NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

MAY 20 2016

70000582

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hampton Plantation (Additional Documentation)
Other names/site number: Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, 38CH241
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1950 Rutledge Rd.
City or town: McClellanville State: SC County: Charleston
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_x_ national **_x_ statewide** **___ local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_ A **_x_ B** **_x_ C** **_x_ D**

Elizabeth M. Johnson 5/6/2016

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 7/5/16

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [X]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	5	buildings
8	1	sites
4	5	structures
1	3	objects
14	14	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

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 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.

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-26[2] (previously listed in the National Register, not included in the current resource count)

The Georgian-style mansion at Hampton Plantation is a two-an-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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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[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.

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 areas[28] 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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[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.

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.

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 northern-most 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.

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*.

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.

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.

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.

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

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-20th century artifact scatter	Criterion D	Kitchen House, Mansion, Structure 4, Structure 5 (Lewis and Haskell 1980).
002	19th-20th century domestic artifact scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
003	Late 19th-20th century domestic artifact scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
004	20th century dumpsite	Criterion D	(NSA 2010) Non-Contributing
005	Historic period brick scatter	Criterion D	Johnson Field (NSA 2010)
006	20th century	Criterion D	Johnson Field; HP 63 (NSA 2010)
007	Prehistoric -20th 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).

	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-20th 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.

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 is 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, though 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. 1971[59] 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.

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

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

- 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)

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.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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.
- [x] 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

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
_____
_____
_____

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/.

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.

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 County, 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.

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

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[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.

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.

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 setters 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

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[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 Lenud (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.

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

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[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.

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

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[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

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

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,

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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.

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 Obernuefemann, "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.

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.

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 internment 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).

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[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-seek-to-keep-each-other-strong; Vennie Deas Moore, "Home Remedies, Herb Doctors, and Granny Midwifes," *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 merilandica*, 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.

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

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.

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[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.

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.

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.

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[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, SCDAH; 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, SCDAH.

[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, SCDAH. 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)?

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

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[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.

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 it's 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

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[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.

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]

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[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 Unviersity 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.

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 not 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.

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,

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

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

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

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.

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.

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 is 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.

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

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 shoes 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.

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 K*itchen 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

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

S*ettlement 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-acres 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

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

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) recollects 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 Yaughan and Curriboo Plantations and Waterhorn Plantation, both owned by French Huguenots, are similar in size although constructed using different techniques. Excavations at Yaughan 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

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 (Shlasko 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.

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 dailylife and rituals performed by slaves.

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

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.

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.

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

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[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.

[168] Reichenbach, paint study reports dated 2004, 2005, 2006, 2015; McKee, "Analyzing Mantels at Hampton Plantation," Fall 2013; Liz Shaw, "Conservation Report: Hampton Plantation Door Inscription," 3 December 2012, unpublished report. Copies of all of these are on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.

[169] Reichenbach, "The Blue Room."

[170] Nash, "Wallpaper Assessment, Hampton Plantation," October 2003; Laurel Bartlett, "Hampton Plantation Wallpaper: Assessment and Conservation," 3 December 2012, unpublished paper, copies of both on file at Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, SC.; Two letters of Eliza Lucas Pinckney to Harriott Pinckney Horry, [February] [1775], in Schulz, ed., *The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry Digital Edition,* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2012).

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
_X__ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
_X__ 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:
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ 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

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.

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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

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.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

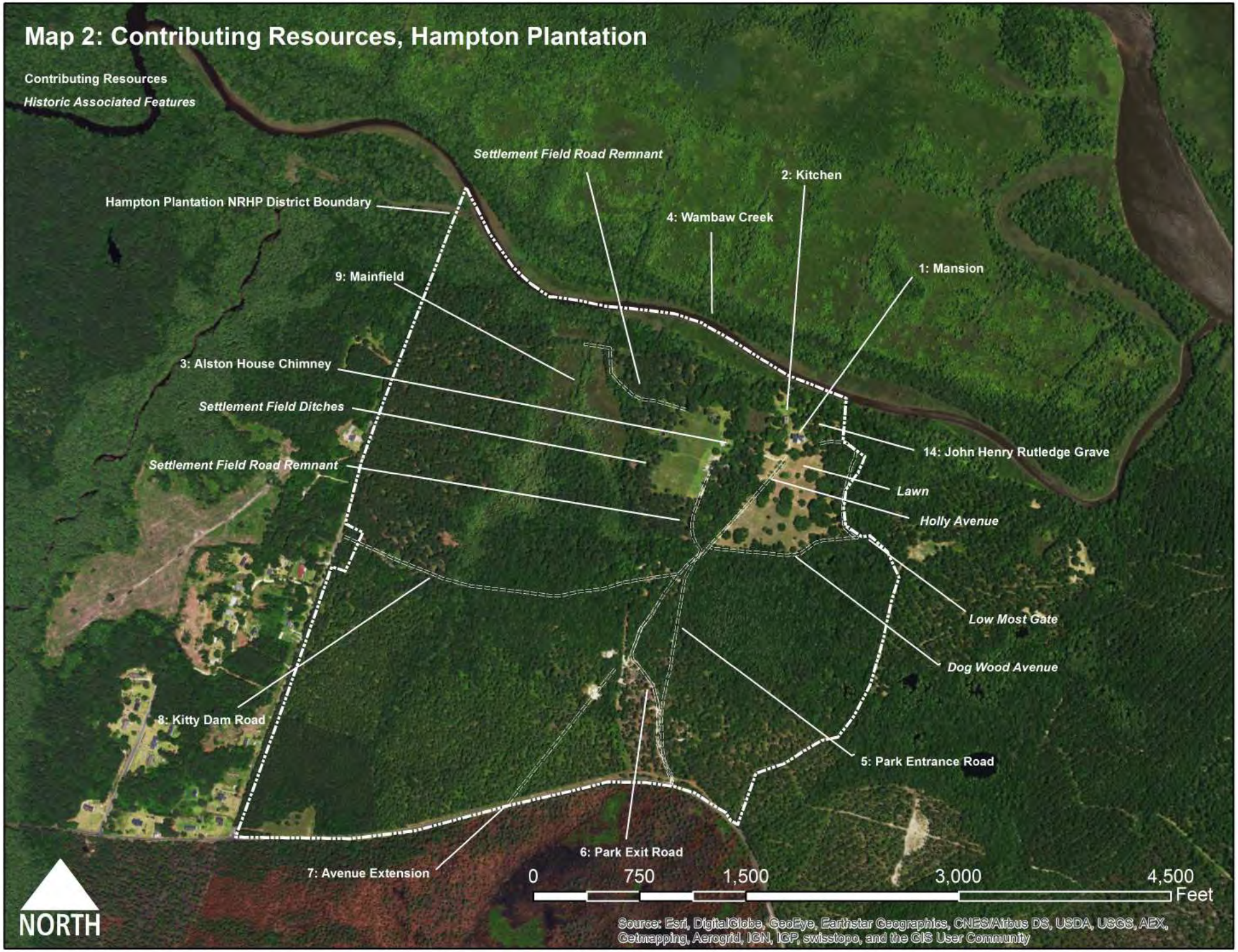
56 of 58. Non-contributing Ranger Station, camera facing southeast.

