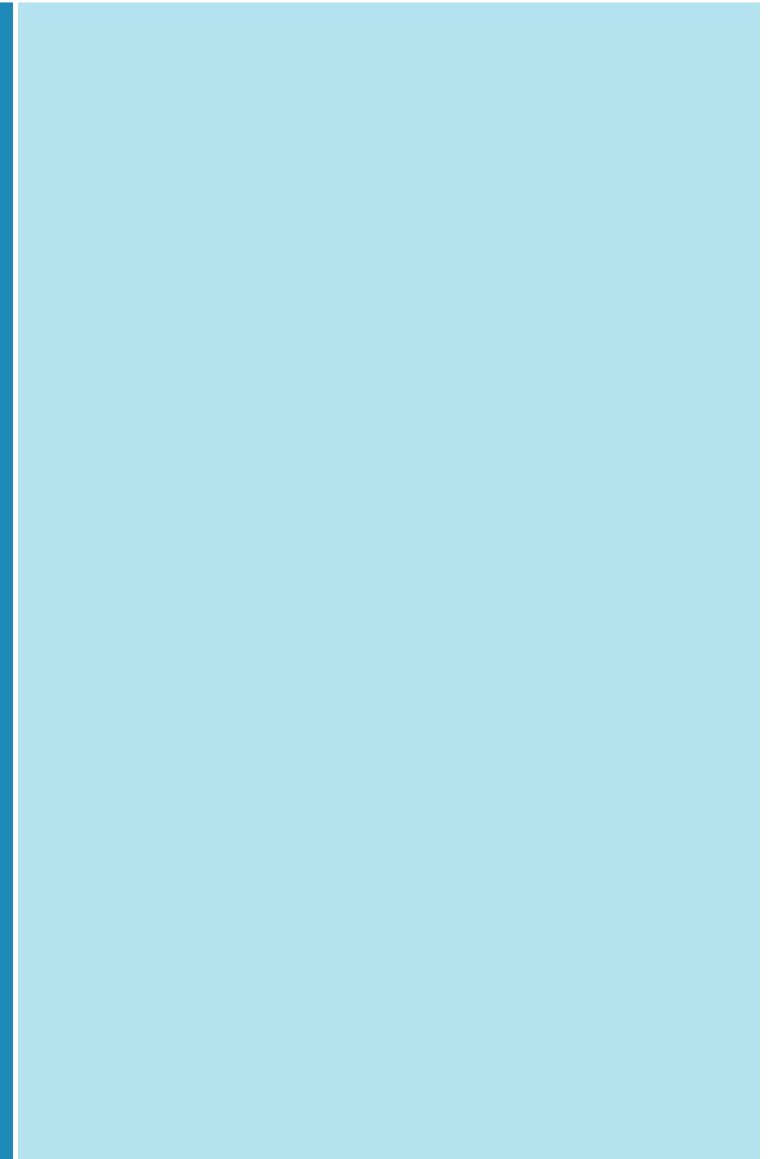
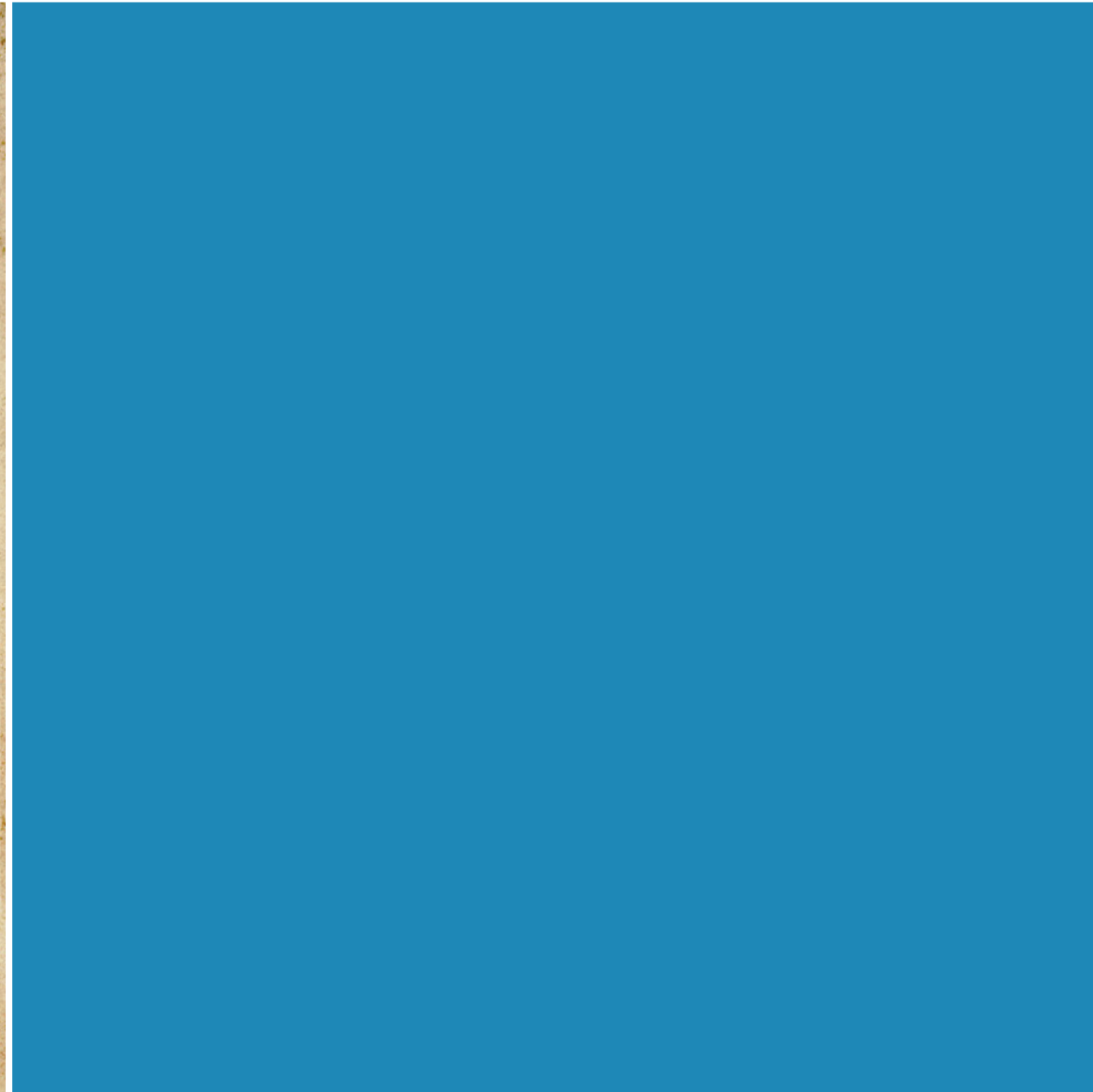


Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

Snee Farm House | Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

GRAPHICS



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT | COMPREHENSIVE

Submission Date: November 10, 2020

© **designminds**

SDI

SDII

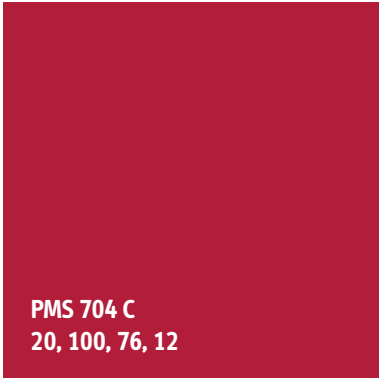
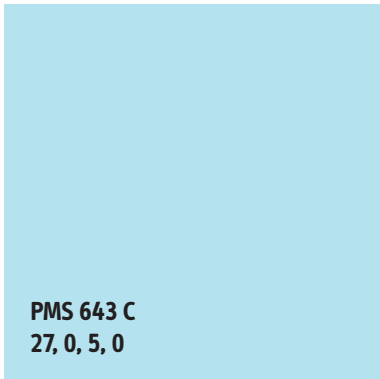
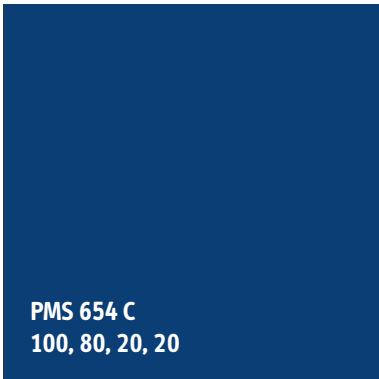
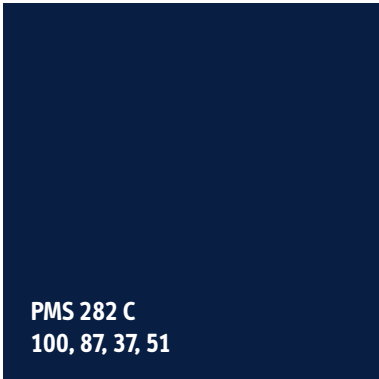
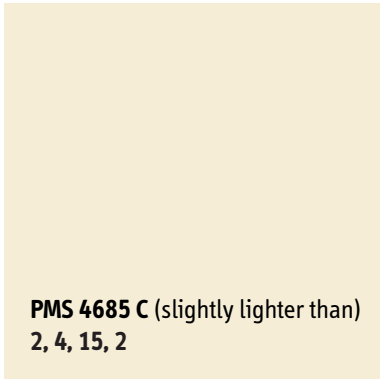
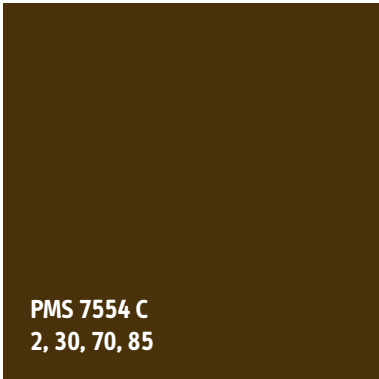
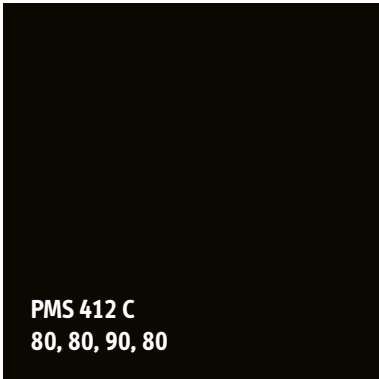
DRAFT DDI

DDI Comp

DDII

PDI

PDII



* Pantone swatches are provided as very close matches and as an industry guide. Graphic files are typically built and printed using CMYK values. Hard copies and sampling should be used for final approval.

EXHIBIT TITLES, Exhibit

IM FELL Great Primer, Regular | Foundry: Igino Marini | OTF (ALL CAPS used sparingly imited to titles only)

“Quotations”

IM FELL Great Primer, Regular | Foundry: Igino Marini | OTF

Primary interpretive text.

IM FELL Great Primer, Regular | Foundry: Igino Marini | OTF

Image Title Small image captions.

Frutiger LT Std, 65 Bold | Foundry: Linotype | OTF Frutiger LT Std, 55 Roman | Foundry: Linotype | OTF | (-8 tracking)

TERTIARY IDEA TEXTURES

Anodyne, Regular | Foundry: YDS | OTF | (Limited to text used in a graphic/textural way.)



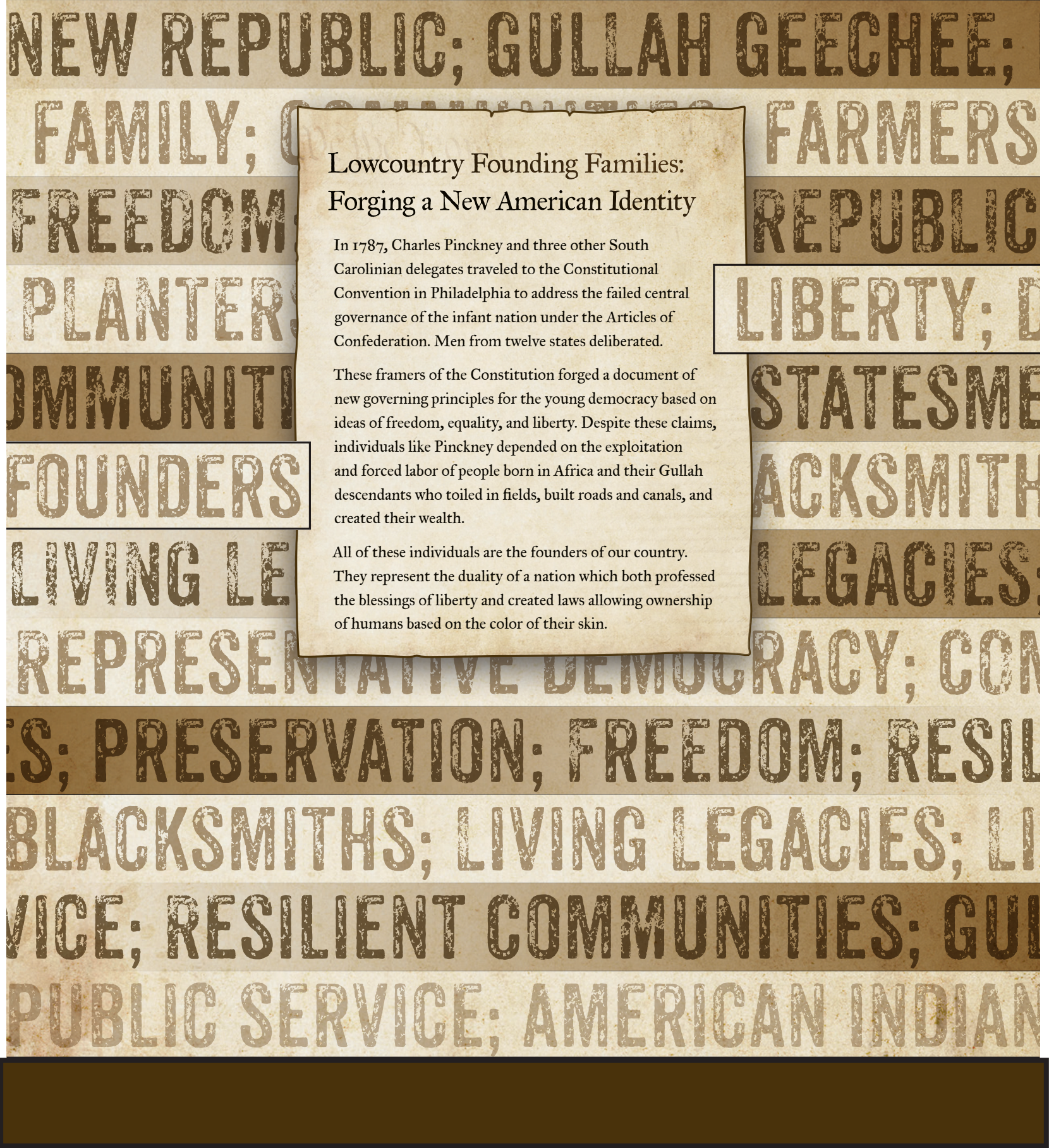
Welcome to Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

Visitor Center

Explore these historic grounds and visit the exhibits inside to learn more about Charles Pinckney, a signer of the US Constitution, and the other leaders, public servants, laborers, families, and founders of America who lived and worked here. Their beliefs and actions helped form the fabric of the new American nation. Their ingenuity and labor transformed the Lowcountry into an agricultural powerhouse.

The National Park Service's mission is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.





PROJECT:

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Snee Farm House
Exhibit Planning and Design

PHASE:

DDI Comp
November 10, 2020

SCALE:

Scale = 12%
72" x 80"

GRAPHIC:

GL-01.03-100
(Intro Exhibit)

“The property of the Southern States in slaves was to be as sacredly preserved, and protected to them, as that of land, or any other kind of property...”

