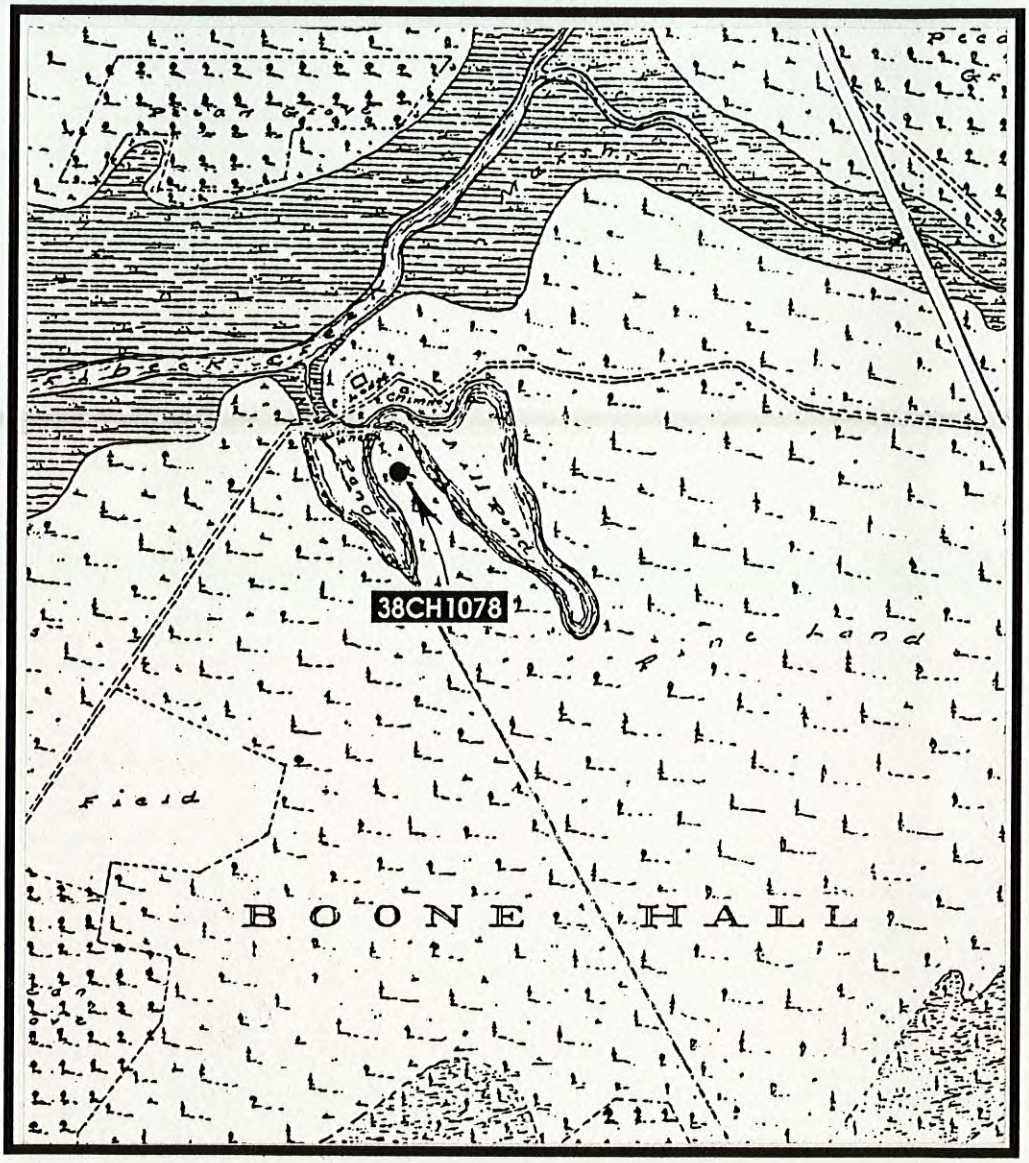
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT 38CH1078 IN BRICKYARD PLANTATION, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ATLANTA CHARLESTON
1995

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Prepared For:

Brickyard Development Corporation
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

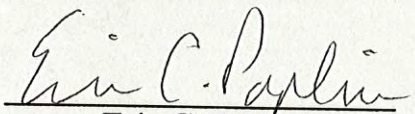
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ABSTRACT

Archaeological site 38CH1078 was identified during an intensive survey of the Brickyard Plantation Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. This investigation was undertaken in 1989 by Brockington and Associates, Inc. in compliance with guidelines of the South Carolina Coastal Council concerning the management of cultural resources on permitted development areas. The site (consisting of an intact brick foundation/structure, several rubble scatters and mounds, and an associated artifact scatter) was interpreted as a probable slave village associated with the industrial complex identified as a brickyard (38CH1075) to the north. Both 38CH1078 (residential complex) and 38CH1075 (industrial complex) were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Preservation in place or the implementation of appropriate data recovery activities was recommended for both sites (Espenshade and Grunden 1991).

