




A detailed line drawing of a classical architectural frame. It features two large columns on the left and right, supporting a heavy entablature. The entablature includes a frieze with circular medallions and rectangular panels. Above the columns are decorative scrolls. The entire structure is topped by a large triangular pediment. The text is centered within the frame.

HAMPTON PLANTATION STATE PARK

MASTER PLAN



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A MASTER PLAN FOR HAMPTON PLANTATION STATE PARK

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INTRODUCTION	1
I. HISTORY	3
Initial Settlement of the Santee Delta	3
St James Parish	5
Economic Development of the French Santee	7
The Serre Family	9
The Horry Family	11
The Rutledge Family	15
Malaria and Summer Migration	17
Hampton and the Civil War	19
II. SITE ANALYSIS	25
The House	25
Structural History of the House	29
III. AREA ANALYSIS: Tourism, Recreation, Economic Conditions	49
IV. MASTER PLAN	55
Introduction	55
The House Interpretive Plan	55
The House Preservation and Development	61
Outbuildings	63
Analysis of Natural Land Features	68
The Land: Development and Interpretation	74



Hampton c. 1900



Hampton c. 1930

INTRODUCTION

The acquisition of Hampton Plantation as a state park secures in public ownership a low country home long recognized for its notable historical associations and architectural merit. It also presents an opportunity to create a center for the broad historical interpretation of a region with readily definable cultural origins and traditions. There is no more appropriate location for telling the story of the French Santee. On-site interpretation should be broad enough to include not only Hampton's relationship to the French Santee but the history of this entire region. The park should serve as a focal point or orientation center for visitors who wish to better understand the historical interrelationships of other locations they might visit. A succession of individual sites will remain isolated in their context and frame of reference. The interpretive effort at Hampton has the opportunity to provide a much needed historical synthesis. The architecture of Hampton, the life styles and cultural experience of its residents, and the economic base which sustained it are features common to other great houses and families of the Delta. A brief listing of these historical themes follows.

During the late seventeenth century a small group of Huguenots began taming the jungle wilderness along the Santee River. They built simple, comfortable homes and carved out ever expanding plantations along the many creeks and bluffs of the Delta. Because of their early isolation, they were able to retain their distinct culture. This was especially true in regard to the French language, which was in use well into the first half of the eighteenth century. The region was the home of many influential and distinguished families during the colonial period and early years of the Republic. By the second half of the eighteenth century the French Santee was beginning to lose its ethnic character as its original Huguenot lines blended with established families of other areas of the low country.

The interpretive approach should introduce visitors to what the planter's life was like in this region during the period from the initial settlement to the Civil War. Although the existence of the rice planter has often been depicted as one of gracious living and comfort, there were many features of life in the French Santee which were unpleasant or even dangerous. Although these aspects of daily existence often receive little emphasis, they are important subthemes which provide insights into the human story of the rice plantation.

To settlers from the temperate climate of northern Europe, the Carolina coast must have seemed a forbidding place. Steaming tropical swamps filled with serpents and insects surrounded their settlement. Hurricanes swept in from the sea taking great toll in both property and lives. The terror caused by these storms in an age with no modern communication methods for advance warning can only be imagined. In addition, the floods which swept down the Santee were to become more severe as settlement, moving continually westward, cleared more land along the drainage of the river's tributaries.

The region also held more mysterious dangers. The scourge of malaria and other tropical diseases was an ever present fact of life for the inhabitants of the low country swamps. The "fever" was especially frightening because its cause was unknown. It is especially ironic that the cultivation method of impounding water for rice culture probably contributed conditions favorable for the reproduction of the malaria carrying mosquito. While increased rice production provided the affluence for many of the planters to abandon their plantations during the sickly season, this same agricultural practice made this exodus ever more necessary.

The earliest migrations appear to have been by water to England and the northern states. Newport, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia were popular. With the increasingly hostile feelings of sectionalism, and improved inland transportation, the foothills and mountains of the south provided relief from the rigors of the low country climate. This migratory custom meant that the coastal planters in the first half of the nineteenth century were spending almost half of their lives away from the plantation. The accompanying agricultural management problems and lessening attachment to the homes of the Delta were to be of great consequence.

Yet despite the physical discomforts often associated with the Santee Delta, its land provided the basis for a prosperity rivaled by only a few regions of North America. In the Carolinas only the great baronies near Charleston surpassed its plantations in wealth in the decades around the turn of the eighteenth century. Initially, these fortunes were based upon timber, naval stores, indigo and inland rice. After the American Revolution, when changing methods of cultivation and improved varieties of rice allowed this crop to be spread from the inland freshwater swamps to the vast Delta, the golden age of the French Santee arrived. Rice production was to increase until it reached its peak in the decade before the Civil War. With emancipation came the dislocation of the labor system upon which rice cultivation was based. Yet the crop continued to be grown, finally succumbing to the increasing competition of the Gulf Coast and a series of devastating hurricanes which struck during the last quarter of the century.

Of all human agricultural enterprises few rival rice in pure commitment of labor. The extensive works of canals, embankments, trunks, and ditching, which stretched for miles across the Delta, represented the labor of generation upon generation of African slaves. The arduous labor, which they supplied, was a key component in the prosperity of the Delta planters. Little is known of their daily lives yet theirs is one of the most important stories to be told at Hampton.

What of Hampton Plantation and the families associated with it? What ideas and themes are personal and unique to this place alone, and what can Hampton tell visitors of things common to plantations and people of the Delta?

The names of Serre, Huger, Horry, Pinckney, and Rutledge are notable ones on the French Santee and all are associated to a greater or lesser degree with Hampton. Some, like Daniel Horry and Daniel Huger, were important men in their region while others, like Charles, Thomas and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, as well as John Rutledge, were of national importance. A twentieth century descendent of these eminent men, Archibald Rutledge, mirrors through his writings the Delta as it is today and the substantial changes it has undergone since the days of his early Huguenot forebears. A discussion of the lives, fortunes, and daily activities of these men from the viewpoint of Hampton can give a different view of history than is often gained through traditional accounts.

The house itself is a document capable, through proper interpretation, of telling the visitor much about construction methods and decorative arts of the period. Hampton house is, of course, the key element and its preservation for future generations the central consideration of this plan.

HISTORY

INITIAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SANTEE DELTA

Huguenots, protestant emigrants from France, were among the earliest arrivals in the colony of Carolina. Introducing an already rich cultural and historical heritage, the impact of their arrival continues to this day. Histories of the state are populated with the descendents of those early settlers, with names like Horry, Laurens, Marion, and Ravenel. Among the areas where the Huguenot influence was greatest was the lower Santee, known in the eighteenth century as the "French Santee". By examining the history of Hampton Plantation, the families whose lives revolved around it, and its relationship to the world of the French Santee, we can better appreciate the struggles and victories of Carolina's early Huguenot colonists.

A family traditionally linked with Hampton, and one which graphically illustrates the advancement possible in the young colony, was Serre. The first of several Noah Serres to be mentioned in South Carolina records was born in Luminie, in the Brie district of France, around the middle of the seventeenth century.¹ Like many other French protestants, Noah Serre and his wife, Catherine Challiou, emigrated to England in search of economic opportunity and religious tolerance. In London, they became a part of the French community whose life centered around the Threadneedle Street Church.² It was from this congregation that two Huguenot promoters, Rene Petit and Jacob Guerard drew the nucleus of a colony in southern Carolina.³

The English Crown granted permission for the colony on October 24, 1679, hoping, in the best spirit of mercantilism, that the industrious Huguenots would promote the production of silk, oil, and wine in semi-tropical Carolina.⁴ As an inducement to emigrate to the New World, each free colonist was promised seventy acres of land and passage. In addition, every colonist was granted seventy more acres for each male servant he brought, and fifty acres for each female servant.⁵

At 5 A.M. on December 19, about fifty Huguenots, Noah Serre included, boarded the British frigate **Richmond** in London and began their winter journey to a strange world.⁶ It is worth noting that these French protestants were immigrating to America five years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the event which would drive most Huguenots to the British colonies. The Petit-Guerard colony arrived in Carolina on April 30, 1680, after a four month voyage and were landed at Oyster Point which was in the process of becoming the relocated (and present-day) site of Charles Town.⁷

Noah Serre apparently spent his first years in Carolina working as a weaver in the struggling young village of Charles Town.⁸ By 1694 he was able to buy a town lot, and in 1696, Noah and his fellow Huguenots were granted civil status equal to that of their English neighbors.⁹ Around 1700 Noah Serre began the critical transformation from craftsman to planter. The significance of this move lay in the greater possibilities for wealth and power open to the successful planter. In the early years of the eighteenth century various grants, deeds, and memorials all attest to the acquisition of land by Noah Serre and his Carolina-born son, also named Noah.¹⁰ These lands were purchased on the lower stretches of the Santee River in St. James Parish, Craven County, a region which had become such a center for Huguenot settlers and planters that it was known as the French Santee.

In 1699, it was estimated that there were 111 French protestants living on the Santee River, making up nearly a quarter of the total Huguenot population in South Carolina.¹¹ An interesting eyewitness account of what life was like for these earliest Santee settlers was provided by John Lawson, an English

adventurer, on an eight year exploration throughout the Carolinas. The following excerpts are from his *New Voyage to Carolina* and contain his impressions of the Santee and its inhabitants.

On December the 28th, 1700, I began my Voyage (to North Carolina) from Charles-Town, being six English-men in Company, with three Indian-men, and one woman...

Lawson and his company rowed, in a large canoe, from the Ashley River up the coast to the Santee. Along the way they visited with farmers scratching out a living on isolated Bull's Island. Lawson reached the Santee at a time when the river was greatly swollen by winter rains.

The next Day we entered Santee-River's Mouth, where is fresh Water, occasioned by the extraordinary Current that comes down continually. With hard Rowing, we got two Leagues up the River... As we row'd up the River, we found the Land towards the Mouth, and for about sixteen Miles up it, scarce any Thing but Swamp and Percoarson, affording vast Ciprus-Trees, of which the french make Canoes....

Lawson's first encounter with other humans on the Santee was made not with French or Englishmen but with the Sewee Indians, who practiced an unusual hunting technique.

As we went up the River, we heard a great noise, as if two Parties were engaged against each other, seeming exactly like small Shot. When we approached nearer the Place, we found it to be some Sewee Indians firing the Canes Swamps, which drives out the Game, then taking their particular Stands, kill great Quantities of both Bear, Deer, Turkies, and what wild Creatures the Parts afford.

The Sewees, once the sole and rather numerous inhabitants of the Santee were already, in 1700, well on the way to extinction. Lawson took note of two of the chief causes of the tribe's downfall, and also expressed his admiration for the skills of the local medicine men.

The Sewees have been formerly a large Nation, though now very much decreased, since the English hath seated their Land,...the Small-Pox has destroyed many thousands of these Natives. Rum, a Liquor now so much in Use with them, that they will part with the dearest Thing they have, to purchase it; ... 'till they have enough to make 'em quite drunk, and the most miserable Spectacles.... You may find among 'em Practicioners that have extraordinary Skill and Success in removing those morbisick Qualities which afflict 'em not often going above 100 yards from their Abode for their Remedies, some of their chieftest Physicians commonly carrying their Compliment of Drugs continually about them... Roots, Barks, Berries, Nuts, & etc. that are strung upon a Thread,... about his Neck....

Not long after his encounter with the Sewee Indians, Lawson met his first Huguenot settlers.

With hard Rowing, we got that night to Mons. Eugee's (Huger) House, which stands about fifteen Miles up the River, being the first Christian dwelling we met withal in that Settlement. and were very courteously received by him and his Wife. Many of the French follow a Trade with the Indians, living very conveniently for that Interest. There is about seventy Families seated on this River, who live as decently and happily, as any Planters in these Southward Parts of America.

Lawson told of how the Huguenots, from the most humble origins, had in a short time arrived at very "splendid Conditions". He then went on to discuss the physical appearance of the Jamestown settlement and its inhabitants religious status.

At Noon we came up with several French Plantations, meeting with several Creeks by the way the French were very officious in assisting with their small Dories to pass over these Waters (whom we met coming from their Church) being all of them very clean and decent in their apparel, their Houses and Plantations suitable in Neatness and Contrivance. They are all of the same Opinion with the Church of Geneva, there being no Difference amongst them ... living amongst-themselves as one Tribe, or Kindred....

Six years after Lawson's visit, these "Church of Geneva" Huguenots would be established as an Anglican parish. Lawson visited with several other French families, among them "Mons. L. Jandro" (Gendron) and "Mons. Galliar" (Gaillard) senior. Upon leaving this last gentleman, Lawson had a close call, as he and his men got lost on the flood-swollen Santee.

Santee River, at this Time, (from the usual Depth of Water) was risen perpendicular 36 Foot, always making a Breach from her Banks, about this Season of the year.... (We) passed safe over the River, but was lost in the Woods, which seemed like some great Lake, except here and there a Knowl of high Land, which appeared above the Water.

Lawson escaped from the flood and upon reaching "Mons. Gailliar junior's" home, he had his last encounter with the French of the lower Santee.

When we got to the House,... the French Inhabitants... treated us very courteously, wondering at our undertaking such a Voyage... After we had refreshed ourselves, we parted from a very kind, loving, and affable People, who wished us a safe and prosperous Voyage.

ST. JAMES PARISH

The community of French and Sewee Indians through which Lawson had passed was known as Jamestown. Founded in the last decade of the seventeenth century, Jamestown was the center of the Huguenot settlement on the Santee and became the original site of the parish church. Jamestown was a poorly chosen site, however, and by 1720 malaria, floods and changing economic conditions led to the town's demise. Jamestown was superseded as the focus of life on the lower Santee by St. James Parish.

On 30 November 1706, a Church Act was passed establishing an Anglican parish in Craven County. The parish church was to be located in the settlement of Jamestown, and the act required that the parish be provided with French translations of the Book of Common Prayer.¹² Two years later the boundaries for St. James Santee parish were established as bounding the Santee on the northeast, the sea on the southeast, and the Berkeley County line on the southwest.¹³ The church at Jamestown was constructed by 1714, and from 1716 on, St. James Santee was allowed a representative in the colonial Commons House.¹⁴

The history of the French at Jamestown was not an easy one; like millions of later non-English immigrants they faced problems of discrimination and assimilation. Records concerning the little church at Jamestown illustrate some of their difficulties. Until 1718, Rev. de Richbourg performed the Divine Service in both French and English.¹⁵ In 1719, after de Richbourg's death, the Rev. LaPierre was called to fill the vacancy. After only one year, however, LaPierre was asking to be replaced, citing disagreements among the French and English in the parish over his qualifications as a minister.¹⁶ In an act passed in 1721 the settlement at Winyah (Georgetown) was erected into a distinct parish from St. James Santee.¹⁷ A report from the same year stated that there were "100 French families and 60 English besides free Indians and Negro Slaves" living in St. James Santee. The report also noted that Rev. Albert Pouderous, LaPierre's successor, found his inability to speak English a great disadvantage.¹⁸

A report dated 6 November 1721 to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, showed that Jamestown as a village was already in decline, losing out to the growing importance and decentralizing influence of rice and the plantation mentality.¹⁹ The report, signed by four vestrymen, noted that the church was "enclosed on the plantation Philip Gendron . . ." ²⁰ These men also reported that "in the parish there is only one English settlement, many children in want of catechism, many families infected with dangerous errors, considerable numbers of Indians, settled in the parish heathen." ²¹ Two years later the number of parishoners was estimated at "about 200 . . . , all French, living together." In this report it was stated that there were English plantations at both ends of the parish and two families of "Sectarys".²²

Not all of Jamestown's problems were spiritual in nature. In January of 1723, Rev. Pouderous reported that "last autumn the river that passes through the parish overflowed twice in such a manner that we have been ruined for a long time. Crops entirely lost." ²³ Flooding was a recurrent problem on

the then strong Santee River, and the worst effect was on those individuals, like Rev. Poudorous, who tried to supplement a non-planter income with subsistence farming. The minister of St. James was continually forced to request more money for his support, and to justify his pleas, he included accounts of his activities and needs. In a two year period Poudorous reported "22 children and 2 adults baptized, 28 children catechized."²⁴ This was accomplished despite the fact that the "parishioners lacked French Common Prayer Books & Psalm Books."²⁵ Apparently not all the parishioners lacked French Psalm Books for Daniel Horry's copy dated 1726 still survives. A report from 1724 noted that the minister earned 75 livres sterling, paid by public treasurer, resided in the center of a parish which extended 45 miles, and contained about 80 families and many slaves.²⁶ Poudorous, still having trouble with his English, held "office every Sunday at 11: (gave) the divine service, read the Common prayers & (explained) the catechism & (sang) the psalms."²⁷ There were usually about 100 in attendance and the parish had 65 communicants. The report also noted that while the community had no public school, several of the families with children shared a private schoolmaster.²⁸

The long-suffering Rev. Poudorous died in February of 1731, and Jamestown and the parish entered a period of change and internal discord. An English parishioner, Thomas Morrill, wrote the S.P.G. in May of 1731 and claimed that the parish was preparing to request an English minister.²⁹ To entice a new minister, Morrill reported in best Chamber of Commerce fashion, that "St. James Santee is a pleasant place of 700 acres, will produce provisions. Commodious house and garden and orchard. Many creditable families in parish, all Church of England, & not one disenter or Baptist, will be a comfort for minister."³⁰ Morrill's communication was followed by an official appeal from the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James Santee asking that any new minister be bilingual, and preferably not an ex-Catholic, "as they retain some erroneous doctrine."³¹ Within six months they received a new minister, Rev. Stephen Coulet. French in language and an ex-Catholic as well.³² Soon after arriving, Coulet was complaining about his English parishioners who, in turn, were complaining that he wouldn't preach in English. The problem presented by Coulet was literally short-lived, however, for within a year he was dead.³³ Upon hearing of Coulet's death, Joseph Bugnion, the minister of Purrysburg, wrote on July 15, 1733 asking to be transferred to St. James Santee which he had heard was three quarters French.³⁴ Bugnion, a Huguenot, was apparently having no success in making himself understood by the German residents of Purrysburg. Before action could be taken on Bugnion's request, Bishop Gibson appointed a Rev. Colladen to St. James. Colladen fared even worse than Coulet had in the sub-tropical Santee climate and was dead within a few months.³⁵ At this point, in late 1733, Bugnion, acting on his own authority, took over the parish and immediately ran into trouble with the growing number of Anglicized parishioners, by refusing to officiate in English.³⁶

Bugnion, apparently an inflexible man, acted as the catalyst for an English takeover of the parish. By the spring of 1735, the pro-English faction had taken over control of the wardens and vestry and had dismissed Bognion and requested an English minister, noting it would be "nice if he could also be able to preach in French."³⁷ Interestingly enough, Noah Serre, son of the Huguenot immigrant by the same name signed as a member of the pro-English vestry, thus demonstrating the assimilation taking place among the French descendants.³⁸

The ecclesiastical fortunes of St. James remained rocky for the next twenty years as the transition to a dispersed, rice plantation region was fully accomplished. Chapels were built and abandoned as the population moved around seeking the best lands. Finally, in 1758 Rev. Samuel Fenner Warren, a missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, became the rector of St. James. Warren came from an English family with a strong religious heritage, yet despite offers for positions in England, he was to settle and remain on the Santee, serving St. James through Revolution and flood for forty years.³⁹ St. James apparently taxed the rector so little that he was able to also become a planter. By 1763, for instance, services were only being conducted in the parish twice a month.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH SANTEE

The activities of the Anglican church were waning on the Santee after 1720, but that was not a sign of a general decline for the region. In fact, the Santee was experiencing an economic boom, thanks to the exploitation of the forests and the cultivation of the dye plant, indigo, and an imported swamp grass called rice.

Forest products were an integral part of South Carolina's early economy. In 1699 Edward Randolph reported, "The trades of cotten-wool, indigo, ginger, etc. not answering their expectation, the inhabitants are now upon making of pitch, tar and turpentine . . ." The largest Carolina market for her forest products was the West Indies, where the colonists shipped not only naval stores but also lumber, planks and barrel staves. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Great Britain became interested in Carolina naval stores in order to shake the empire's dependence for these same products from the Baltic countries. Britain began offering a bounty for quality tar and pitch.

By 1718 South Carolina was exporting 27,660 barrels of tar, 18,414 barrels of pitch to England and 5,667 barrels of tar and 4,187 barrels of pitch to West Indies and other colonies. The following year it was said that the Carolina colony had come to "surpass all America" in production of pitch and tar. That same year the supply began to exceed the demand and England reduced the premium, one half on tar and pitch, two-thirds on turpentine, and removed all bounty on resin. After September 29, 1724, the bounty was given only if the Swedish method of production was used. This meant more labor to fell more green trees which only yielded one-third of the amount of dry timbers.

A further blow was struck when the bounty was allowed to lapse in spite of efforts of Governor Nicholson and Francis Yonge, his London agent.

Late in the decade Robert Johnson and Samuel Wragg were working in London to persuade the Crown to change the laws pertaining to shipment of rice and bounties on naval stores as well as Johnson's appointment as governor of the province. Johnson won the appointment in 1729, and Wragg with the help of London merchants was successful in convincing Parliament to remove rice from the enumerated list and renew bounties on naval stores. The new bounties, however, were too late to salvage forest production. The small farmers had depended heavily on the industry, and when prices fell, they got out of the business. The void created was filled by North Carolina where production became a year-round proposition.

Turpentine was gathered by cutting incisions in the bark of long leaf pines, beginning about the height of a man and meeting near the bottom where the trough carried the liquid to a bucket. There buckets were emptied by hand every two weeks until first frost. A thousand trees would yield some two and a half barrels. The oil of turpentine was obtained by distillation with resin being a by-product.

Tar was made by constructing a circular floor of clay declining a little toward the center with a pipe of wood leading from the floor to a lower pit. Barrels could be placed here to receive tar runoff. Split pine logs were stacked in a pyramid and covered with dirt leaving a opening in the top to start a fire. After closing, heat forced tar downward to the floor and out the pipe into barrels. Pitch was then made by boiling tar in large iron kettles.

A second source of income for Santee planters during the colonial period in South Carolina was indigo, from which a rich blue dye was extracted. Although Eliza Lucas Pinckney is credited with introducing indigo to South Carolina in 1743, the plant was being grown before this time. Mrs. Pinckney, as a young lady managing one of her fathers plantations, however, did perfect the process for extracting the dye profitably, and indigo planting shows a marked increase in production after this date.

Indigo was a good complimentary plant to be grown on the same plantation with rice, because it could be grown on high ground and required tending at periods alternating with the peak periods of rice. There were three types of indigo grown in South Carolina: the **Hispaniola**, the **Bahama**, and a native plant, the first two were more valuable, but the latter grew much better in the low country climate.

The best soil for indigo was a rich, light black humus, usually found miles inland. In the coastal areas the planters were forced to grow the crop on sandy soil, usually cleared oak lands. Governor James

Glen, writing in the 1750's, wrote that the average production per acre was thirty pounds, but yields were as high as eighty pounds with each slave being responsible for production of two or more acres. Carolina indigo brought an average of three to four shillings per pound, while the West Indian variety was bringing around eight on the average. The soil and climate in South Carolina being not quite as suitable as the Caribbean, accounts for price differentiation.

The harvest time had to be chosen with great care. The plants were cut while tender, just after blossoming. If the harvest were delayed a week or more, a brighter dye could be produced, although the quantity would be reduced. From the fields the plants were taken to a processing area where they were immersed in vats of water. After steeping in these vats, the liquid was drawn off into another vat where it was beaten quite vigorously with paddles during the fermenting stage.

This was a very important point in the process, for a keen eye was needed to know when to add the limewater to stop the fermentation, yielding the best quality dye. The heavy matter was allowed to settle to the bottom and the water drawn off. The solids were taken out, strained, and pressed to remove excess water and then cut into cubes. These cubes were placed on trays and taken to open-air sheds and placed on racks to dry. The cubes of dye were then later placed into barrels and shipped to manufacturers in England and in the Northern colonies.

The indigo industry thrived before the Revolution, but was never to recover its prominence after the war. The British, during the colonial period, subsidized the production of indigo, an advantage which was lost after the war. A second factor leading to the demise of indigo was the increased production of cheaper indigo from the East Indies. The greater influence, in the end, was the introduction of another very profitable crop: short staple cotton. Cotton could be grown on the same land as indigo and with the introduction of the gin, large profits were to be made in cotton.

Indigo was sown in well turned soil. At first, several seeds were sown in holes made by mattocks in straight rows one foot apart. Later, planters went to trench cultivation, planting rows 18 inches apart. The crop had to be weeded often and checked almost daily for worms. Indigo required a great deal of intensive labor and suffered in South Carolina because planters could not furnish the large numbers of hands for proper production.

Ultimately the fortunes of the Santee were sustained by rice. The lowlands and islands of the French Santee proved to be an environment well-suited to the cultivation of a very high grade rice, which found a ready market in other portions of the expanding British Empire.

There seems to be some confusion as to the exact date of the introduction of rice culture into the colony of South Carolina, but evidence seems to indicate that rice was one of the experimental crops planned by the Lords Proprietors to be tried in the province after its settlement. One traditional story, and the one which is heard most often, has rice being planted around 1685 by Dr. Henry Woodward. Dr. Woodward supposedly received the rice seed from Captain John Thurber, the captain of a New England trading vessel, whom the doctor met while the captain was in Charleston. This incident seems to be substantiated by the fact that the Commons House of Assembly granted a gratuity out of the Public Treasury in February, 1715, in answer to Captain Thurber's petition for financial assistance and for his part in introducing the Madagascar rice seeds to the Colony. The planters, after several trial efforts, perfected the culture. So successful were these first planters, that in 1695-96 they were being allowed to pay quitrent with rice. With the introduction of some East Indian rice by the treasurer of the East India Company in 1699, rice became a staple crop. The following year the governor and council stated that South Carolina "hath made more rice the Last Crop than we have ships to Transport."

That year the colony shipped three hundred tons to England and thirty tons to the West Indies. By mid-century, the province had exported some 100,000 six hundred pound barrels of rice. The zenith of South Carolina's rice culture was to come around 1850, just prior to the Civil War when she was exporting some 160,000,000 pounds of rice, far exceeding her nearest competition.

THE SERRE FAMILY

As a result of the market demand for rice, and thanks to the relatively cheap labor source provided by African slaves, many of the French settlers of the Santee, men like Horry and Serre, were acquiring personal fortunes. Noah Serre, for instance, had purchased over 2,000 acres of land along the Santee by 1712 and had begun to take on the civic responsibilities expected of a member of the Carolina elite.⁴⁰ In 1717, Serre served as a road commissioner and took the job on permanently in 1721. In 1723, he was the tax receiver for St. James Santee, a post he also held the following year along with a seat on the grand jury. This Noah Serre, probably the same Huguenot who emigrated to Carolina in 1680, was now at least in his sixties and so in 1726, he filed his last will and testament.⁴¹ From this document, written in French, and from its accompanying inventory, completed in 1730, we can glean insights which enable us to bridge the past two and a half centuries.

By 1726, when he prepared his will, Noah Serre was a successful Santee planter. He had a wife, Ester (possibly his second), and four legitimate children, Noe (Noah), Marie (Mary), Ester (Hester), and Elizabeth.⁴² It is revealing that the three older children would all Anglicize their names within a few years of the elder Serre's death. It seems possible, from internal evidence in Noah's will, and in that of his son (also Noah), that the elder Noah had at least one illegitimate child, a son named Abraham Michau.⁴³

In most respects the will reflects the standard social and legal conventions of the day. All lands and real estate went to Noah's son who was named as executor of the will and instructed to give each of his sisters one-fifth of the father's goods and money.⁴⁴ Eighteenth century America had not heard of women's liberation and in an entirely typical gesture, Ester, Noah's wife, was left with one "negress," a mare, her bed, and an annual pension of 100 livres.⁴⁵

The Serre family had advanced a long way since its arrival in Carolina in the spring of 1680. Fifty years after Noah arrived with little but his skills as a weaver, the Serre estate included the following: homes in Charleston and on the Santee, 15 hogs, 140 head of cattle, numerous sheep and pigs, a large sailing perieger, and 41 slaves. The total estate was valued at £10,528, showing Serre to be a figure of some importance on the Santee.⁴⁶ As we shall see, however, the family's fortunes were still on the rise, for in twenty short years Noah's son would nearly triple his father's estate.

From the 1730 inventory we can make some assumptions about the sort of plantation Noah Serre ran in the late 1720's. The first and foremost crop was clearly rice. Over 90 barrels, or roughly 18 tons, of rice are listed on the inventory. The only other market product of the plantation was pitch.⁴⁷

In many ways the plantation was a self-sustaining operation. Both clothes and shoes for the slaves were produced by slave craftsmen. Corn was grown, ground, and baked on the site. All the barrels used for shipping the rice and pitch were made by a slave cooper. Even the nails and lumber for plantation construction were produced on the plantation itself.⁴⁸

Of the four children of Noah Serre we know that Mary married a Dutarque and Hester a Shackleford. Noah apparently had doubts that the youngest daughter, Elizabeth, was actually his, but at any rate, she was included as a legitimate heir in the will.⁴⁹ Noah's son, the second Noah Serre, was between thirty and forty-five years of age when his father died, and was probably already well established as a planter in his own right. With the acquisition of his father's lands and estate, he was elevated to a leading position among Santee planters. In 1721 it was probably this second Noah, roughly thirty-five years of age, who commanded a company of the Northward Regiment of the South Carolina militia. In 1731, Noah became the St. James Santee tax receiver, a position his father held eight years earlier. By 1735, Serre (2) was serving as a member of the St. James vestry and signed a request for an English-speaking minister. The following year Serre reached a status beyond anything attained by his father when he was elected as a member of the two man St. James Santee delegation to the Commons House of Assembly. In 1737, Noah was listed as Justice of the Peace for Craven County, and, in 1739, he was once again tax receiver for St. James Santee.⁵⁰ In 1741-42, he served as a commissioner and subscriber for the building of a new chapel on Echaw Creek, and in the latter year his public career

culminated in his being elected to the Assembly once again, this time as a delegate from Prince Frederick.⁵¹

While his public career was being advanced, Noah Serre (2) was not neglecting business and family matters. His marriage, some time before 1738, to Catherine Chicken, daughter of George Chicken, a prominent Goose Creek planter, fell in both categories.⁵² From this marriage, Noah was to eventually acquire lots in the former town of Jamestown and a plantation once belonging to Catherine's mother.⁵³ The union of Noah and Catherine produced six offspring, five daughters and a son. In order of birth they were Hester, Catherine, Mary, Judith, Elizabeth, and Noah.⁵⁴

Noah (2) acquired a number of lots and houses in Charleston, plus several plantations on the south side of the Santee, one on Wadbaccan Island, one on Cedar Creek as well as lands at Winyah and Toby Creek.⁵⁵ His will and inventory, from 1745 and 1746 respectively, show him to have been a man of considerable wealth. His inventory lists more than nine manuscript pages of furniture, china, linen, and other household possessions at his home in Charleston and on the Santee plantation. Among the items which illustrate Noah's wealth and status are his ownership of two schooners, the **Judith and Mary** and the **Elizabeth**, of twelve and fifteen tons respectively, and his remarkable library.⁵⁶ Among the works in his Santee study were volumes of Moliere's plays, Lord Clarendon's history, the British "Apollo", "Tatlers", Dryden's **Juvenal**, Bayor's **Dictionary**, Rabin's **History of England**, and two volumes of the French Bible.⁵⁷ In addition to these and other books at Santee, Noah had another library in his Charleston home.

