimney, a large quantity of high status artifacts, and arms-related artifacts, the house was believed to not represent a slave quarters or at least was not occupied entirely by slaves. Shlakso suggested (1997:62) "that it was occupied by whites, or a mixed group of whites and enslaved workers." However, Shlakso did not consider the possibility of the status of the slaves in this interpretation. She also suggested that the architecture of the houses (post in trench) may be influenced by the French plantation owners.

At Hampton Plantation, the buildings in Locus 7, as represented on the 1809 plat indicate a more dispersed, almost random arrangement as opposed to a typical "slave row" and may represent the quarters and working areas of artisans and other specialized slaves. These particular slaves may have served the needs of specialized skill for all of the Horry's plantation during this period. As such, Locus 7 has the potential to add substantive data to the questions of space utilization within the enslaved community.

The layout of Structure 1 at Hampton Plantation, measuring 30 feet by 20 feet, with chimneys at either end, two doorways and a central wall or partition implies that two families lived in this structure. Artifacts recovered predominately from the western end of the structure include thimbles, needles, scissors, and buttons. This suggests that a seamstress or tailor may have lived in this portion of the structure.

The two brick platforms "behind," or to the north of Structure 1 have been interpreted as possible livestock or food processing areas.

A second possible house, Structure 2, was identified to the east of Structure 1. A linear arrangement of posthole features and a perpendicular wall trench, suggestive of a wood frame building with posts supports or post in trench, were identified. No evidence of a hearth or chimney was encountered, although some brick fragments were recovered. Ceramic artifact types included mostly pearlwares, creamwares, and colonoware with lower numbers of whitewares and slipwares. A mean ceramic date of 1799.05 was determined from dateable ceramics which suggests it probably represents remains associated with one of the features shown on the 1809 map. The architectural style of the building is different than that of Structure 1 and dateable artifacts suggests it may represent an earlier type of construction technique in the area. The full dimensions of this structure have not been delineated. Continued research on Structures 1 and 2 offer the potential to investigate changes in construction techniques over time.

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A third group of features, collectively designated as Structure 3 was uncovered 160 feet north of Structure 1. Although several posthole features were encountered, no house pattern was discernable. However, a large number of nails were recovered from excavations and a thin layer of domestic midden encountered. Similar to the Structure 2, only a small amount of brick was recovered. Pearlwares and whitewares dominated the ceramic types. The mean ceramic date for this possible structure is 1812.

At this point, it is unclear if the brick foundation of Structure 1 is a reflection of the status of the slaves (artisan slaves versus field slaves or even status among artisan slaves), a reflection of the planter's economic status, or a temporal style. It is possible that an overseer or plantation manager occupied the house for a period of time. It is suspected that there was an earlier house of a post in trench or clay walled trench in this location. The earlier mean ceramic date (1799) for the possible house to the east of Structure 1 and the evidence of post in ground construction supports that there were likely changes in architectural styles over time.

The subsurface pit feature located just outside of the south wall of the Structure 1 appears to be located in the yard area; although, it is possible that another structure was in the area or that an earlier house was here. The feature measures 3.0 x 2.8 feet, and was dug 0.7 foot into the clay subsoil. A nearly complete pearlware teapot was recovered from the top of the fill, which consists of a single homogenous layer of midden (see photograph 49). The hole was probably dug to extract clay to use as mortar to make repairs along the house, for pottery production, or to eat. Similar colored clays have been noted in areas along the foundation. Oral accounts indicate that it was common for members of the communities to eat certain clays. It is unclear if clay was eaten to treat an ailment, for a mineral deficiency, or a learned cultural practice. Members of the community indicated that clays were often sent to family members living in New York, perhaps suggesting a desire to maintain a connection to the land and community. It is possible that eating clay was a cultural practice passed on from earlier generations. The feature itself, as well as the oral accounts indicate that evolution of cultural practices can be addressed at Locus 7.

A re-constructible colonoware teapot was recovered from a feature (Feature 1) excavated during the 1979 investigations by SCIAA (Lewis 1979). Drinking tea was a common custom of European Americans and tea itself was expensive for the time, so slaves partaking in this custom might not be expected, especially within their homes. It is possible that slaves who worked in the mansion imitated the tea ceremony within their own houses and sought to produce locally made ceramic pieces resembling tea sets of European design. Some colonoware ceramics indicate that copying European design in local pottery making was a not an uncommon practice. The enslaved may have used the teapots for teas made from local plants and possibly medicinal teas. The handpainted pearlware teapot may have been passed on to the slaves after it was damaged or after the plantation owner acquired a new tea setting. The teapot found in the area of the pit near Structure 1 may indicate that one of the residents was a house servant. The presence of the teapot offers the potential to address questions regarding not only the making of colonoware, but changes and elaborations that occurred within this local industry.

In Sum, Locus 7 is considered a contributing resource under Criterion D because it has yielded and has potential to yield additional information concerning architecture styles of slave housing; plantation layout and use of space; and daily life and rituals performed by slaves.

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Impoundment to the West of the Boardwalk

A small area of wetland in the northeastern portion of Locus 7 has been enclosed on the north side (along Wambaw Creek) to form a roughly one-half acre linear field that stretches southward approximately 150 feet. It is not clear when this feature was constructed, and its historic condition and purpose are unknown. This drainage or inlet from Wambaw Creek does not appear to have been dammed in 1809 and is not enumerated as one of the cleared swamp areas on the plat of that year. Possibly it was developed later as a small field for provision rice. The east to west running dam across the mouth of the field appears in the 1939 aerial photograph, as does a straight south to north running drain that connects the field to the creek. This indicates that these obviously manmade features were in place by that time if not earlier. The field was open and largely clear of trees from 1939 to 1963, but after that point it began to fill with vegetation. Archaeological investigations of the embankment may elucidate questions regarding subsistence rice cultivation in the postbellum period, and it is therefore considered a contributing element under Criterion D.

The Cemetery at Hampton and Sam Hill (Locus 8, 38CH241-008)

The cemetery at Hampton is located on an area of high ground near the center of the Park property. This cemetery is forested, and numerous small shrubs and large oak and pine trees cover the area. *Kitty Dam Road* which runs roughly east to west connecting to nearby Germantown is just south and wetlands associated with Mainfield are to the west. A narrow seasonal wetland separated the cemetery from the *Settlement Area* and an area of high land referred to as Sam Hill. The cemetery is actively used for burials by the nearby Germantown community.

The earliest descriptions of this cemetery date to the early 20th century. However, Archibald Rutledge stated that it had been used as the burying ground for the enslaved workers since the 1730's. Will Alston, a long-time Hampton resident indicated that there were traditional (Gullah) grave goods, such as an "old coffee cup" and a "chewing tobacco can," present at one time (Hester 2014). A 1946 photograph taken at Hampton by Noble Bretzman shows a recently created grave covered with floral wreaths, a decorated plate, a wooden stool, and a ceramic pitcher. The grave appears to be marked with a simple metal funeral home marker rather than a stone. Additionally, a recollection by Caroline Pinckney Rutledge, Archibald Rutledge's sister, sometime before 1952 indicates the "burying ground" contained many graves with no family lots or divisions, no head or footstone markers, and only personal items such as ceramic dishes and glassware marking burial locations.

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the cemetery was conducted in 2010 (Lowry and Patch 2010). That work indicated the presence of possible graves to the south and in a wooded area to the west of the currently active cemetery. Nearly complete artifacts can be seen occasionally in the wooded area. In 2009, the grave of Virginia Garrett was marked with two white shells. The grave of Francis Alston (deceased 2008) was recently observed with a baseball cap adorning the grave site (see photograph 43). The grave itself reflects standard 21st century burial practices. While both of these observations indicate continuity in an important and remarkable tradition, they also attest to evolution and cultural change in African American cemeteries.

Numerous studies have delved into the treatment of the deceased by enslaved populations and have touched on a variety of topics including: burial practices, African influences, folklore, diet and health, and, cultural evolution (Wright and Hughes III 1996). The documentation indicating that grave goods

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have been observed at the cemetery, the suggested use since the 1730s, the occasional observation of nearly complete artifacts adjacent to the active cemetery, and the currently active status argues that the cemetery has the potential to yield substantive information regarding African American uses of cemeteries from the plantation period to the present.

In their GPR study, Lowry and Patch (2010) included a section of the park to the northwest of the cemetery at Hampton. This area is referred to as Sam Hill on a 1971 sketch map drawn by Irvine Rutledge. In a conversation in 2010, a local Germantown resident pointed to that same general area when asked about the location of Sam Hill (Charles Singleton, personal communication, 2010). While the cemetery at Hampton has been erroneously referred to as "Sam Hill Cemetery" in the past, it is now believed that cemetery at Hampton and Sam Hill are separate entities; Sam Hill being a rise to the northwest of the cemetery at Hampton and separated from it by marsh. There is confusion about Sam Hill and its function within the plantation layout of Hampton. Archibald Rutledge mentioned "... the melancholy plantation burying ground, where for more than two centuries, the negroes of the place had been interred . . ." (Rutledge 1930, p. 117). He is probably referring to what is now called the cemetery at Hampton. On the 1971 Rutledge family sketch map "Sam Hill" and "Cemetery" are closely aligned and may suggest that they are part of the same feature. Some degree of mystery lies in the name and location of Sam Hill. Was it once the plantation burial ground for the enslaved population?

During the GPR survey, three grids were laid out for investigation on Sam Hill. Dense vegetation precluded additional investigation. One anomaly was observed in these three grids. Lowry and Patch (2010) mention several caveats in their assessment of this possible grave. If present, slave graves would be expected to demonstrate low amplitude and low contrast signals because of their interment container, or lack thereof, and their length of time since burial. Also, the GPR grids were very small and covered a limited area of Sam Hill. The heavily wooded nature of Sam Hill means that extensive root systems are present, which often mask already faint anomalies.

The Cemetery at Hampton and Sam Hill (Locus 8) is considered a contributing resource under Criterion A and D. The cemetery at Hampton contains grave goods that are seen occasionally on the surface. These, now buried, objects reflect a vanished funerary tradition associated with African Americans in the Lowcountry of South Carolina. Archaeological investigation could uncover additional grave goods that have been buried over time. While it cannot be said that Sam Hill is indeed a cemetery, it is intriguing that in a very small sample size, a possible grave is apparent in the data. Further archaeological work and geophysical investigations at Sam Hill may yield buried features or artifacts that aid in making this determination which suggests a shift in burial grounds. The potential presence of coffin hardware, as well as coffin construction, and material can shed light on the earliest use of the cemetery. Additional work has potential to address research questions concerning early burial practices at Hampton Planation.

Underwater Resources (Loci 12, 13 and 14)

In 1995, the first underwater archaeological survey was conducted along Wambaw Creek and the shoreline of the Park. Rusty Clark and Doug Boehme performed the work and a total dive time of six hours was recorded. The purpose of the survey was to locate the remains of docks or wharves, ballast stones, and/or artifacts indicative of where boats had been docked or anchored. At least three areas were investigated: 1) the area directly north of the path connecting the Mansion to the Creek; 2) 300 feet to the northeast; and 3) 800 yards to the northwest.

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A thick loose layer of sand apparently concealed remains along the Creek bottom. Although, results were positive. Several artifacts were recovered from the area in front of the Mansion including, early and mid-20th century broken bottles, brick fragments, a bush ax blade, and a French flint core. To the northeast 300 feet, two logs and a wooden plank were observed. One log had been cut flat across the end with a saw. The remains were suspected to be associated with a wharf or dock. 800 yards upstream, a ferrous coupling valve with a circular handle thought to date to the 20th century was observed near the creek bank. It is unclear from the notes, if the artifact was collected.

In June 2013, the Sport Diver Management Program of the Maritime Research Division (SDAMP) of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) conducted investigations along Hampton and Wambaw Creek. Ashley Deming directed of the work and was assisted by Carl Naylor and volunteers Nate Fulmer, Bruce Orr, and Mike Slot. Specific goals sought to identify evidence of four historic landings: 1) the Corner Landing; 2) the Log Landing; 3) Montish Landing; and 4) Wambaw Interest Area, and to locate possible activity areas along Hampton and Wambaw Creek. Specifically of interest, was to identify areas where slaves may have crossed. Since slaves had to cross the creeks to get to the rice fields located on Hampton Island it was anticipated that many items would be dropped, lost, and possibly placed during the voyages (Espenshade 2007; Ferguson 1992, 2007; Joseph 2007). Therefore, locating the landings may provide additional information regarding what slaves possessed and activities carried out at the landings.

The maritime crew used a johnboat and side scan sonar to investigate areas along the creeks to identify evidence of the landings. Students from the College of Charleston assisted with this work and were introduced to the methods of underwater archaeology. Preliminary interpretation of the sonar data from along Wambaw Creek confirmed the location of historic landings and timber cribbing, pilings, and ballast stone were observed on the bank in areas. Additionally, barge-like anomalies were observed at a location near the intersection of Wambaw Creek. Due to inclement weather the researchers were unable to dive to further investigate areas of interest.

Based on the results provided to date, six underwater site locations have been identified that contribute to the waterscape of Hampton Plantation: Locus 10 the Corner Landing; Locus 11 the Log Landing; Locus 12 Hampton riverfront; Locus 13 20th century object; Locus 14 Montish Landing; and Locus 15 Wambaw Interest Area. Loci 10, 11, and 15 are located outside of the State Park boundaries on privately owned land or lands that are part of the Francis Marion National Forest and therefore are not included in this nomination. They are potentially significant resources.

Results of the initial work demonstrate that underwater archaeological resources are extant. Further research could address questions regarding the use of waterways for transportation of materials and people, how those uses evolved over time, and the importance of the waterways in the daily life on the plantation. As such, the underwater sites are a contributing resource under Criterion D.

Area of Significance: Criterion D

Hampton mansion's architectural research potential

The mansion at Hampton also has the potential to yield important research information about historic architecture and interior decoration. Possible areas of future research include, but are not limited to, historic interior finishes; historic wallpapers; and moldings and other wood carvings.

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Researchers have noted that the all of the rooms in the mansion except the ballroom retain “a full complement of original paint layers.”¹⁶⁶ Conservator Tina Reichenbach discovered during her surveys of the house that “original wood trimwork remains, not only remarkably intact, but in a few cases, miraculously never over-painted since 18th-Century construction.”¹⁶⁷ Several rooms have been carefully examined for paint evidence, but a great deal more remains to be done.¹⁶⁸ Additional research on finishes can help answer questions specifically about Hampton’s construction sequence; provide a case study of 18th and 19th century paint practices in the Lowcountry; and help shed light on unusual decorative schemes such as the pattern exposed in room 1C (already described in the architectural significance section). Similarly, the use of the two different types of Prussian blue paint located on the first floor is only partially understood. The first, applied to the interior of a closet, is a coarse form that used a recipe believed to date to the first half of the 18th century. The second type has more finely ground pigments and may reflect a recipe developed in England in the 1760s. Reichenbach has identified the research value of these paints at Hampton, arguing that they can “provide an opportunity for further research to not only provide context for the earliest construction of this Carolina lowcountry treasure, but also to provide a valuable benchmark in the distribution history of this important paint pigment in the Colonies.”¹⁶⁹

Many of Hampton’s rooms were once covered with wallpaper, though all but a few small fragments were removed during various periods of restoration. However, the last private owner of the house saved a large collection of wallpaper fragments, and it is possible to match many of these with surviving in-situ remnants or historical photographs. Three paper types date to the period 1780-1800; four patterns date to 1800-1820; two types date to 1880-1900; and one type dates to the 1930s. Some fragments are actually assemblages of multiple layers of paper dating from different periods, which can be connected to specific locations in the mansion.¹⁷⁰ The wallpaper is part of Hampton’s permanent museum collection stored off-site, but it can be made available to architectural history researchers. The collection and the in-situ fragments represent 160 years of wallpaper history and can help answer questions about the interior decorative arts in the Lowcountry in general, and at Hampton specifically.

Though almost all of Hampton’s original plaster work has been lost, the house retains most of its original woodwork, which includes finely carved mantelpieces, moldings and paneling on the interior. On the exterior, the wooden details of the portico, including modillions, reeding, paterae, and column capitals

¹⁶⁶ Welsh to Hester, 11 July 2001.

¹⁶⁷ Tina Reichenbach, “The Blue Room: Secrets Held by Hampton Plantation,” January 2008, Poster for the Third International Architectural Paint Research Conference, copy on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

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also survive. Very little systematic research has been done on many of these features. For example, molding profiles have only been partially documented and little work comparing them to other structures has been undertaken. The stylistic evidence of the woodwork can provide valuable information about regional trades, workmanship, vernacular design practices, and broader architectural history data.

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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 # HABS SC-72

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 4550058, 4550058.01

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 294 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.205520 Longitude: -79.442027

2. Latitude: 33.201623 Longitude: -79.432520

3. Latitude: 33.193704 Longitude: -79.436125

4. Latitude: 33.193507 Longitude: -79.447738

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundaries remain the same as the previous National Register/National Landmark listing. These are the park boundaries as they existed in 1983. The district is bounded on the north by Wambaw Creek (some maps call it Hampton Creek), on the east by other parts of Hampton Plantation not in the hands of the State of South Carolina, on the south by Highway S-10-857 (Rutledge Road) and on the west by Germantown Road. The park's legal boundaries are show on a plat titled "Map of Tract A of Hampton Plantation Prepared for South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism" and dated 19 November 1971 (revised 6 March 1986). The boundaries include three private parcels, including a 5.49 acre inholding in the center of the park and a 12.78 acre outparcel at the southwest corner of the property; and a 2 acre church parcel on Germantown Rd. These areas were part of the previous NRHP listing and continue to be part of the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries encompass the resources that convey Hampton Plantation's significance, including the historic mansion and kitchen, representative historic landscapes, and archaeological sites. The district also includes the cemetery at Hampton inholding in the center of the park property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stacey L. Young, Archaeologist; David Jones, SCPRT Archaeologist;
Al Hester, Historic Sites Coordinator

organization: State Park Service, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation
and Tourism

street & number: 1205 Pendleton St.

city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29201

e-mail: ahester@scprt.com

telephone: 803-734-0154

date: 8 January 2016

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Additional Documentation

Owner's Name: South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Name of Contact Person: Phil Gaines, Director, State Park Service
Mailing Address: 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia SC 29201
Telephone: 803-734-0345
E-mail address: pgaines@scprt.com

Owner's Name: Hampton, Inc. (owners of 5.49 acre cemetery inholding and 12.78 acre southwest outparcel at Germantown and Rutledge Roads)
Name of Contact Person: Don Rutledge
Mailing Address: 3 Formosa Dr., Charleston, SC 29407
E-mail address: DRutledge@Kiawah.com

Owner's Name: Howard AME Church (owners of 2 acre southwest outparcel at Germantown and Rutledge Roads)
Mailing Address: 2024 Rutledge Rd., McClellanville, SC 29458
Telephone: (843) 527-3286
E-mail address: None available

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hampton Plantation

City or Vicinity: McClellanville

County: Charleston

State: South Carolina

Photographer: David Jones

Date Photographed: August 2015 (unless otherwise noted in the log)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 58. Mansion at Hampton Plantation, exterior view. South elevation, camera facing north.

2 of 58. Mansion at Hampton Plantation, exterior view. West elevation, camera facing east.

3 of 58. Mansion at Hampton Plantation, exterior view. North elevation, camera facing south.

4 of 58. Mansion at Hampton Plantation, exterior view. East elevation, camera facing west.

5 of 58. Mansion at Hampton Plantation, portico detail view. South elevation, camera facing northwest. Photograph taken August 2013.

6 of 58. Mansion interior. Early Georgian fireplace in room 1C, camera facing north.

7 of 58. Mansion interior. Early Georgian fireplace in room 1B, camera facing north.

8 of 58. Mansion interior. Fireplace in room 2C, camera facing north.

9 of 58. Mansion interior. Fireplace in room 2F, with wallpaper fragments on chimney breast. Camera facing south.

10 of 58. Mansion interior. Rococo fireplace carvings in room 1D, ballroom. Camera facing west.

11 of 58. Mansion interior. View of room 1D, ballroom. Camera facing north.

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12 of 58. Mansion interior. Encapsulated window frame from original central core of house, room 1B. Eighteenth century Prussian blue paint exposed along edges of frame. Camera facing west.

13 of 58. Mansion interior. Former exterior coved cornice remnants from original central core of house, now enclosed in west wing addition. Room 1A, camera facing north.

14 of 58. Mechanical bell system hardware, room 1C. Camera facing north.

15 of 58. Early decorative paint scheme, room 1C. Camera facing east.

16 of 58. Wallpaper fragment on closet chair rail, closet off room 2C. Camera facing east.

17 of 58. Kitchen house, exterior view. South elevation, camera facing north.

18 of 58. Kitchen house, exterior view. West elevation, camera facing east.

19 of 58. Kitchen house, exterior view. East elevation, camera facing south.

20 of 58. Kitchen house, interior. Fireplace in southeast room. Camera facing north.

21 of 58. Kitchen house, interior. Typical framing, showing primary framing and salvaged infill framing with plaster burns. Northwest room, camera facing northeast.

22 of 58. Kitchen house, interior. Well under floor in southeast room. Camera facing southwest.

23 of 58. Mainfield view showing open area of former rice field. Taken from inner (south) dam. Camera facing southwest.

24 of 58. Mainfield, outer (north) dam. Camera facing west.

25 of 58. Park entrance road. Camera facing north.

26 of 58. Kitty dam road. Camera facing west.

27 of 58. Alston house chimney. Camera facing north.

28 of 58. John Henry Rutledge grave located in Rutledge Gardens to northeast of mansion. Camera facing northwest.

29 of 58. Wambaw Creek, showing marsh grasses along margins. Hampton historic district is located to the south (left). Camera facing west. Photograph taken January 2014.

30 of 58. Lawn landscape character area, showing view from mansion. Washington oak is the large live oak to the west (right). Camera facing southeast.

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31 of 58. Lawn landscape character area, showing typical large live oaks and open grassy lawn. Taken from the Holly Avenue with camera facing south east.

32 of 58. Lawn landscape character area, showing view of mansion. Taken from center of lawn with camera facing north.

33 of 58. Holly Avenue, showing vista of mansion. Camera facing northeast.

34 of 58. Dogwood Avenue, southern portion. Camera facing east.

35 of 58. Low Most Gate, west side, showing gate posts and sign erected by Rutledge family. Camera facing east.

36 of 58. Rutledge Gardens landscape character area, showing brick lined path and ornamental plantings. Camera facing west with Kitchen house in distance.

37 of 58. Kitchen Work Yard landscape character area, showing portion of yard south of the Kitchen house. Taken from the mansion with camera facing west.

38 of 58. Kitchen Work Yard landscape character area, showing portion of yard north of the Kitchen house. Taken from Kitchen house with camera facing north. Grasses lining Wambaw Creek can be seen in background.

39 of 58. Settlement Field landscape character area. Camera facing southwest.

40 of 58. Settlement field road remnant, showing section south of the field which is still in use. Camera facing northwest.

41 of 58. The cemetery at Hampton Plantation, showing grave markers, ornamental plantings, and forest. Camera facing northwest.

42 of 58. The cemetery at Hampton Plantation, showing grave with modern grave goods. Camera facing west.

43 of 58. The cemetery at Hampton Plantation, showing detail of metal grave marker dated 1947. Camera facing west.

44 of 58. Locus 7, Structure 1, overhead photo showing foundation of Structure 1. Photo taken March 2015.

45 of 58. Locus 1, Structures 4 & 5, overhead photo showing posthole features. Photo taken June 2015.

46 of 58. Pierced coin recovered from Locus 7, Structure 1. Photo taken March 2014.

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47 of 58. Colonoware teapot recovered from Locus 7 pit feature (Feature 1) in 1980. Photo taken March 2014.

48 of 58. Pearlware teapot recovered from Locus 7 pit feature (Feature 3) in 2010. Photo taken March 2014.

49 of 58. Horry wine bottle seal recovered from Locus 7, Structure 1 in 2013. Photo taken March 2014.

50 of 58. Impoundment west of the Kitchen house. Photo taken from west side of Kitchen, camera facing west.

51 of 58. Dam at north end of impoundment west of the Kitchen house. Photo taken at eastern end of dam with camera facing west.

52 of 58. Forest at Hampton Plantation. Taken from Park Entrance Road, with camera facing east towards Spencer Pond.

53 of 58. Forest at Hampton Plantation. View after prescribed fire, photo taken in 2013.

54 of 58. Non-contributing Comfort Station, camera facing northwest.

55 of 58. Non-contributing kiosk, camera facing northwest.

56 of 58. Non-contributing Ranger Station, camera facing southeast.

57 of 58. Non-contributing Pump House (HP-62), camera facing north.

