NPS Form 10-900
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OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stoney/Baynard Plantation

other names/site number Baynard Ruins, 38BU58, Braddock's Point Plantation

2. Location

[redacted]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mary W. Edmonds — 1/7/94
Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Janet E. Levensond 2-23-94

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Property Name

Beaufort County, SC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
- ___ building(s)
- ___ district
- X site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	___	buildings
1	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
___	___	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	secondary structures
Defense	military facility
Landscape	garden

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Landscape	conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Georgian (ruins)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Other: tabby
roof
walls Other: tabby
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Stoney/Baynard Plantation is an early nineteenth century Sea Island cotton plantation situated on the southwestern end of Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The site consists of below ground archaeological remains covering an area just under six acres and a series of four ruins -- three associated with the plantation and a fourth associated with the site's occupation by Union pickets during the Civil War. Today the site is incorporated into green spaced land owned by a property owners' association and is consequently preserved. The archaeological remains are well preserved, with archaeological testing documenting intact sub-surface features and clear horizontal patterning of artifacts. (continued)

Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Property Name

Beaufort County, SC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
___ B removed from its original location.
___ C a birthplace or a grave.
___ D a cemetery.
___ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
___ F a commemorative property.
___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Archaeology - Historic
Ethnic Heritage - Black
Architecture

Period of Significance
ca. 1790 - 1865

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
Sea Island Plantation
African American Slave

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_X_ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other

Name of repository: Hilton Head Museum & Chicora Fnd.

Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Property Name

Beaufort County, SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.6 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	517480	3554560	3			
2				4			

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Trinkley, Director

organization Chicora Foundation, Inc. date June 16, 1993

street & number PO Box 8664 ▪ 861 Arbutus Drive telephone 803/787-6910

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29202-8664

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts & properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Sea Pines Community Services Administration Association

street & number 175 Greenwood Drive telephone 803/671-1343

city or town Hilton Head Island state SC zip code 29928

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Description - Narrative Description (cont.)

Site remains are found to a depth of at least 1.4 feet. In addition to these archaeological remains, there are also standing architectural ruins associated with the plantation, including portions of the main house, a chimney footing for what may be an overseer's house, and a slave house associated with African American slaves working in the main house. These three ruins clearly relate to the bulk of the archaeological remains and represent the nucleus of the main house settlement. All of these structures were constructed at least partially of tabby, a building material unique to the coastal regions of Florida, Georgia, and southern South Carolina. Ruins of a fourth structure include footings for a tent, probably constructed during the Civil War by Union troops known to have been stationed at this plantation. This period represents the end of the plantation period and with it the end of slavery. Taken together, especially in their current green spaced setting in the midst of an extensively developed island, this site possesses a very high degree of historic integrity.

Hilton Head is a sea island located in Beaufort County, South Carolina between Port Royal Sound to the north and Daufuskie Island to the south. It is separated from Daufuskie Island by Calibogue Sound and from the mainland by a narrow band of marsh and Skull Creek. The island has a sandy beachfront along its entire length of 11.5 miles. The maximum width, including both high ground and marsh, is about 6.8 miles, incorporating a total of about 19,400 acres of high ground. The island has a Pleistocene core with a Holocene beech ridge fringe. Prior to development the island was densely covered with a maritime forest (characterized by live oaks, loblolly pines, and wax myrtle) punctuated with numerous small freshwater depressions and bays located between remnant beach or dune ridges. Development of the island began in 1956 and is associated with the resort boom in coastal real estate. Today the island has been extensively developed -- in 1976 (the most recent figures available) there were only 6,000 undeveloped acres remaining on the island. While the Stoney/Baynard Plantation originally encompassed nearly 1500 acres of woods and agricultural fields, today only the 5.6 acres of the main settlement remains, the rest having been converted into private neighborhoods, a golf course, and a marina (see Attachments 1 and 2).

The portion remaining which composes this nomination represents a nearly idyllic setting of second growth forest situated on a high sandy ridge running approximately north-northeast by south-southwest. The main house is situated at the southern end of this ridge, at the highest elevation on the island. The slave quarter and overseer's house follow the landform and are situated northeast of the main house. The topography falls off noticeably in all directions, making the main house even more prominent.

Although the history of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation is not perfectly understood, there is good evidence that the plantation was begun in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, perhaps as a speculative venture by its first owners to supply cotton to their factorage. The plantation continued as a large and apparently prosperous holding until Hilton Head fell to Union troops in November 1861. Like many other properties on Hilton Head, the plantation fell into gradual decay and, although redeemed after the Civil War, it was never again a major working plantation. During the island's occupation by Union troops the plantation, at the southern tip of the island, was constantly stationed by pickets.

Archaeological investigations at the site have revealed extensive assemblages which are being used to refine the period of site occupation, as well as further explore both the lifeways of plantation owners and slaves. These assemblages include materials such as ceramics and bottle glass from across the site, as well as samples specifically collected from the main house and the slave quarter. There have been several studies from Hilton Head Island or the vicinity which can serve as comparative data bases, including work at a portion of the Cotton Hope Plantation on Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1990a), at a portion of the Drayton Plantation also on Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1989a), and at Pope's Haig Point Plantation on nearby Daufuskie Island (Trinkley 1989b). There is additional research from the Georgia coast which is also essential for competitive studies, such as John Otto's (1984) work at Cannon Plantation and Theresa Singleton's (1980) research at Butler Island.

7. Description - Narrative Description (cont.)

The Stoney/Baynard Plantation is intimately associated with both the Euro-American, representing the owner, and African-American, representing the enslaved worker, populations of the South Carolina coast in the early nineteenth century. The main house would have been used by the socially elite white owners of the property, while what is thought to be an overseer's house would have been used by either a more middle class white, or possibly a younger son of a plantation owner seeking experience. The slave dwelling associated with the main house would have been used by "house servants," African Americans given the responsibility for caring for the house, cooking meals, washing cloths, and similar domestic tasks. This somewhat simplistic reconstruction, however, fails to recognize that virtually every aspect of the plantation landscape was in some way altered by the African American slave. The land on which the plantation houses are situated was cleared by slaves, the tabby buildings were constructed by semi-skilled slaves, the gardens or yards which surrounded the settlement were maintained by the slaves, and even the plantation roads were built and maintained by slave labor.

The plantation complex consists of the main structure, measuring 40 feet 6 inches by 46 feet 6½ inches and oriented essentially north-south, a tabby chimney pier or support measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 7 inches, and two smaller outbuildings measuring 30 feet 3½ inches by 13 feet and 26 feet 1¾ inches by 16 feet 6 inches (Brooker 1991a). These latter three structural remains are oriented approximately N40°E, following the orientation of the sand ridge on which they are located. Topography falls off noticeably from the sandy ridge on which the settlement is located and it is likely that the main house was situated, at least partially, to take advantage of the breeze coming off Calibogue Sound to the north and northeast, if not to display the wealth of the owner (see Attachment 3). The main house is at an elevation of 24 to 25 feet above mean sea level, with the other structures at an elevation several feet lower. The entire site is found on well drained Wando Series soils. Today the site is a green spaced preserve within the Sea Pines development.

Two seasons of archaeological research have been conducted at the site by Chicora Foundation archaeologists (see Adams and Trinkley 1991 for the results of the first season; the 1992 field season report is in preparation). During the first season an auger test survey of the site was conducted at 50 foot intervals. A series of 61 12-inch auger tests were investigated with the fill screened through ¼-inch mesh. The collected remains were used to generate artifact density, shell density, and rubble density maps for the site area (Attachments 4-6). Coupled with this survey, small block excavations were conducted outside the main house, slave quarter, overseer's house, and Civil War tent footing. These excavations, using a site grid for horizontal control and a mean sea level datum for vertical control, were guided by natural stratigraphic zones and all fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh. A total of 225 square feet of excavations were conducted during this initial season. During the following field season investigations concentrated on more intensively exploring the slave quarter, where 825 square feet were excavated, in addition to 200 square feet inside the main house to explore various architectural details.

These investigations revealed that the tabby mansion was likely built sometime between 1790 and 1810, with intense occupation immediately following its completion. The structure was 1½ stories in height, possibly with a garret above. While this structure fails to compare with elaborate tabby mansions built at Dataw, Callawassie, Spring, or Daufuskie islands, it is the only tabby plantation dwelling constructed on Hilton Head. The absence of a kitchen structure on the site argues convincingly that the Stoney mansion incorporated a kitchen area on the ground floor. The basement floor was only slightly below grade and had a poured mortar floor. Interior excavations reveal that the building was almost certainly abandoned and stripped of architectural details before it burned sometime in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The auger survey and test excavations also revealed evidence of path construction using crushed and burned shell, probably packed to form a firm surface. The investigations also provide information on refuse disposal at the site, revealing both sheet middens and more
(continued)

7. **Description - Narrative Description** (cont.)

dense shell middens at the periphery of the yard.