Perhaps the surest indication of Noah's lofty economic status was his ownership of over 120 slaves.⁵⁸ As with his father, the slaves were employed in the production of rice, the chief crop of the plantation. In addition to rice, pitch and cypress shingles were produced for sale.⁵⁹ As of 1745, there is, of course, still no mention of indigo. Eliza Lucas Pinckney had only just proven that the commercially viable crop could be grown in South Carolina.⁶⁰ Within a few years it would become, along with rice, one of the major sources of low country wealth. The support of such a large-scale operation, the equivalent of a small village, required considerable numbers of livestock and a wide array of farm implements and incidentals. The inventory shows that Serre had over 150 head of cattle, 8 working oxen, plus large numbers of horses, hogs, and sheep. The importance of the river in the life of the Santee planter is revealed through the fact that Noah had, in addition to the two schooners, five canoes, two ferry boats, and a seine some 240 feet long.⁶¹

When the second Noah Serre died in late 1744 his only son was still a minor. The will appointed Noah's wife, Catherine, as executrix of the estates along with John Dutarque and Daniel Horry.⁶² Catherine was also designated to serve as guardian of the children "so as she does not remarry," in which case the other executors were to become the guardians. For at least eight years, Catherine apparently did not remarry, since she was still acting as guardian for the younger children in 1752 when death struck down the future of the Serre name.

Noah Serre (3), son of the wealthy planter-politician, grandson of the Huguenot immigrant, died in 1752. He was still a minor and he had no male issue. With his death, the chance for a fourth generation of Carolina Serres died also. His sisters apparently divided up his share of the estate, but what became of the Santee plantation house is uncertain. One of the sisters, probably Catherine, married Theodore Gaillard, and another, Mary, married a Dutarque, as had her namesake aunt. A third sister, Judith, married Daniel Horry, Jr. on December 9, 1759.⁶³ They were married in the home of his father Daniel Horry Sr. in a service performed by St. James Santee's rector Samuel Fenner Warren, and witnessed by John Dutarque and Elias Horry (Daniel Jr.'s brother). The marriage records of St. James Santee reveal a close kinship-friendship pattern between the Serre, Horry, Michau, Dutarque, Chicken, Perdeau, Gaillard and Warren families.

The first records referring to Hampton Plantation place it in the hands of the same Daniel Horry Jr. who married Judith Serre in 1759. Could it be that the Santee plantation of Noah Serre passed on to Judith and from her to Daniel Horry? This is, in fact, the version of Hampton's origin told by Samuel

Stoney early in the twentieth century and later repeated by Archibald Rutledge.⁶⁴ Unfortunately no evidence exists to support this claim, and no recorded version of the tradition has been found which pre-dates about 1900.

Judith Serre and Daniel Horry, Jr. may have had two children, but by 1768, both Judith and her children were dead.⁶⁵ In February of that year, Daniel Horry, Jr. married Harriott Pinckney, daughter of Charles Pinckney and Eliza Lucas Pinckney, she of indigo fame.⁶⁶

THE HORRY FAMILY

Like the Serres, the Horrys were descended from Huguenots who had emigrated to Carolina in search of religious freedom and economic advancement. According to family tradition, Jean Horry, Daniel Jr.'s great-grandfather, died in prison during the persecution of Protestants following the revocation of the Edict on Nantes in 1685. Jean's son, Elias (Ellye, Elye), a Parisian born in 1664, fled to Amsterdam, from there to London, and finally to Carolina. Elias is listed as one of the French and Swiss Protestants seeking naturalization in 1695-96. On August 17, 1704, Elias married a fellow Huguenot immigrant, Margaret Huger, daughter of Daniel Huger, the French Santee planter mentioned earlier in Lawson's 1700 travel journal.⁶⁷ Within a few years Elias had begun to acquire rice plantation land on the south side of Wambaw Creek, a branch of the South Santee River, opposite his father-in-law's domain. Today, Hampton Plantation probably stands on the Wambaw Creek land acquired by the Horrys during the period 1700-1730.

Elias and Margaret had six children, four sons and two daughters. They were Daniel, Elias (2), John, Peter, Margaret Henrietta, and Magdalen. It was the youngest son Peter, who went on to found the Belle Isle Plantation on Winyah and become famous as a Colonel of Militia during the Revolution. After the Revolution, the South Carolina county of Horry was named in his honor. The two oldest sons, Daniel and Elias (2), were deeded lands on Wambaw Creek in 1730, and apparently settled into the life of Santee planters.⁶⁸

Elias (1) contracted country fever late in the summer of 1736 and soon died. His will provided for 750 acres of his real estate to be sold by his executors for the erection and perpetual endowment of a charity school. This land, he stated, "is lying on the neck of my plantation." He further stipulated "that the balance of my real estate is to be sold by my executors who will dispose of the same fee simple to such one or more of my children as shall bid highest for same but to no other person whatsoever." It was the eldest son, Daniel who purchased the Wambaw Creek land of Elias. We know with some certainty, therefore, that by 1736 Daniel Horry (Sr.) owned the land that would later be called Hampton Plantation.⁶⁹ What is unclear, however, is whether Hampton Plantation House already existed in 1736, and therefore had been built by Elias, or whether it was built by Daniel Sr. between 1736 and 1759, or perhaps before or even after 1759 by Daniel Jr. himself. Lise Rutledge, great-granddaughter of Daniel Jr., apparently writing before 1900, stated that "Hampton House was built about the year 1750 by Col Daniel Horry (Jr.)" ⁷⁰

Daniel Horry Jr. was the only son of Daniel Horry and Sara Battison. As we have seen, he married Judith Serre in 1759, and there probably were two children from that union. Judith died in 1765, however, and the children were both dead by 1767. In addition, Daniel's father died in September of 1763 and was buried at St James Santee. By 1768 then, when Daniel Horry Jr married Harriott Pinckney, he had sole possession of the lands on which Hampton presently stands.

The Horry lands on Wambaw Creek comprised some 5,000 acres and were worked in the traditional manner of a low country plantation. Rice was grown on the swamp lands along the water front, and particularly on Hampton Island directly across from the house. These rice fields had been carefully intersected with systems of canals and ditches. The fields could therefore be flooded and drained as the demands of the rice season required. In 1756, the merchant Henry Laurens, who handled much of Horry's export, noted that drought and the uncertainty of war (the Seven Years War) had damaged Horry's rice output for the year. It was the war, however, that created a demand for Horry's other major crop. Indigo, used in the dyeing of naval uniforms, reached its peak as a cash crop during this time

when the British government was paying a bounty to encourage its cultivation. Laurens sold 965½ pounds of indigo for Horry at one point in 1755, and two years later there is reference to a sale worth 300 pound Sterling.⁷¹

While rice and indigo were the chief products of a low country plantation, to be financially viable, a planter needed to utilize every resource at his disposal. As mentioned earlier, the cypress and pine which covered the rice and indigo fields respectively were converted to lumber, shingles, and naval stores. In 1763, for instance, Laurens bought 300 barrels of turpentine from Horry. To move his products to market and to give himself a measure of independence from the merchants, Horry registered a fifteen ton schooner, **Active**, in 1764, and another schooner, the **Speedwell**, in 1767.⁷²

The Harriott Pinckney-Daniel Horry wedding of 1768 united two of South Carolina's most influential families. The Horry line represented three generations of successful Santee planters, while the Pinckneys were among the leaders of politics and business in the colony. The widower Horry was about thirty years of age, his bride nineteen. Both had received a part of their education in England. Horry had studied law at the Inner Temple and had been called to the English Bar. Miss Pinckney had gone to England with her family in 1753, (her father was acting as a special agent for the colony in England), and had spend six formative years living in the motherland, during which time she traveled widely and visited with the royal family.⁷³

In marrying Harriott, Daniel gained not only a wife, but also a mother-in-law who was already a South Carolina legend. Eliza Lucas had come to South Carolina in the fall of 1738 with her parents. They had settled on a plantation on Wappoo Creek, about seventeen miles from Charles Town. When her father, a British major, was recalled to duty in Antigua the following spring, Eliza, though only sixteen, remained in South Carolina to manage the plantation, and care for her sister and semi-invalid mother. As if those duties were not enough, Eliza managed, over the next two years (1739-1741), to produce an indigo crop with seed sent her by her father. When merchant planter Charles Pinckney's wife died in 1743 after a lengthy illness, Charles and Eliza became engaged, he at forty-three years of age, she at twenty. Harriott was one of three children of the Lucas-Pinckney union, the other two being the famous brothers Thomas and Charles Cotesworth. Eliza's husband had his career cut short when after his return from the English trip mentioned above, he contracted malaria and died in 1758. Eliza was therefore once again left to manage a plantation single-handed. She never remarried, and when her only daughter married Daniel Horry, Eliza more or less permanently attached herself to that household. For over twenty years therefore she was a regular feature at Hampton Plantation.

In August of 1769, Daniel and Harriott's first child, Daniel Horry, Jr., was born, followed in a few years by their only other child, a daughter, Harriott. It is during the early years of Daniel and Harriott's marriage that the name Hampton first appears in contemporary documents.⁷⁴ As of this writing we have no written record of what the structure itself looked like, but we have a clue as to the layout of the grounds surrounding the house. Lise Rutledge stated in her note on Hampton House, that no avenue of trees was placed in front of the house so that Mr. Horry could indulge his passion for racing horses. Contemporary evidence seems to support this statement, for several newspaper notices and letters attest to Horry's interest and investment in race horses. Indeed, a letter written by Mrs. Horry in February of 1771, is mildly critical of her husband's "manly amusements".⁷⁵

Daniel and Harriott enjoyed only a few years of normal married life before the beginnings of the Revolutionary conflict. Horry was an early leader in the politics of the Revolutionary period. Though not a radical like Gadsden, Horry was a strong believer in colonial rights. In 1774, Daniel volunteered to receive donations for the relief of Bostonians suffering from the Intolerable Acts. Horry was a member of the First Provincial Congress and served on the Congress' Committee of Intelligence in 1775. In June of that year, the Provincial Congress elected officers and Daniel was elected a captain, sixth in the overall voting, tied with his brother Peter, and behind his brother-in-law C. C. Pinckney. In September of 1775 Horry was re-elected to serve on the Second Provincial Congress.⁷⁶

Horry soon saw military service, for he was stationed at the recently captured Ft. Johnson in

November of 1775. The now Col. Horry was on Sullivan's Island in May and June of 1776. He and 200 of his men were among the troops supporting the position of Col. William Thompson's Rangers, whose assignment was to prevent the successful crossing of Clinton and Cornwallis. After the British withdrew in late July, Horry was elected to the Legislative Council, the new upper house of the General Assembly. The following summer, during July and August of 1777, Daniel Horry and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney traveled north to Trenton, New Jersey, where they became attached to George Washington's "military family".⁷⁷ By early 1779, Horry had returned to South Carolina and had raised a regiment of dragoons. The role of light cavalry officer was one for which the horse-enthusiast Horry was ideally suited. Attached to Gen. Moultrie's command, Horry was assigned to the area around Dorchester, and, on occasion, he was placed in full command of Moultrie's forces.

While the men were engaging the British at various locations throughout the state, a small army of women and children were seeking refuge at relatively isolated Hampton. Harriott, her children, and Eliza Lucas were there. of course, but, in addition, Charles Cotesworth's wife, Sally Middleton Pinckney, and his two children were there. Hampton also sheltered Sally's sisters, Mrs. Edward Rutledge and Mrs. Charles Drayton, her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Middleton, and her stepmother, Mrs. Henry Middleton. The wives of two South Carolina delegates to Congress, Mrs. John Mathews and Mrs. William Henry Drayton also sought refuge there. Other women who, with their children, periodically found safety at Hampton were Mrs. Ralph Izard, Miss Eliott, Miss Hyrne, and Mrs. Daniel Huger. Probably at no other period in history was Hampton so full of life.⁷⁸

The most critical and tragic phase of Horry's public career came with the siege and surrender of Charleston in 1780. In January of that year, Horry was sitting as a senator in the General Assembly. In February, when Clinton arrived, Horry's role shifted from a civil to a military one. While still attempting to complete a full regiment of horse, Horry began hit and run attacks and intelligence gathering sorties along the British flanks. Horry was again serving under the command of General Moultrie, but this time the situation of the Patriot forces was nearly hopeless. At the end of March, the British began the siege of the city. Among the casualties of the British shelling was Eliza Lucas Pinckney's town house, but fortunately Eliza was with the rest of the Horry and Pinckney women at Hampton. In April, Col. Horry, his regiment of horse, and a collection of auxiliary forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Issac Huger, were ambushed by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. The Patriot force was routed, its mounts captured, and Col. Horry and the other officers only escaped capture by fleeing into the swamps on foot.⁷⁹

Charleston fell on May 11, 1780, but Horry and his regiment escaped capture by being on assignment outside of the city. After the city's fall, when the area around Hampton was overrun by the British, Horry "took protection" and lay down his arms. In August of 1781, while the war in South Carolina was reaching its peak, Horry actually went to England to enroll Daniel Horry, Jr., at Westminster School.⁸⁰ Ironically, the most unfortunate blow to Daniel's career was about to occur with the improvement of the Patriot's position in 1781-1782.

When the General Assembly reconvened at Jacksonborough in January of 1782, the delegates were in a mood to punish those fellow Carolinians who had lost heart in the Patriot cause. The Assembly decided to confiscate the property of Tories and amerce that of former patriots who had taken British protection. Daniel Horry fell into this second category. The *Royal Gazette of South Carolina* on March 25, 1782, noted that both Daniel Horry and Charles Pinckney II were among those persons whose estates were amerced by a fine of twelve per cent, ad valorem.⁸¹ Edward Rutledge wrote to Arthur Middleton that "Horry had many friends, but they were unsuccessful. Indeed had it not been for the many Virtues of the Pinckneys, the Estate would unquestionably have been confiscated." Daniel Horry returned from England early in the spring of 1782, and Edward Rutledge, again writing to Arthur Middleton, noted that

truly to be pitied he (Horry) is — My Mother writes me that he has had a Fit, & is Ten Thousand Times more wretched than any person she ever knew — He has made several Applications for leave to come out of Town, but as might have been expected, he has been

repeatedly refused. I have sent him my Opinion as to his Line of Conduct — It is really a cruel Case. They (The British) can give no kind of Protection to his Property, & yet detain his Person.⁸²

The uncertainty of the situation struck hard at Harriott and Eliza who were apparently shown little consideration by either side.

By the end of the war then, Horry had largely retired from public life and service. Politically, he apparently became increasingly conservative. During Charleston's political upheaval in July of 1784, for instance, Horry led a mounted band against a Whig society, the Anti-Britannics.⁸³ His last official function came in July of 1785 as a representative of St. James Santee's vestry to the Second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina.⁸⁴ In late October of that year Horry, who had spent a lifetime on the Santee, contracted country fever. It may be, that instead of malaria, Horry was suffering from some sort of liver failure, or "bilious fever" as it was then known. At any rate, the sickness was a horrible one, as Harriott recounted to her mother:

he is as yellow as the darkest Orange — The Bile is so much with the Blood — he has had the hiccough's almost continually these two days... he speaks very thick and is much confused, is scarce ever free from the hiccoughs and his tongue is much crusted... he breaths hard and complains of a great oppression at his Stomach...⁸⁵

Four days later Daniel Horry was dead. His inventory and will represent solid evidence regarding the physical layout of Hampton and its employment as a plantation.⁸⁶ The inventory, from January of 1786, seems to indicate that the ball room (Long Room) and the western additions to the house had already been completed by 1785. The inventory also provides us with the first clear impression of what the interior furnishings of the house were and how they were arranged. The will, proved November 18, 1785, gave use of Hampton to Horry's wife, Harriott, as long as she lived, and ownership to Daniel Horry, Jr., who was still in Europe. After 1785, Hampton was managed by Harriott Horry and her mother Eliza Lucas Pinckney. It is worth remembering that both women were experienced in the running of plantations, and there is no indication that the estate suffered. At any rate, Mrs. Horry was doing well enough in 1786 to order an elegant English coach, for which she paid 100 tierces of rice. It was also Mrs. Horry who, according to tradition, ordered and supervised the construction of the beautiful Adamesque portico on the south side of Hampton. This portico is supposed to have been built in late 1790 early 1791, and while there are no direct references to its construction at that time, there is no contradictory evidence.

The portico figured prominently in the accounts concerning the call of Hampton's most famous visitor. In early 1791, President George Washington made a major tour through the young United States. His own rather cryptic journal entry for Sunday, May 1, 1791 reads: "Left Georgetown about 6 o'clock and crossing the Santee Creek at the Town, and the Santee River 12 miles from it, at Lynch's Island, we breakfasted and dined at Mrs. Horry's about 15 miles from Georgetown and lodged at the plantation of Mr. Manigold (sic) about 19 miles farther." Tradition asserts that Thomas Pinckney led Washington up the steps of the newly completed portico where the President was met by Harriott Pinckney Horry, her mother and her daughter. Each was arrayed in sashes and bandeaux painted with likenesses of the President. It is on this visit that the famous Washington Oak incident is supposed to have taken place. Traditionally, Washington was asked whether a young oak directly in front of the house should be removed to improve the view. Washington is supposed to have suggested that the tree be spared; it was. This story was so often repeated, it may well be true. At any rate, there definitely is a giant old oak directly in front of the portico.⁸⁷

Late in 1792, Eliza Pinckney developed breast cancer and was taken to Philadelphia for specialized treatment. The attempts at a non-surgical cure failed, however, and in May of 1793 the remarkable Eliza died at the age of seventy.⁸⁸ President George Washington served as one of the pall bearers. After the death of her mother, it appears that Harriott Horry spent less time at Hampton, and more in Charleston.

As we have seen, Harriott and Daniel Horry had two children, Daniel Horry, Jr. and Harriott Pinckney Horry. Daniel, Jr., technically master of Hampton Plantation, had enrolled in school in England in 1781 and remained there for a number of years. He then went to France where he became a confirmed Francophile and married the niece of LaFayette, Elenore Marie F. deFay Latour Maubourg. While his uncle, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was in France on diplomatic duty, Daniel Horry, Jr. changed his name to Charles Lucas Pinckney Horry. Although his interest in Hampton and South Carolina faded, Charles did return for at least a while, since he appears to have been helping his mother manage the plantation in 1799. In addition, an 1809 plat of Hampton refers to it as the plantation of C.L.P. Horry. With the death of C.L.P. Horry in 1828, the estate formally reverted back to Daniel's wife Harriott.⁸⁹

The Horry's only other child, Harriott (named the same as her mother), married Frederick Rutledge in October of 1797, and thereby introduced yet another of South Carolina's leading families into the history of Hampton.

THE RUTLEDGE FAMILY

The Rutledges were a family that had risen from rather obscure origins to the first rank of South Carolina society within the short space of two generations. First in the line in South Carolina was Dr. John Rutledge, an English physician and former Royal Navy Surgeon, who settled in Charleston in 1735. In 1738, he married Sarah Hext, step daughter of his brother Andrew Rutledge, and heiress to the fortune of her father, Colonel Hugh Hext. The eldest son of this marriage became the second and better known John Rutledge.⁹⁰

A prominent lawyer and planter, John Rutledge (The Dictator) was a member of the Stamp Act Congress, the first and second Continental Congress, and the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was elected president of South Carolina during the Revolution, and also held the same office under the title of governor. He was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court. He was nominated for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and served one term in that office, but his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate. John Rutledge was married in 1763 to Elizabeth Grimke of Charleston and the third son of that union, born in 1768, was Frederick Rutledge. Frederick was twenty-nine and Harriott twenty-six at the time of the marriage, and their union produced eight children.⁹¹

Although this marriage of 1797 set the stage for Hampton's future as the domain of the Rutledge family, the house was to remain in the possession of, first the wife, and then the daughter of Daniel Horry for the next 61 years. Harriott Horry lived until 1830, outliving both her son-in-law Frederick Rutledge, Sr. who died in 1821, and her son C. L. P. Horry who died in 1828. The first decades of the nineteenth century were active ones at Hampton, with a richness of life based on continuing prosperity and a busy social life.

Fortunately, we have left to us a word-picture of Hampton during these years while it was still under the personal supervision of Harriott Horry. Jonathen Mason, a young Massachusetts politician, on a grand tour of the South in 1804, passed through the lower Santee region and recorded the following impressions of Hampton and its environs.

Feb. 2. At the distance of six miles from Georgetown we were met by my friend Rutledge (Frederick's brother). and by him, the same evening, carried to Madam Horry's, on the south side of the South Santee, at Hampton. We passed the next day, the 3rd, at this hospitable mansion. The weather excessively cold, and freezing the water in all the basins and tumblers in the house. This situation is most delightfully variegated by the shape of the grounds and the fine live-oak trees in great abundance, size, and magnificance. It give 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, and everything you meet upon this plantation carries with it the appearance of a community. You see blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, and everything made and manufactured within themselves. Of four or five hundred negroes, one fifth have trades and follow them. It

is a perfect society, of which the owner is absolute lord and master; and such are all the considerable plantations in this country, and incomes of many of whom are one hundred thousand dollars annually; some are known to make upwards of three thousand barrels of rice. Within their houses you meet great hospitality, the polish of society, and every charm of social life; and abundance of food, convenience, and luxury. It is impossible but that human nature in such a situation, doing justice to those under him, must feel himself lord of the earth. The mills for cleaning, grinding the rice, and packing of it upon many of the plantations cost from 15 to 20 thousand dollars, and are equal to the improvements of the flour-mills in the Middle States. They have complete command of water to overflow and drain their fields at their leisure. Feb. 4. We passed this day at a place seven miles lower down the Santee, called Eldorado, the seat of Mrs. Mott, the mother-in-law of Major Thomas Pinckney, and at his request; here we saw the same abundance, the same affluence, and a plantation equal in its size. In digging a ditch we saw one hundred and eighty negroes at work, men and women. They were well clothed, appeared healthy and happy; and I am well convinced, where they are well treated, they live ten times happier than any of their color in their own country. Much depends upon the owner; if they are miserly, parsimonious, or bad-tempered in grain, woe betide the slave. We were extremely happy at both of these plantations, and certainly met with great hospitality and true politeness. We returned to Madam Horry's on the 5th, and on the 6th set out for Charleston; the road uncommonly fine. We arrived at the ferry about dusk; but so bad was the weather that we could not finish our journey until the 7th, when we arrived in Charleston about eleven o'clock in good health and good spirits.⁹²

One week later Mason dined in Charleston with Frederick Rutledge, the son-in-law of Madam Horry, and with him attended a concert and ball.

Family letters reveal that until near the end of her life, Harriott Horry continued to personally manage Hampton, chiefly with the advice and assistance of her brother, Thomas Pinckney. An interesting letter from Thomas in March 1822, shows how the several Horry plantations were managed.

I would plant no crop but provisions at Wambaw & Hampton & I would take as many of the hands as are necessary (indeed the whole of them if Johnson can spare them) to put Harrietta swamp into as complete order as the season yet admit; and I would keep them there until the crop is well(?) I would then leave with Johnson as many of the women as should ensure the crop being attended in the highest order, & I would return all the men & as many women as might not be wanted at Harrietta to Wambaw & Hampton, where they should be steadily employed through the summer in putting the Island in order and if Mr. Addison understands the business & will attend punctually he will well earn his wages. At any rate I should insist upon every ditch being cleaned out to six feet in depth & every drain to three feet & an half, and the exterior bank raised two feet with a considerable slope inward on rivers creek I would find two good ploughs at least to be worked by oxen to trench plough the whole of the planting land through the summer which would entirely renew the soil for the next crop, and I think I would ensure its yielding two barrel & an half to the acre next year if properly tended and no high freshets occur after the first of May.⁹³

As a sidelight, it should be noted that the following fall, one of the worst hurricanes ever to strike the Santee region nearly destroyed Hampton and all the other Horry plantations.

In the two years before she died, Harriott Horry had the assistance of her two eldest grandsons, Edward Cotesworth Rutledge and Frederick Rutledge (2) In her will, proved 1830. Harriott left her plantation to her daughter, Harriott Pinckney Horry Rutledge, whose husband, Frederick Rutledge (1), had died intestate in 1821.⁹⁴ While retaining ownership, the widowed Harriott Rutledge left most of the management of the plantations to her two oldest sons. Edward C. Rutledge was the oldest son of Frederick and Harriott Rutledge. He had entered the U.S. Navy sometime before 1815, and he apparently maintained inactive status until his death in 1858. After 1833, however, Edward seems to have remained in South Carolina. From 1825 until at least 1834, the management of Hampton was chiefly the responsibility of Harriott Rutledge's second son Frederick (2). Around 1834, with the return of Edward from sea duty, Frederick turned over management of the Santee plantations to his older brother. We have a clue to Frederick's financial situation and his attitude towards Hampton and the life

of the low country planter in the following letter written to Edward upon his return from the sea.

Your stay will I hope, be more inclined to plough the fields, than to plough the deep. I wish you better success than I have experienced. After a slavery of eight years to a planter's duties, I am worse off than when I began I am now aware (that situated as I am in the lower country) one or two years more of my present system of planting would complete my ruin.... I think that I may be able to visit Charleston in November Perhaps we may make another visit together to the Santee & if you will permit I will give you some hints for the management of our mother's plantations....

Later letters show that Edward had taken over the management of Hampton by 1836. Frederick's letter to Edward; cited above, was sent from Buncombe County, North Carolina and illustrates the fact that increasingly, because of the climate and fears of malaria, Hampton was a place the family visited during the winter months and avoided throughout most of the year.⁹⁵

MALARIA AND SUMMER MIGRATION

Around the middle of the eighteenth century, the rice planters of low country South Carolina began to realize that during the summer months their plantations were becoming increasingly unhealthy places in which to reside. The chief danger was from "country fever," a term applied to a number of symptomatically similar ailments, of which malaria was the most common. It was "country fever" that had carried off Eliza Lucas Pinckney's husband in July of 1758, and, in early November of 1785, it was a serious contributing factor in Daniel Horry's succumbing to a "bilious fever."⁹⁶

We know today that malaria is caused by a parasite transmitted to humans through the bite of an Anopheles mosquito. Throughout the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth centuries, however, it was thought that malaria, as its name implies, was induced through the respiration of "aerial poisons" probably resulting from the decomposition of vegetable matter. Whatever the cause of "country fever," its incidence was clearly on the increase in the final decades of the eighteenth century, and this increase was ascribed, by observers like the nineteenth century historian David Ramsey, to the comparable increase in low country rice cultivation.

White South Carolinians became convinced, with good reason, that frequent exposure to the summer night air of a low country rice plantation was tantamount to suicide. The sort of danger faced by the unprotected was graphically presented by Frederick Law Olmsted in *Journey in the Seaboard Slave States*. Olmsted told of a party of six that was spending the day at a rice plantation. Finding themselves unable to return to the relative safety of town by nightfall, they shut themselves up in the plantation house and sat around fires, hoping to be safe from deadly vapors. Despite their precautions, all six were stricken with miasma, and within a week four were dead.⁹⁷

As a result of their fear of the fevers, families, like the Horrys and Rutledges, that had formerly stayed year-round on their Santee River plantations began to seek refuge away from the swamps during the "sickly season." A vivid and early example of the concern about plantation summers is found in this excerpt from a March 1768 Eliza Lucas Pinckney letter to her son-in-law, Daniel Horry, at Hampton.

Believe me My dear Sir though I long impatiently to see you and my dear Girl, I would not for my own self gratification, wish you to come down a day before it is agreeable to you and will suit your affairs. but I must own I am very desirous you should come down this year by the last day of June, when I shall expect to see you both. I don't know that there has been any particular person censuring, or making remarks on your staying in the country, but people in general think it wrong, and as both your neighbors leave it in June, from apprehensions of sickness, I know, (from what was formerly said), you would be blamed; and prudence dictates to us to defeat malice and envy as much as we can, by giving them as little room as possible to display their malevolence. ⁹⁸

There was no generally agreed upon date of departure among the residents of the Santee. Instead, each year the planters conducted a deadly guessing game, weighing the severity of the past winter against the dampness of the spring, in an attempt to determine the last possible safe time to depart the swamps. All were in agreement that from June through October, the low lands were a death trap.

Depending on the mildness of the winter and the arrival of the first hard frosts, however, the lower Santee might be unsafe from early April to late November. One factor, necessitating increasingly long summer absences and one which the planter could not have fully appreciated, was that by removing themselves and their families each summer from the malarial rice lands, they were reducing their own natural resistance to the disease.

Charleston was the first refuge from disease for the low country planters of Hampton. St. Julien Childs in **Malaria and Colonization in the Carolina Low Country**, noted that "Charleston was more closely built and because the established population of the Low Country exceeded the number of newcomers and transients, malaria was never as prevalent in the town as in the country....". In addition, the salt water and sea breezes served as a natural check on the breeding of the *Anopheles* mosquito, and even the sanitary regulations imposed by the city government, primitive as they were, represented an improvement over conditions on most plantations.⁹⁹

In the city, the more wealthy and influential planters resided in elegant town houses, the famous "South-of-Broad" dwellings with their wide piazzas and walled gardens, which can still be seen today. The Daniel Horry home, consisting of a large house and garden, sat on Broad Street where the Roman Catholic Cathedral is presently located. Close to its site, however, can still be seen the town houses of the Rutledge clan, later Hampton owners.

The annual migration into town by the planter and his family could be a major undertaking. It involved the removal of an entire household, including kin and servants, food and fuel. An appreciation of what setting up a town house encompassed can be gleaned from this report by Eliza Lucas Pinckney.

I shall keep your Ebba to do the Drudgery part, fetch wood, and water, and scour, and learn as much as she is capable of Cooking and Washing. Mary Ann Cooks, makes my bed, and makes my punch, Daphne works and makes the bread, old Ebba boils the cow's victuals, raises and fattens the poultry, Moses is employed from breakfast until 12 o'clock without doors, and after that in the house. Pegg washes and milks.¹⁰⁰

These six slaves were necessary to manage the urban household of one middle-aged widow!

In Charleston, the planter families made an easy adjustment to city life. The economic, social and cultural advantages of the metropolis often made the plantation seem a dull counterpart, and the families, especially the younger members, were often loathe to return to the source of their income. Aside from the continual visitations that took place among the social elite; in town there were the formal piazza parties, soirees, musicals, and balls.