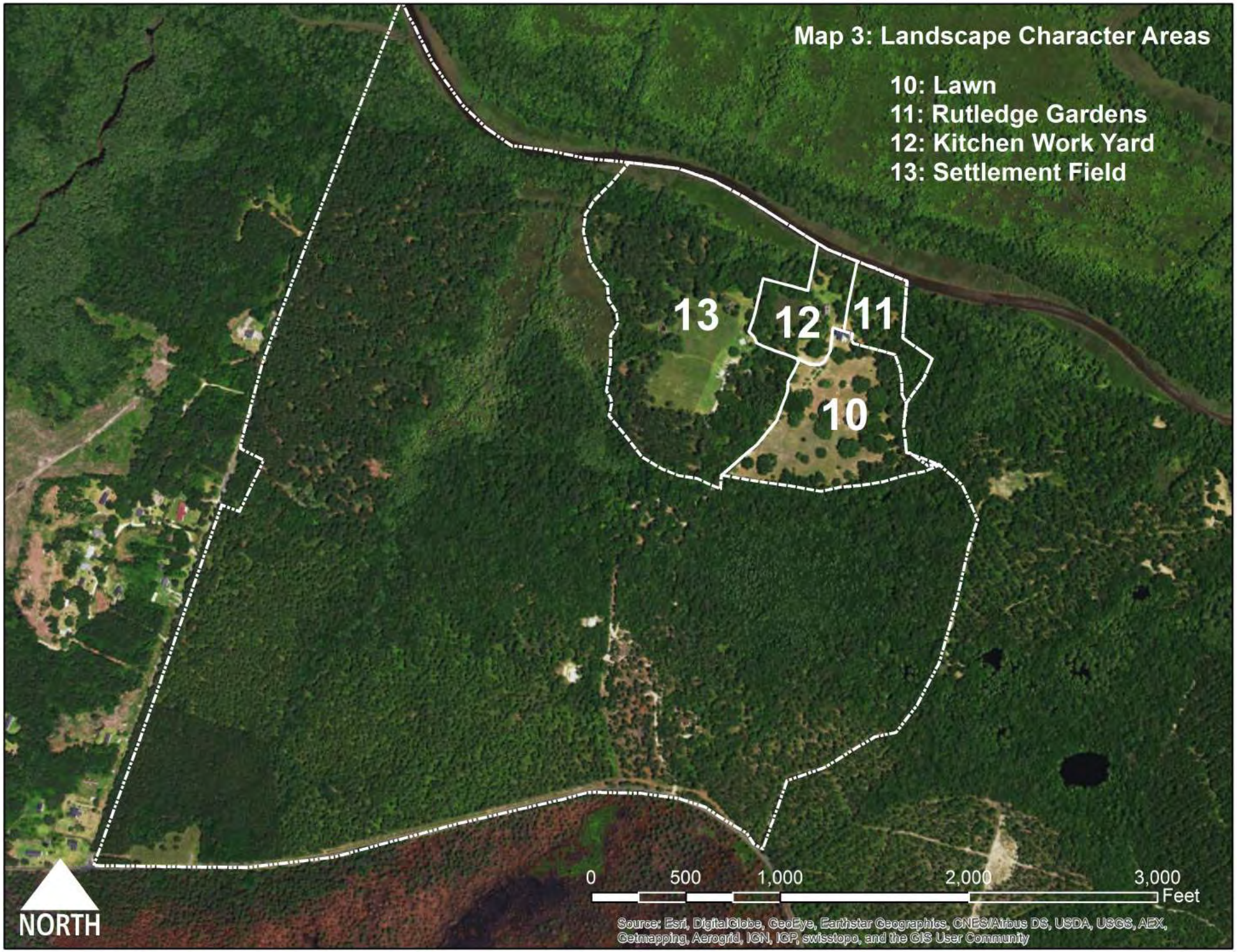
57 of 58. Non-contributing Pump House (HP-62), camera facing north.

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
NORTH
0
1,000
2,000
4,000
6,000
Feet


Map 2: Contributing Resources, Hampton Plantation
Contributing Resources
Historic Associated Features
Settlement Field Road Remnant
2: Kitchen
Hampton Plantation NRHP District Boundary
4: Wambaw Creek
1: Mansion
9: Mainfield
3: Alston House Chimney
Settlement Field Ditches
14: John Henry Rutledge Grave
Settlement Field Road Remnant
Lawn
Holly Avenue
Low Most Gate
Dog Wood Avenue
8: Kitty Dam Road
5: Park Entrance Road
6: Park Exit Road
7: Avenue Extension
0
750
1,500
3,000
4,500
Feet
NORTH
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