58 of 58. Non-contributing parking area in Settlement Field area, camera facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

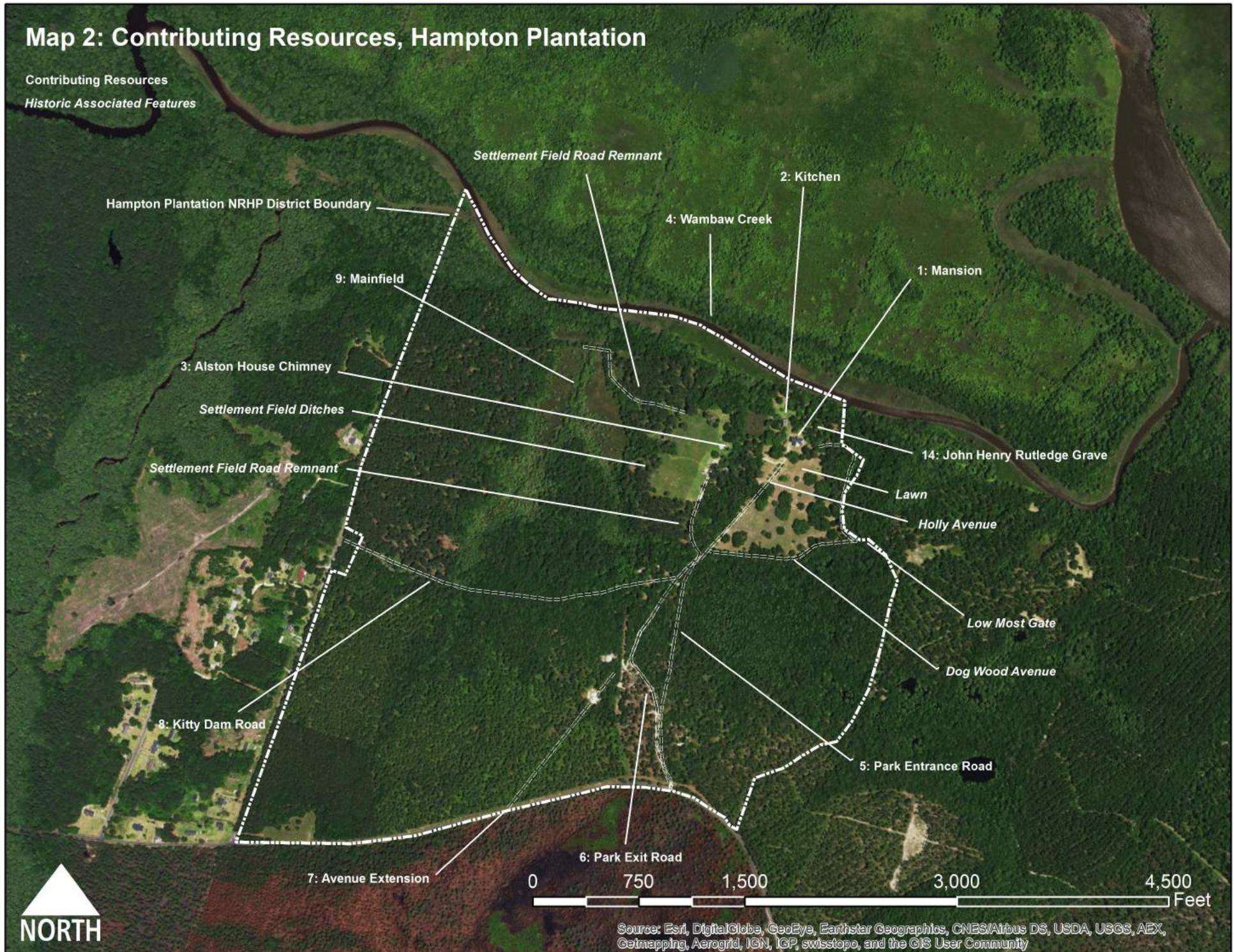
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Map 1: Geographic Map



Map 2: Contributing Resources, Hampton Plantation

Contributing Resources
Historic Associated Features



Map 3: Landscape Character Areas

- 10: Lawn
- 11: Rutledge Gardens
- 12: Kitchen Work Yard
- 13: Settlement Field

13
12 11
10



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Map 4: Archaeological Resources



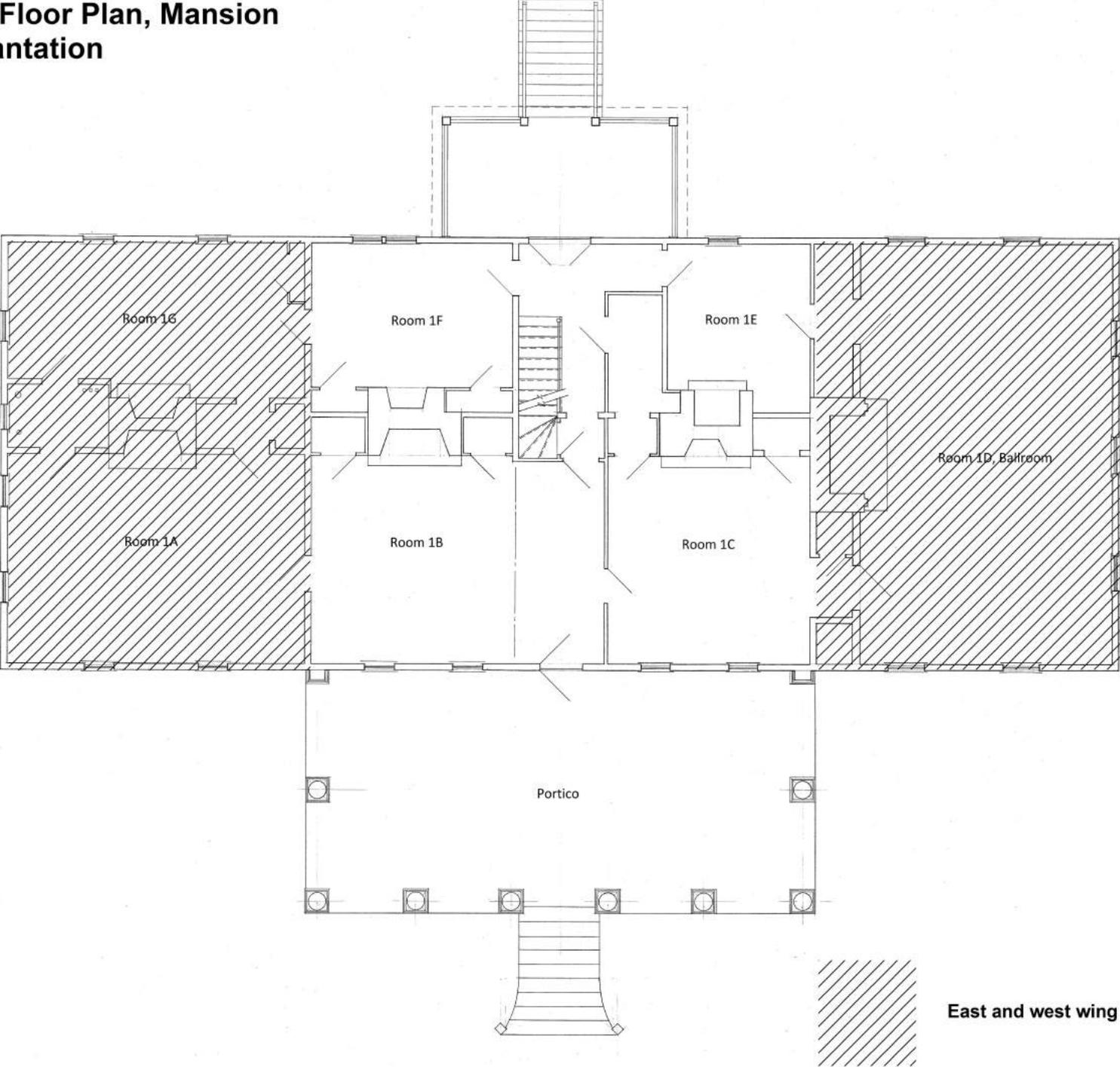
Map 5: Archaeological Resources within Locus 1



Map 6: Archaeological Resources within Locus 7



**Map 7: First Floor Plan, Mansion
Hampton Plantation**



East and west wing additions

Map 8: Non-Contributing Resources



Map 9: Photograph Locations

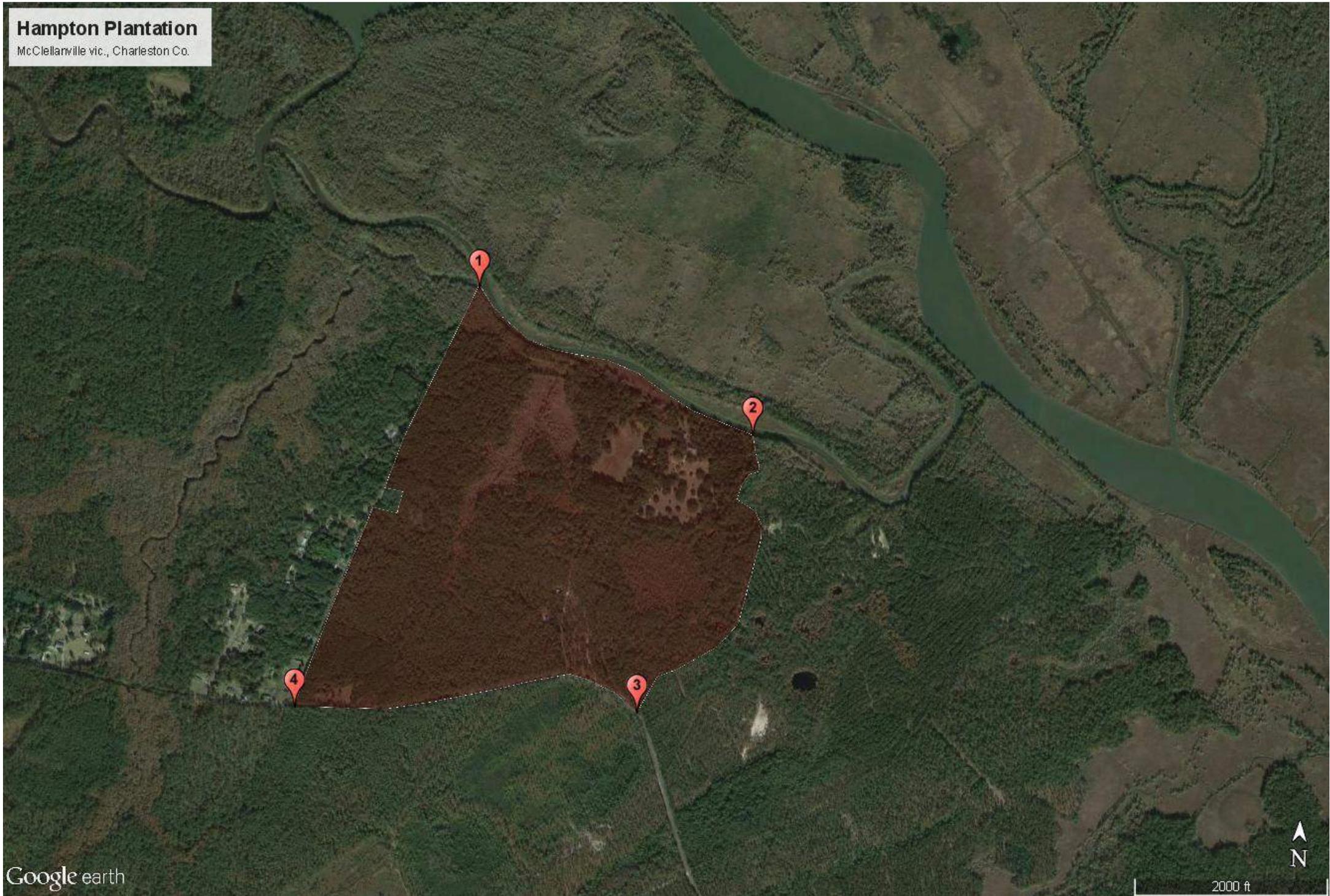


Map 10: Photograph Locations Detail



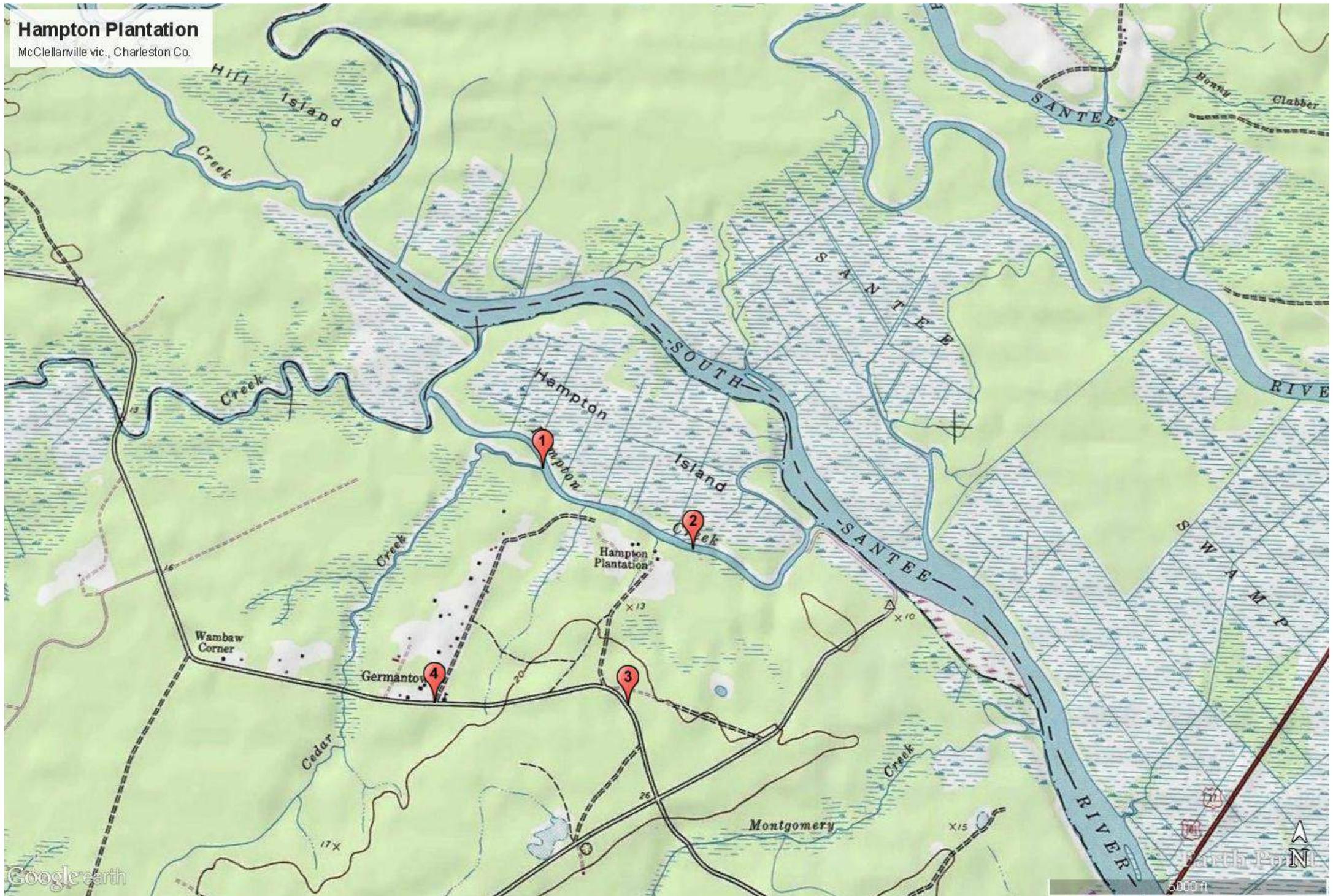
Hampton Plantation

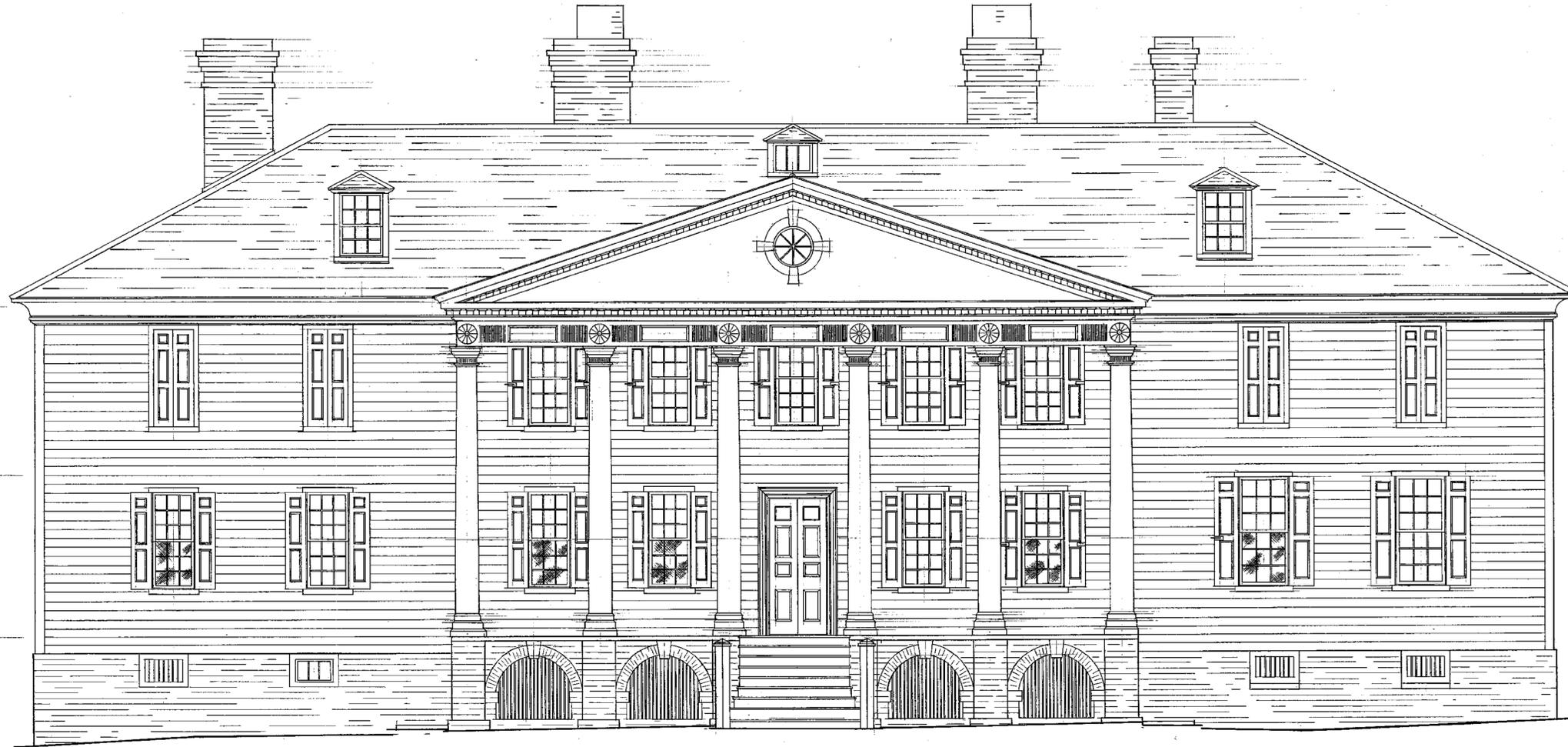
McClellanville vic., Charleston Co.



Hampton Plantation

McClellanville vic., Charleston Co.





ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONTR. NO.
7408
DATE

RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED

NO. DATE

REVISIONS

HP-002



ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONTRACT NO.
DATE
DRAWING NO.
OF

RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	NO.	DATE	REVISIONS



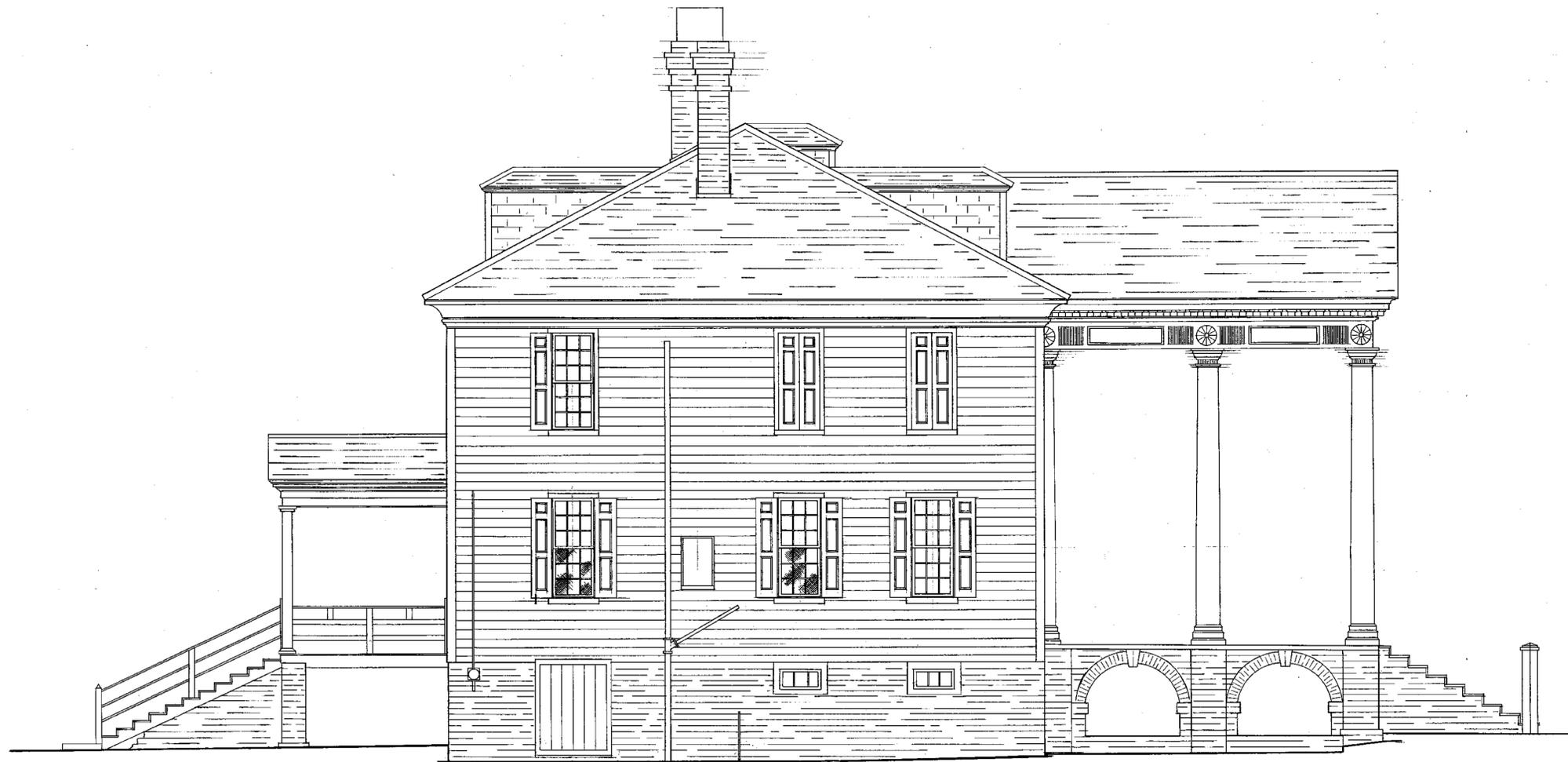
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 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
 155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

RESTORATION OF
 HAMPTON PLANTATION
 FOR
 PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

CONTRACT NO. DATE
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ELEVATION
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

DATE
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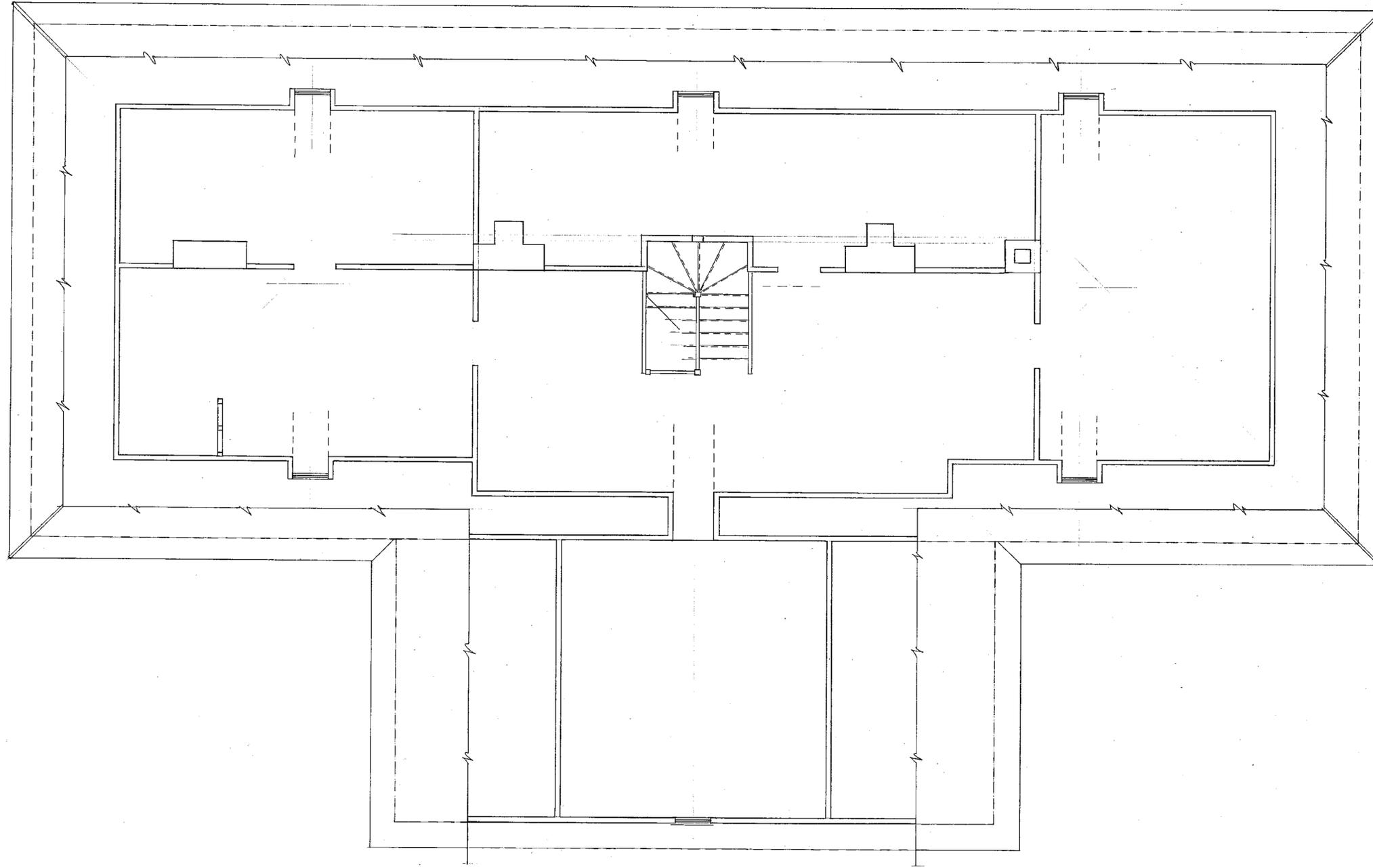
RESTORATION OF
 HAMPTON PLANTATION
 FOR
 PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
 155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

DESIGNED
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 CHECKED

NO. DATE

R E V I S I O N S



THIRD FLOOR PLAN - ATTIC

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

CONTRACT NO.
1408
DATE
DRAWING NO.
OF

RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

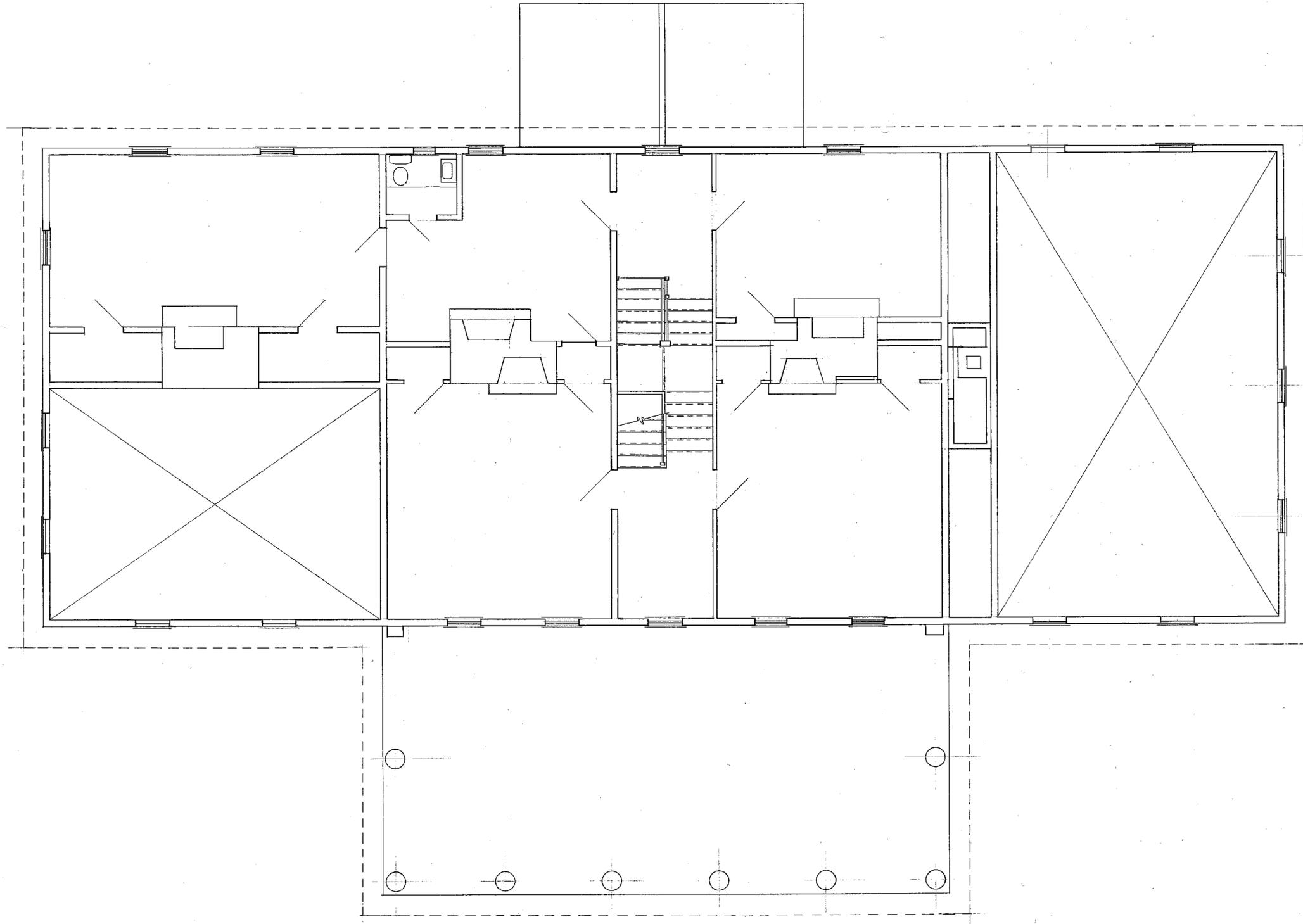
READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED

NO.