In late summer, when the heat made Charleston nearly unbearable, the prominent families, Pinckneys and Rutledges included, sought relief by occupying beach houses on Sullivan's Island. In addition to being a simple refuge from the summer doldrums, Sullivan's Island represented a haven from the periodic diseases, like yellow fever, and typhus, that would sweep through the tightly packed city.

In the nineteenth century, the planters of the South Santee established the coastal community of McClellanville, at a spot which was both safe from malaria and within a day's travel of their plantations. The town grew up in the 1850's on land owned A. J. McClellan. Among the early residents were the Pinckneys, Manigaults, Doars and Rutledges. The small village consisted of only a few houses and a schoolhouse, and while it may have lacked the cultural opportunities of Charleston, the residents were able to amuse themselves with fishing, hunting, sailing and picnics. It was in the Rutledge "Summer Place" a log and plank house built by Henry Middleton Rutledge about 1870, that his son Archibald Rutledge was born in 1883, and it was in the "Summer Place," ninety years later that he would die.¹⁰¹

The Rutledges were among those South Carolina planters who traveled to Newport, Rhode Island, during the early years of the nineteenth century. At first the Carolinians stayed "in the compact part of the town where they bought or rented rather modest houses." During the 1830's summer cottages were begun, and it began to look as if Newport summers would become a regular practice for the Rutledge clan. The attachment for sailing north ended tragically for the Rutledges, however, on June 14 1838,

when the **Pulaski**, a steamer carrying Charlestonians north, went down off the South Carolina coast. On board the **Pulaski** were Maria and Thomas Rutledge, two children of Harriott Horry Rutledge, and Francis Blake, wife of Thomas. All three were on their way to visit Harriott Horry Rutledge who was summering in Philadelphia and Newport.¹⁰²

It was the mountain scenery of North Carolina that ultimately held the greatest attraction for the residents of Hampton in their search for a summer refuge. The first major route into the mountains of South Carolina and North Carolina was the Saluda Gap Road, which led over the mountains to Buncombe County. This road was a part of the internal improvements program carried out by the Board of Public Works, under the direction of Joel R. Poinsett. The road, begun in 1819, and finished in 1827, was put to good use by the low country planters who developed a summer retreat in lower Buncombe, over two hundred miles from their rice-land plantations. They developed communities at Flat Rock and Fletcher, on land between the Saluda Gap and Asheville. Frederick Rutledge (2) was one of four founders of the Flat Rock-Fletcher community in the summer of 1827. During the decades before the Civil War, Frederick's family came to spend more of each year at Fletcher than at Hampton. The addresses of family letters indicate that the family usually stayed in the mountains from March or April until late September or early October. The degree of their attachment perhaps can be measured by the fact that over a dozen family members chose to be buried at St. John's in the Wilderness, near the Fletcher retreat.¹⁰³

Although Edward C. Rutledge apparently managed Hampton from about 1836 to his death in 1860, he only legally owned the estate after the death of his mother Harriott Rutledge, in October of 1858.¹⁰⁴ After her death, Harrietta, the neighboring plantation named and intended for her, was sold to the Doar family. During the years 1840 to 1860 there is little documentary evidence about the use of the Hampton plantation, although this apparently was a time of declining fortunes. When Edward died in 1860, Hampton went to his brother, Frederick (2). Frederick's feelings for Hampton have already been discussed and may be further revealed by the fact that within a year of his acquisition of the plantation, he sold it to his son, Henry Middleton Rutledge, for "Love and Affection".¹⁰⁵

HAMPTON AND THE CIVIL WAR

Like his father, Henry Middleton Rutledge continued to summer in the North Carolina mountains and he apparently travelled to Fletcher from Hampton in the spring of 1861 with little expectation of anything other than a normal mountain summer.¹⁰⁶ Two events soon occurred, however, which were to drastically alter both Rutledge's immediate and long-term plans. In April 1861, South Carolina bombarded and captured Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. President Lincoln responded by issuing a call for military volunteers from all the states in the Union. Armed conflict seemed imminent, and North Carolina, surrounded by seceded states and faced with a choice of fighting with or against her neighbors, decided for the Confederacy.

After the secession, the "mountain men" of western North Carolina began to assemble ten companies at Camp Patton in Asheville. By August 15, 1861, the ten companies were in camp and the Twenty-fifth Regiment of North Carolina was organized. The companies, with one exception, were all made up of men from the mountains of North Carolina, namely Henderson, Buncombe, Jackson, Haywood, Cherokee, and Transylvania counties. Company H from Buncombe and Henderson was commanded by Capt. Frederick Blake of South Carolina, a relative of Frederick and Henry Middleton Rutledge. The field officers for the regiment were elected by a vote of the commissioned officers of the companies. Thomas L. Clingman, a former member of the U.S. Congress, was elected Colonel. Second-in-command was St. Clair Dearing, a former U.S. Army officer, who was elected Lt. Colonel. Henry Middleton Rutledge, described as "a boyish-looking young man of 22, with military education and bearing," was elected third-in-command and given the rank of Major.

The regiment set out from Asheville in September of 1861 and proceeded by foot and rail to Raleigh

and Wilmington, receiving uniforms and weapons along the way. In November the unit was moved to South Carolina and assigned picket duty near Grahamville. The regiment was reassigned to the defense of New Bern, N.C., in March of 1862, but the port fell before it arrived, and the unit went into bivouac at Kinston. During April and May the regiment was reorganized. Clingman was re-elected Colonel. Lt. Col. Dearing, a professional soldier, objected to again being passed over for command and retired his position. Major Rutledge was thereupon elected to be his replacement and was promoted to Lt. Colonel. Within a few months the commissioned officers were given promotions, thus elevating Clingman to Brigadier General and Rutledge to Colonel.

By June 24, 1862, the Twenty-fifth had reached Richmond, Va., and was assigned as part of General Robert Ransom's brigade, General Huger's division. The following day, June 25, the unit saw its first action at Seven Pines. General Huger wrote after the battle that "the Twenty-fifth Regiment (Col. H. M. Rutledge) was pushed to the left of the Williamsburg road, where the enemy had advanced, and drove them back in gallant style."

It seems that Colonel Rutledge was gradually replacing General Clingman as active leader of the regiment. At any rate, Rutledge was certainly the more popular of the two officers, as the following two passages written by the unit's historian indicate.

It was only in camp and on the march that any difference existed between the men and their General (Clingman). this existence amounted to positive dislike, in some instances hate.

Compare that with the following:

During the Virginia and Maryland campaigns, Colonel Rutledge had so endeared himself to the non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment, by his courage and kindness, that they presented him a fine saddle horse, not allowing the commissioned officers to bear any part of the expense or take part in the presentation service.

The North Carolina men, most of whom owned no slaves, saw their duty to the Confederacy limited to defending North Carolina, and nearly refused to cross the Potomac, an action they viewed as offensive in nature. They did ultimately follow Lee's command, however, and saw some of their most vicious fighting alongside the South Carolinians in the Crater at Petersburg. They were also engaged at Ft. Steadman on March 25, 1865. A Lieutenant present at this action recalled:

After the enemy retook Ft. Steadman and was advancing in front and while the regiment was suffering the effects of an enfilading fire from the left, the Colonel (Rutledge) walked along the line of his regiment with his cap on sword, shouting to his men, "Don't let them take our front, Twenty-fifth the Twenty-fifth has never had her front taken."

Within two weeks the war was over. The regiment's loss from its enlistment to the surrender was 200 killed in action, 280 dead from disease, 470 wounded, of whom 140 were wounded more than once.

After the war the Rutledge's continued to spend the major portion of each year away from Hampton, either in McClellanville, Charleston, or Fletcher. In late February of 1895, Margaret Seabrook Rutledge, the Colonel's second wife, wrote to Caroline Pinckney from Hampton outlining the difficulties she was encountering preparing for the move to the Arden, N.C. area. She noted that sleet and rain were slowing the work. In September of 1900, when Archibald Rutledge left for his freshman year at Union College, he went straight from Fletcher to Charleston, and then by ship to New York. The rest of the family was still at Fletcher in October, however, for his mother wrote him from there noting "I like Asheville ever so much and would like to live here all the time."¹⁰⁷

After Archibald graduated from Union, and before he began to teach at Mercersburg, he continued to summer at Fletcher. His father was still spending long periods of time in North Carolina as late as 1915, when he wrote Archibald six pages of hunting news from "Asheville, Arden, Fletcher, Flat Rock & Waynesville." By this time the Colonel apparently no longer had a place of his own in the mountains for he noted that he was visiting with Frederick (his son) and Tom (either his son or son-in-law).

Frederick Rutledge (3), the Colonel's eldest son and only child from his first marriage, was a descendent of Frederick Blake on his mother's side of the family. He, therefore, had especially strong

ties to the Fletcher-Flat Rock area. Perhaps because he felt somewhat detached from his father's second family, Frederick became a permanent resident of Fletcher, visiting Hampton only to go hunting with his father. After his graduation from Virginia Military Institute, Frederick returned to western North Carolina and established Asheville's first major insurance agency.¹⁰⁸

Colonel Henry Rutledge and his second wife, Margaret Hamilton Seabrook, spent their final years at Hampton, struggling to maintain the plantation's former glory in a radically altered economic environment. Hampton during these years presented a strange juxtaposition, with its grand architecture surrounded by a lawn planted in string beans and full of chickens. An accidental visitor to Hampton in 1915 has left a poignant glimpse of the plantation in the early years of this century.

After a time we could see a light on the bank and as we approached a little nearer, white dresses, indicating ladies in the party. Col. Rutledge, and the ladies, his wife and daughters. He, a dignified gentleman of some seventy years of age, helped me to land, and then inquired my name, turning to introduce me to his wife, a charming woman about his own age, and his daughters. As we walked up through an avenue of immense trees. I caught glimpse of an outline, until we suddenly faced this noble example of the mansion or big-house of its period. The owners now are impoverished, but proud of their family history. The growing of rice is no longer profitable. They are too far from market to make money on cotton, corn, and tobacco, and lack the capital for fertilizer and labor. Ten miles from church and twelve from post office and store.

How I wish I could adequately describe Hampton Hall. The front of the house faces away from the creek and has a portico laid with bricks, the roof being supported by immense wooded pillars in the arc of a circle.¹⁰⁹

The Colonel and Mrs. Rutledge worked in a variety of ways to cope with the financial requirements of maintaining Hampton. From letters of the period we know that Mrs. Rutledge raised chickens and hogs for sale and cultivated a vegetable garden for the needs of the family. The Colonel attempted to grow cotton on the cleared land of Hampton and to extract turpentine from its pine forests, but neither scheme met with much success. In addition, he occasionally hosted parties of northern hunters and was, for a time, the local postmaster.

The Colonel and Margaret had six children. In order of birth they were Caroline, Harriott, Thomas, Henry, Archibald, and Mary. After the death of the Colonel in 1921 and Margaret in 1923, Hampton sat neglected for a number of years. It appeared that the old house might go the way of so many other Santee plantations, a victim of changing economics and lifestyles. Hampton, however, was spared such a fate when in 1937 the Colonel's youngest son, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge, retired to his ancestral home.

Archibald was born on 23 October 1883. Most of his childhood, until he went to Porter Military Academy in Charleton at the age of thirteen, was spent at Hampton. After graduating from Union College in 1904, he accepted a temporary position teaching English at Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. He remained, however, for thirty-three years and eventually served as chairman of the English department. Besides teaching school, Archibald Rutledge was busy writing. In 1907 he married Florence Hart and published his first book of poetry "**Under the Pines**". Three sons, Archibald Hamilton Rutledge, Jr., Henry Middleton Rutledge IV, and Irvine Hart Rutledge, were born at Mercersburg. During the years at Mercersburg, the Rutledge family was able to visit Hampton only during the Christmas holidays. Archibald, and his sons, as soon as they became old enough, were avid huntsmen. The uncultivated land around Hampton yielded an abundant supply of deer, wild turkey, duck, and wild boar. Both his poetry and prose reflected Archibald's love of the Santee. Besides collections of poetry, he published books such as **Heart of the South**, **Tom and I on the Old Plantation**, and **Plantation Game Trails**. He was also a frequent contributor to magazines for sportsmen such as **Field and Stream** and **Sports Afield**. In recognition of his national literary reputation the state legislature of South Carolina named Archibald Rutledge poet laureate in 1934.

In January 1935 Archibald's wife Florence died of a stroke. He decided in the spring of 1937 to

retire from teaching and return to Hampton to live. Therefore, the August 1937 Archibald with Alice Lucas Rutledge, whom he had married in July 1936, arrived at the Santee to begin restoration of the family home.

In his most popular work **Home by the River** published in 1941, he described his efforts at restoration of the plantation house. Between 1937 and 1967 hundreds of people visited Hampton, often drawn by reading Rutledge's work. He and Alice generally spent the winter months at Hampton and the summer months at her home in Spartanburg until Archibald broke his hip in 1967. A little more than a year after the accident Alice died.

In order to insure the continued protection and preservation of Hampton, Archibald Rutledge decided to sell the estate to the state of South Carolina. He sold the house and two hundred and seventy-five acres to the state in 1971 and returned to his birthplace, the Rutledge summer cabin in McClellanville. On 15 September 1973 Archibald Rutledge died and was buried in the family grave site at Hampton.¹¹⁰

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102. Mabel L. Webber, "Dr John Rutledge and his Descendants" **SCHGM**, 1930, p. 93.
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104. Will of Harriott P. Rutledge, **Wills**, Box 121, p. 326, SCSA
105. **Charleston Deeds**, Book E18, p. 362, deeded April 28, 1861. SCSA
106. The information on the Colonel's military career can be found in Walter Clark, **North Carolina Regiments 1861-65**, vol. II, pp. 291-301
107. **Archibald Rutledge Papers**, South Caroliniana Library
108. Frederick Rutledge, **Fair Fields of Memory**, Asheville. N.C. Stephens Press, 1958. Also Frederick Rutledge "obituary" **Asheville Citizen**, 10 6, 1958
109. **Archibald Rutledge Papers**, South Caroliniana Library. unsigned letter, Box 1, March 18 1915.
110. Information on the life of Archibald Hamilton Rutledge, his career and family, can be found within the **Archibald Rutledge Papers**, South Carolina Library. A large part of this collection is as yet uncalendared.

SITE ANALYSIS

THE HOUSE *

In 1971 the State of South Carolina purchased Hampton Plantation from the Rutledge family. At the time the house had been unoccupied for four years due to the illness of Archibald Rutledge, its former owner. In fact, it appears that steady occupation of the building had not been the case during the previous century of its history. Archibald Rutledge tells the story in *Home by the River*, of his return in 1937 to a neglected and overgrown estate. The house had been empty since his father's death sixteen years before. His attempts to halt and reclaim the encroaching forest and to rescue the house from the ravages of time filled the remaining years of his life. *Home by the River* gives little detail of the methodology employed in making Hampton habitable. Recent investigations, however, reveal that the repair was based on utility and economy, an approach dictated by Mr. Rutledge's dependence for income on the royalties from his books, as well as a small teacher's pension.

It was decided to begin a thorough evaluation of the structure as found. It was hoped that the results, when combined with data from historical research, would give a clear picture of the structural chronology of Hampton, as it was suspected that the house developed in stages from a smaller structure. In addition, it was hoped that any serious structural problems could be recorded for immediate or future repair.

In 1974 investigations by Division of State Parks staff revealed that many of the ceiling and wall surfaces had been covered with fiberboard and plywood. On some of the walls on the first floor, the hardboard had been painted white and decorated with similarly finished screen molding or lattice to simulate panelling. On the second floor, the typical finish was plywood, usually varnished, except in the case of one room where a blue pattern wallpaper covered it (See fig. 1) The presence of obviously modern wall covering prompted the decision by the staff of the Division of State Parks to begin careful removal of all material which might hide the earlier fabric of Hampton. Photographic and written records were kept as this work progressed. (Each room is separately inventoried in the appendix and floor plan.)

In all rooms from which this twentieth century material was removed, the frame of the building showed the random horizontal marks indicating an original plaster finish. Apparently the process of replacing decaying plaster with substitute materials had begun long before Archibald Rutledge's residence there. In the large chamber and adjoining room (1A & 1B) across the southeast of the house, a covering of tongue and groove pine was found under the simulated "panelling" of hardboard and screen molding. (See fig. 1) The lumber was machine milled, of high quality heart pine, pointing to a late nineteenth or early twentieth century installation. It had at one time been covered with a Victorian wallpaper which had been scraped off except in several small patches, probably just prior to the installation of the hardboard. As in the other rooms investigated, the frame of the large chamber also showed evidence of its original plaster coating.

Throughout the house there was very little of the original plaster solidly in place. Often the twentieth century wall covering was laid directly on top of bare framing timbers, but there were areas where it was placed over lath with some clinging plaster fragments remaining. All lath left in the house was hand split. The ceiling of the large chamber (1A) was still covered with plaster which had been roughly and obviously patched. Much of the lath had begun to pull away from the rafters, some of which were found to have been completely eaten through by termites. This weakness and the fear of total failure of the entire ceiling mass convinced the staff, in consultation with architects, to remove this plaster. The plaster was essentially beyond repair. The decision was also affected by our concern for

* House floor plans may be found at back of Master Plan.

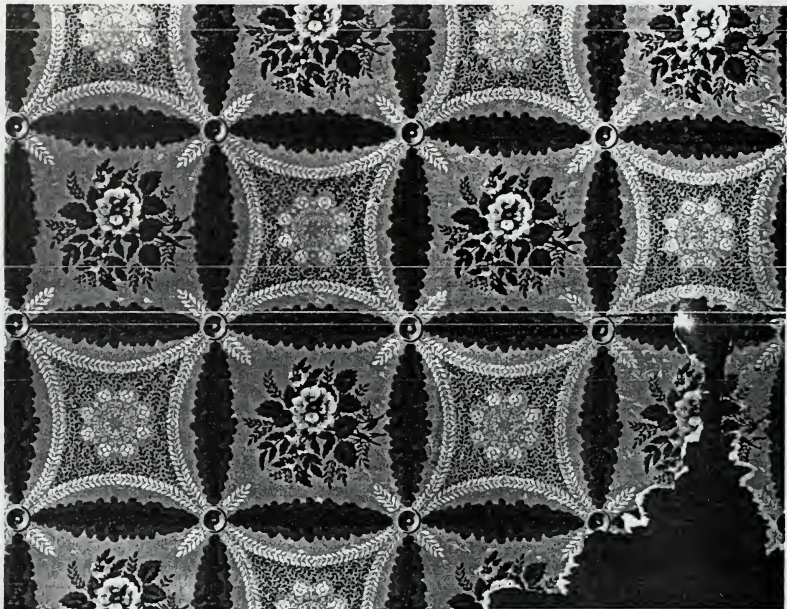


Figure 1 Blue pattern wallpaper on plywood; upstairs bedroom.

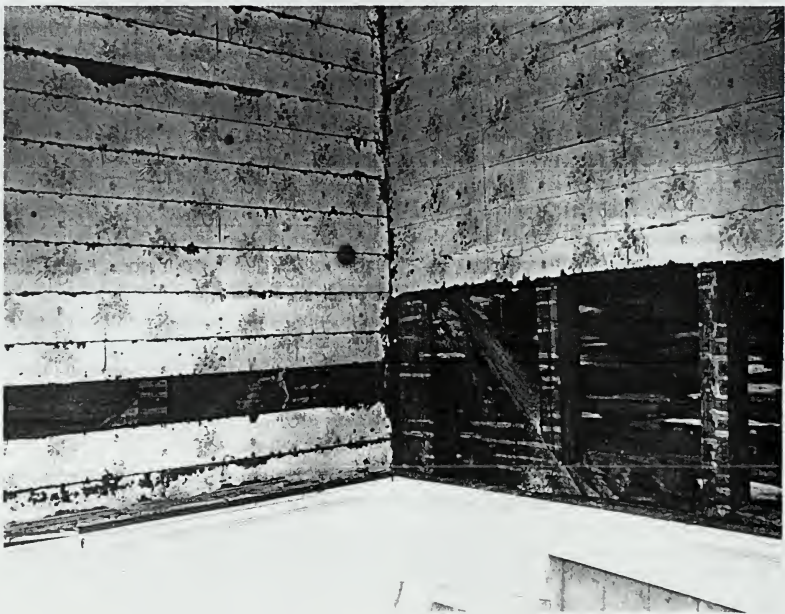


Figure 2 Wallpaper tongue and groove planking over original frame.

damage to floors, chair rails and windows, should it fall as a large unit from so great a height.

The house contained several other rooms with severely damaged plaster on walls and ceilings. The room on the west side of the rear entrance of the first floor (1F) had been extensively patched with a lime and coarse sand mixture. The lath had begun to fall away from the walls and a significant part of the plaster had also separated from the lath. The small chamber and adjoining pantry (1Q & 1E) had been plastered in the same rough form as the patching found in this room. The coarse lime and sand material appeared to have been applied in a single coat and was far different from the much more expertly worked plaster of the ballroom (1D) ceiling and the northwest chamber(1G) walls. The plaster in these areas represented a higher degree of craftsmanship, and was made up of several coats with an obvious rough brown coat covered by a smooth white finish coat. In addition, several partitions were removed which were of obvious twentieth century origin. Walls had been constructed on both the first and second floors to provide spaces for bathrooms. These were removed. In each of these rooms a small window had been cut to provide contact with the outside. In addition one of the partitions that enclosed the front hall was found to be made of twentieth century 2 X 4 and 1 X 6 lumber. When this partition was removed it was discovered that it covered a seam in the floor where the boards had been joined and later pieced

All construction materials in the house of certain eighteenth century origin or of unknown date were left in place with the exception of chair rails which had been previously removed to place over hardboard walls. These were removed and stored. Panelling on the fireplace walls in the two front center rooms was left in place. The ballroom with all four walls done in cypress panels, floor to ceiling, was left untouched. On the opposite end of the house (west wing) both first floor rooms (1A, 1G) had original wainscoting, chair rail and cornice in place. These features were likewise not disturbed and remain in place

The small room which adjoins the ballroom at the front of the house (1E) had the most unusual finished wall treatment. As previously mentioned, the fireplace was finished in fitted panels. The other three walls were finished in vertical boards with a hand planed finish. They were painted cream below the chair rail with traces of several layers of old wallpaper above. These wallpaper fragments were brushed off, revealing a pattern of hand applied pigment in brown. Several of these boards were carefully removed to expose the frame. No lime patterns appeared, indicating that the room had never been plastered and the boards were the original treatment, probably the oldest wall finish in the house. The remaining boards were therefore left in place in this room.

By June 1975, the building stood stripped of the material with which it had been altered and repaired during the twentieth century. In addition, much of the remaining plaster of earlier origins had been removed, when it was found to be deteriorated and on the verge of failure. Widespread and unsympathetic patching gave further support to this decision.

The open condition of the interior of the building gave free access to the frame and other areas of the structure which had previously been hidden. An opportunity was presented to closely survey any weaknesses or deterioration in the structural members of the building.

One of the most serious problems discovered was an inactive termite infestation in several areas of the house. The widespread damage had begun in the basement because wooden posts had been wedged under floor joists to stiffen them leaving the post in the ground. The termite path had come up the central wall near the westernmost chimney (1J). The floor and wall timbers in the passage between this chamber and the other room in this wing had sustained great damage. The termites had then continued up the framework to the second floor and then across three of the main ceiling rafters of the northwest chamber. These rafters, as mentioned before, were 90% consumed and their ability to continue supporting the weight of the plaster was in serious doubt.

The attic, like the basement, was divided by partitions. These partitions, however, were not structural as was the case in the basement. The studs, which supported the lath on vertical walls, were lap notched and fastened with nails to the structural framing indicating that they were installed as an

after-thought when separated spaces were needed in the attic. The timbers are probably pre-1850, some being finished by broad ax, but could very probably have been salvaged from other buildings. The walls and ceiling had been covered with plaster on hand split lath indicating a probable use other than storage space. The plaster had fallen in a number of areas and was hanging precariously in others. It was removed in order to better monitor the condition of the roof covering and its framework. There was evidence that the roof had begun to leak and the removal of the ceiling confirmed specific problem areas.

The attic is lighted by six dormers of varying sizes. Their construction was obviously later than the timber framing of the roof. Building paper from a twentieth century reroofing can be seen under some of the framing members, which are themselves probably of twentieth century vintage. The roof sheathing gives the appearance of a similar date. The dormers posed questions as to the accuracy of their reconstruction and the date of their original appearance on the roof. These problems were relegated to future research.

The portico, according to tradition, was the last major addition made to the building. The roof structure is supported by eight Doric columns of solid heart pine. The bases are twentieth century poured concrete replacements which Archibald Rutledge constructed because the originals had begun to decay. Photographs of the house, which show the original bases, give some idea of their appearance. The structural system of brick vaulting, which supports the floor of the portico, is still in excellent condition. The floor is poured concrete, which has begun to crack and disintegrate in a number of places. There is little visible evidence of the original covering of this floor. The porch surface is poured concrete over a fill of oyster shells, earth, and sand and lime mortar. Along the rear edge of this concrete floor, just below the surface, can be seen the edge of several flat pavers. This may be part of the original floor covering, although most of it appears to have been removed before the twentieth century, poured concrete repair.

Apparently the portico was reached by wooden steps but there is little indication of their original configuration. The wooden steps in use in 1972 were obviously replacements having handrails of unfinished cedar poles. These steps were removed and replaced with new wooden steps of plain design in order to provide safe access to the house. It is unlikely that evidence for the original design will be forthcoming.

The basement of the house was found to have a seriously deteriorated ceiling of plaster on hand split lath. Most of this material had fallen to the floor, although fragments in certain areas remained. The plaster is a single coat, white lime of a hard and brittle consistency. The finish indicates that some use had been made of this area during some period of the history of the structure. Earth has been mounded unevenly in the basement area to such an extent that full headroom has been lost. Archibald Rutledge in "**Home by the River**" refers to a brick floor in the basement but no confirmation has yet been made.

There is access by stair from the front hall above. The basement was not heated as none of the numerous chimneys had flues which reached this level. Open brick vault work supports the weight of the chimneys above. The basement is divided into rooms by brick walls. These walls are structural in nature. Those which separate the wings from the portion of the building have a shelf on either side of the wall about three feet from grade. This recess in the brickwork causes a narrowing of the wall by about four inches. The wall along the front and rear center sections of the house is executed in a similar manner, while the exterior masonry on the two wing sections is flush from top to bottom. The interior brick walls, which separate the wings from the house, had ventilating windows which have been enclosed with brick. These walls appear to have been built as a unit at the same time and there is no structural division evident. The bond appears continuous from front to back, although only one of four faces of these two walls can be examined at the point where they might be expected to show a break in the bond. Chimneys and interior partitions cover the other three faces. The most recent change in the masonry foundation wall was made by Archibald Rutledge. On the east wall of the house below the ballroom, a seven foot

opening had been made through the brick wall to provide a garage area. The interior wall in this area beneath the ballroom shows the damage inflicted, according to tradition, by the earthquake of 1889. There is a large fissure on the north side of this interior wall and movement of the barrel vault supporting the massive ballroom chimney is evident. Many areas throughout the basement have experienced serious disintegration of the bricks themselves. The bonding of the mortar has served its purpose well, although those bricks which were apparently poorly fired have decayed into powder, leaving holes and voids in the walls.

STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF THE HOUSE

It is puzzling that the origins of such an impressive structure are so shrouded in mystery. It would seem that the emergence of such a grand edifice would have been enthusiastically recorded by its builders. No other surviving great house of the South Carolina low country has a past so poorly documented as Hampton. No contemporary document has come to light which directly mentions either the construction or subsequent enlargement of the building. Clues associated with the fabric of the structure itself, however, can tell us much about the evolution of Hampton. In addition, certain documents, while unable to narrowly define periods of construction, lead us to infer chronological limits for critical alterations to the house. This data, taken together, reveals an outline which, although not totally satisfying in its detail, places the building in a reasonable historical perspective.

The lack of historic documentation has not discouraged authoritative pronouncements on the subject. The important cooperative volume of Lapham, Simons and Stoney, **Plantations of the Carolina Low Country**,¹ as well as Archibald Rutledge's own **Home by the River**² have had the greatest influence on contemporary thought regarding the architectural history of the house. These accounts, which enjoy the greatest current credence, because of the reputation of the authors and the wide circulation of the two works, state that the house was built in the 1730's by Noah Serre. The structure is stated to have been a modest one of four rooms on the first floor with two above. The story continues that the house was a portion of the property which Judith Serre brought to her marriage with Daniel Horry in 1759. Within six years Judith died and Daniel soon married Harriott the daughter of Charles and Eliza Lucas Pinckney. Samuel G. Stoney says that the small six room house was then squared out by adding two more rooms on the second floor and then two wings on the east and west walls of the original house. **Plantations of the Carolina Low Country** represents something of a landmark in historical writing about the house. Although many previous accounts had mentioned the addition of a portico, Stoney seems to have been the first to realize that the house had grown in stages from a small unimposing structure. It is probable that this revelation had come through contact with the house when Archibald Rutledge was involved in rehabilitation of the structure. During this work, much of the older wall covering had been removed and the frame stood bare before new materials were installed. To the practiced eye, many features, which had been hidden for generations, told the story of Hampton's construction.

It is unfortunate that Stoney's book does not use footnotes or references when discussing Hampton. This is particularly discomforting in statements concerning the descent of the house from the Serre family. It might be inferred that he derived his information from A. S. Salley's research which had been published six years before.³ Salley is the first to mention the Serre connection. He states that the land on which Hampton now stands came to Horry through his marriage to Judith Serre. Unlike Stoney, however, he was convinced that the house was built in 1759 shortly after the marriage. Although no reference to his source is included, research indicates that the document probably responsible for Salley's conclusion is a memorial by Daniel Horry listing properties brought by Judith to the marriage.⁴ Upon close examination, these properties, however, do not appear to have been in the area of the delta where Hampton is now located. Archibald Rutledge may have relied on the expertise of Stoney in his **Home by the River**⁵ which appeared three years after publication of **Plantations of the**

Carolina Low Country. The wide circulation of these books has apparently entrenched this version as the gospel among all later accounts.⁶

Yet the Serre connection appears in no accounts before Salley's in 1932. One of the few early references to the construction of Hampton was a statement by Lize Rutledge that Hampton was built about 1750 by Col. Daniel Horry "... Mrs. Horry, then a widow, had improved the house in 1791 by the addition of a portico."⁷ The writer has some credibility as she lived in the house in the years immediately following the Civil War. Although it is unlikely that she had personal contact with someone who had first-hand knowledge of the construction of the house, the addition of the portico is another matter. She could easily, as a child, have heard tales of an eye witness to its construction. The Lize Rutledge account does not necessarily contradict Salley's version of Hampton's history, as both name Horry as the builder of the house during the same decade. If Salley is to be believed, then the house could not have been constructed by Horry before the marriage as the land is stated to have been part of the Serre holdings before this date. Stoney as we have seen envisions a small house already existing on the dower property.