Following Hurricane Hugo (22 September 1989), 38CH1078 was covered by extensive debris and undergrowth. Efforts to remove this debris appeared to have damaged much of the site beyond the intact foundation/structure. Extensive testing of 38CH1078 was conducted by Poplin (1992) to assess this damage. These investigations revealed relatively intact portions of the site, areas that had been badly turbated or covered with redeposited soils, and areas that had been completely destroyed. Three nineteenth-early twentieth century structures were encountered during testing, with at least one representing a domestic structure. The industrial foundation/structure, noted above, remained as well. Given the presence of intact structural remains and associated artifact bearing deposits, 38CH1078 appeared to retain much of its potential to provide information concerning the domestic occupations associated with the extensive industrial complex at 38CH1075. Therefore, 38CH1078 remained eligible for the NRHP. Appropriate data recovery activities were outlined to permit the recovery of this significant data.

Excavations were conducted in September 1992-February 1993. Field investigations revealed the remains of two domestic structures at 38CH1078, a former slave/tenant residence (Structure 1) and a probable kitchen (Structure 2). It is presumed that these structures housed and served the laborers involved in the manufacture of brick at 38CH1075 or other nearby brickyards owned by the Horlbeck family. Further investigation of the industrial foundation/structure (Structure 4) revealed a cistern that probably assisted in the control of water flowing between the two lakes which flanked the site on the east and west.

Artifacts recovered from 38CH1078 suggest that the presumed industrial slave community differed little from their counterparts who were engaged in agricultural activities. The kinds and frequencies of ceramic vessels suggest that there is little difference between the "industrial" slave community at 38CH1078 and agricultural communities at other sites in the region. The house excavated at 38CH1078 also was comparable in size to extant brick slave houses at Boone Hall Plantation to the south, and similar in plan to most slave houses in the region. The presence of a communal kitchen in the 38CH1078 slave settlement may be the major difference between 38CH1078 and other slave settlements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Brickyard Development Corporation for access to the property and assistance in completing this project. The field investigations were accomplished through the diligent assistance of Ralph Bailey, Alvin Banguilan, Terry Benton, Steve Corsini, Michael Kell, Aram Stith, and Pete Von Loewe. Laboratory processing was completed and report graphics were prepared by Ms. Carol Poplin. Archival research was conducted by Marian Roberts.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological data recovery was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc. at 38CH1078 in Brickyard Plantation Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. These activities provide partial compliance with the conditions of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Brickyard Development Corporation. A detailed plan for the data recovery was approved by the SHPO; the investigations at 38CH1078 were conducted following this plan.

Site 38CH1078 is located in the north central portion of the Brickyard Plantation Tract (Figure 1). This tract is bordered by US Highway 17 on the south, Highway 41 to the east, Horlbeck Creek to the north, and Boone Hall Plantation to the west. Site 38CH1078 lies on a small peninsula between two ponds which apparently served as borrow pits for the brick making operations that occurred at 38CH1075, an industrial complex to the north of 38CH1078.

Site 38CH1078 was originally recorded in 1989 during an intensive survey of the 517 acre Brickyard Plantation Tract (Espenshade and Grunden 1991). These investigations were undertaken to comply with South Carolina Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management (OCRM) regulations concerning the management of cultural resources that may be affected by OCRM permitted development activities. The site (interpreted as a possible slave village associated with 38CH1075) was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); preservation in place or appropriate data recovery investigations were recommended to prevent the loss of this significant resource.

