
The BLUFFTON HISTORICAL PRESERVATION SOCIETY, Inc.

A TAX-EXEMPT, NOT - FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

September 5, 2003

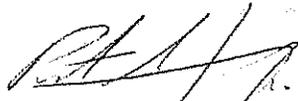
Mr. Josh Martin
Planning Dept.
Town of Bluffton

Dear Josh,

SUBJECT: GARVIN HOUSE

Over the last five years, the Society's internship program has accomplished many projects that directly benefit the preservation of "old Bluffton." The information in the attached document is the latest project produced by one of the Society's interns. We hope that this information will assist the Bluffton Oyster Factory oversight committee in protecting this important historic resource. Included in this document are a brief history, chain of title, and measured drawings of this building that should greatly assist in the effort. Please see to it that this document is given to the appropriate individuals on the steering committee that are charged with the stewardship of this important public property.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Jones, Jr.
Executive Director
Heyward House Historic Center

Headquartered at the Heyward House Historic Center
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**THE GARVIN HOUSE;
A RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD FOLK HOUSE IN
BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Kathy Seyalioglu

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

March 12, 2003

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INTRODUCTION

The Garvin house, c. 1870, located in the historic district of Bluffton, South Carolina, is an excellent example of Carolina lowcountry vernacular architecture of the reconstruction period. This house is believed to be one of the earliest known freedmen owned houses on the May River. The folk methods used in its construction, the combination framing technique, the original hall-parlor plan with shed extensions and the use of indigenous materials make the Garvin house a worthy model of its type during the post Civil War times in the South Carolina coastal region.

Vernacular architecture can be defined as a social variation or process by which local people adapt to a particular place at a particular time using generation old craft traditions and housing construction methods. Folk or vernacular architecture is traditional and conservative; it changes slowly over time and can be localized to a specific region or people.

The Garvin house is an example of a vernacular architectural style common to the lowcountry region during the late 19th-century. Traditional building techniques (hand hewn timbers and notching) combined with Anglo methods introduced by the Union occupation of Hilton Head Island (milled lumber and fabricated materials) to create a family home, which has stood for over one hundred years. It is also an example of 20th-century modernization of a floor plan of a common hall-parlor folk house to the Georgian style.

A study of the architectural design of the Garvin house, will attempt to illuminate the traditions of the regional freedmen population of the reconstruction

period, trace their cultural ties and historical values made evident through their choice of construction methods, architectural plans and house location while simultaneously studying those external elements influencing their decisions and modifications.

Brief history of Southern Beaufort County leading to Reconstruction

The South Carolina lowcountry had been explored and inhabited by Europeans since the 16th century. Spanish exploration of St. Helena, Port Royal and Hilton Head Island can be dated to 1520. French Huguenots established Charlesfort in 1562. Exploration of the English in 1660 and the continuing hostilities among the English, French and the Native American populations, led to the English settlement of Charleston in 1670. Defeat of the Yemmassee Indians by the English in 1728, opened the areas between Hilton Head Island and Savannah, Georgia to settlement. This included the areas of southern Beaufort and Jasper and Hampton Counties. General Oglethorpe's settlement of Savannah in 1733 enabled the creation of the baronies and the development of plantations in the region during the colonial period.¹

The plantations of this period produced indigo and rice; later, sea-island cotton would become the dominant crop. Plantations were large acreages of land producing a variety of cash crops. A large quantity of inexpensive labor was needed for the profitability of these plantations. To find such a large inexpensive labor force, South Carolina turned to slave importation.

South Carolina experienced three waves of slave importation. Slaves were chosen for their agricultural expertise, physical strength and personality. Between the inland rice growing periods of 1700-1730, Akan-Ashanti people, from the Gold Coast

region of western Africa, famous for their work habits, efficiency and strength were chosen along with the more docile and comely but also physically weaker Angolans. Slaves from Mozambique, renown for their mechanical expertise were also traded.² The importation and working of slaves was not without incident; Spanish St. Augustine offered freedom to refugees: “ Fugitives were granted legal status as free on the condition that they convert to Catholicism and remain in Florida to work on the fortress in San Marcos”³ In 1739, at the time of the Stono Rebellion, the largest slave rebellion to occur in the colonies prior to the American Revolution, there were 39,000 slaves and 20,000 whites in South Carolina. After the Stono Rebellion, South Carolina imposed a ten-year moratorium on slave trafficking.⁴

In 1742, Eliza Lucas Pickney, developed a strain of indigo which grew on the sandy soil of the sea-islands, this new development led to the re-establishment of slave importation to the lowcountry region. Between the years of 1733-1785, South Carolina imported more than 65,000 slaves from Africa for the plantation crops of rice and indigo. These slaves were from the Gold Coast, Gambia and the Windward Coast regions of west Africa, and were familiar with agriculture specifically the growing of corn, pepper, grains, nuts, cotton, rice and indigo⁵. After the American Revolution, the slave trade was closed again, this time for a period of seventeen years.⁶

The final wave of slave importation to South Carolina occurred upon the introduction of sea-island cotton crop in the early 19th century. During this last period, approximately 23,000 slaves were imported from Angola, and the Windward and

Gold Coasts.⁷ The Slave Trade Act of 1808, which prohibited the intercontinental trafficking of human cargo to the United States, did little to stop the influx of slaves needed for the cotton plantations. Planters from South Carolina and Georgia preferred their slaves to be directly imported from Africa rather than those born in America who had worked in the West Indies.⁸

The slaves of the Carolina sea-islands were a combination of those newly imported from Africa along with those bred in the United States. The integrity of the African traditions was maintained due to the continual influx of native Africans and also due to the organization of the plantation task system. Each slave was assigned one or more daily tasks, which once completed allowed time for the slaves to maintain their own homes and cultivate small farm plots. Due to the inaccessibility of the sea-islands, severe weather and consequently inhospitable living conditions, plantation owners rarely lived full time on their plantations. This allowed the slaves to continue their native traditions and cultures largely without interference.