In order to sort out the contradictory claims, it is necessary to examine the existing land records. As we have seen, the evidence for the descent of the Hampton property from Serre is probably based on one document and is not altogether convincing. There is, in fact, sufficient evidence to support the contention that the house and surrounding property were not owned by Serre in the years previous to the marriage of Judith and Daniel. An examination of plats and land records of the period show the major holdings of Noah Serre to have been near what is today known as Pleasant Hill, which is located several miles up river from Hampton.⁸ The record, although not complete, repeatedly mentions other names which were active in transactions around Wambaw Creek. Most notable is the name of Horry.⁹ As early as 1730, one Elias Horry had a plantation, Wambaw, located southeast of the creek of the same name. It appears that Mr. Horry was already a prominent landowner in this area. In discussing the erection of the church which was later to be known as St. James Santee, its location was described as "at the dividing of the Paths that lead to Mr. Jerman's and Santee Savannah, usually called Mr. Horry's Savannah."¹⁰ An examination of plats of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries leads to the conclusion that "Santee Savannah" was probably the large low area east of Wambaw Creek. In 1704, Elias Horry married Margaret, daughter of fellow Huguenot immigrant and neighbor, Daniel Huger. The eldest son, born around 1705, was also named Daniel and was the first of three of that name. The first Daniel Horry, probably around 1730, married Sarah Battison.¹¹

It appears that the young Daniel soon began to acquire property in the vicinity of Wambaw Creek, probably as a result of his new family responsibilities. An interesting transaction occurred on the 10th of September 1730. Daniel purchased 550 acres from his father Elias and 200 acres from his maternal grandfather Daniel Huger.¹² It is difficult to point to an exact location for this land other than that it was on Wambaw Creek. A plat dated 1737 shows Daniel (1) in possession of what is almost certainly the western tip of Hampton Island.¹³

It seems clear that by the time of the marriage of the second Daniel Horry to Judith Serre the family holdings were already established in the vicinity of Hampton Island and Wambaw Creek.¹⁴ The De Brahm map, published in 1757, two years before the Serre marriage shows the names of Horry and Bonneau in this area. Again, the Serre holdings are listed to the northwest. Admittedly the author of the map relied on information of others which was by then outdated. The map, however, is yet another piece of evidence to refute the accounts of Judith bringing either the house or property to the marriage.

As we have seen, virtually all accounts agree that after 1759 the house was in the hands of Daniel Horry (2) and his wife Judith. The history of the structure before this period is obviously clouded and open to speculation. The evidence, as we have seen, points to the house, or at least to the property in question, as being a portion of the Horry family holdings from a fairly early date. If this premise is accepted there are two plausible periods when the house could have been constructed.

The first would have been during the early 1730's, when Daniel Horry (1) began to establish himself as an independent landowner in the Wambaw area. He would have needed his own household after his marriage. The family seat of Wambaw or Horry Hall, was probably occupied by his father until his death in 1736. This may explain the construction of the small, simple house which can still be clearly seen today within the framework of Hampton. The will of Elias directed that his property be sold to the son who offered the highest bid.¹⁵ That Daniel probably was the recipient of this property is reinforced by his continuing presence in this area of the Delta.

There is also reason to speculate that the house was built in the 1750's as Lize Rutledge stated. She named the builder as Col. Daniel Horry. Both the first and second Daniels were known as "Colonel" in their later years and both were alive during this decade. Daniel (2) was in need of a home after his marriage to Judith Serre in 1759. These circumstances might also have necessitated the enlargement of a small house which his father had built some thirty years before. It is probable that there were two Horry homes in the area by 1760. Hampton and Wambaw, the history of each closely tied to the other. The documentary evidence relating to Wambaw, which could answer many questions about Hampton, is also lacking. The early history of both houses remains clouded by time.

As we have seen, the records are silent about the construction of the small farm house on Wambaw Creek. Even Lize Rutledge who lived in the house over 100 years ago seems to have been unaware of the humble beginnings of Hampton. The architectural record presented by the fabric of the building itself is clear, however, as to the evolutionary character of its growth

The original house was of six rooms with four on the first floor and two above on the south side (see fig. 3). The two shed rooms on the north side may have been balanced by a porch on the opposite facade, but evidence for such a feature has been lost during later alterations. As there are no structural members which run continuously from the shed room into the front of the house, there has been speculation that the shed was yet an earlier addition. The masonry foundation walls, however, reveal what is apparently a continuous bond at the point where a break would have been expected if there had been two phases of construction. As can be seen from the plan, these critical areas have been covered by masonry partitions and chimneys except at one point on the western side.

The evidence which articulates the extent of the original six room house is evident today with the interior framework laid bare. On the first floor, two complete window frames exist in what were once exterior walls (see fig. 4). There are also cut tennons in mortise holes which correspond to dimensions of the complete frames and indicate that there were three windows on each of these two walls. Two frames were cut, when centered doors were constructed to provide access to the later wings. The second floor reveals two complete frames on the end walls of each of the two rooms on the south facade. The interior walls facing the wings of the rooms behind, show neither window frames nor indications of the removal of previously existing ones. The strongest evidence for the statement that there were at first only two rooms on the second floor exists in the rafters between the second floor and the attic. The ends of these rafters were shaped to receive an exterior plastered cornice. The concave surfaces, which still show the lime marks, are found only on the southern half of the interior walls and across the middle of the original house.¹⁶ The roof was probably of hip design, as the cornice was repeated along all four wall plates. (see fig. 5)

In addition there is irrefutable evidence that the fireplaces in the pair of second story rooms in the north central section of the house¹⁷ were not built at the same time as the original chimney column. When the original chimney columns were removed to add fireplaces, it was necessary to cut several corner posts while others were incorporated into the masonry (see fig. 6). There is little evidence for establishing the pitch of the shed roof as there are no marks or mortises in evidence along this center wall to show the attachment of the old rafters. It is probable that the pitch of the shed was too steep to allow the installation of windows on this wall. At any rate there is no evidence for their existence.¹⁸

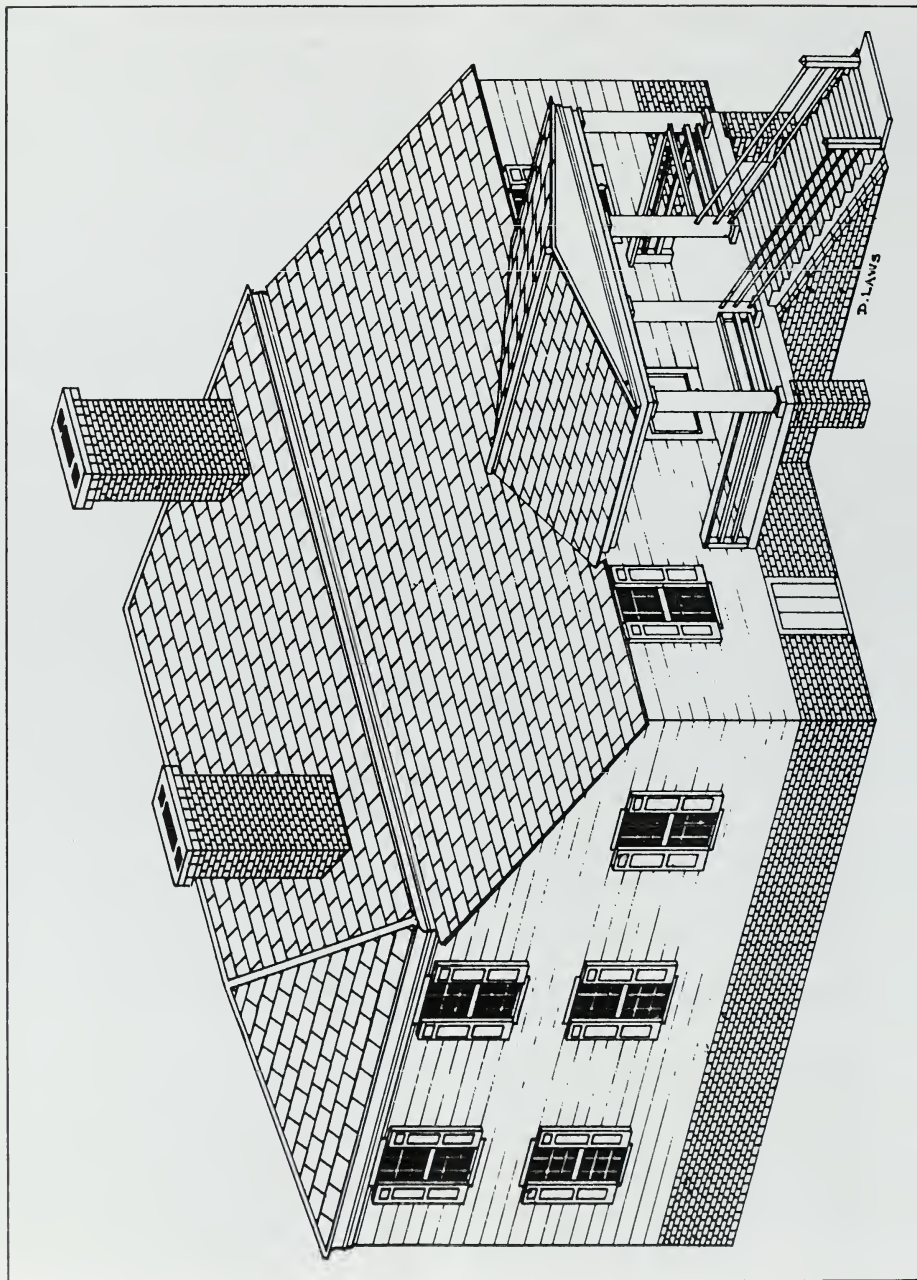




Figure 4 Interior window frames.

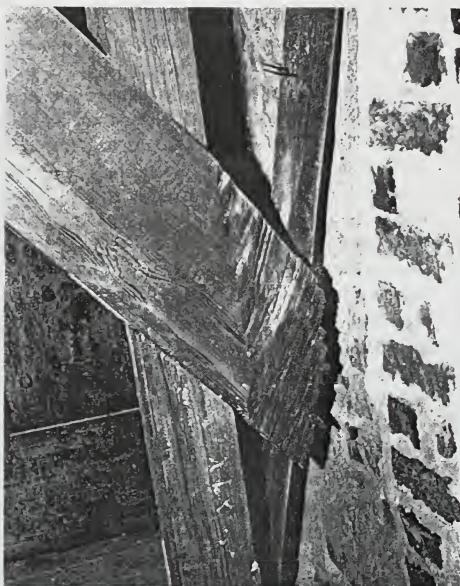


Figure 6 Cut corner brace next to upstairs fireplace.



Figure 5 Former exterior cornice, later plastered over.

It is perhaps understandable that no record of the construction of the original house has survived. The lack of any reference to the major expansion, however, which made Hampton the largest house of the French Santee, is truly surprising. As we have seen, Samuel G. Stoney, who was the first writer to refer to additions, apparently gleaned his evidence from the house itself. He is however, unclear in his language as to whether the wings were added at the same time as the addition of the two rooms on the second floor. The evidence points to a theory of a single major period of expansion. The siding on the north side of the house is pieced to join where the wings meet the original house. But this is the case only on the first floor, indicating that the second story and the wings on this side of the house were added, or at least sided, all at once.¹⁹ In addition, the walls which face the wings in the two chambers that were added above the shed room²⁰ show no signs of ever having had windows installed. As windows would have been symmetrically placed in the end walls, one would expect to find evidence of opening per room. In addition, the interior wall framing of the chamber on the northeast side shows no nail marks where exterior siding would have been placed if the house had at one time stood completed with four rooms on the second floor.²¹ It is unlikely that these two walls were reframed with new timbers, thus removing telltale evidence of a finished exterior wall. Nowhere else in the house did the builders take the time to replace existing framework, except to provide access to the additions.

This tendency to retain existing structural members often caused problems. The two rooms added above the original shed²² have a floor two inches below the others on that level. This can be explained by the fact that the floor was laid on smaller timbers which had been meant, not as joists, but as rafters. This rather careless craftsmanship was continued in the hearth construction for the new second story fireplace. Instead of boxing out the joists and supporting the hearth with a half arch, the timbers were merely notched to receive the bricks. This method has not proved particularly durable as the hearth has partially collapsed.

It therefore appears that this addition, which more than doubled the size of the house, was carried out in one phase. The huge additional floor area made possible a lack of consideration for total utilization of space. For example, areas on either side of the ballroom chimney on both stories²³ were left unused in order to provide a panelled wall in the ballroom which was flush with the mantel. (see fig. 7)

In the opposite wing the large chamber on the southeast corner²⁴ has its ceiling about the mid-level of the second story. As this is a smaller chamber than the ballroom, a full two story ceiling would have been in improper scale. There is evidence to indicate that the raising of the ceiling level may have been an afterthought. A series of mortises, with the tenons either removed or cut off in place, can be seen along the frame at the normal second story floor level. (see fig. 8) In addition, the floor boards in the second story northwest room (1G) were joined in the middle of the closets. This leaves short floor planks of only about eighteen inches reaching to the south wall of the closet as if they had at one time continued across a second story chamber. If a floor had been wholly or partially installed, it was probably removed for the upward expansion of the great chamber while general construction was still in progress, as the frame members of the unused space above the present ceiling show no signs of ever having held a wall finish of any kind.

The addition of a number of large chambers may have heralded the alteration of the space within the original house. It is probable that the small room in the northeast corner of the original house was divided to form a storage room and small passage from the ballroom.²⁵ The timber framework is hand hewn and quite old, yet the timbers are attached by method of lap notch and nail indicating that they were probably not components of the original construction. The small storage room was probably used as a pantry or china closet as the wall cavities were filled with broken kitchen ware which had been dropped through the open top of the wall, probably by house servants.

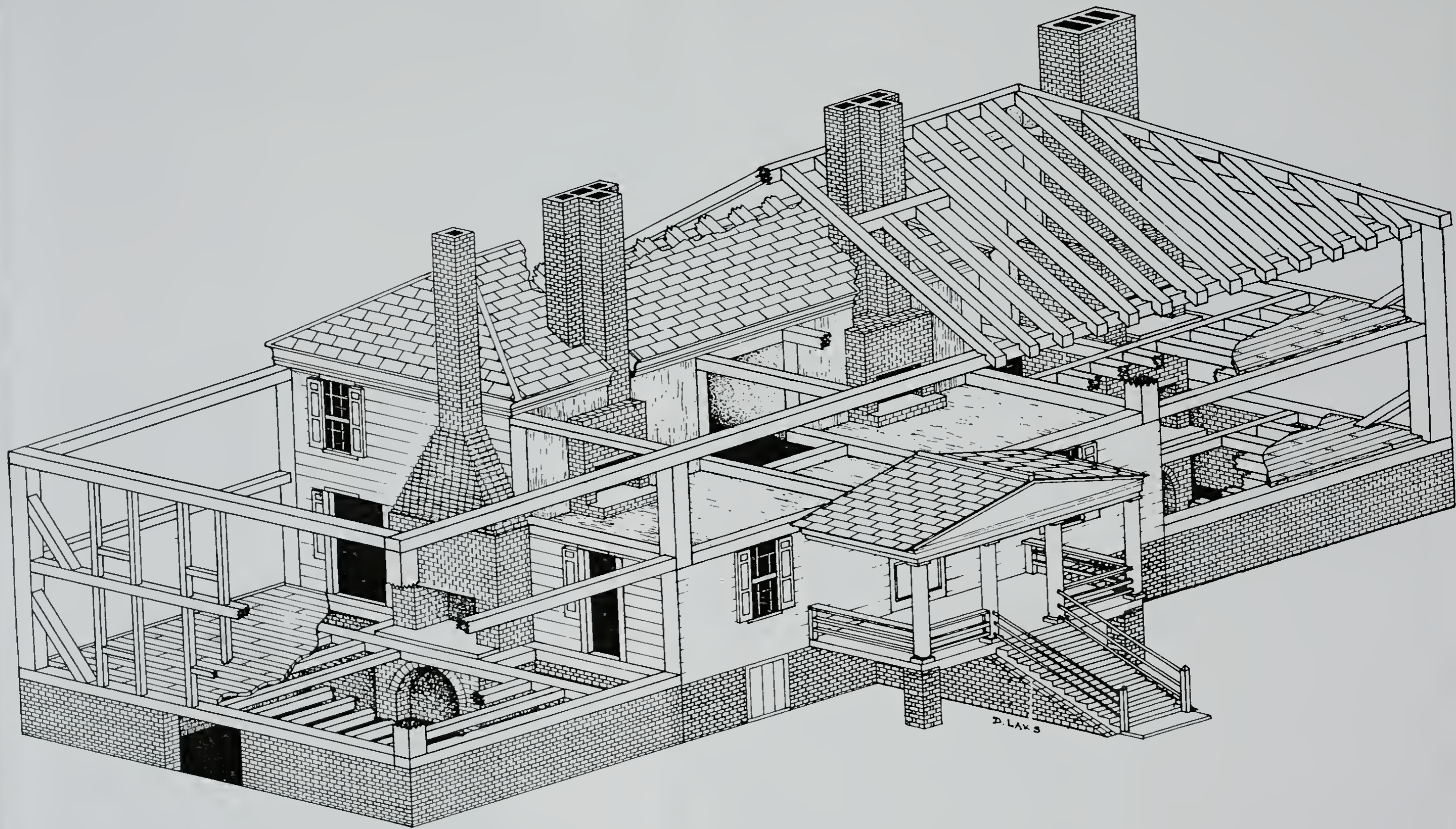


Figure 7

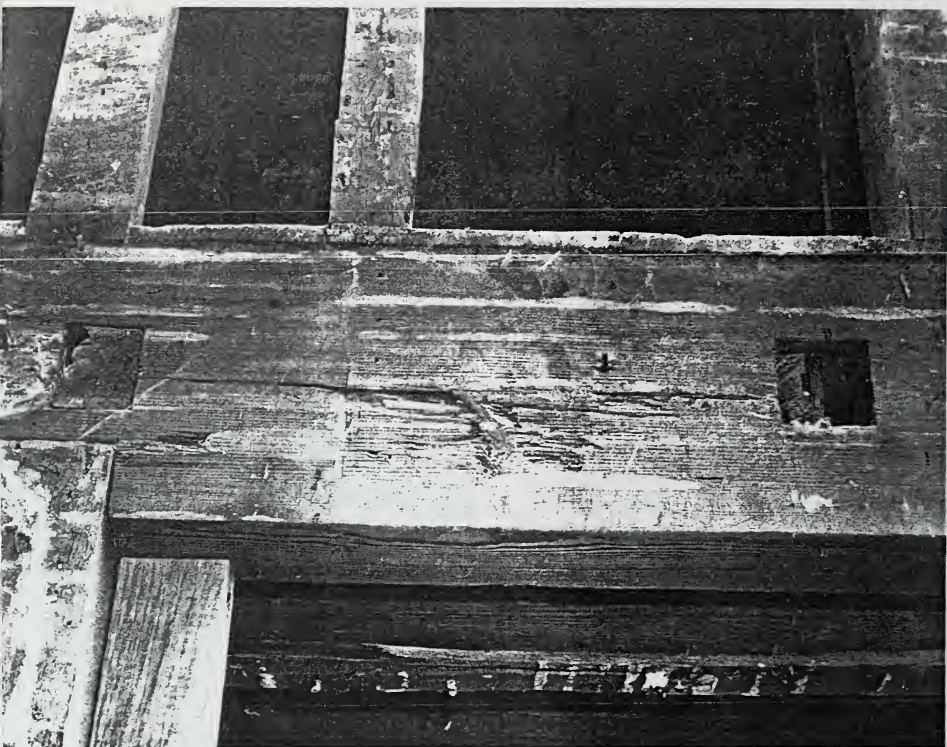


Figure 8

Cut off tenons in room 1A.

There are indications that the addition of the wings ushered in a period of general improvements in the rooms of the original house in order to match the atmosphere of elegance which the enlarged house had attained. Although there is no certainty concerning the interior fabric of the original house, some clues can be found in an examination of one of the central first floor rooms.²⁶ This small room which looks out under the massive portico and adjoins the ballroom was found to have been covered with hand planed boards joined with splines. They were painted cream below the chair rail with a faded and mottled wallpaper above. Careful removal of the paper showed a rectangular pattern, possibly made by a stencil with brushed brown swirls in between. (see fig. 9)

It is difficult to envision what the pattern was meant to imitate, as it is a very poor attempt at wood graining. The removal of several short boards under a window showed a frame with no plaster marks, indicating that the wall treatment is a part of the oldest interior finish in the house. Scraping the cream paint from the lower wall showed repetition of the pattern in this area as well. It is apparent that the patterned panelling was sacrificed to the growing elegance of the house no later than the time that the wings were added. This assertion is supported by an examination of the reused boards on the wall of the passage into the ballroom where they were installed upside down. In addition, the boards which were used to patch the old window opening on the east wall of the room show no attempt to continue this pattern. (see fig. 10) This room was probably wallpapered, at least above the chair rail, when the wings were added.

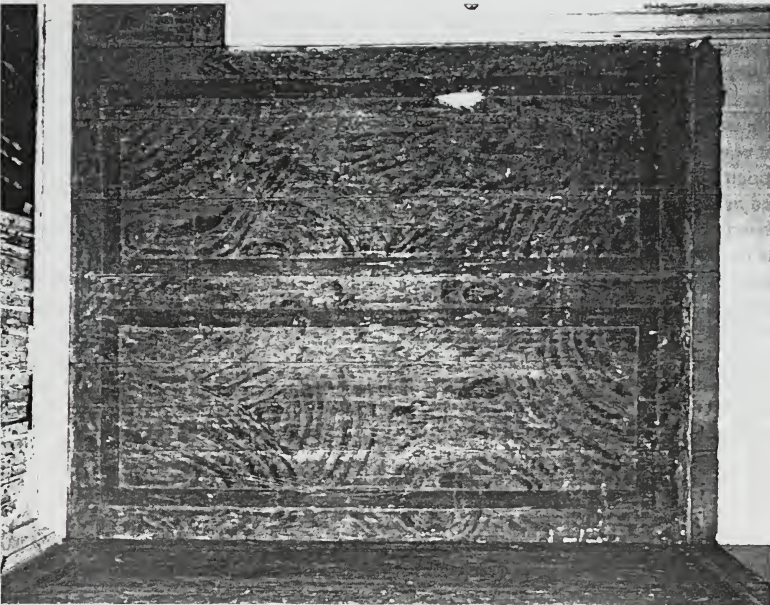


Figure 9 Stencil pattern on wall in room 1C.

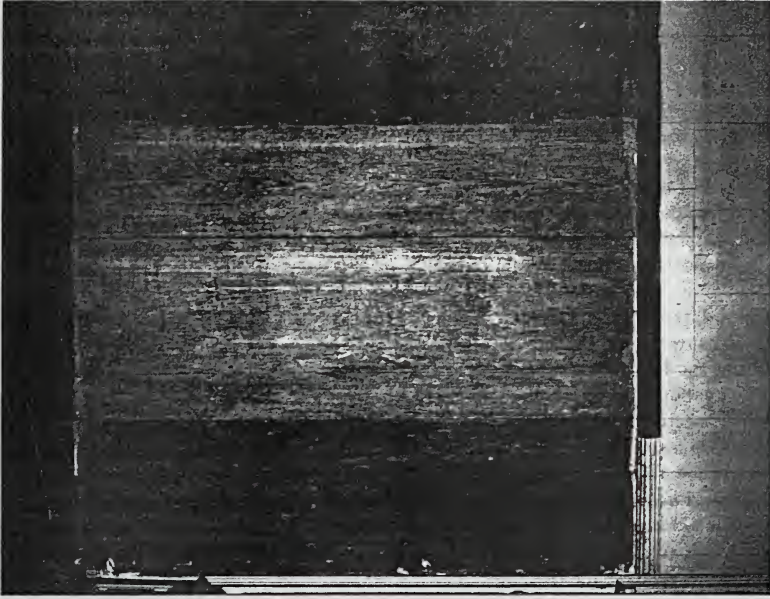


Figure 10 Boards used to patch former window in room 1C.

What of the rest of the house? Did the other rooms undergo a similar metamorphosis? Were they also finished in planed boards and then changed to plaster? It seems unlikely that the entire house was finished in this manner, as there is no sign anywhere else in the house of the horizontal purloins notched to the frame which were necessary to hold the vertical planks. The method of attaching the central non-structural partition on the west side of this room is also found in no other section of the house. It does appear, however, that at least the fireplace walls were changed. It is difficult to imagine the finely carved fireplace, panelling, and mantels which are evident today coexisting in the same room with the crudely stencilled boards. An educated guess would date the installation of these decorative features at sometime before the addition of the wings. The fireplace wall in the other front room is so similar that it was almost certainly added at the same time. The style of the fireplace panelling, mantels, as well as door and window trim of the rooms in the center of the house is radically different from that of the (see figs. 11-16) wings. The consistency of the difference indicates that the detailing in the original house was installed at a different time from that of the wings.²⁷ The lack of decorative attention to what had been the shed rooms, including the subdivision of one of them for storage, indicates that the south side was designated as the front of the house and entrance even before the portico addition.

This contention leads us to the subject of the alteration of the staircase. It is certain that at one time the stair ascended from the south central portion of the original house to a landing where it turned and continued in a southerly direction to the second story hall. At some time in the history of the house that portion of the stair leading to the landing was removed and reconstructed in the hall in the center of the original shed area. Another set of stairs was built from the landing to the hall on the north side of the house. The old stair above the landing was retained, thus giving separate access to either side of the house. This approach also had the advantage of concealing the difference in the floor levels. Removal of wall covering has exposed the cove plaster of the original stair as well as a corner post which was cut in order to allow reversal of the stair. (see fig. 17) The piecing of the floor where the stair was removed in the south central section of the first floor is also evident. It is suspected that there had been an original partition along the western side of the original stair but that both were removed at the same time. The stairs were probably turned in order to provide a large uncluttered entrance chamber.

It is unlikely that one would have entered a small hallway. Although a partition was discovered in initial investigations,²⁸ it was removed when it was found to have been of modern construction. At the point where this twentieth century partition connected with the front wall of the house a small piece of decorative wallpaper was found under the framing. (see fig. 18) This is apparently the only remaining fragment of a decorative theme which at one time dominated a large formal entrance chamber. There is a description of Friendfield house which notes that one of the chambers has a painted mural such as the one found at Hampton²⁹

Although it is evident that these changes were made, it is almost impossible to accurately date them. As we have seen, there is solid evidence for the statement that the addition of the two rooms over the shed as well as the wings was executed in one phase. It has been further stated that the time of this addition was also the limiting period for certain alterations in the original section of the house. Whether it was at this time that the stairs were altered or later with the addition of the portico, cannot be known.

There is only one clue which helps us to define the period of expansion. The inventory of Daniel Horry,³⁰ compiled after his death in 1785, lists furniture for twelve rooms. Although one of the rooms is designated a "passage" it lists too much furniture to be one of the small hallways in the house and could possibly be the divided room adjacent to the ballroom. If this is the case, then the number of rooms matches the number present in the house today. There is no other evidence which has come to light which might further enlighten us as to the date of this construction other than that it occurred before 1785.

The portico was probably added at a later date, traditionally just before President Washington's southern tour of 1791. There is general agreement among secondary sources concerning this date, although again no contemporary documents have come to light regarding its construction. From a



Figure 11 Ballroom or "Longroom" fireplace, note door trim.



Figure 12 Closet trim in 1G, door trim similar to that used in Ballroom doors & windows.



Figure 13 Mantel shows similar motif to doors and windows in wings.



Figure 14 Mantel in 1A.



Figure 15

Fireplace wall in 1B or Entrance Hall



Figure 16

Typical scroll keystone motif found in central portion of the house.

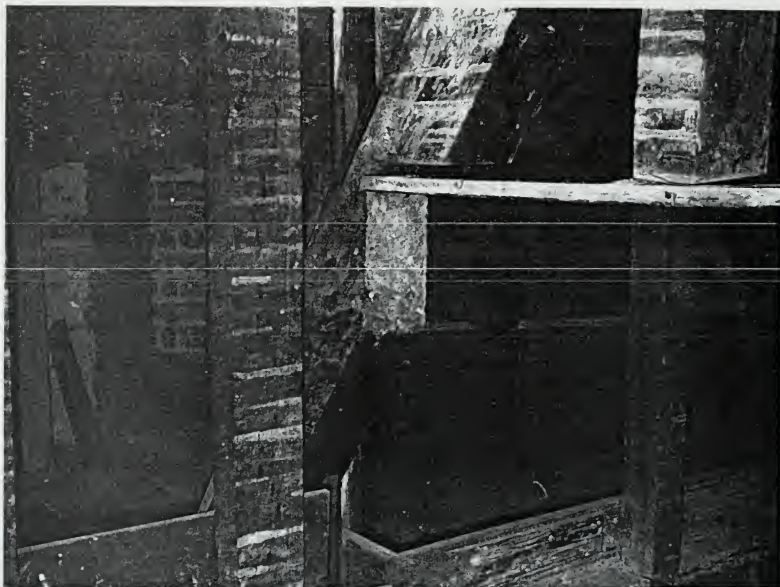


Figure 17

Corner post cut through on stair.



Figure 18

Small piece of decorative paper behind framing.

stylistic viewpoint, it is inconceivable that the house could have stood in its enlarged state without some kind of porch to break the considerable expanse of so large a facade.³¹ The excavations necessary for the massive vaulting of the present portico have certainly destroyed any archeological remains of the original porch foundation. Possibly the existing porch of the original house was retained after the addition of the wings. The style of the present portico is certainly noteworthy. Its story may be tied to a series of events and circumstances worth recounting briefly at this time.

The first documentary reference to the house as "Hampton" does not occur until 1769, when Harriott Pinckney Horry mentions it in a letter to a friend.³² There is no reason to believe that the house has always borne its present name. It seems likely (indirectly) that the Pinckneys were responsible for the name, especially if recent enlargements had made the house worthy of a grand title. Circumstantial evidence traces the origin of the name to a great house on the Thames River in England. Charles Pinckney had moved his family, including his daughter Harriott, to England between 1752-1758, when he served as a representative of the South Carolina colony.³³ While there, Mrs. Pinckney was in frequent attendance at the performances of David Garrick, one of England's best known actors. Garrick's villa, which was called Hampton, was located not far from the Pinckney residence. It was during this period that Garrick added a portico of a new style to his home. The addition was the design of the Adam brothers and apparently caused a sensation among visitors to the estate.³⁴ The relationship may seem superficial between the Pinckneys and the name of the Garrick villa. Yet the one truly notable architectural feature of Hampton is the Adam style Portico, which probably represents the first appearance of such a feature in the south. Examination of a print of the actor's home reveals a portico bearing remarkable similarity to the one on Wambaw Creek. That the American version has two more columns across the front than its English counterpart, might be explained by the need to scale the style to an existing structure with a rather broad facade. It seems very probable that the model for this addition to the house on the Santee was the Garrick home, as there were no local examples to emulate. Although European plan books did circulate in North America, the transfer of this style across the Atlantic was unusually rapid. Although the theory that the name of the house was borrowed also is merely conjecture, the suspicion is strong that the similarity of name as well as style is more than coincidence.