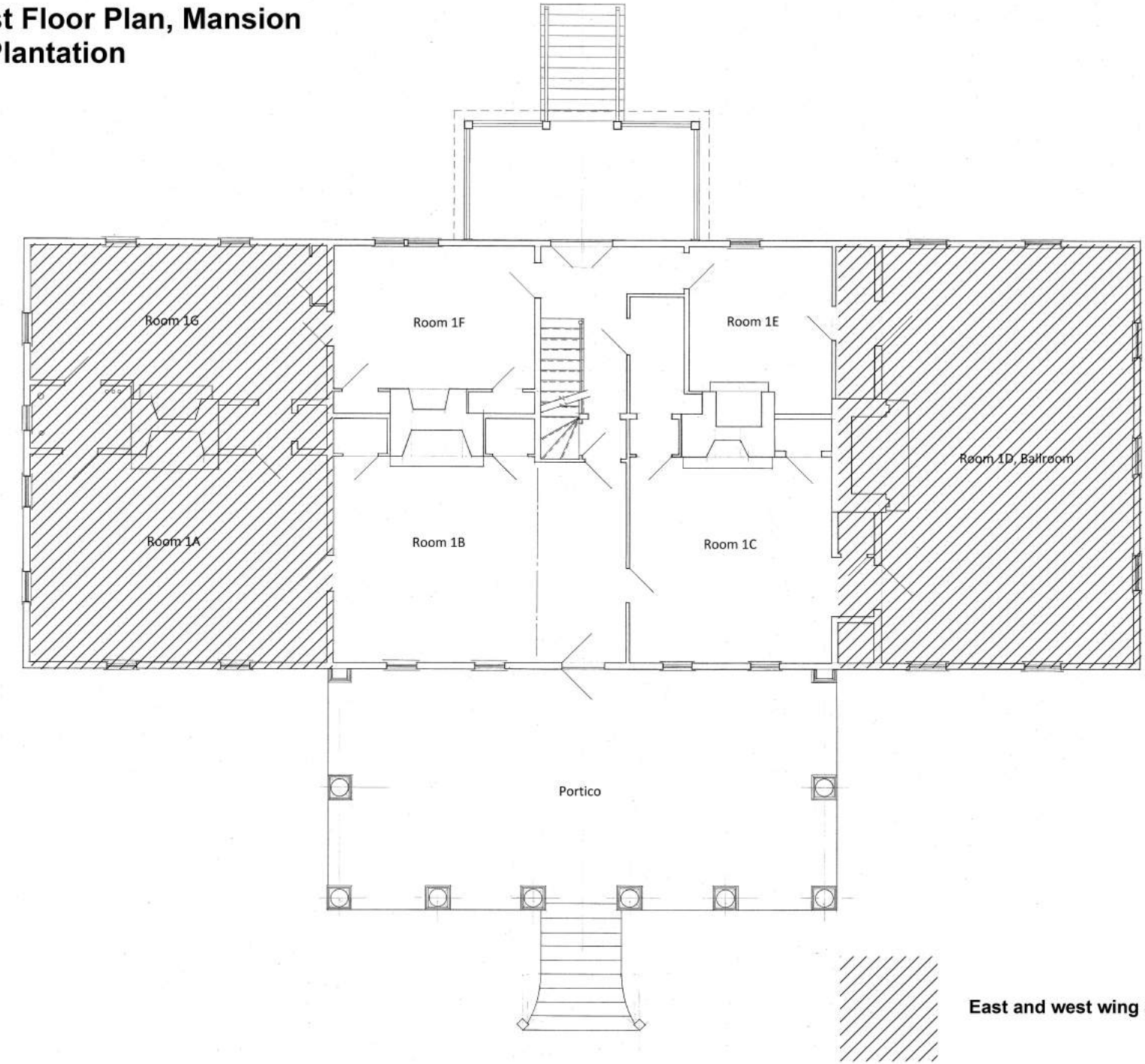

Map 3: Landscape Character Areas
10: Lawn
11: Rutledge Gardens
12: Kitchen Work Yard
13: Settlement Field
13
12
11
10
0
500
1,000
2,000
3,000
Feet
NORTH
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

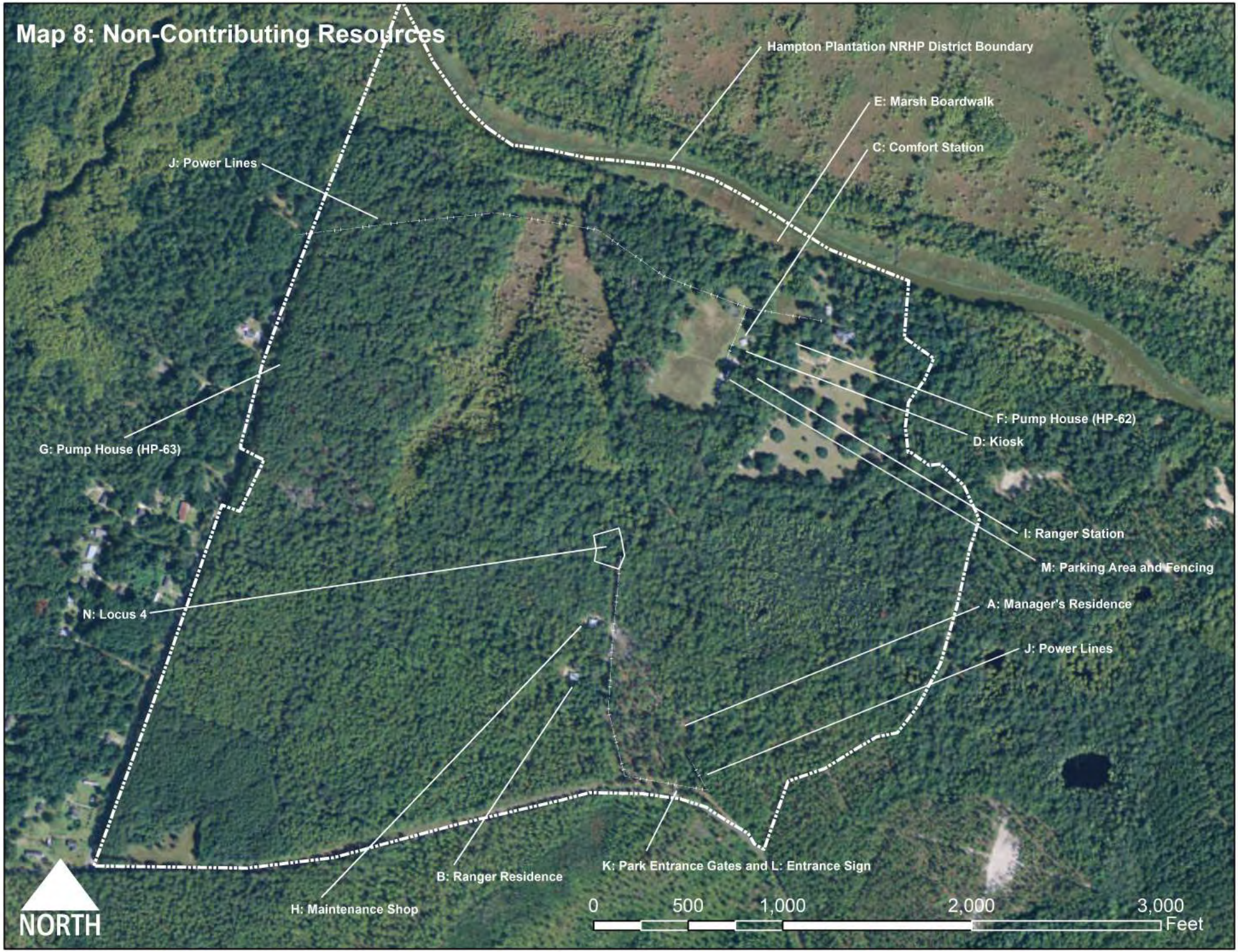
Map 4: Archaeological Resources
Locus 14
Locus 2
Locus 13
Locus 7
Locus 12
Locus 1
Locus 3
Locus 6
Locus 5
Locus 8
Locus 4
NORTH
Hampton Plantation National Register Boundary
0 250 500 1,000 1,500
Feet

Map 5: Archaeological Resources within Locus 1
Impoundment West of Kitchen Building
Kitchen Building
Impoundment in Gardens
18th century artifact concentrations
NORTH
0
150
300
600
900
Feet

Map 6: Archaeological Resources within Locus 7
Impoundment West of Boardwalk
Possible Fence Line
Structure 3
Structure 1
Structure 2
NORTH
0
150
300
600
900
Feet