DATE

R E V I S I O N S



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

CONV. NO. 1405
DATE
DRAWING NO.
OF

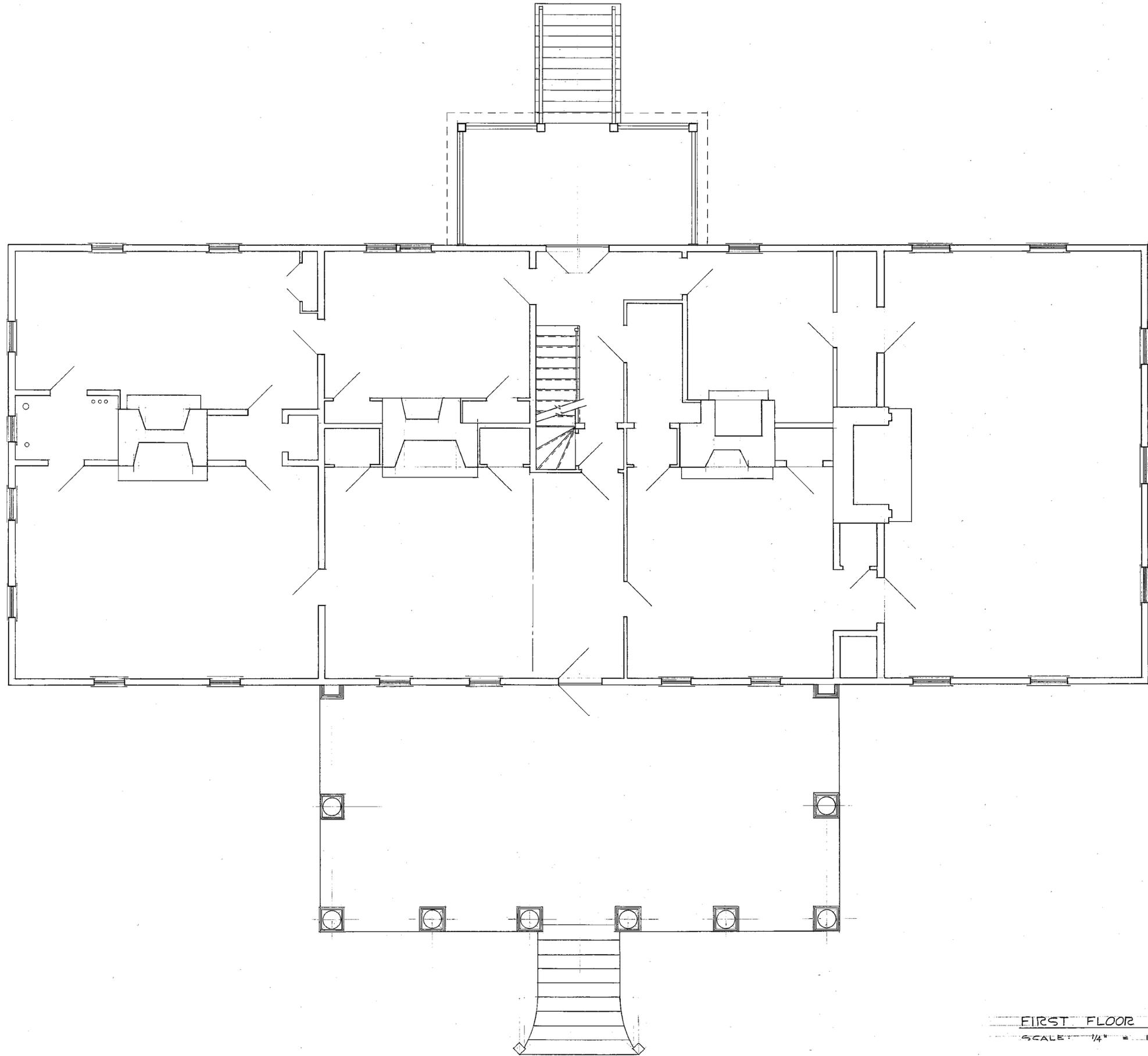
RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

DESIGNED
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CHECKED

NO. DATE

R E V I S I O N S



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

CONTR. NO.
DATE

RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

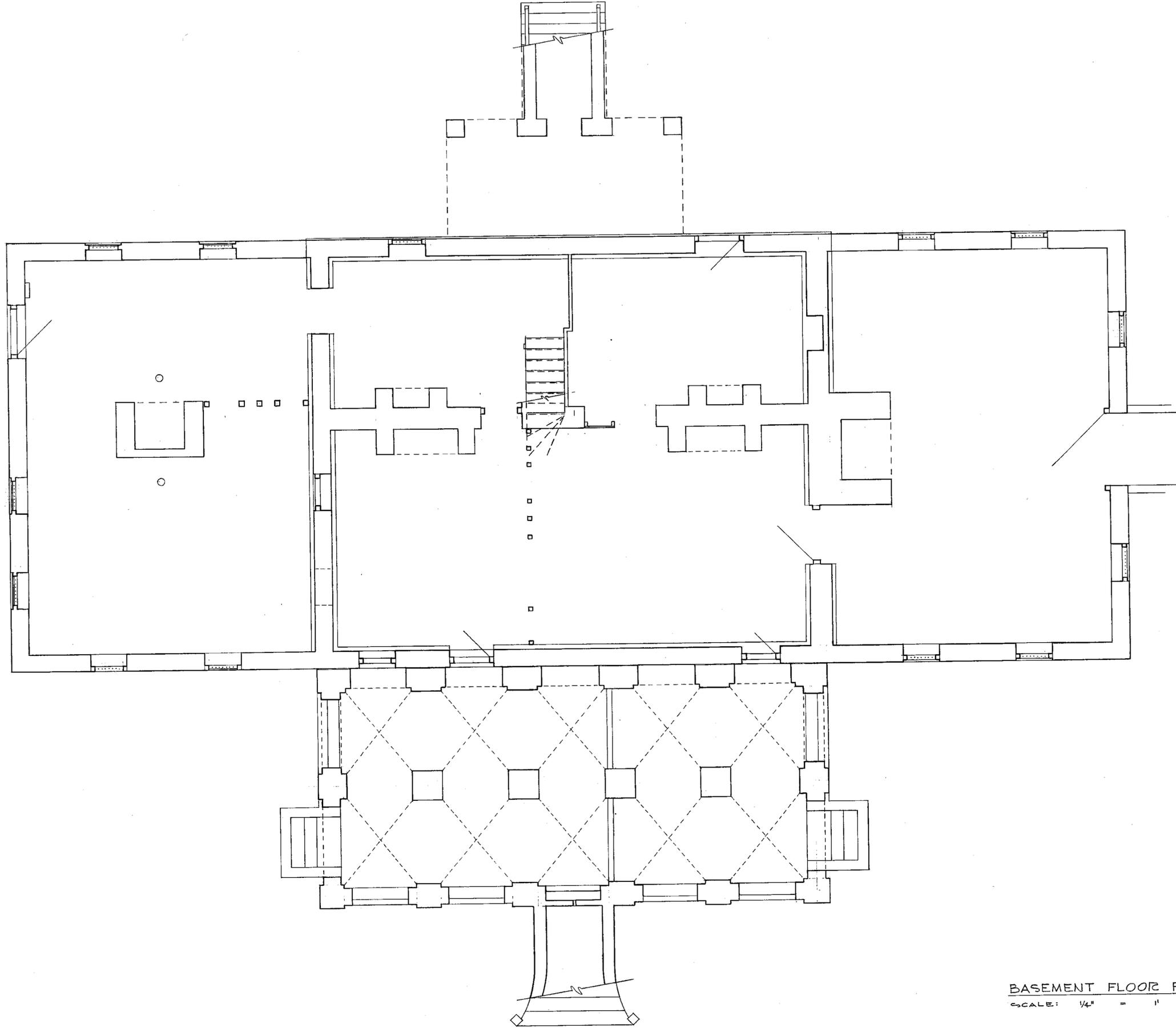
READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

AIA

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED

NO. DATE

R E V I S I O N S



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

RESTORATION OF
 HAMPTON PLANTATION
 FOR
 PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT
 155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791
 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

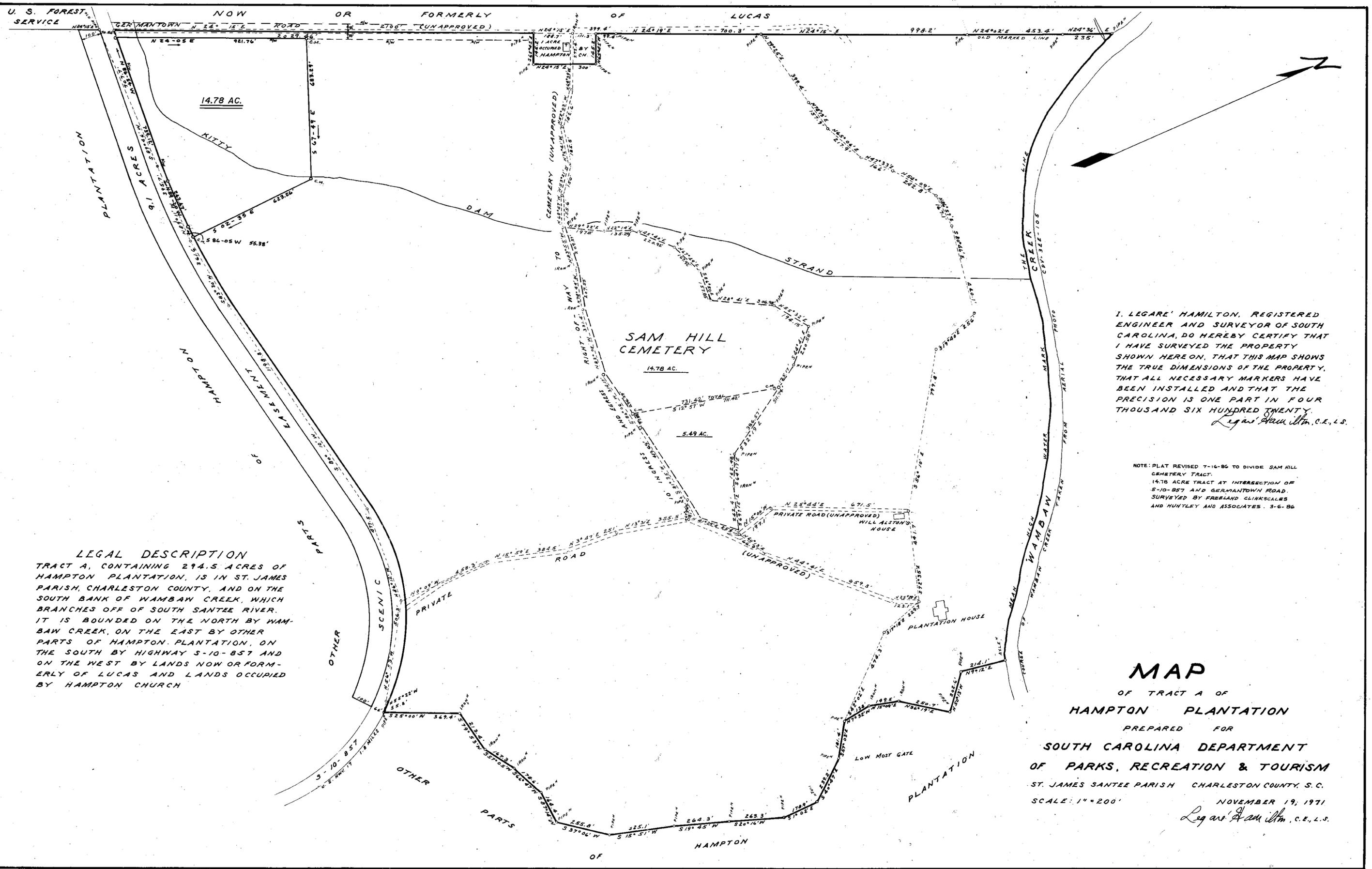


CONTRACT NO. 14-08	DATE	DRAWING NO.	OF
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DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
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NO.	DATE
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REVISIONS	



LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 TRACT A, CONTAINING 294.5 ACRES OF HAMPTON PLANTATION, IS IN ST. JAMES PARISH, CHARLESTON COUNTY, AND ON THE SOUTH BANK OF WAMBAN CREEK, WHICH BRANCHES OFF OF SOUTH SANTEE RIVER. IT IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY WAMBAN CREEK, ON THE EAST BY OTHER PARTS OF HAMPTON PLANTATION, ON THE SOUTH BY HIGHWAY S-10-857 AND ON THE WEST BY LANDS NOW OR FORMERLY OF LUCAS AND LANDS OCCUPIED BY HAMPTON CHURCH

I, LEGARE' HAMILTON, REGISTERED ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON, THAT THIS MAP SHOWS THE TRUE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROPERTY, THAT ALL NECESSARY MARKERS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND THAT THE PRECISION IS ONE PART IN FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY.
Legare' Hamilton, C.E., L.S.

NOTE: PLAT REVISED 7-16-86 TO DIVIDE SAM HILL CEMETERY TRACT.
 14.78 ACRE TRACT AT INTERSECTION OF S-10-857 AND GERMANTOWN ROAD. SURVEYED BY FREELAND LINKScales AND HUNTLEY AND ASSOCIATES. 3-6-86

MAP
 OF TRACT A OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
 PREPARED FOR
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM
 ST. JAMES SANTEE PARISH CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C.
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 NOVEMBER 19, 1971
Legare' Hamilton, C.E., L.S.























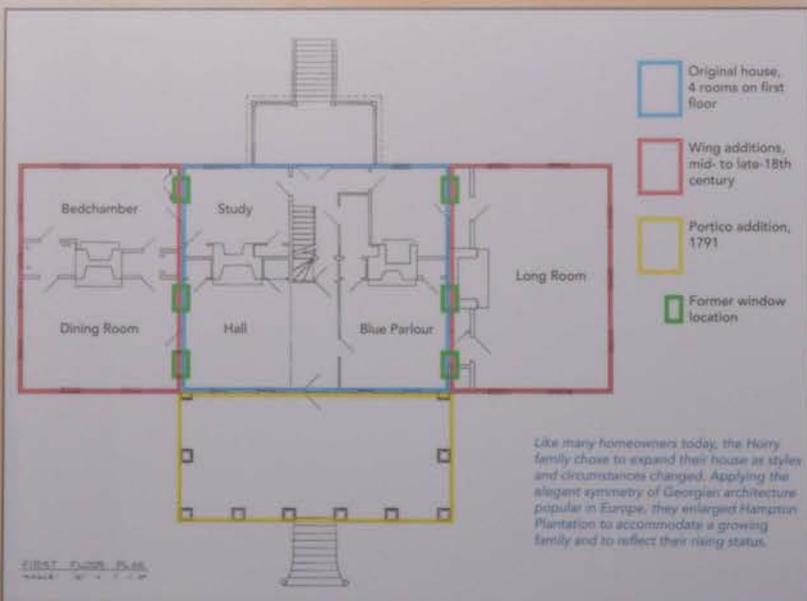
The Hidden House

Imagine a modest farmhouse: four rooms downstairs with two rooms above. That is what you are standing in—and a much grander house has since been built around the earlier structure. How do we know? The wall told us...

The dark blue painted timbers around this panel are the remains of an original window opening. Its presence indicates that this was once an exterior wall. When the building was enlarged, the old window was sealed inside the wall, remaining hidden for almost two centuries.



Close-up analysis of woodwork tells a colorful story, as this magnified cross-section of a sample from the adjacent mantel shows. Though most of Hampton's original plaster walls have been lost, a remarkable amount of old paint still survives. Originally, this room was painted a very plain dark gray, but perhaps by the 1760s it was changed to a fashionable "Prussian blue." Mysteriously, this early paint remained intact and was rediscovered when the original window was uncovered!



Like many homeowners today, the Horry family chose to expand their house as styles and circumstances changed. Applying the elegant symmetry of Georgian architecture popular in Europe, they enlarged Hampton Plantation to accommodate a growing family and to reflect their rising status.















































LOW MOSS
GATE













FRANCIS
NOV 2 1939
DEC 6 2000
IN PAST





MARCHERS

1947

MARCH 21,

Mos.

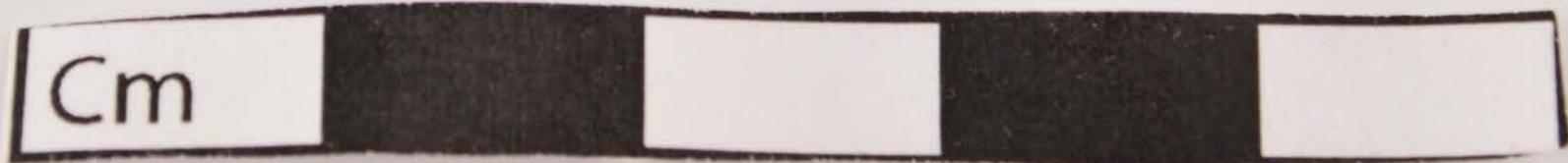
Days

AL HOME

C.





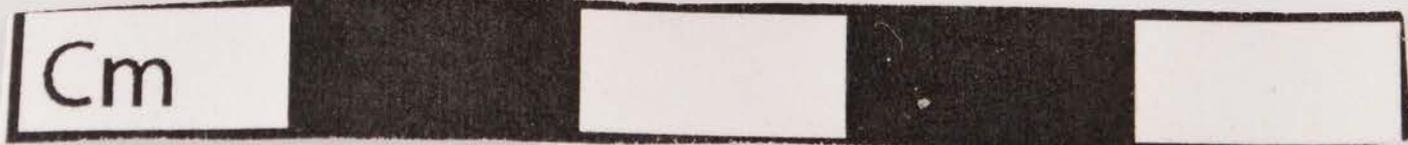




38CH241-79C-1

38CH241-945

















WELCOME TO HAMPTON PLANTATION STATE HISTORIC SITE

South Carolina State Park Service Mission

To encourage people to discover South Carolina's natural beauty by providing accurate, timely information and educational opportunities that emphasize the conservation, preservation and interpretation of the state's natural and cultural resources.

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site Mission

To provide quality interpretive and educational opportunities that will encourage visitors to appreciate the rich history of Hampton Plantation, to learn about the plantation's role in the South Carolina story.

About Hampton Plantation State Historic Site

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site is a 1,000-acre plantation located in North Charleston, South Carolina. The plantation was founded in 1680 by John Hampton, a prominent merchant and planter. The plantation is a well-preserved example of a large plantation and is one of the largest remaining in the South. The plantation is a well-preserved example of a large plantation and is one of the largest remaining in the South.

Operating Hours
Open 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. daily
Closed Mondays
Admission: \$10.00 per person
Specialty: \$15.00 per person
Group Rates: \$10.00 per person
Group Rates: \$15.00 per person
Group Rates: \$10.00 per person
Group Rates: \$15.00 per person

For more information, visit
www.hamptonplantation.com
Phone: (843) 739-4700
Fax: (843) 739-4700
Email: info@hamptonplantation.com
Address: Hampton Plantation, 543 S. 1st St.,
North Charleston, SC 29405

WWW.SOUTHCAROLINAPARKS.COM



RANGER
STATION





National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Property Hampton Plantation

BOUNDARY DEFINITION
RECEIVED 4/12/76

State South Carolina Working Number NH2

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

*UTM in wrong order
(otherwise correct)* CONTROL
LE
8/18/76

HISTORIAN

Are there any other structures included in the nomination - if so what are they. If the cemetery is to be included. more history info must be given showing its relationship to the plantation + slave population - Also part of the plantation land is not owned by the state.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

no MJ Lutz
1.14.77

I think that further justification for excluding the area is necessary beyond different ownership of the land.

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Since primary signif of property is architecture I think *Boundary Accept* shall that it is appropriate rationale to close boundaries of State property rather than larger acreage. *294 acres* *7.30-80*
criteria of design to protect setting.

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____
Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

SOUTHEAST REGION

APR 30 1964

last

Regional Director

Asst. Reg. Dir. (O)

Asst. Reg. Dir. (A)

Asst. to Reg. Dir. (PA)

Asst. to Reg. Dir. (D)

Resource Grants Adv.

Handwritten signature

April 29, 1964

Dear Herb:

I used to know Archibald Rutledge when he taught at Mercersburg Academy. I visited his plantation several times over the years. It is known as "The Mother Plantation." It lies along the Santee River in South Carolina.

The Rutledge Plantation continues, to the best of my knowledge, to be operated as an old pre-bellum Southern Plantation. It is simply exquisite. The drawing room in itself justifies a visit.

Rutledge is short of funds. The plantation is not maintained as one would like to see it. Historically, architecturally and from the standpoint of integrity, I think it justifies an investigation. An historic landmark award might well be in order.

Over and above everything else, I could wish that somehow this magnificent, authentic bit of the old South, buried far back along the Santee, could be preserved intact for future generations.

As a means of supplementing income, it has been open to the public for many years.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Frank

Mr. Herbert E. Kahler
Chief, Div of History and
Archaeology
National Park Service
Dept. of Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

cc: Mr. George Hartzog
Mr. Elbert Cox

12
Fed. Agency
State Agency

From Mrs. F.E. MacLaud, Jr.
Carlisle, Pa.

ROUTING ET

- REG. DIRECTOR
 Asst. to Reg. Dir. P.A. Asst. to Reg. Dir.
 Res. Studie's Advisor Development
-

- ASST. REG. DIRECTOR (O)
 Concessions Management
 Interpt. & Visitor Services
 Resource Mgmt. & Visitor Protection
 Maintenance
 Lands and Water Rights
 Safety
 Master Plan Coordination
-

- ASST. REG. DIRECTOR (A)
 Budget & Finance
 Personnel Mgmt. & Manpower Development
 Program Coordination
 Property Mgmt. & Gen. Services
-

- ASST. REG. DIRECTOR (C)
 National Park System Studies
 State Assistance
-

COMMENTS

DO NOT FILE

Mr. Kahler's office indicated in a telephone conversation that he would answer this letter and send us a copy. His letter would agree that Hampton merited consideration under the themes on Agriculture and Architectur, but would emphasize architecture.

If you would like to answer also, I can draft a reply along those same lines.

I should be able to include Hampton in an up-coming trip which I am beginning to plan.

May 7, 1964

Signature Date

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

SOUTHEAST REGION

MAY 13 1964

Regional Director
Asst. Reg. Dir., (O)
Asst. Reg. Dir., (A)
Asst. Reg. Dir., (CA)
Asst. to Reg. Dir. (PA)
Asst. to Reg. Dir. (D)
Resourced Studies Adv.

L58-RHAH

May 12, 1964

Mr. F. E. Masland, Jr.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Masland:

Many thanks for your recent letter regarding landmark status for Mr. Archibald Rutledge's "The Mother Plantation" in South Carolina. From your description we certainly agree that an investigation is justified.

It occurs to us that it may well merit consideration as a pre-bellum cotton plantation in the Agriculture Theme Study, but if not it will certainly be considered in the Architectural Study now in progress. We are most anxious to do everything possible to help insure its preservation and we know the historians in Mr. Cox's office will be very grateful to you for bringing it to their attention.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Southeast - w/c inc.

LSS
SKR (20)

MAY 18 1964

Mr. F. E. Masland, Jr.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Hampton, SC

Dear Mr. Masland:

Thank you for your letter regarding National Survey consideration of Archibald Rutledge's plantation, Hampton.

From your description it seems that Hampton will merit investigation from the standpoint of two Survey studies. As an operating ante-bellum plantation, it may well deserve a place in the theme on agriculture. It should certainly be studied in the architectural theme now in progress.

Our Survey Historian is making plans for a field trip in June and should be able to include a visit to Hampton.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Wibert Cox
Regional Director

cc:
Director (2)
HJSheeply: rnp 5/13/64



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

IN REPLY REFER TO:

801 19TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

H34-HH

3 28 1969

Mr. Archibald Rutledge
Hampton Plantation
McClellanville, South Carolina 29458

Dear Mr. Rutledge:

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, directed by the National Park Service, is conducting a survey of historical properties significant in illustrating the historical development of American architecture. Structures studied by the National Survey are evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. This Board advises the Secretary of the Interior of the structures or sites that it finds possess national historical significance and recommends that they be declared eligible for recognition as National Historic Landmarks.

We are enclosing a booklet entitled NPS Criteria for Parklands that describes the National Landmark program in general terms (pp. 24-25) and gives the criteria used in evaluating historical properties (pp. 29-31).

Mr. Charles W. Snell, a staff historian with the National Survey, will be making a field trip during the period March 10-21 to visit a number of structures that illustrate the development of Colonial architecture. We would appreciate very much your assistance in permitting him to visit the Hampton Plantation when he arrives in McClellanville.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosure

Green -

HP-S.C. - Hampton
Plantation

HH

Court Chambers
Fourth Judicial Circuit
of Maryland
Hagerstown, Md.

Irvine H. Rutledge
Associate Judge

April 7, 1969

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
HH <i>R</i>	4/9
HHP	
X HHS <i>HJS</i>	4/21

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Re: H34-HH

Attention: Mr. Robert M. Utley

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 28 addressed to my father at Hampton Plantation has just recently come to me.

My father who owns Hampton Plantation, is now 85 years of age, and has been at Spartanburg for some time. He lives at Hampton but about two years ago he fell and broke his hip, and is only now recovering from his fall.

I am hoping that I can take him down to Hampton for a week or so in June, and I feel sure he will be very happy to talk to Mr. Snell at that time.

Due to my father being in Spartanburg he has closed Hampton to the public. A negro caretaker is farming the place and trying to keep things in order.

My son recently came back from a visit and said there were some George Washington trail signs leading up to the gate at Hampton. I am not sure if this is a Department of the Interior undertaking or not, but my father and I think the signs should not be directing people there at this time as the gate is locked and people either go away disappointed or walk in to see the house despite "no trespass" signs.

I do not know the exact dates that we will be at Hampton in June, but I will let you know and possibly if Mr. Snell is in the area he can come over and see Hampton and talk with my father.

Sincerely,

Irvine H. Rutledge
Irvine H. Rutledge

IHR:ams

H. J. Sheely 4/21/69
4/22/69
HJS

H34-HH

April 22, 1969

Hon. Irvine H. Rutledge
Associate Judge
Court of Chambers
Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

Dear Judge Rutledge:

Thank you for your kind offer to meet with Mr. Snell during your planned visit to Hampton Plantation in June.

Dr. Rutledge responded to our initial inquiry most cordially and helpfully on March 4th. Through his directions, Mr. Snell was able to visit Hampton and make the exterior photographs that he needed. Accordingly, we do not think it will be necessary to inconvenience your father in June when he visits Hampton Plantation.

We do not know the origin of the George Washington Trail signs about which you inquired. This is not a program directed by this office.

