



South Carolina Department of Archives & History National Register of Historic Places

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) to evaluate National Register eligibility

Please return to: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Historical Services Division
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905

Please complete every blank that applies to the property in which you are interested.

1 NAME OF PROPERTY

2 STREET ADDRESS

3 CITY (OR VICINITY) COUNTY

4 MAPS
Tax Parcel # USGS Topo Quad Sheet Name

Attach a county tax map and a USGS Topographic Map. Contact the county assessor's office for a tax map. A USGS Topographic Map can be purchased from www.store.usgs.gov (click map locator button). Mark the location of the property and the boundaries in pencil on both maps.

OWNER OF PROPERTY (as recorded in city/county tax or land records)

5 Name

Address

City State Zip

Telephone (provide area code) Home: Work:

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

6 Present Use Original Use

Date(s) of Construction Date(s) of Major Alterations

Moved? (check if yes) Original Location

Date(s) of move(s)

Outbuildings/Other Features

Archaeological Remains/Potential

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

7 *In the space provided below and on a separate page if necessary, please provide a brief (paragraph or two) statement about why this property is worthy of recognition by the National Register of Historic Places. You may wish to consider the following questions when formulating a statement.*

- A. Did an important event happen there? Is it important for its association with the development of a town or community? Was it used, for instance, as a meeting place of an important local organization? Is it the site of an important battle of the American Revolution or Civil War?
- B. Who built it and when? Who lived there over the years? Can you document that he/she/they were prominent or important in the community, county, region, state of South Carolina, or nation? Did they live or work there during the productive years of their lives?
- C. Did an architect, landscape architect, or master carpenter/brickmason design and/or build it? If so, please provide biographical information on him or her.

7 SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY *continued*

Please include copies of pertinent sources, including summaries of interviews and documents that are not readily available. Do not send copies of pages from secondary sources unless they are from a rare book. In researching the history of the property, check records at your local library, church, historical society, and county courthouse. Interviews with local historians may also yield information. Label all published sources with the name of the author, name of publication and publisher, date and place of publication, and page number(s). In the case of unpublished manuscripts, provide the name and page number(s) of the particular document, the name of the document collection, and the name and location of the repository.

Use the space below for your statement of significance.

See Attached:

8 PHOTOGRAPHS

Send at least six (6) clear photographs showing the front, side and rear elevations, additions, interior, and outbuildings, and at least two (2) additional photos of the surroundings. Take extra shots of significant interior and exterior details. Label each photograph with the name of the property, what the photo shows, the name of the photographer, and the date taken. Either write the label information on the back of the photo with a soft lead pencil or permanent ink marker, attach a post-it note to the back, or attach a list of the photos.

Photographs cannot be returned.

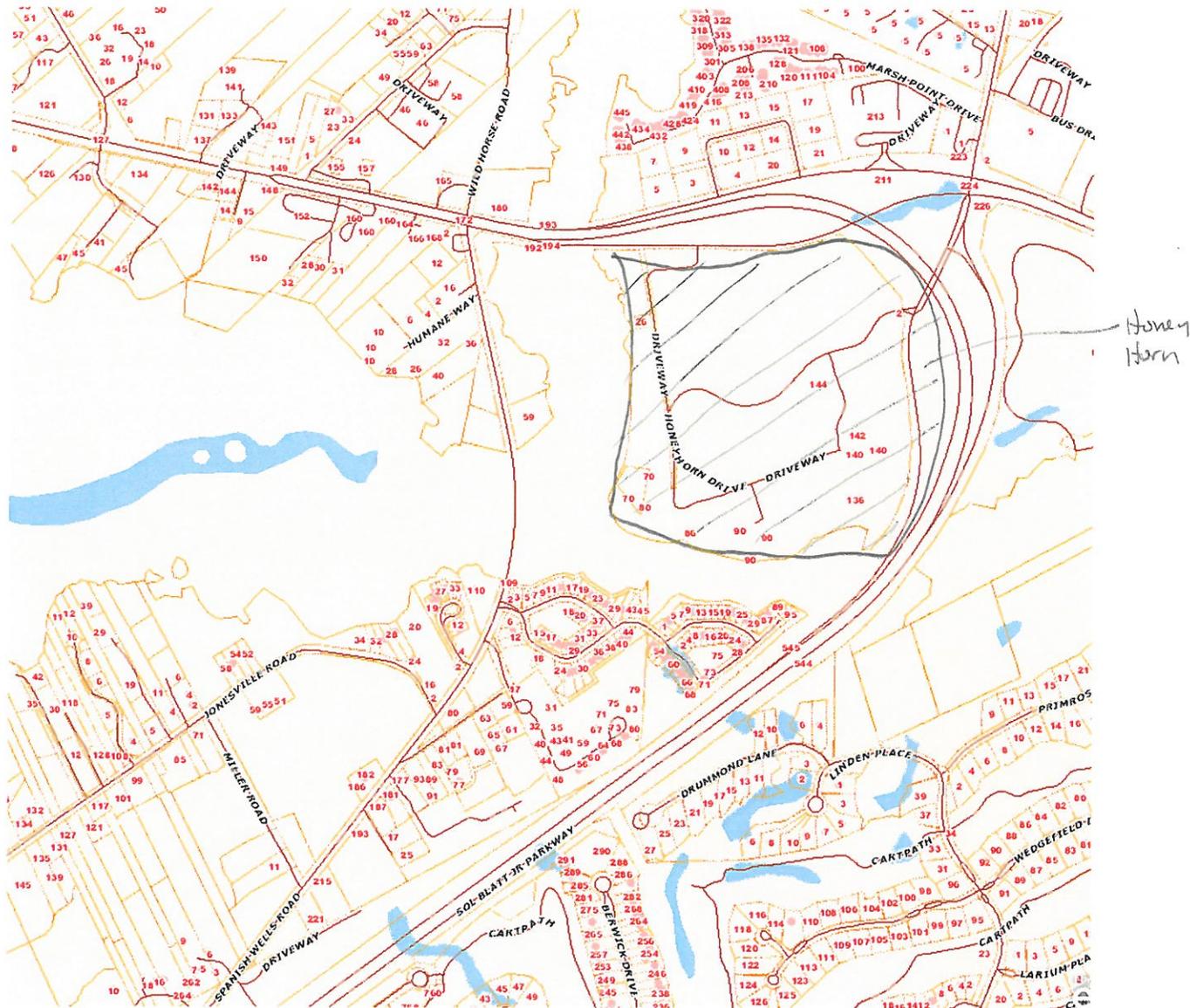
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) COMPLETED BY:

Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone (include area code) H W
FAX #
E-mail address
Date completed

DID YOU REMEMBER TO ENCLOSE:

- County Tax Map
- USGS Topo Map
- Photos (exterior, interior & setting)
- Copies of Sources
- Statement of Significance

Beaufort County SC.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

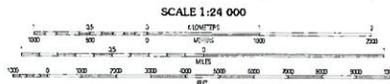


HILTON HEAD QUADRANGLE
SOUTH CAROLINA-BEAUFORT CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Honey Horn

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and
1 000 000 meter (1:4 Million) Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S
10 000 000 meter (1:10 Million) South Carolina Coordinate System of 1983



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

This map was produced in conformance with sections 6.3 & 10 of the NCEIS US Topo Product Standard. A metadata file associated with this product is available at 0.516



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Interstate Route	State Route	Local Road
US Route	Local Road	4WD
Imp	4WD	4WD

HILTON HEAD, SC
2011



COASTAL DISCOVERY MUSEUM

Experience The Lowcountry Up Close

Historic Honey Horn Statement of Significance

Nestled within the arms of the interior salt marsh of Jarvis Creek, lies a 68 acre parcel of land which has been known as Honey Horn Plantation for more than two centuries. It is the largest undeveloped parcel on Hilton Head Island, and is therefore the most threatened by future development. It is also the last property that you can enter and envision what the island was like before it was developed. The oldest homes on the island, magnificent live oaks and ancient cedars, beautiful wide-open fields that harken back to the days when Hilton Head Island was a quiet agrarian community, Marsh Tacky horses quietly grazing in the pasture - Here, at the Coastal Discovery Museum, people of all ages – residents, visitors, researchers, school children, and teachers can come together to experience what the island was once, is now, and hopefully will be in the future.

Specific historic resources include Woodland period archaeological sites with subsurface deposits, historic plantation-era archaeological deposits, a historic cemetery, and a number of contributing structures. These historic structures include the Main House (1859), the Plantation Manager's House (1898), the Armstrong House (1930s), the Front-Gabled Farmhouse (1920s), the Horse Barn (1930s), and the Hay Barn (1970). The archaeological assets are documented in *Intensive Archaeological Survey of Site 38BU1165, Honey Horn Plantation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*, Report Prepared by New South Associates, Natalie P. Adams, October 25, 2002. The historic assets are documented in *Honey Horn Plantation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, Historic Structures and Site Analysis and Preservation Plan*, prepared for the Town of Hilton Head Island and the Coastal Discovery Museum by the Jaeger Company, Gainesville GA, December 2000.

The Coastal Discovery Museum is committed to protecting and preserving Honey Horn as a scenic, historic and cultural resource that we consider to be an irreplaceable component of the Lowcountry's shared heritage. Honey Horn is a treasured location for Beaufort County residents and our visitors to enjoy our history and the serene outdoors, providing free, accessible, quality outdoor recreation and open space to everyone.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of
Site 38BU1 165, Honey Horn Plantation
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina



Natalie P Adams, PI
NSA Technical Report 1042
October 25, 2002



New South Associates
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Landscape Architecture • Historic Preservation

Environmental Assessment • Planning

THE
JAEGER
COMPANY

HONEY HORN PLANTATION HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

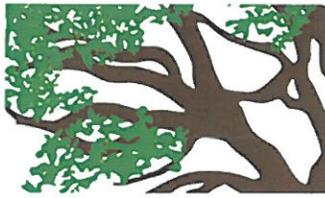


HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND SITE ANALYSIS AND PRESERVATION PLAN

TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND
COASTAL DISCOVERY MUSEUM

DECEMBER 2000

DRAFT



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Experience The Lowcountry Up Close

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Historic vernacular landscapes, Like Honey Horn, have evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They have been shaped by human activities or occupancy and reflect the physical circumstances and cultural character of daily lives. They generally contain large acreage and a proportionately small number of buildings and structures. A historic landscape may include a grouping of resources such as vegetation, water features, buildings, structures, objects, and sites. A historic landscape will generally contain substantial areas of open space and vegetation, and often a variety of property types, combined in significant patterns or linkages.

These landscapes are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the NPS has a federal leadership role in preserving them. Historic landscapes reflect our multi-generational ties to the land as expressions of our need to grow food, give form to our settlements, enjoy places to recreate and have special places to bury our deceased. All of these activities are reflected in the beauty and sense of place at Historic Honey Horn.

We hereby seek to explore the potential of having this eligible property listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic Vernacular Landscape.



