NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUN 14 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Slave Street, Smokehouse, and Oak Allée, Boone Hall Plantation

and/or common:

2. Location

street & number: On Highway 97, north of U.S. Highway 17 east of Charleston — NA not for publication

city, town: Mount Pleasant — X vicinity of — ~~congressional district~~

state: South Carolina — code: 045 — county: Charleston — code: 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
building(s)	X private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	entertainment	religious
object	NA in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
	NA being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
		no	military	X other: tourist attraction

4. Owner of Property

name: Harris M. and Nancy T. McRae

street & number: Box 250

city, town: Ellerbe — NA vicinity of — state: North Carolina 28338

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance

street & number: Courthouse Square

city, town: Charleston — state: South Carolina 29401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina — has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date: 1971 — federal X state county local

depository for survey records: South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town: Columbia — state: South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Slave Street, Smoke house, and Allée, Boone Hall Plantation, are located on Boone Hall Plantation in rural Charleston County, South Carolina. The plantation developed during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries under various owners; the nominated elements are those that retain integrity from the early and middle nineteenth century when the plantation was owned by the Boone and Horlbeck families. Various other buildings and structures on the plantation which are of later construction, or which are so altered as to have lost historic integrity, are not included in the nominated acreage.

The land which became Boone Hall Plantation was granted to Major John Boone at the end of the seventeenth century. The oldest surviving building on the plantation appears to be the smokehouse, which dates from ca. 1750. The nine surviving slave houses appear to date from ca. 1790-1810. The allée is believed to have been planted in 1843.

Additional Information: The nomination includes the following elements of the plantation:

1. Allée. A straight avenue approximately three-quarters of a mile long, leading from the southwest entrance of the plantation grounds towards the site of the original house to the northeast. The allée is defined by regularly-spaced live oak trees with moss-draped branches intertwining over the avenue. The allée is reported to have been laid out and planted in 1843.[1] One brick grave vault without a headstone is located adjacent to the southeast line of trees. Several members of the Boone family are suggested as the occupants of this vault.[2]

2. Slave Houses. Nine one-story brick houses en filade paralleling the allée to the northwest. These houses are said to have been the homes of the Boone Hall house servants. The brickwork of the houses suggests a construction date in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and the available documentation lends credence to a ca. 1790 date.[3] The buildings are one story, measuring about twelve feet by thirty feet, with gable roofs. Each house is built of brick laid in haphazard bond, which sometimes follows English bond. Each house has a central doorway and four windows with brick segmental-arched heads on its southwest elevation. There are single windows centered on the southeast elevation of each building and single attic windows in the gable ends on both the southeast and northwest elevations. The windows and doorways have new wooden shutters and surrounds. The rear (northeast) elevations of the slave houses have external brick chimneys with raked shoulders and narrow detached chimney stacks. The gable ends have raked parapets rising above the roofline. The roof structures of the cabins were originally heavy-timber rafters with pegged mortise-and-tenon ridge joints; some of the roof structures are intact, while others have been rebuilt with modern mill-sawn lumber. At one point in time, the houses had two interior partitions dividing each house into two rooms flanking a central hall; in those houses which are open to public view, these partitions have been removed. The floors are plank or dirt, and the bare brick walls have traces of plaster in some of the houses. The ceiling joists and the rafters are exposed, although there may at one time have been garrets in the houses. There is a simple fireplace with a brick hearth and no mantelpiece at the rear of each house.

continued

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	X landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) black history
		___ invention		

Specific dates unknown **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Slave Street, Smokehouse, and Allée, Boone Hall Plantation, located on the grounds of Boone Hall Plantation in rural Charleston County, South Carolina, are those elements of the plantation that effectively convey aspects of the history of the property from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. The plantation was developed in many stages from the late seventeenth century by the Boone family, the Horlbeck family, and others; the nominated properties date from the occupancy of the Boones and Horlbecks. The slave street, one of the few surviving such streets in South Carolina, is a good example of the nature of slave housing in the antebellum plantations of the state. The allée is a significant work of antebellum landscape architecture. Additionally, some of the brick slave houses and the brick smokehouse on the property embody the distinctive characteristics of eighteenth and early nineteenth century brickmasonry in South Carolina.