Map 7: First Floor Plan, Mansion
Hampton Plantation

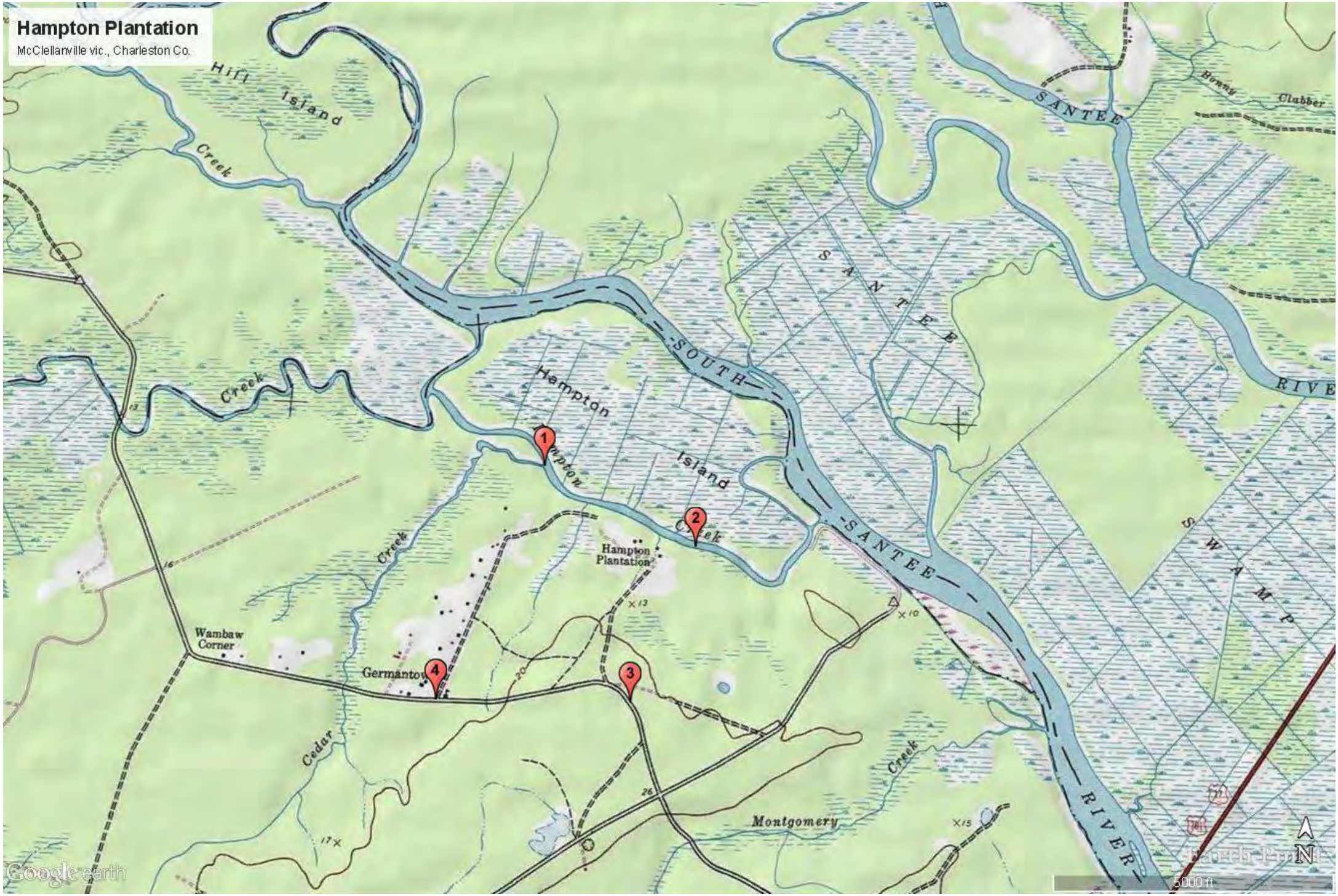


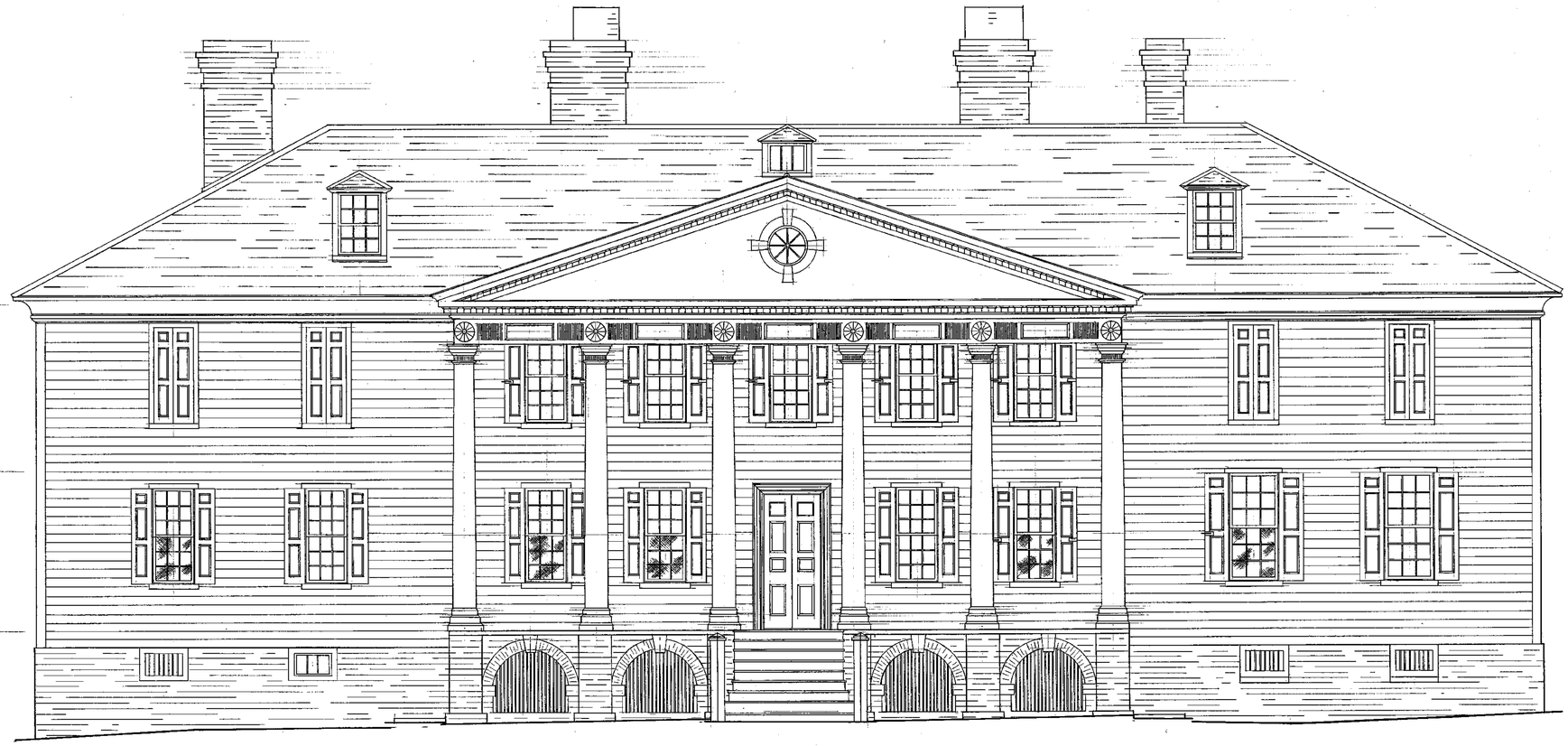

Map 8: Non-Contributing Resources
Hampton Plantation NRHP District Boundary
E: Marsh Boardwalk
C: Comfort Station
J: Power Lines
F: Pump House (HP-62)
D: Kiosk
G: Pump House (HP-63)
I: Ranger Station
M: Parking Area and Fencing
N: Locus 4
A: Manager's Residence
J: Power Lines
K: Park Entrance Gates and L: Entrance Sign
B: Ranger Residence
H: Maintenance Shop
NORTH
0
500
1,000
2,000
3,000
Feet

Map 9: Photograph Locations
25
24
45
46
36
35
41
27
42-44
26
54-55
NORTH
0
500
1,000
2,000
3,000
Feet

Map 10: Photograph Locations Detail
30
53
19
39
Kitchen House interior photos, 21-23
52
18
20
29
37
3
Mansion interior photos 6-16
17
38
2
4
5
31
1
28
56
57
40
58
59
34
60
32
33
NORTH
0
125
250
500
750
Feet

Hampton Plantation
McClellanville vic., Charleston Co.
1
2
3
4
Google earth
N
2000 ft


Hampton Plantation
McClellanville vic., Charleston Co.
Hiff Island
Creek
Creek
SOUTH
SANTEE
RIVER
Hampton
Island
Creek
Hampton Plantation
Creek
SANTEE
SWAMP
Wambaw Corner
Germantown
Cedar
Creek
Montgomery
Creek
Honey
Clabber
1
2
3
4
N
5000 ft
Google earth



ELEVATION

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

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT

155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

AIA

RESTORATION OF

HAMPTON PLANTATION

FOR

PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

COMM. NO. 7408

DATE

DRAWING NO.