— Charles Pinckney, 1820

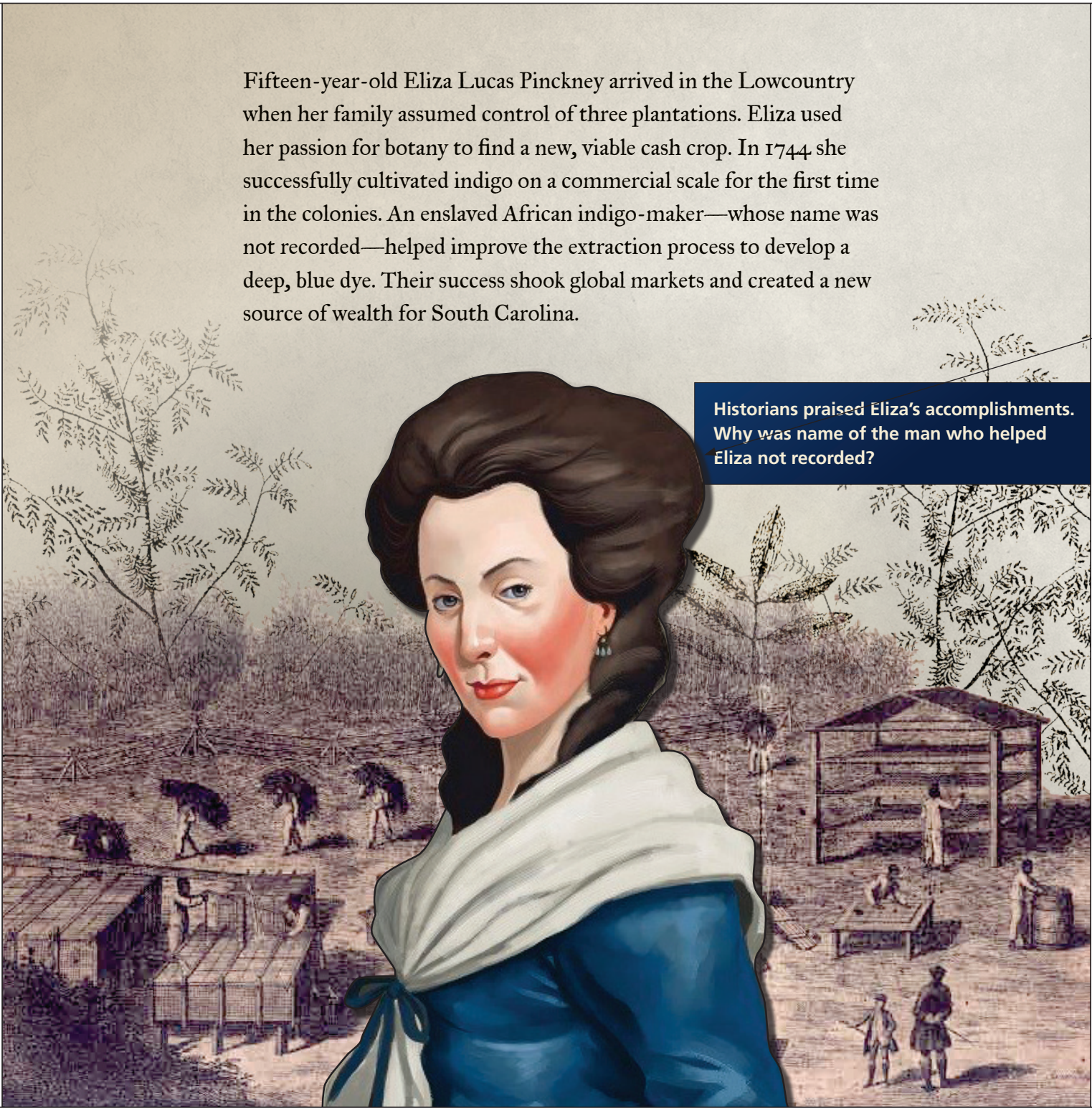
“South Carolina and Georgia
cannot do without slaves.”

— Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, South Carolina delegate, 1787

Indigo Introduced to the Lowcountry

Fifteen-year-old Eliza Lucas Pinckney arrived in the Lowcountry when her family assumed control of three plantations. Eliza used her passion for botany to find a new, viable cash crop. In 1744 she successfully cultivated indigo on a commercial scale for the first time in the colonies. An enslaved African indigo-maker—whose name was not recorded—helped improve the extraction process to develop a deep, blue dye. Their success shook global markets and created a new source of wealth for South Carolina.

Historians praised Eliza’s accomplishments. Why was name of the man who helped Eliza not recorded?

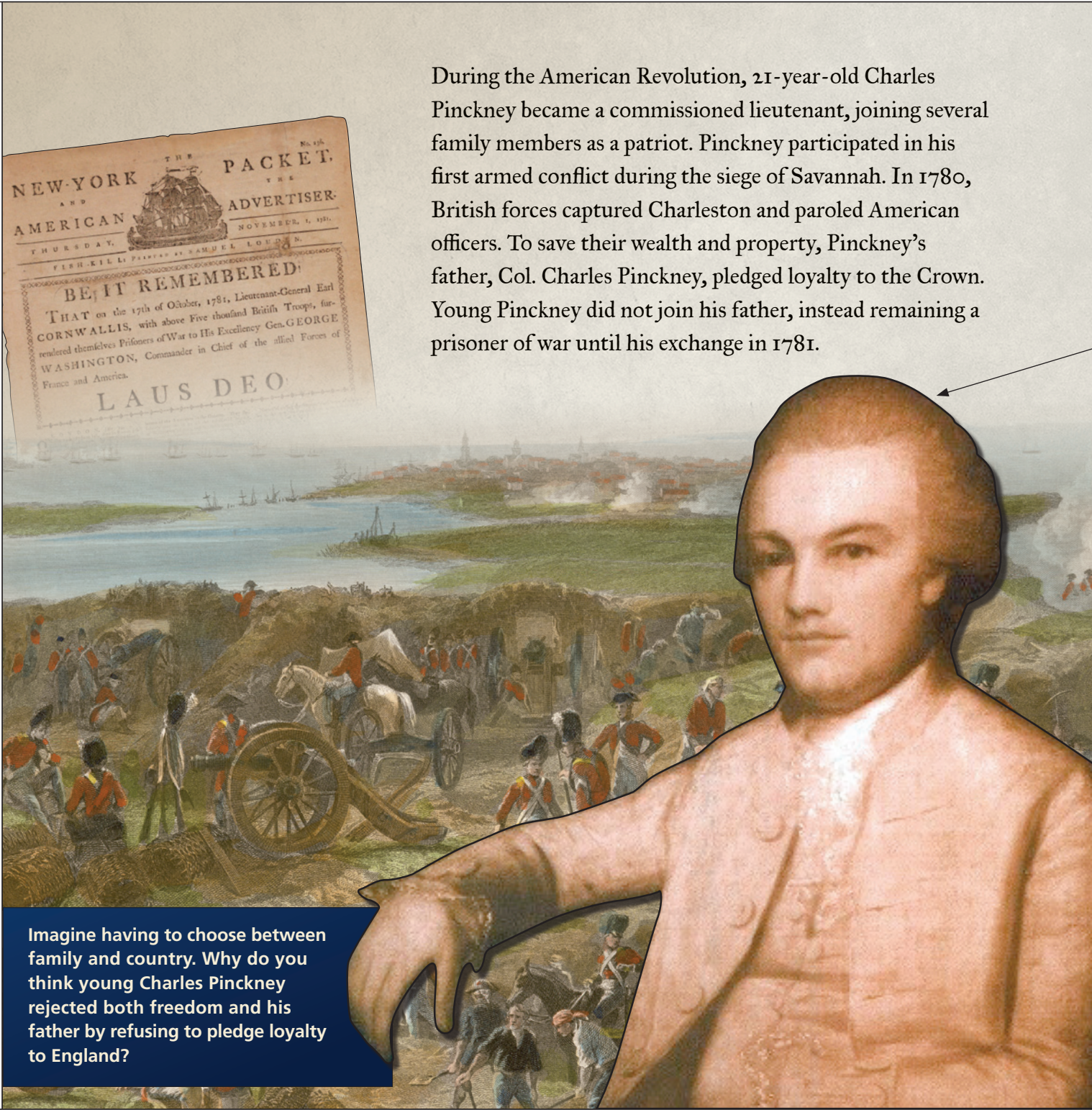


LED LIGHT ATTIC
PAINTED FRAME TO MATCH ROOM
ROUTED LETTERS, PTD.

APPLIED GRAPHIC
CONTOUR CUT FIGURE (3/4" D.)
APPLIED FLUSH TO BACKGROUND
GRAPHIC

American Revolution Upends Pinckney Family

LED LIGHT ATTIC
PAINTED FRAME TO MATCH ROOM
ROUTED LETTERS, PTD.



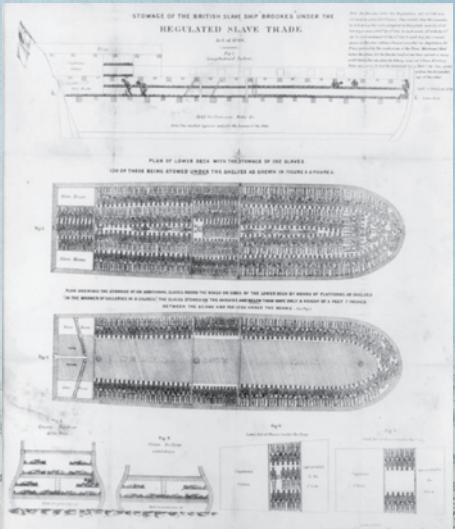
During the American Revolution, 21-year-old Charles Pinckney became a commissioned lieutenant, joining several family members as a patriot. Pinckney participated in his first armed conflict during the siege of Savannah. In 1780, British forces captured Charleston and paroled American officers. To save their wealth and property, Pinckney's father, Col. Charles Pinckney, pledged loyalty to the Crown. Young Pinckney did not join his father, instead remaining a prisoner of war until his exchange in 1781.

Imagine having to choose between family and country. Why do you think young Charles Pinckney rejected both freedom and his father by refusing to pledge loyalty to England?

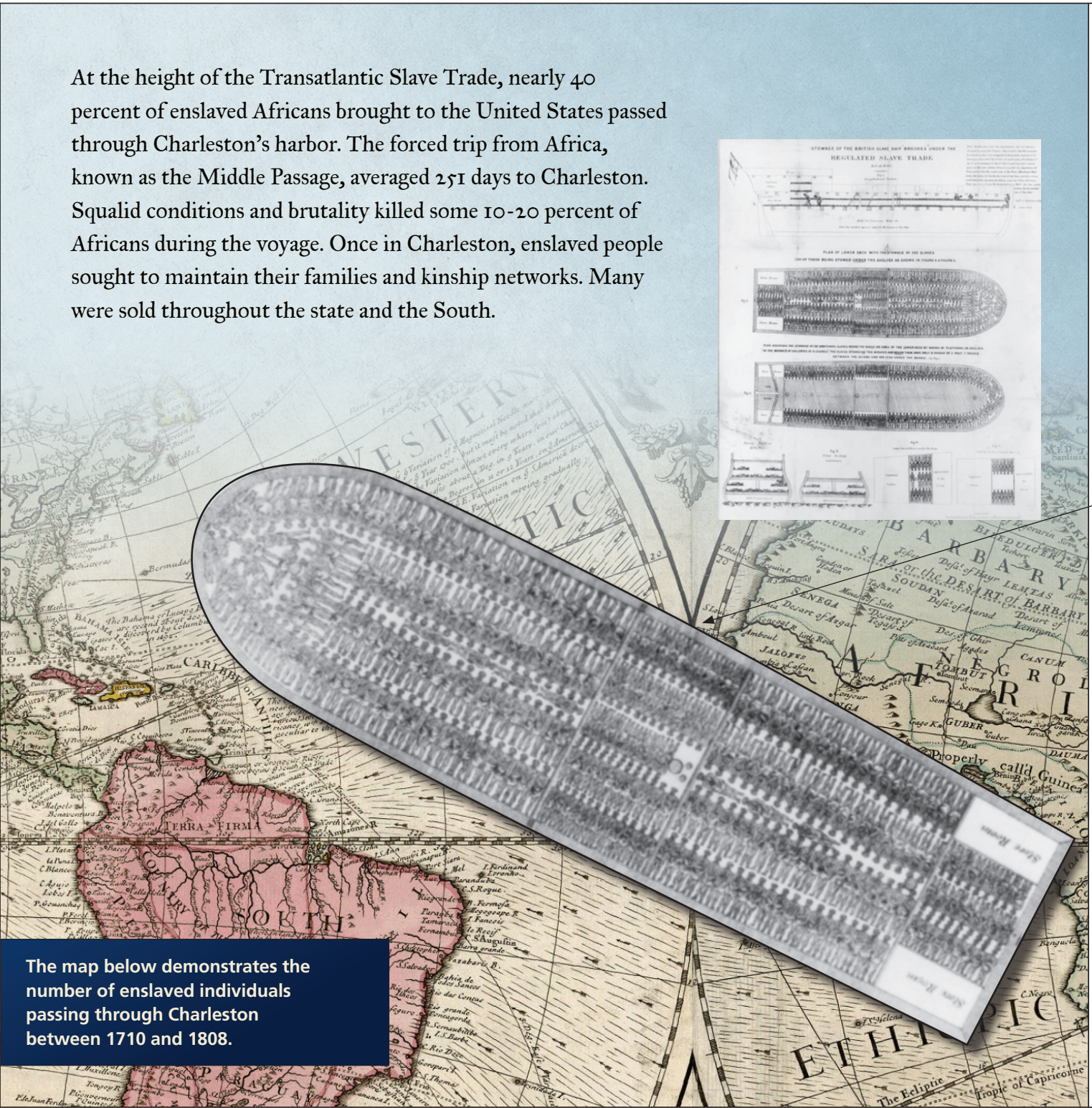
APPLIED GRAPHIC
CONTOUR CUT FIGURE (3/4" D.)
APPLIED FLUSH TO BACKGROUND
GRAPHIC

Transatlantic Slave Trade to Charleston

At the height of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, nearly 40 percent of enslaved Africans brought to the United States passed through Charleston’s harbor. The forced trip from Africa, known as the Middle Passage, averaged 251 days to Charleston. Squalid conditions and brutality killed some 10-20 percent of Africans during the voyage. Once in Charleston, enslaved people sought to maintain their families and kinship networks. Many were sold throughout the state and the South.



The map below demonstrates the number of enslaved individuals passing through Charleston between 1710 and 1808.



LED LIGHT ATTIC
PAINTED FRAME TO MATCH ROOM
ROUTED LETTERS, PTD.

APPLIED GRAPHIC
CONTOUR CUT SHIP (3/4" D.)
APPLIED FLUSH TO BACKGROUND
GRAPHIC


(100% CROP)

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DETAILS

American Indian groups grow corn and other agricultural products, **replacing seasonal hunting** and collecting, allowing for population growth and permanent settlements.


10,000–8,500 BCE

The earliest known **human inhabitants** arrive in the area, hunting game such as mammoths, mastodons, and giant ground sloths.



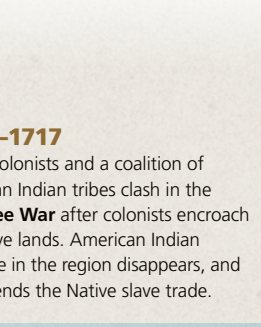
1696

Richard Butler receives a **500-acre land grant** in Christ Church Parish, which includes the future location of Snee Farm plantation.



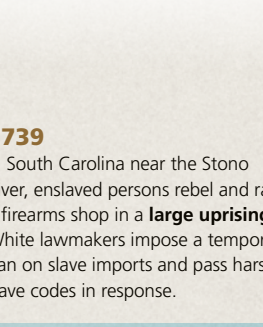
1715–1717

British colonists and a coalition of American Indian tribes clash in the **Yamasee War** after colonists encroach on Native lands. American Indian presence in the region disappears, and Britain ends the Native slave trade.




1739

In South Carolina near the Stono River, enslaved persons rebel and raid a firearms shop in a **large uprising**. White lawmakers impose a temporary ban on slave imports and pass harsher slave codes in response.



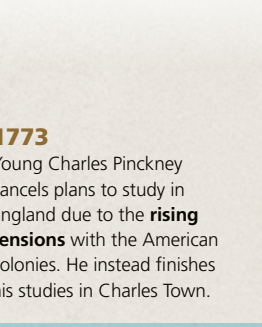
1744

Eliza Lucas Pinckney, an unnamed African man, and other enslaved people successfully cultivate **indigo** on a commercial scale for the first time in the colonies.



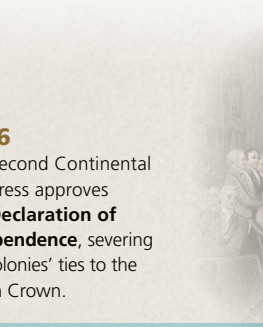
1773

Young Charles Pinckney cancels plans to study in England due to the **rising tensions** with the American colonies. He instead finishes his studies in Charles Town.



1776

The Second Continental Congress approves **the Declaration of Independence**, severing the colonies' ties to the British Crown.