Bluffton, chosen for its river breezes and high bluff, was a community settlement for many of the local plantation owners. Several summer homes, churches, schools, mercantile establishments and a Masonic lodge were located in town.⁹ The property at the west edge of Wharf Street and the May River, upon which the Garvin house is now located, once belonged to the plantation owner Joseph Baynard son of William Edings Baynard. The Baynard family owned several plantations and homes on Hilton Head Island, the mainland and in Savannah.¹⁰

Hilton Head Island was captured by Union forces on November 17, 1861. Bluffton, which remained staunchly Confederate was evacuated and used as a Confederate lookout. On July 4, 1863, Federal Troops from Fort Pulaski, under orders from Colonel Barton on Hilton Head Island, burned the town of Bluffton, destroying a majority of its structures.¹¹ The Baynard's Wharf Street house was destroyed. After the war, most of the plantation owners were bankrupt and their properties were sold for back taxes. Land ownership possibilities were made available for the newly freed slave population. The areas of St. Helena, Port Royal and Hilton Head Island had significant concentrations of emancipated slaves and some of the most progressive reconstruction institutions for these people.

In March of 1863, a town named Mitchelville was created on Hilton Head Island near the Union army encampment. This town was created to give order and structure to the community of newly freed slaves. The freedmen established schools, a police force, which protected against drunkenness and other disorderly behavior, and a governing council. The Union army assisted with the development of Mitchelville until its departure in 1865.

Although some records from the Baynard family exist, and the 1860 census of St. Luke's parish listed Joseph Baynard as the owner of 44 slaves, actual records linking Joseph Baynard and Cyrus Garvin have yet to be located by this researcher. It was possible that Cyrus Garvin worked for Joseph Baynard as many freedmen purchased land once upon which they once worked.¹⁷ The Garvin land was a choice piece of property due to its location on a high bluff near to the May River, close to the

boat docks and the center of Bluffton. Cyrus Garvin was most likely a man familiar with the area to have chosen such a valuable piece of land.

CULTURE, TRADITIONS AND ARCHITECTURE

The African culture from which the majority of the Carolina slaves originated was a mostly rural, subsistence farming tradition, with patriarchal hierarchy, a close knit family environment and communal atmosphere: “The village symbolized the strength of the community and of the known world in contrast to the menacing world outside”.¹² The farmland was generally poor, but the Africans were skilled at agriculture and used sophisticated farming techniques such as terraced farming and crop rotation. Architecturally, the buildings were mostly small single pen structures with a specified function; although some buildings would serve two functions such as a kitchen and a wife’s sleeping room. Most buildings, including the chief’s house, looked similar on the exterior. A variety of building forms including rectangular, square or round, and a variety of roof techniques including conical, hipped, gable or flat were constructed.¹³

John Michael Vlach in his book *Back of the Big House* used the wealth of information available in the Historic American Building Survey files to characterize various antebellum slave structures. He found that:

“The most common type of the Big House quarter during the late antebellum period was a two-room structure that usually had its fireplace and chimney centrally located between the two rooms. This ‘saddlebag’ configuration was common all across the South, although

occasionally the fireplaces were placed at the gable ends. That two separate families were likely to be housed in these double-pen buildings is indicated by the presence of two front doors, one for each half of the house. . . . Another type of slave quarter was, in its plan, essentially a double pen house built two stories high. . . . Basic slave quarter plans were also modified to suit personal needs and to honor local building customs.”¹⁴

In southern Beaufort County, few historic structures survive due to loss from development, war, the elements (hurricanes, infestation, fire) and the impermanence of the construction method and materials. The *Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey*, completed in 1990, found the greatest percentage of folk houses dating from 1830-1950 could be characterized into six types:

1. The front gable house with 1-2 stories, 1-3 bays, and examples include the shotgun house. The most popular construction for tenant farmers.
2. The gable front and wing with side gable perpendicular to the front.
3. The hall-parlor plan, side gable, 2 rooms wide, single pile.

Variations included double-pitched roofs and shed roof front porches. The Garvin house falls under this category.

4. The I-house, which tended to be a more upscale vernacular house. The massed plan side gable, Georgian plan, double pile tended towards the more wealthy constructions.

5. The pyramidal, Georgian or Creole cottages, the majority surveyed was located on Daufuskie Island.¹⁵

The present day Garvin house is a 1-½ -story single pile double pen with a central passage structure or a 1-½ -story I-house. One large 6'-6" x 4' mixed material Savannah gray brick and red clay brick chimney was located at the west elevation but is currently a pile of brick rubble. In the Deep South, chimneys would typically be located exterior to a structure due to hot weather and the amount of heat generated. Upon examination of the interior plan (Figure 8), it appeared that the house was originally a typical hall-parlor plan. The partition wall separating the passage (Room 2) and the parlor (Room 3) was most likely the original wall. Traditionally, a ladder would have been used to access the 2nd-story. The shed extensions probably dated to this early period, the notching in the clapboard siding suggested that the extensions were original to the structure. The northern shed's chimney was made entirely of red clay brick as opposed to the Savannah gray and red brick mixed material chimney located off Room 1. This may indicate that the builder created this chimney at a later date or simply ran out of Savannah gray brick.

The hall-parlor plan was later modified into the Georgian style I-house (central passage, flanking rooms of similar size, single pile). The single and double-framed wall between the current hall (room1) and passage (room2) and the strength and condition of the stairway to the 2nd floor suggest that they were later 20th-century additions. The modification of the hall-parlor plan to an I-house suggests an Anglo influence most likely due to the assimilation of culture and possibly an attempt by the

owner to create an atmosphere of sophistication. From the front, the historic house would have look like the typical wood clapboard, side gable house, with shed extensions at front and rear.