Efforts to remove debris from the site following Hurricane Hugo (22 September 1989) resulted in some damage to 38CH1078. This damage appeared to have compromised the integrity of the site, reducing its research potential, and thereby altering its NRHP eligibility status. Extensive testing of the site was conducted by Poplin (1992) to assess damage to the features and deposits identified by Espenshade and Grunden (1991). These investigations revealed three relatively intact portions of the site, areas that had been badly turbated or covered with redeposited soils, and areas that had been completely destroyed. Based on the appearance of the site to retain some of its potential to provide information concerning the domestic occupations associated with the brickyard, 38CH1078 was determined eligible for the NRHP, and appropriate data recovery investigations were recommended.

The present data recovery investigations conducted at 38CH1078 involved archival research and archaeological excavations. Archival research was conducted in an effort to locate any documentation concerning the function of this apparent settlement in association

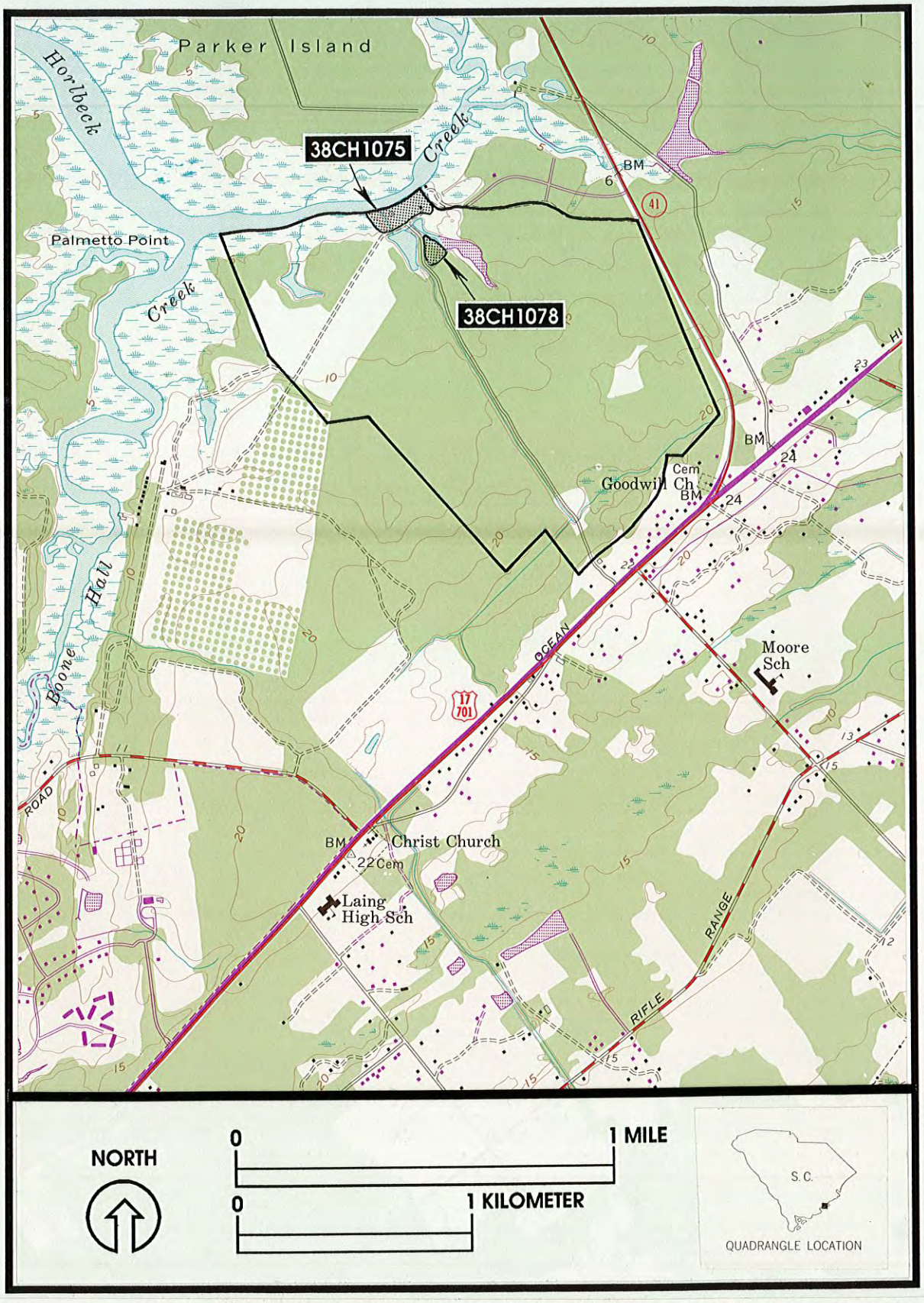


Figure 1. Location of Site 38CH1078 in Brickyard Plantation (USGS Fort Moultrie, SC 7.5 minute quadrangle).