Population of South Carolina (1670–1770)

1670	White: 170 Black: 30	1680	White: 1,000 Black: 200	1690	White: 2,400 Black: 1,500	1700	White: 3,300 Black: 2,400	1710	White: 4,200 Black: 4,300	1720	White: 6,500 Black: 9,900	1730	White: 10,000 Black: 20,000	1740	White: 15,000 Black: 39,200	1750	White: 25,000 Black: 40,000	1760	White: 37,100 Black: 57,000	1770	White: 42,200 Black: 82,000
------	-------------------------	------	----------------------------	------	------------------------------	------	------------------------------	------	------------------------------	------	------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------


1200

American Indian groups grow corn and other agricultural products, **replacing seasonal hunting** and collecting, allowing for population growth and permanent settlements.



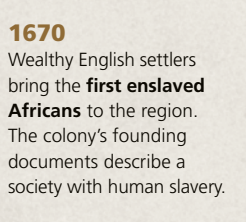
ca. 1500

European explorers make the **first contact** with American Indians living in the area of present-day Charleston. Disease and land encroachment reduce Native presence in the region.



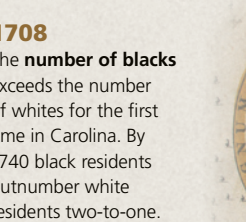
1670

Wealthy English settlers bring the **first enslaved Africans** to the region. The colony's founding documents describe a society with human slavery.




1708

The **number of blacks** exceeds the number of whites for the first time in Carolina. By 1740 black residents outnumber white residents two-to-one.



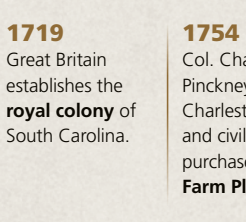
1719

Great Britain establishes the **royal colony** of South Carolina.



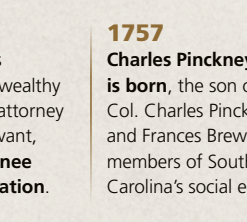
1754

Col. Charles Pinckney, a wealthy Charleston attorney and civil servant, purchases **Snee Farm Plantation**.



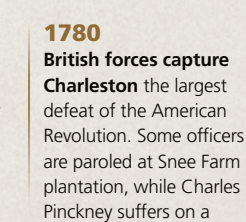
1757

Charles Pinckney is born, the son of Col. Charles Pinckney and Frances Brewton, members of South Carolina's social elite.



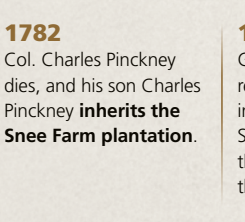
1780

British forces capture Charleston the largest defeat of the American Revolution. Some officers are paroled at Snee Farm plantation, while Charles Pinckney suffers on a prison ship.



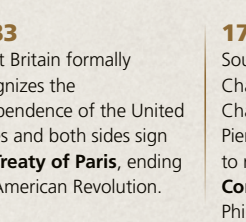
1782

Col. Charles Pinckney dies, and his son Charles Pinckney **inherits the Snee Farm plantation**.



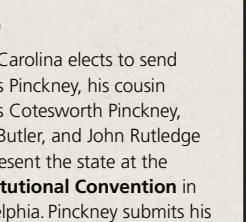
1783

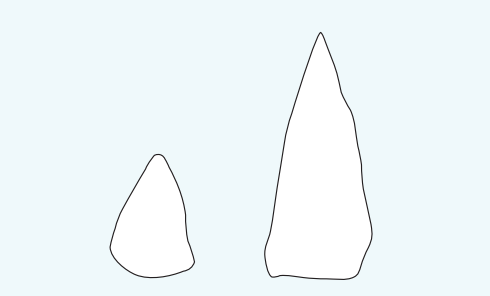
Great Britain formally recognizes the independence of the United States and both sides sign the **Treaty of Paris**, ending the American Revolution.



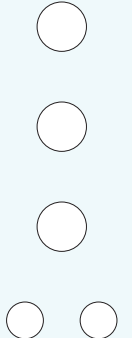
1787

South Carolina elects to send Charles Pinckney, his cousin Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler, and John Rutledge to represent the state at the **Constitutional Convention** in Philadelphia. Pinckney submits his own draft of the constitution.





These items are physical proof of the American Indian tribes that called this area home. What do they tell us about their lives?




British forces captured Charleston in 1780, providing a vital foothold in the southern colonies. Lieutenant Charles Pinckney is among over 2,500 imprisoned Continental soldiers. Col. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and General William Moultrie were held prisoner here at Snee Farm, which Moultrie described as "excellent quarters."

Button, ca. 1780
A brass button from a Continental Army uniform, recovered from a well on site.

Coin, ca. 1770
A King George III half pence coin, legal tender in both America and England.

Coin, ca. 1722
Rosa Americana penny; originally produced for Ireland, they appeared in the colonies in the 1730s.

Musket balls, 1700s
Two lead musket balls unearthed on the plantation grounds.



1788

Charles Pinckney and his cousins lead the effort to secure **ratification of the US Constitution** in South Carolina. Charles also marries Mary Eleanor Laurens.

1789

The South Carolina state legislature elects Charles Pinckney as governor of the state, uniting wealthy inhabitants of the Lowcountry and upcountry leaders in support of him.

1793

Eli Whitney is credited with inventing the cotton gin, making commercial growth of cotton more sustainable and leading to increased profits—and demand for more enslaved laborers—for white landowners.

1791

President George Washington visits Snee Farm plantation during his tour of the South. In Haiti, Toussaint L'Ouverture leads enslaved Africans in a successful slave revolt, stoking fears of a similar uprising in the United States.

designminds
© THE DESIGN MINDS, INC.

PROJECT:

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Snee Farm House
Exhibit Planning and Design

PHASE:

DDI Comp
November 10, 2020

SCALE:

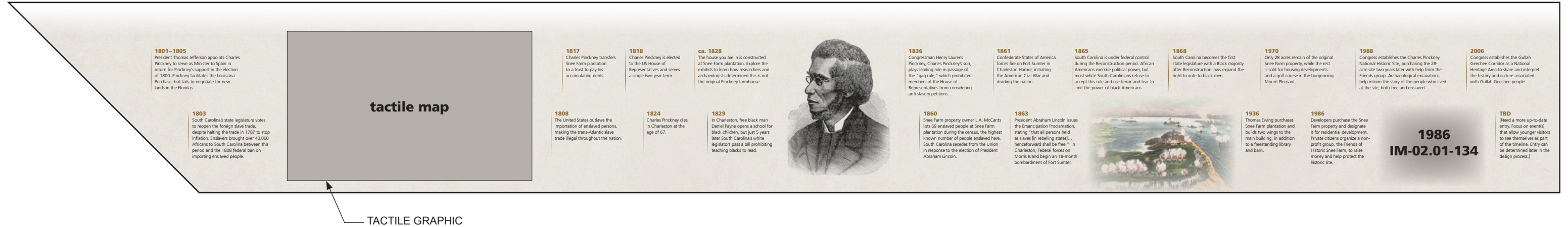
Scale = ~30%
(crops)

GRAPHIC:

GL-02.01-120
(Timeline Rail)

12

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR DETAILS



Number of enslaved persons traveling to Charleston ports (timeline)

APPROACH

The map will show the different locations of departure of enslaved people brought to Charleston. The map will show raised lines coming together and converging across the Atlantic from the following points of departure:

- Bight of Benin (Main)
- Senegambia, Sierra Leone, West Central Africa (Secondary)
- Southeast Africa (Minor)

Lines will also emanate from the interior of Africa showing movement towards the coast.

The following statistics will be printed on the map (not tactile).

174,793 enslaved persons embarked from Africa to Charleston
148,282 enslaved persons disembarked in Charleston (13.1% mortality rate)
810 total voyages
Average Length of passage: 251 Days
22.2% were children

DATA TO SUPPORT

1710 – 1808



REFERENCE FOR TACTILE MAP DEVELOPMENT

DATA FROM: [HTTPS://WWW.SLAVEVOYAGES.ORG](https://www.slavevoyages.org)

Exploring Historic Mount Pleasant

LED LIGHT ATTIC
PAINTED FRAME TO MATCH ROOM
ROUTED LETTERS, PTD.

In 1790, the first census of the United States listed 2,954 persons living in the Mount Pleasant area of Christ Church Parish. The number of enslaved persons totaled 2,377—80 percent of the total population. The population remained a black majority into the late 1880s.

Wealthy Charles Town residents sought property throughout the area to expand their land holdings, increase revenues, and support political goals. Col. Charles Pinckney purchased Snee Farm plantation in 1754 in order to win a seat representing the parish in the South Carolina Royal Assembly. This map shows the different land holdings in Mount Pleasant in 1780.

Interconnected Plantations and Communities

While white landowners divided the plots of land for their plantations, the black communities developed across boundary lines. Enslaved persons carved out freedoms to travel to other plantations and used these opportunities to create families and communities uncontained by landowners boundaries. They celebrated birthdays, Christmas, and New Year's and sometimes had parties here at Snee Farm plantation. This interconnectedness allowed enslaved people to create of the Gullah culture, a blending of many European and West African customs, languages, and practices that continues today

This map denotes some of the known enslaved communities that existed before emancipation. How did the natural environment affect communities? What do these maps together tell us about how each group viewed their surroundings?

Ten Pounds Reward,
FOR Cudjoe, a likely stout fellow
about 35 years of age, smooth skin,
very artful and plausible, formerly a driver at
Colonel Pinckney's plantation, **Snee Farm**,
in Christ Church parish. **Juba**, a tall likely
wench, about the age of Cudjoe her husband,
with a child at her breast. **Jenny**, a mu-
latto boy about 14 years old, very stout and
full faced. **Joe**, a black boy about 12 years
middle-sized. **Tom**, a mulatto about 11 years
old. **Swansey**, a black boy about 4 years
old. **Roger**, about 3 years. **Frank**, a smart
looking man, much pitted with the small
pox, black complexion, worked at the brick-
layer's trade some time in Charleston.—The
above reward will given for Cudjoe, and
Five Pounds for Frank, and **Twenty Shillings**
a piece for the rest, if taken and secured
by a white person, and one half if by a negro.
The aforementioned Negroes run away from
any plantation in St. Andrew's parish, last
night.

Thomas O. Elliott.
N. B. The above Negroes were the pro-
perty of the late Colonel Charles Pinckney,
deceased, and most likely will endeavour to
get to Christ Church parish, their old
range.
April 11.

This 1787 newspaper ad lists a reward for a group of runaways, including a couple—Cudjoe and Juba. The ad notes the group was the “property of the late Colonel Charles Pinckney” and most likely sought to return to Snee Farm Plantation. Why might they want to return to their old plantation?

Window into the Past

While Charles Pinckney did not regularly visit this plantation, Sneed Farm buzzed with daily activity. Gullah Geechee planters, gardeners, carpenters, coopers, and laborers, as well as some Scots Irish overseers, all worked here. Despite the restrictions of slavery and constant threats of violence, enslaved persons defined many aspects of their lives, coming together to play, worship, celebrate, and mourn. This is a modern day artist's depiction of life on the plantation.

Unearthing the Roots of the Lowcountry

Archaeology is a key function of the National Park Service supporting its mission to preserve and protect the nation’s cultural and natural resources. Through excavation and collections analysis, archaeology reveals how people lived at Snee Farm. Archaeological work completed at this site unearthed dozens of items, as well as the remains of the Pinckney home, kitchen, well, and quarters of the enslaved. These objects provide clues about everything from what people ate to the clothes they wore to the tools they used to farm.



Going Back to the Foundations

For years people thought Governor Charles Pinckney occupied this building when he visited Snee Farm plantation. A 1990 building survey uncovered evidence that this structure dates to around 1828—a decade after the Pinckney family sold the property. A new hunt followed to find the original structure. Using maps, letters, and other documents, researchers determined the current house is located on top of the original. An excavation located the foundations for the original Pinckney house.

Each of these objects belonged to or were used by someone at this plantation. They are key tools that help us learn more about those individuals, what they valued, and the technology they used. For the enslaved people, they provide key information since few written records exist.

What do these artifacts tell us about the people who lived and worked here? What things might you one day leave behind? What would they tell future researchers?

GL-02.03-401

Wine Bottle Seal, ca. 1766

A glass wine bottle seal labeled “C. Pinckney 1766,” referring to Colonel Charles Pinckney.

GL-02.03-400

Spoon, 1754–1782

A silver spoon engraved with initials CFP for Colonel Charles Pinckney and his wife Frances.

GL-02.03-402

Porcelain Piece, ca. 1769

A piece of Chinese porcelain. Affluent colonists displayed their wealth to guests by serving food on expensive imported plates.

GL-02.03-404

Charger, ca. XXXX

A cross-mended delft charger. Delftware was imported from the Netherlands and popular in the 1700s.

GL-02.03-406

Hair Clip, ca. XXXX

This tortoise shell hair clip was a personal item most likely valued by the owner.

GL-02.03-408

Inkwell Fragment, ca. XXXX

This fragment indicates someone here wrote letters, diaries, or other documents. Why is it unlikely an enslaved person would have used this?

GL-02.03-410

Key, ca. XXXX

Keys are powerful artifacts showing a separation and control of spaces. Who would have access to keys at Snee Farm plantation?

GL-02.03-412

Nails, ca. XXXX

These handmade nails represent the skilled work of an individual, most likely an enslaved laborer.

GL-02.03-418

Buttons, ca. XXXX

Colonists and early Americans crafted buttons like these from bones and shells.

GL-02.03-420

Mill Wheel, ca. XXX

Enslaved people operated this rice mill wheel to help cultivate rice at Snee Farm plantation.

GL-02.03-422

“Bills of rights generally begin with declaring that all men are by nature born free. Now, we should make that declaration with a very bad grace, when a large part of our property consists in men who are actually born slaves.”