Research done by the Chicora foundation on the Seabrook Plantation approximated the square footage of the average sea island slave structure to be 277 – 320 square-feet. Further research performed at Mitchelville, on Hilton Head Island, averaged freedman houses at 207.7 square-feet:

“Photographs show that houses were both square and rectangular, and most had one or two windows, usually covered with shutters, and glass was uncommon. Wooden shingles and boards were used as roofing and chimneys were made of brick or tabby. ...

Research of newspaper ads and plats in South Carolina demonstrates that slave structures were described as ‘framed’ or ‘boarded’ At Mitchelville, houses constructed by the Freedmen also varied between rectangular and square shapes, with the shotgun style house ...

Shotgun houses are usually two or three rooms long and one room wide. Mitchelville houses had windowpanes, and tarpaper, shingled or boarded roofs. Iron stovepipes, and chimneys are also noted in the photographs”¹⁶.

At Mitchelville, milled materials and amenities such as glue and tarpaper were available to the freedmen for home construction. They were also able to work for wages, which enabled them to purchase land after the war.

The Garvin house, although slightly larger than the average house at Mitchelville, contained many of the same structural details. Its combination wood frame included both hand-hewn posts and dimension cut timbers; the clapboard exterior exhibited circular sawn marks. The historic house had shutters, three of which remain. A 6-over-6-sash window was found on the ground but did not appear to be historic. The square footage of the Garvin house was significantly larger than the typical tenant house measuring 503 square feet per floor. The original roofing material was wood shingle and the chimneys were constructed of brick.

Federal troops occupied the South Carolina sea-islands during much of the Civil War. After the liberation of the slaves, methods were provided enabling former slaves to acquire land. The Freedmen's Bureau, the Direct Tax Act of 1861, and the South Carolina Land Commission each had programs facilitating the purchase of land. Many former slaves felt that they had a vested interest in the lands they once worked and requested the purchase of land of their former plantation owners: "Former slaves did not want just any land, they wanted land that was familiar to them, plantation land with which they had developed a personal bond".¹⁷ In some cases, upon return of the plantation owner, freedmen stayed on the land as tenant farmers. On St. Helena, former slave cabins were relocated to ten-acre plots on the plantation creating groupings of households, while on Wadmalaw Island, household

units of 3-8 dwelling were spaced closely together sharing a communal toilet, garden and water pump. Early homes resembled the slave cabins of which the people were familiar: the typical hall-parlor plan, which was later expanded as the families grew. The exterior was traditionally whitewashed with blue painted trim. Shed extensions or porches were common.¹⁸ Land ownership was often a collective of family members, containing a core of blood relatives. The light blue trim was significant, as local superstition believed the blue color would protect the home and its members from malicious intent.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF GARVIN HOUSE

The Garvin house was built on property once owned by Joseph Baynard.²⁰ The earliest deed stated that Cyrus Garvin purchased 54 acres from the Estate of Esther Box on May 10, 1878 for \$239.70.²¹ A prior illegible deed had Cyrus Garvin purchasing land from Paul Pritchard of Bluffton on February 5, 1878. No mention of a house was made at this time or on a later gift deed. The Garvins were listed in the St. Luke's Parish census of 1870 as: Cyrus Garvin, mulatto, male, 49 years old, farmer with real estate valued at \$250 and personal net worth valued at \$375, cannot read nor write; wife: Ellie Garvin: female, mulatto, 40 years old, cannot read nor write; Isaac Garvin, mulatto, male 12 years old. The 1880 census lists: Cyrus Garvin, black male, 60; wife: Ellen, 50; son: Isaac, 21; daughter-in-law: Jenny, 22; grandson: Paul, 7 months¹⁹. A 1913 survey map of the town of Bluffton²², placed the Garvin farm at its present location.

According to the 1870 census, Cyrus Garvin owned a farm worth \$250, it was possible that this house, was the current farmstead and the 1878 purchase for \$239.70 from the estate of Esther Box was a reiteration of that deed. Freedmen records listing land acquisitions for Bluffton were not available to the researcher due to time constraints.²³

The house was sited south fronting the May River. The existing Garvin house was in poor condition but considering its age and lack of maintenance, the house was well preserved. Judging from the deeds, the house was built c. 1870; it may have been constructed slightly earlier but certainly not earlier than the burning of Bluffton in 1864. The floor timbers were strong, the hand hewn and dimension cut studs and posts were still standing, the roof rafters appeared well preserved and the clapboard siding (where remaining) appeared free of infestation and rot. The original wood stump piers were visible but no longer supported the structure and some sections of the sills rested upon the ground. Physical evidence showed that the exterior clapboard siding was white washed and the trim painted light blue, in accordance with local superstition.

The side gable single pile house was built using the combination framing technique, developed from the timber framing tradition of the middle and southern Atlantic states. Thought of as the predecessor of the Chesapeake or southern long wall tradition, the combination frame used dimension cut timbers varying in sizes of 4"x4"x8" and 2"x4"x8". Downward diagonal bracing was employed in the corners and cut nails were visible throughout the structure. The second story had no interior

sheathing allowing the structural elements to be readily discerned. Lap joints placed at the corner girt sills and the notched floorboards gave reference to the English box or timber framing tradition.

The exterior dimensions of the Garvin house were measured to be 30'-6" x 16'-6" x 19'-6". The original hall-parlor plan with two rooms of dimensions: room 1: 16'-0" x 15'-6" and room 2: 12'-0" x 15'-6" was later modified into a Georgian I-house plan with three rooms measuring: room 1: 10'-0" x 15'-6", room 2: 6'-0" x 15'-6", room 3: 12'-0" x 15'-6" (Figure 9). The second story rooms followed the same plan as the first-story with a central passage and two chambers.