Research at the slave quarter reveals a double pen structure raised off the ground on a continuous tabby foundation. Fireplaces are present at both ends of the structure and the foundation provides ghosting of wood inserts which formed the frame structure and the partition wall between the two rooms. Of rustic design with only minimal use of tabby and very poor workmanship, it appears that little care was devoted to the construction of this structure. Even less attention was given to the structure's visual relationship to the main house. The two seem to stand in contrast -- tabby and frame -- clearly revealing the dichotomy between master and slave, but failing to evidence any reinforcement of the owner's desire to reveal his wealth to visitors who would be exposed, albeit momentarily, to the sight of the servants' quarters.

Recovered artifacts include a wide variety of passed down ceramics, patent medicine bottles, clothing items, and food bones. This assemblage is unique since it clearly represents the remains of African American house slaves, rather than field slaves. Of particular long-range research will be the character and status of the material possessions present at the site and the quality of the faunal cuts consumed by the inhabitants.

About 300 feet to the northeast of the main house lies a tabby chimney block, the only remaining above ground evidence of the third structure at the Stoney/Baynard Plantation. This dwelling was probably occupied by the plantation's white overseer, based on the artifacts recovered and the nature of the standing remains. This frame structure, raised about 2 feet off the ground, is "typical" of overseers' dwellings. Probably one story in height, it too was situated to take advantage of the natural ridge. Located close enough to keep watch over the main house, the servants' quarters were located closer still, emphasizing the dependence of the white master on these black bondspersons not only for economic profitability, but also for more immediate daily comforts and conveniences. The artifacts from the overseer's structure reveal his middling status -- clearly far above that of the black slave, but well below that of the owner.

The last building, situated midway between the slave quarters and the overseer's house, is an anomaly, exhibiting no real indications of occupation. Even the architectural evidence suggest it was an opportunitistic feature, built of tabby blocks which previously supported the overseer's house in an earlier period. This unusual construction technique coupled with a dearth of refuse strongly suggests a military origin. That Union soldiers frequently raised their tents off the ground is well documented by numerous photographs and even occasional letter accounts. In this case it appears that robbed tabby piers were used to support a wood floor, covered by a tent.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The Stoney/Baynard Plantation, dating from the first decade of the nineteenth century, or perhaps even the last decade of the eighteenth century, represents the main settlement of a typical sea island cotton plantation. The site is significant for the contributions it has already made, and is able to make through additional archaeological research, to our understanding of main plantation complexes and their white owners. In addition, the site provides the opportunity to explore the status and life style of African American slaves associated with household domestic duties, rather than field slaves which have been more extensively studied. Taken as a whole, the complex has the ability to further refine our understanding of the use and cognative structure of rural plantation landscapes by both black slaves and white owners. Finally, the main house ruins are the only tabby mansion built on Hilton Head Island. Further architectural and archaeological study can better docment this structure and its historical relationship to similar tabby mansions in the South Carolina low country.

Historic Synthesis

Because of the Spanish threat, which destroyed Stuart's Town on Port Royal Island in 1684, and the inept policies of the Proprietors, the Beaufort area was slow to develop (Clowse 1971:158-159; Wallace 1951:41). It wasn't until August 16, 1698 Hilton Head was included as part of a 48,000 acre barony granted to John Bayley (Smith 1988:110-112). Smith notes that the original John Bayley (also spelled Bayly, Bailey, and Baily) apparently never came to Carolina to take possession of his barony and at his death the title, and the lands, passed to his son, also named John. The son, perhaps desiring to see at least some of the wealth inherent in the barony executed a power of attorney with Alexander Trench of Charles Town in 1722, empowering him to dispose of the lands (Smith 1988:110-111). Smith (1988:112) reports that Trench died about 1731, but it is clear that a significant portion of the original barony on Hilton Head Island remained intact. The Bayley property on Hilton Head was seized by the State after the Revolutionary War and sold at an auction in Jacksonsburgh on August 15, 1782 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Comptroller General, Commissioners of Forfeited Estates 1782-1783, Account Book). The bulk of the Bayley barony on Hilton Head, however, was eventually restored by the State to Benjamin Bayley, heir of John Bayley, although disputes continued over an error made against the state in the redemption process (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Joint Committee Reports, 1794, Number 182).

The eventual disposition of the Bayley property is not clearly understood, although the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society suggests that the property was purchased about 1793 by Captain John Stoney, based on his obituary (Betsy Caldwell, personal communication 1991). By the early nineteenth century the property was owned by either James Stoney outright, or as a tenant-in-common with his brother, John Stoney (sons of Captain John Stoney). The few deeds available indicate that as early as 1811 John Stoney, a merchant in Charleston, and James Stoney, a planter on Hilton Head Island, were purchasing large tracts of land and slaves (Charleston RMC, DB O7, p. 71; C8, p. 365; C9, p. 179; C9, p. 185). The Braddocks Point property was passed to one, or both brothers as heirs of Captain John Stoney.

The exact nature of the partnership is unknown, although it is likely that the brothers were engaging in land and slave speculation, perhaps with the ultimate goal of James Stoney operating the plantations and using his brother John to handle the factorage of the cotton. The legal documents remaining clearly indicate that the two brothers were equal partners in the venture (Charleston RMC, DB C9, p. 179), with each entitled to one moiety or a half-interest in the combined property and slaves. Regardless, some evidence has survived which suggests that this venture ended in disaster.
(cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

An 1838 Federal hydrographic map of Hilton Head is the earliest plat found of the Stoney/Baynard tract (Attachment 7). This plat shows the mainhouse with a smaller structure just to the north. Further north, along the shore, is another building which could be an overseer's house or a utility building. To the east are what appears to be 22 slave houses in two rows with a structure at the east end which may be an overseer's or driver's house. These structures probably represent what could be seen from Calibogue Sound. Whether the map shows all the buildings or only the buildings visible from the water is unknown.

John Stoney died in November 1838. During the following several years a series of court cases evolved from the indebtedness of the estate and its inability to satisfy all of the creditors. According to testimony, John Stoney became engaged "to a very heavy extent in some commercial engagements and in consequence of the Bankruptcy of the Parties with whom he was connected a debt for a very heavy amount devolved upon him and for the discharge of which he was legally bound" (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Charleston Equity Bills, 1840, #85, Roll CH247). In an effort to repay the creditors, Stoney mortgaged virtually all of his real and personal property to the Bank of Charleston in 1837 for the amount of $400,000. Lands specifically on Hilton Head include Leamington and Calibogie plantations, as well as over 300 slaves.

Upon Stoney's death, his executors were unable to repay the mortgage to the Bank of Charleston or a number of additional debts, including one for over $19,000 owed to the Estate of Francis Dalcour. Stephen C. Tennant, Administrator of the Dalcour estate, then sued to obtain payment. The Master in Equity, Edward R. Laurens, sold several tracts, including Leamington and Shipyard plantations, between 1841 and 1846 in order to pay off the debts of the estate (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Charleston Equity Bills, 1840, #85, Roll CH247). Some of Stoney's property was purchased by the Bank of Charleston, while other parcels, such as Leamington and Shipyard, were sold to individuals.

After the initial sales the widow of John Stoney filed suit in circuit court alleging that her rights of dower were not protected in the sale of Stoney's estate and that she did not receive her one-third share of the property. The circuit court denied her petition, ordering the case dismissed, upon which Elizabeth Stoney appealed the case in February 1843. The Court of Appeals in Equity concurred with decree of the circuit court and the appeal was also dismissed (1 Richardson 275).

As previously mentioned, a clear understanding of the relationship between James and John Stoney is difficult. A connection between the heavy speculation in which the two brothers were involved during the early nineteenth century and the collapse of John Stoney's financial empire in the mid-nineteenth century is ambiguous and circumstantial at best. This rise and fall, however, seems all too well tied to general economy of South Carolina. While the price of cotton in 1816 was as high as 30¢, it dropped to an average of 16¢ in 1821, and continued to fluctuate between 20 and 16¢ a pound during the 1830s (DeBow 1854:191; Wallace 1951:402; see also Kovacik and Mason 1985 for a discussion of the stagnation and decline of the Sea Island cotton industry).

Unfortunately, no deeds have been identified which document how or when Captain John Stoney or his son, James Stoney, acquired what was later to become Baynard Plantation.Some additional information, which yields even greater weight to the scenario, is provided by the deed for the tract from the Bank of Charleston to William E. Baynard.

On December 17, 1845 the Bank of Charleston sold William E. Baynard:

[a]ll that plantation tract or piece of land on Hilton Head said to contain twelve hundred acres more or less Bounding to the North on lands now or late of Henry Bond to the East on the Atlantic Ocean to the South and South West by Calibogue or

(cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

> Tybee Sound as the same by deed bearing date the Twenty eighth day of February, which as in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty two by Edward Laurens Master in Equity was conveyed to the Bank of Charleston South Carolina (Charleston RMC DB 19, p. 442).

The Bank of Charleston, at the same time it purchased this tract, also purchased Foot Point Plantation (Charleston RMC DB T-11, p. 257). Reference to the original Court of Equity case confirms that the Master in Equity sold Foot Point Plantation, a detached tract of pine lands, Fording Island tract, Ferry Tract, and "Hilton Head" lands to The Bank of Charleston. (cont.)