— Charles Cotesworth Pinckney at Constitutional Convention in 1787

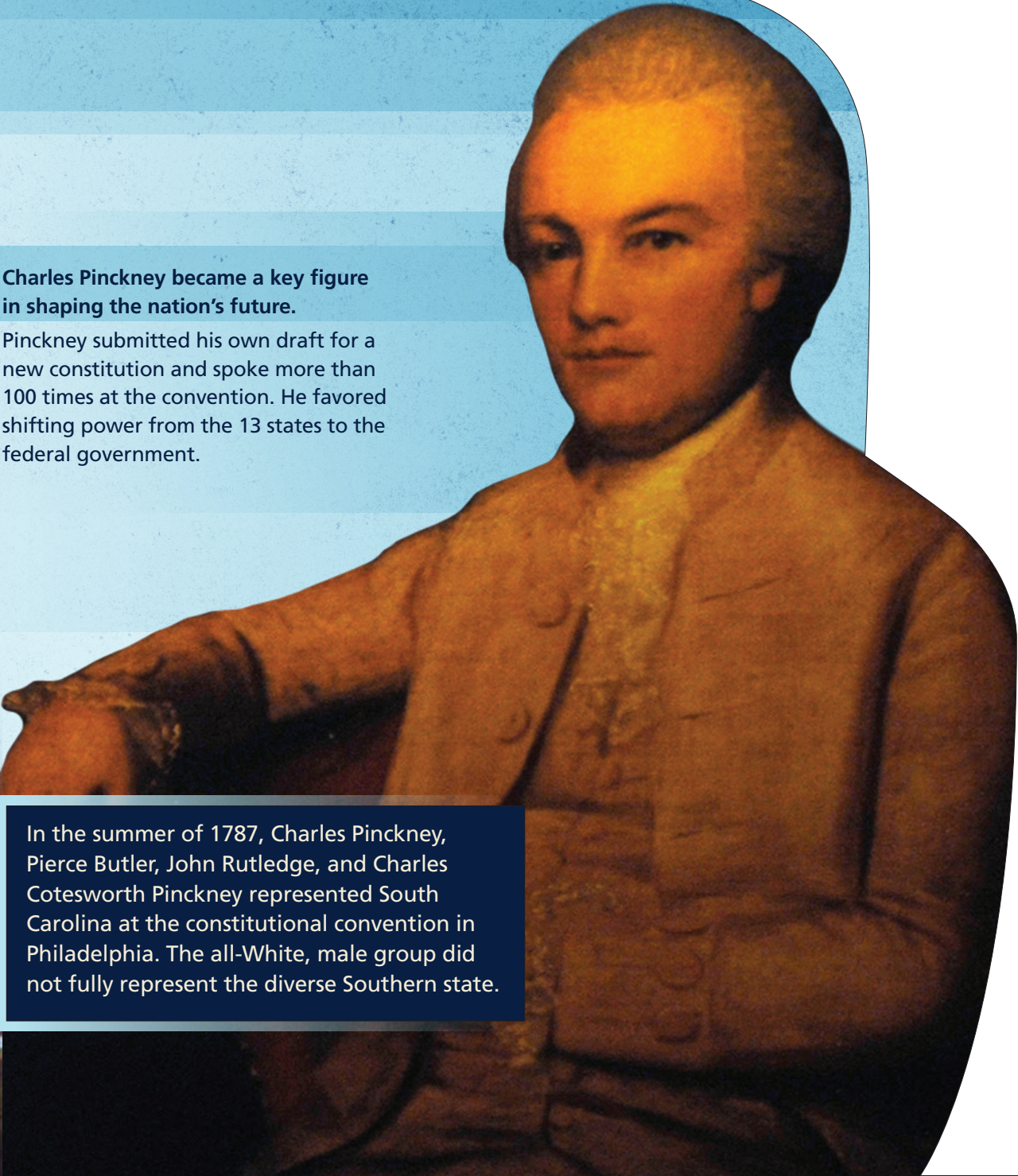
LOWCOUNTRY IN THE NATION’S FOUNDING

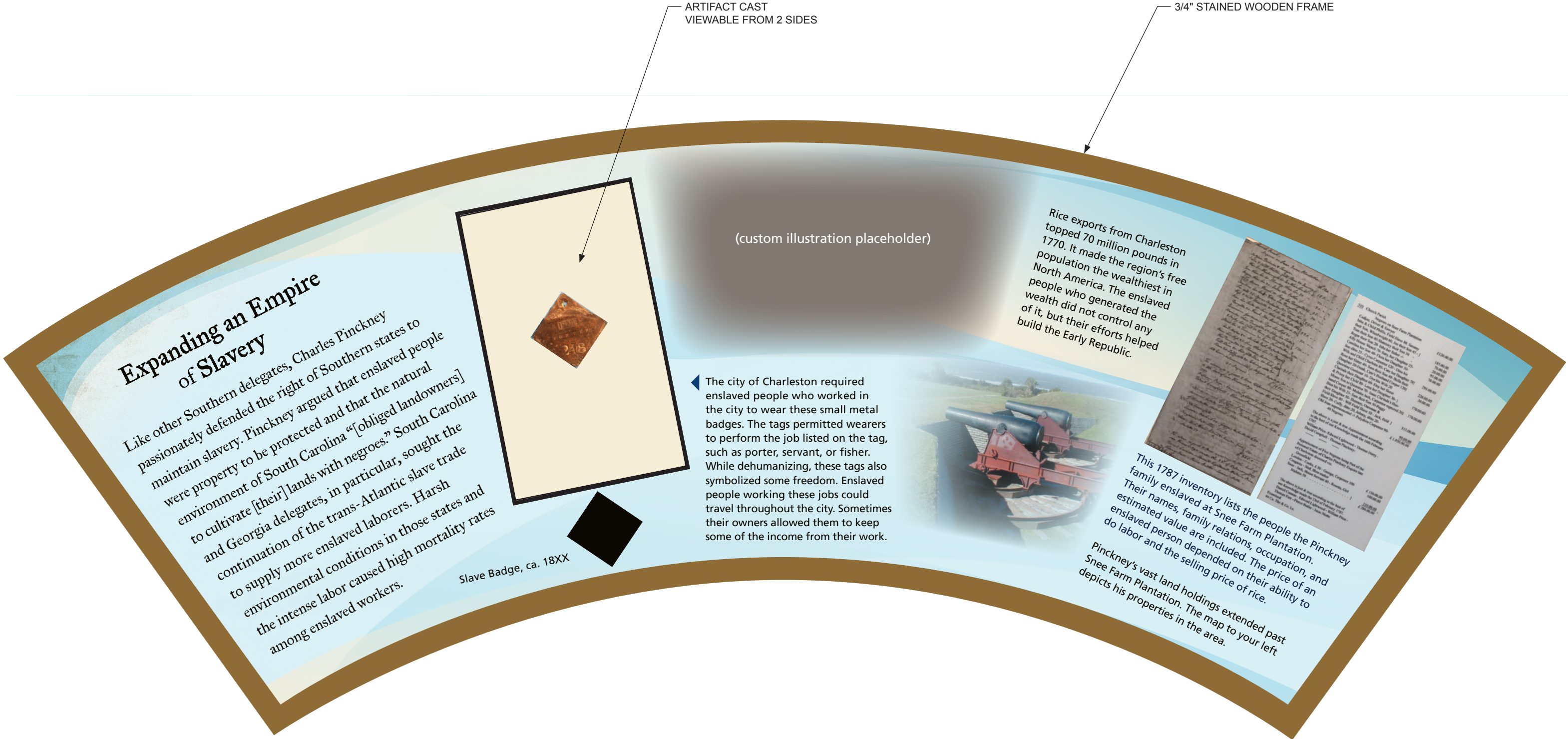
During the American Revolution, leaders of the new sovereign states created a central government under the Articles of Confederation. Charles Pinckney continued his public service by serving in the Confederation Congress. The new government could not regulate commerce, raise taxes, or enforce laws. Pinckney joined others in calling for a convention to fundamentally change the powers states gave to a central government. He proposed a new system with a strong federal government. His proposal closely resembled the final document adopted in 1787. Pinckney also ensured the national government would protect the interests of Southern slaveholders.

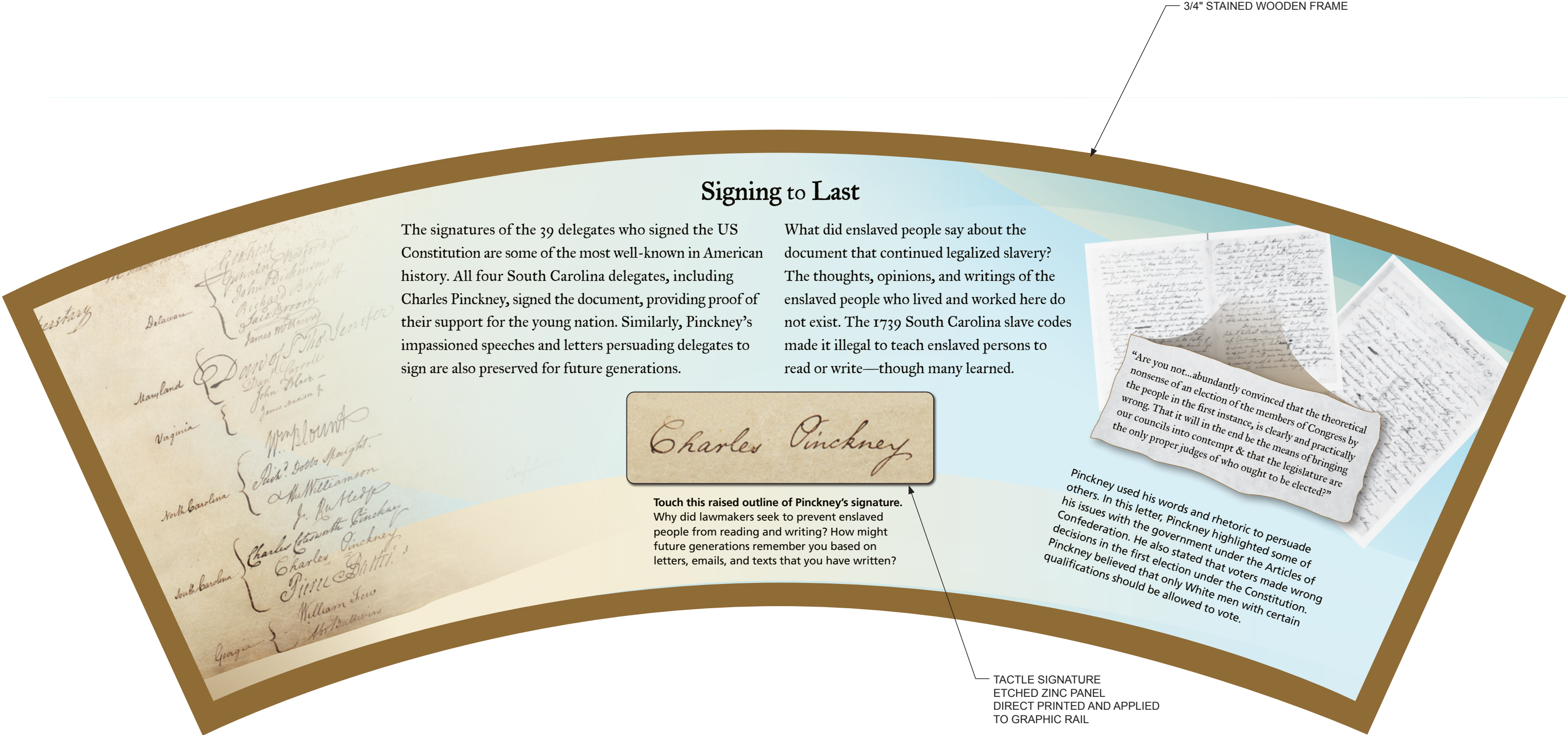
Charles Pinckney became a key figure in shaping the nation’s future.

Pinckney submitted his own draft for a new constitution and spoke more than 100 times at the convention. He favored shifting power from the 13 states to the federal government.

In the summer of 1787, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler, John Rutledge, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney represented South Carolina at the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. The all-White, male group did not fully represent the diverse Southern state.



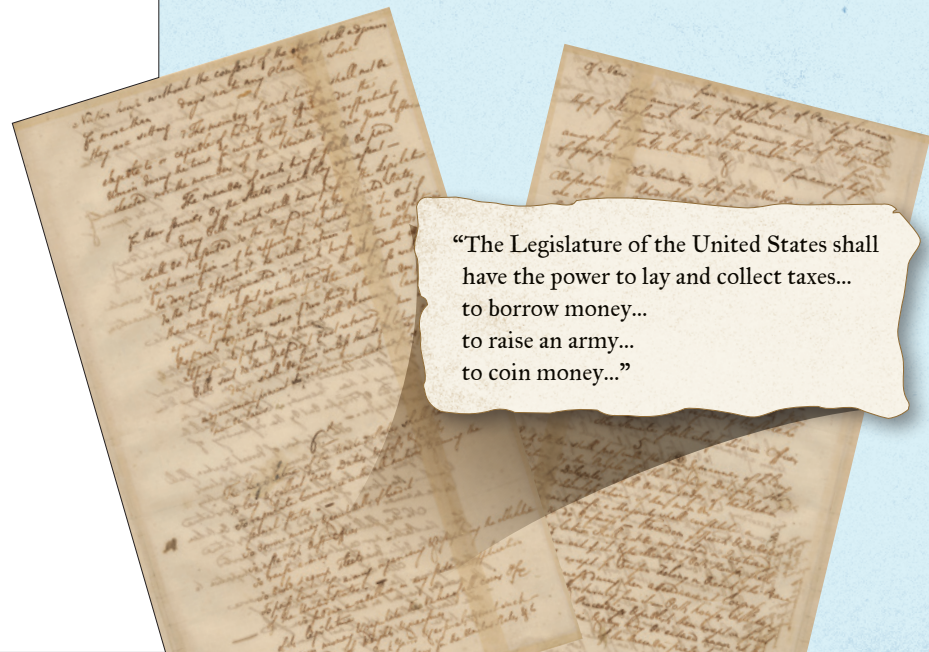




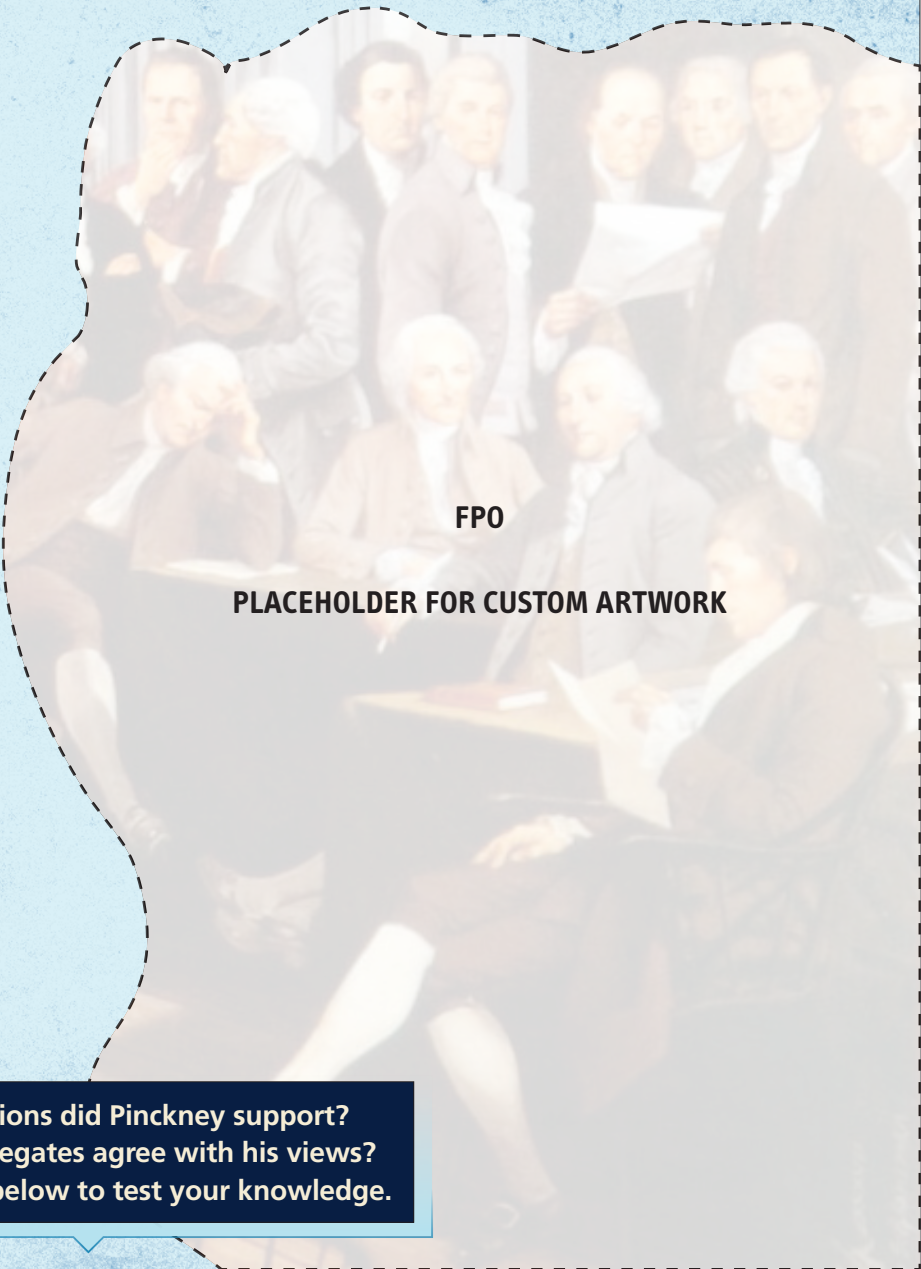
DECIDING OUR NATION’S FUTURE

Twenty-nine year old Charles Pinckney presented his own draft of the Constitution on May 29, 1787. His version was lost for many years, leaving scholars unaware of his contributions. Researchers eventually discovered a draft of his version in the papers of Pennsylvania delegate James Wilson.