OF

HP-0002

ELEVATION

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

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

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CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

AIA

RESTORATION OF HAMPTON PLANTATION FOR PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

COMM. NO. 7408

DATE

DRAWING NO.

OF

HP-0011

ELEVATION

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

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CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

RESTORATION OF HAMPTON PLANTATION FOR PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM.

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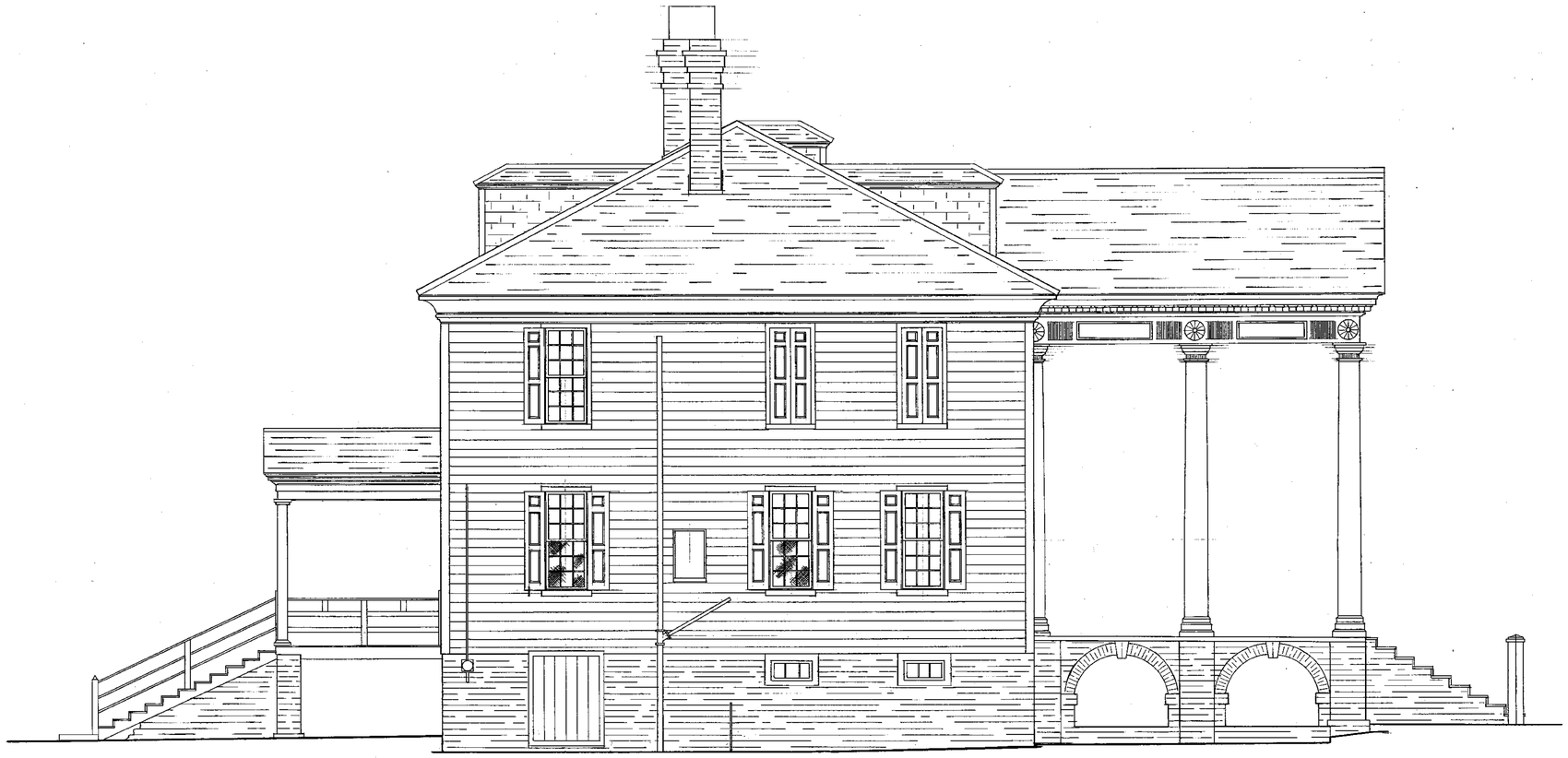
OF

HP-0010



ELEVATION

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

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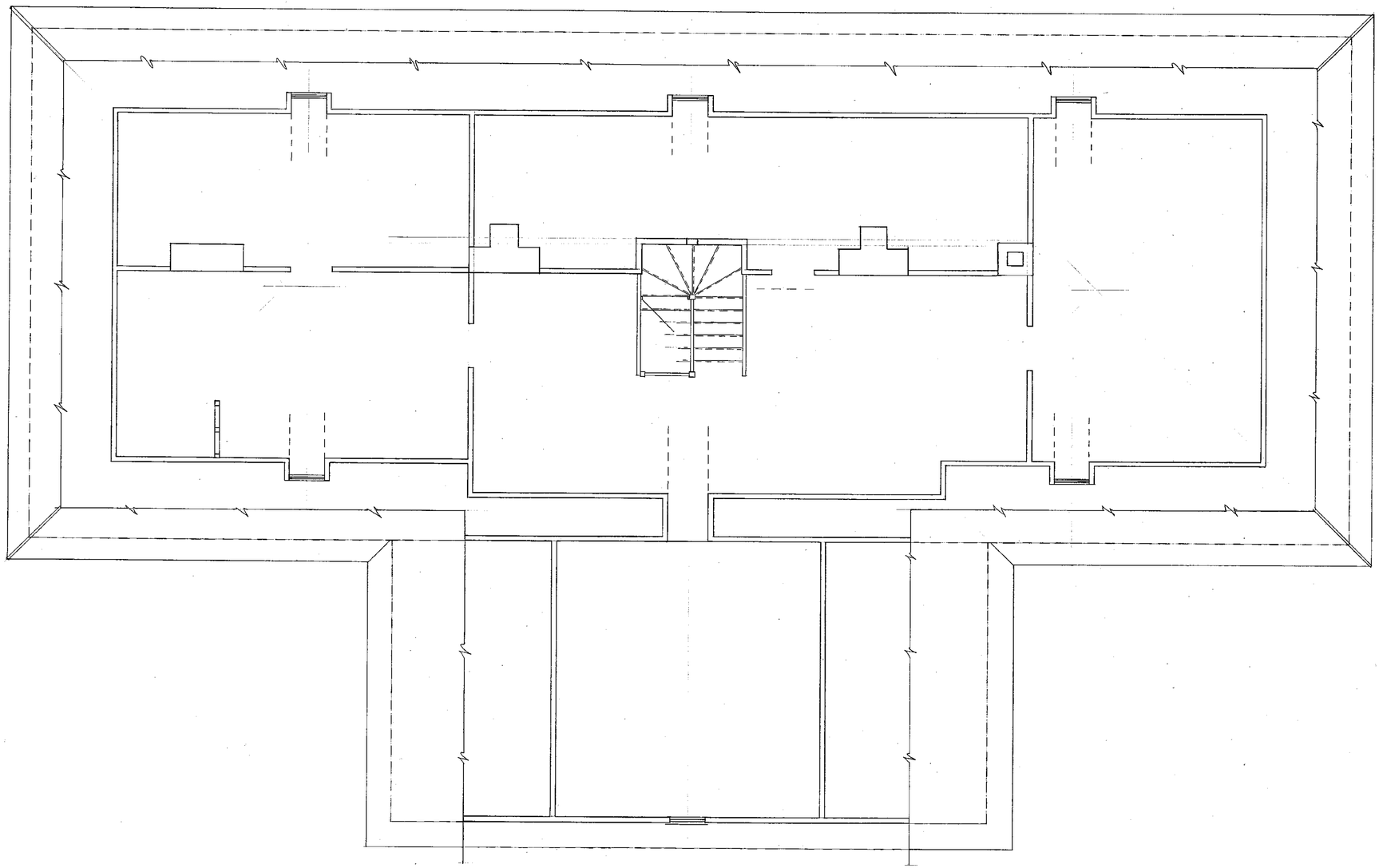