Thank you again for your interest in the work of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

Sincerely yours,

(Signature)

Roy E. Appleman
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
~~Regional Director, Southeast w/c/inc~~
~~Mr. Butterfield~~
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSHEELY: vf/4/22/69

~~HP-South Carolina-Hampton~~ Plantation

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN H 4



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A1619-DOS

APR 13 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife,
Parks, and Marine Resources *LLS 4/14*

From: ^{Acting} Director, National Park Service

Subject: National Historic Landmark recommendations, 61st meeting
of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,
Buildings and Monuments

Enclosed herewith is the memorandum of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments summarizing its findings and recommendations on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings partial theme study of "Colonial Architecture." This memorandum makes two principal recommendations: (1) That 77 sites encompassed by this study be declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status. These are listed under Sections A, B, C, and D of the memorandum; (2) That 41 of these sites be given further consideration in long range plans for addition to the National Park System.

We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

Harthon L. Bice

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

Walter Hickel
Secretary of the Interior



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in eighteen States and the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 61st meeting in Washington, D. C., October 6-9, 1969, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statements with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks with boundaries, as appropriate, described in attachments:

Alaska

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Unalaska
2. Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Kenai

California

3. Anza House
4. Jose Castro House
5. Estudillo House
6. Fort Ross Commander's House
7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church
8. Guajome Ranchhouse
9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse
10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse
11. Monterey Old Town Historic District
12. Petaluma Adobe
13. San Diego Mission Church
14. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District
15. San Luis Rey Mission Church
16. Vhay House

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

18. Llambias House
19. Oldest House
20. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

Illinois

21. Church of the Holy Family
22. Pierre Menard House

Louisiana

23. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House
24. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
25. Mayor Girod House
26. Madame John's Legacy
27. Parlange Plantation House
28. Presbytere

Maryland

29. Brice House
30. Chase-Lloyd House
31. Chestertown Historic District
32. His Lordship's Kindness
33. London Town Publik House
34. Montpelier
35. Mount Clare
36. Resurrection Manor
37. Tulip Hill
38. West St. Mary's Manor
39. Wye House

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

41. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church
42. San Francisco de Assissi Mission Church
43. San Jose de Gracia Church

North Carolina

44. Chowan County Courthouse
45. Cupola House
46. Palmer-Marsh House
47. Single Brothers' House

South Carolina

48. Brick House Ruin
49. William Gibbes House
50. Hampton Plantation
51. Heyward-Washington House
52. Middleburg Plantation
53. Pompion Hill Chapel
54. St. James' Episcopal Church, Goose Creek
55. St. James' Episcopal Church, Santee
56. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

59. Brandon
60. Bruton Parish Church
61. Carter's Grove
62. Christ Church, Alexandria
63. Kenmore
64. Sabine Hall
65. James Semple House
66. Shirley
67. Waterford Historic District
68. Wythe House
69. Yeocomico Church

Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

B. Three sites included in the portion of Colonial Architecture that considered the Middle Colonies are recognized as nationally significant and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. William Trent House, New Jersey
2. Christ Church, Pennsylvania
3. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania

C. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IV, "Spanish Exploration and Settlement." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. La Purisima Mission, California
2. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida

D. Two sites not originally included within this study are recommended for designation as National Historic Landmarks within Theme XX, Subtheme, "Architecture."

1. El Santuario de Chimayo, New Mexico
2. Peyton Randolph House, Virginia

E. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

California

- (1) Avila House
- (2) La Casa de Cota de la Cuesta
- (3) La Casa de Eduardo de la Cuesta
- (4) Covarrubias Adobe
- (5) De La Guerra Adobe
- (6) El Cuartel
- (7) Guadalupe (Olivera) Ranch House No. 1
- (8) Hill-Carrillo Adobe
- (9) Ortega House

- (10) Plaza Church
- (11) Rocha House
- (12) San Diego Old Town Historic District
- (13) San Juan Capistrano Mission Church

District of Columbia

- (14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

- (15) Cahokia Courthouse
- (16) Cahokia Historic District

Louisiana

- (17) Darby Plantation House
- (18) Ormond Plantation

Maryland

- (19) Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
- (20) Genesar
- (21) Hammond Manor House
- (22) Kilmarock (Burleane Hall)
- (23) Ogle Hall
- (24) Otterbein Church
- (25) Patuxent Manor House
- (26) St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek
- (27) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kent County
- (28) Talbot County Court House
- (29) Third Haven Meeting House
- (30) Trinity Episcopal Church, Dorchester County

Missouri

- (31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

- (32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

- (33) Bath Historic District
- (34) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
- (35) St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath
- (36) Tryon Palace, Original (West) Wing

South Carolina

- (37) Branford-Horry House
- (38) Fenwick Hall
- (39) Medway Plantation
- (40) Thomas Rose House
- (41) Col. John Stuart House
- (42) Sword Gate House

Virginia

- (43) Berkeley Plantation
- (44) Brafferton Hall, College of William and Mary
- (45) The Glebe House
- (46) Noland's Ferry House
- (47) Pohick Church
- (48) President's House, College of William and Mary
- (49) Smithfield Plantation
- (50) Tazewell House

West Virginia

- (51) Crane (Lord Fairfax) House
- (52) Mordington (Happy Retreat)
- (53) Governor Tiffin House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

California

- (1) Olivas Adobe
- (2) San Gabriel Mission Church

Colorado

- (3) Baca House

Connecticut

- (4) Hatheway House

Delaware

- (5) Christ Church, Laurel
- (6) Prince George's Chapel

Florida

- (7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

- (8) African House, Melrose Plantation
- (9) Creole Cottage
- (10) Louis Arceneaux House
- (11) E. D. White Memorial Cottage
- (12) Voisin Plantation House
- (13) Spanish Custom House
- (14) Erariste Blanc House
- (15) Montegut House
- (16) Bank of the United States
- (17) Absinthe House
- (18) Cathedral of St. Louis

Maryland

- (19) Carroll Mansion
- (20) Providence Plantation
- (21) Queen Anne's County Courthouse
- (22) Horatio Sharp (Rideout) House
- (23) Scott House
- (24) St. John's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro
- (25) St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill
- (26) St. Luke's Episcopal Church or Tuckahoe Chapel, Queenstown
- (27) Old Wye Church
- (28) Doughoregan Manor

New Mexico - Florida

- (29) Pascual Martinez Ranch House
- (30) Santa Fe and Albuquerque and Pensacola town plans

North Carolina

- (31) Breezeway type of Colonial House
- (32) Edenton Historic District
- (33) Hayes Plantation House
- (34) Sycamore Plantation

South Carolina

- (35) Edward's House
- (36) Edisto Hall

Virginia

- (37) Battersea
- (38) Blandfield
- (39) Carlyle House
- (40) Dulaney House
- (41) Elmwood
- (42) Hanover Tavern
- (43) Hanover Courthouse
- (44) King William Courthouse
- (45) Long Bridge Ordinary
- (46) Marmion
- (47) Powhatan Courthouse
- (48) Powhatan Tavern
- (49) Three-story wooden row houses, south side of 200 block of Prince Street in Alexandria
- (50) Smithfield Courthouse
- (51) Washington Historic District
- (52) Wetherburn's Tavern
- (53) Fincastle Historic District

West Virginia

- (54) Harewood
- (55) Sweet Springs

F. The National Park System includes the following structures that are Importantly Related to this study:

1. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
5. Nelson House, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
6. San Jose Mission Church, Texas

G. Forty-eight sites related to this theme have been classified as possessing national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Carmel Mission Church, California
4. Larkin House, California
5. Old Custom House, California
6. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
7. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
8. Sonoma Pueblo Historic District, California (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
9. Savannah Historic District, Georgia
10. The Cabildo, Louisiana
11. Ursuline Convent, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Jackson Square, Louisiana
14. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
15. Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland
16. Maryland State House, Maryland
17. Whitehall, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico
20. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
21. Miles Brewton House, South Carolina
22. Robert Brewton House, South Carolina
23. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
24. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
25. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
26. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, South Carolina
27. Presidio de La Bahia, Texas
28. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
29. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
30. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia

31. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
32. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia
33. Gunston Hall, Virginia
34. Mount Airy, Virginia
35. Mount Vernon, Virginia
36. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
37. Stratford Hall, Virginia
38. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
39. Tuckahoe Plantation, Virginia
40. Westover, Virginia
41. Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Virginia

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

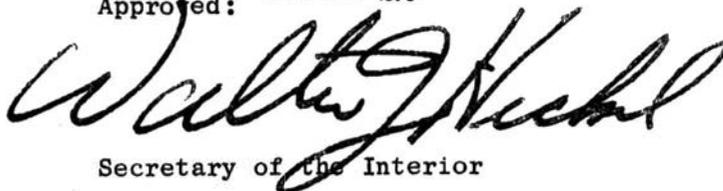
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California

7. Petaluma Adobe, California
8. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
9. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
10. Church of the Holy Family, Illinois
11. Parlange Plantation House, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
14. Resurrection Manor, Maryland
15. Tulip Hill, Maryland
16. Whitehall, Maryland
17. Wye House, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church (Acoma), New Mexico
20. San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), New Mexico
21. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
22. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina
23. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
24. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
25. St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina
26. St. James Episcopal Church, Santee, South Carolina
27. Mission Concepcion (San Antonio Missions Park Proposal), Texas
28. Presidio de la Bahia (Goliad Complex), Texas
29. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
30. Brandon, Virginia
31. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
32. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia
33. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
34. Gunston Hall, Virginia
35. Mount Airy, Virginia
36. Mount Vernon, Virginia
37. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
38. Shirley, Virginia
39. Stratford Hall, Virginia
40. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
41. Westover, Virginia


Emil W. Haury

Approved: **APR 15 1970**


Secretary of the Interior

8
71 Shelby - HHS
MAY 5 1970

Dear Mr. Rivers:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

Brick House Ruin
William Gibbes House
Hampton Plantation
Heyward-Washington House
Middleburg Plantation
Pompion Hill Chapel
St. James' Episcopal Church (Goose Creek)
St. James' Episcopal Church (Santee)
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. L. Mendel Rivers
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southeast

HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

8
MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Hollings:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

Brick House Ruin
William Gibbes House
Hampton Plantation
Heyward-Washington House
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Green

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southeast

HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN IN

8
Green

MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Thurmond:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

Brick House Ruin
William Gibbes House
Hampton Plantation
Heyward-Washington House
Middleburg Plantation
Pompion Hill Chapel
St. James' Episcopal Church (Goose Creek)
St. James' Episcopal Church (Santee)
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

Green

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickey
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director; Southeast
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

801 19TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-HH

MAY 25 1970

Memorandum

To: Director, Southeast Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Manufacture of National Historic Landmark plaques

Secretary Hickel has declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks the 80 sites recommended to him by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its 61st meeting on October 6-9, 1969. In line with Director Hartzog's policy of preparing plaques well in advance of requests for presentation programs, we suggest that orders be placed for the manufacture of plaques for the following 37 Landmarks:

Cathedral of St. Augustine	Florida
Llambias House	Florida
Oldest House	Florida
St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District	Florida
St. Catherine's Island	Georgia
Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House	Louisiana
Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop	Louisiana
Madame John's Legacy	Louisiana
Mayor Girod House	Louisiana
Parlange Plantation House	Louisiana
The Presbytere	Louisiana
Longwood	Mississippi
Chowan County Courthouse	North Carolina
Cupola House	North Carolina
Palmer-Marsh House	North Carolina
Single Brothers' House	North Carolina
Brick House Ruin	South Carolina
William Gibbes House	South Carolina
<u>Hampton Plantation</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Heyward-Washington House	South Carolina

Green

Middleburg Plantation	South Carolina
Pompion Hill Chapel	South Carolina
St. James' - Goose Creek	South Carolina
St. James' - Santee	South Carolina
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	South Carolina
Brandon	Virginia
Bruton Parish Church	Virginia
Carter's Grove	Virginia
Christ Church	Alexandria, Virginia
Kenmore	Virginia
Peyton Randolph House	Virginia
Sabine Hall	Virginia
James Semple House	Virginia
Shirley	Virginia
Waterford Historic District	Virginia
Wythe House	Virginia
Yeocomico Church	Virginia

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

cc:

T-Mr. Butterfield

~~HHS-Mr. Sheely~~

GSCattanach:vf/5/19/70

HP-Southeast Region

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Sunday, May 10, 1970

Waindel (202) 343-4214

80 HISTORIC SITES ANNOUNCED ELIGIBLE FOR LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced the eligibility of 80 buildings and places in 18 States for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

All but a few of the selections are based upon a National Park Service theme study of colonial architecture which included structures identified with Spanish, French, Russian and English colonization of what is now the United States.

California leads today's listing with 15 sites identified with Spanish and Russian colonization. Virginia and Maryland each have 11, and South Carolina nine, all associated with the English. Other States represented include Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

Other landmark designations of colonial architecture in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were made earlier.

A total of 886 sites have been declared eligible for landmark status since compilation was begun in 1960.

Recommendations are made to Secretary Hickel by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, a nonsalaried public body set up by statute. All sites so designated are included in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act.

While not owned or administered by the Service, Historic Landmarks are recognized as a means of encouraging the preservation of historically significant properties. Owners of the individual sites are invited to apply to the Service for bronze plaques and certificates which identify the locations as Historic Landmarks, at which time they are officially so designated.

The States and their newly eligible sites in alphabetical order by states, include:

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Village of Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, Alaska. Comparison between a photograph of 1884 and one of recent date suggests strongly that the central portion of the Church of the Holy Ascension dates from the original construction of 1825-1826. This would make the church the oldest Russian-constructed church still standing in the United States. With the destruction of St. Michael's Cathedral at Sitka in 1966, the Church of the Holy Ascension is also now the finest and best-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on the Pskov or cruciform ground plan. The church is in good condition and in active use.

2. Russian Orthodox Mission Church, Kenai, on the east shore of Cook Inlet, Alaska. The mission church, dating from 1894, is a fine and well-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on a vessel or quadrilateral ground plan. The building is in good condition and its congregation is an active one.

3. Anza House, Third and Franklin Streets, San Juan Bautista, California. Constructed by Juan De Anza in the period 1820-1840, this one-story dwelling is a splendid and little-altered example of a typical small two-room adobe town house of the Mexican period. The structure also includes early (1840-1850) American construction features. The unrestored building is privately owned and not open to visitors.

4. Jose Castro House, on the south side of the Plaza, San Juan Bautista, California. The two-story Monterey Colonial type is illustrated by the José Castro adobe, an outstanding and little-altered example of this style. The structure survived virtually intact and unaltered from 1840-1841 well into the 20th century. The restoration since 1933 has been accurately and carefully done. Open to visitors, the Castro House is furnished with pieces of the Mexican period.

5. Estudillo House, 4000 Mason Street, Old Town, San Diego, California. The Estudillo House, erected in 1827-1829, is an extremely good example in the United States of a typical large Spanish-Mexican Colonial one-story adobe town house. The house is furnished with period furniture. It is in good condition and is open to visitors.

6. Fort Ross Commander's House, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. This excellent, rare and little-altered example well illustrates the Russian-built log house. The Commander's House is largely an original building. Since Fort Ross became a State Historical Monument in 1928, the house has been carefully repaired and restored. It is open to visitors.

7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. The Russian Orthodox Chapel at Fort Ross, built about 1828, is a rare example of a log church constructed on the Russian vessel or quadrilateral plan. The earthquake of 1906 shattered the Chapel, except for its roof and two towers, and the building collapsed. The walls were reassembled, and the building was restored by the State in 1915-1917. Further historical research later revealed that errors, particularly in the fenestration, had been made in the early restoration. It became necessary to do considerable repairing of the building in 1955-1957, and the early mistakes were eliminated. The Chapel is open to visitors.

8. Guajome Ranchhouse, 2½ miles northeast of Vista, San Diego County, California. The Guajome Ranchhouse, erected in 1852-1853, exemplifies the traditional Spanish-Mexican one-story adobe hacienda with an inner and outer courtyard plan. Unlike most other Spanish-Mexican ranchos in the United States, the numerous original Rancho Guajome service buildings have survived virtually intact. Only a small part of the main ranchhouse has been remodeled in any way. The main house, which is still a private residence, is not open to visitors.

9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, on the left of U.S. 101 about three miles west of Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, California. An unusually fine example of the smaller type of traditional one-story Spanish-Mexican hacienda is the Los Alamos Ranchhouse, built about 1840. Its original rural ranch setting has also been preserved virtually intact. The house has been carefully restored, but some alterations have been made. These changes include the installation of central heating, electricity and two picture windows. The original overall appearance, however, has not been greatly changed. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach, California. A magnificent example of a courtyard ranchhouse in which the Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan is found in Los Cerritos Ranchhouse erected in 1844. The building is a large and impressive example of domestic adobe architecture in southern California. The house, maintained in excellent condition, is now exhibited as a historic house and museum and is also used as a historical library. The original ranching setting has been destroyed by the growth of the City of Long Beach, but the house itself is preserved in very attractive grounds.

11. La Purisima Mission, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. While it was never a major mission, La Purisima was representative of the California missions. Diligent and patient examination of historical records and photographs, interviews with early settlers, and detailed archeological and structural study has made possible the almost complete reconstruction of the mission compound as it existed around 1828. La Purisima is an outstanding and authentic reconstructed example of a complete mission complex. There are absolutely no intrusions on the original rural historic scene. The Mission's location, protected by considerable acreage and by hills on three sides, should insure the future preservation of this setting. It is administered as a State Historic Park and is open to the public.

12. Monterey Old Town Historic District, Monterey, California. Monterey's Old Town, with its surviving collection of some 43 adobe structures, is a remarkably rich illustration of the Spanish-Mexican Colonial era. Its mixture of one-story adobes, constructed in the traditional manner, with the newer two-story adobes built in the Monterey Colonial style, creates a blend of architectures that is unique in the United States.

Two pockets of historic structures, the southern and northern historic districts, have survived and are being recognized in this designation. These two sections contain good examples of Spanish-Mexican Colonial period buildings in such numbers and without serious intrusions so as to preserve and convey an accurate impression of mid-19th century Monterey.

13. Petaluma Adobe, Casa Grande Road at Adobe Road, four miles east of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The Petaluma Adobe, built in 1836-1846 is a magnificent example of a great single-courtyard ranchhouse in which Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan. The Petaluma Adobe is also unusual in its size; it is one of the largest examples of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Restoration of surviving wings of this great house is now nearly complete. It is open to visitors.

14. San Diego Mission Church, Friars Road, five miles east of Old Town San Diego, San Diego County, California. The simpler style of architecture utilized in most California mission churches is seen in the San Diego Mission Church (1808-1813), an excellent restored example. Restoration of the church began in 1930-1931 and on February 2, 1941, the restored structure was rededicated as a parish church.
15. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District, San Juan Bautista, California. San Juan Bautista is a striking architectural example in the United States of a 19th century village built on the traditional Spanish-Mexican Colonial plaza plan. The five structures fronting on the Plaza, erected between 1813 and 1874, have been carefully restored, and there are no modern intrusions.
16. San Luis Rey Mission Church, on State Route 76, four miles east of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Among California mission churches, San Luis Rey is very important because of the extent of surviving original construction and workmanship. It is also important in the design and beauty of its architectural composition. Although in ruined condition, the remains of the church and other mission buildings were still quite extensive in 1893. Since that date a program of gradual restoration and reconstruction has been carried out and nearly completed. The structures are maintained in excellent condition, and the church and some of the mission buildings are open to the public.
17. Vhay House, 835 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, California. Built by Raphael Gonzales around 1825, the Vhay House is an excellent example of a traditional medium-sized adobe town house of the Mexican period. The house was restored in the 1920's. In this work brick fireplaces and chimneys and tile floors were installed. Several new windows were also added in the original front. The restored adobe is in excellent condition, is used as a residence and is not open to the public.
18. Aspendale, on State Route 300, about one mile west of Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. Aspendale (1771-1773) is a virtually unaltered example of a moderate-sized brick farmhouse conservatively and finely designed in the early Georgian style. The main house is adjoined at the west end by an older one-and-a-half story frame service wing. The rooms of the house, upstairs and down, are very finely paneled, and the paneling, the hardware, and the paint on the woodwork are original. Only a portion of the window glass has been replaced. Aspendale is privately owned and is not open to visitors.
-

19. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, St. Augustine, Florida. The Parish of St. Augustine, established in 1594, preserves records that date from 1595. Plans for the church were prepared by the Royal Engineer Mariano de la Rocque. The plan was typical of many Spanish 18th century town churches. When completed in 1797, the structure was considered to be the finest parish church in Spanish Florida. When the Diocese of St. Augustine was established in 1870, the church became the Catholic Cathedral of St. Augustine. A fire in 1887 completely gutted the church, leaving only the four stone walls standing. In 1887-1888 the building was restored in part and greatly enlarged by the New York City architect James Renwick. The original facade and about 75 feet of each side wall were retained and restored; but beyond this point the original walls were demolished and a large new rear section added which changed the original rectangular plan to the present cruciform one. The present six-story bell tower designed in the Spanish Renaissance style was also added at that time.

The Cathedral of St. Augustine is an active church and is also open to visitors.

20. Llambias House, 31 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. Erected prior to 1763 and reaching its final form by 1788, the Llambias House is a restored example of an organic growth dwelling built on a variation of the "St. Augustine" plan. The "St. Augustine" type of residence was developed by the Spanish between 1703 and 1763 to meet the local climatic needs of Florida. In the period 1763-1783 the English added further refinements to this plan, so that extant examples reflect both Spanish and English architectural influences. Restoration of the Llambias House was accomplished in 1954. The late 18th century appearance of the house, including the interior, is being preserved.

21. Oldest House, 14 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. In its organic growth between about 1723 and 1790, the Oldest House reflects both Spanish and English architectural influences. In its final form the house is illustrative of a Colonial town house built on the "St. Augustine" plan. In 1959-1960, after extensive archeological, architectural and historical research, the St. Augustine Historical Society carefully restored the house to its late 18th century appearance. It is well maintained and is open to visitors.

22. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, St. Augustine, Florida. City planning was an early feature of Spanish colonization, and St. Augustine is the earliest extant example of a European planned community, as well as the first permanent European settlement, within the United States. Established as a military base in 1565, a town slowly grew up around the Castillo de San Marcos.

In 1598 St. Augustine's town plaza, market place, and street system were established. The physical layout of St. Augustine is still its most distinctive feature; it has the pattern of a typical 16th century Spanish colonial walled town. The original town plan, little-altered, is still in effect and there are also some 30 surviving 18th century buildings still standing within the limits of the former walls.

23. St. Catherine's Island, 10 miles off the Georgia Coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound, Liberty County, Georgia.

From 1566 to 1684, St. Catherine's Island was one of the most important Spanish mission centers in the southeastern United States. In 1765 it became the plantation home of Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. After 1876 it was rapidly developed into one of the finest country estates and private game preserves in the nation. Of special interest are the undisturbed site of the Mission of Santa Catalina, numerous Indian mounds, and residences and slaves' quarters dating from the 18th century. Owned by the Edward Noble Foundation, the island is not open to the public.

24. Church of the Holy Family, on East First Street, just off Illinois 3, Cahokia, Illinois. The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is a fine extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This largely unaltered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure. The church is well maintained and is open to visitors.

25. Pierre Menard House, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Randolph County, Illinois. The Menard House erected about 1802, is a beautiful and largely original example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage" Louisiana-type plantation house. In 1927 the State of Illinois acquired the house and 201 acres of surrounding land to form Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The Menard House has been open to the public as an historic house since that year.

26. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House, on State Route 18, one-half mile south of Hahnville Post Office, Saint Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House is a fine and very slightly altered example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage." Built by the Fortier family around 1801, the house has been in the Keller family since the 1880's. The house is maintained in excellent condition and is a private residence not open to the public.

27. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, 941 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sometime between 1772 and 1791, Jean and Pierre Lafitte built a small one-story home in New Orleans. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, as it has come to be known, is a good example of a French

Colonial Louis XV town house of brique-tte-entre-poteaux construction. It is well-maintained and is open to the public.

28. Mayor Girod House, 500 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Nicholas Girod, Mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815, built a large house in 1814; his brother had built the smaller two-story service wing in 1797. The house is an imposing Louis XVI essay in urban design and is quite comparable to many similar structures built in the large towns of France during the same period. The structure is in good condition, and portions of it are open to the public.

29. Madam John's Legacy, 632 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Erected sometime between 1722 and 1728, and rebuilt in 1788, Madam John's Legacy is an outstanding surviving example in the United States of a French Colonial town house of the "raised cottage" type. The residence is also one of the oldest extant historic structures in New Orleans. Normally open to visitors as a historic house, Madam John's is temporarily closed until a program of restoration has been completed.

30. Parlange Plantation House, at the junction of State Routes 1 and 78, near Mix, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A classic example of the two-story "raised cottage" type of house as it developed in the lower Mississippi can be seen in Parlange Plantation House (ca. 1750). The virtually unaltered house is maintained in excellent condition and has never been restored. The house is a private residence and is not open to the general public.

31. The Presbytère, 713 Chartres Street, Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. The Presbytère, originally known as the Casa Curial, was designed by Gilberto Guillemard in 1791 as the rectory of the St. Louis Cathedral. Construction halted in 1798 and the building remained unfinished, only one-story high, until it was completed by the wardens of St. Louis in 1813. Constructed on the same lines as the Cabilo (1795), the Presbytère is a massive two-story building of stuccoed brick, with a full panoply of Renaissance architectural forms. The rear wing was added in 1840 and the French mansard roof, which now forms a third story, in 1847. The condition of the building is excellent, and it is open to the public.

32. Brice House, 42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland. The superb design, the boldness and simplicity in handling the great masses of this structure, and its scale make the Brice House (1766-1773) one of the most imposing brick buildings in American Georgian architecture. Its exterior with its lack of the usual classic pediments and pilasters, is almost early-Georgian in its simplicity, while its elaborate and splendid interiors, attributed to William Buckland, are mostly late-Georgian in character. The Brice House is also

remarkable because its original 18th century structural material and adornments have survived virtually unaltered. In excellent condition, the house is used as a residence and is not open to the public.

33. Chase-Lloyd House, 22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland. The Chase-Lloyd House, built between 1769-1774 and with interiors by William Buckland, is one of the first of the large, full three-story brick Georgian town houses to be erected in the English colonies. Its every detail evidences an effort to achieve the ultimate in magnificence. It ranks as one of the finest of its type in the country. The first floor of the house has been altered very little and is open to visitors. The upper two floors are used as a home for elderly women.
34. Chestertown Historic District, Chestertown, Maryland. Chestertown's growth as a major port began in 1730, when its owner, Simon Wilmer, resurveyed his land and laid out the existing gridiron plan of streets and house lots. From about 1750-1790 the town flourished as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port of Maryland's Eastern Shore. During this period merchants and planters constructed fine Georgian brick town houses in the town. Some 50 of these structures still stand.
35. His Lordship's Kindness, 3.5 miles west of Rosaryville, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of His Lordship's Kindness, built about 1735 and possibly designed by a professional English architect, is a superb example of an elegant, correct and carefully detailed early-Georgian country house. With wings and hyphens apparently added near the end of the 18th century, it is also an excellent example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The roof shape of this house is a rare survival of the transitional roof shape between the gable and the full hip or hip on hip roof. Used as a residence, His Lordship's Kindness is not open to visitors.
36. London Town Publik House on south bank of South River, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. London Town Publik House, erected around 1745-1750, is a good example of a large, seven-bay wide, brick inn of excellent Georgian design. Its original simple interiors are unaltered. Plans are underway to rehabilitate the interior and utilize the house as a museum for Indian artifacts. The house will also be open to visitors as an example of a Colonial Tavern.
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37. Montpelier on State Route 197, south of Laurel 2.1 miles, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of Montpelier (1740-1751) is a distinguished and superior example of an early-Georgian brick plantation house. With its wings and hyphens added in 1770-1771 and its interiors redecorated at the same time, Montpelier is also a superb example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The structure incorporates several early examples of architectural features that were to become popular in the Federal period, such as a fanlight door and polygonal bays. Both house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors on a limited schedule.
38. Mount Clare, Carroll Park, Baltimore, Maryland. Superior Georgian architectural qualities are found in Mount Clare (1763-1767). An excellent example of a Southern brick plantation house, Mount Clare's existing wings and hyphens are of later construction. The main house is in excellent condition and is open as a historic house.
39. Resurrection Manor, near Hollywood, St. Marys County, Maryland. Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a splendid and unrestored example of a small 17th century brick farm house. The house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical Southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house. The house is as yet unrestored and not open to visitors.
40. Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, 844 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The Flag House is a two-and-one half story, corner row house of salmon brick laid in Flemish bond. Apparently built in 1793 and added to in 1820, the house is a fine late example of the Colonial tradition for smaller urban houses in the Middle Atlantic States. In this home, Mary Young Pickersgill made the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner." The restored Star-Spangled Banner Flag House is open to the public.
41. Tulip Hill, near Galesville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The central block of Tulip Hill (1755-1756), is a superb and little-altered example of an early Georgian brick plantation house in the South. With its wings and hyphens added in 1787-1790, Tulip Hill is also a very distinguished example of a five-part composition country house. Tulip Hill is in good condition; it is a residence and is not open to visitors.
42. West St. Mary's Manor, near Drayden, St. Marys County, Maryland. A small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house can be seen in west St. Mary's Manor (1700-1730), an outstanding and rare example.