This grand Adam style portico was the final major alteration to Hampton. The workmanship is superb and the superior care in construction can be seen in the framework as well as in the handsome detailing. The rafters were worked to an extremely smooth finish with an adz. They are joined by mortise, tenon and peg, and the Roman numerals which matched them are still evident. The brick vaulting which supports the column and the porch is obviously the work of skilled masons. (see fig. 19) The entire portico appears to have undergone little in the way of further alterations since its construction with the exception of two areas. The column bases have been replaced by poured concrete, formed in several tiers (see fig. 20). These were almost certainly installed during Archibald Rutledge's renovations. Photographic record of the older bases is available from the 1920's.³⁵ The probable reason for replacement was that one or more of the bases and columns were decayed. The most damaged column must have served as the lowest common denominator in cutting all, as the new bases are unusually tall.

The porch area has also been repaired with a number of materials: sand lime mortar, oyster shells, and poured concrete, all of which are in a seriously deteriorated state. There are on the northeast edge of the porch several brick pavers, which probably represent the original floor fabric. There is also an interesting feature found in certain areas of the brickwork of the porch foundation. There are very faint remnants of stucco, scored to resemble stone. Only a small portion of the total area of the porch retains this treatment.

The appearance of the roof line at the time the portico was completed is open to question. Hampton today, has six dormer windows of varying size. There are three on the river side and three on the land side. The construction of at least some of these windows is obviously of this century as building paper

extends under the frame work. The continuous wooden sheathing, a rather modern roofing innovation is laid under all of them. The possibility exists of a total replacement of these features during the century (probably during the residency of Archibald Rutledge). The sheathing or dormer framework may have deteriorated as this is a common trouble area for decay. The question remains of the accuracy of the reconstruction and at what period the original dormers made their appearance on the roof. These questions cannot be answered from the fabric of the dormers as they now exist. The roofing framework does, however, point to a theory on this matter.

The spacing of the rafters indicates that the roof was framed in order to accommodate the dormers. Although the rafters are not exactly spaced consistently (the center line measurement varies from 14.5" - 22.5") the distance between the rafters on which the dormer framework is aligned is exact in the case of the four outside windows. Does this mean that the dormers were framed at the same time as the major reframing of the roof when the wings were added? Not necessarily. The rafters could have been moved to accommodate the larger space necessary for the dormer. The method of joining the rafters is unusual for the period as there is a ridgeboard, and on the west end of the attic some of the rafters do not directly meet each other on the ridgeboard. Admittedly, it would be difficult to reposition the rafters unless the covering were removed.

A far easier method would have been to cut and reframe the roof in the specific areas where it was necessary. Yet this is not the case. It therefore would seem that the most probable time for the construction of these dormers would be during the reframing of the roof when the wings and upper rear rooms were added. Because of the extreme difficulty, it seems less likely, although possible, that these features were added later.

The roof covering during various times in the house's history is also unknown. Archibald Rutledge speaks of replacing numerous layers of cypress shingles when he laid on his roof of new slates. The "slates" undoubtedly were the asbestos composition tiles found on the house when Hampton was acquired by the State of South Carolina. Again, internal evidence can tell us something about the roofing fabric, in the absence of documentary references. There is an unused sealed space behind the southeast corner of the ballroom which continues uninterrupted to the roof. It is one of the few areas of the house where there was no access to clean up debris dropped during roofing operations. Several unnailed cypress shingles were discovered here as well as fragments of the modern tile and dark grey slate. The slate may represent an interim roof covering which, because of its expense, would probably only have been in use during the height of the family fortune, possibly in the period immediately after the major building expansion. The slate roof may have predated the portico, as what apparently are slate purlins are found on the rafters under the portico (see fig. 21). They are heavy, with a cross section about 1.5 inches square. Most important, they show few nail holes indicating slates which were wired or attached by hangers. It is probable that the declining fortunes of the family forced a return to locally available wood shingles when the slate was no longer serviceable.

Although further changes took place in Hampton throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, they seem to have been in the nature of attempts to perform basic repairs to a declining house. Original fabric such as plaster was patched, until it was no longer serviceable, and then replaced with less costly material such as wood planks. The trend of the slow decay of original finish materials, especially on the interior, was apparently accelerated after the death of Col. Henry Middleton Rutledge when the house was abandoned to the elements for over a decade. In all but a few rooms, Archibald Rutledge completed the replacement of historic fabric with modern materials. Several major alterations in the exterior walls also occurred at this time when three additional windows were installed to provide needed light to two bathrooms and the room that was converted to a kitchen.³⁶ The alteration of space inside the house was slight. The bathroom on the second floor was defined by a modern stud wall against the north central wall of the house. Most of the floor boards were not damaged, as the fixtures were placed on a platform to provide for pipes and drains. The bathroom which was placed in the west central end of the first floor, however, required the movement of original framing to allow sufficient

room for a tub.

Other recent changes include a doorway between the two second story rooms on the west central portion of the house.³⁷ That a passage was never intended through any of the alcoves beside the second story chimneys is evident by the framing. The added passage includes an eight inch stepup to avoid a corner post.



Figure 19

Cove under portico.



Figure 21

Ceiling detail.



Figure 20

New column bases.

FOOTNOTES

1. Stoney, Samuel Gaillard, **Plantations of the Carolina Low Country**. Carolina Art Association, 1938, editors Simons, Albert and Samuel Lapham, this book contains the quote, "The house formed a part of the fortune of near 5,000 sterling of his daughter Judith, when, in 1757, she married Daniel Huger Horry, member of another prospering Huguenot family" p. 57. Although this statement is within quotation marks, no citation is given. "When Horry got it, Hampton, like Fairfield, consisted of four rooms below and two above. Horry now squared out the second story with another pair of rooms and added capacious extensions at either end of it." p. 57-58. It is doubtful that the authors carried out detailed research in the documentary sources. The Horry-Serre marriage is listed as 1757, when it occurred at least a year later. The death date of Daniel Horry is given as 1780, five years before its actual occurrence.
2. Rutledge, Archibald, **Home by the River**, Columbia, S.C.: Sandlapper Press, Inc., 1970. Passages referring to Hampton's ownership and construction can be found on the following pages 13, 15, 24, 52-67, 157-167.
3. Salley, Alexander S., "President Washington's Tour through South Carolina in 1791," **Bulletin of the Historical Commission of South Carolina**, no. 12, 1932. "The lands comprising this plantation were a part of those which became vested in 1759, in Daniel Horry. ...by intermarriage with Judith Serre." If Stoney relied on Salley for his evidence of the descent of the property, he might have altered Salley's conclusion regarding the 1759 construction date after he had seen the internal evidence of an earlier original house.
4. **Memorials**, Vol. VI, p. 55. S.C. Archives
This document was apparently promulgated sometime after the marriage. No mention is made of a house in the list of properties totaling 2,653 acres. Henry Sturkey, who has been involved for several years in the research of land titles in the Santee delta, is convinced that none of these properties were located near the present site of Hampton. Some are obviously on the North Santee.
5. Archibald Rutledge in a previously uncited piece of evidence mentions a frontispiece of a book in his possession which is autographed "Judith her book Hampton. 1730" **Home by the River** p. 167 The book referred to is possibly one now in possession of his son, Irvine, which is autographed "Judith Serre" The suspicion that Archibald Rutledge used poetic license is reinforced when one realized that in 1730, Judith was probably no more than four or five years old. When her father's will was written in 1745, she was still a minor.
Her marriage to Daniel Horry did not occur until 1758. It is also doubtful that the house was called Hampton until years later. Archibald Rutledge appears to have had little solid information on the early history of the house but had instead depended on the knowledge of others. There is an interesting letter in his papers in which his aunt Harriet Seabrook appears to be answering some basic questions about the families connected with the house. We must infer that the letter is an answer to questions which Rutledge had asked of her. There probably was no strong family tradition regarding the construction of the house which might have been absorbed by young Archibald. In fact, his mother informed an interviewer around the turn of the century that she was not aware of the identity of Hampton's builder.
6. Malloy, Robert, **Charleston A Gracious Heritage**, 1947. For example this book also follows the Serre story but used the construction date 1735. His sources appear to have been the works of Stoney and Rutledge.
7. Lize Rutledge, undated note in her hand. Hampton Folder. Historical Society of South Carolina, Charleston. S C
8. A number of plats from the 1730's show Noah Serre owning lands adjoining Wadbaccon Creek. None from any period have been found to show ownership on Wambaw Creek. See McCrady Plats v. plat 442, v. plats 348/9; v. III plat 203. **Plats v. III** plat 48 shows Serre's purchase of land on the Little Pee Dee.
9. We have established with certainty that both Elias Horry I and Daniel Horry I owned land along Wambaw Creek by the 1730's (see McCrady plats v. 3 plat 503 v. 1 plat 218. **Royal Grants**, v. 3 p. 406; see also **Deeds R.** p. 428, v. 77 plat 155).
10. Dalcho, Frederick, **An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in S.C. 1830**, p. 297. Jermain or Germain is a name frequently associated with this area of the delta. It is a name that has apparently lived on in name of the small present day settlement of Germantown near Hampton.
11. There is some confusion as there were two Daniel Horrys. It is the second who married Judith Serre. The date of this marriage of Daniel (1) has been lost as has the birth date of his only son Daniel (2). The date of the marriage can only be inferred.
12. **Deeds I (1730-31)** 351 353 indenture 10 September 1730.
Elias Horry - Daniel Horry S C Archives
Deeds I (1730-31) 357 359 indenture 10 September 1730
Daniel Huger - Daniel Horry S C Archives
13. **Plat Book Vol. I**, pt. 2 p. 278. S.C. Archives. The clear outline of the Santee and Wambaw Creek dividing into two branches indicates Hampton Island even though the area is said to be in Granville.
14. **McCrady Plats # 4329-4330 S C Archives**, plat based on an earlier one of 1707 shows the notation Horry Hall written in the area of Wambaw plantation. The name Thomas Horry appears on the northwestern side of Wambaw Creek. This feature dates the plat to at least 1730 as the first Thomas Horry was a son of Elias and younger brother to the first Daniel. It is unlikely that considering his age he would have been an independent landowner before this date. These western properties are listed as the "point settlement" and Waddahon and were apparently lands which previously had belonged to Daniel Huger.
The chief source of most of the plats used in this investigation was the large collection known as the McCrady plats. The originals are held in Charleston at Register of Mesne Conveyance Office. Microfilm is available at the South Carolina

- Archives. These plats range from beautifully drawn and colored works of art with great detail, to rough sketches. The least useful of them might show only a simple geometric pattern with distances for each boundary. Often there are no geographical reference points or even adjoining landowners given. Even when the Santee River appears on a plat its great length precludes exact location of the property in question.
- Another serious problem which extends to the research in written land records is that real estate changed hands so frequently. The early eighteenth century is not, as is often expected, a period of great family seats with stable well defined domains. It was apparently a period of significant land speculation. This is understandable when one considers that the Santee Delta was a true, unsettled frontier in which flourished several new crops which promised great profit. Names on deeds appear and disappear, sometime forever, from the land documents and plats of the delta. This makes it very difficult to locate property by relying on adjoining landowners. The habit of acquiring land which was often widely scattered or unconnected to a planter's major holding further compounds these problems for researchers.
15. Wills, WPA Vol. III, p. 299-300 S.C. Archives.
The will of Elias Horry states that his property should be sold to the highest bidder among his sons and the proceeds divided among his heirs. Thomas may have used his inheritance to purchase the former Huger land on the Wambaw neck. Another brother Elias (2) appears to have established himself at an estate called Wadbecan further up the Santee. Other brothers appear in the Winyah area and on the North Santee.
 16. See second plan. Old roofline is outlined in the illustration as are the location of window openings of original house.
 17. Rooms 2E & 2F.
 18. The east alcove beside the chimney in room 2E was sealed off and never finished and therefore has no later nail holes to confuse investigators. The north face of the framing timbers shows no sign of any nail holes from exterior siding until the very top near the plate indicating a high rather steep shed of half gable configuration as a half-hip would have required siding at this point.
 19. There is some conflicting evidence which might isolate the two north central, 2nd story rooms (2E, 2F) as separate additions. The floors & overhead rafters of these rooms are different from those in the wings. The rafters being one inch smaller in vertical measure. Yet they were shinned by one inch boards before the floor was laid in the attic above. The floor boards above the shed are joined at flat surfaces with no joining groove while these three rooms in the west wing are joined by splines. The joists between rooms 2E, 2F and the attic may not have been intended to hold flooring and the 1" shims may have been added when greater use of the attic demanded flooring. The flooring methodologies are confusing and its study does not support other evidence regarding the chronology of construction. The totality of evidence, however, supports the theory of one major addition
 20. 2E & 2F.
 21. between 2E & 2P
 22. 2E & 2F
 23. 1P, 2P, 10, 20
 24. 1A
 24. 1E, 1Q.
 26. 1C
 27. See the photographs attached. The decorative treatment of the fireplaces in the rooms 2E and 2F above the original shed is inconsistent with the theory of a single period of addition. One would suspect that the fireplace decoration in these rooms would match that of the wings. yet motif of the mantel in 2F is similar to that of 1B, 1C, and 2C in the original rooms. The possibility exists that the mantel in 2F was moved from one of the downstairs room (1F or 1E) which have no decorative mantels.
The style of the mantels cannot accurately be dated. Those in the central part of the house resemble those found at Mulberry c. 1720 near Charleston. The motif of this decorative element in the wings is similar to the mantel of this decorative element at Fenwick Hall c. 1730 Harrietta Plantation, which was commissioned by Harriott Pinckney Horry, who was probably responsible for the decorative elements of the wings at Hampton. surprisingly shows no similarity to those at Hampton
 28. Dividing 1B from a narrow entrance way
 29. *American Architecture*, 1905 Copy in possession of Anne Fripp Hampton.
 30. Charleston County Ordinary and Inventory. Vol. B p. 38
 31. The porch roof probably was connected to the house below the roof line as the concave rafters which held a plastered cornice are still in place within the portico. indicating an exposed cornice on the roof before the portico was added
 32. Harriott Horry - Mrs. Trapier 1769
Pinckney Papers, Folder 2. item 4. South Carolina Historical Society Collections.
 33. It was this young girl who was to become mistress of Hampton in 1768. when she married Daniel Horry (2) after the death of Judith Serre Horry. Her mother, Eliza Lucas Pinckney, was to spend much of her time at Hampton after the death of her husband.
 34. A print of the house and information on construction and alteration is available in *Letter of David Garrick*, Vol. 1. pp. 212, 121.
 35. H.A.B.S. drawings showing portico details were done by Albert Simons in the early 1930's.
 36. Windows were added to kitchen 1F, bathroom, 1H and a partitioned bathroom in 2F.
 37. 1L

AREA ANALYSIS: TOURISM, RECREATION, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM PATTERNS - Hampton Plantation State Park is located two miles off Highway 17, which serves as the major traffic artery between the Grand Strand of Myrtle Beach and historic Charleston. Visitor populations of the Grand Strand - Charleston area total more than any other area of South Carolina. In 1972 the number of visitors to the Grand Strand area was 2,900,000 people accounting for 36.1 percent of the state's total visitation, while Charleston ranked second by attracting 1,000,000 visitors for 13 percent of the state's visitors. By combining these two figures, the Grand Strand-Charleston visitor populations represented 49.1 percent of the total for the State of South Carolina in 1972. (See Table I)

Route 17 is the major North-South transportation route for the South Carolina coastal areas. Passing through North Carolina, Route 17 parallels the Atlantic coast in South Carolina serving the Myrtle Beach area continuing through Georgetown and the Francis Marion National Forest into Charleston. It proceeds until Route 17 combines with Interstate 95 to serve Hilton Head Island, continues into Georgia and then through Florida. The 1977 traffic flow figures show that the section of Route 17 between Georgetown and Charleston receives an average flow of 3,300 vehicles per day. Portions of Route 17 between Georgetown and Charleston are presently under construction to develop this section into a four-lane divided highway. The completion date of the Georgetown-Charleston section is scheduled for November 30, 1979.

The closest transportation route allowing accessibility to Hampton Plantation State Park from the central part of the state is Route 45. Route 45 runs in a northwesterly direction from Highway 17 to the Santee-Cooper area, a major source of outdoor recreation. In St. Stephen, Route 45 intersects with Route 52 to allow access to the Florence area and, through various connections, serves the central portions of the State as well. The 1977 traffic counts for Route 45 from McClellanville to Jamestown totaled 400 vehicles per day.

The traffic route connecting Hampton Plantation State Park to Route 17 is S.C. 857. This secondary road serves Hampton Plantation State Park, as well as a small number of residential communities. The 1974 traffic counts for S.C. Route 857 show that this route supports 225 vehicles per day. Route 857 becomes a dirt trail after it passes the last residential community approximately two miles northwest of Hampton Plantation State Park.

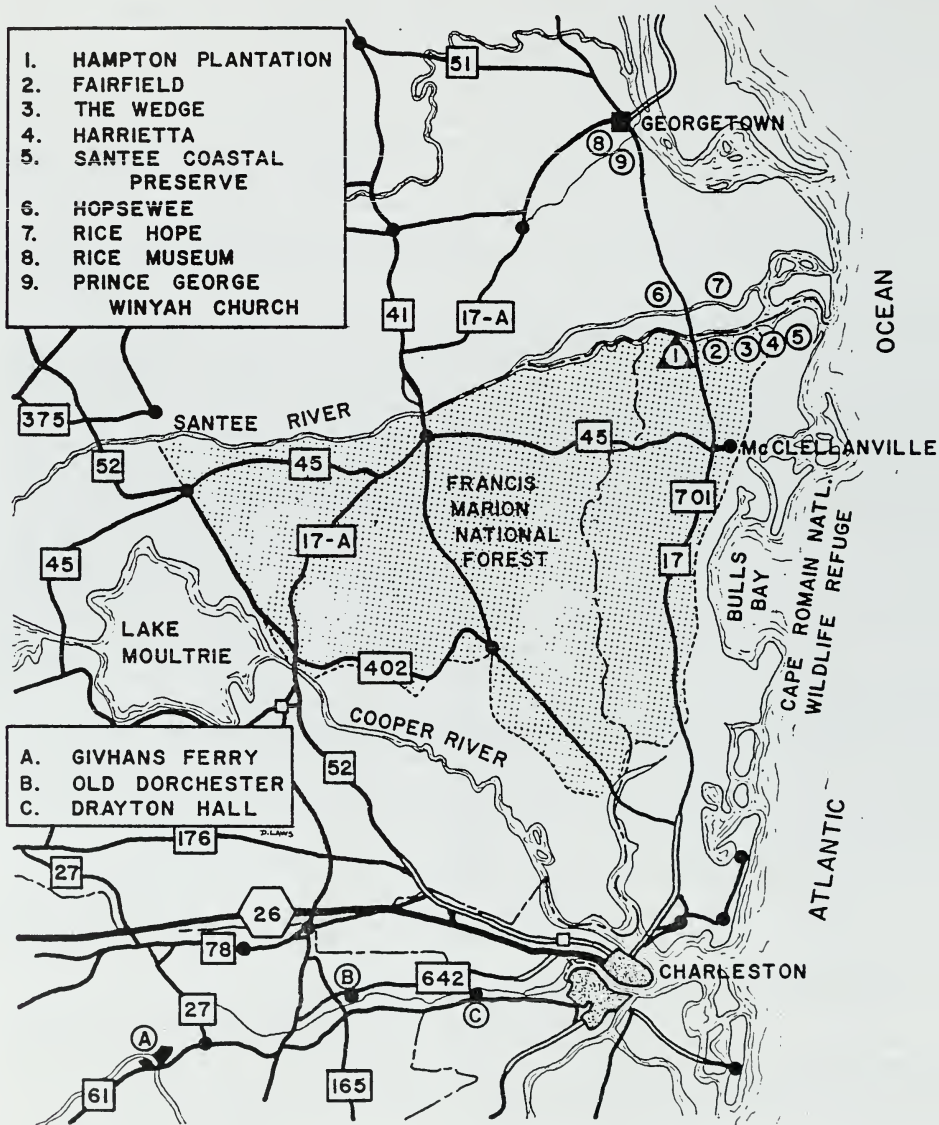
The location of Hampton Plantation State Park, within two miles of Route 17, should enable the park to draw from the large tourist flow produced by the Grand Strand area and Charleston area attractions. Because of its location, Hampton State Park will be a convenient day use area for those travelers of the Grand Strand-Charleston route, and will doubtless benefit from its proximity to other points of interest along the coast (see map).

AREA VISITOR ATTRACTIONS - The Grand Strand is a fifty-five mile stretch of beach with Myrtle Beach as its hub, which extends from the towns of Little River in the north to Georgetown in the south. The area offers over 38,000 rooms for the visitor, 10,000 campsites, 28 golf courses, and nearly 150 tennis courts. History, recreation, fishing, shopping complexes, fine restaurants, and a wide expanse of beach makes Myrtle Beach, and the Grand Strand the most visited tourist area in the state.

Fifteen miles south of Myrtle Beach, near Murrells Inlet, is Huntington Beach State Park. One of the main attractions of the park, which is located directly on U.S. 17 is Atalaya, a Spanish style, castle-like structure that was once the studio and winter residence of sculptress Anna Hyatt Huntington and her husband. A boardwalk nature trail provides an opportunity for viewing and appreciating the

1. HAMPTON PLANTATION
2. FAIRFIELD
3. THE WEDGE
4. HARRIETTA
5. SANTEE COASTAL PRESERVE
6. HOPSEWEE
7. RICE HOPE
8. RICE MUSEUM
9. PRINCE GEORGE WINYAH CHURCH

- A. GIVHANS FERRY
- B. OLD DORCHESTER
- C. DRAYTON HALL



marsh and the many different types of life found in it. The park is open daily year-round during daylight hours. Huntington Beach State Park is an HCRS Class 2, Type 3 regional park. This classification of park calls for mostly recreation day use with limited overnight usage and a thirty to fifty mile serving radius. The recreational facilities provided at the 2,500 acre Huntington Beach State Park include picnicking, 127 campsites, community building, swimming, boating and fishing.

Directly across from Huntington Beach State Park is Brookgreen Gardens. Four rice plantations were combined to create Brookgreen, which contains outdoor sculpture, rice fields, and nature walks. The gardens contain more than 350 works representing the history of American sculpture from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sculpture in the gardens includes the works of Anna Hyatt Huntington who, with her husband, developed Brookgreen.

The South Carolina coast is dotted with numerous little resorts and fishing villages. A typical example is Pawleys Island, located just south of Huntington Beach on U.S. 17. Pawleys Island became one of the earliest Atlantic beach resorts more than 200 years ago. Old houses with wide porches and churches built of cypress cut from native swamps, plus legends and ghost tales are all part of Pawleys' charm.

Along with Charleston, Georgetown was the center of colonial South Carolina, economically and culturally. The source of Georgetown's wealth, both in colonial and antebellum times was rice. In the 1840's, the Georgetown County region produced almost half the rice grown in the United States. The story of the rice culture in Georgetown is told in the Rice Museum through maps, dioramas, pictures, and artifacts. The museum is open daily, year-round.

Georgetown is also the location of Prince George Winyah Church. The parish was founded in 1721 and named after King George II. The building was erected in 1737 with brick brought from England. During the Revolution, the British stabled their horses here and their hoof marks can still be seen on the floors. Prince George Winyah Church is located on Highmarket Street and the public is welcome Monday through Saturday.

Federal lands provide outdoor recreational experiences in the area south of Georgetown. Located in Berkeley and Charleston Counties, the Francis Marion National Forest is composed of 249,401 acres of land. This multiple-use forest provides eleven outdoor recreational sites. The recreational activities that are provided include picnicking, camping, boating, swimming, fishing, hunting, hiking, nature study areas and historical interpretative areas.

Many of these facilities are in close proximity to Hampton which is located within the administrative boundaries of the National Forest. A number of primitive campgrounds are provided in the area by the Forest Service. None have electricity or water provided to individual sites. Pit toilets and central water sources are the rule. All are free and are utilized most heavily during hunting season. Elmwood campground is located only two miles from Hampton.

The National Forest also contains several scenic areas or preserves which provide attractions which are primarily for the observation and enjoyment of nature. Hunting and timber harvesting are restricted here. Guillard Lake Area can be reached by going west from Hampton on Highway 45. There is the possibility of the designation of several of other such natural or wilderness areas in the region. This would be dependent on final acceptance of recommendations of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process (RARE II). One of the areas under study is the Little Wambaw Swamp which is about three miles from Hampton.

The Francis Marion National Forest also contains several undeveloped historic sites. They are: Battery Historic Area and Waterhorn Historic Area. The former, located seven miles upriver from Hampton, is the site of a Civil War earthworks and gun emplacement. The Waterhorn is less than three miles from Hampton. Both are without improved road access, sanitary facilities or interpretive displays.

Recreational activities are also provided at the Santee-Cooper Project area by federal agencies, state agencies, local groups, private concessionaires and various other organizations through leased agreements with the S.C. Public Service Authority. The Santee-Cooper Project is composed of two

man-made lakes, Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie, connected by a seven and one-half mile long Diversion Canal. Water flow from Lake Marion forms the Santee River and also supplies the water for Lake Moultrie through the Diversion Canal. The Santee River flows directly from Lake Marion to the Atlantic Ocean while the Cooper River carries the flow from Lake Moultrie to the Atlantic Ocean by way of Charleston Harbor.

Motor boating, water skiing, sailing, swimming, sport fishing, picnicking, camping, and sightseeing are the major outdoor activities provided by Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie. Public hunting and nature study activities are also possible as a result of the waterfowl and other wildlife associated with the lakes and their wetlands.

The State of South Carolina has tentatively classified portions of several rivers in the Santee River Basin as having potential for wild, scenic or recreational classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The areas being in close proximity to the Hampton Plantation Project receiving such classification include approximately sixty miles of the Santee River from Lake Marion to the Atlantic Ocean, about twenty-five miles of the West Branch Cooper River from Moncks Corner to Charleston Harbor, and six miles of the East Branch Cooper River.

Wildlife orientated recreation areas exist at the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern side and the Intracoastal Waterway on the western side from Bulls Island up to an area below the mouth of the Santee River, the area encompasses various recreation sites serving boating, swimming, fishing, hunting and nature study area recreation needs of the public.

Proceeding south from Hampton Plantation State Park, the visitor on Highway 17 will again begin to see tourist-oriented attractions. These attractions and facilities (i.e. shops, restaurants, motels) occur with increasing frequency as the visitor nears Charleston. Charleston, of course, is the city in South Carolina which has the most to offer the tourist in search of historical entertainment. To attempt to discuss its many sights would be impossible here, but a few PRT managed parks should be noted.

Charles Towne Landing 1670 is an HCRS Class 2, Type 1 district park. This park is programmed for day use activities serving a ten to twenty mile radius. Because of the classification type, there are no overnight accommodations available on the park. Charles Towne Landing 1670 provides picnicking, nature trails, community buildings, interpretive center, and boating on 664 acres of land.

Drayton Hall Park, which is operated jointly with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is located on S.C. Scenic Highway 61, approximately twelve miles northwest of downtown Charleston on the Ashley River. A product of the plantation system, the house is the oldest and finest surviving example of early Georgian architecture in the South. It was built between 1738 and 1742 by John Drayton, a member of His Majesty's Council. At present Drayton Hall is open daily with guided tours hourly from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Old Dorchester State Park is six miles south of Summerville on S.C. 642, about five miles south of I-26 and about twenty miles from U.S. 17 and Charleston. Old Dorchester, once the site of a Congregational community, was abandoned in 1788. Presently the park provides picnic facilities alongside the ruins of the parish church, the old fort, and the former town. The park is open daily year-round during daylight hours and there is no admission charge.

Despite the number of existing recreational facilities present in the four county area, recreation demand, supply and needs are deficient in terms of associated land acreages necessary for present and future recreational facilities. After examining the present and projected acreage requirements for recreational needs of the four counties, it is evident that recreational facilities are a very important aspect of future development in this area. The county rankings reveal the fact that the recreational facilities in this area are less available than in most other regions of the State. Of the four counties, Berkeley County is in most need of recreational development.

Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties are in need of recreational facilities in all HCRS classes. Charleston County appears, statistically, less in need of recreational facilities than the three other counties under study. Yet these figures are deceptive in relation to Hampton. This region more closely

resembles the adjoining areas of Georgetown and Berkeley counties in its recreational opportunities and socio-economic status. It is, in fact, over fifty miles from Charleston yet only twelve miles from the Berkeley county line and three miles from the Georgetown county line.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

DESTINATION	NUMBER OF VISITORS IN 1972	PERCENT OF VISITORS IN 1972	NUMBER OF VISITORS IN 1978	PERCENT OF VISITORS IN 1978	INCREASE IN VISITOR POPULATION 1972-1978
GRAND STRAND	2,900,000	36.1	6,500,000	38.0	3,600,000
CHARLESTON	1,000,000	13.0	2,800,000	16.0	1,800,000
BEAUFORT	200,000	1.8	200,000	1.4	0
HILTON HEAD ISLAND	100,000	.9	600,000	3.5	500,000
SANTEE	100,000	.9	100,000	.7	0
STATE TOTAL	8,000,000	100	17,200,000	100	9,200,000

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF VISITOR POPULATIONS THROUGH PROJECT RELATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism,
Travel and Tourism Data, 1978

Socio-Economic Conditions - The Hampton Plantation State Park service area for NCRS district needs encompasses a four county region. The four counties to be studied are: Berkeley, Charleston, Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties. The 1977 population figures for the four county area total 411,500 people. The economy of this region is based on agriculture (primarily livestock, tobacco and soybeans), manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade (mainly food stores, automotive dealers, gasoline service stations, and general merchandise and accessory stores), white collar workers (professional/managerial and sales and clerical), government, education, construction operations, craftsmen and foremen, and selected services (mainly hotels, motels, trailer parks, campgrounds, automotive repair, and amusement and recreation services). The highest percentage of employment is associated with the manufacturing industry.

Population growth is greatly influenced by the employment opportunities available in a given area. Population trends show that in Charleston and Williamsburg Counties there was a net out-migration experienced between the years 1970 and 1977. This type of information suggests that due to insufficient employment opportunities people were forced to seek employment in other counties. The population projections shown in table 2 reveal an increase in population of all four counties through 1990 suggesting either an increase in employment opportunities or, if employment needs are not met, an increase in the unemployed or underemployed work force.

COUNTY	1980	1985	1990
BERKELEY	70,200	76,400	83,800
CHARLESTON	278,000	286,200	299,700
GEORGETOWN	42,700	45,900	50,000
WILLIAMSBURG	35,000	35,900	37,400

TABLE 2. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

The per capita income has increased substantially between the years 1969 and 1974. Although there has been an increase, the median family income as of 1969 was well below the national average. Williamsburg County showed the lowest median family income and also had the highest percentage of families below poverty level in 1970 with a figure of 40.5 percent.