THIRD FLOOR PLAN - ATTIC

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

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

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COMM. NO. 7408

DATE

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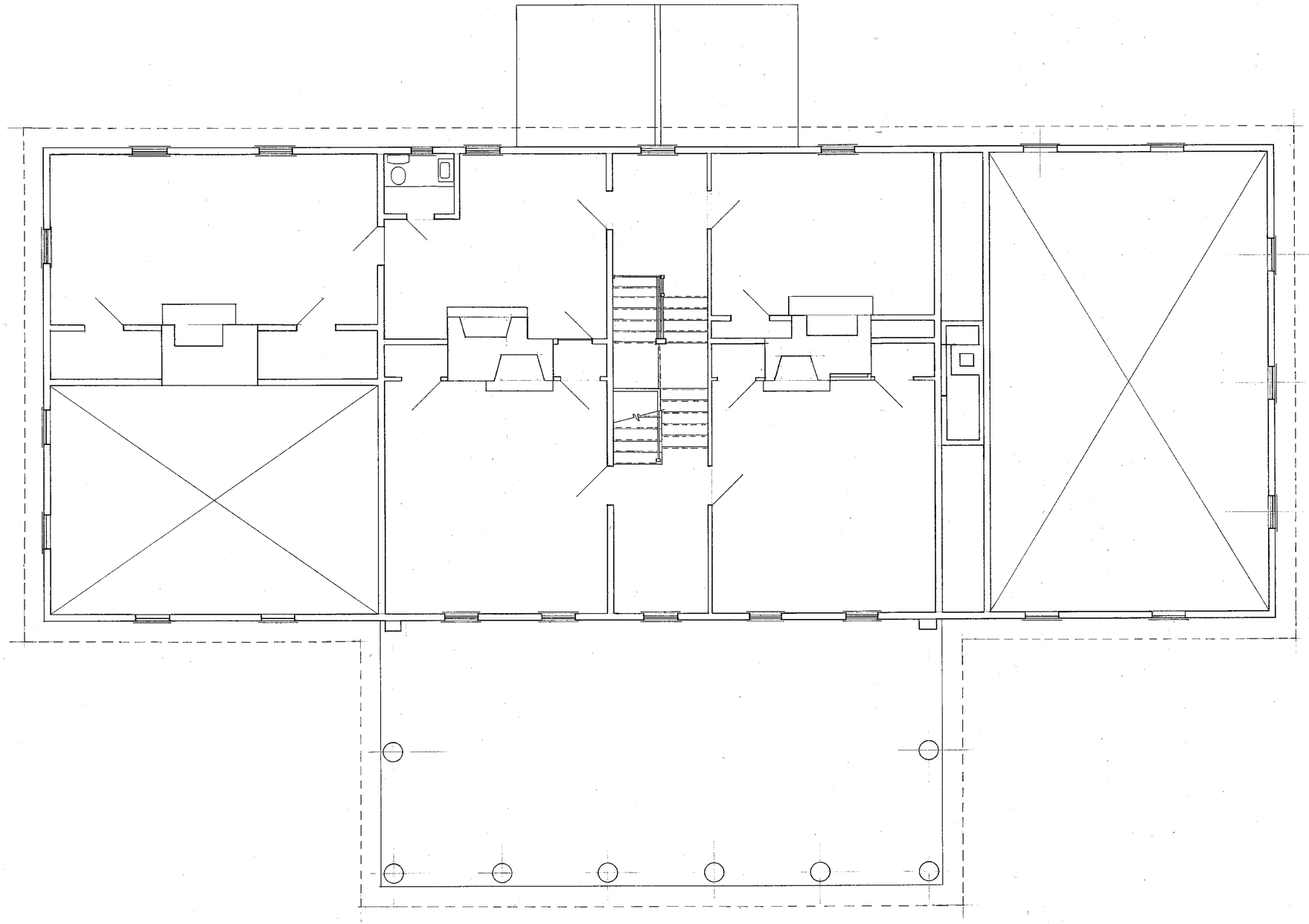
OF

HP-0008



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

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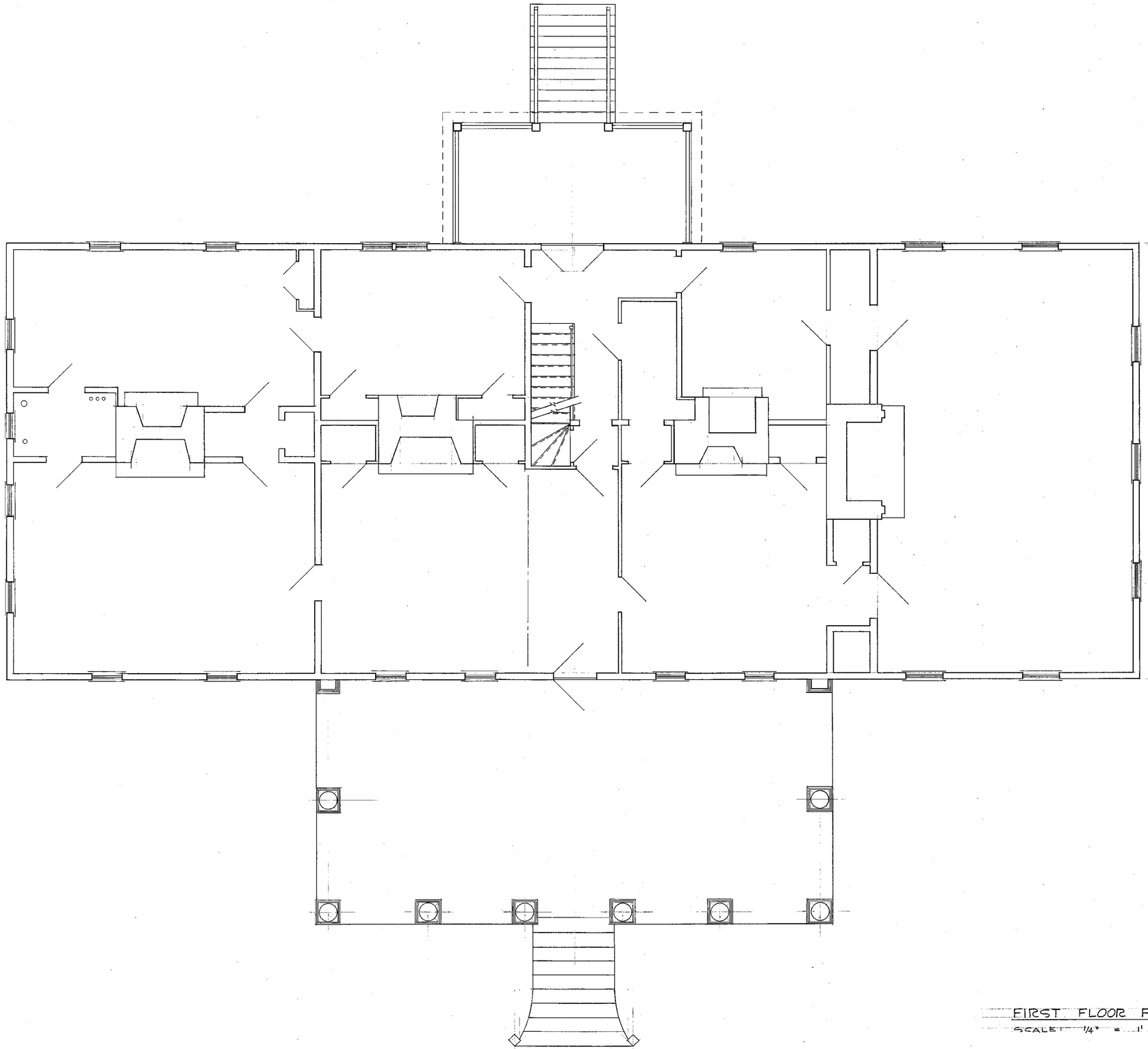
DRAWN
CHECKED