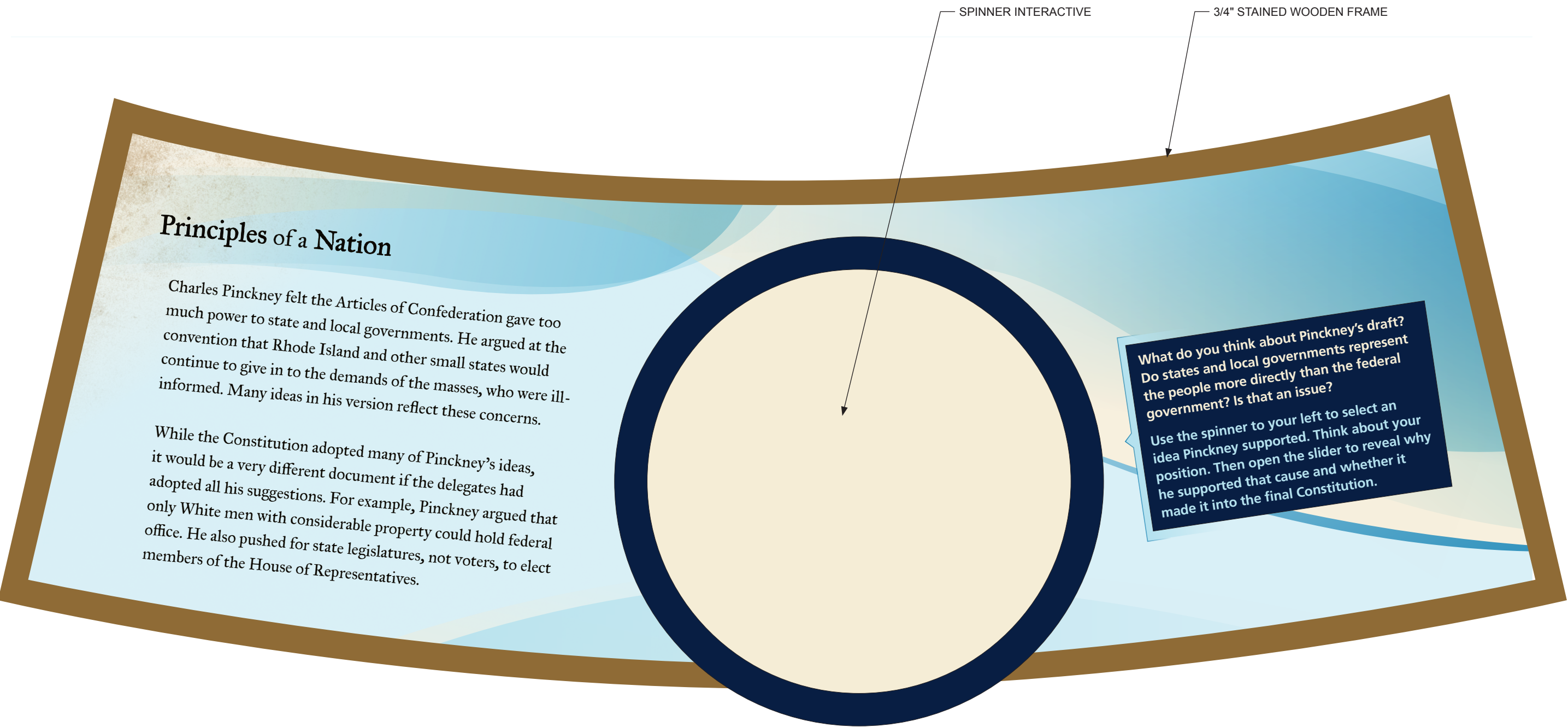
In his draft, Pinckney passionately supported a separation between church and state. His version contained many of the same elements of the final document. Scholars determined at least 28 clauses in the Constitution can be attributed directly to Pinckney. He even earned the nickname “Constitution Charlie.”



These documents are a draft of the Pinckney plan sent by Charles Pinckney to John Quincy Adams years after the convention occurred. They demonstrate his push for a federal system of government with power split between the states and national government. Pinckney believed that the federal government should be stronger and have a check over states, which he feared might be too influenced by daily whims of voters. He pushed for a congressional veto of state laws, a ban on states producing money, and the indirect election of senators.



What other positions did Pinckney support?
Did the other delegates agree with his views?
Use the spinner below to test your knowledge.



LA-04.03-900 [Custom Element – Interactive Spinner Text]

Regulating commerce and trade between the states.

Pinckney believed that the federal government should regulate and monitor trade between states.

Yes! This proposal made it in.

No state will coin money.

Pinckney and others believed states having different currencies made doing business too complicated.

Yes! This proposal made it in.

Congress shall have the power to veto state laws.

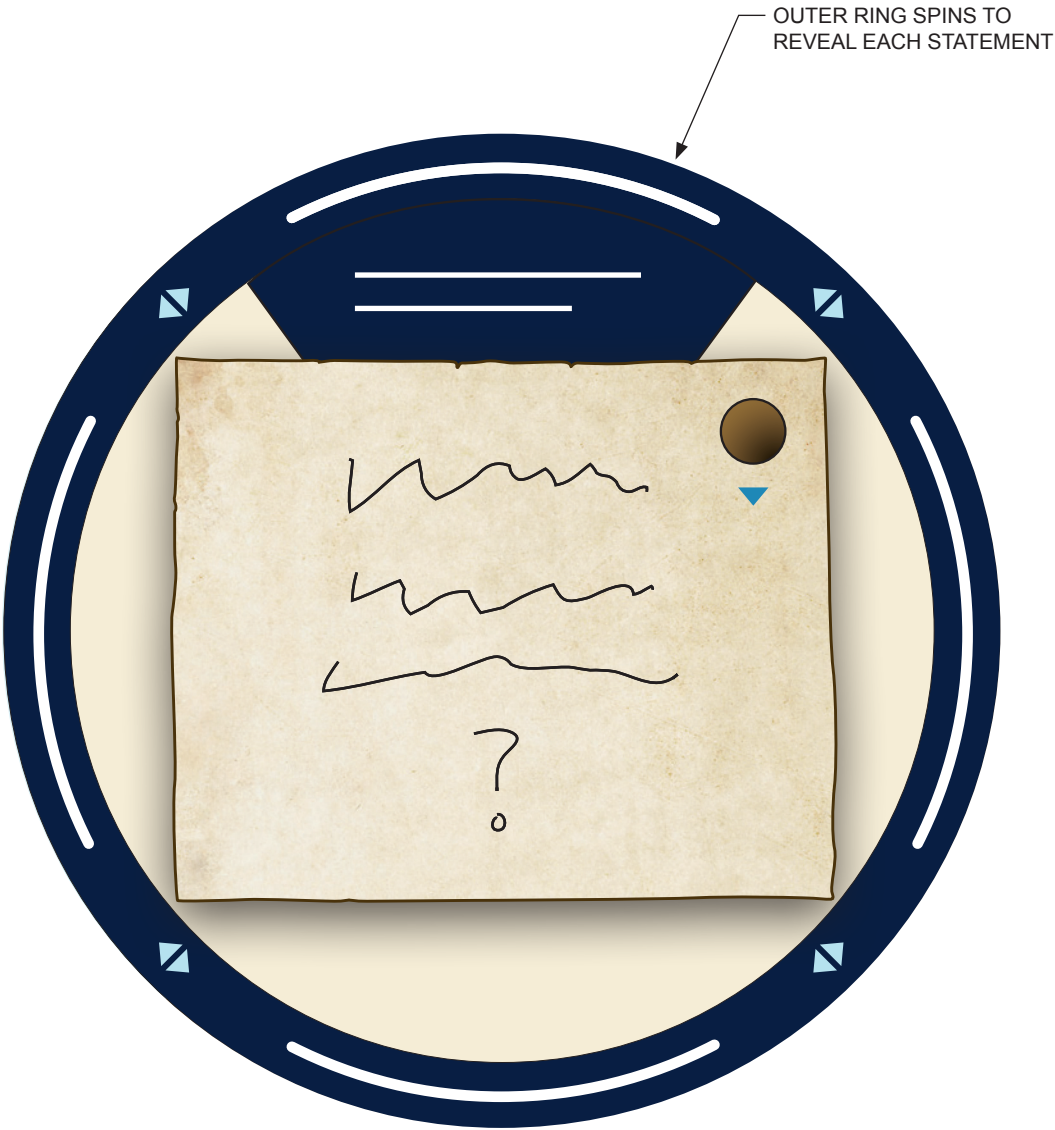
Pinckney felt the federal government needed a check on the democratic states.

Nope! Congress cannot influence state laws or powers reserved to the state.

Representation in the Senate shall be based on population.

Pinckney feared small states like Rhode Island having too much power.

Nope! Regardless of population each state is represented by two US Senators.



DIVISION AND SEPARATION

Enslaved Africans arrived in Charleston unable to speak English and unaware of their status.

Enslaved people stood on auction blocks while White slaveholders inspected them like livestock. Between 1783 and 1808 slaveholders sold over 100,000 people as property in South Carolina ports. Plantation owners such as Charles Pinckney valued Africans for their labor, skilled craftsmanship, and agricultural knowledge, but rarely acknowledged familial ties. They often split families in pursuit of wealth, social dominance, and for personal reasons. Enslaved persons in the Lowcountry forged kinship by forming communities with fellow Africans, often across plantation boundaries.

Lowcountry plantation owners sought West Africans for their skill in rice cultivation. Slaveholders marketed “cotton and rice negroes” as “prime field hands.” These newspapers represent the views that South Carolina delegates sought to protect in the US Constitution.

Charleston served as one of the busiest slave trading cities in the United States. Enslaved persons sold here rarely stayed with family. Slaveholders initially discouraged them from forming new relationships. However, after Congress ended the international slave trade in 1808 slavers encouraged marriage and childbearing to maintain the labor force.

Ten Pounds Reward,
FOR *Cudjoe*, a likely stout fellow, about 35 years of age, smooth skin, very artful and plausible, formerly a driver at Colonel Pinckney's plantation, Snee Farm, in Christ Church parish. *Juba*, a tall likely wench, about the age of Cudjoe her husband, with a child at her breast. *Jemmy*, a mulatto boy about 14 years old, very stout and full faced. *Joe*, a black boy about 12 years old, middle-sized. *Tom*, a mustee about 11 years old. *Swanzy*, a black boy about 4 years old. *Rever's* about 3 years. *Frank*, a boy

GANG OF 25 SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE NEGROES,
By LOUIS D. DE SAUSSURE.
On THURSDAY the 25th Sept., 1852, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at RYAN'S MART, in Chalmers Street, in the City of Charleston,
A prime gang of 25 Negroes, accustomed to the culture of Sea Island Cotton and Rice.
CONDITIONS.—One-half Cash, balance by Bond, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in one and two years, to be secured by a mortgage of the negroes and approved personal security. Pledges to pay for papers.

No.	Age.	Capacity.	No.	Age.	Capacity.
1 Alick,	33	Carpenter.	16 Hannah,	60	Cook.
2 Mary Ann, 41		Field hand, prime.	17 Cudjoe,	22	Prime field hand.
3—3 Louis,	10		18—18 Nancy,	20	Prime field hand.
4 Alick,	25	Prime field hand.	19 Hannah,	34	Prime field hand.
5 Juby,	24	Prime field hand.	20 James,	15	Slight delicate from a boy.
6 Caroline,	5		21 Richard,	9	
7 Susan,	15		22 Thomas,	6	
8—8 Daphne, infant.			23—23 John,	3	
9 Daniel,	45	Field hand, not prime.	1—24 Squash,	40	Prime field hand.
10 Phillis,	32	Field hand.	1—25 Thomas,	28	Prime field hand.
11 Will,	9				
12 Daniel,	6				
13 Margaret,	4				
14 Della,	3				
15 Hannah,	2 months.				




ARTIFACT CAST
VIEWABLE FROM 2 SIDES


3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME

Economic Fears Further Racial Division

Slaveholders profited by renting skilled enslaved persons. However, White laborers in Charleston feared unfair competition. In response, the city set regulations in 1783 and 1800 requiring hired enslaved persons to wear copper tags defining the jobs they could take. Enslaved laborers received less pay than free people for the same work. Although slaveholders kept most of the money, the enslaved often received a portion, which some used to buy their own or loved ones' freedom.



This small square of copper, recovered from Fort Moultrie, once hung around the neck of an enslaved person who lived and worked in Charleston. It notes their approved job as a porter but tells us nothing personal about the wearer. Some enslaved persons earned enough to eventually buy their freedom. The fate of the wearer of this tag is unknown.




SEPTEMBER 30, 1756.

MY negro fellow Cuffee (with a wooden leg) frequently being defrauded of his wages: This is forbid the hiring of him but of me on pain of prosecution. I have alic a well known very good negro br. chlayer (named Tom) to hire out by the month or year. And a brick house in Union Street, to lett. Situate at the corner of Unity Alley. and very commodious for built etc. Inquire of JACOB MARTIN.

The Rates of Negro Porters in Urban Charleston, 1764

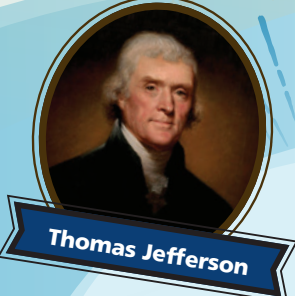
To labour in ships at the wharves, per day, Ten shillings.
For cleaning of wells, or other employ requiring them to stand in the water, per day, Ten Shillings
For rolling of Rice, or other common portorage, Seven Shillings and Six Pence
For two hours hire, at common labour, Two Shillings and Six Pence

These newspaper clippings demonstrate how Charleston area slaveholders viewed enslaved people as valuable commodities to be traded and borrowed. The Constitution further protected the rights of slaveholders like Charles Pinckney through the Fugitive Slave Clause. This required enslaved persons seeking self-emancipation be returned to slaveholders, even if captured in free states.

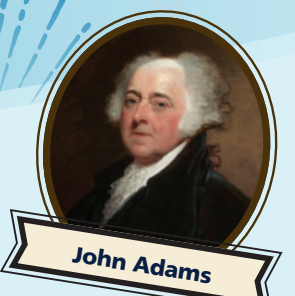


None of the enslaved people at Snee Farm Plantation are known to have bought their freedom. Being a freeperson of color in South Carolina would not have freed them from institutional racial oppression. Laws required free Blacks to wear badges, such as this one.

ELECTION OF 1800



VS.



Charles Pinckney



Aaron Burr

Charles Pinckney and his cousin Charles Cotesworth Pinckney served as leaders of the Federalist Party during the Early Republic. By 1795, however, Charles Pinckney supported the newly formed Democratic-Republicans. He continued a successful political career from the party switch, but his actions estranged him from his Federalist family.



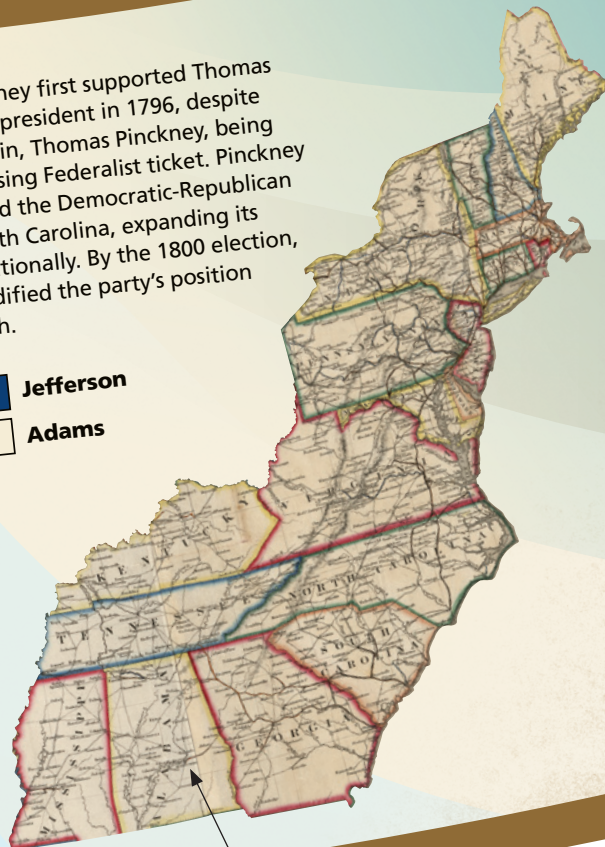
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Politics Splinter the Pinckney Family

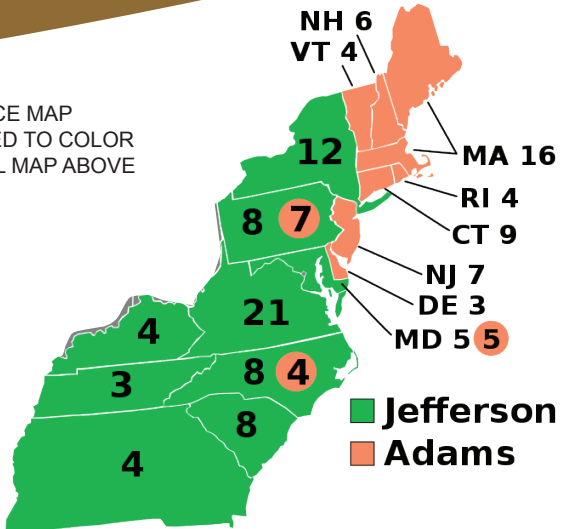
The 1800 presidential election pitted Democratic-Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr against Federalists John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney's cousin. Then a US Senator, Charles Pinckney served as Jefferson's campaign manager in South Carolina. He worked tirelessly against his cousin and the Federalists to ensure Jefferson won South Carolina and the other Southern states. Pinckney wrote to Jefferson weeks before the election to claim he had "done everything that was possible here" to sway the vote. Victorious, President Thomas Jefferson returned the favor and nominated Charles Pinckney as Minister to Spain.