COUNTY	PER CAPITA INCOME 1974 DOLLARS	FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1970 PERCENT
BERKELEY	\$3,081	26.1
CHARLESTON	3,960	19.5
GEORGETOWN	3,007	29.6
WILLIAMSBURG	2,321	40.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,635	19.1
UNITED STATES	5,023	

1 Based on Population July 1, 1975

2 Based on 1973 Figures

TABLE 3. PER CAPITA PERSONAL AND FAMILY INCOME
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

During the last decade, the total number of year round housing units increased substantially for Berkeley, Charleston and Georgetown Counties while Williamsburg remained relatively unchanged. Williamsburg County also possessed the lowest median value for occupied units. Occupied units with 1.01 or more person per room was highest in Williamsburg County as well. In 1970 occupied units in Williamsburg County lacking some or all plumbing facilities totaled 41 percent of the total number of occupied units. This figure is the highest out of the four county region. The value of the housing in Williamsburg County is less than that of the other three counties - Berkeley, Charleston and Georgetown.

MASTER PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Hampton Plantation comes into the possession of the people of South Carolina from the hands of the same family which built and enlarged it, were born and died within its rooms, kept it and protected it for two centuries. When Archibald Rutledge left his ancestral home, Hampton had long been in decline. Its years of greatness as the center of a thriving economic entity and center of culture and influence were well over a century behind. The house looms as a ghost from the past bearing witness to the great wealth which was based upon the fields of golden rice stretching to the horizon along the Santee Delta. At one time Hampton was considered important enough to receive George Washington, the chief executive of the young nation. The past one hundred years, however, have seen Hampton cut loose from its agricultural wealth and increasingly isolated from the economic, political and cultural mainstream of the nation. This fall from grace in many ways tends to heighten the sense of mystery one feels when visiting the house.

Those who saw the house when Archibald Rutledge, the last of his family to live at Hampton, acted as host and guide were truly fortunate. His strong ties of blood, heritage, and love of place made him the ideal interpreter. Yet Archibald Rutledge and his forebears are gone. The house, inconvenient for modern lifestyle and expensive to maintain, has outlived its usefulness as a residence. Although public ownership will end the important link of family ownership, it can be expected to bring compensatory benefits. The considerable expense of restoration and maintenance will be sustained by public funds, thus assuring that this great house will be preserved for future generations. As a state park, it will be available to greater numbers, with expanded opportunities for education and interpretation. Yet the very benefits of restoration, protective maintenance, and increased visitation, will certainly detract from the atmosphere of mystery and survival from the past. The mere introduction of crowds of people to the site, with the consequent parking facilities, traffic control, and security measures, will unfortunately infringe upon the desired mood, as those who have had the privilege of seeing Hampton in solitude will certainly understand. To attempt to retain the haunting character of the site through contrivance would certainly be a failure.

It is an unfortunate fact that the solution must, out of necessity, be a compromise, hopefully maintaining the best qualities of the house and property, while instituting only those services and systems necessary for interpretation, preservation, and protection of the house. Maintaining this balance will certainly be one of the greatest challenges of the development of Hampton.

This section of the master plan will outline various principles and themes which will guide the development of Hampton Plantation State Park. This development plan will treat separately the various elements which make up the park: the house, the grounds, the forest, and the outbuildings, including those which still exist and those which remain only as archeological features.

INTERPRETIVE PLAN

THE HOUSE - The house itself represents perhaps the zenith of domestic architectural style in the French Santee. In size, at least, it had no rival. Hampton is a strange blend of crude workmanship and fine craftsmanship. Unlike many of the notable houses of the low country, its evolutionary character demonstrates many different levels and types of decorative features, and structural methodology. In its

present condition, the house gives us a unique opportunity to interpret the considerable skill and resourcefulness of the eighteenth century housewright. Such an approach would necessitate the maintenance of a substantial portion of the frame in its present exposed condition.

This plan is certainly one which goes counter to the usual practice in the restoration of historic houses. The traditional method has tended toward the restoration of a structure to a given moment in time, usually a period when the house had reached its decorative zenith or was the residence of a famous individual. Such a restoration can often lead to the destruction or hiding of structural or decorative elements important to the evolutionary history of the house but untrue to the chosen moment. In Hampton's case the ideal "period" for such a restoration would probably be in the decades around 1800, after the addition of the great portico, when Mrs. Daniel Horry entertained many notables, including George Washington. By all accounts this was the heyday of the plantation. Yet much would be sacrificed if a plan were initiated which would again hide the magnificent frame with modern plaster. No matter how well executed, it would merely be modern plaster. The tragedy would be in the covering of the massive timbers, which hold window frames that have remained hidden for two centuries. The visitor must surely be fascinated by the realization that these windows which once looked outside from this once simple house, now guide our vision into the massive wings which are symbols of the rising economic status of the Santee planters. The exterior cornice of the original house which can now be seen overhead between rooms would be lost. The early hand-decorated wooden panelling found on the first floor would also fall victim to a circa 1791 restoration. The panelling was covered, probably by wall paper, before the wings were added, yet is more interesting than an imitation of this later decorative feature.

This point brings us to a major difficulty in a restricted period restoration. The exact appearance of the house, especially the interior c. 1800, is not known. The general condition can only be a matter of conjecture. We know, for example, which walls were plastered, and most decorative features, such as mantels, wall panelling and chair rails, have survived. Yet, there are many important details that cannot be recalled, such as the large papered wall mural mentioned in one source. What of the furnishings? The closest inventory, in time, is 1786. Yet it lists only basic furniture types; arm chairs, gilt mirrors, etc. This is hardly a list on which to base a reasonably accurate refurnishing plan. Furthermore, Hampton was transferred to the State empty. Even the pieces with which Archibald Rutledge had furnished the house were mostly of recent origin. Few pieces could be proven to extend back to the turn of the eighteenth century. Restoration to the status of a totally furnished house museum would require the acquisition of a large number of antiques or accurate reproductions. Despite the disadvantage of expense, the furniture scheme would be based on conjecture and would interpret, at best, only an imagined condition.

The interpretation of Hampton, therefore, should rely on that which is real. The timbers, still showing the axe marks put there centuries ago by an unknown slave craftsman, should evoke images in the mind of the casual visitor which are more meaningful than those raised by viewing a reproduction piece of furniture. Although Charleston, as well as many low country homes, contains important collections of furniture, no where else is there the opportunity to see a colonial building which reveals so much about structural methods and stylistic evolution. Such an interpretive approach would be of tremendous value to students of architectural history as well as the casual visitor.

There are rooms within the house, however, such as the ballroom, or "long room", which retain so much of their original fabric that total restoration is both feasible and appropriate. Certain key rooms could be furnished to represent what might be the typical appearance of a wealthy Santee planter's home. Nothing more than this is possible within the framework of current knowledge.

The building also provides ample space for display and seating for audiovisual presentations. This use of space is especially appropriate in those areas to which the interpretive content directly relates. Contemporary and traditional treatments of the spaces in question are both possible.

The broad approach to interpretation outlined in this plan calls for taking the various elements which exist in the natural and man-made environment at Hampton and analyzing their relative

interpretive and historical value. There will naturally be conflicts which must be carefully dealt with in order to retain, preserve, or restore that which is of overriding importance.

Such a case exists in the treatment of alterations or additions to the structure and grounds, especially those carried out by Archibald Rutledge. It is indeed rare among our surviving colonial dwellings that the best known personal association held by many visitors is with its most recent occupant. Yet this is the case with Hampton. It is often referred to as the Archibald Rutledge home. Rutledge, former poet laureate of South Carolina, has created a strong public awareness of his ancestral plantation through numerous books of prose and verse. These publications present a romantic view to the visitor, that of a ghostly house surviving from the distant past in a tropical wilderness which is slowly reclaiming the works of past generations of men. Rutledge is best known, not for making the history of a bygone era alive and clear, but in creating images of the natural order of the Delta which he found so fascinating and beautiful. It is Rutledge's love of nature and the land for which he is best remembered. Archibald Rutledge represents an important chapter in the history of Hampton and deserves a place in its interpretation. His addition of bathrooms and modern materials to the house, however, are not elements of primary importance to the Archibald Rutledge era. They often cover material of greater historical importance or infringe on the intended original symmetry of the house, as in the case of the windows added during the 1930's.

The interpretive approach which will be outlined in the following pages is therefore an eclectic one. It attempts to preserve and highlight various elements of Hampton house which are from varying periods of the structure's development. Formal decorative features as well as the work of framing carpenters will be presented and interpreted. Specific rooms and spaces within the house present certain opportunities for understanding the various themes to be presented. A discussion of the potential interpretive and adaptive use approaches to each area of the house follows. Rooms are referred to by designated letters and numbers which correspond to the plan contained in the appendix.

Before approaching the house, the visitor will pass a sheltered display, which will contain general information about Hampton Plantation State Park. It will also present enough preliminary interpretive information to prepare the visitor to enter the house. The entrance will be from the southwest across the portico and into the house.

The entrance hall (1B) is the first room which is encountered. Here will begin interpretation of the construction of the house. Enough introductory material will be included concerning the early settlement and other background topics to set the stage for the actual building of Hampton. Although from a purely chronological sense this topic might not be best dealt with first, these front rooms contain many of the most revealing features regarding the actual building of the house. The old exterior window frames of the original house are most clearly seen on the west wall of this room. The frame as well as the ceiling rafters will be exposed in key areas. These rafters show clearly the use of pit saw and axe in their formation, and lead naturally to the discussion of eighteenth century building technology. The fireplace panelling will be restored to show earlier decorative work in the house. Exhibits will show how the original house looked as well as methods of construction. The use of graphics, unjoined timbers, shingles, as well as typical building material and an audiovisual presentation would be a possible phase I approach. A later phase could add more expensive but also more effective models and dioramas.

Traffic flow can move either east or west from this room. When organized tours are conducted, the visitor should be guided east to the small panelled room (1C), where the oldest wall finish in the house can be seen. Part of this panelling can be covered with wallpaper of the type which was later used in this room to show decorative evolution in the house. The ceiling and fireplace wall should be restored. This should complement interpretation of the entrance hall which was also part of the original house.

The ballroom, or "long room", is then entered. (see fig. 22) It should be completely restored but not furnished. This room, while dramatic in this stark condition, could also be used for special events such as chamber music, poetry readings, low country art exhibits, and relevant travelling exhibits. While there is no immediate anticipated need for such a general-use space, it is hoped that publicity and

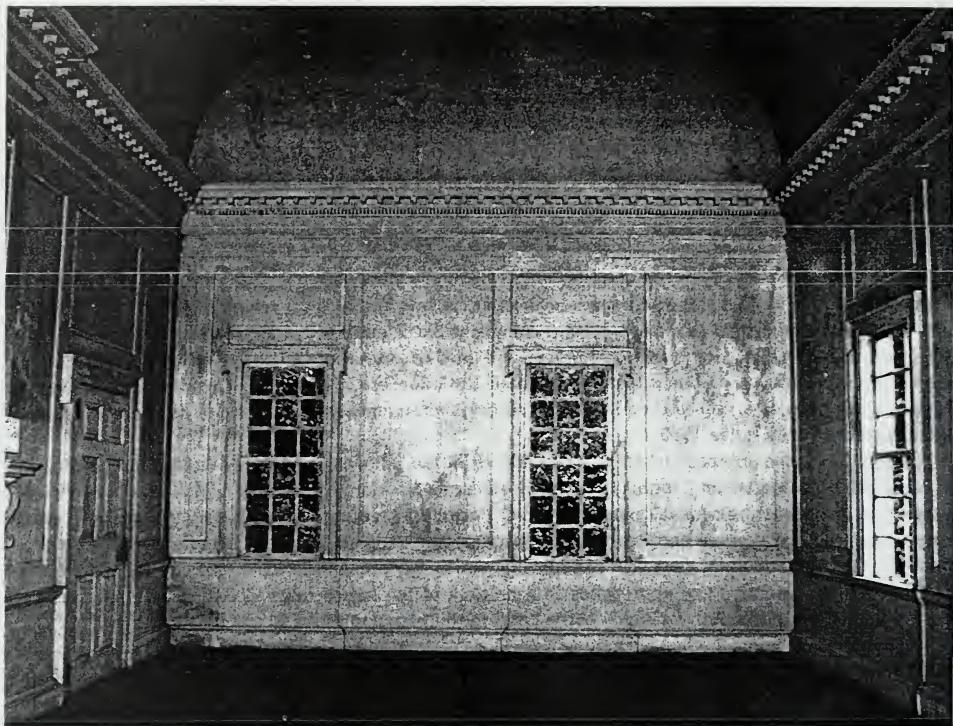


Figure 22

special events promotions during the spring can increase visitation to make such a use feasible.

Visitors would then be guided back to the entrance chamber and into room 1A, the obvious place to discuss the expansion of the house. Similar interpretive methods as in the adjoining room (1B) could be used to show how Hampton grew around the original house. The differences in decorative detailing in these two rooms is typical of that existing elsewhere between the original house and the wings. The bottom half of the second story window frames of the original house can be seen here and should be exposed to view.

Traffic flow will then carry the visitor to northwest corner room 1G which has ample decorative detail remaining to warrant full restoration. This room should be furnished according to the 1786 inventory to represent the surroundings of a wealthy Santee planter during the late eighteenth century. Reproductions will probably make up most of the furnishings, although original pieces should be acquired whenever possible. Interpretive exhibits in the room itself would probably interfere with the desired atmosphere of the setting and should be carried out in the form of introductory material in the preceding room (1A).

Traffic flow would be guided to the next room (1F). This room could also be furnished as there are no structural details of great importance in this area. It could be finished in a simple manner to represent the style of the period of the original house. An alternate use could be for presentation of audio-visual material during early phases of the development before the second floor is completed. The rear stair hall could then guide the visitor to the second floor, down the back stairs to the garden or back to the front hall and the portico. The advantage of such a circulation pattern is that financial realities will

result in phased development and the first floor could receive visitors and carry out the interpretive plan before the completion of the entire building.

The small rooms between the stair hall and the long room (1Q, 1P, 1E) will be used for storage and office space. Equipment and exhibit storage, basic repair, and fabrication facilities and auxiliary seating for the long room could be stored here. The room should be finished in non-permanent wall coverings. There are several revealing areas in 1P which should be left uncovered for inspection by interested professionals.

The rooms upstairs will also have problems of traffic flow. The major expansion of the house did not envision any passage between the north and south rooms of the house. Access from one side of the house to the other is by a return to the stair landing. Archibald Rutledge installed a small door through an alcove by partially cutting a corner brace. Its use involves stepping over an eighteen inch barrier, is not practical for use of visitors and therefore should be closed. There are no other practical doorways possible without cutting into the original structural framing of the building, and therefore a return to the original designer's scheme of using the stair landing is suggested.

The upstairs rooms should be used to interpret the remaining central themes discussed in the introduction to the master plan. None of these rooms will be restored to a late eighteenth century appearance, although any original detailing will be preserved within the general adaptive use approach. There should be a substantial savings associated with the use of the sheetrock or fabric-covered plywood rather than historic plaster. Its removal would be simple and non-destructive should future use of any of these rooms be changed.

Visitors traffic coming up the stairs will be directed to the three rooms on the north half of the house. Room 2E will be used to interpret the economic life of the French Santee. The cultivation of rice and indigo as well as the general operation of the low country plantation economy will be explained through the use of exhibits and dissolve slide shows with audio tapes. Existing alcoves (2Q) in these rooms provide space to install such a slide show. The enclosed alcove in the southeast corner of the room should be permanently accessible by means of a door or viewing panel. This area contains structural features of great importance to understanding the structural chronology of the house. The door could be used when guided tours are instituted and should not be a casually used feature of the room as its contents will need explanation.

The visitor will then move across the hall to room 2F where the story of the people of the French Santee will be interpreted through static and audio-visual displays. The subject matter should include material on slaves and overseers. There are no important structural features in this room which warrant exposure.

The adjacent room (2G) could be furnished as a typical eighteenth century bed chamber. This should be, however, a development alternative of low priority. There are two alcove closets, one of which could be used to provide visual access to the unused partial room above the large chamber. A control device, which will simultaneously darken the closet and illuminate features within the chamber, would be effective. The backs of the closed shutters on the false window, a portion of the frame, two window frames, and the exterior cornice of the original building can be viewed here. Perhaps part of the cornice could be finished as it would have been with a small section of siding also installed to give the desired appearance.

The two remaining upstairs rooms would be reached by returning to the landing and going up the stairs to the south end of the house. Room 2C can employ the same lighting technique just discussed to explore the very interesting framework of the plastered cove of the long room ceiling. (see fig. 23) Viewing could be either through plain clear glass or through a reconstructed glazed sash which would be placed in the existing original window framework. This room should be used to interpret the history of Hampton plantation in a more specific manner than previous exhibits which have been general in nature. The frame in this room can be covered although it could be left exposed in the two alcoves if doors are installed.



Figure 23

The final room (2B) will be the Archibald Rutledge room. Audiovisual presentation of his life and literary career will be seen here. Mementos of his life can be displayed without the attempt to furnish the room as he had done. The furniture that was in the house when Rutledge lived there is no longer available to the state.

The attic, although it contains some features of interest, should not be part of general tours for visitors. Access will be possible for specialists in the field of restoration or architectural history. This space, for the sake of economy, should not be heated. Insulation will be installed either below or above the attic floor before the second story ceilings are finished. The roof framing and underside of the sheathing will therefore be exposed and more easily monitored for potential water problems. Ventilating fans and warm air handlers will be installed here.

At this time there is no interpretive use anticipated for the basement. The plan calls for archeological investigation to be carried out in this area. This should occur before the initiation of any foundation stabilization or repair work, which might be destructive of subsurface features. Archibald Rutledge's *Home by the River* mentioned digging in the basement and discovering many artifacts as well as a brick floor. Should sufficiently interesting features be discovered, a re-evaluation of this plan of restricted access might be in order. It is anticipated that much of the basement area will be utilized for the heating system and ductwork which might restrict interpretive use of certain areas.

THE HOUSE - PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of important principles which should be adhered to in the creation and implementation of this development plan. The primary concern should be toward preservation of the historically important features in the house. The installation of mechanical services, interpretive facilities and additional construction materials should be non-destructive of original fabric and should leave a degree of flexibility for future alternative uses of space. Fire prevention and security will be primary concerns for the initial phase of development. As the presentation of the building framework as an integral part of the interpretation is a radical approach to preservation, great care must be taken in the implementation. The image that the visitor perceives should not be a gutted building. The frame must not be simply left as it is but should be presented in key areas with a clear message which emphasizes and draws interest to the theme in a positive manner. The rooms should be interpreted with imagination to convey a related series of messages in a comprehensive way.

PHASE I Repair - Previous to the preparation of this master plan, emergency stabilization was carried out to repair structural defects discovered during initial investigation of the building. Because of availability of funds the scope of this project was enlarged to include partial exterior restoration. The work was carried out in the spring and summer of 1976.

One of the primary concerns was the roof, which was admitting water in several locations. The sheathing had begun to decay in these areas from constant dampness. Uncontrolled runoff from the roof had caused water problems in other areas of the structure. The rear porch was especially affected as water dropping from the main roof splashed and drained back toward the building where extensive decay in the siding and framing timbers had occurred. The porch itself had also undergone serious deterioration.

The old roof was removed (asbestos tile c. 1930) and new sheathing applied where necessary. Copper flashing and dark grey slate were applied to the roof. Wood shingles had been considered as an alternative, as internal investigation of the structure revealed that wooden shingles had probably replaced slate on the roof sometime during the nineteenth century. The relative durability and fire resistance of the slate caused the decision to expend the extra funds for this material. Copper gutters and down-spouts were installed to conduct water away from the building.

The back porch was substantially rebuilt. Railings, much of the floor, and framing, were replaced. The outside columns supporting the porch roof were replaced and shortened slightly to provide proper drainage away from the building. Flashing was installed where the roof met the building.

In conjunction with the repair of the porch, much of the framing adjacent to the back door was replaced. Where possible, large salvaged timbers from older buildings were used. Whenever this was done, the date "1976" was cut into the timber in a conspicuous place. Siding in this area was also replaced. Three windows which had been added, c. 1930, were reframed and covered with siding, restoring the symmetry of the original design.

All material, added during this century for the convenience of inhabitants, was removed. This included plumbing fixtures, pipes, conduits, exterior pipes, electrical meter boxes, sinks, a stove as well as window and door screens. In addition all power was cut off to the building to decrease the danger of fire.

The exterior paint was badly deteriorated. It was decided to caulk and repaint the entire house and to carry out necessary exterior cosmetic repairs. The house was painted white. The shutters were repaired where necessary and painted the original color based on test scrapings. The plastered cornice was repaired where holes appeared and the entire cornice was repainted. Windows were also repaired where necessary and all missing or broken glazing was replaced. The Contractor was Herbert A. DeCosta and Company of Charleston. The Architect was Read Barnes of Charleston. Funding for the project was provided by a 50% matching grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, locally administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

PROPOSALS FOR PHASE II RESTORATION AND ADAPTIVE USE - All further work on the

structure was delayed until a historic research report as well as a master plan had been prepared. Decisions regarding proposed uses for the building were to be a prerequisite for the preparation of detailed specifications regarding the repair, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of various elements within the house. The decision was made to restore the exterior as faithfully as possible to its appearance during the decades following the addition of the portico.

The scope of work on the interior of Hampton, however, will follow the needs of the interpretive plan within the framework of certain preservation-oriented guidelines. All adaptive use construction will be completely non-destructive to original building fabric. Those rooms used for exhibit space and interpretation of the fabric of the building should be finished in modern materials in a manner which allows flexibility for alternative future uses. No attempt should be made to imitate original materials in these adaptive use areas. Where original materials such as mantels or moulding remain in adaptive use areas, they will be restored and will remain as exhibits. Wall coverings should be suitable for mounting display material. They should also lend themselves to reasonably simple maintenance procedures.

Future operation costs, while not the dominant concern in a development plan, must surely be a realistic aspect of that plan. Heating and cooling systems will be of a lesser financial burden in the case of a house which is not totally furnished with expensive pieces which require rather careful temperature control. In its present state with no temperature control whatsoever, the structure has fared rather well. Certainly some climate range comfortable for visitors will be necessary in the future, and as long as there are not rapid fluctuations of temperature and humidity these needs should be adequate for the preservation of the structure. Furnished rooms could receive special climate control. Initial stages of development therefore need not envision the installation of air conditioning, although the system and ductwork should be arranged in such a way as to make its future installation convenient. Ventilating fans located in the attic would be a healthier alternative for structural preservation and should also increase visitor comfort.

Heating should be carried out with a forced air system. Ductwork and other mechanical services should be installed in alcove areas which exist in the central portion of the house. Although standard procedure is to place warm air outlets on the outside walls, such an approach would be too destructive to the fabric of the building. Heat registers should be installed in the adaptive use display areas in a direct manner, but should be hidden in the furnished rooms. No major framing timbers, cornice, or panelling should be cut or damaged in the process.

The house, as it is today, presents an opportunity, not often found in historic buildings, to install rather complete insulation, with consequent reduction of operating costs. This process will have to be carried out carefully, especially with the installation of complete vapor barrier to prevent the migration and condensation of water in the walls and ceiling. The house has, in its recent history, had rather free circulation of air, and to introduce temperature control without accompanying precautions could create problems.

Standard batt insulation can be installed wherever wall covering is used. Wherever the frame is to be exposed, a recessed rigid insulation board should be cut to fit tightly between the timbers and be caulked at the edges. A foam material such as Owens Corning High-R Sheathing is compatible (4 x 8 sheets, up to 2" thickness). Materials such as this are not meant to be exposed and must be covered by half inch thick gypsum wall board or similar material which can then be finished with appropriate covering for display use. The advantage of this insulating material is that it gives high R-value with minimum thickness allowing it to be recessed between frame members to act as a visually acceptable background.

The foundation of the building is an area which must be addressed in the early stages of development. There has been major settlement in the eastern portion of the house, especially between the ballroom and the original portion of the house. The brick support wall here has developed a large crack and its failure to adequately support the frame has led to deformation of the floor, panelling, and cornice in the ballroom above. The present masonry wall should not be altered. New piers should be

constructed which will support the structure while leaving historic fabric untouched. Archeology will be a prerequisite to the installation of footings in this area.

The installation of plaster in the house will be restricted to those few rooms which are to serve as interpretive examples of period rooms. In addition the ballroom ceiling will probably need either extensive patching or total replacement. In such cases wire lath should be used to ensure adequate holding strength as much of the lath which has been previously removed in the house suffered from defects such as brittle nails and wood decay. In those sections where building technology is interpreted, original wooden lath should be reattached and partially plastered to show progressive stages in wall finishing.

OUTBUILDINGS

The Kitchen: Analysis - The kitchen building is located about 120 feet northwest of the main house. (see fig. 24) There is less documentation of this building than Hampton house itself. The structure appears to have been built in several stages. The southeastern portion of the building seems to be of the earliest date. The timbers here were squared with an axe. The general construction method for the framework is traditional mortise and tenon, post and beam technique. The timbers in the northern portion of the building, however, show the marks of a circular saw and this entire section is of later origin than the previously mentioned south or front section.

All rooms are arranged around a very large masonry mass containing four fireplaces and a brick oven. These fireplaces are all of typical design used for cooking, with a very high narrow opening. The oven and largest fireplace are in the entry or southeastern room. There are two more fireplaces backing up to these which face north into the rear room. There is a single fireplace which faces west in another room. There has been a considerable amount of alteration within the kitchen as partitions have been moved or added as the use of the building changed. Plumbing, electricity and a bath were added during this century. It appears that none of the original interior finish of the building has survived. It is currently covered on the inside with hardboard, plywood, and sawn boards. Some of the corner posts show paint and whitewash, indicating that they were at one time exposed features. The appearance of the frame indicates that doors have been added where they were not originally located. Windows have also been added during this century. The building served as a residence during this century and has most recently been used as a shop and tool room. At this time it serves as a storage area.

The Kitchen: Development, Preservation - A thorough investigation of the building should take place as a later phase of the general development of the park. This will necessitate the removal of all wall covering to expose the frame. This phase should not be carried out until the plantation house is substantially completed, as the kitchen can continue to serve a valuable function during early development as storage space or for staff accommodations. Enough wall covering should be removed in early stages, however, to reveal and remedy suspected structural weaknesses. There are, it appears, serious decay problems with the kitchen, caused mostly by the closeness of its sills to the ground. In addition, thick shrubbery which had grown up around the building did not allow thorough drying of the walls. There is decay throughout, but especially in the central east wall where a door is located. The opposite side, which is further above ground level, is in fair condition. There is also evidence of water problems caused by the roof leaking. The damage appears to be old and there is no evidence of recent leaks. The roof should be checked from time to time and patched with asphalt roofing cement in problem areas. Phase I treatment of the building will involve the replacement of rotten sills and framing members and the creation of better drainage patterns around the foundation. There are a number of possible uses for this building in future development phases. Its use as a residence would preserve a historically compatible structure at a location which would provide security for the main house. Another possible use for the building is to restore it to its historical use as an outdoor kitchen building. The chimney with oven chamber is an extremely interesting feature of the building.



Figure 24



Figure 25

The use of the structure for interpretive purposes would involve far greater expense than an adaptive use, which would preserve the kitchen with all its additions and alterations. Full, accurate restoration would involve decisions involving the removal of portions of the kitchen as well as much reconstruction. Unfortunately, much of this type of development would be based on conjecture as it is doubtful if research could give us an accurate picture of the historic kitchen.

THE TENANT HOUSE - A crude dwelling is located at the northeastern corner of the large field. (see fig. 25) This structure, until a few years ago, served as a residence for employees of the Rutledge family. There were indications that the building might have been extremely old, with a possibility of its having served as a slave quarters. Investigations were initiated in order to test this theory. All modern wall covering on the inside of the house was removed in order to better examine the frame. The framing material proved to be old and had been fashioned with an axe. Further observations, however, revealed that these timbers had been salvaged from another building. Although there were many examples of mortise holes, they were randomly located and were not associated with matching tenons. In fact, the timbers were all joined with nails and all tenons had been cut off in order to use modern joining techniques. Many of the timbers showed lime marks, indicating that they had once held plaster and lath. These bleached lines were often on the wrong face of the framing member or at oblique angles to the timber, indicating an upright that had formerly been an angled corner brace. There was no doubt that these timbers had served in another structure and, due to the plaster impressions, it was hypothesized that it had been a residence of some importance.

Confirmation was given to this belief by Will Alston, who was the last resident of the house. He recalls that, as a boy, he witnessed the construction of the building by his father. The material, he claims, came from a large abandoned house near where the Santee ferry met the Kings Highway. As the tenant house was unsightly and had been repaired and expanded with a wide variety of salvaged materials, it was decided to dismantle it and retain the hewn timbers for future use. Heavy traffic and erosion associated with water drainage from the roof had obliterated any pre-twentieth century archeological remains in the area. This disturbance makes it impossible to determine if this was the site of an earlier structure.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES - The area between Hampton house and the large inland rice field to the west was apparently a center of plantation activity during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There are, in fact, very few alternate locations for satellite development near the main house, as geographical and decorative considerations precluded all but this general region. The creek to the north and the low swampy area to the east were obvious barriers to expansion. Esthetic considerations apparently kept the lawn open. The elevated ground to the west of the house provided protection from high water, and access to the creek, which served as a major transportation artery. The area also was in reasonable proximity to the main house.

There is also documentary evidence for this hypothesis. A plat of 1809 reveals, in general terms, a layout of the existing outbuildings (see fig. 26). Although the function of these structures is not labeled on this plat, an account written by a visitor to Hampton, in 1804, is rather descriptive of the types of activities which were observed on the plantation. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the large field west of the house promises to hold the major concentrations of archeological remains associated with plantation-related manufacturing and agricultural processing activities. It is also suspected that this site was, at one time, the location of several slave residences, although the hundreds of slaves belonging to the plantation probably were located nearer to the places of their labor on the outlying rice fields. The plat indicates a number of very large structures which may have been storage or work buildings. In addition there are a number of smaller structures which possibly represent dwellings of slave artisans or house servants whose residence in close proximity to the main house would have been necessary.

Archeological testing was undertaken in the spring of 1979, in order to give support to the general picture of the site which had emerged through documentary research. The results of this subsurface

investigation are available in greater detail as a separate document entitled **Hampton Plantation, Initial Archeological Investigation at an Eighteenth Century Rice Plantation on the Santee Delta, South Carolina** by Kenneth E. Lewis. Data from this investigation was necessary, as a site on the fringe of the suspected area of historic occupation is the proposed location for a restroom and picnic shelter. Geographical restraints similar to those that affected eighteenth century development are still valid in the selection of this site for park development. Mitigating measures and specific site locations for these support structures will be based on the results of this subsurface investigation. Although these buildings will be sited in areas which the sampling procedure designates as clear of significant archeological remains, supervision will be necessary during the early phases of construction during which subsurface remains might be encountered.