There is virtually no doubt that John Stoney, probably on the death of his brother James, acquired the plantation at the southwestern tip of Hilton Head Island and that the tract was a part of his estate sold to pay debts. James Stoney's gravestone confirms that he died prior to John:

> Sacred/To the Memory of/James Stoney,/who died at his late residence/on Hilton Head Island, St. Luke's Parish,/State of So. Carolina/on the 10th of February 1827/aged 54 years 10 months and 11 days (Little 1937:18).

The inscription also confirms that Stoney was living on Hilton Head in 1827. This indicates that a structure of some sort was present for Stoney's use at that date, just as his father's obituary of 1821 indicates that the structure existed six years earlier (Charleston City Gazette, October 19, 1821).

Baynard died four years after purchasing the tract from the Bank of Charleston in 1845 and this short period of ownership is relatively undocumented. The 1850 Agricultural Census for St. Luke's Parish fails to provide a listing for William E. Baynard or for the estate of William E. Baynard, although there are four listings for Baynard's son, Ephraim. One of these listings is for a 1200 acre tract, the acreage traditionally associated with Baynard's plantation; the others are for either much smaller tracts (600 and 800 acres) or much larger (1400 acres). It seems likely, therefore, that the plantation was inherited, or at least was being managed, by Ephraim.

The census reports a total value of $12,000, $2000 more than the property's purchase price in 1845. The plantation produced 36 bales of cotton, 1000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of peas, 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 350 pounds of butter. The value of animals slaughtered was listed as $350, while the total value of livestock was $4,200. The livestock included five horses, one ass or mule, 40 milk cows, eight oxen, 95 head of cattle, and 70 pigs (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1850 Beaufort County Agricultural Census, Beaufort County, p. 164). In comparison with other, known, Hilton Head Island plantations, the Baynard Plantation appears to meet the norm -- clearly more wealthy than some, less wealthy than others.

Interpretation of the 1860 agricultural census is not as simple since of the three plantations listed for Ephraim Baynard none are 1200 acres. All of the plantations, however, again seem fairly typical, with the exception that no pigs are listed. Cotton production ranges from a low of 30 bales (on a tract of 900 acres) to a high of 60 bales (on a tract of 1300 acres) (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1860 Agricultural Census, Beaufort County, p. 281). Based on other, limited, documentary evidence, it is possible that the listing for 1300 acres may reflect the Baynard Plantation tract.

It is from this time period that the best plat of the Baynard Plantation has been identified. Prepared in 1859-1860, the "Sea Coast of South Carolina from Mouth of the Savannah River to May River" reveals two clear clusters of plantation activity (Attachment 8). The (cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

first, situated about 200 feet north of the main island road, consists of two structures centered in a fenced yard area about 250 feet square. This complex is clearly the main house with some associated structure. A less substantial road is shown leaving the main island road and winding northward toward the second cluster of plantation buildings. This second plantation nucleus, consisting of 17 structures, is situated about 1200 feet north-northeast of the main house. It extends linearly for 1500 feet and consists of a cluster of seven structures to the southwest and 10 structures to the northeast. Associated with several of the southwestern structures, which are probably plantation support buildings, is a fenced area about 140 by 160 feet. The seemingly smaller structures to the northeast are interpreted to be the slave settlement for the plantation.

While relatively little about landscape features can be determined from the map, it does reveal a small area of dense woods separating the main plantation settlement from the utilitarian and slave structures, while there is evidence of only light vegetation between the house and the Calibogue Sound to the northwest and west. The main house complex is oriented north-south, while the second settlement is roughly oriented with the nearby marsh frontage. The drainage ditch which runs about east-southeast - north-northwest represents the division between Baynard's plantation and that of Lawton to the east.

There are several similarities and differences in the 1838 Hydrographic map and the 1859-1860 plat of Stoney/Baynard, suggesting landscape changes during these twenty years: 1) the main house is present on both maps, but in 1859 the structure just north of the main house is no longer there; 2) slave settlements are present on both maps, but there is a difference in the number of structures. In 1838 there are 22 structures and a driver's house. By 1859 there are only ten structures; and 3) the 1859 plat provides more yard details (location of roads and wooded areas) than the 1838 plat, but this is because the 1838 plat is hydrographic and was probably more concerned with landmarks visible from the water. The 1859 plat is topographic and was more concerned with land features. In summary, it seems likely that the slave population declined. Their houses were not maintained or were torn down. The decline in the slave population is perhaps related to the economic decline of the plantation. It also suggests that Baynard did not focus much time or energy on this property.

When Hilton Head fell to Union troops on November 7, 1861 the island had been deserted by its plantation owners, who also took with them many, but not all, of their Black slaves. The estate of William Baynard claimed losses of $112,850, including 129 slaves valued at $91,000, 150 bales of cotton valued at $15,000, 2000 bushels of corn valued at $1,600, 30,000 pounds of fodder valued at $300, 230 head of cattle valued at $2,300, one mule worth $150, five horses valued at $500, three boats valued at $700, one flat valued at $200, and the contents of the house, valued at $900 (South Carolina Historical Society, Abstract of Property in the State of South Carolina Lost by the Citizens thereof from the War, 34/309). Interestingly, there was no claim made for any structures on the plantation, perhaps because they were immovable property and not subject to immediate loss.

There is certain evidence that the house was standing in 1864, when Captain Alfred Marple wrote his wife:

> [t]hey are quartered in a large plantation House known as the Baynard property. Wild plums and dewberries are very abundant, and they have plenty of bird music . . . . I made a drawing of the House a quaint old building [the drawing does not accompany the letter] (South Caroliniana Library, Diary of Captain Alfred Marple, June 4, 1864).

While it may be hazardous to infer too much from this brief mention, it is curious that the structure is referred to as "quaint," rather than "grand" and that it is specifically called (cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

"old." This may suggest that the mansion, by 1864, was in deteriorating condition, due not only to the war, but also because of the long period of absentee ownership. In another letter dated June 11, 1864 Marple mentions that there are 1300 acres of land in the Baynard Plantation. Eldridge indicates that military details were using the Baynard plantation house as early as February 1862 (Eldridge 1893:105).

After the Civil War Major M.R. Delany listed the Baynard property in his Monthly Reports of Lands from February 1867 through August 1867 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports for South Carolina). These tabulations reported 500 acres of cultivated land, 700 acres of woods, and 300 acres of cleared land. Mention is made of both "mansions and quarters," and the August 1867 Monthly Report indicates that the plantation had a population of 84 people.

The Federal Tax Commissioners for Beaufort, responsible for collecting South Carolina's share of a direct tax of twenty million dollars to support the war effort faced a variety of challenges, not the least being an absence of tax maps and records for Beaufort District, but by November 25, 1862 they had fixed the taxes on Braddock's Point, one of 24 plantations recognized on the island. The plantation was "said to be or to have been owned by the Estate of William E. Baynard" and was thought to contain 1,000 acres (National Archives, RG 217, Records of the Beaufort, S.C. Tax District, Valuation Volume). When Baynard's heirs failed to come forward to claim the land and pay the taxes, penalty, costs, and interest of $155 on the plantation valued at $4,000, it was advertised for sale and purchased by the federal government for $845 (Secretary of the Treasury 1882:13).

The property was held by the federal government until August 2, 1875 when it was redeemed by the heirs of William E. Baynard. Described as the "Braddock Point Place, Bounded North and Northeast by Lawton Place, South east and South by Atlantic Ocean, West and North West by Calibogue Sound containing one thousand acres more or less always intending to conform to the original boundaries" excepting "about forty five acres on Braddock's Point at the South Western extremity of Hilton Head Island and on the Braddock's Point Place . . . which is reserved for Light House Property" (Beaufort County RMC DB 19, p. 441).

On September 23, 1893, Elizabeth D. Ulmer sued Joseph S. Baynard and the other heirs for partition of the redeemed estate and the case was heard by the Beaufort Circuit Court the following year. The tract was ordered to be sold by Thomas Martin, Master-in-Equity and on February 19, 1894 a deed was recorded selling the property to William P. Clyde for $4,683 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 19, p. 439). This deed describes the property as:

> Braddock's Point containing 1561 acres Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Calibogue Sound and River and lands late of Lawton known as "The Sisters Place," excepting the 23 acres reserved by the U.S. Government for Light House purposes, the shape, mets, and bounds . . . delineated on a plat made by S. Reed Stoney . . . dated February 3, 1894 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 19, p. 439).

This plat, however, cannot be located in the Beaufort County records and is presumed lost.

Clyde held the property until 1919 when it was sold to Roy A. Rainey as part of a 9,000 acre tract for a total of $10,000. The Baynard Plantation is contained within the first tract described, being "all that certain tract of land on the southern end of Hilton Head Island" (Beaufort RMC DB 37, p. 61). Roy Rainey held the property until 1931 when the entire 9,000 acre parcel was sold to Landon F. Thorne and Alfred L. Loomis for $180,000. In 1950 Loomis and Thorne sold 8129 acres, including Braddock's Point or the Baynard Plantation to the Hilton Head Company for $450,000 (Beaufort RMC DB 70, p. 7). Eventually a large portion of this property arrived in the hands of the Sea Pines Plantation Company. The area of the Baynard (cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

Ruins is listed as PIN 550-17-1107 and is identified as 423.8 acres of open land (the Baynard Park being incorporated with a number of other small parcels of undeveloped land).

