Creating a British Country House and Garden in Colonial Carolina

The wealth and prominence of the Drayton family in the early 1700s provided John Drayton with a financial advantage that few colonists had during the formative years of the South Carolina Colony. As John moved into adulthood, he sought to create his colonial homestead on a 350-acre estate that bordered his birthplace at Magnolia Plantation. John played a significant role in the design and construction of what would become Drayton Hall—the first fully executed example of Palladian architecture in the colonies. He relied largely on enslaved laborers to build the structures and sculpt the landscape according to increasingly popular styles found in contemporary Georgian Britain.

Stop one: NORTH FLANKER BUILDING

John Drayton emulated British estates when he designed Drayton Hall in the 1730s to provide leisure to his family as a gentleman. Influenced by Palladian style architecture, John had two small structures built simultaneously with the main house to give an impressive appearance for those arriving at the facade of the house. In order to achieve symmetry and to keep the view of the house and作息in—view on a square perspective, John used a clever design trick. By constructing the flanker buildings on each side a degree offset from the sides of the house, this has the effect of making the whole appear square. Had his design not worked and the buildings were actually square, the two flanks would have formed an inward bow. Then the family would have only seen one open side, instead of the full four sides that the family had wanted to see. The interior space of the flanks is unknown, but they possibly served as guest rooms, a kitchen, or pantry. 

Stop two: PRIVY

This privy constructed in 1759 was built by the son of John’s death in 1749. Theoretically that previous privy existed on this one built for the use of the slaves and servants who lived in the house. This privy relied on an outhouse structure to empty, and maintain chamber pots inside the kitchen (fig. 4).

Stop three: HA-HA

Charles Drayton, John’s son who purchased the house from his mother in 1785, continued the family’s interest in the landscape and gardens. Charles likely had this double-ditched wall known in Europe as a ha-ha, dug with a wood shovel by the 18th century. This had the effect of retaining a sweeping view across the lower toward the river and gardens while holding grazing livestock within the area. Charleston only continued the elegance of British style, with homes that were more grand and contemporary to further the landscape of the lattes past. In 1791, Maj. John Drayton, Jr. of Charleston, was at the head of British forces and he was likely the one leading the team that designed the layout and arrangement of the gardens. The three groves of symmetry planting the arrangement of the plant height was very common in English landscape gardens. However, the groves stored much gold and the family with views of the river and plantations and theater took social notes. Stair steps were used as a scenic walkway and why its so unique.

Stop four: GRASS LAND

When John, his house garden completed, likely several several purposes. The garden house was oriented toward the house rather than toward the river. The garden house was oriented toward the house rather than toward the river

Stop five: AZALEA ALLEY

The pathway in the garden and the house was a design and installation of the late 18th century and included the addition of azaleas, beech, and aspens. This was a large hedge bordering the grounds. This had the effect of retaining a sweeping view across the lower toward the river and gardens, while holding grazing livestock within the area. Charleston only continued the elegance of British style, with homes that were more grand and contemporary to further the landscape of the lattes past. In 1791, Maj. John Drayton, Jr. of Charleston, was at the head of British forces and he was likely the one leading the team that designed the layout and arrangement of the gardens. The three groves of symmetry planting the arrangement of the plant height was very common in English landscape gardens. However, the groves stored much gold and the family with views of the river and plantations and theater took social notes. Stair steps were used as a scenic walkway and why its so unique.

Stop six: DRAYTON MEMORIAL

This modern memorial for deceased member of the Drayton family has an intricate composition of a colonnade. The use of its composition, the inspiration for the design on the stone-ornamented from a branding stone. Later analysis of the branding stone was found in the surrounding area to mark them mark as legal property. The Drayton family, like the other elite families of Charleston, depended heavily on the slave labor system and way to maintain elite lifestyles. As the colonists grew the need for resources for Admirals and soldiers, the British involved in the Franco-American war, state which forced African into confinement and sold them in property. Another reminder of their contributions is Drayton Hall’s African American cemetery, which dates to the colonial era and is buried closest to the entrance gate. See (fig.) for an example of colonial mourning and use by the enslaved community at Drayton Hall.

Stop seven: GRAVESTONES

This is a generation for Charleston Drayton’s 1814-1819, dead. This is the first generation solid on the property John Drayton’s death in 1795. Although the British style is present in John Drayton’s responsibilities and the selection of his family (fig. 5) and family members who found the property. While moving the Cooper River, John suffered a health impairment and died while fighting in the War of 1812, John and his family remained silent. The cause of his death is unknown. With his son, William Honey, served on the Continental Congress and was involved militarily in various states. John spent his career building the Southern states. Although his experience did extend to the Continental Society of the Union. For the British, they provided their focus on gaining control of the Southern colonies and tapping into potential recruiting centers in the coastal areas. 

Stop eight: REFLECTION POND

This reflection pond is a late 18th century expansion of a water feature from the original gardens. It is a key feature of the Robert B. John Drayton the simple creek created a functional purpose of draining water from the property to the Cooper River. The pond is essentially a large今后 of water that extended the garden front to the Cooper River, which extended the estate front of the house. The pond is essentially a large今后 of water that extended the garden front to the Cooper River, which extended the estate front of the house.

Stop nine: GRAND OAK

The live oak you are standing on is the last remaining oak in the park that was planted by John Drayton in the 1748. The grove is a large oak with its trunk diameter of approximately 30 feet. The tree is now a living monument to the present age, and the largest living tree in the colony. The tree is now a living monument to the present age, and the largest living tree in the colony.

Stop ten: ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Drayton Hall’s wrought-iron gates were originally part of a natural scene of trees and shrubbery rather than formal lawns toward the Ashley River. Drayton Hall was occupied by the British during the American Revolution as the British seized control of the Ashley River for a brief period of time. The incident was part of a larger British attempt to control the Ashley River and the surrounding area. The wrought iron gates were an important feature of the property and were designed by the local blacksmith. The gates were commissioned by the Drayton family and were a significant feature of the estate's landscape design. The gates were later replaced by a more modern design in the late 19th century. The property remains a popular destination for visitors and history enthusiasts alike, offering a glimpse into the rich history and culture of the Charleston region.