The archeological testing method which was employed is the "stratified systematic unaligned sampling technique." An area of 150,000 square feet was designated as the test area and subdivided by a series of fifty foot square grids. In each of the sixty squares a five foot by five foot area was randomly chosen for excavation. This one percent sample yielded artifacts which were sorted and tabulated for later programming into a computer model. The resulting printout revealed loosely defined patterns of structures, while artifact analysis provided information regarding dates of occupation. The location of these subsurface patterns conforms generally to the structures shown on the plat. A general relationship was all that would be expected as it had been suspected that the structures on the plat had been placed by observation rather than by accurate survey. The pattern printout does, however, demonstrate, that the plat is reasonably correct in the location of buildings within the sampling area.

The artifact analysis indicated that the area was inhabited during the colonial and antebellum period. As expected, the site of the existing tenant house revealed evidence of twentieth century occupation. The low ratio of porcelain to the simpler colonoware discovered during excavation is indicative of servants' dwellings. Although no foundations were located, concentrations of nails, bricks and window glass indicate the former locations of these dwellings. It is suspected that most structures were supported by masonry or wooden piers or poles buried in the ground.

Fewer artifacts associated with economic activities have been discovered. This is not unexpected as the processing and storage of agricultural products leave few tangible remains. There is, of course, the possibility that more thorough inspection of this area may reveal a more articulated pattern than that which resulted from the sampling technique which was employed. In addition, the sampling area was only a portion of the entire suspected plantation complex. Figure 27 shows the boundaries of the sample area. This section was chosen as it was designated as the area which, potentially, would be most affected by the introduction of visitors and planned service facilities to the site. Future investigations should be instituted further west in this field but priority for this is low, as no activities are envisioned here which will in any way impact this archeological resource.

There are three additional areas that should be surveyed for subsurface remains. Priority ratings for investigation of these sites are based on projected impact during development stages for which mitigation might be necessary. All sites, however, promise to provide information of interpretive value, although this factor was not considered in a projected schedule for future archeological work. The area north of the house bounded by Wambaw Creek may be the location of an early kitchen or structures associated with water transportation. This area may also hold evidence of former garden layout.

The plat of 1809 also shows a structure on the open lawn south of the house. Its separation from other outbuildings and its location on a lawn, believed to have been a decorative feature of the landscape leads us to believe that its function may have been related to some leisure activity of the owners of Hampton. Brick fragments are evident today at a position on the lawn which closely corresponds to the outline of this building on the plat. A localized excavation should be possible here, thus avoiding the expense of a large scale survey. There are several other places on the lawn where brick fragments are evident which do not correspond to any buildings on the 1809 plat. These may represent either very early structures or those built after 1809. These sites should also be investigated. They are also of low

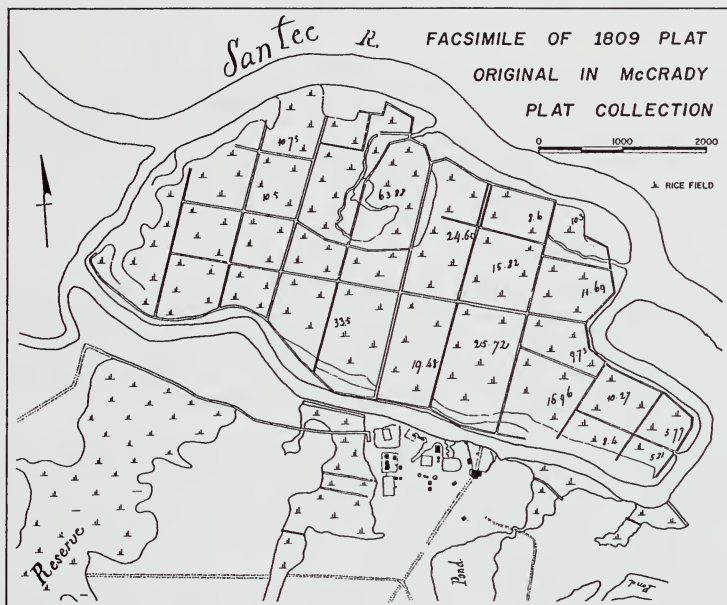


Figure 26

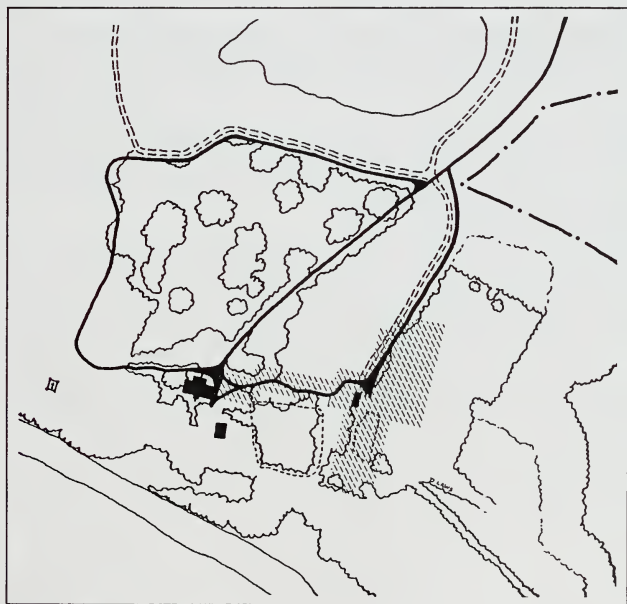


Figure 27

priority as no development is planned for the lawn.

The basement area of Hampton, as well as the area around the exterior foundation of the house, will require archeological investigation in the early phases of development. Because of foundation problems, additional piers will be necessary to provide support for the building in those areas where settlement has occurred. The possibility of destruction of archeological features during these operations necessitates, at least, localized excavations. Initial surveys have discovered a brick floor in several locations in the basement. The possibility of an activity area here is likely, considering the floor finish and the lath and plaster ceiling.

ANALYSIS OF NATURAL LAND FEATURES

AREA ANALYSIS - Charleston County is drained by the South Edisto, North Edisto, Stono, Ashley, Cooper, Wando, Wadmalaw, and Santee Rivers. The natural interior drainage areas are extensions of tidal streams because of only slight increases in elevation with distance inland. These drainage areas are broad expanses which are relatively flat with heavy vegetation growth. Hampton Plantation is located in the lower Santee River Basin, composed of Lakes Marion and Moultrie, the Santee River and the Cooper River.

At the present time, the lower Santee River receives water discharge from Lake Marion on a average of 500 cubic feet/sec. with variations occurring due to both drought and flood conditions. Lake Marion, impounded by the Santee Dam, is joined to Lake Moultrie by a diversion canal which regulates water in Lake Marion. Lake Moultrie, impounded by the Pinopolis Dam, regulates water discharge into the Cooper River which flows into Charleston Harbor.

The Cooper River at the present time is depositing large amounts of silt into the Charleston Harbor, thereby reducing water depths necessary for navigational purposes. The increased silt deposits are also causing a greater degree of stagnation resulting in an increase of salt water infiltration upstream in the Cooper River area.

To alleviate the siltation problem, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is planning to divert major amounts of water currently flowing into Charleston Harbor through an 11.1 mile long redirection canal from the northeast corner of Lake Moultrie into the lower Santee River, north of Russellville and St. Stephens. The redirection canal would reduce the average discharge through Jefferies Powerhouse at Pinopolis Dam from the present quantity of 15,600 cfs. to an average of 3,000 cfs. The redirection channel can be divided into three segments. The entrance channel, approximately 2.6 miles in length, will be located in Lake Moultrie. The intake canal will extend from Lake Moultrie to the proposed powerhouse, a distance of approximately 4.3 miles.

The third segment of the redirection canal is the tailrace which extends from the proposed powerhouse to the Santee River and will affect approximately 860 acres of downstream wetland area. Projections concerning downstream effects on the Santee River and associated wetland areas due to the proposed redirection of approximately 12,600 cfs. flow from the Cooper River into the Santee River are difficult to make at the present time as a result of the massive expanse of wetland areas adjacent to the Santee River. There will be an increase in the average daily water levels along the Santee River and a higher 100 year flood stage. Such increases are not, at the present time, predicted to produce major alterations of the water levels in the Santee River and adjacent wetland areas.

The wetland areas associated with Hampton Plantation were at one time large rice fields which extend from the project area to the coast, an approximate twelve mile stretch. These large wetland areas will help to store the proposed increase in flow down the Santee River. The increased flow of fresh water will reduce salt water infiltration in the lower Santee River area, moving the fresh water/salt water interface closer to the coast. The quantity of salt water displacement in the lower Santee River will be proportional to the increased salt water infiltration into the lower Cooper River area. Vegetation and wildlife populations in both these areas will be affected, resulting in a larger fresh water associated

population in the lower Santee River and an increase in marine associated populations in the lower Cooper River.

Natural site features of Hampton Plantation to be discussed include: climate, geology, soils, hydrology, vegetation, wildlife and ecological interdependencies. Additional information is provided on the site analysis drawings.

CLIMATE - The climate of Charleston County is mild and temperate with daily weather patterns being governed largely by the movement of air masses easterly across the county. The close proximity to the ocean has a moderating effect on daily average temperatures - raising them in winter and lowering them in summer when compared to more inland sites. Prevailing winds in the fall and winter months are from a northerly direction, while spring and summer winds are typically southerly.

Precipitation measuring one tenth (1/10) of an inch or more occurs on an average of 67 days each year with about 41 percent of the annual rainfall occurring during the summer months, largely in the form of showers and thundershowers. The average relative humidity is approximately 75 percent and the sky is cloudy or overcast about 41 percent of an average year.

There is a lessening of major air mass movement during the summer when tropical maritime air masses are persistent, making the summers warm and humid. Temperatures of 90 degrees or higher occur on 49 days in an average year but the moderating effects of sea breezes make 100 degree days rare. The threat of tropical storms and hurricanes is greater during the late summer and early fall.

Winters are mild in Charleston County with moderation by ocean water temperatures. Only 18 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the winter quarter. Measurable snowfall is rare and typical winters have no more than one severe winter freeze. Pre-winter cold spells begin late in November with the last freezing temperature occurring near April first, resulting in a 266-day average freeze-free growing season. The average rainfall in the growing season is quite suitable for crop growth with highest precipitation occurring in July, averaging 7.7 inches.

GEOLOGY - South Carolina's Coastal Plain is composed of a series of sediments laid down upon a base of older Piedmont-type rocks. Divided roughly into three parallel subdivisions, these sediments and attendant surface features are of both marine and terrestrial origin. That portion of the Coastal Plain lying below the 140 foot elevation contour constitutes the Lower Coastal Plain and encompasses essentially all of Charleston County.

Underlain by Piedmont-type crystalline rocks, the Lower Coastal Plain is mantled by marine deposits of coastal terraces which descend in a step-like fashion from the Upper Coastal Plain to the coast. Each terrace is marked by a scarp which may or may not be evidenced in the accompanying topography. Although some terraces are suspected to be of Pre-Pleistocene age, most have their origins traced to the Pleistocene Epoch when sea level rose and fell a number of times, principally in response to the cyclical growth and melting of continental glaciers. During each of these cycles the portion of the Coastal Plain covered by water was protected from erosion and covered by new layers of gravel, sand, and clay. When sea level regressed, the plain was drained and subjected again to fluvial and aeolian erosional processes. Since sea level has become relatively stable, streams have eroded marine terrace deposits and have partially overlain them with recent alluvial deposits in flood plains.

Coastal Plain sediments are built up like a wedge on top of the basement crystalline rock. These accumulations, laid down since the Lower Cretaceous Period, may increase to depths of 3000 feet near the coast. Coastal Plain sediments are grouped into a number of distinct terrace formations. Hampton Plantation encompasses two of these 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, six to twenty feet in thickness, these terraces are underlain by thick beds of soft marl.

SOILS - Hampton Plantation lies within the Bayboro-Wagram-Orangeburg-Quitman Soil Association which is approximately 85% forested, the rest is used mainly for general farming. The association

contains at least thirty-nine soil types with seven of them covering the majority of Hampton Plantation proper. These seven soil types represent four of the great soil orders.

Entisols, represented here by Lakeland and Chipley soil types, are recent mineral soils that do not have genetic horizons or have only the beginnings of such horizons. Inceptisols, including the Chastain and Rutlege soil types found there, are soils on young but not recent land surfaces. The Hockley soil type, in the order Alfisol, has a clay-enriched B horizon with a high base saturation; while Ultisols, represented by both the Norfolk/Dothan and Faceville soil types, have distinct horizons, commonly found on old land surfaces containing a clay-enriched B horizon with a low base saturation.

As indicated in the soils map, the seven previously mentioned soil types occupy most of Hampton Plantation. Low drainage areas along Wambaw Creek and on adjacent Hampton Island are characterized by Chastain soils. These soils are very poorly drained, level, acid soils that form mainly in moderately fine textured stream deposits. The surface layer of Chastain soils ranges from silt loam to loam. Chastain soils are typically wooded, being poorly suited to cultivation because of flooding hazards.

The large swamp region on the eastern side of the park, as well as other depressions throughout the site are characterized by Rutlege loamy fine sand. Rutlege soils are poorly drained, deep soils which are sandy throughout. These soils are typically wooded with intensive drainage and other management techniques needed for agricultural uses.

Lakeland Sand, a deep, acid, nearly level to gently sloping, sandy soil, covers the lawn and woodlands in front of the house. About 90% of Lakeland soils are woodland while the remainder are used for tilled crops and pasture even though the soil is not well suited to crops.

Areas to the east of, and adjacent to, the entrance road are characterized by Chipley loamy fine sand, which is a deep, nearly level, moderately well drained soil that is sandy throughout. Chipley loamy fine sand is very friable and easily worked. Most areas are wooded, while the cleared areas are planted in truck crops.

A large portion of the property adjacent to Germantown Road is covered with Hockley loamy fine sand which is a moderately well drained, friable acid soil. Hockley loamy fine sand has a moderately fine textured subsoil and a high water table. Most Hockley soils are in woodlands although about 40% of this soil type is cultivated. Where drainage is good the soil is especially well suited to crop growth.

The large open field southwest of the house contains a Norfolk/Dothan soil type with characteristics of both Norfolk and Dothan soils. The soils in this area are deep, moderately well drained acid soils with well defined profiles. Most Norfolk/Dothan soils are in woodland with fair percentages under cultivation, especially in grains and hay.

Scattered points of high ground throughout the site are characterized by Faceville fine sandy loam, a deep, well-drained soil with a clayey subsoil. Faceville soils are suitable for cultivation although inherent fertility and organic matter are low. Erosion is a hazard on Faceville soils unless good management techniques are utilized.

HYDROLOGY - In an analysis of the hydrology of the Hampton Plantation area it is necessary to include an assessment of the stratigraphy and the associated characteristics of South Carolina's Lower Coastal Plan. The oldest formations are of Pre-Cretaceous origin and are referred to as basement rock. Because of the composition and physical characteristics of this metamorphic crystalline complex, there are no aquifers present. The Cretaceous system lies above this basement rock and can be divided into three geologic units which, listed in ascending order, include the Middendorf Formation, the Black Creek Formation, and the Pee Dee Formation.

The Middendorf Formation contains the Middendorf aquifer system which contains saline water throughout. The Black Creek aquifer system is associated with the Black Creek Formation and is the principal aquifer for water obtained for Hampton Plantation. This aquifer will be discussed in detail later. Located above the Black Creek Formation is the Peedee Formation and the associated Peedee aquifer system. The water-bearing capacity of this system is high but it must be treated for iron and sulfate removal if it is to be used for municipal purposes.

Lying above the Cretaceous system is the Tertiary system which may be divided into three series, in ascending order: 1) The Lower Eocene and Paleocene whose associated geologic unit is the Black Mingo Formation; 2) The Middle Eocene whose associated geologic unit is the Santee Limestone; and 3) The Upper Tertiary whose composition is undifferentiated.

The Black Mingo Formation has a characteristically shallow water table and artesian aquifers. It is possible in local situations to use a hydraulic connection with the Peedee aquifer.

The Fractured carbonate-rock aquifer is associated with the Santee Limestone geologic unit where water table and artesian conditions are present. This Fractured carbonate-rock aquifer supplies water to domestic wells. Hydraulic properties are undetermined at this time. The undifferentiated material of the Upper Tertiary series contains water table and artesian aquifers. The water of this strata is usually hard, having a hydrogen sulfide odor and containing iron.

The Holocene system is the uppermost geologic strata and is located above the Tertiary system. The geologic unit of this series is the Waccamaw Formation and is characterized by a shallow water table and artesian aquifers. The water is often hard, having some iron and hydrogen sulfide odor and occurs in fair to large yields.

There is a large quantity of ground water present in the sediments above the basement, most of which occurs in the sands and is available to wells. Due to heavy mineralization and high concentrations of certain ions, some of the water is unacceptable for domestic and industrial purposes.

Water table and artesian aquifers occur in the younger sediments above the Peedee Formation. These aquifers are subject to large water level fluctuations, depending on local rainfall for recharge. This type of aquifer is used to serve a localized area. When these aquifers are hydraulically connected to the surface sources and there is a free exchange of water between them, close association with streams and other surface water bodies can result in a degradation of ground water quality. Water occurs under artesian conditions within the Peedee, Black Creek and Middendorf Formations below the water table aquifers and some clay layers. As mentioned earlier, the Peedee Formation contains large quantities of water but is only used locally because of its inferior water quality.

The Black Creek aquifer system is the most important source of water in the Hampton Plantation area. This water source is used for municipal, industrial, and domestic water supplies. The Black Creek Formation's upper boundary in the Hampton Plantation area is approximately 590 feet below sea level. The well that serves Hampton Plantation is 721 feet deep enabling the tapping of the water supply in the Black Creek aquifer system.

In analyzing all possible ground water supplies, the chemical quality of the water obtained from the sands of the Black Creek aquifers is the best in the area. This water is usually soft, low in chloride and is usually iron and sulfate free. In some of the surrounding areas there are variations from this chemical analysis due to fluoride, chloride and occasionally hydrogen sulfide occurring in measureably high concentrations. Except for these problems of high chloride and fluoride in the surrounding areas, untreated water from the Black Creek aquifer system is of suitable chemical quality to support present and future water supplies. The amount of recoverable water in this aquifer can supply present withdrawal needs and can accommodate greater withdrawal for future development.

VEGETATION Lying within the Southeastern Evergreen Forest Region, which stretches across the Atlantic Coastal Plain, Hampton Plantation shows well developed forests with tremendous evidence of man's impact. The woodlands have been so altered by both passive and active management that the original forest composition is at best obscure. The entire park is second growth with the least altered area being the Upland swamp in the eastern quadrant of the property. Even this stand has been logged within the past forty years.

Several distinct plant communities are to be found within Hampton Plantation State Park. Bordering Wambaw Creek and extending into the abandoned rice fields west of the house is a well developed Brackish marsh. To the immediate west of the house lie abandoned fields, currently maintained by mowing, where pine infiltration along the margins is evident. To the south and east of the house are the

lawn and attendant gardens, greatly influenced by native transgressives. Bordering the lawn and gardens is a moderately well developed Mesic mixed pine-hardwoods community. Found in patches throughout the site, this community appears to be the climax for the upland portions of Hampton Plantation. In the eastern quadrant of the property lies the aforementioned Upland swamp. The southern, western and southwestern portion of the property are characterized by fire-maintained Pine savannahs with scattered Evergreen shrub thickets throughout. This community predominates on most of the property. A consideration of forest composition in each of these communities follows.

Well over half of Hampton Plantation State Park is currently forested in Pine savannahs where Longleaf pines dominate in a sparse, open canopy. Scattered Shortleaf pine occasionally occupy a position in the canopy. Showing considerable fire influence, the community has a subcanopy comprised largely of Turkey and Running oaks with scattered individuals of Bluejack, Water and Post oak appearing in varying degrees. Groundcover is characteristically Broomsedge and other mixed grasses and forbs. Shrubs, especially Wax myrtle, Huckleberry, and Dwarf huckleberry, are common in the understory. Along water courses which traverse this community, and where fire influence has been minimal, the vegetation is thicker, giving way to very well developed Evergreen shrub thickets. These thickets are dominated by Ti-ti, with Sweetpepper bush, Fetterbush and Maleberry codominating. Young individuals of Sweetbay, and Redbay commonly occur, along with Gallberry and several species of Smilax. Toward the margins of these Evergreen shrub thickets and in other low areas, Bracken fern is abundant.

In the eastern portion of the park lies a well developed Upland swamp which occupies an area referred to simply as "Pond" in early plats. This community is currently dominated by Pond cypress and Tupelo with Bald cypress occasionally appearing in the canopy. Red maple and Sweetgum appear as associates, especially along the margins. No well developed subcanopy is evidenced—save the young individuals of dominant species. The shrub layer is almost exclusively comprised of Buttonbush throughout the central region with Ti-ti and White alder commonly appearing on the fringes. Occurring on an apparent natural lake site—perhaps a Carolina bay—this pond has undergone significant siltation resulting in the Upland Swamp currently found here. This tract has been logged—apparently for the selective removal of cypress—but appears to be quite stable.

A Mesic mixed pine-hardwoods community surrounds the Upland swamp and extends into much of the property in scattered patches where negative human impact is minimal. This community is dominated by Water, White and Southern red oaks and Loblolly pine, with Live oak and Slash pine codominating in certain areas. Common associates include Southern magnolia, Eastern red cedar, Pignut hickory, American holly, and Sweetgum. Along fence lines and margins, River birch and Black cherry appear as associates. The shrub layer and subcanopy are comprised of Dogwood, Red bay, Yaupon, Huckleberry, Horse sugar, Wax myrtle, Sumac, and Witch hazel with numerous young specimens of canopy species. Common ground cover species include Elephantsfoot, Arbutus, Partidgeberry, several species of Smilax, Beggar's lice, Yellow Jessamine and several species of huckleberry. The thickness of the shrub layer and ground cover is apparently an indicator of disturbance throughout the community. Recent disturbance on any site is reflected in a young, but thick shrub layer and ground cover. Where such recent disturbance is absent the shrub layer is old with sparse ground cover.

Lianas of Muscadine, Summer grape, Smilax and Yellow jessamine are common throughout the site, and Mistletoe, Spanish moss and Resurrection fern commonly appear as epiphytes. The Mesic mixed pine-hardwoods community shows variation with terrain. On higher sites the community is dominated by Loblolly pine with scattered individuals of Slash and Shortleaf pines occurring as associates. Lower sites are largely dominated by Water oaks and Live oaks with other hardwoods species codominating.

In front and to the east of the house this Mesic mixed pine-hardwoods community gives way to the lawn and gardens developed in conjunction with the house. The lawn is comprised largely of Live oaks

and other native trees with the shrub layer and ground cover consisting almost exclusively of mowed grasses and scattered shrubs. A well developed lane of Dogwoods borders the lawn to the south and a lane of American hollies borders the lawn to the west. The gardens consist of native trees with a shrub layer comprised of Azaleas, Camellias and a host of native transgressives. Through decades of neglect these gardens have taken on a "wild" appearance due to the infiltration of native vines and shrubs and the uncontrolled growth of "cultivated" species.

A large abandoned field is located to the west of the house. Planted in corn prior to 1960, the site has since been maintained by mowing. The margins of the field are currently under infiltration by native pine species with succession moving toward the interior of the field.

Along Wambaw Creek and extending into the property west of the field are abandoned rice fields, currently supporting a well developed Brackish marsh. This community is a typical grassland of emergent species with an obvious lack of zonation. Dominated by Cord grass, Bulrush and Saw grass, the Brackish marsh also contains Southern wild rice, Spike rush and various species of rushes. Maintained by occasional flooding with brackish water, this community is the most likely to be altered by the current rediversion project. Species composition will probably not change although relative abundance of individual species is likely to be altered.

Overall, the vegetation of Hampton Plantation possesses a character not atypical of upland sites throughout the Lower Coastal Plain. No endangered or threatened species are known to occur on the property and there is no indication that the critical habitat to support them is to be found on the site.

WILDLIFE - The great variation in plant communities encountered at Hampton Plantation supports equally diverse faunal populations. Large populations of certain mammals, especially White tailed deer, are characteristic on the site. The profusion of mast in hardwoods areas lying in close proximity to adjoining young stands of pines, offers abundant habitat for deer. Frequent sightings and signs of these mammals confirm the existence of significant populations. Other hoofed mammals are absent from the site except for a number of Feral swine (possibly Wildboar) known to frequent the site. Occasional signs and sightings support the presence of swine on Hampton Plantation.

Numerous rodents are reported from the site including Eastern gray and Southern flying squirrel; Cotton rat; Eastern harvest, Old field, Cotton, Golden and House mice; Pine vole; and Muskrat. Common carnivores include Red and Gray fox, Raccoon, Striped skunk and Bobcat. Other mammals in the area include the Starnose mole; Hoary, Red, and Silver-haired bats; Eastern pipistrelle; Opossum, Eastern cottontail, Swamp rabbit, and River otter. Abundant signs of Opossum, Raccoon and Gray fox indicate these to be relatively abundant throughout the location. Suitable habitat in Wambaw Creek and the Santee River should support significant populations of River otter. Marine mammals are occasionally sighted in the adjoining waters although they appear to be only occasional migrants. The movement of the fresh water/salt water interface coastward will decrease the frequency of these sightings.

Populations of avian species at Hampton Plantation are likewise varied and significant. Gamebirds include Bob white, Mourning dove, Turkey, and numerous waterfowl, especially Wood duck. Woodpeckers are common, and include the Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy, Downy, and Pileated as well as the Yellow-bellied sapsucker. With suitable habitat the populations of the birds of prey are likewise large. Barred owls; Sharp-shinned, Red-tailed, and Red-shouldered hawks; American kestrels; Osprey, and Turkey and Black vultures are commonly sighted at Hampton Plantation. More than forty-five species of songbirds have been reported from the park with especially large populations of sparrows, crows, blackbirds, grackles, robins and warblers. Other common birds include vireos, nuthatches, gnatcatchers, wrens, swallows and waxwings. Wading birds, commonly observed in the marshlands, include several species of herons and egrets, especially the Great blue and Little blue heron.

With nesting sites nearby, Southern bald eagles frequently hunt over the Santee River and are occasionally observed from Hampton Plantation. Frequent signs and occasional sightings indicate that relatively large populations of Turkey may be found at Hampton. Nesting in large pines, Turkeys depend

on the understory in adjacent mixed pine-hardwoods regions for food. These magnificent birds highlight the avian forms found on the site, but more significant perhaps, are the large and diverse populations of warblers to be found here during their migrations.

Populations of reptiles in this portion of Charleston County do not appear to be significantly large or unusually diverse. Typical Coastal Plain species; including numerous turtles, skinks and lizards; are commonly found here. Snakes are frequently observed with Eastern hognose, Banded water, Brown water, Eastern garter and Yellow rat snakes and Black racers being most common. Three poisonous species are known to inhabit the area, Cottonmouth, Copperhead, and Canebrake rattlesnake. None of these species is known to be extraordinarily numerous. American alligators are found in the Santee River and Wambaw Creek, although their populations in the area are not significantly large.

Amphibians, including several salamanders and newts along with an abundance of toads and frogs, are known to occur at Hampton Plantation, although no significant populations are reported. Tree frogs and their allies do appear commonly, evidenced by their vociferousness. Eastern gray treefrogs and little grass frogs are particularly abundant, along with Bull frogs, Southern cricket frogs, Southern Leopard frogs and American toads.

Invertebrate populations at Hampton Plantation are neither significantly large nor unusually rare. Many spiders and beetles are frequently observed throughout the woodlands as are common Wood snails, however, the populations of Mosquitoes and Deer flies are probably the most noticeable. Other common insects include Dragon and Damselflies as well as large numbers of butterflies during migrations.

The fauna of Hampton Plantation is not atypical of the fauna of upland sites throughout the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. No threatened or endangered species are known to occur here and there is no indication that the critical habitat to support them is present on the site.

THE LAND: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERPRETATION

The land is closely wedded to the house. Neither element can be completely understood in isolation. Although the house now bears a different relationship to the plantation from which it once derived its economic sustenance, there are still in use, names which evoke images of their plantation origin. An area referred to in recent times as the "pasture" is forest. A swamp is called the "reserve". Dikes, embankments and old trunks are hidden throughout the woods and swamps. Although nature is the dominant element here, these remnants of the works of man can tell the visitor much about the physical appearance of the plantation of centuries ago.

Trails - The most practical method to introduce visitors to these features is by use of a walking trail. The visitor would depart from the house or parking lot and pass the areas in which natural and man-made features could be interpreted by the use of trail-side exhibits. The trail would initially pass between Wambaw Creek and the two impoundments which can still be seen on the park property. (see fig. 28)

The first of these impoundments is located immediately to the west of the house. The suspected use of this half-acre area was the growing of seed rice. The embankment is still in good repair and could be used for a foot path. Since the diversion of the Santee River forty years ago, Wambaw Creek is rarely high enough to admit water to this area. It is also suspected that it has become heavily silted. Moving west, the next area which is encountered is the northern end of a large open field. Archeological testing has disclosed a heavy concentration of historic, subsurface features and artifacts here. Documentary research indicates this area was probably the economic hub of the plantation. Future archeological investigations could be of interpretive value and could provide a stopping point on this trail.

Continuing west, a pair of longer embankments are reached. They are generally in good enough repair to carry foot traffic, although several points where they are washed out will have to be bridged. This impoundment is one of the earliest type works for the growing of inland rice, before the great



Figure 28



Figure 29

agricultural expansion into the delta. It is fed by streams and the possibility exists, with the use of reconstructed trunks, of again flooding the area which encompasses about fifteen acres. (see fig. 29). The present growth is swamp grasses mixed with young cypress trees and has the possibility of use for nature observation stations. Concentrations of bird life are often seen in this area. These embankments apparently served as a transportation corridor to the family holdings up river including Wambaw plantation.

The trail will then continue through a loop which follows Wambaw Creek, turning to follow around the impoundment across to the southern end of the large field and then down the old holly avenue to the house. An alternate return route to the house is around the old road or dogwood avenue which curves to skirt the eastern border of the park. This path is especially impressive when the dogwood and azaleas are in bloom.

THE LAWNS AND GARDEN - Hampton Plantation State Park has two large cleared areas both of which should be maintained as open space or lawn. One of these, previously noted as the large open field, is located generally west of the house and is at this time visually separated from it by a tree line which becomes more open at the northern end. Encroachment of old field growth has taken place at the eastern and northern portions in the past twenty years. These areas should be reclaimed as they are of importance for interpretive and recreational uses. This growth in the southeastern corner of the field hides the entrance to the large embankment causeway. As we have seen, this area was the site of several major structures during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Future archeological investigations and convenient access to the causeway trail will necessitate the clearing of this area.

