

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hampton Plantation

AND/OR COMMON Hampton Plantation

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN __ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Charleston VICINITY OF 001 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE South Carolina 45 CODE COUNTY Charleston CODE 019

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

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

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box

CITY, TOWN Charleston STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1735, 1757, 1790-91	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY C. 300

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>17</u>	<u>645200</u>	<u>3674880</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>646220</u>	<u>3674520</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>17</u>	<u>645860</u>	<u>3673480</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>645140</u>	<u>3673700</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James Dillon, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

4/1/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

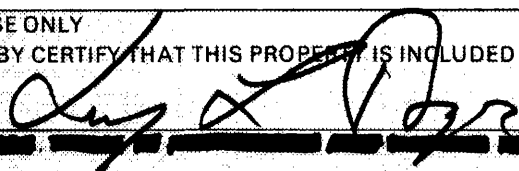
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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



DATE

9/20/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

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Hampton Plantation

CONTINUATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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