United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 16A). 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

Woodlands

2. Location

street & number 409 Old Woodlands Road N/A not for publication
city or town Columbia N/A vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29209

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 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.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
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):
## 5. Classification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>X building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 2 Noncontributing buildings</td>
</tr>
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<td>_ district</td>
<td>____________________________ sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>_ public-State</td>
<td>_ site</td>
<td>____________________________ structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>_ public-Federal</td>
<td>_ structure</td>
<td>____________________________ objects</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_ object</td>
<td>____________________________ Total</td>
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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

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC

Subcategory: single dwelling

### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC

Subcategory: single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Folk Victorian**

### Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: BRICK
- walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: WOOD

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
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.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1896-1955

CONSERVATION

Significant Dates

1896

1897

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hampton, Harry R. E.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hampton, Frank, Jr.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Property Owner
Woodlands
Richland County, South Carolina

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property       14.31 acres

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

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<td>3759327</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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       David R. Arning, Principal
organization     Palmetto Preservation Works, LLC
date             September 7, 2005
street & number  14 Manly Street
telephone        (864) 270-4406
city or town      Greenville
state              SC
zip code          29601

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 and 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       Harriett Hampton Faucette
street & number  1820 Seneca Avenue
telephone       (803) 254-1649
city or town     Columbia
state          SC
zip code      29205

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.
Woodlands is a cross-gable roofed, two story Folk Victorian farmhouse situated prominently on approximately thirty-three acres in the southeast segment of the city of Columbia in the heart of Richland County. Only a little over fourteen acres surrounding the house, however, are being nominated to the National Register. Woodlands was built in 1896 by Frank Hampton, Jr., using lumber milled in an onsite sawmill. The wood frame house features both classical and Victorian ornamentation, and is an exceptionally well-preserved example of Folk Victorian style architecture in South Carolina and the South.

The house fronts Old Woodlands Road but is screened by a small forest of mature oak, pine, magnolia, cedar and dogwood trees and boxwood and holly shrubs. A semicircular drive from the east, and a garden and pet cemetery on the south side of the house, give a more formal appearance to the Woodlands landscape. A forest of evergreens and hardwoods occupies much of the property to the north. Behind the house, to the west, lies a large open field. The Woodlands property is located southeast of downtown Columbia and is surrounded by the Hampton Ridge subdivision, which was developed by the Hampton family in the 1970s from part of the Woodlands estate.

Viewed from the front, Woodlands is a side-gabled building with a small decorative center gable in the attic. The rear elevation, however, reveals a cross-gabled roofline. The plan is further compounded by a second, steeply-pitched side gable on the north elevation (likely an addition). The gables feature a plain frieze and standard boxed eave with only a minimal return. The roof material is currently asphalt shingle and replaced an early-to-mid twentieth century diamond-patterned asbestos shingle roof in recent years. The original roof material is not known. Woodlands is a frame building with clapboard siding painted white. The current foundation is a solid masonry wall; however, based on existing piers constructed of older bricks, the original foundation was likely an open brick pier type. An interior brick chimney rises along the roof ridgeline just left of center. A second interior brick chimney is located at the convergence of the two side gables, likely along the rear wall of the original block of the house. On the rear ell of the house is a square brick chimney that presumably serviced a furnace or kitchen stove.

Woodlands has a two-tiered, full-façade porch with hipped roof, a common feature on side-gabled houses in the South. The five-bay porch is supported by classically-inspired chamfered posts on both stories. The porch posts are engaged where they meet the house. A balustrade with top and bottom rails and simple turned spindlework adds modest Victorian ornamentation to the galleries. The flooring and ceiling on the porch is constructed of 3” hardwood with tongue and groove joints. On the second story porch, the ceiling is sloped. The rear of the house has two screened porches, one on each corner.