Charles Pinckney first supported Thomas Jefferson for president in 1796, despite another cousin, Thomas Pinckney, being on the opposing Federalist ticket. Pinckney helped found the Democratic-Republican Party in South Carolina, expanding its presence nationally. By the 1800 election, he had solidified the party's position in the South.

Jefferson
Adams



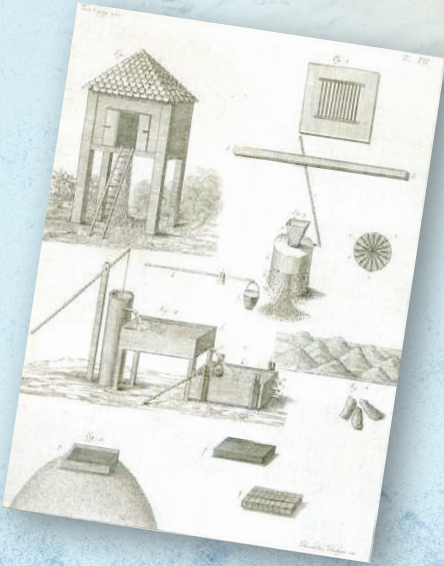
REFERENCE MAP TO BE USED TO COLOR AND LABEL MAP ABOVE



REBUILDING THE LOWCOUNTRY



People harvested indigo and timber, but rice in the 1700s Lowcountry was the king crop. Enslaved Africans introduced many of the cultivation practices they learned growing rice in their West African home nations of Angola, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and others. They adapted that expertise here, combining it with European tools and practices. Enslaved people provided the labor and knowledge to cultivate rice fields, but heat, snakes and alligators, yellow fever, and malaria created a dangerous working environment. Their efforts forever transformed the ecosystem, landscape, and economy of the Lowcountry.

Italian traveler Luigi Castiglioni visited South Carolina in 1790 and marveled at the agricultural technology. Many Europeans believed the United States to be technologically backwards. Castiglioni, however, recorded these drawings and stated these mills to be better than those of Lombardy, Italy, where they had cultivated rice for centuries.



Enslaved women processed grains after harvesting. They tossed the rice with large fanning baskets to remove the chaff, a process known as winnowing. Next, they poured the rice into hollowed logs and pounded it with large pestles to remove the outer husk. Women worked together, rhythmically pounding an African pattern in unison. The pounding of the husks required intensive labor but significantly increased the value of the rice. This practice continued until Johnathan Lucas developed a water-driven mill on the Santee River in the late 1700s.

3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME




Flooding the Fields

Rice cultivation required large amounts of skilled labor. After preparing the fields, enslaved laborers sowed the seeds by making an indentation with their heel, dropping in the seed, and covering it with their foot. The same practice followed in Africa. Once the field was flooded and the plants sprouted, workers returned with hoes to remove weeds. This flooding and hoeing process took place several times. Laborers harvested the crop using sharp, rice hooks. People transported the cut plants to a processing area for continued refinement.

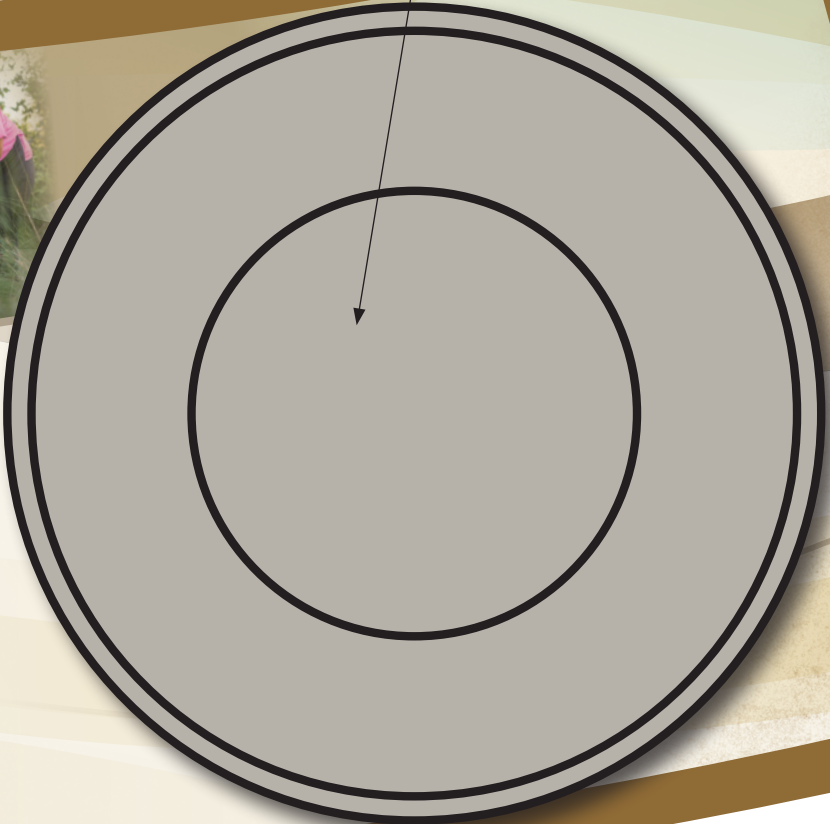
Rice trunks, like the one next to you, are wooden devices installed in the banks of rice fields to control the flow of water. They made the commercial cultivation of rice in South Carolina’s Lowcountry possible. Trunk minders drained or flooded a field by lowering or raising the gates. Rice grows faster and produces higher yields when grown in flooded soils.

The earliest colonial rice trunks consisted of hollow cypress logs with plugs on each end. West African planters used the same practice in mangrove swamps and replicated it here. Both Europeans and Africans likely contributed to the development of the more refined rice trunk.



3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME

TACTILE BASKET
SECURED TO GRAPHIC RAIL



On both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, the art of making baskets continues to be passed down from generation to generation. In the Lowcountry, as in many parts of Africa, artisans continue to invent patterns and experiment with new materials.



Generations of Weaving

It starts with a small knot. Then skilled hands repeatedly coil moistened sweetgrass in circles with strips of palm stems. For generations, basket makers in the region have followed this process to create sweetgrass baskets used to carry plants and process rice. It is a distinctive part of Gullah Geechee culture today that originated in the Senegal region of Africa. While key agricultural tools, the baskets also contain the memories and traditions of those who craft them. They are a symbol of identity and form of expression.

“They pass it on and we take it up.
Start by makin’ a little knot...
I don’t know where they learned it,
but know I learned it from them.”

—Former Snee Farm worker E. Coakley

Touch this basket.
Feel the interconnected coils and the grain of the sweetgrass. Does your family make something that reflects your culture?



LA-04.05-000 [Map Title]

Land Holdings of Charles Pinckney, ca. 17XX

At the height of his wealth, Charles Pinckney owned thousands of acres of property across the state, several homes, and enslaved hundreds of people. He inherited some wealth from his father and wife’s family. When Pinckney owned Snee Farm Plantation, the property included 715 acres. His other holdings ranged in size from his three-story house and lot in downtown Charleston to a 1,200-acre plantation at Lynches Creek outside Heath Springs.

Pinckney had previously expressed his desire to be his “own master or rather the master of [his] own time—in other words to enjoy the *Luxut* of doing as I please.” Finding himself deeply in debt, Pinckney sold many of these properties while serving as US Ambassador to Spain. [119]

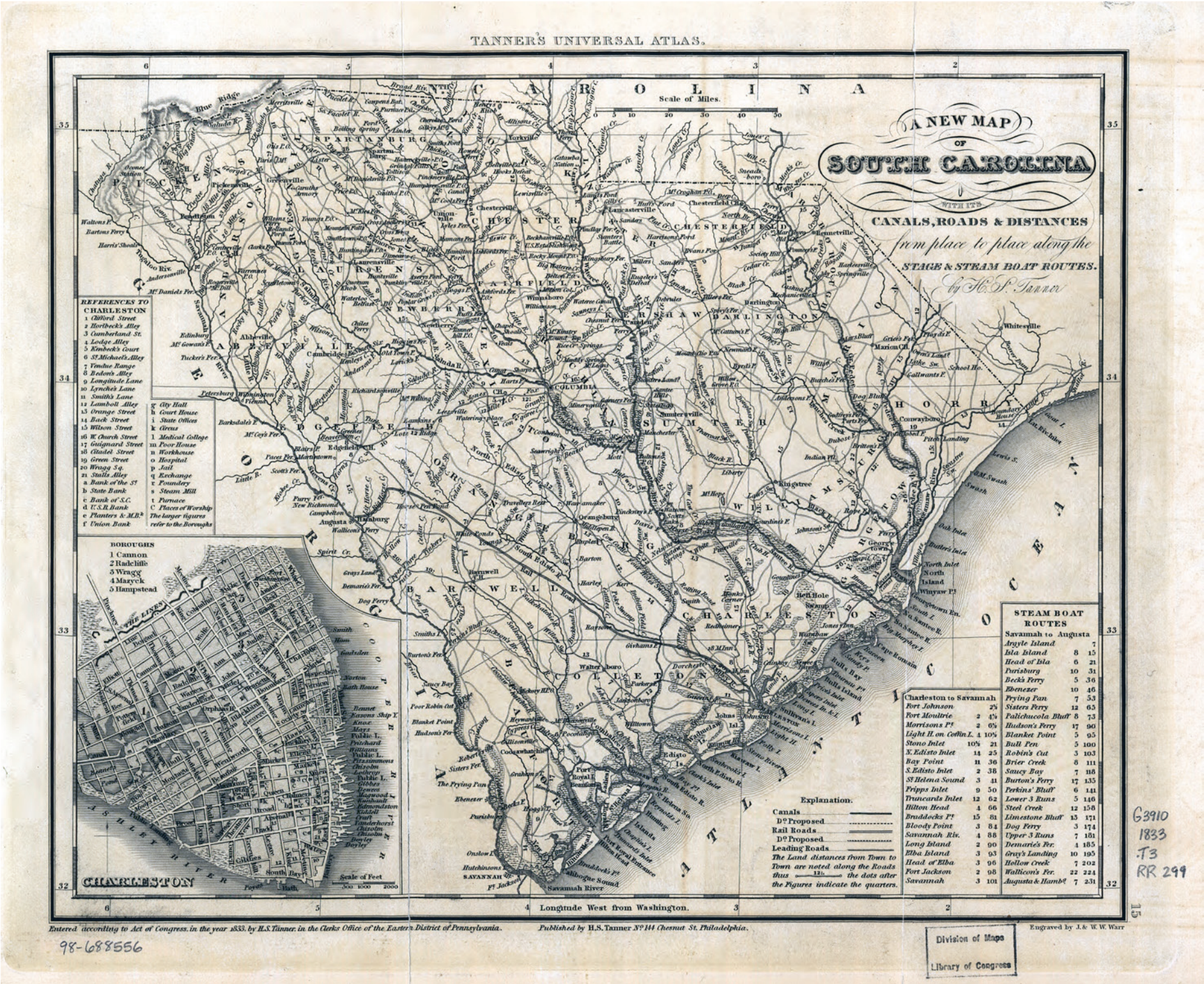
[Key locations to highlight on map:]

- Frankville and Hopton Plantations on the Congaree River
- Georgetown Plantation (1,160 acres)
- Lynches Creek Plantation (1,200 acres)
- Snee Farm Plantation (715 acres)
- Shell Hall Home and Lot at Haddrell’s Point (4 acres)
- 16 Meeting Street House and Lot (Charleston)
- Wrights Savannah Plantation
- Mount Tacitus (Rice Mill with Ferry)

NEED MORE INFO FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

- ALT 1
SHADED POLYGON OUTLINES OF PROPERTIES
- ALT 2
OUTLINE STATE
NOTE A FEW KEY CITIES
PROPERTIES LABELED WITH PINS

POSSIBLE BASEMAP



INSET MAP CAN LOCATE THE HOUSE

PROJECT:

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Snee Farm House
Exhibit Planning and Design

PHASE:

DDI Comp
November 10, 2020

SCALE:

Scale = 00%
(100" x 60")

GRAPHIC:

GL-04.05-100

“Let it be our prayer that the effects of the [American] revolution may never cease to operate until they have unshackled all the nations that have firmness to resist the fetters of despotism.”

— Charles Pinckney in South Carolina debates on ratification, May 14, 1788

THE NEW NATION BEGINS TO DIVIDE

Decades before the Civil War, Charles Pinckney recognized that slavery could divide the nation. Pinckney’s service in the US House of Representatives coincided with the Missouri Compromise of 1820. He leveraged his position as a living member of the Constitutional Convention to argue that he and the other framers intended to ensure Congress could never “touch the question of slavery.” Pinckney’s pro-slavery views influenced a new generation of Southern leaders—including son Henry Laurens Pinckney, publisher of the influential Charleston Mercury, and prominent advocate for states’ rights.

“If slavery be wrong,
it is justified by the example of the world...
In all ages one half of mankind have been slaves.”

— Charles Pinckney in debate at Constitutional Convention, 1788



These images depict the destruction of Meeting Street and the Pinckney Mansion in Charleston during the Civil War. Pinckney warned the Missouri Compromise “may be the division of this Union.” Union forces frequently targeted the port city during the war. Members of the Constitutional Convention compromised over slavery in order to create a union strong enough to survive from foreign attack. Was the compromise worth it?

FAMILY TREE OUTLINE FOR DISCUSSION

LA-05.04-000 [Panel Title]

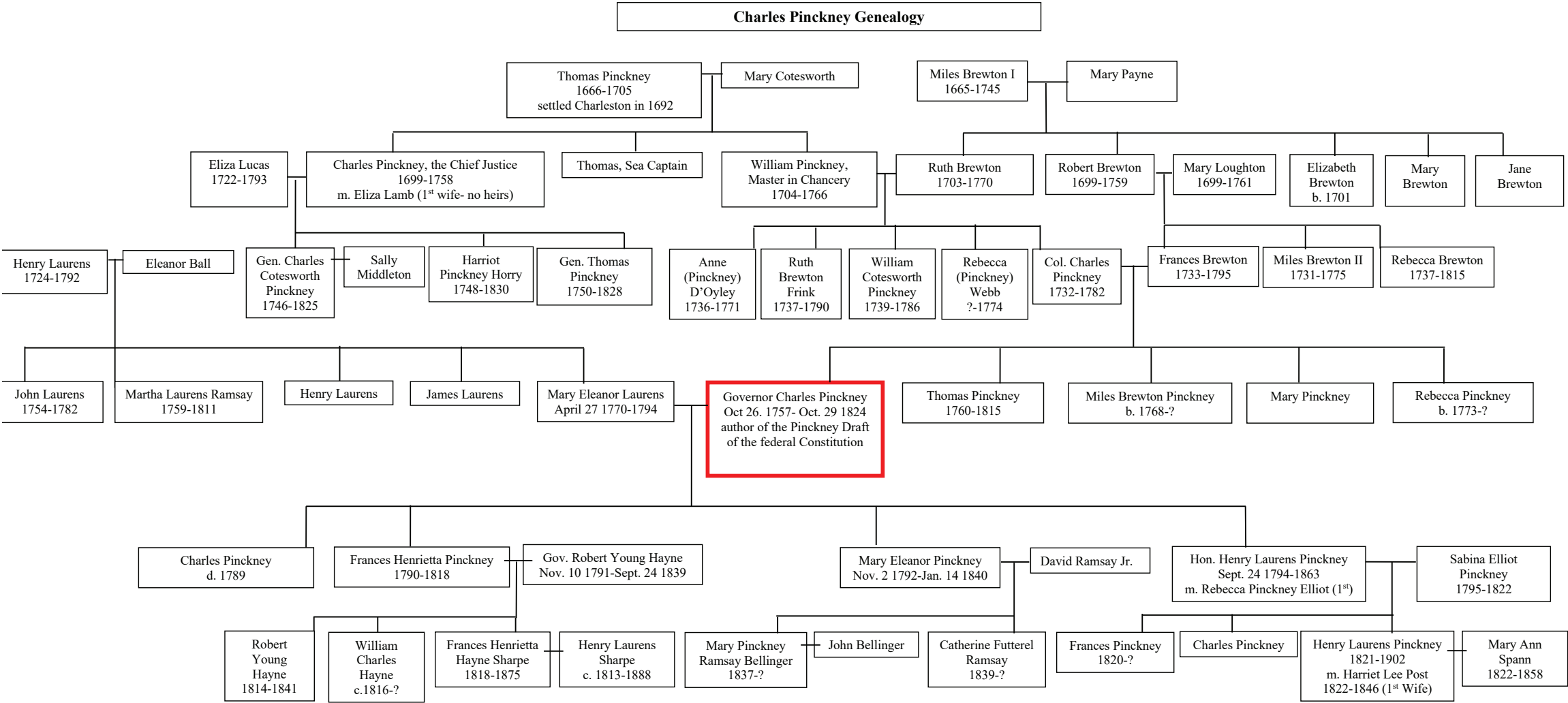
The Pinckney Family Legacy

LA-05.04-100 [Main Text]

As you explore Snee Farm’s past, you may notice a few people named Charles Pinckney. Charles Pinckney was not the first of his name in the family, nor the last. The tradition of naming a child after a parent—a practice known as patronym—was more common in the time of Charles Pinckney. Charles even required in his will that his heir had to legally take the name Charles Pinckney! The Pinckney surname remains common around the Charleston area.