Historic Context

The Stoney/Baynard ruins are significant at one level because of the nature of massive tabby building and the architectural features of this particular structural complex (see Brooker 1991a). The site is also significant as a representative of the plantation system, incorporating economic and social factors, which operated in eighteenth and nineteenth century South Carolina.

Tabby is a unique form of building construction which was probably introduced into the "New World" by Spain. It is found in a tightly constrained geographic area along the coast from northeastern Georgia to the Charleston area of South Carolina. There are relatively few such tabby structures known, and fewer still are standing, even as ruins. Tabby has a high degree of inherent vice and tends to deteriorate rapidly when it is not protected by a finish coat and a roof system.

It is further placed at risk when the internal timber supports are absent. The Baynard ruins on Hilton Head are one of only three tabby complexes known to exist on the island and it is the only one representing a main plantation house. The Stoney/Baynard ruin has the potential to answer a number of questions relating to the development, modification, and elaboration of traditional lowcountry architectural styles during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as the role tabby played in this process of architectural evolution.

Plantation archaeology, while certainly having roots which extend back into the 1930s (Singleton 1990), is a relatively new field of research in South Carolina. While the 1850 agricultural census lists 100 plantations in St. Luke's Parish with over 500 acres of land, archaeological investigations have been published for only five and these largely deal with only specific areas of each plantation (Brooker 1991b; Grunden 1985; Trinkley 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1990b). Not only are historic period plantation sites a relatively unexplored aspect of South Carolina heritage, they are also a rare and fragile part of our cultural resources.

Of at least 20 plantations known to have existed on Hilton Head Island, at least six had been totally destroyed by 1987 and the others exhibited highly variable integrity (Trinkley 1987:52-54). The Baynard Ruins, therefore, take on specific significance since they are relatively well preserved, have some amount of collaborative historical documentation, and are expected to yield archaeological information concerning their architectural features, the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century lifestyles of plantation owners, and the occupation of the site by Union forces during the Civil War.

Much of recent plantation archaeology has emphasized the investigation of slavery, cloaking itself in the idealism of Marxian theory examining power and racism on the plantation. While this approach may have merits and the examination of slave life is an extremely worthwhile undertaking, there has been a subtle inference that "main house" excavations are unnecessary or uninformative. Of course, some of the bias against "main house" or "upper status" archaeology is the result of asking very simplistic questions. As explained by Friedlander:

> it is already well known that the rich lived better than the poor. What is less well known is how everyday objects confirmed and reinforced relative positions and brought faraway decisions home to ordinary people (Friedlander 1991:109).

While there are many "particularistic" questions which may be addressed by research at (cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

the Stoney/Baynard ruins, such as what was the function of the three identified outbuildings, what evidence can be found regarding the dates of construction, what impact did military occupation have on the site, and what can archaeology contribute to the architectural reconstruction of the structures, it is equally clear that there are other, broader questions which are essential to our understanding of plantation life. As Singleton observed:

> a more appropriate goal for plantation archaeology lies in understanding how a particular plantation society operated within an historical frame of reference. This goal will hopefully be realized in an approach that combines particularism and humanism with scientific analysis in order to understand the nature of plantation life and labor (Singleton 1990:77).

It is essential to view the research at the Baynard Ruins within the historical context which suggests that during the eighteenth century Stoney operated the plantation as an economic venture founded on incredible speculation while during the nineteenth century the plantation's economic framework appears to have been based on the operating techniques of an absentee owner with many other plantations. Tying these two owners and their styles together is the realization that both were confronted by economic realities, such as the fluctuation of cotton prices, over which they had virtually no control (Coclanis 1985).

The indicators of wealth and status which may, or may not, be found at this site must then be interpreted within the broader context of economic and social pressures. Perhaps as Friedlander would ask, how might the broken ceramics and discarded food bone found at the site, within the mind of the owner, have reinforced his position in plantation society?

Ancillary to these questions is an equally interesting topic -- the arrangement and use of space on the plantation. Architecture, both buildings and landscape, are often the lost artifacts of plantation research. The organization of Braddock's Point Plantation, ranging from the orientation of the structures to their location relative to each other, displays the mind-set of the owner. Each change in this organization may reflect a change in perception of the plantation, its function, and/or its prosperity.

Archaeological Research Questions

The green spaced Stoney/Baynard ruins is recognized as a portion of an antebellum plantation on Hilton Head Island. This section of the plantation contains the home of the plantation owner and three above ground remains of outbuildings. Chicora designed a phased program of archaeological research to provide an understanding of the multi-dimensional nature of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation at the south end of Hilton Head Island.

This site of the main plantation settlement is the only tabby house built on Hilton Head, and is one of only a handful of such structures remaining in South Carolina today. The Stoney/Baynard site offers a unique opportunity to view a significant portion of Southern plantation life on Hilton Head Island and compare that to plantation life on neighboring cotton plantations. While the associated slave settlement has been lost to development, it is very important that all aspects of plantation society be examined, including that of the owner. It is from the perspective of the owner that much of the plantation world was built and, therefore, must be viewed by archaeologists today. The Stoney/Baynard site provides just such an opportunity.

Further, the existence of a dwelling likely used by house servants offers the opportunity to explore African American slaves in a context different from that of the typical slave row or settlement. Our knowledge of plantation society, and especially our understanding of African American archaeology, has been dominated by a perception that all slaves were the

(cont.)

8. Narrative Statement of Significance (cont.)

same -- that they lived the same way, that they ate the same foods, that they performed similar (if not the same) labor. This view is being dispelled as more work is done in the urban setting, where slaves had greater latitude (see Rosengarten et al. 1987). It is being challenged by some plantation research which illustrates the variety present (see Trinkley 1990a). The Stoney/Baynard Plantation offers the opportunity to add greater dimension to the African American slave by better exploring black bondsmen under a range of different conditions.

The presence of a suspected overseer's house adds yet another dimension to the research possible at Stoney/Baynard, allowing research to be directed toward a comparison of overseer and owner, an exploration of the social status of an overseer on a plantation with an absentee owner, and toward a refinement of the research conducted by Otto (1984) at Cannon's Point.

The documentary history clearly reveals that the plantation was used during the Civil War. Yet, we know virtually nothing about the specifics of that use, or how its military occupation may have affected the landscape of the plantation. What was life like among those serving at this isolated military picket? To what extent did they incorporate the plantation into their daily lives (either through use of the existing facilities or scavenging)? Is it possible to identify refuse deposits which can be specifically associated to the military occupation (through either their content or disposal pattern)? Military archaeology in South Carolina consists entirely of the recent work by Legg and Smith (1989). Investigations at Stoney/Baynard would examine the life among pickets, rather than life at large encampments.

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10. Geographical Data -- Verbal Boundary Description

The Stoney/Baynard Plantation is shown on Beaufort County Tax Map Number 17 and is labeled "Baynard Ruins Park." Situated within Sea Pines Plantation on the south end of Hilton Head Island, it is bounded to the west and north by Baynard Park Road and to the east, southeast, and south by Plantation Drive.

10. Geographical Data -- Boundary Justification

The boundary conforms to the densely wooded, green spaced area established for the park setting, with the area circumscribed by paved development roads on all sides. As such, the boundary represents convenient administrative and legal limits which are easy to identify and unlikely to change through time. While artificial, these boundaries have been found to accurately reflect the dispersion of archaeological remains, based on an auger survey at 50 foot intervals (see Attachments 4-6). The established boundaries also include all of the standing tabby ruins.