The house originally rested upon large wood stumps. These piers are visible but no longer support the structure and parts of the sills rest upon the ground. The wall construction consists of hand hewn 4" x 4" posts along with milled or hand hewn 2" x 4" studs all measuring about 8' long. There are downward braces in the corners and cut nails throughout. The circular sawn clapboard siding was at one time painted or white washed. Two shed extension porches were once attached to the structure but no longer remain. It was difficult to detect the length the sheds extended from the house. Notching in the clapboard at the front and rear elevations, ghost patterns at the edges of the exterior walls, and clapboard extending beyond the rear northwest corner support the presence of two shed porches.

The Garvin house had two chimneys. One large combination Savannah gray and red clay brick chimney measuring 6'-6" x 4'-0" was located on the western elevation of the hall, exterior to the house. The other red clay brick chimney 2'-0" x

3'-6" still stands and was located on the western elevation of the north porch. The house had two exterior doors, four first story windows measured 2'-4" x 4'-6" and one smaller window at the northern elevation measured 2'-6" x 2'-6". Three historic shutters remained. A later period 6-over-6-sash window was found near to the structure.

The side gable roof was built with circular sawn common rafters. The eaves extended about 10" from the structure and were finished with a boxed cornice. The original shingles were visible above the rafters in the upper story. The shingled roof was later covered with corrugated tin, which has since rusted and turned a reddish brown color.

A stairway in good condition with 12 risers and no balustrade lead to the 2nd floor. The floors were wide wood planks in good condition. The interior wall systems were a combination of milled tongue and groove partition walling (between Rooms 2 and 3 and all 2nd floor rooms) and single and double frame (between Rooms 1 and 2). The interior wall sheathing was a combination of available materials: bead board, wood planks and wooden-box pieces. Cardboard was used to sheath the interior walls and ceilings. The 2nd story walls and ceilings were not sheathed and an assortment of rags and debris were used to fill cracks. Historic hardware was in evidence. Evidence of electricity was found in the structure, no apparent heating system beyond the two chimneys was present.

The structure faced the May River on a high bluff. Several live oaks were on site and an additional cottage was located behind the Garvin house but had recently burned.

Conclusion

The 19th century folk house located at Wharf and Bridge Street in Bluffton, South Carolina, known as the Garvin house, was an example of the reconstruction houses typical to the sea island, lowcountry area. Emancipated slaves, mostly of African descent, built these houses after the Civil War ended in 1865, on land, which they were able to purchase or acquire through land distribution programs. Many times these freedmen chose to remain on land familiar to them and land which they previously tilled or worked. The Garvin house was structurally similar to other hall-parlor houses of the region. It was also an excellent example of the influence of the Georgian plan, which modified the traditional folk house into a more refined I-house plan.

The Garvin house exemplified the definition of vernacular architecture as a social process by which the native population using traditional craft building techniques along with modern construction methods brought to Mitchelville by the Union soldiers adapted to their emancipation at a particular place (Bluffton, South Carolina) at a particular time (the Reconstruction period). Cultural values were expressed through the use of the blue trim, the location of the house, and the modest size and plan of the building.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Benjamin Palmer Caldwell Jr., ed., *No. II a Longer Short History of Bluffton South Carolina and its Environs*, pp. 6-7.
- ² Margaret Washington Creel, *A Peculiar People: Slave Religion and Community Culture among the Gullahs*, p. 30.
- ³ Lawrence S. Rowland, *The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 1, 1514-1861*, p. 129.
- ⁴ Margaret Washington Creel, *A Peculiar People: Slave Religion and Community Culture among the Gullahs*, p. 30.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 32.
- ⁶ Lawrence S. Rowland, *The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 1, 1514-1861*, p. 347.
- ⁷ Margaret Washington Creel, *A Peculiar People: Slave Religion and Community Culture among the Gullahs*, p. 32.
- ⁸ Bamidele Agabasesgbe Demerson, "Family Life on Wadmalaw Island": *Sea Island Roots: African Presence in The Carolinas and Georgia* pp. 78-79.
- ⁹ Benjamin Palmer Caldwell Jr., ed., *No. II a Longer Short History of Bluffton South Carolina and its Environs*, pp. 8.
- ¹⁰ Annie Baynard Simins Hasell, *Baynard: An Ancient Family Bearing Arms*, pp. 160-161.
- ¹¹ Benjamin Palmer Caldwell Jr., ed., *No. II a Longer Short History of Bluffton South Carolina and its Environs*, p. 9.
- ¹² Susan Denyer, *African Traditional Architectural: A Historical and Geographical Perspective*, p. 16.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 21, 139.
- ¹⁴ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, p.22.
- ¹⁵ *Beaufort County Above Ground Historic Resources Survey: Beaufort County, S.C.*, 3, pp. 17-23. Not all the structures of southern Beaufort County were included in this survey; the report was concentrated to Port Royal and the Beaufort area. Hilton Head Island and areas of Bluffton, including the Garvin house were omitted.
- ¹⁶ Rachel Campo, "The Plantation Landscape: Slaves and Freedmen at Seabrook Plantation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina", p. 76.

¹⁷ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House; The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, p. x.

¹⁸ Bamidele Agabasegbe Demerson, "Family Life on Wadmalaw Island"; *Sea Island Roots: African Presence in The Carolinas and Georgia*, p. 62.

¹⁹ St. Luke's Parish; Beaufort District; South Carolina; Census Records 1790-1900; 1870: p. 36; 1180: p. 40.

²⁰ Deed Book 33, Beaufort; Register of Deeds, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 1954, p. 311.
Reprinted in Appendix A.