Many members of the Pinckney family contributed to our nation’s founding. They fought in military battles, debated our founding principles, and served as elected political leaders. Pinckney’s family and his descendants include South Carolina governors, statesmen, members of Congress, diplomats, military officers, merchants, and leaders of business.

Use this family tree to learn more about the Pinckney family and their deeds. Who would be included on your family tree? Why are the families of the enslaved people who worked here not as well documented? [162]



3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME

Public Service and Influence Continue

When Charles Pinckney returned from Spain in 1806, he immediately continued his public service. He won election to a fourth and final term as governor, becoming the only governor in South Carolina's history to serve four terms. He later served again in the state general assembly and US Congress.

Pinckney supported policy that continues to effect South Carolina. He fought to ensure equal representation for upcountry residents, even moving the capitol from Charleston to Columbia. In education, he advocated for free schools for White children. Pinckney also supported universal White male suffrage in the state—an expansion of his earlier, restrictive views.



Widespread introduction of the cotton gin after 1793 created a cotton boom in the state's backcountry. As governor, Pinckney supported the labor-intensive export industry by backing new militia laws and codes to protect slavery and promoting infrastructure programs for new roads and canals.



These actions benefitted Pinckney personally. He began growing cotton at some of his properties before shipping them to Charleston to sell. He built a new political base in the backcountry during this transitional phase, which would benefit him during future political campaigns.



In 1791 enslaved people in Haiti revolted against their French overseers. White, Black, and Mulatto refugees from the Caribbean colony fled to Charleston. On South Carolina's coast, Blacks outnumbered Whites four to one and enslavers feared a similar insurrection loomed.

The Constitution prohibited Governor Pinckney from sending South Carolina's militia as a show of force. Arguing that the unrest could spread to the Southern states, he successfully lobbied President George Washington to send military support. Pinckney himself owned over 200 enslaved people at the time.

“This [may develop into] a flame which will extend to all the neighboring islands, and may eventually prove not a very pleasing or agreeable example to the Southern states.”

—Governor Charles Pinckney in a letter to President George Washington, September 1791

3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME



Congress passed the Missouri Compromise in 1820. This deal allowed Missouri to enter the nation as a slave state and Maine as a free state, maintaining the balance of political power in the Senate.

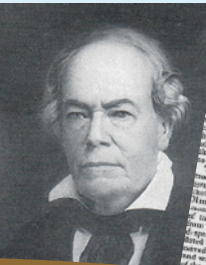
Ensuring the continuation of slavery was Charles Pinckney's most ardent desire in the 1820 debates. Future generations of Southern politicians repeated the language he used to defend slavery leading up to the Civil War.

Division and Secession

Henry Laurens Pickney, Governor Charles Pinckney's son, continued the family legacy of public service, serving as mayor of Charleston and in the state assembly and US House of Representatives. In Congress, he represented the Nullifier Party, an early third party founded by fellow South Carolinian John C. Calhoun. The party asserted that states could nullify, or invalidate, disagreeable federal laws within their own borders.

The rhetoric used by Henry Laurens, Calhoun, and other nullification advocates mirrored language used in the Missouri Compromise by Charles Pinckney.

Henry Laurens Pinckney bought the Charleston Mercury newspaper in 1823 and served as its editor. He used the platform to push nullification of unpopular tariffs and support the pro-slavery views of John C. Calhoun. In 1830 it was the only Charleston newspaper to support nullification.



“When we recollect that our former parent State was the original cause of introducing slavery into America, and that neither ourselves or ancestors are chargeable with it; certainly the present mild treatment of our slaves is most honorable to that part of the country where slavery exists... A free Black can only be happy where he has some share of education.”

—Charles Pinckney speech during the debate over the Missouri Compromise, 1820

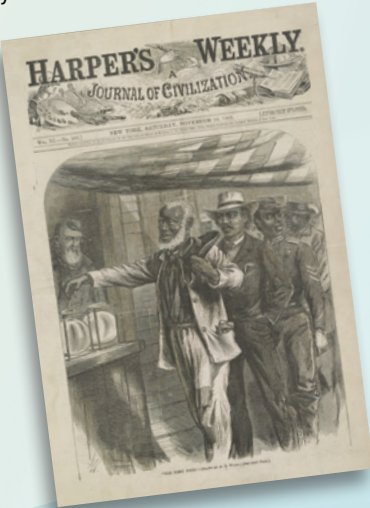
NOTE: BOTTOM CORNER INTENTIONALLY CLEAR OF CONTENT (OBSCURED VIEW)



Forging a Path Forward

Life for the Gullah people—the African American descendants of primarily West African enslaved people—in the Lowcountry region of the United States changed after the Civil War and Emancipation. Many formerly enslaved people formed communities in Mount Pleasant. Able to earn wages, Black residents purchased small plots of land expanded these communities. During the federal occupation of the South, known as Reconstruction, Black male leaders in the state voted and served in public office.

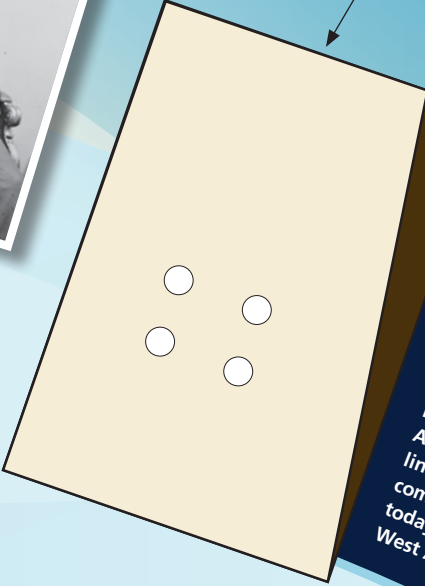
The end of Reconstruction brought renewed, violent racial oppression. The new South Carolina Constitution of 1895 segregated people based on race and laid the groundwork for the future Jim Crow laws.

During Reconstruction, the federal government enforced the right of Black men in the South to vote. Most White South Carolinians fiercely opposed Black suffrage. Many publications at the time depicted Black Americans as ignorant or savage, but this 1867 Harper's Weekly illustration shows them proudly exercising their new right to vote.





Formerly enslaved Black voters joined the party of Abraham Lincoln. Their relatively large population helped cemented a Republican majority across the South. Thousands of Black men in South Carolina voted, ran for office, and created a functioning political machine. Mount Pleasant voters helped elect some of the first Black politicians in the nation. This included Georgetown's Joseph Rainey (left), the first African American to serve in the US House of Representatives, and Alonzo Ransier (right), the state's first Black Lieutenant Governor.



These beads recovered from Snee Farm Plantation are physical evidence from the Gullah people who lived here. Blue beads are commonly found in archeological digs of early Gullah communities. Archeologists determined these were worn by the Gullah. New research and oral histories suggest they may have been important cultural items used by women, following similar West African traditions. They are another link between the Gullah communities in Mount Pleasant today and their American and West African ancestors.

INSET ARTIFACT CASE

3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME

LIVING LEGACIES

Charles Pinckney left an indisputable mark on our nation’s founding. He adopted many of his priorities and beliefs, such as strong central government with a bicameral, or two-house, legislature, from existing examples. Nevertheless, Pinckney passionately helped secure them in the US Constitution. Other ideas, such as requiring the president to deliver an annual state of the union, continue today. Similarly, his impact on the early economy and politics of South Carolina changed the course of the state’s history and development.

How do the decisions made by Pinckney and other founders of our nation impact your life today?



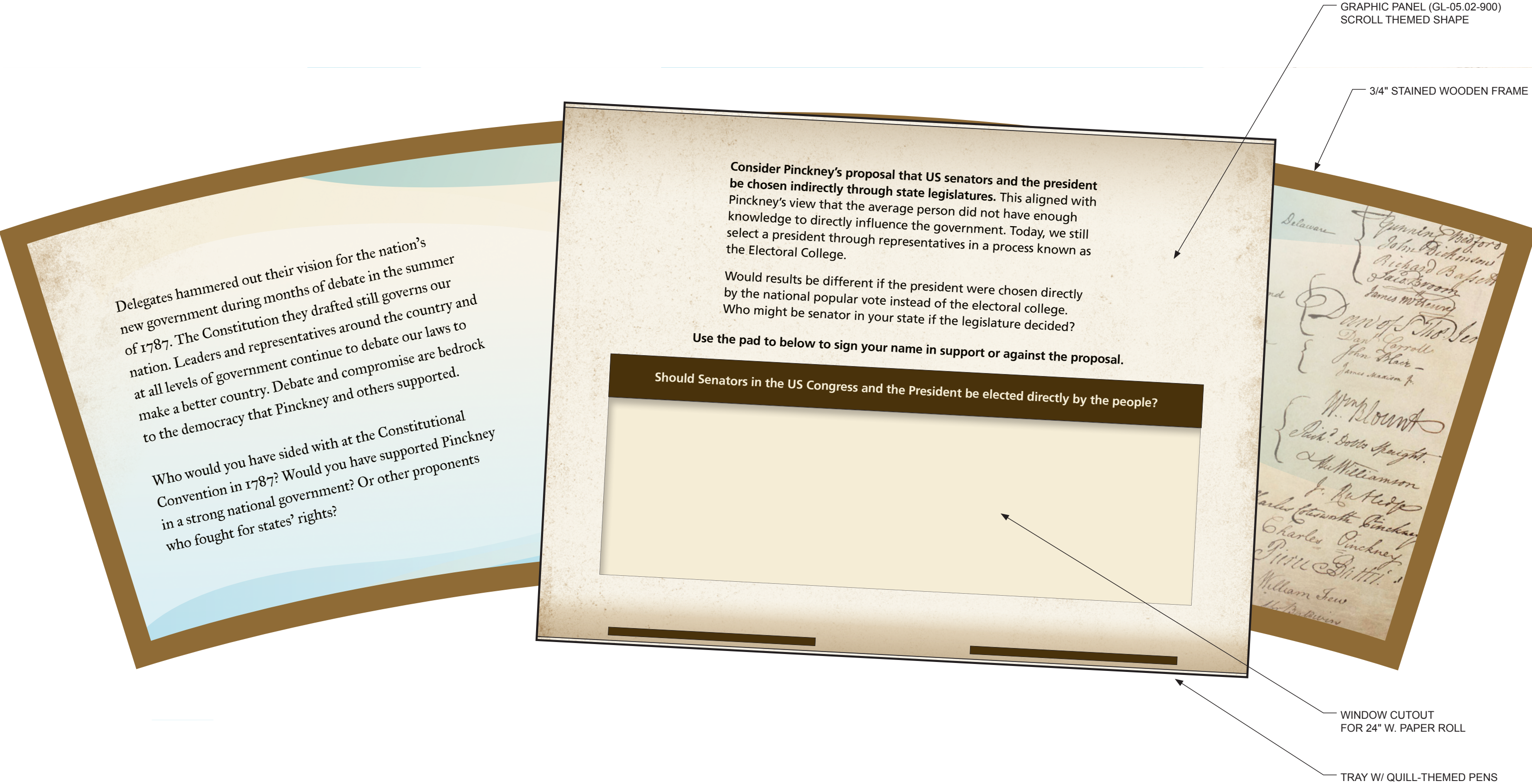
As governor, Charles Pinckney supported universal White male suffrage, but did not support voting rights for women or people of color. He believed voting to be too important and most Americans too ill-informed to properly decide.

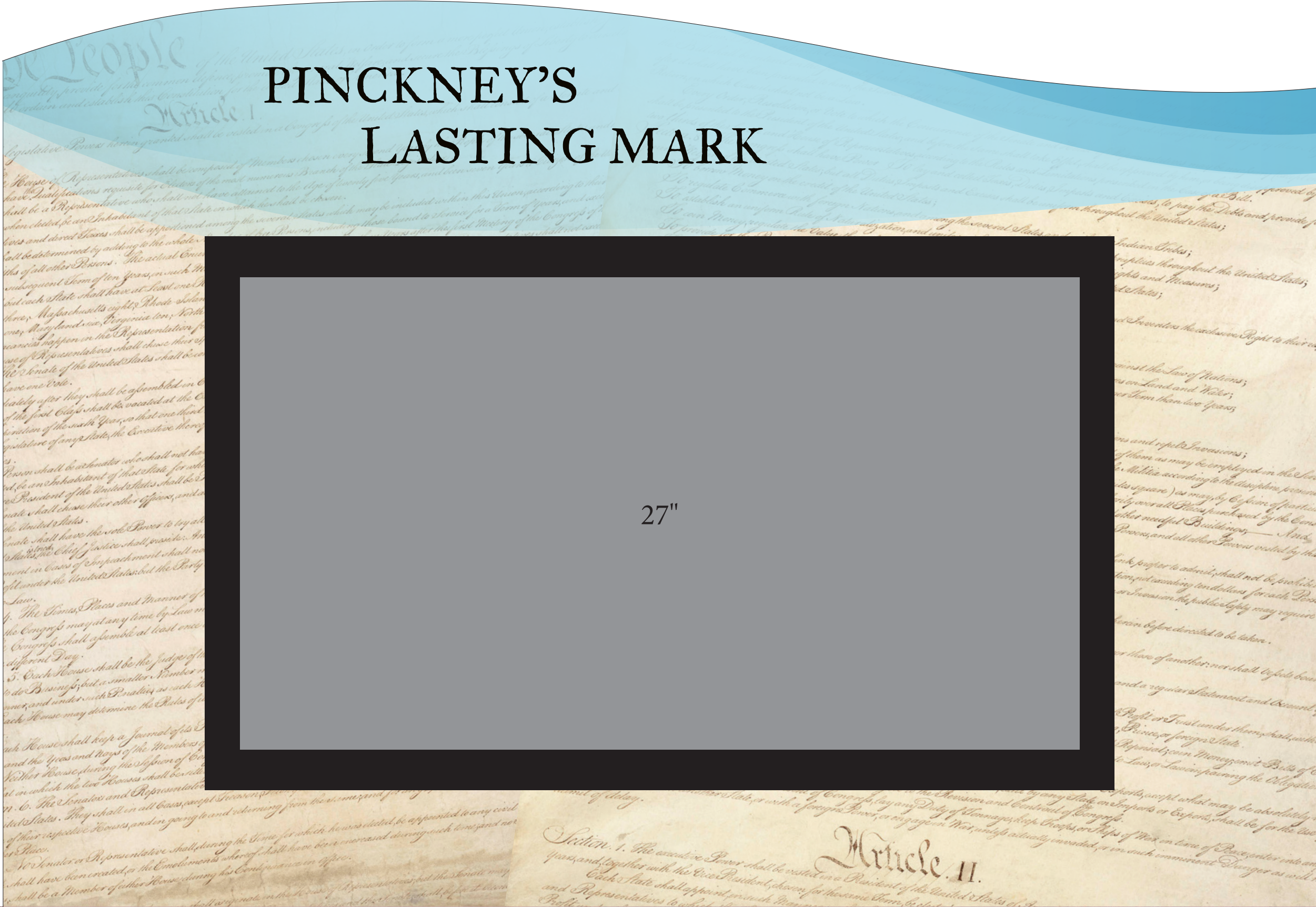
While these groups fought for and won the legal right to vote, continued pushback through poll-taxes, intimidation, and other voter suppression efforts continued. In 2017 hundreds of people protested in Charleston against South Carolina’s voter identification law. They argued the new law targeted minority communities to suppress their vote