Black and White Photographs

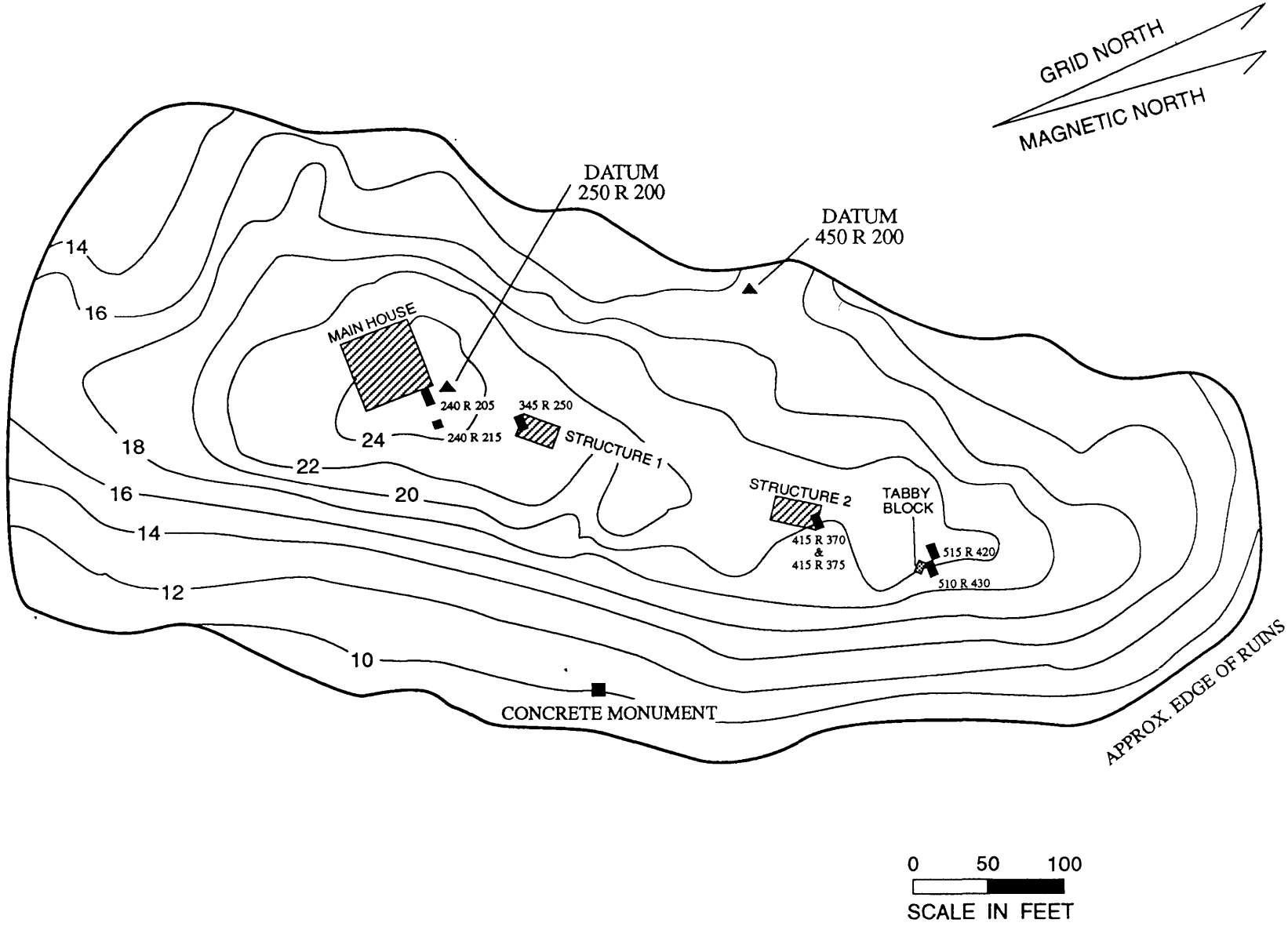
View 1
Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Colin Brooker
1992
Hilton Head Island Museum
Main plantation house ruins, north elevation, view to the south
Photo 1

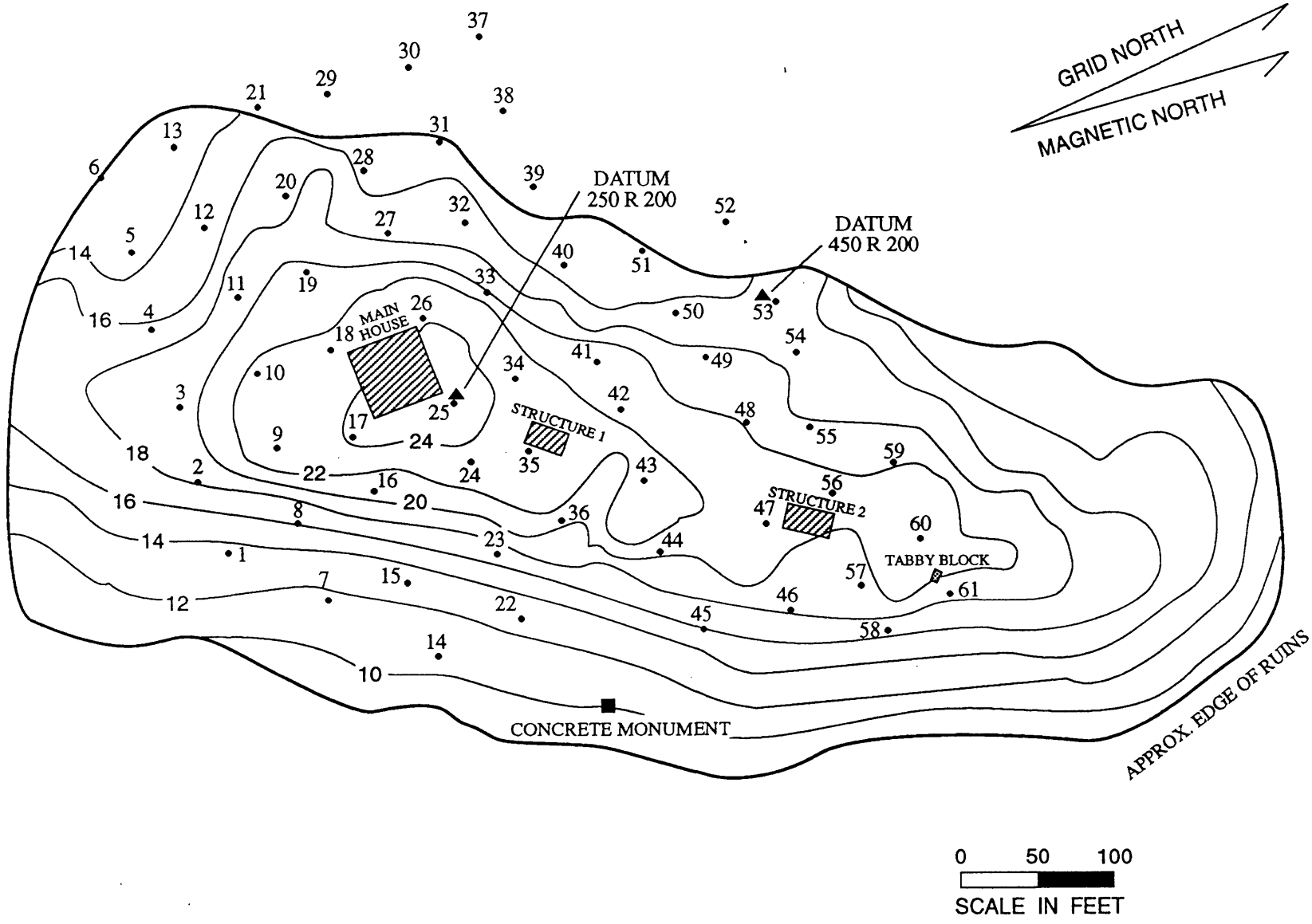
View 2
Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Colin Brooker
1992
Hilton Head Island Museum
Main plantation house ruins, east and north elevations, view to the southwest
Photo 2

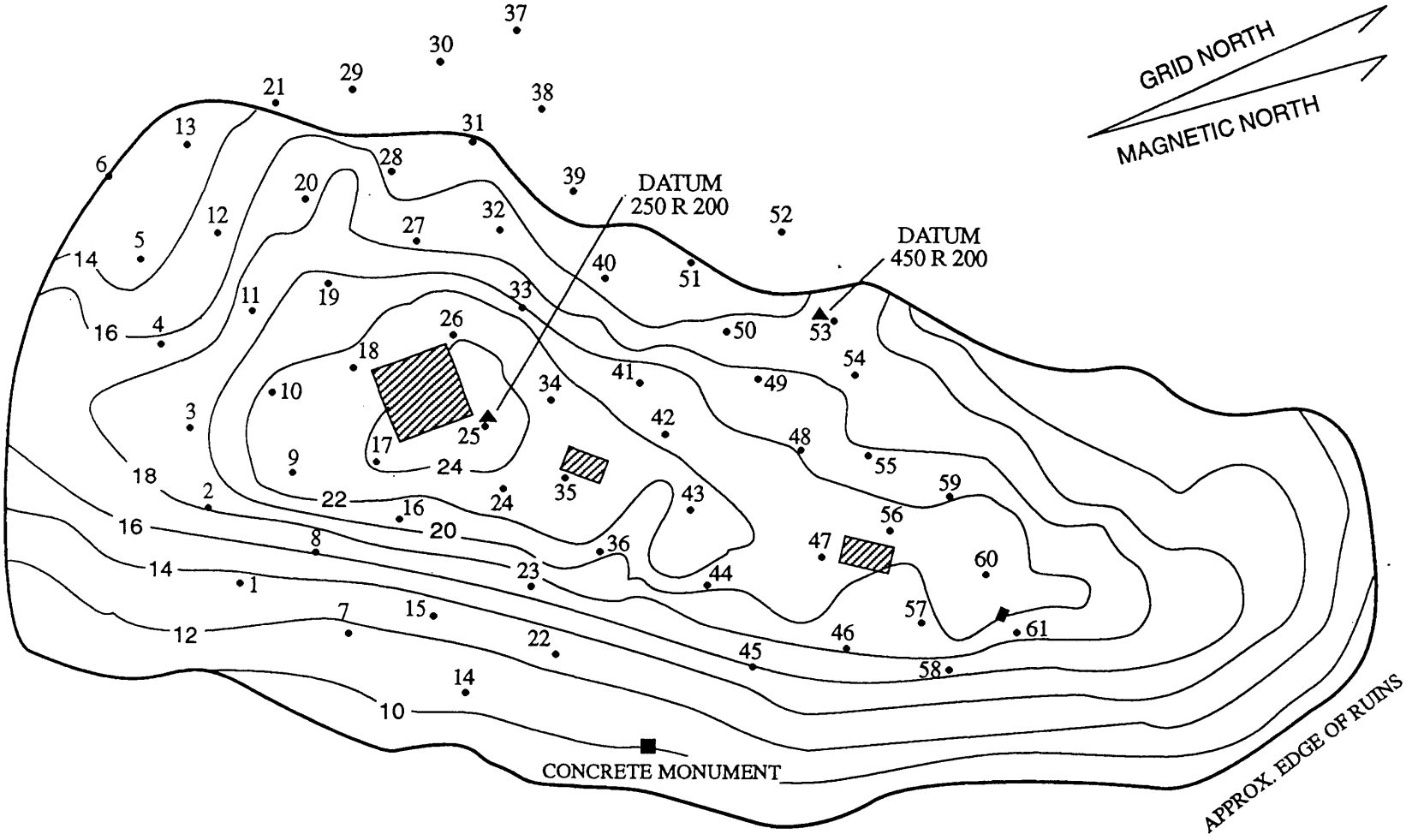
View 3
Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Colin Brooker
1992
Hilton Head Island Museum
Tabby foundation of outbuilding identified as slave house (Structure 1), view to the southwest
Photo 3