The manor house is a transitional house with center hall separating two main front rooms and two narrow back rooms. It illustrates a point in the shift from the one and two room plans of 17th century Southern houses to the larger and more symmetrical room arrangements of 18th century structures. The carefully restored farmhouse is in excellent condition. It is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

43. Wye House, on Miles Neck River 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. The transition from late-Georgian to early Federal is illustrated in the Wye House, built 1781-1784 and achieving its final form by 1799. Possibly designed by Robert Key, architect and carpenter of Annapolis, Wye House is a seven-part "Roman Country House" composition. It is an outstanding example of a large Southern frame plantation house. Still an operating plantation, the mansion is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

44. Longwood, near Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. The noted Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan, designed and erected Longwood (1860-1862). It is the largest and most elaborate of the octagon houses built in the United States. Longwood is also one of the finest surviving examples of an Oriental Revival style residence, illustrating the architectural romanticism that flourished in mid-19th century America. It uniquely combines stylistic eclecticism (both Moslem and Italianate) with the octagonal form.

45. Louis Bolduc House, 123 South Main Street, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Bolduc House (ca. 1785) is a splendid and little-altered example of a French Colonial house of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill, with stone foundation) construction, with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling. After some years of neglect, the house was restored to its 18th century appearance in 1956-1957. It is in good condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

46. William Trent House, 539 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey. The William Trent House (1719) is a distinguished example of an early Georgian house designed in the William and Mary or Queen Anne style. Of red brick with white trim the house's handsome simplicity of straight lines is accentuated by bare arched windows--the shutters are inside--the bold cornice, and the absence of classically enriched doorways. The house was carefully restored in 1936-1937 and is now furnished with period furniture of the early 18th century. The fine garden, grounds and house are all maintained in excellent condition. The house is open to visitors during April through October.

47. El Santuario de Chimayó, Chimayó, New Mexico. A very well-preserved and unrestored example of a small adobe pueblo church with superb original religious paintings is the Santuario at Chimayó. The low flat-roofed adobe church, set in a wall-enclosed garden, has two twin tapering front towers with belfries. The interior is notable for its original Spanish-Indian decorations - a heavy timber ceiling of closely spaced vigas (beams) supported on carved brackets and the simple plaster walls lined with a low painted dado and hung with numerous religious paintings. Behind the draped altar is a high reredos, decorated with painted conventional designs and religious symbols. The Santuario is still an active church and is open to visitors.
48. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church, State 23, 13 miles south of its junction with U.S. 66, Acoma, New Mexico. The great church of San Estevan del Rey Mission, built between 1629 and 1642 and repaired in 1799-1800, is a superb Spanish Colonial Mission church in New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial architecture of New Mexico is markedly different from that of the other mission fields in the United States. Less magnificent than the baroque architecture of Texas and Arizona, and more primitive than the missions of California, the unique character of the New Mexican missions resides in their almost perfect blend of Indian and Spanish influences. The New Mexican churches are Spanish in plan and general form, but they owe much of their construction and decorative detail to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians. The church is still used for religious purposes at festival time and is open to the public.
49. San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church on the Plaza, Ranchos de Taos, Taos County, New Mexico. The picturesque San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church is probably the best known and most photographed of all New Mexico mission churches. The church, built between 1772 and 1816, is a large and excellent example of a Spanish Colonial church of New Mexico. It is in excellent condition after being thoroughly restored in 1967. The church still serves an active parish and is open to visitors.
50. San José de Gracia Church, Las Trampas, Taos County, New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in New Mexico are remarkably well illustrated by the Church of San José de Gracia (1760-1776). Until the 1920's, the Trampas area remained so isolated and its economy retarded that it was unaffected by American fashions of the late 19th century. It is to this cultural and economic isolation that the remarkably unaltered state of the church is due. San José is an active parish church and is open to visitors.

51. Chowan County Courthouse, East King Street, Edenton, North Carolina. In 1715 the North Carolina Assembly passed an act to build a courthouse to house the Assembly in Edenton; the first building was completed in 1719. The second and existing courthouse, designed in the late Georgian style, was constructed in 1767. Its architect and builder was probably Gilbert Leigh of Edenton, who is believed to have come originally from Williamsburg, Virginia. The Chowan County Courthouse is a superb surviving example of Georgian public building architecture. The Courthouse has been altered very little and retains most of its original interiors. It is still used as the county's courthouse and is open to visitors.

52. Cupola House, 408 South Broad Street, Edenton, North Carolina. Built for Richard Sanderson about 1725 and remodeled by Francis Corbin in 1756-1758, the Cupola House is an architecturally significant example of a timber-framed residence that illustrates the transition from 17th century to 18th century Georgian architectural styles. It is a rare surviving house in the Southern colonies that carries a Jacobean second-story "jetty" or overhang.

The house is original and unaltered, except for the fine Georgian paneling of two major rooms which was removed in 1918. Owned by the City of Edenton, the Cupola House was restored in 1964-1966 and the missing paneling of the two rooms reconstructed; the house is open to visitors.

53. Palmer-Marsh House, Main Street, Bath, North Carolina. Both business and residential purposes were served by the Palmer-Marsh House in its original construction (ca. 1744). It is a large two-story frame house with an imposing two-story, single-pent chimney. The house underwent some "modernization" in the 19th century. A restoration in 1960-1962 removed these features, and the missing features were reconstructed. The major portion of the fabric of this house is original. Its condition is excellent, and it is open to the public.

54. Single Brothers' House, southwest corner of South Main and Academy Streets, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Single Brothers' House, erected in two stages in 1768-1769 and 1786, is a magnificent and original example of German traditional half-timber construction. The building is also the earliest major building still standing in the Moravian community of Old Salem. The Single Brothers' House has remained the property of the Moravian Church since it was first built, and it was in excellent condition when Old Salem, Inc. was granted permission under a long term lease to restore the building and open it to the public. Restoration has been expertly accomplished.

55. Carpenters' Hall, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Carpenters' Hall (1770-1771) is one of the finest examples of late Georgian public building architecture in the United States. Constructed as a guild hall by a group of master builders known as the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, their hall also served as the meeting place of the First Continental Congress in 1774. The building has been used since 1857 as a historical museum. The restored building is still owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and is open to visitors.
56. Christ Church, on Second Street between Market and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christ Church (1727-1754) is one of the finest Georgian colonial churches in the United States and probably the most ornate of this group. The design of Christ Church is generally attributed to Dr. John Kearsley, a noted amateur architect, who superintended the construction of the main body of the building between 1727 and 1744. The tower and steeple, completed in 1754, was designed by John Harrison and built by Robert Smith and John Armstrong, carpenters, and Robert Palmer, mason. The exterior is elaborate with Georgian architectural dress. The commanding feature of the exterior is the great Palladian window at the east end. Lighting the chancel, this window is topped by carved keystones and medallions and rich Ionic entablature. Great spiral scrolls also flank the crowning pediment decorated with bulbous urns. The still active church is open to visitors.
57. Brick House Ruin, Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Paul Hamilton, a wealthy planter built the Brick House in the period 1725-1730. It is a unique and important architectural example of a two-story brick plantation house designed in the Henry IV style. The house illustrates the French Huguenot influence on colonial architecture in South Carolina. Measured architectural drawings and photographs of the exterior and interior of this splendid house were made prior to its destruction by fire in 1929. Today only the ruined walls of this structure still stand. Privately owned, the still-impressive ruins of Brick House are not open to visitors.
58. William Gibbes House, 64 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina. The Charleston two-story wooden "double house" is exemplified in the William Gibbes House. It is one of the finest two-story frame late-Georgian town houses built in the American colonies. It is believed that Gibbes erected the house around 1779; it was redecorated in the Adam manner in 1794. The residence is in excellent condition and is usually open to visitors only during the annual garden tour week.
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59. Hampton Plantation, near McClellanville, Charleston County, South Carolina. Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-1791, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture and Hampton is a fine example of a large two-and-a-half story frame Georgian plantation house in South Carolina. The house is in good condition and is usually open to visitors.
60. Heyward-Washington House, 87 Church Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Daniel Heyward, a rice planter of Euhaws, purchased this lot and existing house in 1770. Shortly thereafter, it is believed, Heyward demolished the building and erected the present three-story town house and some of its dependencies. It is an extremely fine and little-altered example of a three-story brick Georgian town house, or "double house." Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, acquired the house on his father's death in 1777. In May 1791, when President Washington visited Charleston on his Southern tour, the city rented the house for Washington's use. The house is in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.
61. Middleburg Plantation, on the Cooper River near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Middleburg, erected about 1699, is a splendid example of a transitional two-story frame plantation house. The structure retains the medieval plan of one-room thickness and also the exposed post and girt construction of the 17th century, but is two stories in height. Probably the oldest extant wooden house in South Carolina, Middleburg's plan of a single line of rooms also forecasts the basic plan of Charleston's Georgian "single house" of the 18th century. The plantation house has undergone remarkably little alteration since the end of the 18th century. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.
62. Pompion Hill Chapel, near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Pompion Hill Chapel, erected in 1763-1765, is a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered. The chapel, built on a typical rectangular plan, is among the finest and best preserved of South Carolina's numerous small, 18th century, country parish, brick churches. The quality of its design and workmanship are superb and the fabric, including the interior woodwork, is original. The chapel is in excellent condition and is only used for religious services on special occasions. It is usually open to visitors during the period of the garden tours.
63. St. James' Church, Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. James Church at Goose Creek, built by wealthy Barbadian planters in 1713-1719, was one of the first true Georgian churches to be erected

in the English colonies. An architectural gem, the elaborate interior of this rectangular brick church is one of the finest of all small 18th century country parish churches in the United States. Although the building has been somewhat altered and has required considerable restoration, much of the exterior fabric and most of the interior woodwork are original. Only an annual service and occasional special services are now held in St. James' Church.

64. St. James' Church, near Santee River, 17 miles south of Georgetown, Charleston County, South Carolina. An effort was made in the last third of the 18th century to give South Carolina's small Georgian country churches a more sophisticated exterior design. St. James' Church, Santee, is an excellent and little-altered example of this change. St. James' exterior has a new impressiveness, as it includes architectural features not found in earlier brick churches built on similar plans. The Georgian body of St. James' is preceded, both front and rear, by classic pedimented porticos, each three bays wide. While these porticos lack the full vocabulary of Roman Doric details, they are nonetheless remarkably complete. A Palladian window is centered in the east end. The doors and windows are topped by fanlights and round brick arches and the windows have exterior paneled shutters. The church is now used for religious services only on special occasions and the structure is usually open to visitors during garden tour week.

65. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, near St. Stephen, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. Stephen's Church is an excellent and well-preserved small Georgian country parish church that possesses distinctive architectural features: these include a high gambrel roof with Jacobean curvilinear gables, exterior brick Doric pilasters, and an interior ornamented tray ceiling. Francis Villepontoux and A. Howard provided the brick for the church and acted as its architects; William Axson was the master mason. The reredos behind the altar at the east end are unusually impressive. The fabric of the building, including the interior woodwork, is original. The church is still used for religious services.

66. Mission Concepción, 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Texas. Mission Neustra Senora De La Purisima Concepción de Acuna was founded by the Franciscan friars in 1716 in the East Texas field, but conflicts with the French and Indians caused its transfer to the San Antonio area in 1731. The mission church, designed in the baroque style, begun in 1731 and completed in 1755, is a monumental structure. The ruined church and mission were occupied by the United States Army in 1849 and minor repairs were made to the buildings. Not until 1887, however, was the church again repaired and utilized for religious purposes. Aside from the addition of tile floors,

replacement of doors, and a reroofing of the infirmary, the great church stands much as it did in the 18th century. The existing original construction includes the walls, towers, tunnel vaulting over the nave, and also the dome of the church, as well as most of the convento. Still used as an active church, it is open to visitors.

67. Spanish Governor's Palace, 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with period pieces.

68. Brandon, near Burrowsville, Prince George County, Virginia. A superior example of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio is found in Brandon (1765-1770). The plan layout of the late Georgian "country house" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

69. Bruton Parish Church, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. Governor Alexander Spotswood designed Bruton Parish Church in the early Georgian style and it was constructed in 1712-1715. It was the first cruciform church to be built in Virginia and the fourth religious edifice with a cross plan to be constructed in the English colonies. In Virginia alone, however, did the cruciform church become a frequent 18th-century type and Bruton Parish Church was that colony's prototype. As the court church of Virginia, Bruton Parish Church was closely associated with political activities in the colony; in addition to being used for religious services, which were attended by the Royal Governor, his Council, and the House of Burgesses, it was the scene of many colorful ceremonies that were part of the affairs of state. In 1905-1907, under the initiative of the rector, Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, a partial restoration was made. In 1938-1942 Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. completed the restoration of the church to its 18th century appearance. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

70. Carter's Grove, on the James River, six miles south of Williamsburg, James City County, Virginia. Carter's Grove (1750-1753) represents the culmination of the early Georgian style in Virginia. The superb woodwork of the interior, done by Richard Baylis, an English carpenter who was brought to Virginia for this purpose, is generally regarded by architectural historians to be the finest example of early Georgian paneling in the United States. Constructed of dark red brick laid in Flemish bond, the large plantation house (as originally built) was two stories high, had a low-pitched hipped roof with a slight flare at the eaves, and two end chimneys. In 1927-1929 the original exterior design of Carter's Grove was altered: the roof-tree of the low-pitched roof was raised 11 feet and 14 dormers inserted, thus creating a new floor. The original detached dependencies were widened, heightened, and connected to the east and west ends of the main house by hyphens. These alterations changed the exterior design from an early Georgian house of the 1750 period to that of a five-part late Georgian composition of the 1775 period. The superb and original interior paneling of the main house, however, was not altered and was restored. Owned by the Sealantic Fund, Inc., and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Carter's Grove is open to visitors.

71. Christ Church, southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets, Alexandria, Virginia. Christ Church, Alexandria, designed by James Wren and erected in 1767-1773 is a superior and little-altered survivor of the type of small rectangular two-story brick church that was utilized in Virginia during the last third of the 18th century. Although Christ Church has been somewhat enhanced by the additions of galleries and a tower in the period 1785-1818, the structure has never been abandoned nor had its interior features removed. The interior reflects organic change and includes both 18th and 19th century woodwork. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

72. Kenmore, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Extraordinary richness is displayed in the first floor plaster ceilings of Kenmore. Executed in the late Georgian style by itinerant French craftsmen and Hessian prisoners of war between 1770 and 1778, these four ceilings, as a group, are unrivaled in 18th century American architecture. The house was erected about 1752 in the early Georgian style. Maintained in an excellent condition, Kenmore is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

73. Peyton Randolph House, Nicholson at North England Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Peyton Randolph House is a very early and superb example of an early Georgian frame house with fine and largely original interiors. The house was erected in three steps between 1715

and 1725. The oldest portion, the west end, was constructed by William Robertson in 1715 or 1716. The east end was built as a separate house around 1724 by Sir John Randolph, who acquired the older house and soon united the two structures into a single house with a symmetrical facade seven bays long by building a connecting center section. The main rooms are fully and finely paneled, and most of these early Georgian interiors are original. Owned by Colonial Williamsburg, the Peyton Randolph House has been restored and is open to visitors.

74. Sabine Hall, near Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia.

Sabine Hall is notable for its superb early Georgian interiors and for the original and little-altered plan of the main house. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, Sabine Hall (as originally designed) was two stories high over a low basement and had a high-pitched roof and two pair of end chimneys. In the period 1830-1840 the exterior was altered to change the original early Georgian design to that of Classic Revival: the high hipped roof was flattened in pitch, the windows were resashed, the entrance doors and transoms replaced, and the large existing two-story portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, was added to the center of the front elevation. The broad one-story porch across the rear facade was also constructed at this time. The mansion also originally had two detached one-story brick dependencies. The existing wings, which are connected to the main house, were erected in 1929. The original plan of the main house and its splendid early Georgian woodwork, however, are still virtually intact. Privately owned, Sabine Hall is not open to visitors.

75. James Semple House, south side of Francis Street between Blair and Waller Streets, Williamsburg, Virginia. One of Williamsburg's finest Colonial residences is the James Semple House. It was erected about 1770-1780 and probably designed by Thomas Jefferson. The house is a superb example of a "Roman Country House" adapted for use as a frame town house. Colonial Williamsburg acquired the house and restored it (1937-1938). Maintained in excellent condition, the Semple House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

76. Shirley, near Charles City, Charles City County, Virginia.

The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg seems to have served as a model for Shirley (1765-1769), an extremely fine and little-altered example of a late Georgian Virginia plantation house. Shirley's two-story porticos, its mansard roof, suspended stair, rich interior paneling, and its unusual plan (which lacks the customary center hall)--all combine to give this mansion an extraordinary degree of individuality for a house designed in the Georgian style. The house has not been greatly altered. It was restored in the mid-1950's and is in excellent condition. The plantation is still in agricultural operation and only the first floor of the house is open to visitors.

77. Waterford Historic District, Waterford, Virginia. Waterford is a splendid and little-altered example of a small inland 18th-century and early 19th-century mill town that is still preserved in its completely unaltered rural setting. Growing in three distinct stages - in 1750, 1800, and 1812 - each area of the expanded town is richly illustrated with good architectural examples of the typical buildings of that particular period. Waterford still has approximately 90 stone, brick, wood, and log historic structures. Of these 25 date from the 18th century, 40 are of the period 1801 to 1835, 15 were erected between 1836 and 1853, and 10 date from the 1854-1882 period. The Waterford Foundation is dedicated to restoring the town. Each October the Foundation sponsors a house tour and crafts exhibit as a means of raising funds for the restoration project.

78. Wythe House, on the west side of the Palace Green, Williamsburg, Virginia. Richard Taliaferro, important early Virginia architect, designed and built the Wythe House about 1755. It is one of Virginia's finest examples of a Georgian town house. This was the home, from 1755 to 1791, of George Wythe, a member of the House of Burgesses, Mayor of Williamsburg, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and professor of law at William and Mary. Few alterations have been made in the house, and it is maintained in excellent condition and opened to visitors by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

79. Yeocomico Church, near Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Built in 1706, Yeocomico Episcopal Church is an early, rare, and excellent example of a small transitional country church that includes both medieval (17th century) and Georgian (18th century) features. The present T-shaped brick church was originally constructed in the form of a simple rectangle, but in the 18th century the existing leg of the T was added to the north (rear) elevation. The builders of both sections, nevertheless, were consistent in their methods of construction: there is not a right angle in either portion, the brick work of both sections are a mixture of irregular bond, with English bond predominating, both the 1706 entrance porch projecting from the south front and the later north (rear) wing are off-center to the west, and the porch and wing do not line up. Inside the porch of the church there is an enormous Tudor battened door, six feet wide and eight feet high, that also includes the architecturally famous wicket door - a smaller separate door with its own hinges, set in the main door. Comprised of two thicknesses of five vertical panels, the great door is original and is believed to have come from the parish's first church, a frame structure constructed in 1655. The interior woodwork largely dates from 1820 and later. Restored in 1928, 1939, and 1958-1959, Yeocomico Church is still used for religious services.

3). Fort Nisqually Granary, Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington. Fort Nisqually was built in 1833 by Archibald McDonald on Puget Sound for the Hudson's Bay Company to serve as a communication and supply center for the Company's northern posts on the coast of British Columbia. In addition, in 1840, Fort Nisqually became the headquarters of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was then rebuilt and enlarged. Only two original buildings of the Fort, the Granary and Factor's House were still standing in 1934. The Granary, built in 1843, is a surviving original example of the Hudson's Bay Company's "post-in-the-sill" or Canadian method of log construction. This type of log construction was widely used by fur traders, missionaries, and settlers in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington prior to 1846. The Granary and Factor's House have been removed from their original site and restored in Point Defiance Park at Tacoma. The rest of Fort Nisqually has been reconstructed around the two original structures. The Fort is open to visitors.

H. J. Sheely 6/8/70
6/19/70
Acting
Carrally 6-15
J. Stewart 6/13

H34-HH

JUN 22 1970

Mr. Archibald Rutledge
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Dear Mr. Rutledge:

We are pleased to inform you that the Hampton Plantation, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a permanent register of nationally significant historic and archeological sites. Its purpose is to identify and recognize these sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible Landmark sites are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and registration of Landmark sites are afforded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these sites upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

We will be happy to have the Hampton Plantation included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) J. E. N. Jensen

Associate Director

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director; Southeast
HHS-Mr. Sheely
T-Mr. Butterfield

HP- J.C. - Hampton Plantation
"GREEN FILE COPY"

H. J. Sheely: Kp 6/1/70

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

BLACK INVESTMENT COMPANY
410 E. MAIN ST.
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

JUN 26 1970

June 23, 1970

Senator Ernest Hollings
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I feel sure you know personally Dr. Archibald Rutledge who now lives at 175 Alabama Street, Spartanburg, S. C. He is 87 years of age; however, his mind is very alert.

He owns 2000 acres of land on which the Hampton Home is built in the lower part of the state not too far from Georgetown. The deed to this property was granted by one of the kings of England in 1666. There are about 150 colored people now living on the plantation who are descendants of the original slaves formerly owned by his ancestors.

The inception of this land anti-dates the Kate Barry Home at Walnut Grove, South Carolina, by over 100 years.

It has occurred to me that 100 to 200 acres of this plantation could be bought by the Government and preserved as a national museum or a wild life sanctuary. It abounds in deer, quail, ducks, wild turkeys and many other types of animals, etc. It also might be interesting to know that some famous characters have visited this plantation such as Daniel Webster, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Marion who did a better part of his work as the "Swamp Fox" in and around this area. Also, the movie "Gone With the Wind" was partially filmed on this property. Dr. Rutledge knew personally Mr. Clark Gable and many of the other main actors and actresses.

In the main house, there are over 200 heads of deer placed here and there.

If you think well of this idea and I do believe 200 acres of land would be ample to establish a federal preserve, I suggest that you contact Dr. Rutledge himself at the above address as I have no interest in the place in any way. Also, if you think the Government might be interested and that something could be done, I would certainly appreciate a reply.

Most sincerely,

Samuel Orr Black
Samuel Orr Black, Sr., M.D.

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICES:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
202-225-6121

FEDERAL BUILDING, COLUMBIA, S.C.
803-254-7636

FEDERAL BUILDING, SPARTANBURG, S.C.
803-585-8271

141 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S.C.
803-723-5211

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 29, 1970

COMMITTEES:

COMMERCE

CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANOGRAPHY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

BANKING AND CURRENCY

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POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH BENEFITS AND
LIFE INSURANCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL AFFAIRS

Honorable George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

As a South Carolinian, I know you are familiar with Dr. Archibald Rutledge's home, Hampton. The attached letter from Dr. Black, of Spartanburg, is self-explanatory. I think it is an excellent idea and would appreciate your advice.

Personal regards.

Sincerely,



Ernest F. Hollings

EFH/bb
enclosure

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE
POET LAUREATE

H 34

H H



MCCLELLANVILLE

 RECEIVED
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 JUN 29 9 50 AM '67
 175 Alabama St.,
 Spartanburg, S. C.,
 25 June.

My dear Mr. Hartzog,

As I could not decipher the signature on the letter regarding my Hampton Plantation, I am writing you.

I offered to sell Hampton House, with 200 acres to you, including the beautiful garden of camellias and azaleas. The two largest live oaks in this State stand near the house.

I am now 87 years old, and an invalid. I can no longer take care of the old place in the proper way. Your putting a plaque there would be of no significance to me. It would not solve my problem.

Hampton needs no advertising. My 93 books about it and the surrounding country have made it known to millions of Americans. When I was able to keep the place open, as many as 7,000 people would come in every month.

When I read the description of Hampton, I did not recognize my ~~old~~ ^{own} home.

Sincerely,

Archibald Rutledge

H. J. Sheely 7/7/70
7/7/70
H. J. Sheely

H34-HH

July 8, 1970

Dr. Archibald Rutledge
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Dear Dr. Rutledge:

We have received your letter that was sent in reply to Associate Director Jensen's invitation to have Hampton Plantation designated a National Historic Landmark and thus officially recognized as a historic place of national significance. We regret that you do not wish to take this action. The National Historic Landmark program is, however, entirely voluntary.

You mentioned that you had earlier offered to sell Hampton to the National Park Service. While I do not know the details of your offer, I feel sure that it was pointed out that in virtually all instances where the Federal Government undertakes administrative and financial responsibility for the preservation of a historic place it is as the result of legislation by the Congress. As a practical matter, therefore, there would have to be Congressional action before the National Park Service could assume any responsibility in preserving Hampton Plantation.

We noted that you felt that our description of the architecture of Hampton was not correct. We would appreciate the opportunity to correct any inaccuracies that you would indicate, so that our records might be correct.

We regret that it is not possible for the Landmark program to offer the material assistance that is needed. We continue to hope, however, that it will be possible for Hampton to be preserved.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) ROY E. APPLEMAN

Roy E. Appleman
Acting Chief Historian

cc:

Director, Southeast w/c inc.
T-Mr. Butterfield w/c inc.
HHS-Mr. Sheely w/c inc.

BASIC INFORMATION IN HP

HJSheely:kp 7/8/70

HP - S.C. - Hampton Plantation

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE



MCCLELLANVILLE

175 Alabama St.,
 Spartanburg, S.C.
 11 July,

1/13

DIVISION OF HISTORY	SUBJECT	DATE
ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE	POET LAUREATE	
HHS	118	7/27

My dear Friend,

Thank you for your kind and generous letter.

Personally I believe the more Plaque I deal is worthless.

No, I was never apprised that it would take an act of Congress to restore an historic home. However, I have sent your letter to my friend, Senator Ernest Hollings.

The Young U. S. Forester, ^{who} came into possession of the property. A grant from King Charles II in 1684, it has been with my people ever since. I could not help resent the total omission of the name Rutledge. Nor are any of the great visitors like Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Audubon, R. E. Lee and many others referred to.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE
POET LAUREATE

McCLELLANVILLE

No mention is made of the Adam mantel-
pieces, the beautiful antiques, ^{the carving,} the great
ballroom with cypress panels 7 feet wide,
and longleaf pine flooring 42 feet long.

As to its age, I think it risky
to date exactly a house so old. Some
people carelessly say, 1735. But it is older
than that. Does age refer to when it was
begun, finished, first occupied? There was
a suicide at Hampton. The grave stone behind
the house bears the date of 1730.
I think it probably took 15 years
to build Hampton, and it was finished
in 1720.

Forgive my bad writing. I am
hospitalized.