Additional Information: John Boone received a grant for 430 acres of land in Charleston County on the southeast side of the Wando River in 1697.[5] The land was developed by John Boone and his descendents through the seventeenth century.[6] The plantation, known as Boone Hall, passed to John and Henry Horlbeck ca. 1817; the Horlbeck family maintained Boone Hall into the twentieth century, establishing a brickyard and a pecan grove in addition to their other agricultural pursuits.[7] Around 1935 Thomas Archibald Stone, a Canadian diplomat, purchased the plantation and had a new house erected.[8] Boone Hall is now the property of Harris M. and Nancy T. McRae.

Landscape Architecture: The oak allée at Boone Hall Plantation is an exceptional specimen of the allées that were developed at many southeastern plantations in the early and middle nineteenth century. The allée was designed as a formal entrance and approach to the plantation. The Boone Hall allée, a rhythmic progression of moss-laden oak trees whose branches intertwine to shelter the avenue, is a well-preserved and beautifully developed allée, and effectively conveys the atmosphere of an antebellum plantation.

Architecture: The smokehouse and two of the slave houses (#2 and #3) display exceptional brickwork, featuring diamond-shaped patterns worked out by glazed headers in the bond. The all-header bond brickwork of the smokehouse is an extremely rare bonding pattern in South Carolina.[9] The brickwork of the slave houses is highly irregular and inconsistent but often assumes the pattern of header bond or English bond. The slave houses, although considerably altered, are expressive of the nature of antebellum brick construction as well, showing walls three courses thick with irregular bonding patterns and large external chimneys with detached stacks.

Black History: The slave street at Boone Hall Plantation is expressive of the nature and characteristics of slavery in South Carolina in the antebellum period. The nine slave houses included in the nomination are said to be the survivors of twenty-seven houses that were on Boone Hall at one time. These surviving houses are reported to

continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 16 acres

Quadrangle name Fort Moultrie **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	610 135	3635 910	B	17	610 020	3635 210
C	17	609 930	3635 290	D	17	610 010	3635 710
E	17	609 960	3635 725	F	17	610 035	3636 035
G	17	610 063	3636 005	H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries of the Slave Street, Smokehouse, and Allee, Boone Hall Plantation nomination are shown as the red line on the accompanying Charleston County Tax Map #580-0-0 drawn on a scale of 400' to the inch. The boundaries include all historic elements with integrity and exclude all non-historic properties and those without integrity.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	**code**	**county**	NA	**code**
state	NA	**code**	**county**	NA	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	John E. Wells, Architectural Historian		
organization	South Carolina Department of Archives and History	**date**	August 4, 1982
street & number	1430 Senate Street	**telephone**	(803) 758-5816
city or town	Columbia	**state**	South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ **national** X **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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee, State Historic Preservation Officer **date** June 2, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Melvin Byers **date** 7/14/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

The brick walls of the slave houses are in varying stages of deterioration. The original bricks show considerable spalling and deterioration, and much of the original mortar has leached out. All of the slave houses have been repointed at various times with Portland cement mortar, which often obscures original brickwork and hastens the disintegration of the soft bricks. Many of the original bricks have been replaced, and some of the brick arches have been rebuilt with modern brick. The repairs to the original brickwork compromise the visual, structural, and historic integrity of the slave houses, but there remains sufficient original fabric to convey the historical nature of the buildings.

In order from the northeast to southwest:

House #1. Original roof framing; new pantile roofing; extremely heavy repointings; building in fair overall condition.

House #2. New wood shingle roofing; left window on facade has been bricked up with new brick; some diapering worked in glazed headers on the facade; extremely heavy repointing and brick replacement; building in fair condition.

House #3. New wood shingle roofing; some diapering on the rear (northeast elevation); moderate amount of repointing; building in fair condition.

House #4. New wood shingle roofing; six-over-six sash windows installed at an unknown time; extensive repointing and brick replacement; building in fair condition.

House #5. New pantile roofing; moderate repointing and brick replacement; building in fair condition.

House #6. New wood shingle roofing; moderate repointing; building in fair condition.

House #7. New wood shingle roofing; moderate repointing; building in fair condition.

House #8. New pantile roofing; two windows on southeast elevation instead of one; two windows also on northwest elevation; moderate amount of repointing and brick replacement; building in fair condition.

House #9. New wood shingle roofing; moderate repointing; building in fair condition.

3. Smokehouse. A cylindrical brick structure located north of the slave street. The brickwork of the building is header bond, a very rare bond, with diamond-shaped diapering worked in glazed headers around the exterior. A single doorway on the southwest aspect of the structure is topped by a crude jack arch over a wooden lintel. A conical timber roof is sheathed in slate. The brickwork of the smoke house suggests a mid-eighteenth century construction date. The building has had some repointing of fair quality and little deterioration to the original bricks.