View 4
Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Jane Plante
1992
Hilton Head Island Museum
Excavations at the slave house (Structure 1) undertaken by Chicora Foundation, view to the south-southwest
Photo 4

View 5
Stoney/Baynard Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Colin Brooker
1992
Tabby fireplace block (Structure 3), view to the north
Photo 5

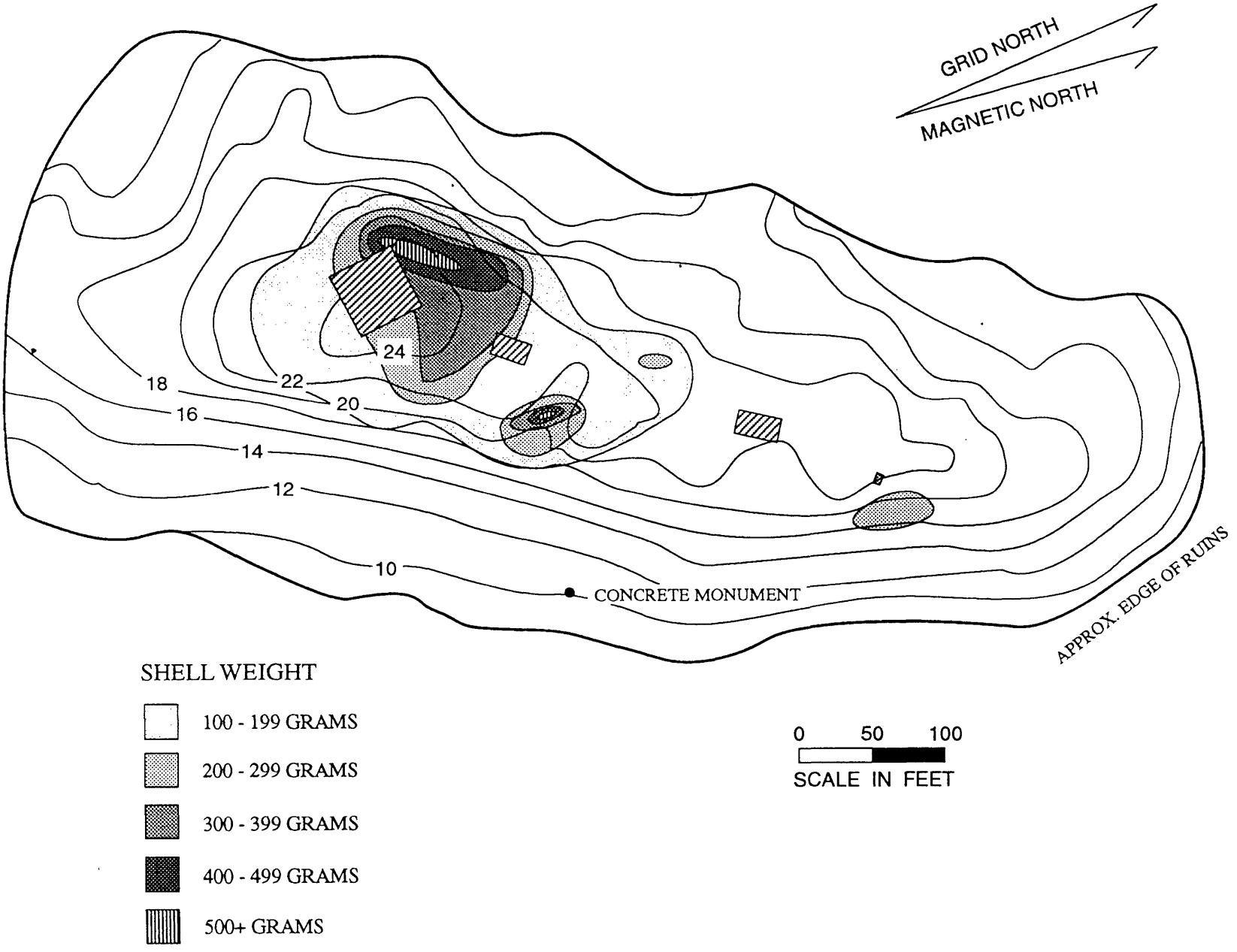

GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
DATUM
250 R 200
DATUM
450 R 200
MAIN HOUSE
240 R 205
240 R 215
345 R 250
STRUCTURE 1
STRUCTURE 2
415 R 370
&
415 R 375
TABBY
BLOCK
515 R 420
510 R 430
CONCRETE MONUMENT
APPROX. EDGE OF RUINS
14
16
18
22
24
20
16
14
12
10
0
50
100
SCALE IN FEET