²¹ Deed Book 12, Beaufort; Register of Deeds, Beaufort County, South Carolina, 1878, pp. 39-40.
Reprinted in Appendix A.

²² *South Carolina Beaufort County Map of Bluffton containing 580 Acres, Surveyed 1913*, Beaufort: Beaufort County, 1913. Reprinted in Appendix B.

List of Illustrations

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Figure 1: Garvey house 1990 photograph (courtesy of *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*)

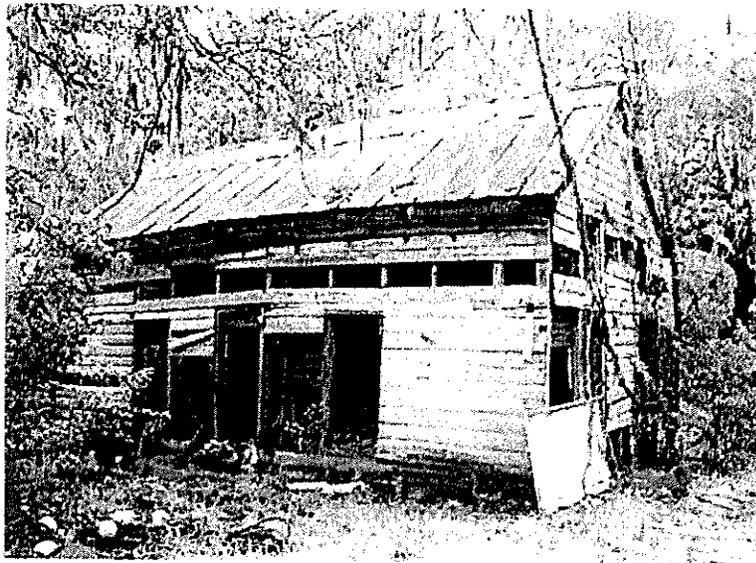


Figure 2: Garvin house south elevation (2003)

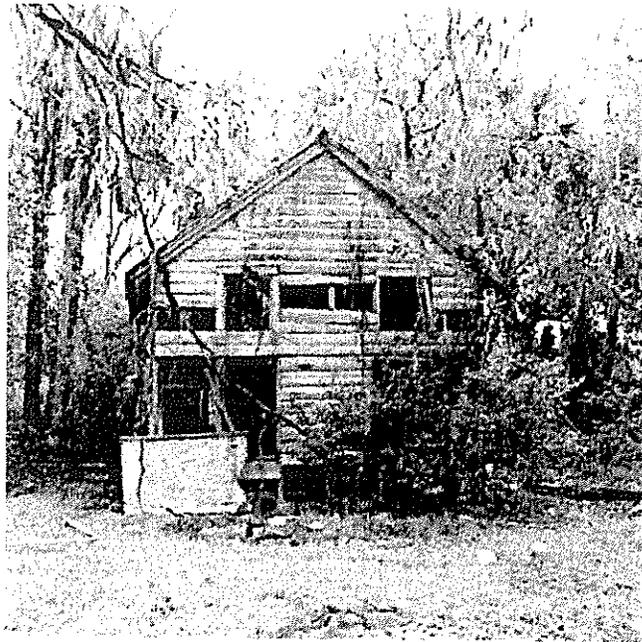
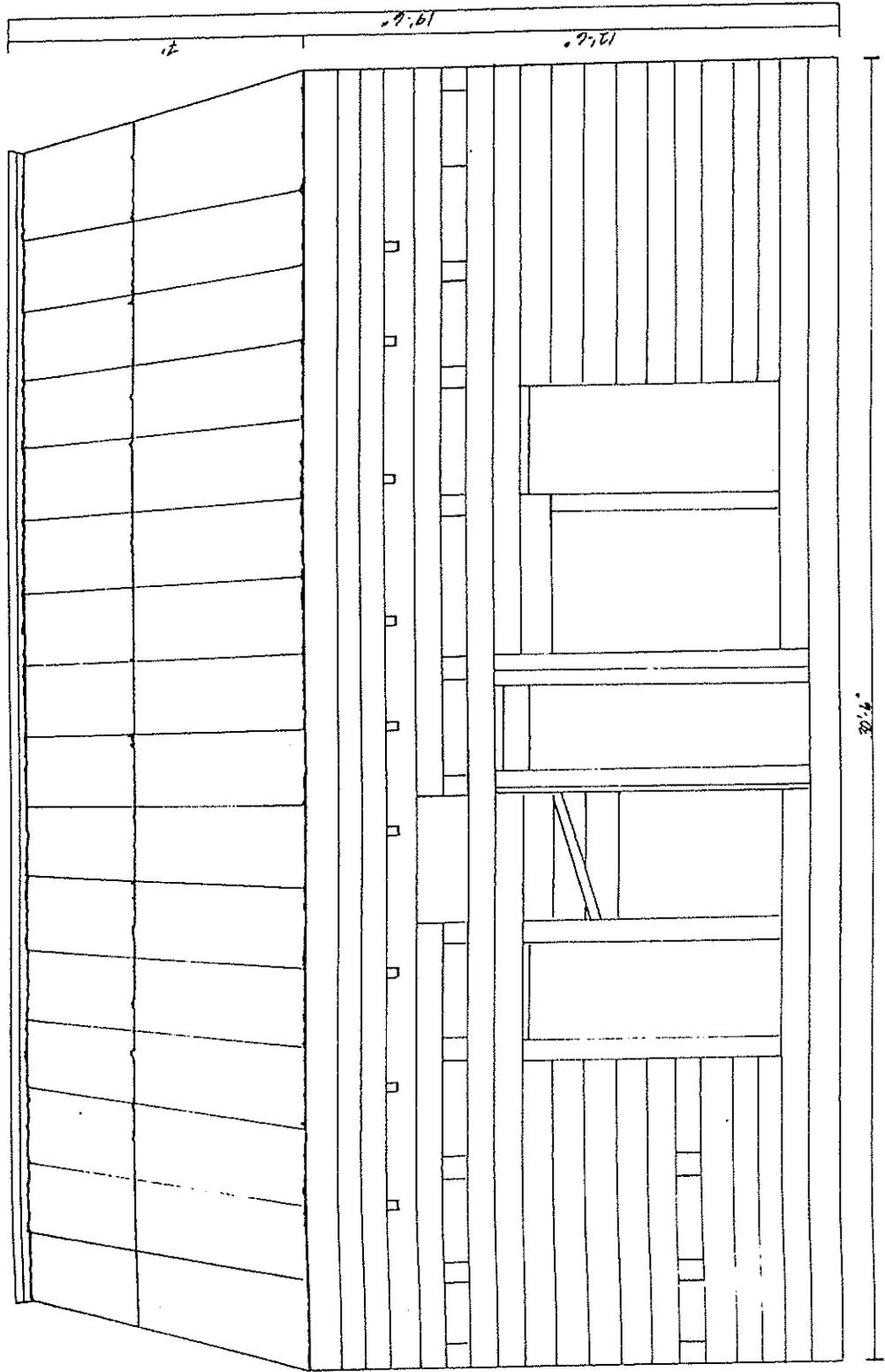