Surroundings: Other buildings and structures on the plantation, which are not included in the nominated acreage, include a twentieth century gatehouse, several early

twentieth century frame barns and stables, a much-altered brick building of unknown age which is reported to have served once as a gin house, formal gardens with serpentine walls laid out ca. 1936, and a large brick house at the northeast end of the allée which was built in 1936 to replace the original main house of Boone Hall.[4] The plantation is sheltered by many large trees draped with Spanish moss.

have been for the house servants of the plantation. The houses were identical, arranged in a regular row, with small parcels of land between each house. Although most of the houses at Boone Hall have undergone considerable deterioration and alteration, the spartan living conditions of the slaves are effectively conveyed. The slave street at Boone Hall Plantation is one of the few surviving slave streets identified in South Carolina; other slave streets are intact at Lavington Plantation in Colleton County and at Friendfield Plantation in Georgetown County.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Boone Hall Had Largest Grove." Charleston News and Courier, 22 October 1933.

"Canadian restored S.C. plantation." The Myrtle Beach Sun-News, 16 March 1980.

Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston County Courthouse. Register of Mesne Conveyance. Deed Book S-8 and Plat Books C and G.

Columbia, South Carolina. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38.

DeBrahm, William. Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia ... Charing Cross, 1780.

"Historical Notes: Historic Houses of South Carolina." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine 22 (October 1921): 130-33.

Mouzon, Henry and Others. An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers ... London, 1775.

Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell. American Negro Slavery. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1918.

Population Schedules of the First Census of the United States, 1790: South Carolina [Charleston County]. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1965.

South Carolina Law Reports, Vol. 30.

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. Plantations of the Carolina Low Country. Charleston, S.C.: Carolina Art Association, 1938.

"Tide Harnessed at Boone Hall to Furnish Power for Entire Plantation." Charleston News and Courier, 8 November 1936.

"Was 'Wind' Filmed At Boone Plantation?" Charleston News and Courier, 24 May 1971.

Slave Street, Smokehouse, and Allée,
Boone Hall Plantation Nomination
Footnotes

[1]"Boone Hall Had Largest Grove," Charleston News and Courier, 22 October 1933, p. 3-B; Samuel Gaillard Stoney, Plantations of the Carolina Low Country (Charleston, S.C.: Carolina Art Association, 1938), pp. 85-86.

[2]"Boone Hall Had Largest Grove;" "Historical Notes: Historic Houses of South Carolina," South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine 22 (October 1921): 131.

[3]Population Schedules of the First Census of the United States, 1790: South Carolina [Charleston County] (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1965), Microcopy 637, Roll #11, p. 556 indicates that John Boone of Boone Hall owned forty slaves at that time. Stoney in Plantations of the Carolina Low Country suggests that the slave houses may have been built contemporary with the laying out of the allée in 1843, perhaps on assumption that the establishment of the Horlbeck brickyards in the early nineteenth century preceeded the construction of the brick slave houses; but the surviving original fabric of the houses suggests a much earlier construction date. The extensive alterations to the houses and the deterioration of original fabric preclude a conclusive dating of the houses.

[4]A ca. 1934 photograph of the original frame house at Boone Hall by W. B. Seabrook, preserved at Boone Hall Plantation, shows a two-story, frame house with a hip roof and a one-story porch across the facade, apparently a double-pile, central-hall farmhouse such as was common in the South Carolina Lowcountry through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; this house seems to have been one-third the size of the 1936 brick house. Also see "Tide Harnessed at Boone Hall to Furnish Power for Entire Plantation," Charleston News and Courier, 8 November 1936, p. 3-C; "Was 'Wind' Filmed at Boone Plantation?" Charleston News and Courier, 24 May 1971; and Plat Book G, p. 51-A, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston County Courthouse, Charleston, S.C.