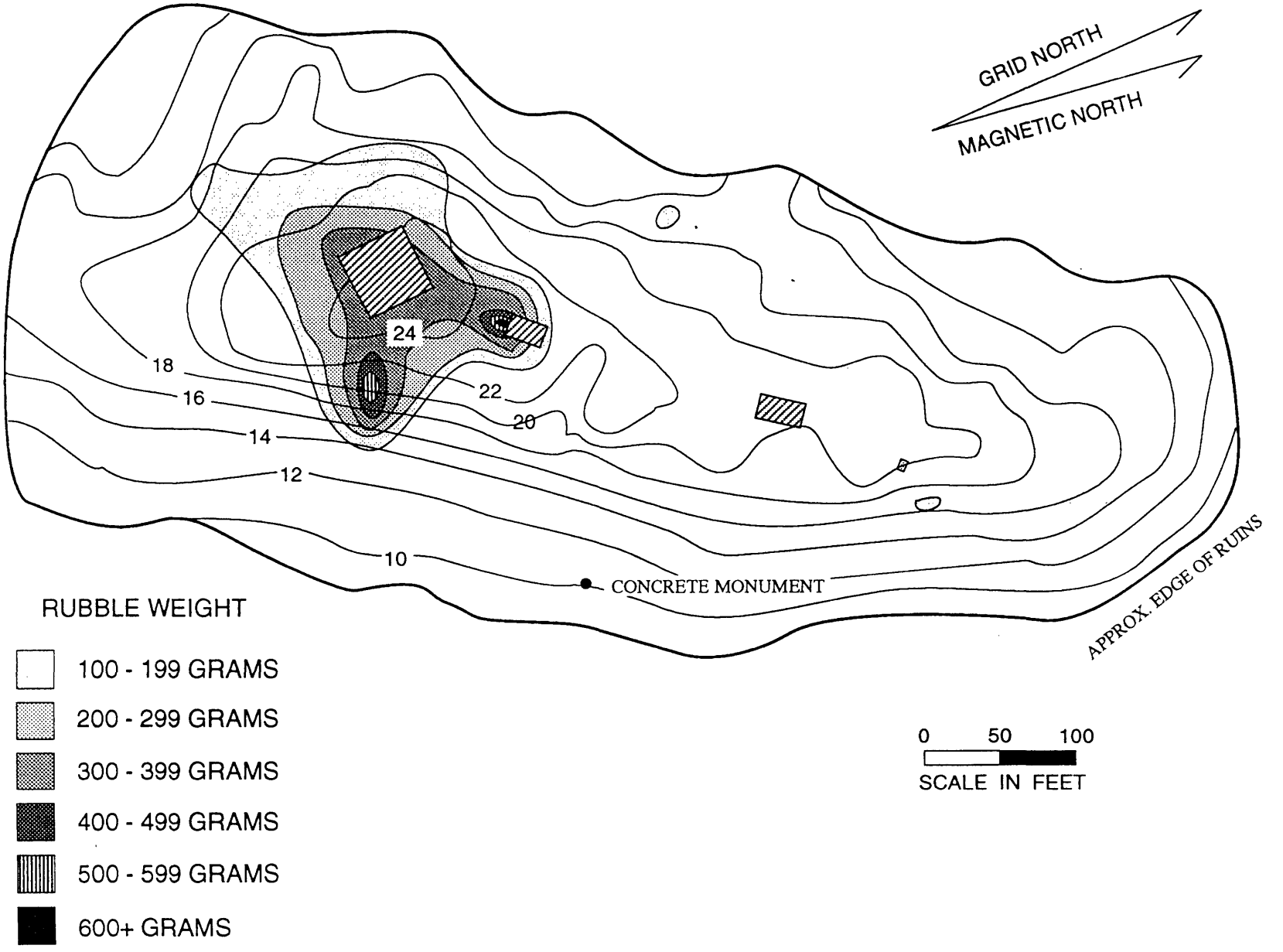

GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
DATUM
250 R 200
DATUM
450 R 200
MAIN HOUSE
STRUCTURE 1
STRUCTURE 2
TABBY BLOCK
CONCRETE MONUMENT
APPROX. EDGE OF RUINS
0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET

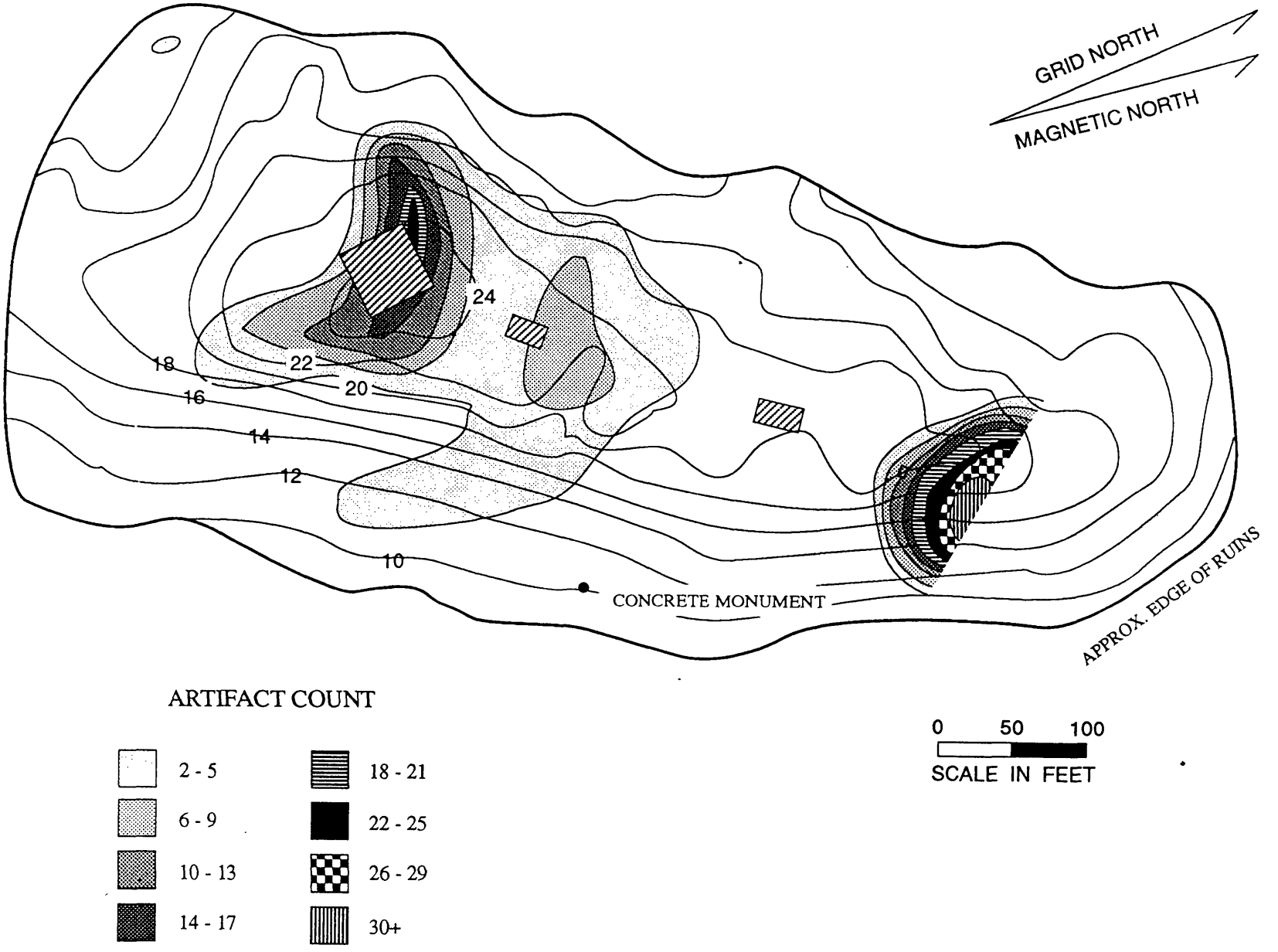


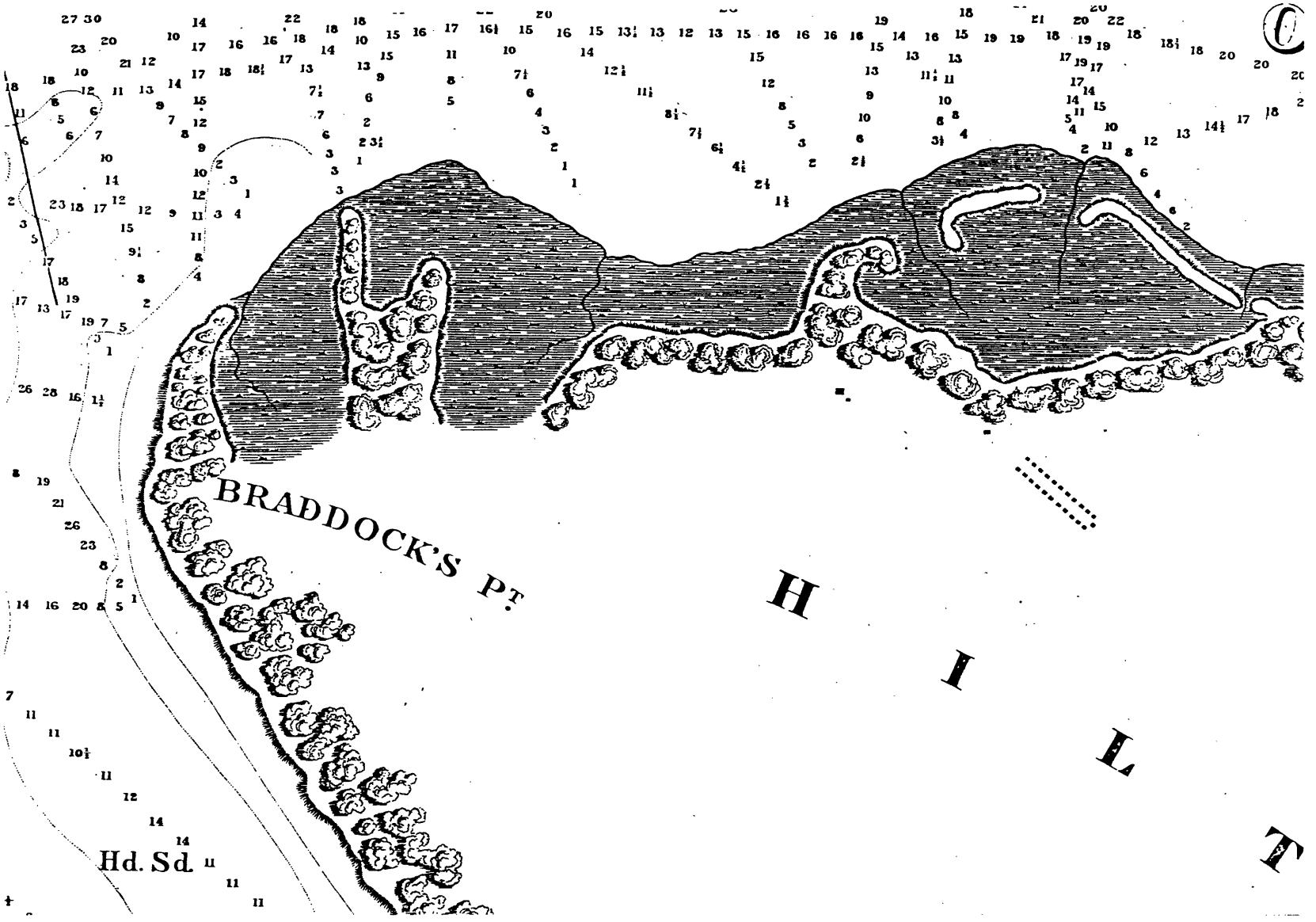
● AUGER TESTS

0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET

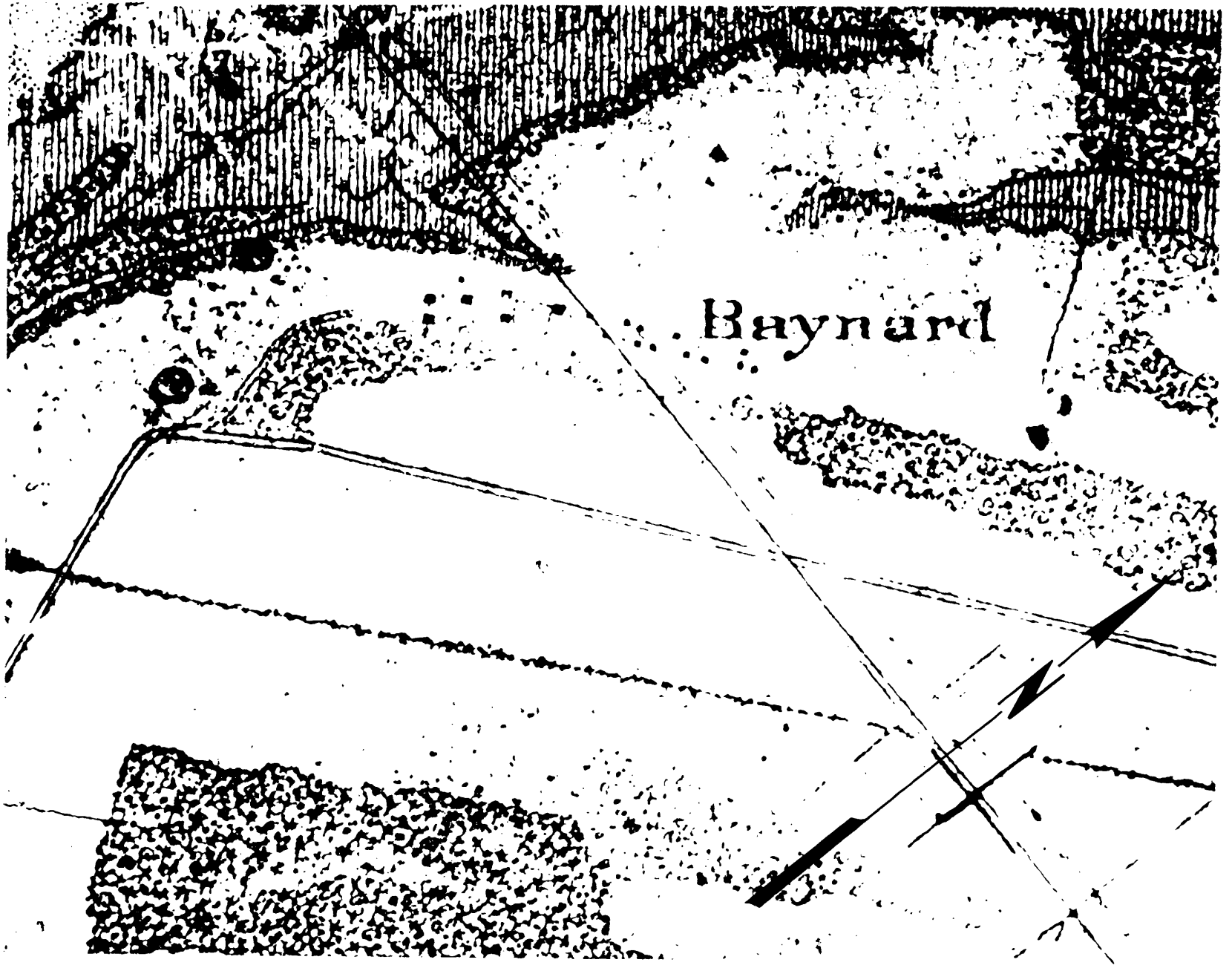

GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
CONCRETE MONUMENT
APPROX. EDGE OF RUINS
SHELL WEIGHT
100 - 199 GRAMS
200 - 299 GRAMS
300 - 399 GRAMS
400 - 499 GRAMS
500+ GRAMS
0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET


GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
CONCRETE MONUMENT
APPROX. EDGE OF RUINS
RUBBLE WEIGHT
100 - 199 GRAMS
200 - 299 GRAMS
300 - 399 GRAMS
400 - 499 GRAMS
500 - 599 GRAMS
600+ GRAMS
0
50
100
SCALE IN FEET

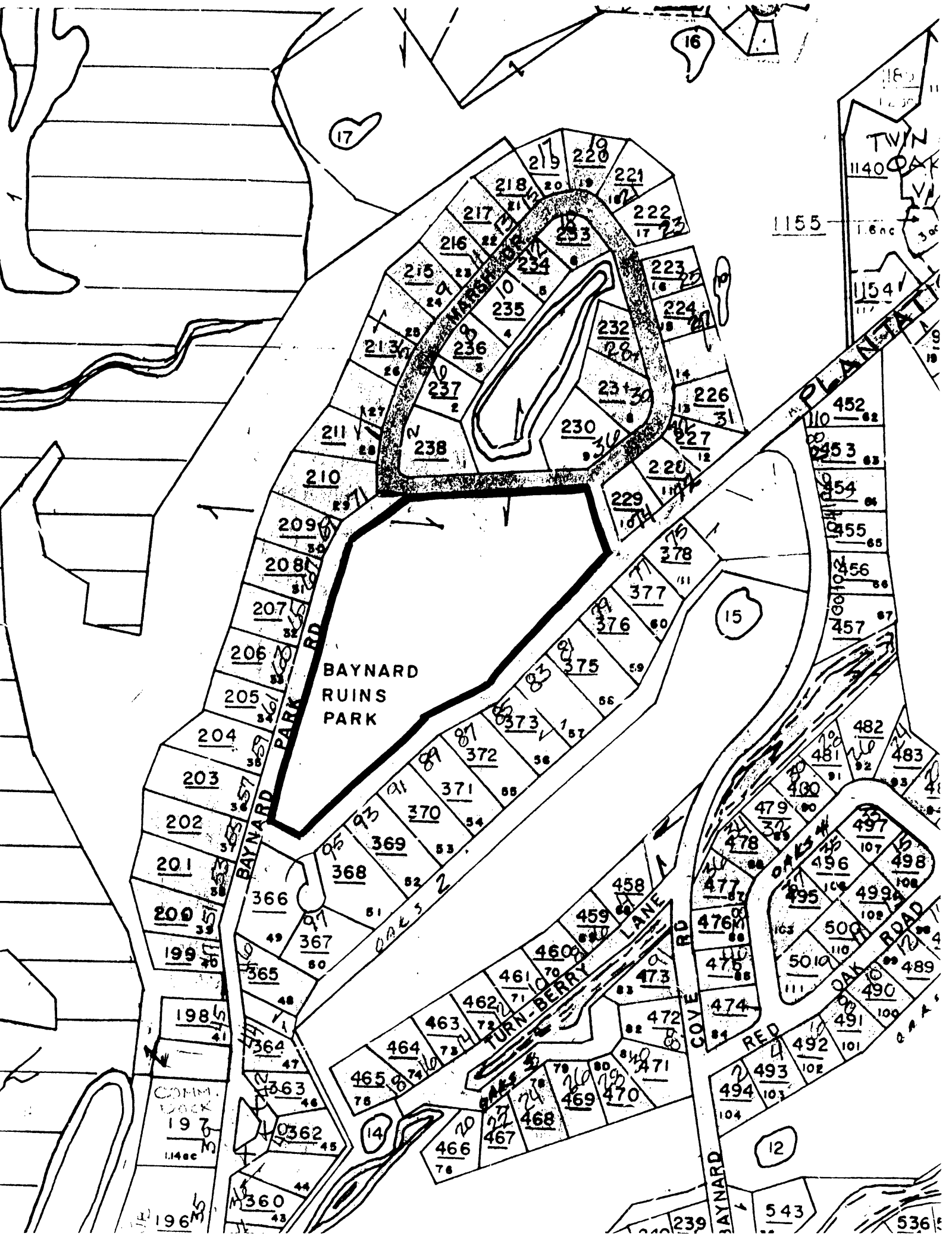

GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
CONCRETE MONUMENT
APPROX. EDGE OF RUINS
ARTIFACT COUNT
2 - 5
6 - 9
10 - 13
14 - 17
18 - 21
22 - 25
26 - 29
30+
0
50
100
SCALE IN FEET



1838 Federal Hydrographic Map of Stoney/Baynard area.



Baynard Plantation in 1859-1860.


BAYNARD
RUINS
PARK
BAYNARD PARK RD
MARSH DR
TURN-BERRY LANE
COVE RD
RED OAK ROAD
PLANTATION
TWIN OAK
OAKS 2
OAKS 3
OAKS 4
COMM. DOCK
1155
1140
1154
16
17
15
14
12