Excepting its two-story porch, Woodlands is a three-bay structure with a large central entrance flanked on either side by a set of French doors. Concrete steps lead to the main entry. A wide screened door covers the oversized entryway. The entrance features double leaf doors with two horizontal panels on the lower portion of each door and a large, vertical, multi-light Queen Anne-style window in the upper portion. Triple-light sidelights with single vertical panels below complement the front door configuration and add classical detail to a formal, albeit vernacular, entrance. The French doors feature eight large lights and a deep wooden lintel. Paired screened doors and double-wide, louvered wooden shutters cover these openings as well. The
shutters are held open by iron scrolled shutter dogs. Elsewhere, single and paired windows are of the six-over-six double hung sash variety. Some, but not all, windows have shutters (double shutters are folded alongside paired windows).

Woodlands is a central hallway I-house type structure of over 3000 square feet. It features a rear-facing T plan modified with the addition of a one-story kitchen and porch as well as a second porch and enclosed room on the second floor. The large central hall, into which the front doors open, extends fully into the central projection at the rear of the house. Measuring 14’x46’, the central hall is a rather formal room for a vernacular farmhouse of this period. The most distinctive feature is the dark-stained wood paneling that completely covers the walls and ceiling of the hall. The grooved panels are applied vertically, horizontally and diagonally throughout the room creating a textured parquetry. A ninety degree angled staircase with turned newels and balusters rises in the back left corner of the main hall. A simple, pedimented mantel surrounds the hall fireplace. The central hall also features four-inch wide heart pine floors, thin chair and picture rails, and door casings with corner blocks.

The parlor is accessible off the central hall via massive pocket doors that feature ten raised panels each. Approximately half the size of the hall, the parlor has similar hardwood features: flooring, picture rails, window and door casings, plus ten-inch baseboards. The ceiling and walls are plaster. The dining room is opposite the parlor across the central hall. Woodwork in this room matches the central hall. The dining room has its own fireplace and matching surround and mantel, as well as a customized china cabinet with four flat-paneled wooden doors below four corresponding glass doors.

Harry Hampton recalled the dining room with particular detail: “In winter we would huddle in the dining room, where the only fire in the house was kept alive. When Captain Frank built the house he knew what he was doing. That room would get so warm from the fire...that it became almost nauseating if one did not remove himself occasionally.”¹ He continues, “Sometimes Dad would take a notion to carry some fire upstairs with him when he went to bed. He’d grab up a hunk of live coal in the tongs, and pass through the hall and up the stairs, dropping sparks along his path. The floors before all six fireplaces are studded with deep, dark depressions, up to four inches long, where rolling coals have burned themselves out.”²

A small, nondescript kitchen was added behind the dining room in the first half of the twentieth century. Behind it is a screened porch. A half bath and second screened porch were added at the northwest corner of the house.

Upstairs, original rooms include a central hall and three bedrooms across the front of the house, each with access to the second story gallery. Floors are heart pine. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Baseboards, windows and French doors match those on the first floor. All three of the bedrooms have fireplaces ornamented with pediment and bracket designs. The rooms also feature closets that appear to be original based on the trim, doors and hardware. The second floor also includes two bath additions and a small study with paneling similar to the downstairs hall and dining room.

² Ibid.
The historic detached kitchen (1896) is situated in its original location to the rear of the house. Rectangular in shape, it features a low-pitched roof with asphalt shingles, white clapboard siding and eight-over-eight double hung sash windows.

**Integrity**

Woodlands is a remarkably well preserved historic residence. The house has evolved to accommodate modern conveniences such as an attached kitchen and indoor bathrooms, but the alterations have been sensitive to the original form and design of the house. In its current condition, the house reflects not only the original craftsmanship of the late nineteenth century, but also a century of continuous use as a single-family residence. The most prominent architectural features that make Woodlands distinctive – the grand two-tiered porch, large double-hung sash windows, and decorative interior woodwork – all remain particularly intact. Woodlands retains all aspects of historic integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
Narrative Statement of Significance

Woodlands is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria B and C in the areas of conservation and architecture. Woodlands is historically significant for its association with the Hampton family, in particular Harry R. E. Hampton (1897-1980), a leading journalist and conservationist in the state; it is architecturally significant as an outstanding and well-preserved example of Folk Victorian domestic architecture in South Carolina.