Figure 3: East elevation



Figure 4: North elevation

Wharf's Bridge Street
Bluffton, South Carolina
GARVIN HOUSE
c. 1878
K. Seyalioglu
March 2003



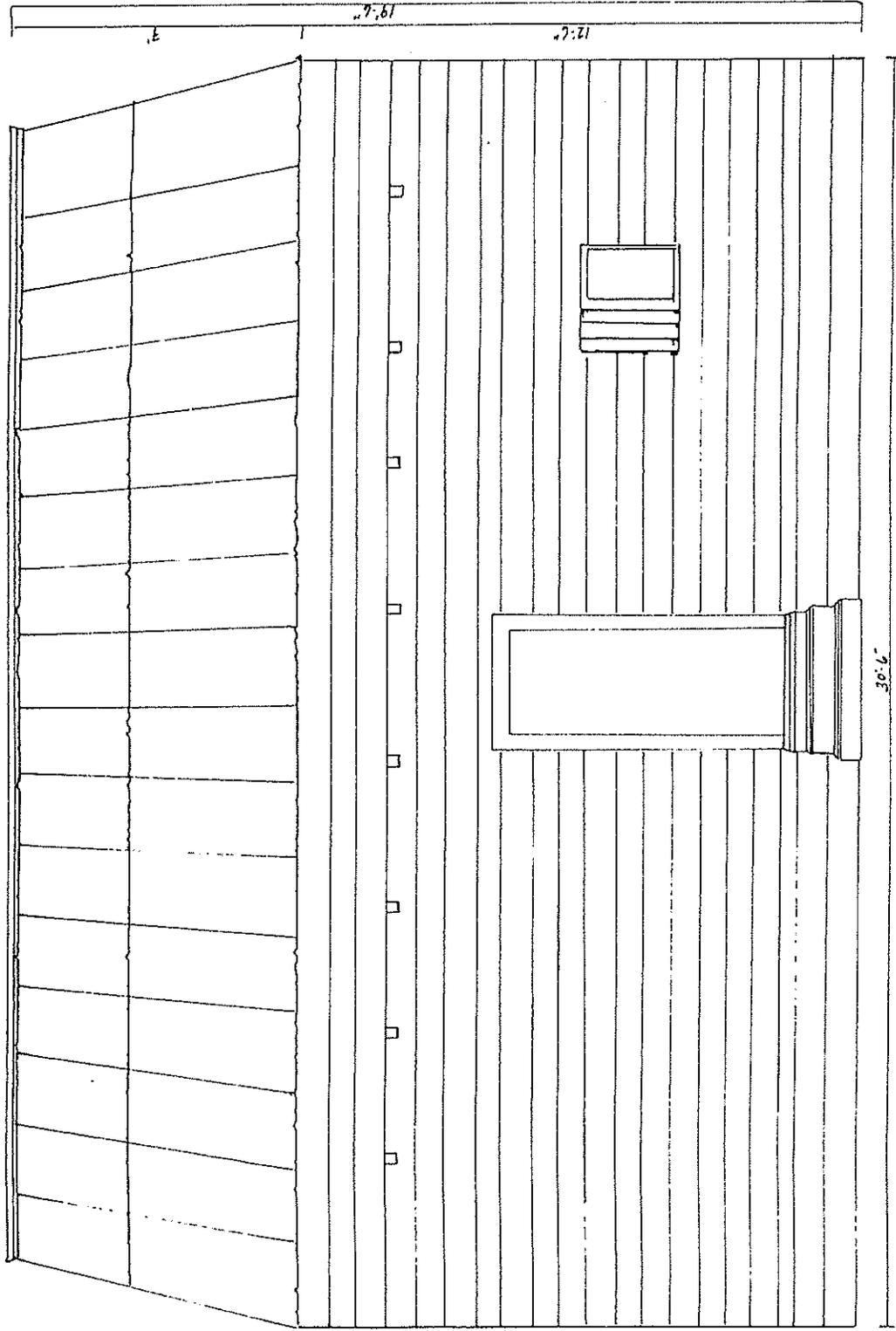
South Elevation

Figure 5: Garvin House exterior drawing south elevation (K. Seyalioglu 2003) 23

K. Seyalioglu
March 2003

Garvin House
c. 1878

Wart + Bridge Street
Bluffton, South Carolina



North Elevation

Figure 7: Garvin House exterior drawing north elevation (K. Seyalioglu 2003)