PICNIC AREA AND PARKING - The tree line along the eastern side of this field is the proposed site of a picnic area. Phase I development will include a rest station as well as one large, screened picnic shelter. They will be visually hidden from the main house by the tree line and understory which should be maintained for this purpose. The exact location of these structures will be determined by recently completed archeological investigations. Parking space will be located nearby in the form of a defined grassy area, in order to avoid paving which might be harmful to subsurface features. Should visitor parking needs expand to facilitate more durable facilities, oyster shells and sand could be overlaid in the parking area following a more intensive subsurface investigation. The installation of all facilities in this area must be carried out with the greatest care to avoid disturbance to potential archeological features.

THE LAWN - The main lawn located generally south of Hampton house comprises about ten acres. The present entrance road, which approaches along the west side of the lawn, closely matches the location of the one shown on a plat of 1809. There is no historic avenue of trees. The border of holly along this road and the one of dogwood on either side of the border road are a result of Archibald Rutledge's landscape design. The open lawn which the house faces may be explained by Daniel Horry's love of horse racing and the consequent necessity of a large open course for this purpose.

The lawn area appears basically to have been a decorative feature and did not serve an economic function during the plantation era. During this century, however, subsistence crops were grown from time to time between the large oaks and may have prevented the return of the area to forest.

The large live oaks are the most visible feature on the lawn today. (see fig. 30) Their health and preservation is absolutely necessary to the total experience of the visitor. One of these large trees is legendary. The "Washington Oak," so called because President Washington asked that it be spared when he visited Hampton, sits squarely in front of the portico. The tree has recently lost a large limb to high wind after it had been weakened by insect infestation. Other affected branches have received external support in hopes of preserving them. Future monitoring and preventative measures will be a constant part of park maintenance.

GARDENS - There are literally thousands of decorative plants, mostly azaleas and camellias, which Archibald Rutledge planted during his three decades of residence at Hampton. There are several plants not native to the area which were also planted during this period. When the state acquired Hampton, the gardens had suffered from years of neglect. The camellias especially have been affected by scale

infestations and other diseases. The treatment of these gardens is certain to create controversy because of their association with Archibald Rutledge and his books, in which they are frequently mentioned. Some alteration will, however, be necessary. The plants which surround the base of the "Washington Oak" almost completely block the view of the house from the lawn. In addition, there are several pines and other native species which are found in this area. All of these plants should be removed in order to provide a clear line of sight to the house across the lawn. Only the "Washington Oak" should remain. The frontal view is the most impressive of Hampton and yet it is currently almost completely obliterated. Photographs of the house in the early twentieth century show very little plant growth in front of the portico. There should be no attempt to replant "historically accurate" gardens as their contents and arrangement are unknown.

The rear of the house is heavily overgrown with shrubbery. Most of the azaleas and camellias bordering the walk between the house and Wambaw Creek are unhealthy, probably because of almost constant shade provided by the heavy overstory. (see fig. 31). This area should also be cleared of all shrubbery, as well as some of the poorer tree specimens. The resulting open lawn will provide a clear view of Hampton Island. Negotiations with the Rutledge family may allow the cutting of a portion of the island to provide a view of the delta. The Jonathen Mason travel account of 1804 spoke of Hampton's providing an open view which stretched for miles across the Delta. The heavily overgrown forest to the east of the house was an open pasture for over a century and although the re-creation of the entire historic landscape is certainly no longer possible, it might be feasible to create at least the feeling of spaciousness of the plantation era. The jungle-like atmosphere is somewhat deceptive and not true to the historic setting of the plantation.

Much of the modern garden can be retained, especially those parts that are not directly in front of, or behind, the house. The fringe growth along the road and to the east of the house should be maintained. The azaleas have adapted to the environment of this area and retain a healthy appearance with a minimum of maintenance. There is of course a constant amount of basic care necessary, mostly in controlling encroaching forest, but the reduction of the established garden area will keep the demands of this work within acceptable limits.

ROADS - The two twentieth century tree avenues, previously referred to, should be retained. These two routes, the holly avenue and the dogwood road will be used for foot trails and service vehicle access. The holly avenue apparently follows a historic route although it is unknown whether it had a historic plant border. Both roads are too narrow and have branches too low to allow general public use; heavy vehicular traffic might also damage the trees through excessive soil compaction.

The preferred approach to Hampton would be along the southern end of the dogwood road because it provides the most impressive views of the house across the lawn. For previously mentioned reasons, the traffic would necessarily parallel this road to avoid damage to any trees. Several small turnouts capable of holding two or three cars would be located in those areas which provide the best view of the house. The distance from these automobile turnouts to the house is great enough not to be distracting to visitors already at the house. It is one of the major goals of this development plan that vehicles, roads, parking lots as well as other visitor facilities should not be visible from the house. There are two proposed alternatives for reaching these turnouts. All entrance roads as proposed, will provide one-way traffic.

Alternate entrance "A" would pass east of Spencer's Pond near the eastern border of the park. It would cross a narrow neck of the pond by the use of a causeway of about 100 feet. The road would then run parallel to the dogwood avenue at the upper end and continue past the turnouts to the head of the holly avenue, which it would cross before continuing to the southern end of the large field.

Alternate entrance road "B" would enter the park at the same point as "A" but would pass along the western side of Spencer's Pond, curving east to meet the dogwood avenue. Alternate "B" would require two-way traffic along this portion of the dogwood road in order to reach the turnouts. The entrance lane would be south of the existing dogwood road which would carry traffic from the turnouts to



Figure 30



Figure 31

the southern end of the open field. These turnouts with their impressive views across the lawn to the house are the most important features of the entrance road plan, because of the important visual introduction which they provide to Hampton. A small outdoor display with basic introductory material might be placed here.

The alternative approaches apply only to the entrance road up to the turnouts. From this point the plan calls for a one-way road leading to the southern end of the field, then becoming a two-way road which would turn north along the tree line to the parking area, rest station and picnic area. The exit road is part of this two-way road along the field. Exiting traffic, however, will then continue north, using the present entrance road to leave the park at the same point as the entry.

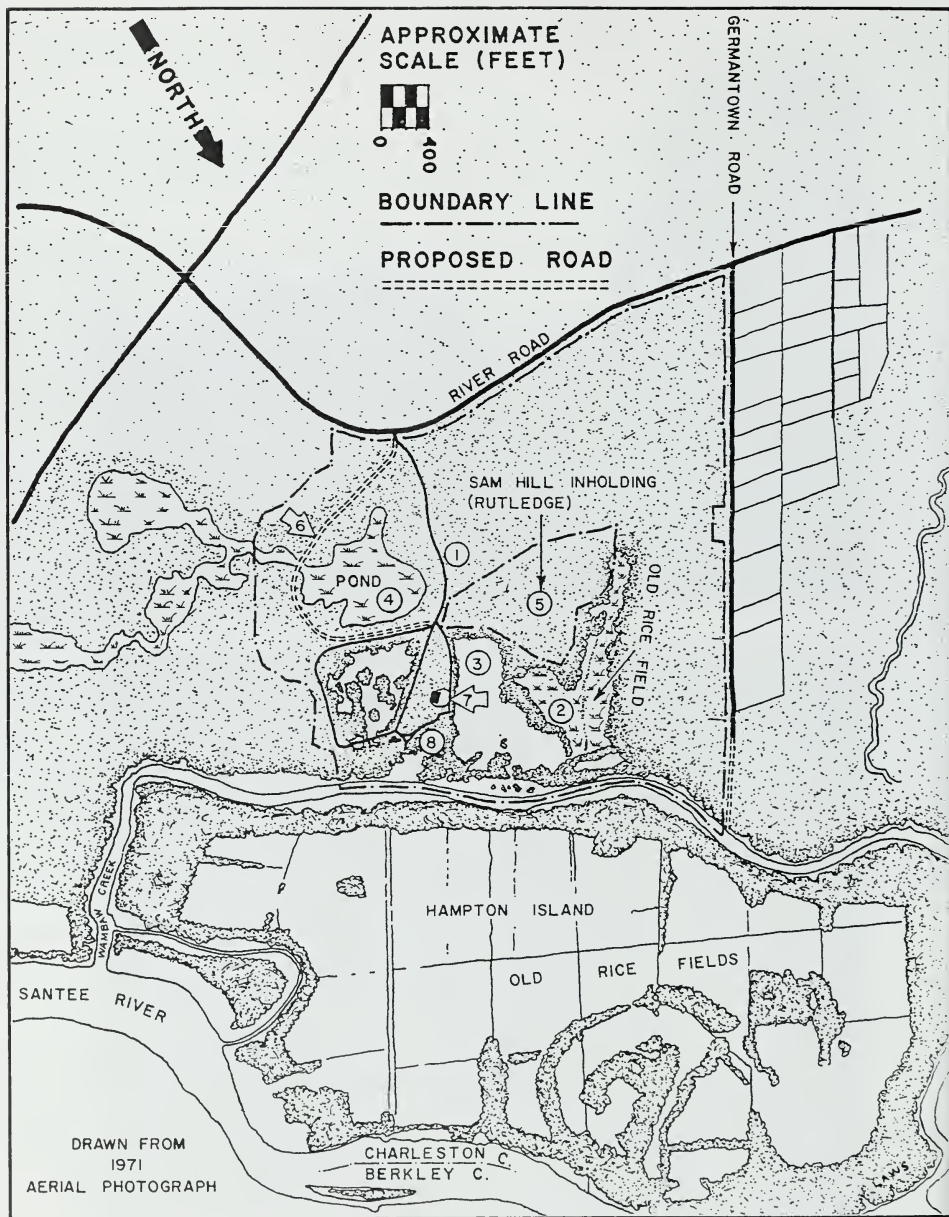
SERVICE AREA - The Park Superintendent's residence and service area should be constructed approximately where the present trailer is located. Staff can monitor traffic entering and leaving the park from this point. The service area should be located southwest of the residence. A greenhouse complex should be included as part of Phase III development. A person with a background in horticulture would be required to properly care for those portions of the gardens which are retained. It is anticipated, in addition, that there will be certain seasons during the year when little visitation is expected and the greenhouse will provide full utilization of staff, and could provide a continuing source of low country plants for coastal parks.

RECREATION - The primary emphasis of this development plan is the preservation and interpretation of the house and the immediate grounds. The park, however, does offer other opportunities for outdoor recreation. The use of walking trails for interpretation of natural features has already been discussed. The large field west of the picnic area and parking facilities should be kept mowed to provide free space for general recreation. No defined play space such as baseball diamonds should be placed here. Should increasing area population bring demand for such facilities in the future, a portion of the southwest corner of the property could be leased to a unit of local government for the development of organized recreational facilities.

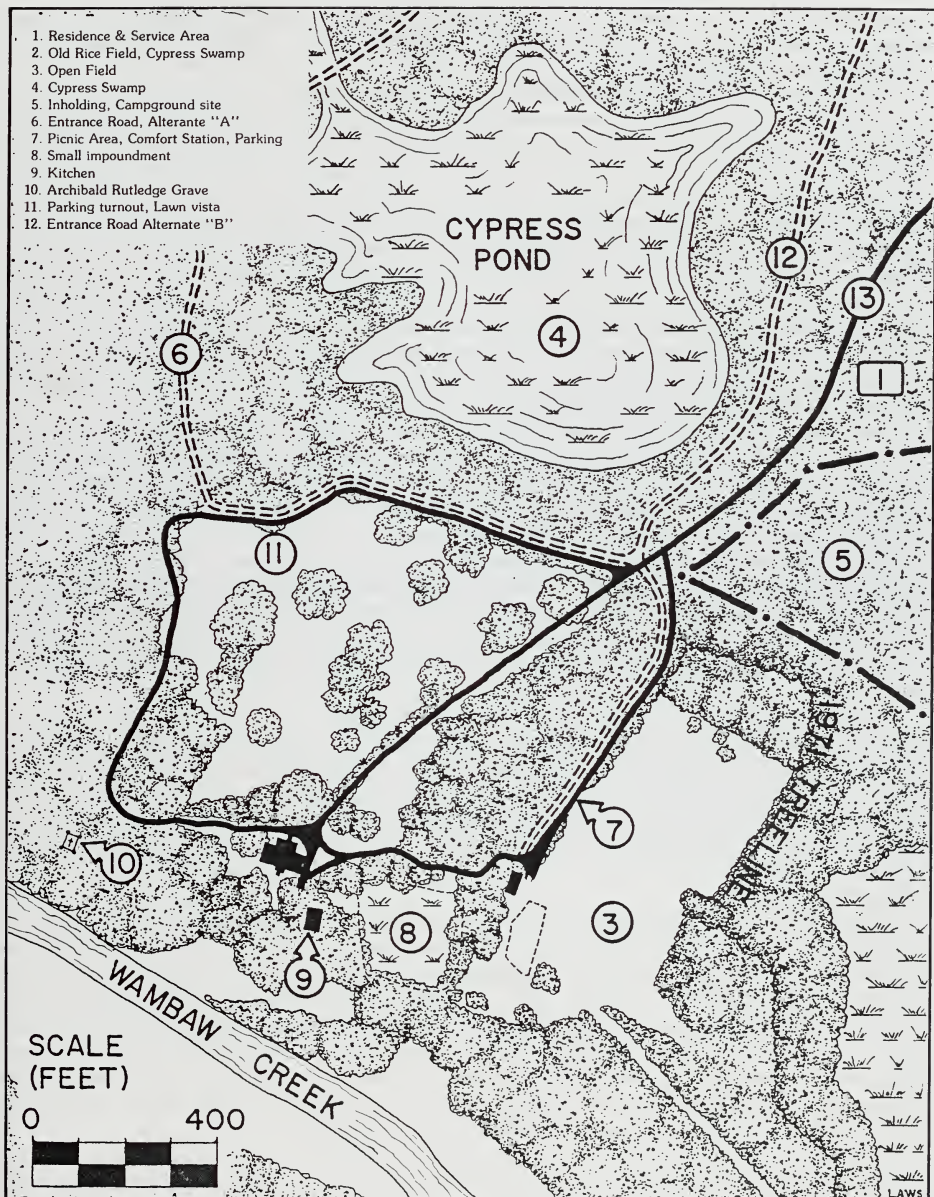
CAMPING - Camping is a feasible development alternative. Although there are a number of National Forest Campgrounds in the area, these sites do not appeal to the average tourist travelling along the coastal route. They are primitive campgrounds without site electricity, showers, or flush toilets. In general, only pit toilets and a single water source are provided. These sites are utilized mostly during hunting season. A small campground with full hook-ups could be added at Hampton Plantation State Park, and might be expected to draw campers travelling from the Grand Strand to Charleston. Considering the shortage of full service campgrounds between Georgetown and Charleston, a state park campground, if properly promoted, could receive heavy usage, especially in the spring. Such a campground might also attract a few comfort-oriented hunters during other seasons. Initial development should be limited to about ten sites until utilization can be monitored.

The preferred location for a campground is on the Sam Hill tract currently owned by the Rutledge family. The acquisition of this property is an important part of Phase II development. This site will provide an attractive camping area as well as one which can be easily monitored by the park staff. An existing dirt road passes near the site.

BOAT RAMP - The park provides the potential for boating access to Wambaw Creek which connects with the Santee River. There are three boat ramps located in Berkeley County which can be reached from Highway 45. These launch facilities are Pitch, Phoenix, and Wambaw Creek. The latter two are hard surface ramps. The Wambaw Creek area has been promoted as a canoe route and Hampton Plantation State Park could be viewed as a take out point. The use of the park for such a purpose should be controlled to remove these activities from the vicinity of the house. There is an ideal location for boating access on the northwestern property corner. There is sufficient distance between this point and the historic area to provide a buffer zone. This location can be reached by following the Germantown road to its junction with Wambaw Creek. There has been informal use of this area for hand launching of small boats for many years. If sufficient demand for a launch facility arises in the future this site could



1. Residence & Service Area
2. Old Rice Field, Cypress Swamp
3. Open Field
4. Cypress Swamp
5. Inholding, Campground site
6. Entrance Road, Alternate "A"
7. Picnic Area, Comfort Station, Parking
8. Small impoundment
9. Kitchen
10. Archibald Rutledge Grave
11. Parking turnout, Lawn vista
12. Entrance Road Alternate "B"



be made available to the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources. The Division of State Parks should not attempt to construct or maintain such a facility. Access to a ramp in this area could be provided without entering the park.

ADDITIONAL INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS - The interpretive plan for the house and grounds, as we have seen, should serve as a vehicle for a broader understanding of the entire region. Initial stages of interpretive development should aim at providing information at the park regarding other sites in the neighborhood whose relationship to Hampton and the history of the area is significant. Examples of such places are easy to find. St. James, Santee, Church, a colonial structure, was the place of worship for generations of the Horry and Rutledge families. Harrietta, the beautiful home which was built and named for Harriott Horry during the height of Hampton's prosperity, stands but a few miles from the park. The Santee Coastal Preserve contains magnificent areas of wildlife habitat as well as some of the best preserved rice embankments and trunks on the Atlantic coast. An effort to coordinate and arrange visitation schedules with cooperative owners should be made. Those which can not be visited could be made known through interpretive displays on the park. Interpretation of the ecology and natural features of the Delta, as well as other local relevant points of interest, should be carried out in a suitable place such as a display shelter on the nature trail.

The ultimate goal should be guided boat tours leaving Hampton and visiting sites by way of the river, the natural highway of past centuries. The removal of visitors from reminders of twentieth century civilization would help to create the desired mood for enjoyment of sites on the Santee. Landing at some of the sites is possible while others could be viewed from the river in passing. Several of the more important properties for such a tour are mentioned below.

The Santee Gun Club donated their considerable properties to the State of South Carolina in 1975. The Santee Coastal Preserve, as it is now called, is administered by the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department. Easily reached from Hampton by road or water it is the clearest representation of the great works which were necessary for rice cultivation. The connection is more than superficial as a part of the preserve, Murphy's Island at the mouth of the Delta, was once owned by the Horry family.

Three of the great houses of the Colonial Period survive on the French Santee. Hampton, Hopsewee and Fairfield. Hopsewee is a private residence, yet is opened on a limited basis to the public. The architectural origins of Hampton and Hopsewee are similar. Both began as smaller houses with four rooms on the first floor and two above on the river side. It is not only interesting as a structure which is the contemporary of Hampton, but as the home of the Lynch family. Thomas Lynch served as a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress. Thomas Lynch and his son, Thomas, Jr., were delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia which approved the Declaration of Independence. Only the son signed as the elder Lynch fell ill.

Fairfield is possibly the oldest house surviving on the delta. It was probably built by the Lynches in the 1730's as an expansion of the family estate, Peachtree, which was next to it on the river. It also was originally similar in size and configuration to Hampton and Hopsewee until it was squared on the second floor by its owners Jacob and Rebecca Motte in 1758. Their daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Pinckney in 1779 and the house has remained in the Pinckney family to this day. After Daniel Horry married Harriott Pinckney, sister of Thomas Pinckney, the owners of Fairfield were neighbors, frequent visitors and advisors to their kinsmen the Horrys and Rutledges. The house is currently being restored by yet another Thomas Pinckney as a private residence. Its close historical relationship with Hampton as well as its proximity to the park makes it an obvious visitor attraction.

There are at least two other houses on the Delta which are related to Hampton by history and proximity, the Wedge and Harrietta. The latter was traditionally built by Mrs. Harriott Pinckney Horry for her daughter Harriott around 1797. It apparently was not inhabited after its construction because in the year 1797 Harriott married Frederick Rutledge of Charleston. When Harriott's brother, Charles Lucas Pinckney Horry, the designated heir to Hampton, chose to maintain his residence in France, work was

stopped on the house and Harriott and Frederick Rutledge used Hampton as their country home. Harrietta appears to have been unoccupied during the next generation as well, probably because Edward C. Rutledge chose a naval career which kept him abroad. It was finally sold to Stephen Doar in 1858 after the death of Harriott Pinckney Horry for whom it was originally built, and out of deference for whom it had been kept in the family. As late as 1930 there were rooms in it which had never been plastered. The house has been restored and presently serves as a private residence. It has been infrequently open to inspection by the public.

The Wedge is a house which takes its name from the narrow pointed piece of property which it occupies. It was completed in 1826 by William Lucas, the son of Jonathan Lucas who assured his fortune through the invention of an efficient mechanized rice pounding mill. The house remained in the family until 1929. The house has been restored and is a private residence which is sometimes open to the public on special tours.

St. James Santee Church was the fourth Anglican church built in the parish. This red brick structure was completed in 1768 at the fork in the Kings Highway which led to the Horry plantations. St. James Santee has strong ties to Hampton as members of the Horry family served as vestrymen for the church. The Kings Highway is still in good repair in this area and a drive from the church to the old ferry crossing takes only a few minutes. The church exterior is constantly available for viewing and the interior is open on special occasions to the public.

There are also a number of ruins along the Santee which hold some visitor appeal. Peachtree and Eldorado are both located near Fairfield. The latter was a Pinckney plantation and the house was often visited by the residents of Hampton. A short distance up Wambaw Creek from Hampton can be found the site of Wambaw, the ancestral home the Horry. The plat of 1809 which has been helpful in revealing the plantation layout of Hampton, also shows Wambaw with its many outbuildings. This area is a promising archeological site. Although it is privately owned, public access on a limited basis may be possible and would be desirable.

**SCHEDULE OF FINISH MATERIALS
IN EACH ROOM**

ROOM	FLOOR TYPE	FLOOR DIRECTION	WALL
1A	Spline	North-South	Hard board with screen mould over horizontal tongue & groove pine boards.
1B	Butted	East-West	Hard board with screen mould over horizontal tongue & groove pine boards.
1C	Butted	East-West	Faded blue wallpaper or vertical splined planks with stencil work.
1D	Butted	North-South	Original cypress panelling all walls.
1E	Butted	East-West	Disintegrated plaster on hand split lath.
1F	Butted	East-West	Disintegrated plaster on hand split lath.
1G	Spline	North-South	Original cypress panels below chair rail, desintegrated plaster above.
2B	Lap	East-West	Blue patterned wallpaper on plywood.
2C	Lap	East-West	Pink wallpaper on plywood.
2E	Butted	East-West	Varnished plywood, chair rail at seam near ceiling.
2F	Butted	East-West	Unfinished plywood.
2G	Spline	North-South	Pink wallpaper on sheetrock.

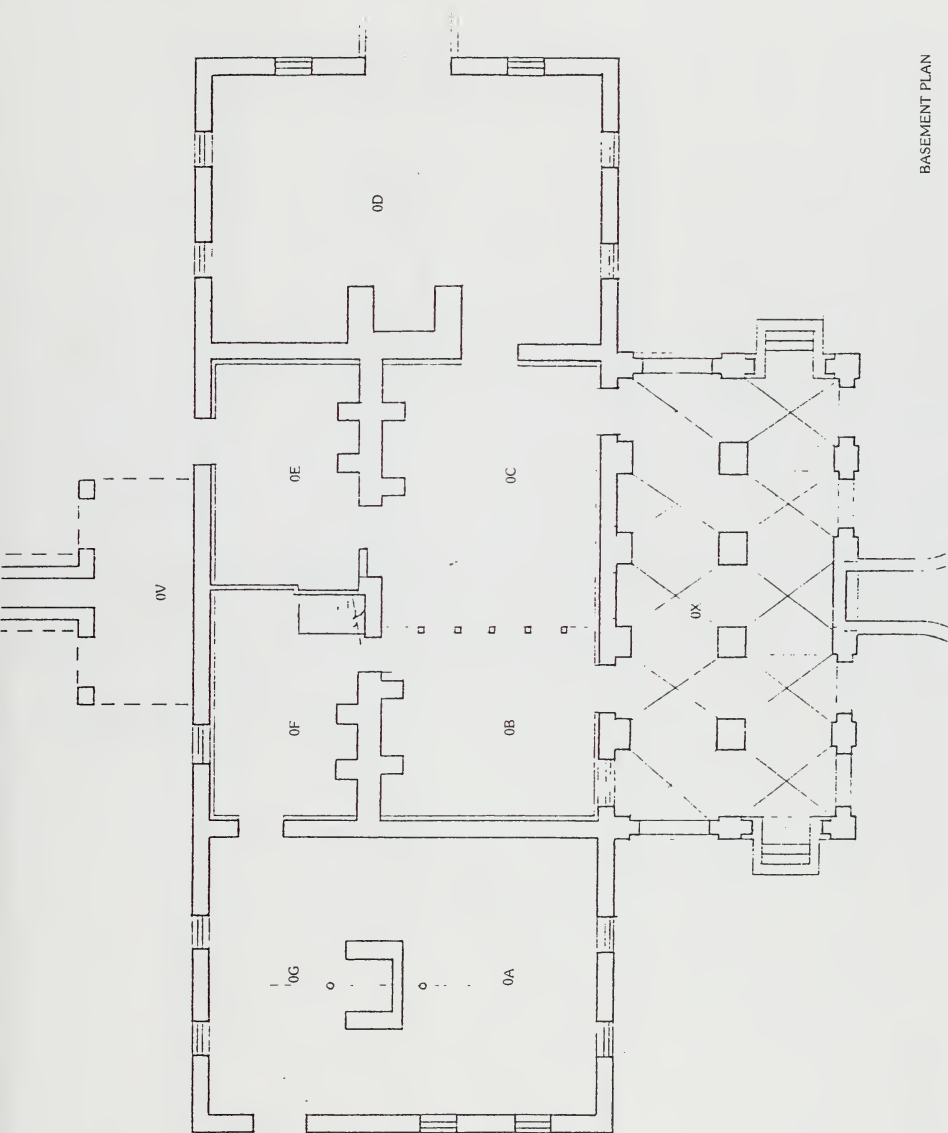
DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

OTHER STRUCTURES

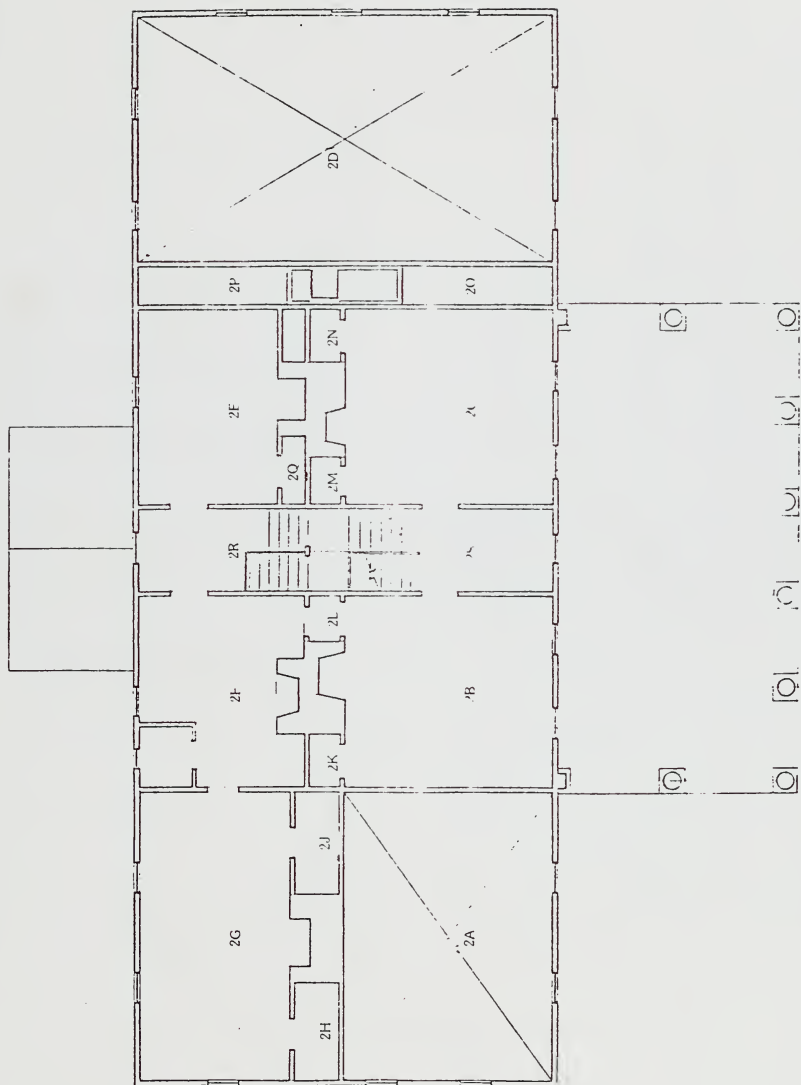
GROUND & ROADS

HAMPTON HOUSE

Phase I	Phase I	Phase I
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace decayed roof sheathing, replace roof with slate, install copper gutters, flashing, downspouts. 2. Replace decayed framing timbers near back porch. 3. Replace damaged or rotten siding, reframe 20th century window openings & install siding. 4. Repaint all exterior wood surfaces. 5. Reglaze all missing or broken windows. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dismantle tenant house, store timbers. 2. Locate 2nd mobile home residence, temporary site on western property line. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean gardens, remove competing vegetation. 2. Install support system for Washington Oak.
Phase II	Phase II	Phase II
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair foundation, repair masonry throughout, repoint where necessary, temporary patch repair portico surface. 2. Install mechanical systems in interior alcoves. 3. Install heating unit & attic ventilating fans. 4. Install wall coverings & ceilings for adaptive use & display areas (1st floor) 5. Install historically accurate plaster in selected rooms (1st floor) repair or replace ballroom ceiling. 6. Repair, clean & repaint all historic wood work, panels, doors, mantels. (1st floor) 7. Clean & wax floors (1st floor) 8. Repair rear steps, install rail. 9. Install interpretive exhibits (1st floor) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct Picnic Shelter 2. Construct rest station. 3. Stabilize and repair kitchen. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete temporary parking area near picnic area, landscape picnic area. 2. Install signs and gates. 3. Clear field to historic tree line. 4. Build nature trail with bridge, boardwalks and culverts, design and build interpretive displays for trail. 5. Acquire Sam Hill inholding. 6. Create scenic vistas to house by clearing low plant growth from directly behind and in front of Hampton house. 7. Carry out necessary treatments to other large live oaks near house and on lawn.
Phase III	Phase III	Phase III
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete mechanical systems (2nd floor) 2. Install wall covering & ceilings in adaptive use & display areas (2nd floor) 3. Install historically accurate plaster in selected rooms (2nd floor) 4. Repair, clean & repaint all historic woodwork, panels, door, mantels. (2nd floor) 5. Clean & wax floors (2nd floors) 6. Purchase furniture for period rooms. (1st & 2nd floors) 7. Install interpretive exhibits. (2nd floor) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct residence, (move trailer) 2. Construct greenhouse 3. Construct new shop 4. Complete repair/restoration of kitchen. 5. Construct 2nd picnic shelter. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct & pave new roads (see plan map) landscape roadside and pond area. 2. Pave parking area & landscape path to house. 3. Clear vista on Hampton Island. 4. Build 10 unit camp site. 5. Build boat launch area. 6. Build common carrier dock.



BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