Sincerely,
Archibald Rutledge

H. J. Sheely 7/28/70

H34-HH

July 28, 1970

Dr. Archibald Rutledge
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Dear Dr. Rutledge:

We were pleased to receive your further letter on Hampton Plantation in which you comment most effectively on the long history of distinguished visitors and events associated with Hampton. We should explain, however, that Hampton was recognized as an eligible National Historic Landmark on the grounds of its architectural distinction within the framework of a study of structures associated with the historical development of American architecture. Thus, the brief summary statement dealt only with this aspect of the home.

Your caution in attributing a precise date to such an early structure is certainly well taken. Our conclusion on that score was based solely on published sources. We will have our researcher reevaluate this dating.

We were glad to learn that you are continuing efforts looking to a long-range assurance for the preservation of Hampton. May we again express our hope that you will be successful in this effort.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

cc:
Director, Southeast Region w/c inc.
T - Mr. Butterfield w/c inc.
HHS - Mr. Sheely w/c inc.
HHS - Mr. Snell w/c inc.

HJSheely:mc 7/28/70

HP - S.C. - Hampton Plantation

*In coming addressed
to Mr. Sheely*

1970 JUL 28 11 11 AM EDT IN 148

~~X8-17 Mr. Joseph~~
CONNALLY



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Received in "2" 8-14

258
LL

AUG 13 1970

Dear Senator Thurmond:

F. J. P. M.

This is in reply to your recent inquiry on behalf of Dr. Samuel Orr Black, Sr., regarding acquisition of 100 to 200 acres of the Hampton plantation, including the Hampton Home, for a national museum or wildlife sanctuary.

We feel that the small area proposed would not qualify as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, because of its limited size and upland nature. The management of resident game species is the responsibility of the various States. Federal refuges are primarily established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act for the conservation of migratory birds.

The Department of the Interior does not have authority under which it could acquire or administer Hampton as a unit of the National Park System. Specific authorizing legislation would be needed as an initial step. If such legislation should be introduced, the Congress would then consider the merits of the area as a unit of the system.

Historic sites and buildings established as units of the National Park System must be judged to possess national historical significance and to meet standards of suitability and feasibility for park purposes. The determination is made by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Sites Act of 1934 (49 Stat. 666). Such determinations are usually based on the recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. The criteria applied in making such determinations are listed on pages 13-15 of the enclosed publication "NPS Criteria for Parklands."

Dr. Black may be interested in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which is the source of financial assistance for historic preservation projects. This law authorizes matching Federal grants-in-aid to the States for the acquisition and rehabilitation of historic properties and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in support of its related activities. Financial assistance under the

cc: National Park Service

(1) ~~Joseph~~ (2) Connally
X8-17

law is intended for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Since Hampton is on the National Register, Dr. Black may wish to contact the South Carolina Liaison Officer to assure that full consideration is given to this property in the statewide preservation plan. If so, he should write to Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Leslie L. Glasgow

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosure

cc: National Park Service

HP - S.C. - Hampton Plantation

JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS., CHAIRMAN

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RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

T. EDWARD BRASWELL, JR., CHIEF OF STAFF

July 16, 1970

Mr. Thomas P. Holley
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Holley:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which has been received from Dr. Samuel Orr Black, Sr. I think you will find it self-explanatory.

I would appreciate your looking into this matter for me and advising me as to the feasibility of establishing this wild life sanctuary.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience regarding this proposal.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

ST:ev

FWS

ALL RECORDS

Rec. My GA
12/16/70

EA

BLACK INVESTMENT COMPANY
410 E. MAIN ST.
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 23, 1970

Senator Strom Thurmond
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I feel sure you know personally Dr. Archibald Rutledge who now lives at 175 Alabama Street, Spartanburg, S. C. He is 87 years of age; however, his mind is very alert.

He owns 2000 acres of land on which the Hampton Home is built in the lower part of the state not too far from Georgetown. The deed to this property was granted by one of the kings of England in 1666. There are about 150 colored people now living on the plantation who are descendants of the original slaves formerly owned by his ancestors.

The inception of this land anti-dates the Kate Barry Home at Walnut Grove, South Carolina, by over 100 years.

It has occurred to me that 100 to 200 acres of this plantation could be bought by the Government and preserved as a national museum or a wild life sanctuary. It abounds in deer, quail ducks, wild turkeys and many other types of animals, etc. It also might be interesting to know that some famous characters have visited this plantation such as Daniel Webster, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Marion who did a better part of his work as the "Swamp Fox" in and around this area. Also, the movie "Gone With the Wind" was partially filmed on this property. Dr. Rutledge knew personally Mr. Clark Gable and many of the other main actors and actresses.

In the main house, there are over 200 heads of deer placed here and there.

If you think well of this idea and I do believe 200 acres of land would be ample to establish a federal preserve, I suggest that you contact Dr. Rutledge himself at the above address as I have no interest in the place in any way. Also, if you think the Government might be interested and that something could be done, I would certainly appreciate a reply.

Most sincerely,

Samuel Orr Black
Samuel Orr Black, S.W. M.D.

PARKS

H30-HH

AUG 24 1970

Dear Dr. Rutledge:

Thank you for your letter of July 8 concerning the Hampton property in South Carolina.

The Department of the Interior has no authority to purchase and administer the Hampton property. Legislation in the Congress would be necessary to authorize the addition of this property to the National Park System.

We wonder if you have considered the possibility of donating Hampton to an appropriate Governmental Agency. Such a course could well facilitate preservation of the plantation.

Also, you may be interested in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), which is designed to encourage and assist historic preservation. A folder describing the program authorized by this law is enclosed. Since the Hampton property is on the National Register of Historic Places, you may wish to contact the South Carolina Liaison Officer to assure that full consideration is given to this property in the statewide preservation plan. He is Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Leslie L. Glasgow

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Archibald Rutledge
Post Laureate of South Carolina
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Charles E. Lee
Director, State Archives Department Secretary's Reading File (2)
1430 Senate Street US, FW
Columbia, South Carolina 29201) w/c of inc. CL Mr. Holley) w/c of inc.

Dir., SE Region)

HP - South Carolina - Has 8 38745

Plantation

FNP:Rewritten:GCMackenzie:gcm 8/19/70

FNP:GCMackenzie:gcm:7/20/70
FNP:Rewritten:GCMackenzie:jms:7/30/70

NPS Copy

HHP, Mr. Mackenzie)
LP, Mr. Knight)
T, Mr. Rutterfield)

H30-HH

AUG 24 1970

Dear Senator Hollings:

Thank you for your recent inquiry in behalf of Dr. Archibald Rutledge concerning the Hampton property in South Carolina. We have been corresponding directly with Dr. Rutledge on this matter.

We are familiar with Hampton. As you know, it has been found to possess national historical significance and, therefore, to be eligible for designation as a national historic landmark. However, the Department of the Interior has no authority to purchase and administer the Hampton property. Legislation in the Congress would be necessary to authorize the addition of this property to the National Park System.

Even so, Dr. Rutledge might wish to consider the possibility of donating Hampton to an appropriate Government Agency. Such a course might well facilitate its preservation.

Also, Dr. Rutledge may be interested in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-669), which is designed to encourage and assist historic preservation. A folder describing the programs authorized by this law is enclosed. Since Hampton is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places, Dr. Rutledge may wish to contact the South Carolina Liaison Officer to assure that full consideration is given to this property in the statewide preservation plan. He is Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Leslie L. Glasgow

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Enclosures

cc:
Mr. Charles E. Lee
Director, State Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201) w/c of inc.

H.P. South Carolina - Hampton

H30-HH Ltr. to Hon. Ernest F. Hollings, United States Senate
concerning Hampton Home in South Carolina.

CC:

Secretary's Reading File (2)

US

FW

CL, Mr. Holley, w/c inc.

Director, Southeast Region, w/c inc.

HR, Mr. Murtagh, w/c inc.

HHP, Mr. Mackenzie, w/c inc.

HH, w/c inc.

T, Mr. Butterfield, w/c inc.

LP, Mr. Knight, w/c inc.

LL, Mr. Melvin, w/c inc.

NPS copy

FNP:GCMackenzie:bbl:7-16-70

Rewritten:FNP:GCMackenzie:bbl:7-30-70

FNP: Rewritten: D. Glasgow: gcm: 8/19/70



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AUG 24 1970

Dear Dr. Rutledge:

Thank you for your letter of July 8 concerning the Hampton property in South Carolina.

The Department of the Interior has no authority to purchase and administer the Hampton property. Legislation in the Congress would be necessary to authorize the addition of this property to the National Park System.

We wonder if you have considered the possibility of donating Hampton to an appropriate Governmental Agency. Such a course could well facilitate preservation of the plantation.

Also, you may be interested in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), which is designed to encourage and assist historic preservation. A folder describing the programs authorized by this law is enclosed. Since the Hampton property is on the National Register of Historic Places, you may wish to contact the South Carolina Liaison Officer to assure that full consideration is given to this property in the statewide preservation plan. He is Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Leslie L. Glasgow

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Archibald Rutledge
Poet Laureate of South Carolina
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Enclosure

* I am a cripple, and am without funds.
O what is the Department for?



CT

FNP

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE



MCCLELLANVILLE

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE
POET LAUREATE

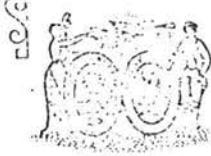
175 Alabama St.,
Spartanburg, S.C.,
8 July

My dear Mr. Michel,

A Government forester has recommended that I write you concerning the possible sale of my ancient plantation home (called by the N.Y. Times "the most beautiful Georgian home in America"). With the home would be sold about 200 acres (out of the 20,000 deeded to my people by King Charles II, in 1686). The house is 1720, and in good repair. It has 14 rooms, and is furnished with antiques. The 200 acres would include the Dogwood Drive, of 180 trees, the Holly Drive, of 168 trees, and the 12-acre garden of azaleas and Camellias. The 2 largest live-oaks in this State stand near the house.

C 28715

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE
POET LAUREATE

McCLELLANVILLE

The old place is steeped in history and tradition. It was visited by Washington, Lafayette, Marion, Audubon, Sumner, R. E. Lee, the poet's Timrod and Poe, and many others.

I have an only son, Judge Irvine Rutledge, 646 Orchard Road, Hagerstown, Maryland. As he has full power of attorney, and is much nearer to you than I am, you may care to communicate with him.

The card attached shows a small picture of Hampton.

On page 3 I give a sketch of the outlay I have in mind.

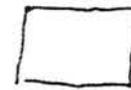
I am a descendant of Edward R., who signed the Declaration, and of John R., who wrote our Constitution.

Very Sincerely,

Archibald Rutledge

River

old kitchen



House

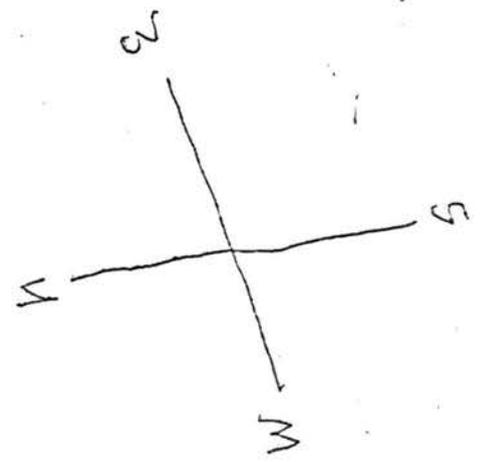


Great Live-oak

Garden (12 acres)

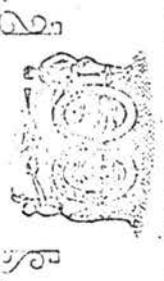
Dog wood Drive

Holly Drive



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE



MCCLELLANVILLE

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE
POET LAUREATE

road runs → to Highway 17, 2 mi. N

H30

~~HH-25-HH~~

PARKS

*Sales 7/9
H. J. Shealy 9/19
Cordally 9-9
Freeman
9/12
Fly 9/14*

SEP 16 1970

Dear Dr. Rutledge:

This is in reply to your marginal comments on copy of our letter of August 24 to you regarding the Hampton property in South Carolina.

In response to your question as to the function of the Department of the Interior, it is principally to administer those natural and historic resources of the United States that are entrusted to its care by the mandate of the Congress. We have no authority to acquire or administer such resources without Congressional legislation or, in the case of certain properties already in Federal ownership, executive proclamation.

We note that you have contacted Mr. Charles E. Lee, State Liaison Officer for Public Law 89-665, regarding the possibility of financial assistance under that program. We wish you success in that endeavor.

Again, thank you for your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Leslie L. Glasgow

Asst. Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Archibald Rutledge
Poet Laureate of South Carolina
175 Alabama Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

cc:
Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201. W/c inc.
Director, Southeast Region, w/c inc.

FW
US
HR - Mr. Murtagh w/c inc.
T - Asst. Director Butterfield w/c inc.
HH - (2) w/c inc.
NPS Copy

*HP - South Carolina
Hampton Property*

→ RETURN TO:
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FBSARLES:mg 9-9-1970

Basic retained in HH

WASO

Utley 4/7

R30-BB

APR 12 1971

Mr. F. D. Masland, Jr.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

Dear Frank:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 19 expressing your feelings about Hampton Plantation in South Carolina. Director Hartzog has read the letter and asked me to look into your suggestions. We have some material in our files on Hampton. We shall give this a careful review and write you further about what might be done to insure preservation of the plantation.

We are grateful for your continuing counsel and support and look forward to seeing you at the forthcoming Advisory Board meeting.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Ernest

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

cc:
Director, Southeast Region, w/c of inc.
T
HHS, w/c of inc.

FNP:RMUtley:mrm 4/7/71

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH
HP-SouthCarolina-Hampton Plantation

W. J. Shedy 1/20/72
A. F. Masland 1/20/72

JAN 21 1972

Commitment

1134-1111

Mr. P. E. Masland, Jr.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

Dear Frank:

As you may know our Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation components in the 801 Building had to move up several floors over the Christmas holidays. We are just now getting unboxed and caught up with things. Let me try to answer all three of your recent inquiries with this letter.

The answer to Hampton Plantation is rather direct but involves an unhappy situation. Hampton was declared eligible for Landmark recognition on April 15, 1970. Dr. Rutledge was, I am sorry to say, rather insulted by the invitation to apply for a plaque and certificate. He wants the property acquired by the Federal Government. Most unhappily, I am afraid that he has aged past the point of dealing practically with this matter. As you know, congressional interest and action will be necessary to go beyond Landmark recognition. Dr. Rutledge was told in a letter from the Assistant Secretary in August of 1970 that the Department had no authority to purchase the plantation and that it would require congressional legislation. He was also told of the potential of the grants-in-aid program of the National Register. Dr. Rutledge has contacted the State Liaison Officer in South Carolina. While there is no request for a grant for Hampton in the 1972 work program, we do not know whether the State will request financial assistance as National Register resources expand. It looks as though the future of the place cannot really be resolved until his heirs gain control, and we have no indication of their intentions.

The October meeting of the Board considered a comprehensive survey of 19th-century architecture in Maryland prepared by Survey Architect Brown Morton. It was, incidentally, regarded by the architects on the Consulting Committee and the new member of the History Committee of the Board, who is an architect, as an outstanding job. Some extremely interesting Landmarks will soon be announced. The

Bonaparte residence was not included. Brown Morton is now with the Rome Preservation Center, and so I cannot talk directly with him about the house. It seems a safe surmise that it has been lost, amidst urban blight, or irreparably compromised in its integrity.

We can suggest something more positive for the Carlisle Court House. The survey of 19th-century architecture for Pennsylvania has not yet been done. As soon as we are able to replace Mr. Morton, we expect to undertake that section. If the court house does not measure up against other public structures done in the Greek Revival style, we can consider its Civil War aspects when that theme is revised.

With our best having been done for Hampton and consideration in the offing for the Carlisle Court House, perhaps we can claim one man on base and one soon up to bat, rather than three strikes in response to your three letters.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

cc:

Director, Northeast Region w/c inc.
Director, Southeast Region w/c inc.

I
HHS-Mr. Sheely w/c inc.

PNP:HJSheely:kr 1/19/72

HP - South Carolina - Hampton Plantation
HP - Pennsylvania - Carlisle Court House
HP - Maryland - Jerome Bonaparte House

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. Ray Sisk
Director, Department of State Parks
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Attention: Mike Foley

JUL 10 1983

Re: Hampton Plantation
Charleston,
Charleston Cty., SC

Dear Mr. Sisk:

The National Park Service has been working to establish boundaries for all National Historic Landmarks for which no specific boundary was identified at the time of designation and therefore are without a clear delineation of the amount of property involved. The benefits now afforded such properties by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as well as the possible application of other statutes, make it essential that we define specific boundaries for each Landmark.

In accordance with the National Historic Landmark program regulations, the National Park Service notifies owners, public officials and other interested parties and provides them with an opportunity to make comments on the proposed boundaries. We are requesting your comments on the proposed boundary for the Landmark stated above and described in the enclosed form.

National Historic Landmark designation has several possible implications, most of which derive from the automatic listing of Landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places. Landmarks are eligible to be considered for Federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation. All Landmarks receive limited protection through comments by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties.

A Landmark property which is depreciable may be subject to certain provisions of the Tax Reform of 1976, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1978 and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. These Acts contain provisions intended to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation, and to discourage destruction of historic buildings by eliminating certain Federal tax provisions for demolition of historic structures. Beginning January 1, 1982, the Economic Recovery Tax Act replaces the rehabilitation tax incentives available under prior law with a 25% investment tax credit for rehabilitations of certain historic commercial, industrial and residential rental buildings. This can be combined with a 15 year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the historic building. Historic buildings with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because owners are allowed to reduce the basis of the building by one half the amount of the credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 includes provisions regarding charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

Section 9 of the Mining in National Parks Act of 1976 allows the Secretary of the Interior to request comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on any surface mining activity that might irreparably damage a National Historic Landmark. If a Landmark contains coal resources, certain provisions of the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977 make it less likely that surface mining of the coal will be permitted by the State or Federal government.

We will be happy to receive any comments you care to make on the proposed boundaries within 60 days of the date of this letter. Please address your reply to Jerry L. Rogers, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240, Attention: Chief of Registration.

Because National Historic Landmarks possess significance for all Americans, they are among the most important of the tangible reminders of our country's rich heritage. Designation honors both the Landmarks themselves and the individuals and organizations who have worked to preserve them.

We are pleased to inform you of the status of the pending National Historic Landmark boundary delineation and look forward to your reply. If you have any questions, our staff will be happy to assist you (202-343-9536).

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmark program and your cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,



Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Copies sent to public officials, SHPO
and property owners.



South Carolina Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C.

P.O. Box 11,669
Capitol Station 29211-1669
803—758-5816

September 8, 1983

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers:

We have studied the proposed boundary for the Hampton Plantation National Historic Landmark nomination and are in agreement with the boundary outlined in the Verbal Boundary Description, "that perimeter of land today controlled by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, [and Tourism]." However, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism controls more land than is shown on your USGS map. You may wish to adjust these boundaries. Since we did not receive a copy of the map mentioned in the verbal description, "Map of Tract 'A' of Hampton Plantation," we cannot comment on its accuracy.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Christie Z. Deat, Deputy

Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Mr. Fred Brinkman, Director
South Carolina Department of Parks,
Recreation, and Tourism

September 8, 1983

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Hampton Plantation, Charleston
Charleston County, SC

Dear Mr. Rogers:

This letter contains our comments on the proposed boundaries for Hampton Plantation State Park National Historic Landmark. We have no difficulty with the verbal description of the boundary as "that perimeter of land today controlled by the South Carolina Department of Parks...." However, as Marion Edmonds, our Historic Resources Coordinator, pointed out to Ms. Shull, the UTM readings on the accompanying photocopied USGS map are apparently in error. The southwestern boundary of the park, for instance, lies at the corner of Germantown Road and Highway S-10-857 rather than your point D. If the boundaries are understood to be identical with the present park boundaries as stated in writing, we are satisfied. We did not receive a copy of the "map of Tract 'A' of Hampton Plantation" with its orange pencil line so we cannot comment on its accuracy. If we can be of any further assistance please feel free to contact Marion Edmonds at (803) 758-3622.

Sincerely,



Ray Sisk
Director, South Carolina State Parks

RS/dd

CC: Mike Foley
Dr. Charles Lee

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1983
[Signature]

H32(413)

Gordon
9/19

SEP 20 1983

Mr. Ray Sisk
Director
South Carolina State Parks
South Carolina Department of Parks,
Recreation and Tourism
Suite 110
Edgar A. Brown Building
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Sisk:

Thank you for your letter of September 8 to Jerry Rogers regarding the boundary proposed by the National Park Service for Hampton Plantation in Charleston County, South Carolina. Your letter has been forwarded to this office for our consideration and response.

We appreciate your taking the time to review the proposed boundary for this National Historic Landmark. Your letter will be made part of the permanent record and we will give careful consideration to your comments. When the comment period ends and all comments have been reviewed, you will be sent a letter confirming the final approval of the boundary.

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmarks program.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

cc: Southeast Region

bcc: 413
Reading File
Record Center

FNP:K.Gordon:kfm:09/19/83:343-9536

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

System 8(NHL)#10087



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. Ray Sisk
Director
Department of State Parks
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Attention: Mike Foley

SEP 21 1983

Re: Hampton Plantation
Charleston,
Charleston Cty., SC

Dear Mr. Sisk:

We are pleased to inform you that the boundary proposed for the above property has been formally established by the National Park Service. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is eligible for the benefits of listing described in earlier correspondence. We gave careful consideration to the comments we received and in some cases the documentation or boundary has been revised if the National Park Service concurred with the comments. The date of the Keeper of the National Register's signature on the enclosed form is the date the boundary was formally established.

We appreciate your cooperation and interest in the National Historic Landmarks program.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Enclosure

Copies sent to public officials, SHPO and property owners.

H32(413)

SEP 28 1983

Gordon
9/27

Mr. Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer
South Carolina Department of Archives
and History
1430 Senate Street
P.O. Box 11,669
Capitol Station
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1669

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter of September 8, 1983, to Jerry Rogers regarding the boundary proposed by the National Park Service for the Hampton Plantation in Charleston County, South Carolina. Your letter has been referred to this office for our consideration and response.

We appreciate your taking the time to review the proposed boundary for this National Historic Landmark. Your comments were given careful consideration in our final review and your letter has been included in the permanent record. The comment period ended on September 16, 1983, and a letter notifying you of the final approval of the boundary was sent to you on September 21, 1983.

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmarks program.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

cc: Southeast Regional Office

bcc: 413
Reading File
Record Center

FNP:K Gordon:kfm:343-9536:09/23/83

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

System 8(NHL)#11000

ROUTING SLIP

(Indicate routing order by number - strike out office when cleared)

<input type="checkbox"/> D DIRECTOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H CHIEF, OFF. OF ARCH. & HIST. PRESERV'N
<input type="checkbox"/> DO DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS	HA Archeology (801 Bldg.)
<input type="checkbox"/> DL DEP. DIRECTOR, LEGIS. & COOP. PROGS.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HH History
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 DAP ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR PROF. SERVICES	HHA Historic Architecture (801 Bldg.)
<input type="checkbox"/> DOS Staff Assistant, Advisory Board	HR National Register (801 Bldg.)
<input type="checkbox"/> DTF Coordinator, Special Task Force (801 Bldg.)	<input type="checkbox"/> C CHIEF, OFF. OF CONCESSIONS MANAGEMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> A ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ADMINISTRATION	<input type="checkbox"/> N CHIEF, OFF. OF NAT. SCIENCE STUDIES
<input type="checkbox"/> AB Budget	<input type="checkbox"/> OP DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
<input type="checkbox"/> AF Finance (801 Bldg.)	OPM Personnel Management
<input type="checkbox"/> AJ Job Corps (801 Bldg.)	OPR Recruitment & Emp. Evaluation (801 Bldg.)
<input type="checkbox"/> AM Management Analysis	OPT Training (801 Bldg.)
<input type="checkbox"/> APG Property Management & General Services	<input type="checkbox"/> SE DIRECTOR, OFF. OF PROGRAM STDS. & EVALUATION
<input type="checkbox"/> L ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, LEGISLATION	MAIL UNIT
LL Legislation	RECORDS UNIT
LS Special Planning Studies (801 Bldg.)	
LW Wilderness & New Areas	
<input type="checkbox"/> M ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PARK MANAGEMENT	
ML Land Acquisition	
MO Park Operations	
MP Program & Policy Compliance	
MW Water Resources	
<input type="checkbox"/> P ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PROGRAMS	
PA Program Coordination & Appraisal	
PO Plans & Objectives (801 Bldg.)	
PP Program Planning	
<input type="checkbox"/> T ASST. DIRECTOR, TRAVEL & INFO. SERVICES	
TI Information	
TP Park Practice (NCP Bldg.)	
TT Travel	
	ESC DIRECTOR, EASTERN SERVICE CENTER (Tamoil Bldg.)
	HFC DIRECTOR, HARPERS FERRY CENTER
	UPA DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL & URBAN PARK AFFAIRS
	NCP GEN. SUPT., OFF. OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS (NCP Bldg.)

REMARKS

HH - Mr. Utley - this will be difficult, let's discuss. Meanwhile prepare acknowledgement, apparently for my signature, indicating that YBH has read, values that and's mine, that will see what might be done and report more fully later. I am aware of Sheehy's problem with this - opportunity may be in cultural park.

EAO
4-1

SIGNATURE	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	3/29

F. E. MASLAND, JR.
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013

March 29, 1971

Freeman
Dr. Connally (p/s)
etc Ask + follow-up
H 3/27/71

H 3/27/71
Mr. George Hartzog, Dir
National Park Service
Dept of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear George:

During the course of my trips North and South, I encountered two projects I think of interest.

I probably should write two letters so this one will deal only with "Hampton Plantation."

Hampton Plantation on the Santee River in South Carolina is the "Mother Plantation." From it, many others were carved. It may well be the oldest of all existing plantations. I am trying to get some information to exactly establish its history.

Hampton Plantation is owned by Archibald Rutledge. Rutledge, you may remember, is the author of innumerable articles having to do with conservation, wildlife and the environment. He was formerly Professor of History at Mercersburg Prep School. I knew him there.

Subsequently, some years ago, Gin and I visited Rutledge and Hampton Plantation. I know of nothing else comparable with it. Unfortunately, Rutledge does not have the means to keep it in repair. Also, unfortunately, his wife and remaining son are uninterested. The son who was interested died.

When Gin and I were there everything was as it had been ante bellum. It was a working plantation. The blacks loved the place. They were there not because of what they were paid but because it was their home. The home, the fields, the negroes, the way of life all transported us back to the days before the war between the states.

The drawing room at Hampton is one of the loveliest I have seen.

Hampton, quite naturally, is steeped in history. It is my recollection that Washington and Lafayette both visited there. I am sure there are historians who would have no difficulty in unearthing details.

I stopped on the way North. I find the Plantation is closed. Rutledge, who is ill and aged, is living in Spartanburg. I was advised there is some interest on the part of the State in acquiring the Plantation.

This note is simply to go on record to the effect that it would be tragic indeed if this home with its integrity, its history should be permitted to go by the board. I would hope that it might be acquired by the Park Service and made a "living exhibit."

As you know, I am hepped on this business of living exhibits. I have been hoping we would have one at Snaketown. Hampton Plantation on the Santee could, if the funds are available, be carried on as an ante bellum living exhibit. No other southern home has greater integrity, greater significance or prior claim.

My best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Heath". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "My best,".

F. E. MASLAND, JR.
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013

December 20, 1971

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian
U. S. Dept of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I think it was you to whom I spoke concerning Hampton Plantation, the home of Archibald Rutledge, located on the Santee River.

Mrs. Masland and I knew Archibald Rutledge when he taught at Mercersburg. We called on him at Hampton.

