

THE OWNERS of this Low Country plantation called upon **ARCHITECT ERIC J. SMITH** to design a primary residence where they could spend their retirement years, as well as several outbuildings,

five in all, in the local vernacular of the region. Eric's goal was to create a new family compound that would feel as if it had always been there.

Originally part of a larger antebellum rice plantation, owners used the property for hunting, logging, and farm life over the past century. The land still had traces of a network of dikes for channeling water from the river into the various rice fields. The dikes, although in disrepair, were in part what made the property so attractive to the husband. Once he acquired the land, he began a program of restoration so that he could regulate the water's depth in various dikes and parts of the marshland, creating a

more complex habitat to attract a greater variety of birds.

Just as the couple reclaimed the ancient dikes for contem-

porary conservation, they sought to use the Low Country's historical architectural vocabulary, adapting it for today's living.

The main house demonstrates how beautifully the local architecture's characteristic elements still respond to this geography

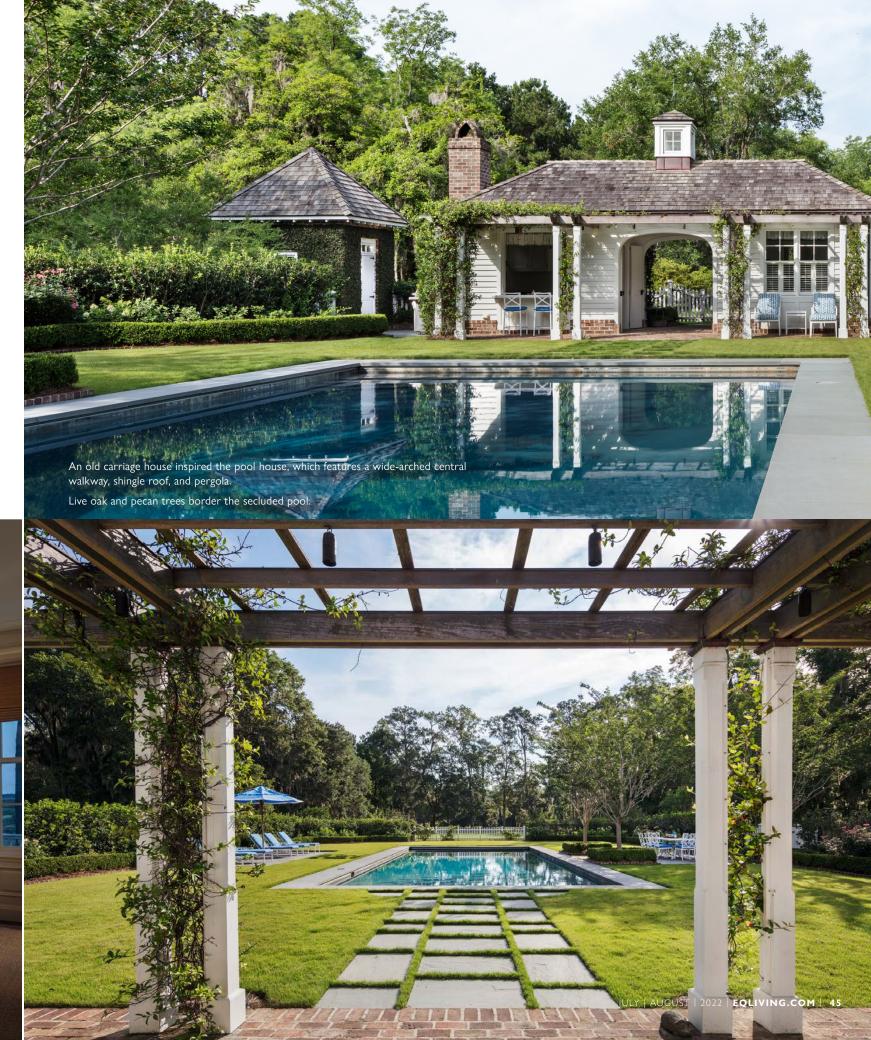
and climate. Eric situated the house at the edge of a field amid ancient live oaks and pine trees, overlooking both the restored dikes and a wide expanse of water and sky. This southwest-facing location was close to the water and promised beautiful sunsets

and gentle breezes. It also meant the first floor had to be elevated more than eight feet above the ground to meet local regulations based on hurricane storm surges.