Historical Background

The original Woodlands Plantation (also known as “Old Woodlands”) was founded in 1786, shortly after the establishment of Columbia as the state’s capital. Wade Hampton I (1751-1835), then living at Greenfield only a few miles south of the new capital, acquired some 18,150 acres along both banks of the Congaree River at Gill Creek. Together with Col. Thomas Taylor and Timothy Rives, Hampton paid 424 pounds sterling (about ten cents an acre) for the property.3

Hampton chose an interior site three-fourths of a mile north of Bluff Road on which to build an unpretentious but handsome new home, which he called Woodlands. He also constructed a gristmill along Gill Creek as well as several outbuildings and slave quarters that anchored his thriving plantation.4 Hampton was the first to plant cotton in the Midlands requiring the continued expansion of Woodlands Plantation throughout the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries.5 At the time of his death in 1835, Wade Hampton I was perhaps the wealthiest man in the country and likely had more slaves than anyone else in the South.6

The Woodlands property was subsequently managed by Hampton’s eldest son, Wade Hampton II (1791-1858). Wade Hampton II died in 1858, whereupon his heirs divided the estate. 625 acres of the plantation, including the Old Woodlands house, was transferred to Hampton’s youngest son, Frank.7 Frank Hampton (1829-1863) successfully operated Woodlands plantation until the onset of the Civil War. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hampton commanded the 2nd South Carolina Cavalry, serving under his brother, General Wade Hampton III (1818-1902), in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was mortally wounded on June 9, 1863 near Brandy Station, Virginia.8

Old Woodlands was destroyed by General William Tecumseh Sherman, reportedly at the request of his friend General Philip H. Sheridan, whose cavalry had been badly defeated by Hampton at Trevilian Station, an engagement near Richmond: “When you get to Columbia, be sure to burn that damn Hampton’s house.”9 Sherman, in fact, burned three Hampton homes in Columbia.

5 Ibid, 113.
6 Ibid, 140.
7 Ibid, 192.
Present-day Woodlands was built in 1896 by Frank Hampton, Jr. (1856-1926), about a mile from the site of Old Woodlands. [An old roof plate marked ‘April, 1896’ was discovered during repairs.] The house was a gift to his new bride Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales, whom he married on January 15, 1895. Gertrude was the sister of N.G., Ambrose E. and William E. Gonzales, who founded The State, South Carolina’s largest and most influential modern newspaper, in 1891. Frank Hampton, Jr. died in 1926, at which time Woodlands fell to his second son, Harry R. E. Hampton. Harry lived most of his life at Woodlands until his death in 1980. Woodlands is presently owned by his daughter, Harriott Hampton Faucette.

**Criterion B**

**Area of Significance: Conservation**

Harry Rutledge Elliott Hampton was born at Woodlands on July 8, 1897, the son of Frank Hampton, Jr., and Gertrude Gonzales Hampton, and the great-nephew of General Wade Hampton III. Harry Hampton lived at Woodlands until his death on November 16, 1980. Hampton is buried in the churchyard of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in downtown Columbia.

Harry Hampton attended public and private schools including Mayberry’s and Banks’ private schools, Columbia High School, Porter Military Academy (Charleston), Randolph-Macon Academy (Front Royal, Va.) and the University of South Carolina (1919), where he excelled as a football and track athlete. Hampton completed post-graduate work in English at the University of South Carolina from 1920-1921.

An avid outdoorsman, Hampton is perhaps best known for his efforts to preserve Congaree Swamp. His work began in the 1950s and culminated in the establishment of the Congaree Swamp National Monument in 1976. On June 30, 1983, Congaree Swamp was designated an International Biosphere Reserve. It became the country’s 57th national park on November 10, 2003.

Prior to his work with Congaree, Hampton was instrumental in founding the South Carolina Game & Fish Association in 1931. He traveled the state promoting the organization and its mission of environmental conservation. The association was replaced after World War II by the South Carolina Wildlife Federation. Hampton served as president for its first three years. He also played a key role in establishing the South Carolina Wildlife Department.