Hampton is known as the mother plantation; it may be the oldest. It is the one from which others were carved.

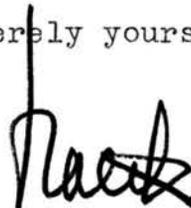
Though when we were there the plantation was somewhat run down due to lack of funds, it is one of the loveliest homes I have ever seen inside and out. The Drawing Room is magnificent beyond words.

It is my understanding Hampton has been in the Rutledge family from the beginning. I would regard its integrity as well preserved. It is the site of many of the articles and books that Rutledge wrote. The old slave quarters were still there. At the time of our visit there were many negroes who held Hampton in the same esteem and regarded it with as much love as Rutledge did.

I do not know what, if any, action has been taken with regard to Hampton. I think it should be seriously considered for landmark designation but beyond that I earnestly wish that somehow, either in private or public hands, it could be protected and preserved. I believe it has adequate historical and architectural significance.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Mr. George Hartzog



F. E. MASLAND, JR.
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013

January 3, 1972

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian
U. S. Dept of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

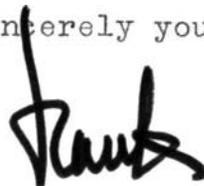
Dear Bob:

The other evening at home I was going through the May, 1875 issue of Scribners, Volume 10, Number 1.

The lead article dealt with the Baltimore Jerome Bonaparte 1870 residence. The statement was made that it was regarded as "the most interesting in the South," that it contained portraits, relics, curiosities, busts, etc. It appears that Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was still living in the house in 1875.

I cannot recall that this house is listed among the landmarks. Perhaps it has long since gone the way of all too many historic houses. If not, and if it has not been awarded a landmark designation, it occurs to me that it should be considered.

Sincerely yours,



JAN 6 1972

DIVISION	DATE
✓ HH	Jan 1/2
HHP	
✓ HHS	128 1110

F. E. MASLAND, JR.
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013

December 23, 1971

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian
U. S. Dept of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I think I mentioned to you that there is located on the square in Carlisle a Court House that I believe merits your consideration and that of the History Committee. You are aware, I am sure, that Carlisle was laid out by William Penn who stipulated that on the central square there should be a Court House, a Market House, a Presbyterian Church and an Episcopal Church. Incidentally, it was in the Presbyterian Church that one of the original drafts of the Declaration of Independence was drawn up. It in itself is a very lovely church, possessing a high degree of integrity and where restored good judgement has been used.

I will quote what I consider the qualifications of the Old Court House - "I regard it as notable both for its style and its importance in local history which, in many events, paralleled the history of our nation for you are aware of the part that Carlisle played in the earliest days.

"When the Public Square of Carlisle was laid out in 1751 and the town was established as the county seat, one quarter of the Square was designated for the Court House. On this south-west corner, the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1762 authorized the erection of such a building. Three years later William Denny, a carpenter-builder, was given a contract for its construction. County offices were not provided, all records then being kept in the possession of the justices and other office holders. Consequently, in 1802 an addition was built which included a large grand jury room, known as the "County Hall." Here many public meetings were held, meetings of the Friends of Education who here laid plans for founding the public schools in 1836; meetings by the farmers of the County who established the first Agricultural Society in 1820. The room was also used

for festivals, "Singing Schools," and even travelling "Scientific Exhibitions."

"Early on the morning of March 24, 1845 the Court House and County Offices were burned. The fire was set by an arsonist who at the same time had lashed the fire engine department in the neighboring town hall in such a way that it could not be released to fight the mounting flames. Both buildings were totally destroyed.

"A new court house was immediately erected on this section of the Square. The Commissioners visited nearby county seats and estimated their requirements. A contract was let to Wilt and Byers, contractors, of Harrisburg for \$55,000. The architect is unknown.

"The building is a monument of much beauty. Its architectural style is Greek Revival, a prevailing taste for such structures marking the young Nation's admiration for that earlier republic. It still stands in a well preserved state, although courts are now held in another building.

"The stone columned portico, the solid brick work, the cupola, the pilaster trim on the exterior are evident of the fine interior which contains a handsome vaulted hall extending the length of the building leading to offices which have solid masonry walls and themselves have vaulted ceilings.

"The Court Room on the second floor bears many marks of its original simplicity - even to the fire places in the court end, while on the entrance wall is a large contemporary painting of Pennsylvania's Arms. The stairways leading to this Court Room were rebuilt in 1870.

"History itself early found a setting here. Carlisle lies in the great valley stretching southward from the Susquehanna to the Shenandoah which became a pathway for fugitive slaves.

"In the single year 1847, with the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, two notable events took place in the new building. One is known as the McClintock Riots. A melee occurred when one James H. Kennedy sought to return to Maryland with three slaves released to his custody. Dr. John McClintock, a Dickinson College professor, sought to restrain mob action. A riot resulted with injury to Mr. Kennedy resulting in his death. Dr. McClintock accused of starting the riot was later released (This anecdote was extracted from the autobiography of Moncure D. Conway).

"Of national importance also was the 1847 case of (Mary M.) Oliver vs. (Daniel) Kaufman regarding illegal assistance to 13 runaway slaves. The decision in the county court of common pleas was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Taken to the State Supreme Court, that decision was reversed it being determined that the court had no jurisdiction to act. A subsequent of Oliver vs Kaufman, Weakley et.al., was tried in Federal Court.

"Carlisle marks the farthest north point at which Confederate Troops rendezvoused in their march toward Harrisburg. Here upwards of twelve thousand troops gathered in June 27-29, 1863, departing peacefully when recalled to meet Lee at Gettysburg. However, a day later, J.E.B. Stuart arrived with his cavalry. Early the morning of July 1 he shelled the town which refused to surrender. The sandstone pillars of the portico still bear outward evidence of the cannonading, their fluted drums having been nicked by Confederate shells. At the time it might have been small comfort to know the bombardment was the "high-water mark" of the Confederate advance against any northern town. To the best of my knowledge, there is no evidence farther north of the effect of southern shells.

"Handsome in style, perfect in scale, a center for justice and the affairs of government, the Old Carlisle Court House stands as a monument, not only to civil business but also to public rejoicings. It was the site of a reception for President Zachary Taylor on his visit here. Down through the years, numerous town meetings, called both for peace and for war, took place in the building and on its steps. It has been a focal point for all matters of state, local and national concern. "

The material for this letter was furnished me by a local historian, a member of the Dickinson College faculty, Dr. Milton Flower. The current President of the Cumberland County Historical Society is Robert G. Crist. He possesses a rather thorough knowledge of local history and I know would gladly make his services available to you should you care to call upon him.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



Date 9-1

FROM: ~~Assistant Secretary (FWPMR)~~ *RR*

TO: 1. *FNP*
2.
3.
4.

- FOR:
- Approval
 - Information
 - Per our Conversation
 - Comment
 - Action as Appropriate
 - Prepare Reply for _____ Sig.
 - As Requested
 - File
 - Return
 - Forward
 - See me

Remarks: Our correspondent continues the exchange by commenting as attached on the shadow copy of our Aug. 24 reply. Pls prepare a courteous reply once more for A/S sig.

Interviewer: Karen Gordon

Date: _____

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK BOUNDARY PROJECT

PROPERTY: Name: Hampton Plantation

Address: _____

Charleston (vic.) SC Charleston
City State County

LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS:

CITY

COUNTY

Name: _____

Name: Dr. Charles F. Wallace

Title: _____

Title: Chairman, County Council

Address: _____

Address: Charleston County
Two Courthouse Square

Charleston SC 29401

Source/Date: _____

Source/Date: Marie Hollings

(803) 723 6761 5/17/83

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1

REPRESENTATIVE: Thomas F. Hartnett

228 Cannon HB

Washington, D.C. 20515

Source/Date: CD-4/25; Hartnett - 4/28

SENATORS: Strom Thurmond

Ernest F. Hollings

218 Russell SOB

119 Russell SOB

Washington, D.C. 20510

Washington, D.C. 20510

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER:

Mr. Charles Lee

Director Department of Archives & History

1430 Senate Street

Columbia SC 29211

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Date: June 14, 1974

1. Name and Location: Hampton Plantation

On paved road about 6 miles Northwest of McClellanville, South Carolina

Visited by:

Ben F. Moomaw

2. Theme:

3. Owner: Dr. Archibald Rutledge

a. When designated:

b. Present: (x) ~~State~~ State of South Carolina
State Parks

() New

4. Use:

a. When designated: Working plantation, privately owned, not open to public.

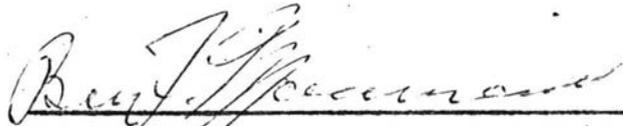
b. Present: (x) ~~State~~ In stand-by condition by the state pending
appropriation to rehabilitate it and to make changes in order
() Changed as follows: to open it to the public.

7. Special Problems:

The usual ones presented to a frame structure in this humid climate of the coastal section of South Carolina.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner:

None



Ben F. Moomaw

Enclosure:

NATIONAL LANDMARK
REVIEW VISIT REPORT

SITE: HAMPTON PLANTATION

HISTORIC OR NATURAL LANDMARK? Historic Landmark

LOCATION: On Santee River, 6 mi. North of McCLELLANVILLE On HWY. 17, S. C.
(Street) (Town) (County) (State)

HOW TO FIND IT. (If difficult): Turn left just before Santee River Bridge on Highway 17. Go approximately 2 miles on right. There are signs.

DAY(S) VISITED: JUNE 10 1977
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY: MR. W. P. CRAWFORD
(Name) (Name)

SUPERINTENDENT
(Title) (Title)

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT
(Park) (Park)

(803) 883-3123
(Phone Number) (Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) AND PHONE NUMBERS:
MR. BUD KLEIN (Supt. of Plantation) 546-9361

PRESENT OWNER(S) OF RECORD (If less than 3): STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS

1. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes _____ No X If yes, please describe:

2. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? YES not welcome? _____
If not, please describe circumstances:

3. How much time did you spend at the site?

One (1) Hour

4. Please describe the condition of the site and its immediate environment in detail (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.) If a building, use reasonable categories to particularize your review, e.g., foundation, floor, walls, etc. If a natural area, reference to original "as evaluated" condition is critical. If necessary, attach interleaves between pages 3 and 4:

House is in medium to good condition. Is being renovated.

2. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the "integrity" of the site is being "adequately maintained"? Yes No If no, explain. Please take special care in reviewing threats mentioned in original evaluation, describing recent damage, and discussing new threats, external or internal, to the integrity of the landmark. Use interleaves between pages 4 and 5, if necessary:

6. Please describe the arrangement for management of the site (owner-managed, lease managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

Government-Managed - South Carolina State Parks

7. In your opinion, is site maintenance adequate? Yes No
If you have any observations, please describe:

In addition, money is needed to complete the restoration of the plantation house.

8. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes No If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site?
Yes No If yes, please describe:

State Park

9. Please describe any financial problems related to site maintenance that the owner volunteers to share with you:

NONE

What other site management problems did you observe, if any?

NONE

11. Specific suggestions, if any, made to the owner or administrator. Be sure to pass out Tax Reform Act sheet to historic landmark owners:

NONE

12. What follow-up action do you suggest for SBR0?

NONE

13. Is there immediate urgency regarding the suggested follow-up action?
Yes ___ No X If yes, please clarify:

14. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes X No ___ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been mounted. Also, describe location of the certificate:

Plaque - is mounted on front porch.

Certificate - is framed inside house.

5. If you were asked to categorize this landmark, would you consider it (a) relatively "safe" at present, (b) possibly threatened, or (c) damaged or endangered? (If your choice is b or c, you should have a substantial narrative letter (see item 5.)

A. Relatively Safe

10. Additional comments:

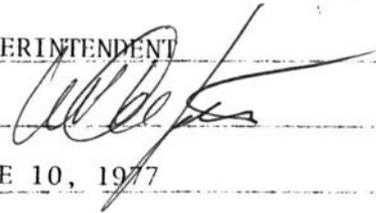
N/A

Please enclose slides, prints, clippings, or correspondence that will supplement original copy of this report. Original and one copy of report form are required.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name W. P. CRAWFORD

Title SUPERINTENDENT

Signature 

Date JUNE 10, 1977

HAMPTON PLANTATION, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Boundaries of the Historic Site:

Approximately 156.05 acres of land in the shape of a trapezoid, including the Hampton Plantation House and its outbuildings, starting at the southwest corner on the north edge of the county road at latitude $33^{\circ}11'37''$ N. - longitude $79^{\circ}26'39''$ W., proceeding northeast about 3900 feet to the northwest corner on the south bank of Hampton Creek at lat. $33^{\circ}12'13''$ N., - long. $79^{\circ}26'23''$ W., then continuing to the southeast about 2000 feet along the south bank of Hampton Creek to the northeast corner at lat. $33^{\circ}12'06''$ N. - long. $79^{\circ}26'00''$ W., then going southwest about 2950 feet to the southeast corner on the north edge of the county highway at lat. $33^{\circ}11'39''$ N. - long. $79^{\circ}26'12''$ W., then following the north edge of the county road to the southwest about 2500 feet to the beginning, the southwest corner. Precise boundaries, as described above, are recorded in red on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Map: Santee Quadrangle, South Carolina 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic), 1943, on file with the Branch of Historical Surveys, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

Total acreage in the Hampton Plantation in 1969 is about 1285 acres.

*See St. James' Church (Santee)
for map.*

Site of National Significance

Hampton Plantation, South Carolina

Location: Charleston County, 1.9 miles east of U.S. 17 at a point 8 miles north of McClellanville or 17 miles south of Georgetown. The house is located 0.4 mile north of the paved county road.

Ownership: Mr. Archibald Rutledge, 175 Alabama Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Statement of Significance

Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-91, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture and Hampton is South Carolina's finest example of a large two-and-a-half story frame Georgian plantation house.

History

Hampton, on Wambaw Creek near the Santee River, was built by Noël Serre, a Huguenot settler. The original house was a four-room and center-hall structure, with two more rooms on the second floor. The one-and-a-half story frame building on raised brick foundations was 40 feet long and 34 feet deep and had two interior chimneys. In 1757 the plantation came into the possession of Daniel Horry through marriage and shortly thereafter he more than doubled the size of the original house. A second full story, with two new rooms, was added and extensions, each about 25 feet wide and 34 feet deep, were made to both ends, thus bringing the structure to its present size, 90 feet in length and 34 feet in depth. The present hipped roof, with two dormers in front and rear, was built over the entire house and each new wing had a new interior chimney. The extension at the east end was taken up completely by a large two-story ball room, and the new wing at the west end had a large two-story master bedroom that extended from the south (front) wall more than half way through the house. In the rear of this chamber were two more bedrooms, situated one above the other. The first and second story windows had nine over nine light sash and were adorned by exterior paneled shutters. Rather than leave the second story front walls of the new extensions blank, and in order to preserve the symmetricalness, so important in 18th century Georgian architecture, Horry inserted false windows (in the guise of closed

shutters paneled like those below). This device is also repeated in the north (rear) wall of the east (ball room) extension. The first floor windows of the master bedroom in the west wing had interior primitive slat blinds, a device previously used in Charleston houses.

In 1790-91 the south (front) facade assumed its present unified appearance when a six-column wide giant portico and pediment were added across the center portion of the original house.¹ Forty feet wide, 20 feet deep, and floored with red tile this giant Roman Doric portico is of particular interest because it reveals the slender columns, the paterae, and dainty flutings of the Adam style of the Federal period. The portico of David Garrick's villa at Hampton, England, which was designed for the actor by Robert Adam himself.

Inside the walls are plastered and some of the rooms have fine scenic wallpaper. The floors are of wide pine boards. The walls of the east ball room have wide cypress panels; the ceiling in this room is coved, and the wide fireplace, located against the center of the west wall, is lined with Dutch tiles.

Condition

The house appears to be little altered and also to be generally in good condition. Hampton is usually open to visitors. The plantation includes about 1,285 acres of land.

References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 404-405; Harriet K. Leiding, Historic Houses of South Carolina (Philadelphia, 1921), 102-103; Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes - South (New York, 1956), 89;

South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1941), 281; Samuel G. Stoney, Plantations of the Carolina Low Country (Charleston, 1938), 59-60; Thomas T. Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill, 1950), 77; Historic American Buildings Survey: (13 photos, 1936, 1940); James G. VanDerpool, "Historical Development of Architecture in the U.S.A., 1632-1912" (N.P.S. Typescript, 1966), 71.

¹The roof of the portico is supported by eight columns and two engaged pilasters. The columns are made of solid pine. Rosettes, panels, and flutings adorn the frieze of the portico and the pediment contains a circular window with four keystones.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Hampton Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina

Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-1791, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a fine large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture.

Hampton, on Wambaw Creek near the Santee River, was built by Noë Serre, a Huguenot settler. The original house was a four-room and center-hall structure, with two more rooms on the second floor. In 1757 the plantation came into the possession of Daniel Horry through marriage, and shortly thereafter he more than doubled the size of the original house. A second full story, with two new rooms, was added and extensions were made to both ends, thus bringing the structure to its present size. The present hipped roof, with two dormers in front and rear, was built over the entire house and each new wing had a new interior chimney. The extension at the east end was taken up completely by a large two-story ballroom, and the new wing at the west end had a large two-story master bedroom. In the rear of this chamber were two more bedrooms, situated one above the other. The first and second story windows had nine over nine light sash and were adorned by exterior paneled shutters. Rather than leave the second story front walls of the new extensions blank, and in order to preserve the symmetricalness, so important in 18th-century Georgian architecture, Horry inserted false windows in the guise of closed shutters paneled like those below. This device is also repeated in the rear wall of the ballroom extension.

In 1790-91 the front facade assumed its present unified appearance when a six-column wide giant portico and pediment were added across the center portion of the original house.

This giant Roman Doric portico is of particular interest because it reveals the slender columns, the paterae, and dainty flutings of the Adam style of the Federal period. It's like the portico of David Garrick's villa at Hampton, England, which was designed for the actor by Robert Adam himself.

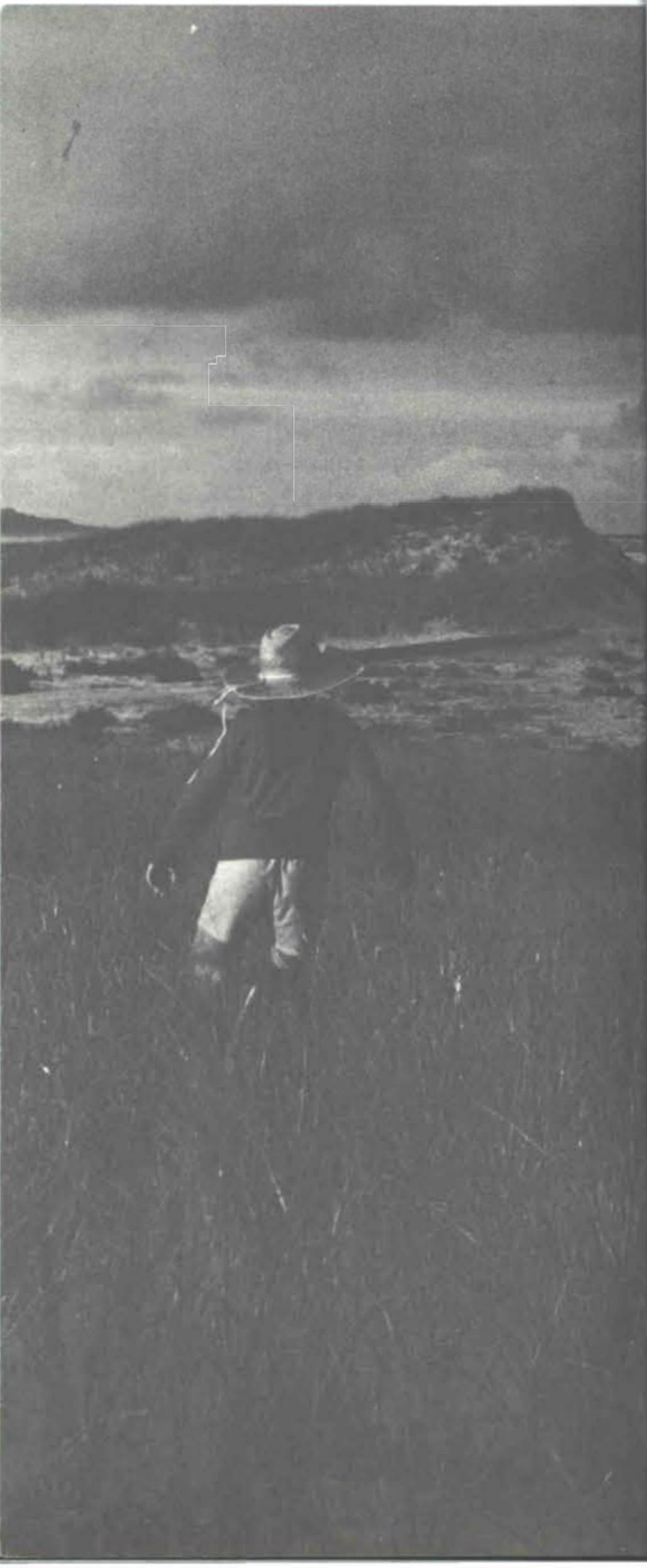
The house is in good condition and is usually open to visitors.

* * * * *

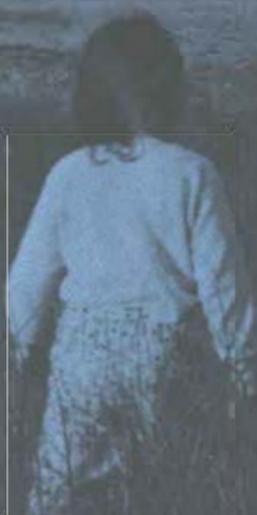
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C W S



NPS Criteria for parklands



*criteria
for
selection
of
national
parklands
and
national
landmarks*





Parkscape U.S.A.

foreword

I have marked
a few important P'ss,
and enclose a recent
picture of Hampton.

Archibald Rutledge,
175 Alabama St.,
Spartanburg, S.C.

In 1966 the National Park Service celebrated its 50th anniversary. It enters its second half-century with a long range program designed to mobilize the resources and capabilities of the Service in support of a new conservation.

Entitled PARKSCAPE—U.S.A., and sustained by the vitality of the National Park idea, the program pledges the Service: to make the beauty of the land and the history of our Nation a richer and more meaningful part of the daily life of every American; to renew beauty where it has already been destroyed; and to seek out and protect the surviving landmarks of our national heritage.

One of the vital elements of conservation in any country in any time is the preservation of those places of beauty and history which give meaning and substance to the national character.

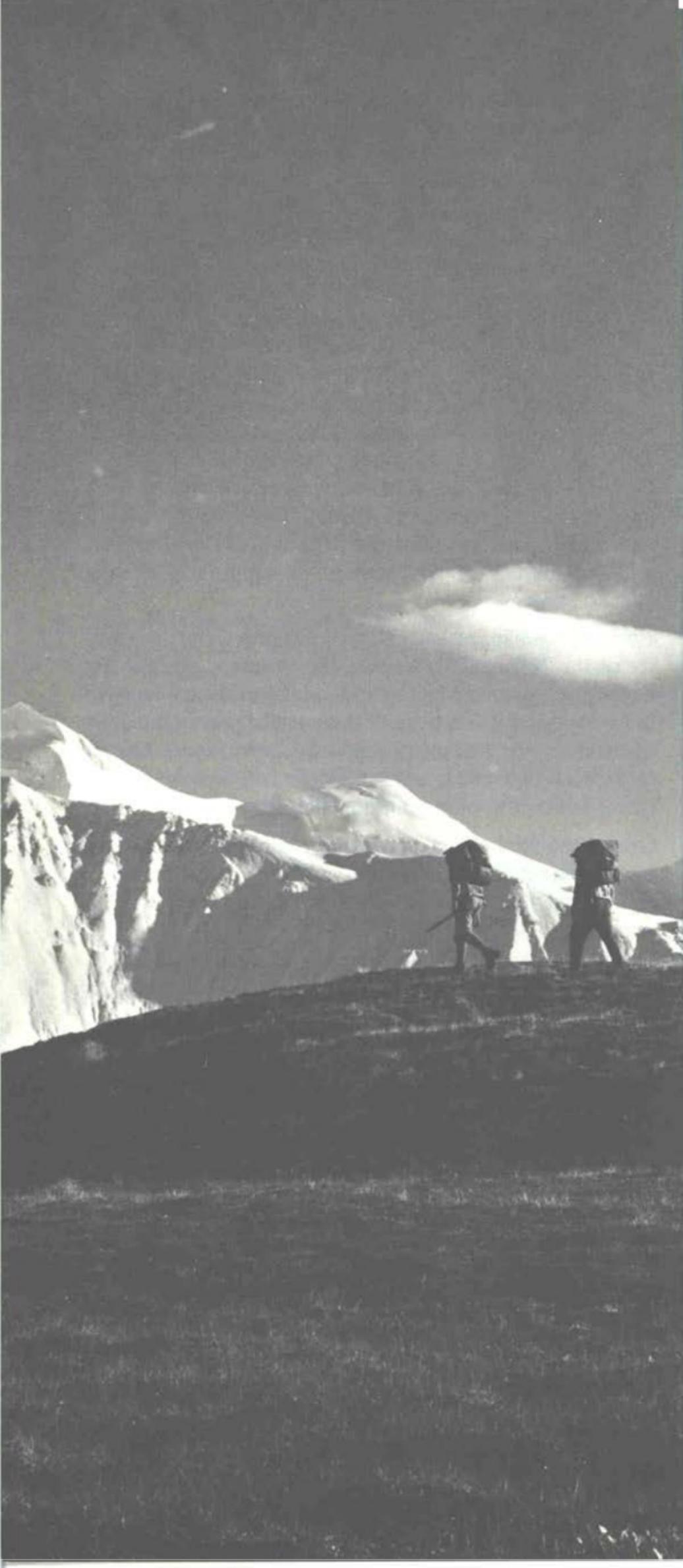
This is neither antiquarianism nor barren pride in past glory or scenic wonders. "It is something that gives us deep assurance and a sense of destiny and a determination to hold on fast to the great things that have been done through valor and imagination by those who have gone before us."

If, in our time, we are to conserve the great cultural and natural resources of this Nation, it will demand the combined efforts of Federal, State, and local governments, citizens' organizations, and individuals.

It is my hope that this publication will provide a needed guide for those who vigorously promote the cause of conservation.



George B. Hartzog, Jr. Director



introduction

Steeped in History

IN THIS DECADE OF THE SIXTIES this Nation has cast a long and searching look toward the future beauty and greatness of America.

For today, people are increasingly concerned with the quality of the environment in which they live. This present concern goes beyond traditional concepts of conservation. It speaks not of nature alone, but of man's total relationship with the world in which he lives.

The miracle of modern science and technology has taken man into space; soon he will reach the moon. But science cannot make the earth grow larger, nor add one mile to the vanishing shoreline.

Ugliness can no longer be accepted as the inevitable by-product of progress. There is an awareness that the impressive backlog of chaos spreading its blight across the countryside must be halted.

Many strong and eloquent voices are heard: from Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* to Stewart Udall's *Quiet Crisis*, from *God's Own Junkyard* described by Peter Blake to David Brinkley's *America the Beautiful*.

President Johnson has identified the preservation of the American environment as one of the great problems of the country. He has called for a "new conservation," not only in terms of esthetics, but as a product of orderly growth and effective planning, concerned with the urban and suburban as well as the rustic and rural, dealing with cities and towns as urgently as with the countryside.