Eric and his team took inspiration from some of the area's earliest homes and built a foundation of raised brick arches. This approach endowed the home with elegance and solidity while at the same time allowing any floodwaters to pass underneath. (In fact, the house survived hurricanes Irma and Matthew without damage.) The arches also allow air to flow underneath the house for cooling during the long, hot, humid summers.

In Eric's opinion, the homes best suited for hosting extended family are ones that also let everyone have their own space. In full agreement, the husband suggested that Eric plan a generous guest suite, but not in the main house; rather in a wing attached to it by a covered, open-air porch. Knowing how much they desired tranquility in the main house, Eric added vestibules with sliding doors outside the master



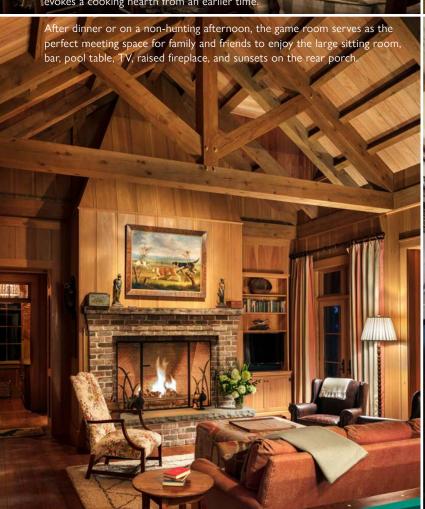


















bedroom to further insulate their rooms from the patter of highspirited children.

While there are several areas in the main house for casual dining, the couple requested that Eric forgo a formal dining

room and instead design a "cook house," a small, separate outbuilding nearby. When they entertain on a larger scale, they have drinks with guests in the living room or on the porch before walking down a winding gravel path through beautifully landscaped grounds to the cook house. With the capacity to seat up to 14 guests, Eric modeled the cook house on the summer kitchen, a building type that was once quite common along the eastern seaboard that separated the functions and risk of fire from the main house.

With its rustic, natural cypress facade, working shutters, and bishop's cap chimneys (a traditional Low Country feature that prevents rain from going down the chim-

ney), the game house serves many functions. Part entertainment space, part hunting support, and part office for the husband, it also has an exercise room. The hub for activities before and at the end of every hunting outing, the game house is where the group meets to pick up or drop off their equipment and gear. After dinner or on a non-hunting afternoon, family and guests can meet here to enjoy its large sitting room, bar, pool table,



The horse barn includes spaces for tack and feed, as well as an office for the plantation manager. To achieve the feel that the barn dated to the 19th century, Eric called upon the same tim-

The extended roofs on either side of this classic timber barn create

ber wrights from Vermont who had worked on the game house. A significant challenge was engineering the structure to meet the hurricane codes and conceal all of the necessary steel connections, preserving the look of a true timber frame. The timbers were cut, adzed, hewn, fit, and pre-assembled in North Springfield, Vermont, then disassembled, labeled, numbered, and shipped 950 miles to the site, where they were reassembled by the same team. The barn is the result of a great deal of effort, which successfully creates the sense of age, handwork, and custom joinery.

Eric hopes that, due to the attention he and his team paid to the siting, materi-

als, style, and detailing of each building, guests arriving today will assume that all of these structures have been here for many years, maybe a century or more. This historically informed, modern compound, conceived for a 21st-century couple and their family and friends, treats all who visit to a remarkable Low Country experience.

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