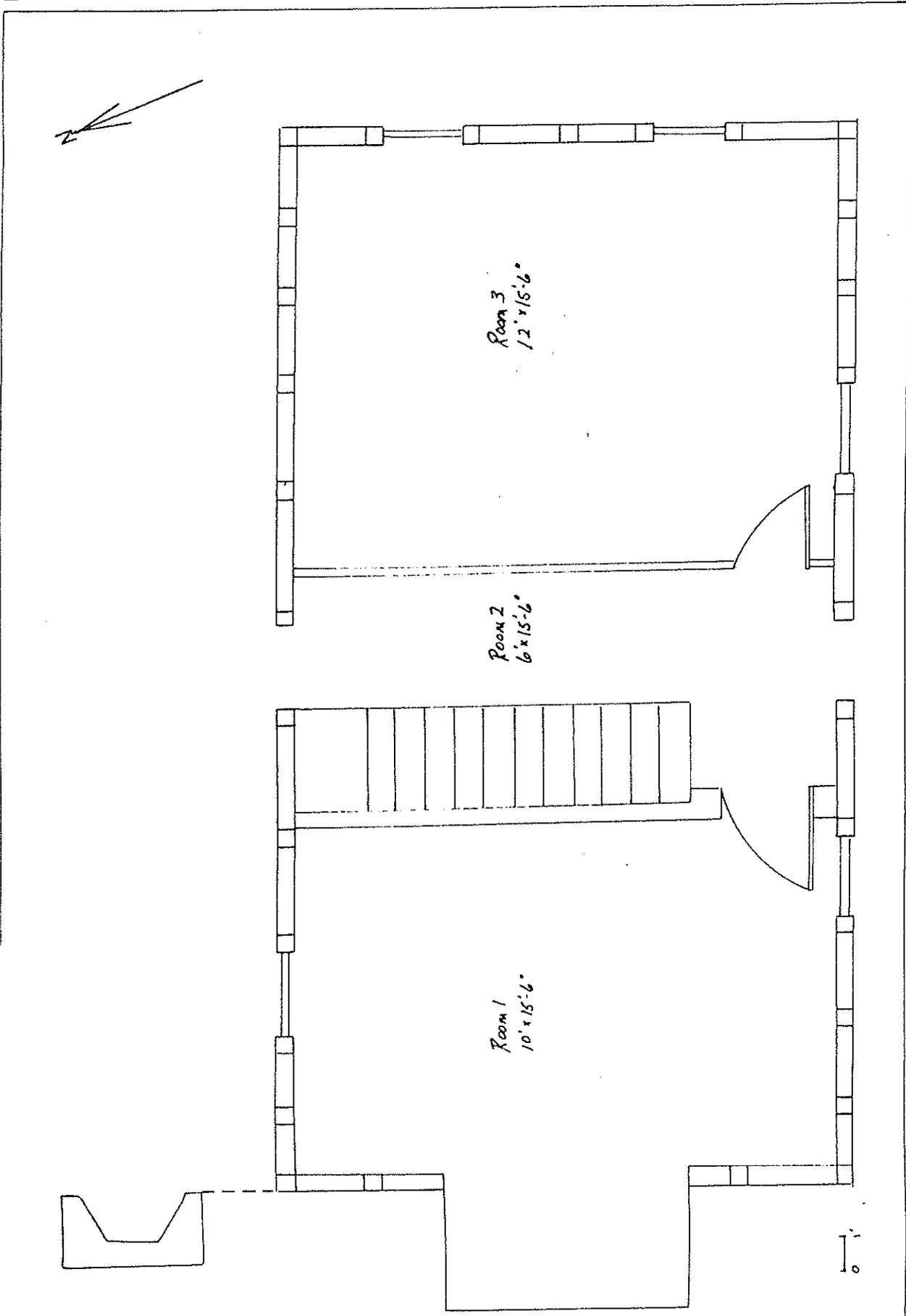


Figure 8: Garvin House interior ground floor plan (K. Seyalioglu 2003)

Appendix A

1. Deed book 11 page 152

Register on Paul Pritchard and Mhe. Pritchard

State of South Carolina

Know all men by those present that one P. Pritchard M.D.

Cyrus Garvin Apt, M... Pritchard in the State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of ten dollars ... is has paid at the ... the sealing of these premises by Cyrus Garvin Apt. in the state aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged ... situated lying in Bluffton Township Beaufort County and bounds as follows North by ... Savannah Public Road East and South by lands of P. Pritchard MD West by lands of Heyward 5th day of February 1878

2. Deed book 12 pages 39-40

State of South Carolina

Know all men by those present that we H.R. Box

Cyrus Garvin and G. W. Box Executors of the Estate Esther Box in the state aforesaid in consideration of the sum two hundred thirty-nine 70/100 dollars ___ in hand paid at therefore the sealing of these presents by Cyrus Garvin in the state aforesaid the receipt _____ is hereby as knowledge has granted these gained sold released by these presents the grant bargain sell release unto the said Cyrus Garvin all that certain parcel of land containing 54 acres of land more or less situated <lying in Bluffton Township Beaufort County and state aforesaid accordingly bounded forth by the May River East by lands of Est of Hortsleve South by public road and west by lands of Alfred Ferguson together with all singular the eights mainly h _____ and appreciations to the said premises belonging or in ac _____ incident in a _____ to Have and to Hold all and singular the said premises before mentioned unto the said Cyrus Garvin his heirs and assigns forever. And we do hereby bind on heirs executes and ... to ... and forever defend all and singular the said premises unto the said Cyrus Garvin his heirs assigns against and our heirs lawfully claiming unto ... the same or any part thereby witness our hand and seals this 10th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and in the 102 year of the Sovereign and Of the United States ...