Through legislative enactments over the years, Congress has articulated a national policy of preserving the outstanding examples of this country's natural and historical resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. This national policy is implemented by two major programs of the National Park Service:

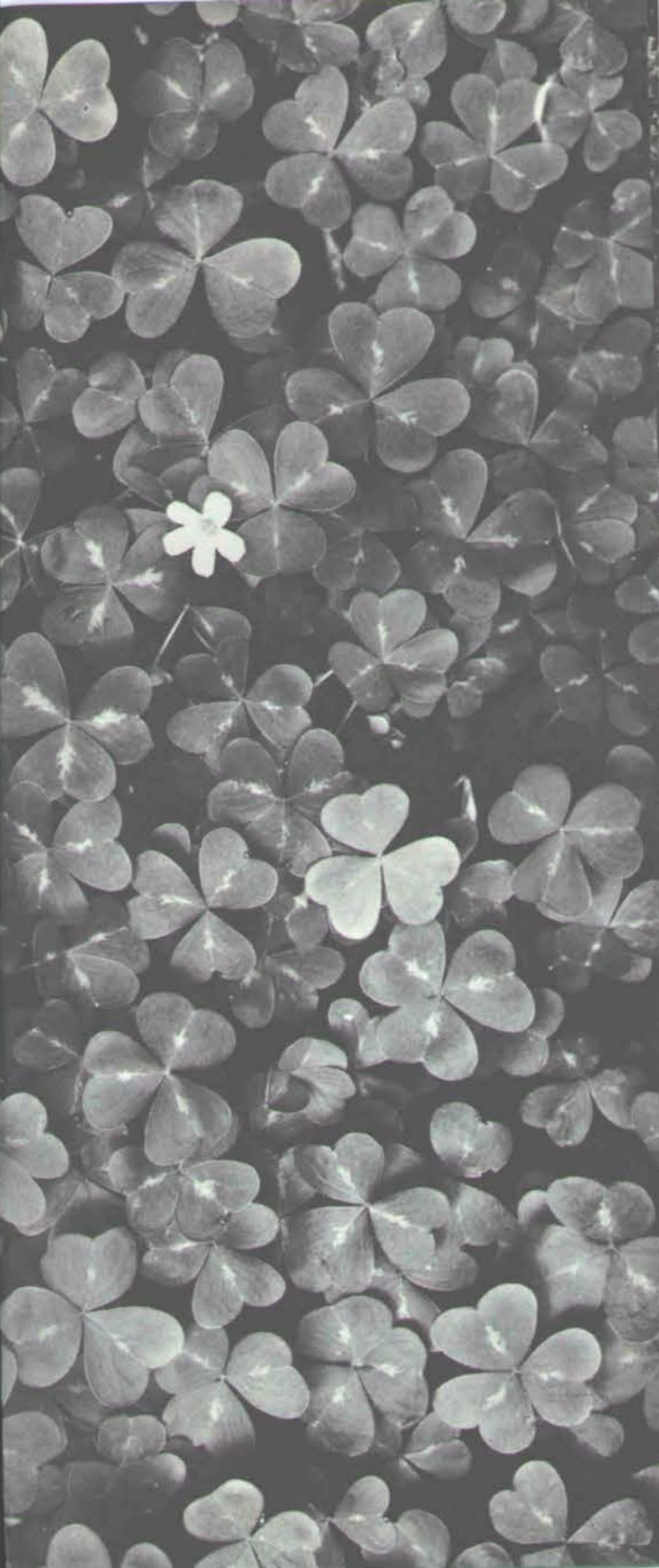
- I. Administration of parks established by the Congress as a part of the National Park System.
- II. Administration of the Registry of National Landmarks, which encourages preservation of natural and historical properties under other ownerships.

The purpose of this publication is to bring to public attention vital areas of opportunity which can contribute significantly to the development of a new conservation ethic.



1

the national park system



general information

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK—Yellowstone—in 1872, the National Park System has evolved through successive congressional enactments into a system containing more than 250 parks in the 50 States and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The System is composed of three categories of areas: natural, historic, and recreational.

Natural areas contain the great scenic wonderlands—unspoiled mountains, lakes, and forests, desert canyons, and glaciers.

Historical and archeological areas contain examples of ancient Indian cultures (as well as buildings, sites, and objects which have been witness to great events of American history)

Recreational areas of the National Park System—together with recreational areas administered by other agencies—provide healthful outdoor recreational opportunities for a population which today is increasingly urban.

Today, approximately 130 million annually visit the parks and forecasts indicate that this figure will reach 200 million in the 1970's.

criteria for natural areas

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- A. National significance is ascribed to areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our Nation, such as:
1. Outstanding geological formations or features significantly illustrating geologic processes.
 2. Significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.
 3. An ecological community significantly illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or a biome.
 4. A biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions, such as a climatic climax community.
 5. An ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration to natural condition following disruptive change.
 6. A habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, or restricted species.
 7. A relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period.
 8. A seasonal haven for concentrations of native animals, or a vantage point for observing concentrated populations, such as a constricted migration route.
 9. A site containing significant evidence illustrating important scientific discoveries.
 10. Examples of the scenic grandeur of our natural heritage.

- B. To possess national significance, the area must reflect integrity, i.e., it must present a true, accurate, essentially unspoiled natural example.

SUITABILITY

A. National Parks

1. National Parks should be relatively spacious land and water areas so outstandingly superior in quality and beauty as to make imperative their preservation by the Federal Government for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all people.
2. They should embrace a sufficiently comprehensive unit as to permit public use and enjoyment and effective management of a continuing representation of its flora and fauna.
3. They should be adaptable to a type of management that can provide a wide range of opportunities for human enjoyment, such as camping, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, sightseeing, in a natural setting consistent with the preservation of the characteristics or features that merited their establishment.
4. They will most often contain a diversity of resources and values, including scenic and scientific.

B. National Monuments

1. National Monuments are land and water areas usually involving lesser acreage than National Parks.
2. Generally, National Monuments preserve resources having primary scientific significance.
3. They should embrace a sufficiently comprehensive unit to permit public use and enjoyment of the scientific object, feature, or assemblage of features consistent with the preservation of such features.
4. National Monuments, for the most part, are not of sufficient size to support as broad a range of visitor-use programs as National Parks.

FEASIBILITY

The test of feasibility involves weighing all of the values and public needs served by the proposal.



criteria for historical areas

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- A. National significance is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects, or districts which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the historical (history and archeology) heritage of our Nation, such as:
1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which outstandingly represent the broad cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the Nation, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of our American heritage may be gained.
 2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.
 3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great idea or ideal of the American people.
 4. Structures that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer, or architect.
 5. Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or that embody distinguishing characteristics of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study

of a period style or method of construction; or that are notable as representations of the work of master workers or designers.

6. Archeological sites that have produced information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have produced, or which may reasonably be expected to produce, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

7. When preserved or restored as integral parts of the environment, historic buildings not sufficiently significant individually by reason of historical association or architectural merit to warrant recognition may collectively compose a "historic district" that is of historical significance to the Nation in commemorating or illustrating a way of life in its developing culture.

- B. To possess national significance, a historic or prehistoric structure, district, site, or object must possess integrity. For a historic or prehistoric *site*, integrity requires original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. The site of a structure no longer standing may possess national significance if the person or event associated with the structure was of transcendent historical importance in the Nation's history and the association consequential.

For a historic or prehistoric *structure*, integrity is a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. A structure no longer on the original site may possess national significance if the person or event associated with it was of transcendent importance in the Nation's history and the association consequential.

For a historic *district*, integrity is a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location, and intangible elements of feeling and association.

For a historic *object*, integrity requires basic original workmanship.

- C. Structures or sites which are primarily of significance in the field of religion or to religious bodies but are not of national importance in other fields of the history of the United States, such as political, military, or architectural history, will not be eligible for consideration.
- D. Birthplaces, graves, burials, and cemeteries, as a general rule, are not eligible for consideration and recognition except in cases of historical figures of transcendent importance. (Historic sites associated with the actual careers and contributions of outstanding historical personages usually are more important than their birthplaces and burial places.)

- E. Structures, sites, and objects achieving historical importance within the past 50 years will not as a general rule be considered unless associated with persons or events of transcendent significance.

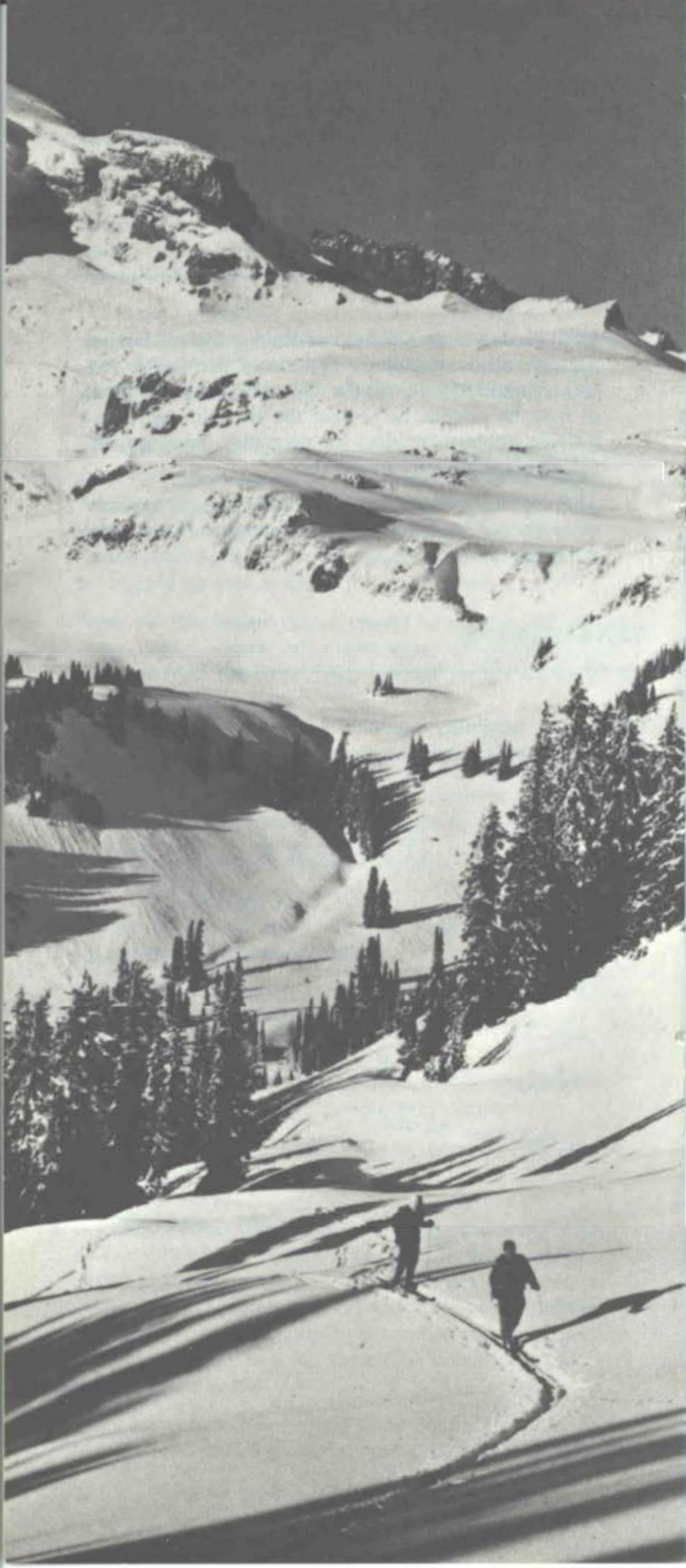
SUITABILITY

1. Each historical area should contain sufficient land to preserve all the significant historic or prehistoric features associated with this site and such additional lands as may be needed to protect the historic scene and provide unobtrusive sites for necessary developments for management and public use.
2. The site and its authentic historically related environment should lend itself to effective preservation and interpretation.

FEASIBILITY

The test of feasibility involves weighing all of the values and public needs served by the proposal.

When Hampton was opened to tourists, as many as 8,000 came each season @ \$3. This would show the financial return of any financial outlay the Government might outlay.



criteria for national recreation areas

IN ITS ROLE OF COORDINATING THE FEDERAL EFFORT in outdoor recreation, the Recreation Advisory Council (Secretaries of Agriculture; Commerce; Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; and Interior; Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority; and Administrator, Federal Housing Agency) in its Policy Circular 1, dated March 26, 1963, stated that National Recreation Areas should: “. . . be areas which have natural endowments that are well above the ordinary in quality and recreation appeal, being of lesser significance than the unique scenic and historic elements of the National Park System, but affording a quality of recreation experience which transcends that normally associated with areas provided by State and local governments. . . .”

The Council has prescribed the following administrative criteria for the selection of such areas:

Primary Criteria. Application of the following seven primary criteria shall be mandatory for all proposals:

1. National Recreation Areas should be spacious areas, including within their perimeter an aggregate gross area of not less than 20,000 acres of land and water surface, except riverways, narrow coastal strips, or areas where total population within a 250-mile radius is in excess of 30 million people.
2. National Recreation Areas should be located and designed to achieve a comparatively high recreation-carrying capacity in relation to type of recreation primarily to be served.
3. National Recreation Areas should provide recreation op-

portunities significant enough to assure interstate patronage within the region of service, and to a limited extent should attract patronage from outside of the normal service region.

4. The scale of investment, development, and operational responsibility should be sufficiently high to require either direct Federal involvement, or substantial Federal participation to assure optimum public benefit.
5. Although nonurban in character, National Recreation Areas should nevertheless be strategically located within 250 miles of urban centers. Such areas should be readily accessible at all times, for all-purpose recreational use.
6. Within National Recreation Areas, outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose. If additional natural resource utilization is carried on, such additional use shall be compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission, and none will be carried on that is significantly detrimental to it.
7. National Recreation Areas should be established in only those areas where other programs (Federal or non-Federal) will not fulfill high priority recreation needs in the foreseeable future.

Secondary Criteria. Application of the following six secondary criteria will be given weight in situations where they bear a meaningful relationship to a specific proposal:

1. Preference should be given to proposed National Recreation Areas that:
 - a. Are in or near the U.S. Census divisions having the highest population density;
 - b. Are in areas which lack sufficient private and public recreation areas and facilities as determined by the National Recreation Plan;
 - c. Are in areas which have a comparatively low amount of federally provided recreation-carrying capacity;
 - d. Will show an optimum ratio of carrying capacity to estimated cost.
2. National Recreation Areas may be based upon existing or proposed Federal water impoundments where it can be shown that significant increases in the scale of recreation developments are required, beyond the level normally justified under standard multiple-purpose project development, in order to assure that full recreation potential is provided for projected needs.
3. National Recreation Areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, scarce, or disappear-

ing resources, provided the objectives of their preservation and enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission.

4. National Recreation Areas should be in conformity with the National Recreation Plan prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and shall take into consideration, State, regional, and local comprehensive plans.
5. Whenever possible, National Recreation Areas should be selected, developed, and managed to provide maximum compatibility with the recreation potential of adjacent rural areas in private ownership.
6. Preference should be given to areas in or near to a Redevelopment Area as officially designated by the Department of Commerce and deemed significant in the economic improvement of such a Redevelopment Area.



2

establishment of areas

Generally, areas are added to the National Park System by individual acts of the Congress. Accordingly, while the foregoing criteria govern the areas to be recommended administratively for inclusion in the National Park System, the Congress is the ultimate judge of the criteria it shall use in adding areas to the System. Moreover, when established, each area of the National Park System is managed in accord with policies enunciated by the Congress in the act establishing that area.



3

*registry
of national landmarks*

general information

THE REGISTRY OF NATIONAL LANDMARKS is a program of public service administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

It was to establish an inventory of the nationally significant historical and natural properties of America, and to vigorously encourage their continued preservation, that the Registry of National Landmarks was undertaken.

The Registered National Landmarks program is voluntary. Landmark designation does not change ownership or responsibility for the property. There are no funds currently within the Landmark program for acquisition of lands or to assist owners in preservation or development of the property.

Landmark designation is generally achieved through the following steps:

NATIONAL LANDMARK SURVEY

Comprehensive field evaluation by National Park Service specialists of all appropriate sites identifies the most significant natural and historic sites for evaluation by consulting committees of recognized authorities, with ultimate screening by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

SELECTION BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Advisory Board submits its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, upon whom rests final responsibility for declaring sites eligible for the Registry of National Landmarks.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Owner of site who wishes to make application for landmark designation agrees to maintain integrity of site and to manage it in a manner consistent with accepted preservation and use practices.

REGISTRATION

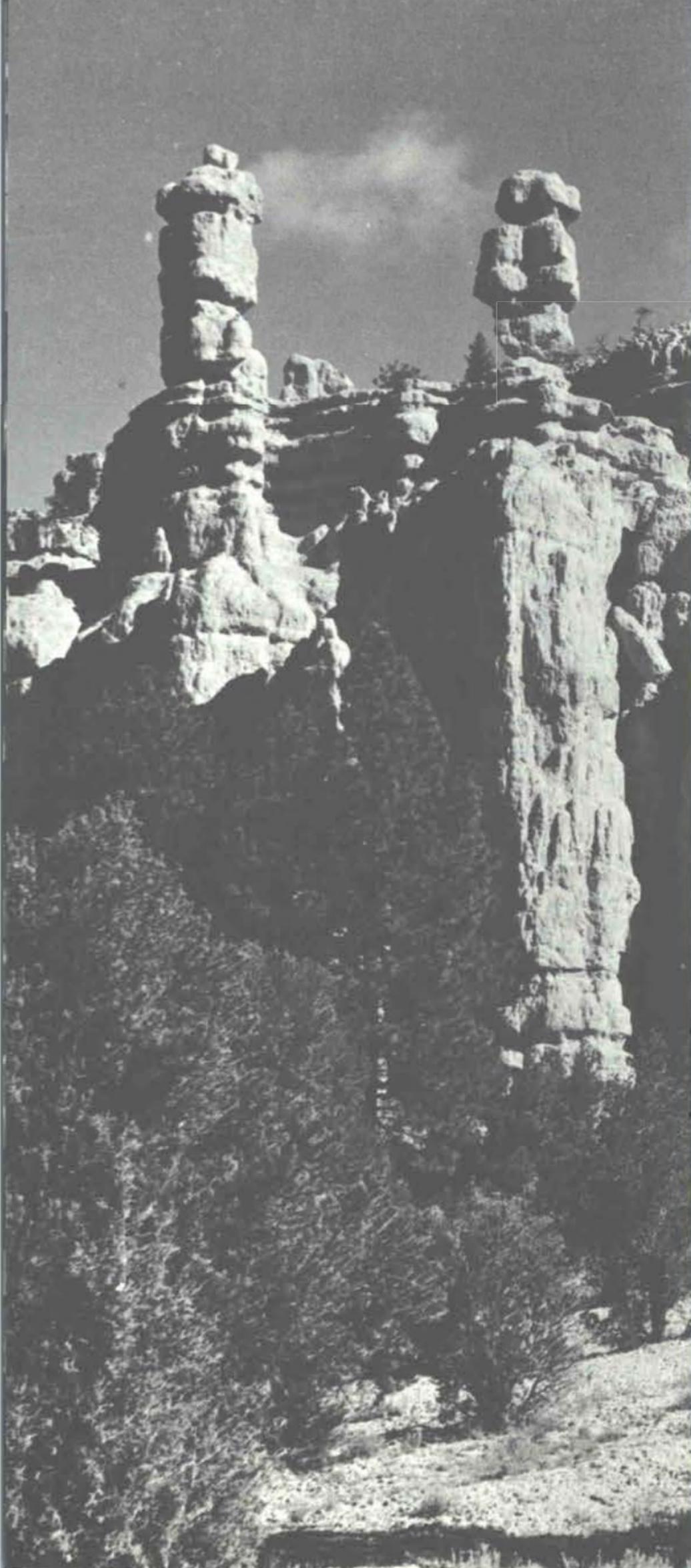
Upon voluntary application by owner, site is entered into the Registry and certificate and official bronze plaque are presented, followed by periodic visits to the landmark by National Park Service representatives to consult with and advise owner.

ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA

The single, absolute requirement in the evaluation of areas is that they be of *national significance*. Each selected site must possess exceptional significance in illustrating or commemorating the natural character or the historic heritage of the United States.

To define this quality of national significance, a body of administrative criteria has been formulated, which provides a comprehensive basis upon which to make the determination.

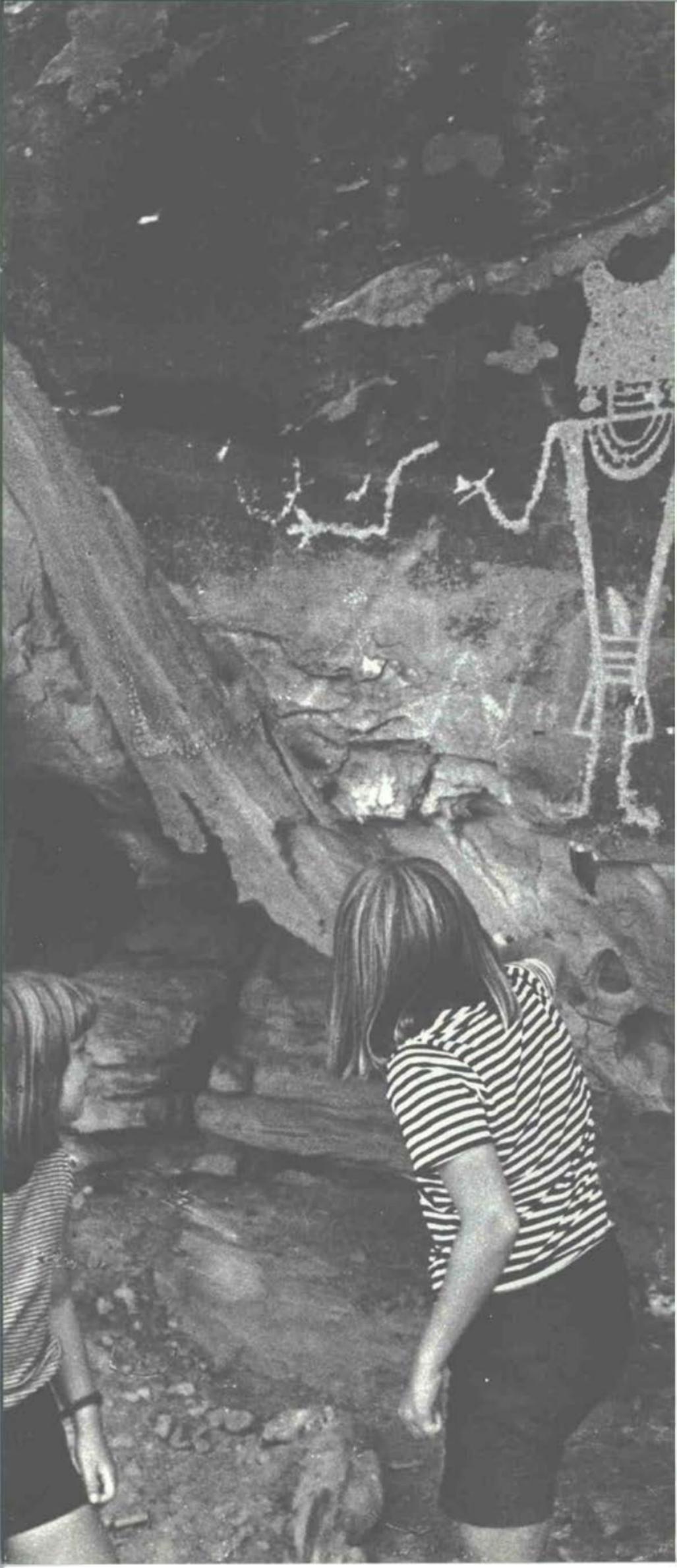
When the application of the criteria results in a determination of national significance, the area may then be recommended for registration as a landmark. If it is further determined that the area might qualify for National Park status, further studies may be conducted. However, in addition to being of *national significance*, areas considered for inclusion in the National Park System must further meet the criteria of *suitability* and *feasibility*.



criteria for natural landmarks

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- A. National significance is ascribed to areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our Nation, such as:
1. Outstanding geological formations or features significantly illustrating geologic processes.
 2. Significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.
 3. An ecological community significantly illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or a biome.
 4. A biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions, such as a climatic climax community.
 5. An ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration to natural condition following disruptive change.
 6. A habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, or restricted species.
 7. A relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period.
 8. A seasonal haven for concentrations of native animals, or a vantage point for observing concentrated populations, such as a constricted migration route.
 9. A site containing significant evidence illustrating important scientific discoveries.
 10. Examples of the scenic grandeur of our natural heritage.
- B. To possess national significance, the area must reflect integrity i.e., it must present a true, accurate, essentially unspoiled natural example.



criteria for historic landmarks

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- A. National significance is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects, or districts which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the historical (history and archeology) heritage of our Nation, such as:
1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which outstandingly represent the broad cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the Nation, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of our American heritage may be gained.
 2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.
 3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great idea or ideal of the American people.
 4. Structures that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer, or architect.
 5. Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or that embody distinguishing characteristics

of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or that are notable as representations of the work of master workers or designers.

6. Archeological sites that have produced information of a major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have produced, or which may reasonably be expected to produce, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.
7. When preserved or restored as integral parts of the environment, historic buildings not sufficiently significant individually by reason of historical association or architectural merit to warrant recognition may collectively compose a "historic district" that is of historical significance to the Nation in commemorating or illustrating a way of life in its developing culture.

- B. To possess national significance, a historic or prehistoric structure, district, site, or object must possess integrity. For a historic or prehistoric *site*, integrity requires original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. The site of a structure no longer standing may possess national significance if the person or event associated with the structure was of transcendent historical importance in the Nation's history and the association consequential.

For a historic or prehistoric *structure*, integrity is a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. A structure no longer on the original site may possess national significance if the person or event associated with it was of transcendent importance in the Nation's history and the association consequential.

For a historic *district*, integrity is a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location, and intangible elements of feeling and association.

For a historic *object*, integrity requires basic original workmanship.

- C. Structures or sites which are primarily of significance in the field of religion or to religious bodies but are not of national importance in other fields of the history of the United States, such as political, military, or architectural history, will not be eligible for consideration.
- D. Birthplaces, graves, burials, and cemeteries, as a general rule, are not eligible for consideration and recognition except in cases of historical figures of transcendent importance. Historic sites associated with the actual careers

and contributions of outstanding historical personages usually are more important than their birthplaces and burial places.

- E. Structures, sites, and objects achieving historical importance within the past 50 years will not as a general rule be considered unless associated with persons or events of transcendent significance.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—bears a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute their full measure to the progress and prosperity of the United States . . . now and in the future.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR**



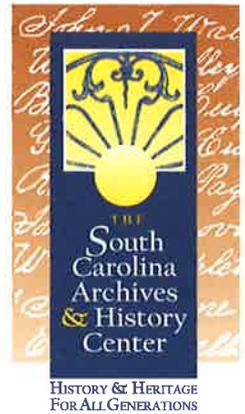
**NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE**

May 12, 2016

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 20 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service



Paul Loether
National Register Chief
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination and additional information for Hampton Plantation in Charleston County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D at the state level of significance and Criterion C at the national level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination and additional information for Hampton Plantation to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ehren Foley', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Ehren Foley, Ph.D.
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES • HISTORY



October 18, 2016

Jeff Joeckel
Archivist, National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Joeckel:

Enclosed are the photos to accompany the National Register nomination for Hampton Plantation in McClellanville vic., Charleston Co., South Carolina. These photos should be the proper size. Thank you for your help.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Ehren Foley, Ph.D.
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hampton Plantation

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston

DATE RECEIVED: 5/20/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/05/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 70000582

NOMINATOR: OTHER

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/5/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A, B, C, D

REVIEWER Lisa Delaney

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/5/16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.