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

RESTORATION OF
HAMPTON PLANTATION
FOR
PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

COMM. NO. 7408
DATE
DRAWING NO.
OF

HP-0007



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

READ BARNES, ARCHITECT

155 EAST BAY STREET □ 803-577-5791

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29401

AIA

RESTORATION OF HAMPTON PLANTATION FOR PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

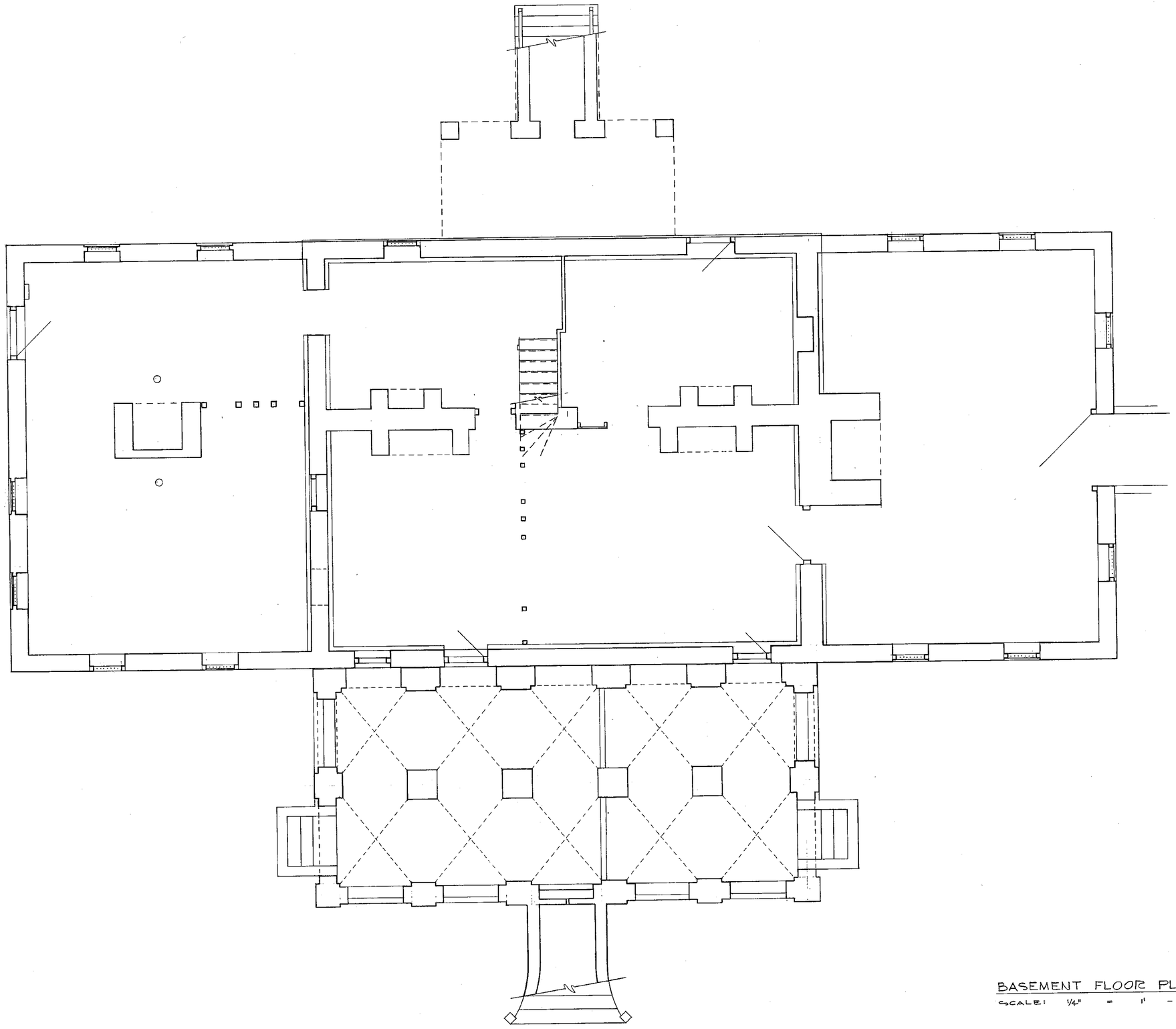
COMM. NO. 7408

DATE

DRAWING NO.