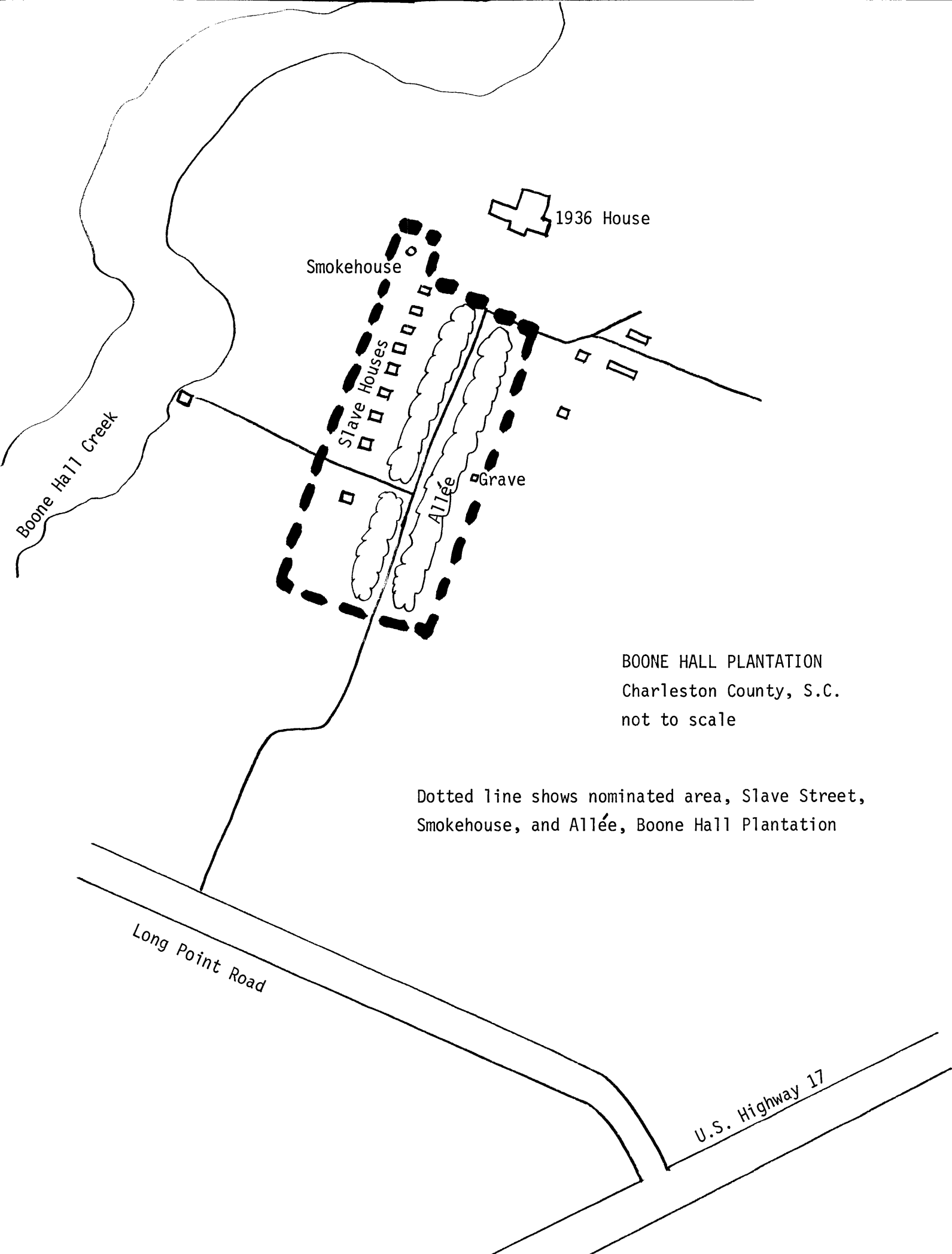
[5]South Carolina Law Reports, Vol. 30 (1 Richardson Law) 382, p. 383; Stoney, p. 85; "Boone Hall Had Largest Grove;" Propriety Grants, vol. 38, p. 352, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

[6]South Carolina Law Reports, p. 383; Henry Mouzon and Others, An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers. . . (London, 1775); William De Brahm, Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia . . . (Charing Cross, 1780); Deed Book S-8, p. 203, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston County Courthouse.

[7]South Carolina Law Reports, p. 383; Stoney, pp. 85-86; "Boone Hall Had Largest Grove;" Plat Book C, p. 9, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston County Courthouse.

[8]"Tide Harnessed at Boone Hall;" "Canadian restored S.C. Plantation," The Myrtle Beach Sun-News, 16 March 1980, p. 2-F.

[9]Prince George Winyah Church in Georgetown has walls laid in header bond brickwork.



BOONE HALL PLANTATION
Charleston County, S.C.
not to scale

Dotted line shows nominated area, Slave Street, Smokehouse, and Allée, Boone Hall Plantation