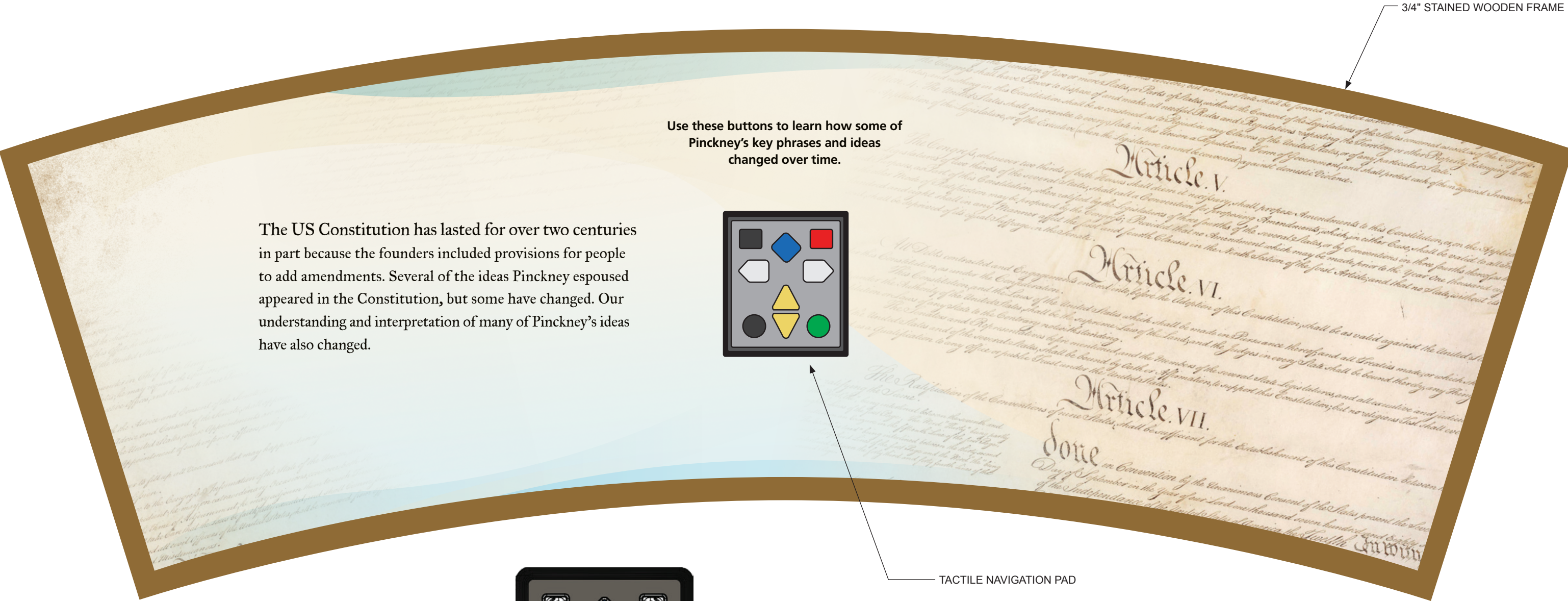
**Who do you think should be allowed to vote?
Should there be certain requirements for voters?**



In an 1820 speech, Pinckney argued that the men who crafted the Constitution did not intend for people of color, women, or those under 21 years old to benefit from the rights of citizenship. Today, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site hosts an annual naturalization ceremony where people of different backgrounds, races, gender identities, and ages are sworn in as United States citizens.

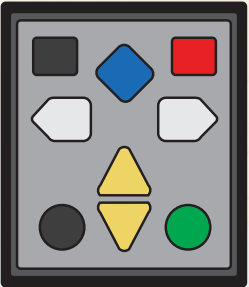






The US Constitution has lasted for over two centuries in part because the founders included provisions for people to add amendments. Several of the ideas Pinckney espoused appeared in the Constitution, but some have changed. Our understanding and interpretation of many of Pinckney's ideas have also changed.

Use these buttons to learn how some of Pinckney's key phrases and ideas changed over time.



TACTILE NAVIGATION PAD



STICKER ADDED TO NAV. PAD FOR CLEARER INSTRUCTIONS

PRESERVING A COMMUNITY AND SHARED PAST

We study Charles Pinckney’s influence on the Lowcountry and nation through the preservation of his letters, speeches, and sites such as this one. The contributions of the Gullah people to the nation can similarly be understood through their oral histories, traditions, language, and beliefs. Their contributions surround us through the built environment, architecture, and the food we eat.

The Gullah Geechee people continue to thrive in Mount Pleasant and throughout the Lowcountry. Though gentrification and land disputes continue to threaten some communities, the Gullah Geechee continue to pass down, share, and preserve their unique customs, language, and beliefs.

Image TBD
Park to select or photograph a contemporary group or individual which works to preserve the Gullah culture.

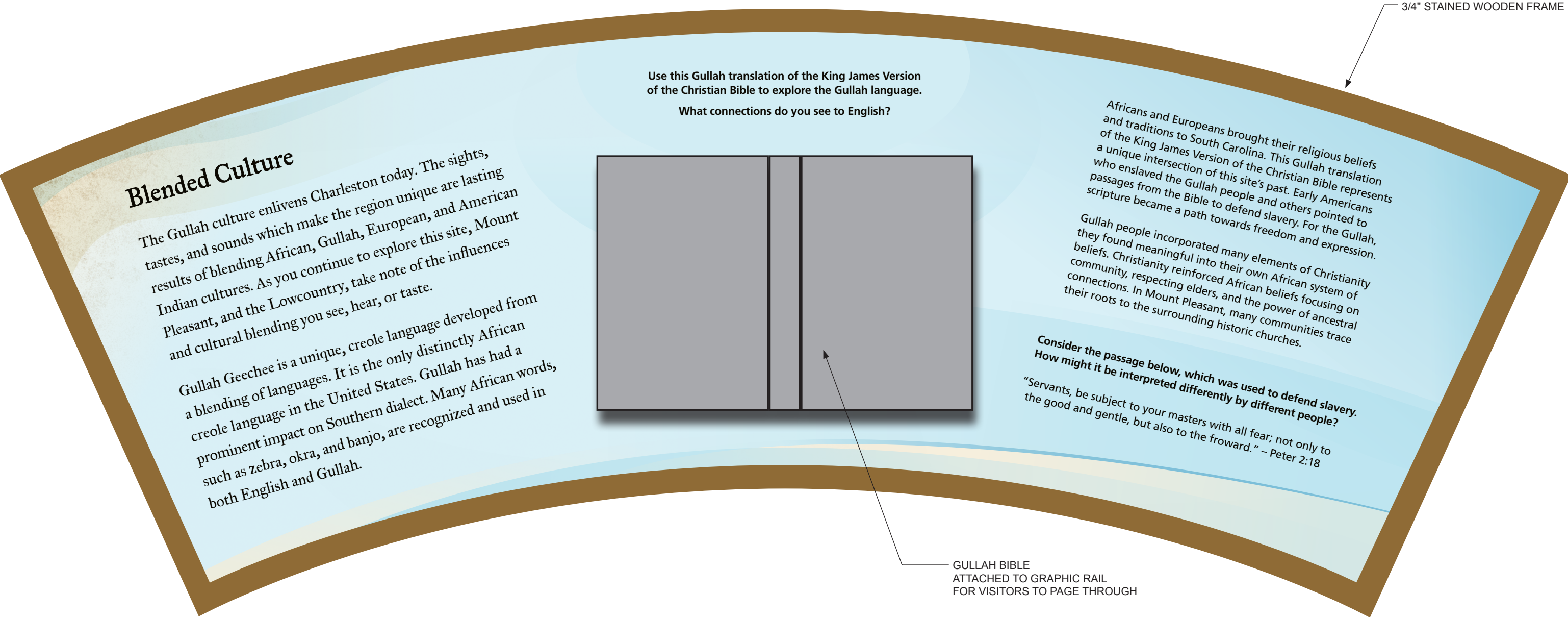
Gullah community members preserve and celebrate their unique culture through organizing gatherings to share music, stories, history, and food. This image....

In 2006, Congress passed South Carolina Congressman James Clyburn’s bill to establish the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. The National Heritage Area, operated by the National Park Service, preserves the culture of the Gullah Geechee people from the coast of North Carolina to Florida, including Mount Pleasant and Charleston.



LOGO PANEL APPLIED TO
BACK OF ADJACENT PANEL
10" DIA.

(BACK OF ADJACENT PANEL)



Use this Gullah translation of the King James Version of the Christian Bible to explore the Gullah language.
What connections do you see to English?

3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME

Blended Culture

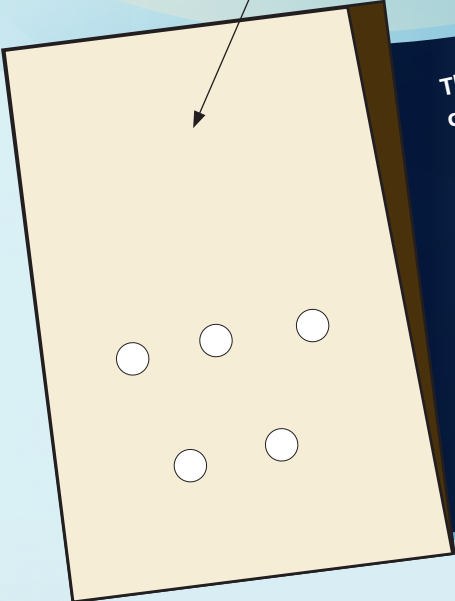
The Gullah culture enlivens Charleston today. The sights, tastes, and sounds which make the region unique are lasting results of blending African, Gullah, European, and American Indian cultures. As you continue to explore this site, Mount Pleasant, and the Lowcountry, take note of the influences and cultural blending you see, hear, or taste.

Gullah Geechee is a unique, creole language developed from a blending of languages. It is the only distinctly African creole language in the United States. Gullah has had a prominent impact on Southern dialect. Many African words, such as zebra, okra, and banjo, are recognized and used in both English and Gullah.

Africans and Europeans brought their religious beliefs and traditions to South Carolina. This Gullah translation of the King James Version of the Christian Bible represents a unique intersection of this site's past. Early Americans who enslaved the Gullah people and others pointed to passages from the Bible to defend slavery. For the Gullah, scripture became a path towards freedom and expression. Gullah people incorporated many elements of Christianity they found meaningful into their own African system of beliefs. Christianity reinforced African beliefs focusing on community, respecting elders, and the power of ancestral connections. In Mount Pleasant, many communities trace their roots to the surrounding historic churches.




Consider the passage below, which was used to defend slavery. How might it be interpreted differently by different people?
"Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward." – Peter 2:18

GULLAH BIBLE
ATTACHED TO GRAPHIC RAIL
FOR VISITORS TO PAGE THROUGH



INSET ARTIFACT CASE

3/4" STAINED WOODEN FRAME



Lowcountry Life Continues

The diverse people of the Lowcountry contributed to our nation's founding in both big and small ways. The unique architecture, food, government, and language highlight the threads of European, West African, and American Indian influences. Rice, okra, and shellfish remain key ingredients to Lowcountry cuisine. Even the landscape outside retains some of the levees constructed by the enslaved.

The people of Snee Farm Plantation shaped the world Charles Pinckney lived in. His experiences and upbringing in the Lowcountry affected his political views, which he shared with the new America. They are all the founders, builders, and architects of our nation.

The story of Snee Farm Plantation will continue to unfold as new research and archeological work is conducted. The findings help us understand the world around us and our shared past. Items like these from the Civil War are part of the intersection of different ideas, beliefs, and peoples that make our nation what it is today.

The National Park Service continues its mission to preserve and interpret the lives of Charles Pinckney and those who lived and worked here. Future exhibits may even include your story.

GL-06.00-000

PAINTED TRIM
(WHITE TO MATCH ROOM)

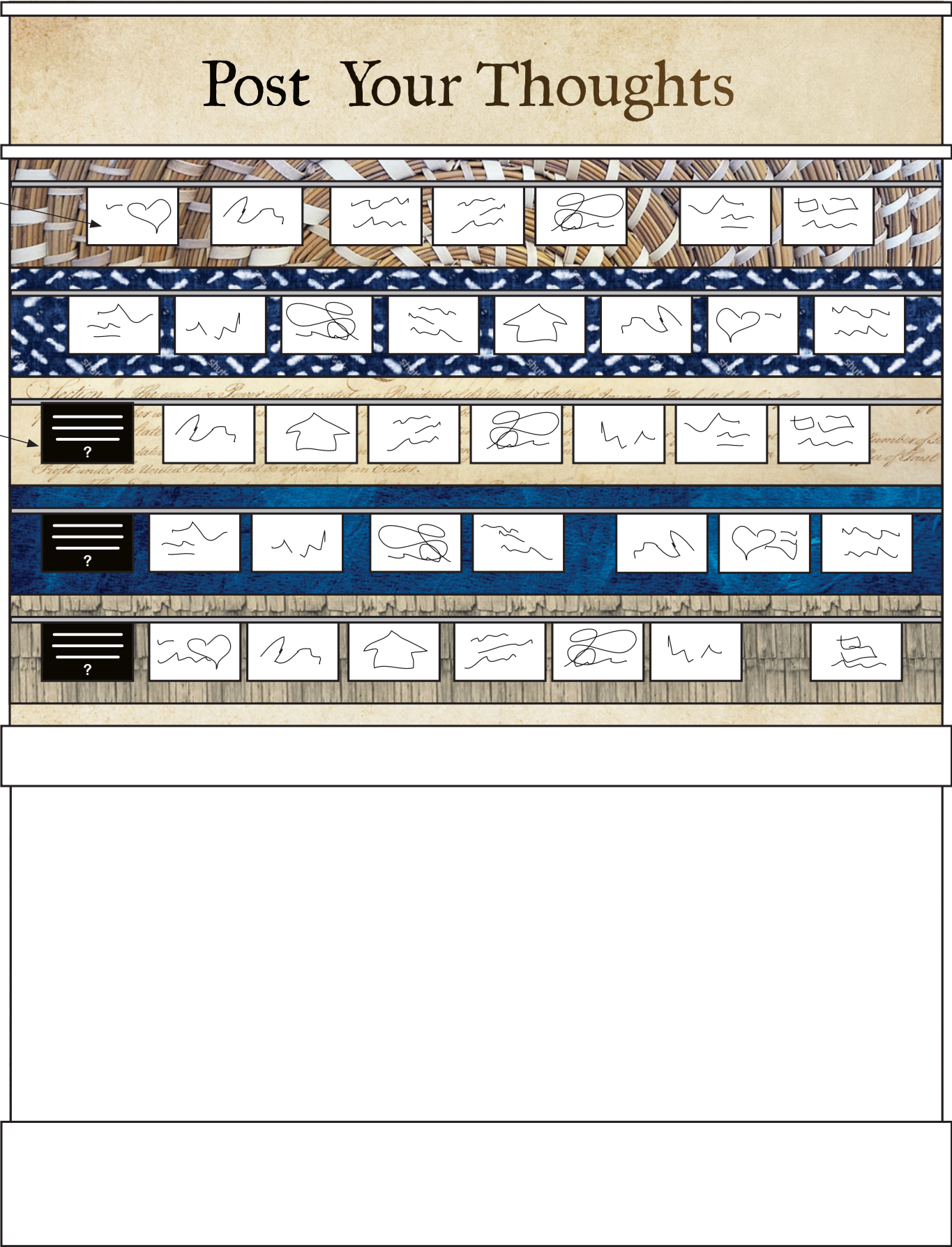
6" X 4" COMMENT CARDS
POSTED BY STAFF OR VISITOR

UNDULATING GRAPHIC BANDS W/
COMMENT CARD INSERTION RAIL

CHANGEABLE QUESTIONS (3 – 5)
PRINTED INHOUSE BY STAFF

PAINTED TRIM AND BASE
(WHITE TO MATCH ROOM)

WEIGHTED BASE



GL-06.00-100

America’s founders are diverse and the contributions they made affect our lives today. The preservation of Charles Pinckney National Historical Site and other national parks allows visitors to learn about people, events, and decisions from the past.

What did you discover at Snee Farm plantation?
How does what you learned about the site’s history affect your life today?

Use these note cards to write down or sketch your thoughts and drop them in the slot below.

INSTRUCTIONAL GRAPHIC
TO BE PLACED ON WEDGE ON TABLE
(SHOWN HERE AT 50% SCALE)