**National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form**

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Brick House Ruins, Edisto Island

AND/OR COMMON

Brick House Ruins, Edisto Island

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Edisto Island

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

001

STATE

South Carolina

STATE CODE

45

COUNTY

Charleston

COUNTY CODE

019

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>DISTRICT</em></td>
<td><em>PUBLIC</em></td>
<td><em>OCCUPIED</em></td>
<td><em>AGRICULTURE</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BUILDING(S)</em></td>
<td><em>PRIVATE</em></td>
<td><em>UNOCCUPIED</em></td>
<td><em>MUSEUM</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>STRUCTURE</em></td>
<td><em>BOTH</em></td>
<td><em>WORK IN PROGRESS</em></td>
<td><em>COMMERCIAL</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>SITE</em></td>
<td><em>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</em></td>
<td>ACCESSIBLE_</td>
<td><em>EDUCATIONAL</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>OBJECT</em></td>
<td><em>IN PROCESS</em></td>
<td><em>YES: RESTRICTED</em></td>
<td><em>ENTERTAINMENT</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>BEING CONSIDERED</em></td>
<td><em>YES: UNRESTRICTED</em></td>
<td><em>GOVERNMENT</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>NO</em></td>
<td><em>INDUSTRIAL</em></td>
</tr>
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<td><em>TRANSPORTATION</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><em>MILITARY</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins Young

STREET & NUMBER

70 Tradd Street

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

STATE

South Carolina

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

(RMC) Registrar of Mesnes and Conveyances

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 726

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

STATE

South Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1939, 1936

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Prints and Photographs - Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.
The Brick House at Edisto Island was built about 1725 for Paul Hamilton, a wealthy South Carolina planter whose estate was acquired in 1798 by the Jenkins family which maintains ownership to this day. The brick for the house was imported from Boston where a harder and denser sort than any obtainable locally could be gotten. Sand and gravel, free from salt, were fetched from the Pon Pon, while lumber for the house was housed and seasoned for seven years before being considered worthy for the undertaking. Clearly then this was an exceptional effort on the part of its builder, and its architectural ambitions came to fruition in a building with a distinctively French air, achieved through the many stucco enrichments and its high-pitched roof. Aside from the reference to the Chateau de la Haye, historian Samuel Stoney characterized the look as one quite similar to the Place de Vosges, a look heightened by two small flankers, long since lost.

Finally, and very importantly, the plan of the Brick House is very similar to that one seen first in Mulberry's Plantation House, but without its towers. The four-room plan, with unequal division of rooms and a central stairwall, while not unique to either Mulberry or the Brick House or other houses of the type of the period----Hanover, Lewisfield, or Crowfield, to name a few----was imported by them, first to the countryside, and then moved to the city where it blossomed as the Charleston double house, during the 1750's and 1760's especially.

The ruins of the plantation House at Edisto Island South Carolina are located beside Russel Creek west of the North Edisto River. Once encompassing a large plantation, the ruin is now an isolated element in an environment unused agriculturally. It is however surrounded by a group of buildings, perhaps ten, largely used as summer retreats by Charlestonians. The boundary then of this ruin consists only of the remains itself and the patch of land it stands on. Consisting of 1/4 acre around the building, the boundary includes no other structures which contribute to the national significance of the landmark. The site is clearly visible on the accompanying USGS map which identifies the site with red pencil.
The Brick House at Edisto Island was a most unusual example of early colonial architecture, in that it illustrated the important influence of the French Huguenots in South Carolina. Possibly a simplified copy of the Chateau de la Haye d'Esquermes (c.1675) near Loos les Lille, France, as suggested by historian T.T. Waterman, the Brick House was the focal point of a 300 acre plantation. Burned to all but its shell in 1929 (at which point it had yet been little-altered), the brick house today stands as both an artifact of an important early influence in the Carolinas, and a stately and picturesque ruin in its own right. The architecture of the outer walls is unique in this country.
9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 1/4

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,7
C 5,6 3,10,0
B 3,6/0,7
D 0,7 1,2,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet and Sketch map.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
James Dillon, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Historic Landmarks, OAHP

STREET & NUMBER
1100 L Street

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Landmark Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 2/10/84

ATTEST:
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
See Sketch Map

Beginning at Point X, which is approximately 500' south of the southern bank of Russel Creek and located on the southern edge of the unpaved access road, proceed west along the southern edge of the road approximately 50' to a point; thence south 46' to a point; thence east approximately 50' to a point; thence 46' north to the point of origin.