Harry Hampton held several positions within the family newspaper, The State. At various times he served as sportswriter, state news editor and associate editor. He retired in 1965 as co-editor, but continued to write about conservation issues. From 1930-1964, Hampton produced a newspaper column called “Woods...”
and Water” which addressed a number of conservation and outdoor sporting topics.\textsuperscript{19} He also wrote a Sunday column called “The State’s Survey,” which was known for its uncommonly candid assessment of environmental issues and public policy.\textsuperscript{20} Newspaper articles following Hampton’s death noted that his writings were “the first major effort in South Carolina to bring collective action to the ideal of conservation. Mr. Hampton was one of the first to speak against the inroads of development and pollution which threatened the purity of natural resources.”\textsuperscript{21}

\textbf{Criterion C

Area of Significance: Architecture}

Woodlands is an exceptional, intact example of Folk Victorian style architecture in South Carolina. As described in Section 7, Woodlands exhibits many of the defining design characteristics of Folk Victorian style architecture. Among the most prominent features of this house are the basic cross-gabled plan, two-tiered front porch, modest spindlework porch detailing and symmetrical façade. Woodlands also features classical design elements in the windows, doors and interior mantels that add formality to the farmhouse. Woodlands is significant not only as a representative house of its era, but also for its unique carpentry detail – a product of the family’s onsite sawmill. Specifically, the interior paneling in the center hall and dining room distinguish this home from a typical farmhouse in the Midlands. The exceptional craftsmanship found throughout Woodlands speaks to the affluence and import of its owners. Additions and modifications reflect the evolution of this house as a continuously occupied residence. Alterations have remained true to the original spatial arrangements and stylistic design.

\textbf{Conclusion}

Woodlands is historically and architecturally significant at the state level. The development of the Woodlands property reflects broad patterns of development in Richland County, particularly as it relates to one of Columbia and South Carolina’s most influential families. In its present condition, Woodlands offers a rare extant example of late nineteenth century architecture. The structure is also noteworthy as the birthplace and life-long residence of nationally-known conservationist and newspaperman, Harry R. E. Hampton, whose pioneering advocacy of naturalist issues established the environmental movement in South Carolina.

\textsuperscript{21} “Harry Hampton, Conservationist, Journalist, Dies.”
Bibliography


“Harry R. E. Hampton.”


Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Woodlands is delineated as Section 1, Parcel 1 on Richland County Tax Map #13714, drawn at a scale of 1” = 100’, measuring 14.31 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for Woodlands includes the historic house, outbuilding, grounds and acreage historically associated with the property.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number  Photographs  Page  13

Woodlands
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs, except where noted:

Name of Property:  Woodlands
Location of Property:   409 Old Woodlands Road
                     Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer:   David R. Arning
Date of Photographs:   May 25, 2005
Location of Original Negatives:     South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

(Photograph negative number in parentheses.)

1. View of front façade, facing northwest (2969-4).
2. View of porch details and formal landscape from front porch, facing southeast (2969-21).
3. Contextual view of grounds and rear façade, facing southeast (2970-1).
4. Oblique view, facing southwest (2969-8).
5. Oblique view, facing southeast (2969-14).
6. View of rear façade, facing east (2969-16).
7. View of front porch and entry, facing west (2969-7).
8. Detail view of front entry (2969-22).
10. Detail view of French doors (2969-9).
11. Center hall and main entry, facing east (2970-7).
12. View of center hall paneling, trim and pocket doors (2970-5).
13. View of center hall stairway (2970-6).
15. Detail view of parlor fireplace (2970-13).
17. View of 2nd floor bedroom (2970-16).
20. Undated photograph of Woodlands (source: property owner)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Maps Page 14 Woodlands
Name of Property Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

1. Richland County Tax Map # R13714-01-01
2. USGS Topographical Map, Fort Jackson South Quadrangle
3. The Woodlands-Millwood Complex (as shown on Mill’s 1825 Map)