OF

HP-0006



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

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

REVISIONS

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DESIGNED

DRAWN

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RESTORATION OF HAMPTON PLANTATION FOR PARKS RECREATION & TOURISM

COMM. NO. 7408

DATE

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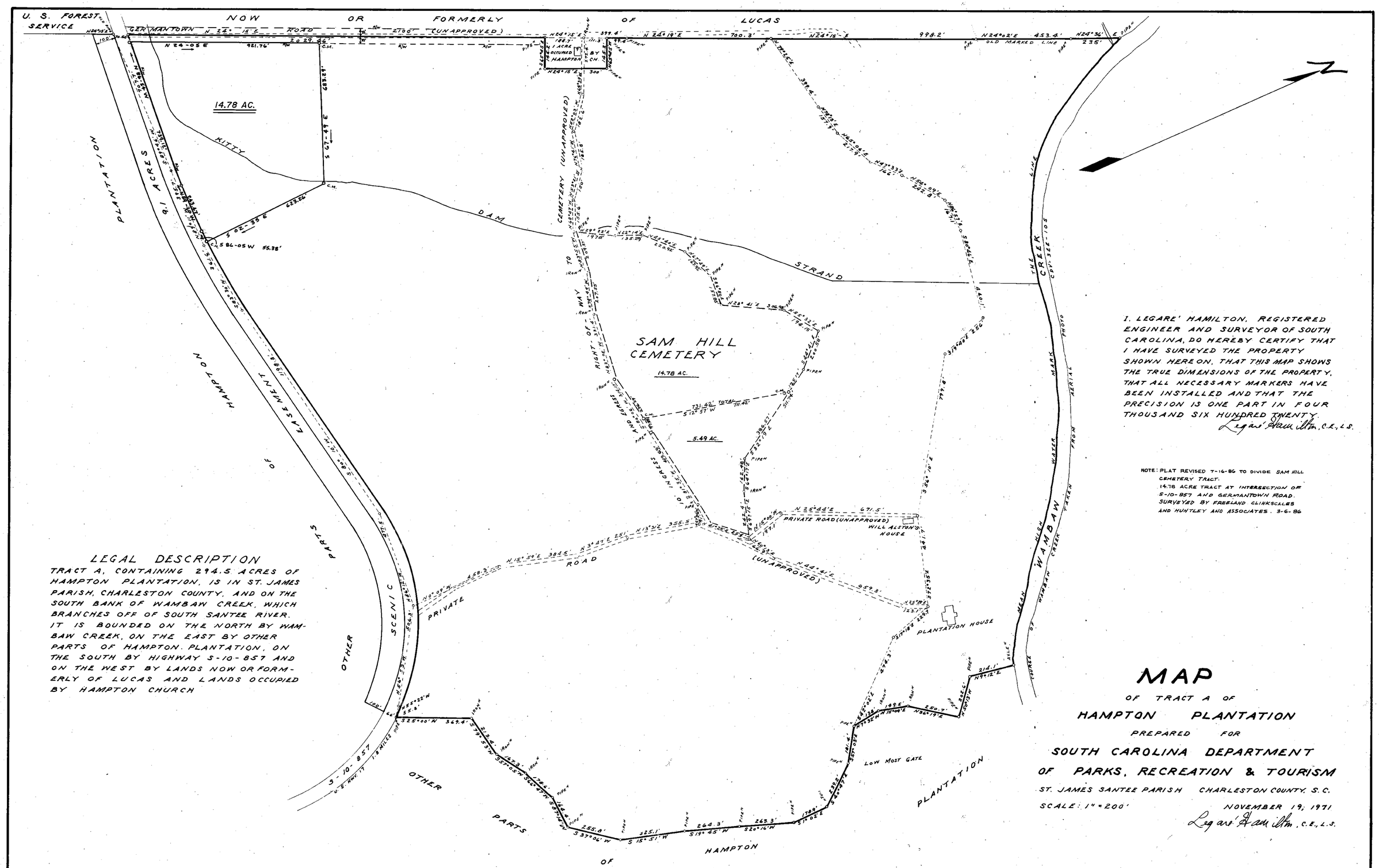


LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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.

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 CLINKSCALES 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'

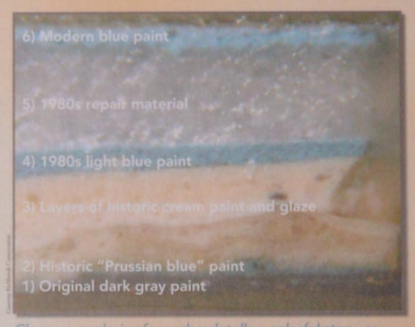
NOVEMBER 19, 1971

Legare' Hamilton, C.E., L.S.

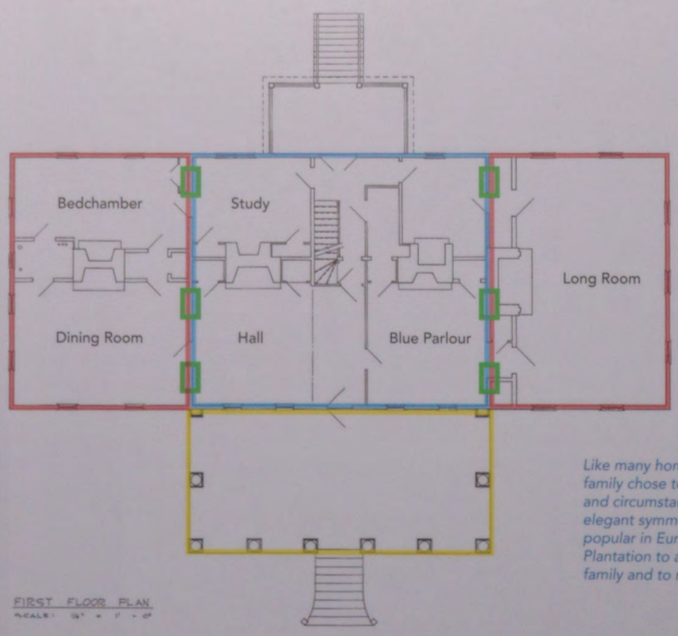
The Hidden House

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." Miraculously, this early paint remained intact and was rediscovered when the original window was uncovered!



Original house, 4 rooms on first floor

Wing additions, mid- to late-18th century

Portico addition, 1791

Former window location

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.

RESTROOM

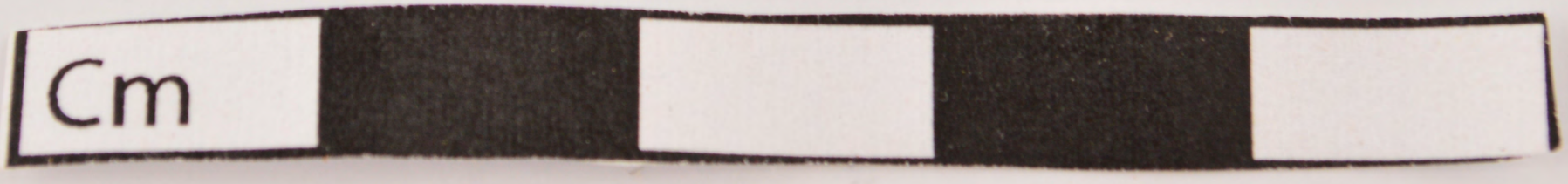
LOW MOS
GATE

DEBORAH
MAY 20, 1961

FRANCIS
ALSTON
NOV 24 1933
DEC 6 2003
MORNING FRAST

YERS
ARCH 21, 1947
Mos. Days
AL HOMI
C.

GEORG: III: D: G: REX
1773


Cm

38CH2H-79C-1

Cm

WELCOME TO
HAMPTON PLANTATION
STATE HISTORIC SITE
South Carolina State Park Service Mission
To encourage people to discover South Carolina's state parks by providing resource-based recreational and educational opportunities that emphasize the conservation, protection and interpretation of the state's natural and cultural resources.
Hampton Plantation State Historic Site Mission Statement
To provide quality educational and experiential opportunities, with an emphasis on conserving and interpreting the cultural and natural features unique to Hampton Plantation, a once prosperous rice plantation in the South Carolina Lowcountry.
About Hampton Plantation State Historic Site
Hours of Operation:
Grounds Hours: April - October: 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
November - March: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Mansion Tours: Friday, Monday, Tuesday
12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
10:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m.
(Tickets sold at the Ranger Station)
Fire, Police, Ambulance: 911
Sheriff: 843-554-6700
Police Council: 1-800-922-1117
Hospital: 843-881-0100 (Charleston), 843-527-7000 (Georgetown)
Vet: Georgetown Animal Clinic 843-527-2942
Locksmith: Floda's Locksmith, Georgetown, 843-527-2002
WWW.SOUTHCAROLINAPARKS.COM

OPEN
RANGER
STATION