3. Deed book 33 page 310 (gift deed)

The State of South Carolina

That I. Isaac Garvin of Bluffton, County of Beaufort and State aforesaid and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00.... by Paul Garvin... All that tract or parcel of land situated in or at the Village of Bluffton, County of Beaufort, and State aforesaid being lot number (7) seven of a tract or parcel of vacant land on Mud Beach laying between ½ acre and having such shape form and marks as are represented by a plat of said land on file in the office of Secretary of State in Book (2) of Public Land Plats page (8) together ... all wood :trees, waterwherewithal belonging to have and to hold said tract of one half

(1/2) acre of land being the same land granted unto Cyrus Garvin by the State of South Carolina in the year 1891 AD, the eight day of July and in the 116th year of the independence of United States of America by his Excellence ... of South Carolina

4. Deed book 33 page 311 (gift deed)

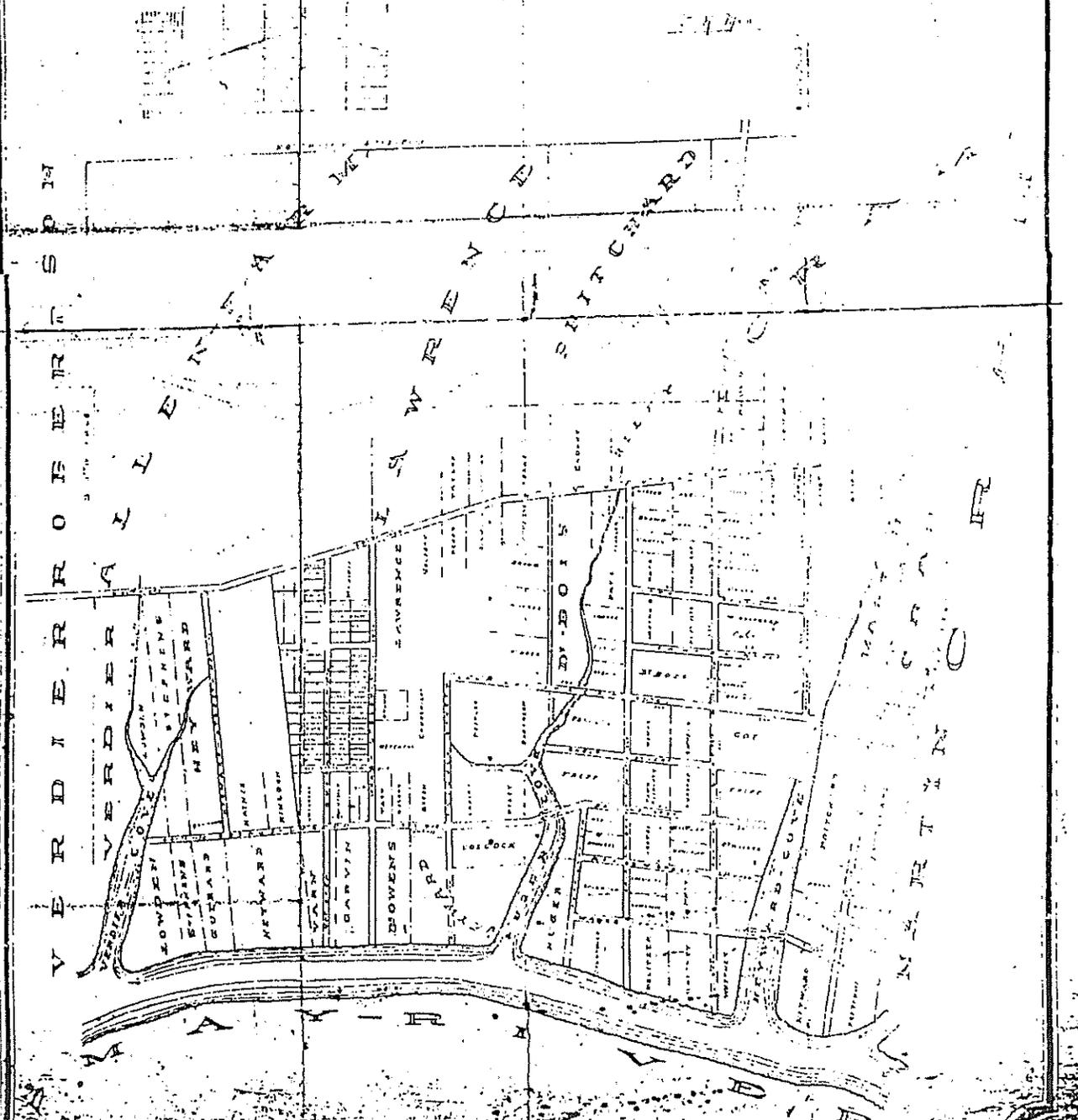
Paul Garvin to Isaac Garvin

All that parcel and tract of land situated, lying and being in the state of South Carolina , Beaufort District and in the Parish of St. Luke's and situated on ... May River Bluff butting and bounding and measuring in the manner following to wit: Southeast on street separating it from land now or lately belonging to Doctor J P Pope, know as ... Street, the west on lands now or lately of Rev. James Stoney, ... north and ear on street separating it from lands now or lately belonging to Jarrell Shores and measuring one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet more or less and to the south by River May On the front of the lot a street thirty (30) feet more or less, being the same land which Jarvis Stoney conveyed to said Joseph Baynard by his deed bearing date March 11th 1854 AD.

SOUTH CAROLINA
BEAUFORT COUNTY
MAP

OF
BLUFFTON
CONTAINING
380 ACRES
SURVEYED
OCT. 1913

SCALE
200
FEET



Appendix B:

1913 Map
of Bluffton
Garvin
property is
highlighted
in yellow

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Resources:

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