with the Horlbeck brickyard (39CH1075) to the north. Sources of information in the South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS), Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance (CCRMC), South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), and in private collections were sought and reviewed with varying measures of success. Archaeological field investigations included hand excavations to acquire samples of artifacts associated with three previously identified structures within the site (identified as Structures 1, 2, and 4 by Poplin 1992).

These activities revealed the remains of two domestic structures including a former slave/tenant residence (Structure 1) and a probable kitchen (Structure 2). It is presumed that these structures housed and served the laborers involved in the manufacture of brick at 38CH1075 or other nearby brickyards owned by the Horlbeck family. Further investigation of the industrial foundation/structure (Structure 4) revealed a cistern that probably assisted in the control of water flowing between the two lakes which flanked the site on the east and west.

The fieldwork and analysis encompassed in the present study were conducted in accordance with a data recovery plan approved by the SHPO. Following the curation of the project artifacts and associated records, the Brickyard Development Corporation will have completed its cultural resource compliance obligations relative to 38CH1078. The project has effectively mitigated the potential adverse effects of ground disturbing activities. No further management considerations of 38CH1078 are recommended.

Chapter II of this report discusses the natural and cultural setting of the region and the project site. Chapter III details the methods utilized during this investigation. Results of the investigation are presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V summarizes these findings and offers management recommendations for 38CH1078. The artifact inventory and provenience data are provided in Appendix A. The resumes of the project principals are presented in Appendix B. A list of faunal identifications is presented in Appendix C. Appendix D presents the data used in the glass minimum vessel analyses.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WANDO NECK

Site 38CH1078 and the Brickyard Plantation Tract are located in the Wando Neck, a portion of the mainland between the Wando River to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The study area is situated on Horlbeck Creek, 3,000 m from its confluence with the Wando River. This wooded tract is bordered by US Highway 17 on the south, Highway 41 to the east, Horlbeck Creek to the north, and Boone Hall Plantation to the west.

Topography in the region generally consists of low ridges between the meandering channels of many streams that drain the Lower Coastal Plain. The ridges consist of sandy and loamy soils with more clayey soils and sediments occurring in the drainages, marshes, and swamps that border the streams. Elevations in the neck range from 1.5-7.6 m above mean sea level (amsl). The Wando Neck is covered by at least three communities of the Maritime Stand environments: the Lower High Marsh, the Upper High Marsh, and the Maritime Forest (Barry 1980).

The Lower High Marsh represents areas near the edge of the Wando River or the sounds or bays to the east. This community is defined by daily tidal inundations. Dominant floral species include glasswort, saltgrass, and smooth cordgrass; this community supports assorted shellfish, crustacean, fish, and bird populations (Barry 1980). Daily tidal fluctuations and often high salt concentrations preclude the use of the Lower High Marsh for cultivation or pasturage (Miller 1971). Lower High Marsh is present along Horlbeck Creek.

The Upper High marsh consists of the marshy areas adjacent to the upland portions of the Wando Neck. The Upper High Marsh experiences tidal inundation for less than one hour each day and possesses a relatively low salt concentration. Dominant floral members include marsh elder, groundsel, and marshy cordgrass. As with the Lower High Marsh, few key economic resources are available in the upper marsh zone; however, it does support some wild game, has been employed successfully as pasturage, and many of the grasses have been utilized both prehistorically and historically for basketry (Barry 1980; Miller 1971). The rice fields of the eighteenth and nineteenth century plantations usually were planted in the Upper High Marsh. Remnants of these rice fields are found within the project tract.

The majority of the upland region within the project tract features the Maritime Forest plant community. This forest, originally covering most of the Wando Neck, is

dominated by palmetto, dwarf palmetto, and slash pine, while laurel oak, live oak, and yaupon holly are significant minority species. Yucca and juniper are often present in areas of dense shell deposits (Barry 1980). The many tree species in this forest produce a moderate mast and often support a high game population; much of the Maritime Forest has been developed for silviculture or, after clearing, used for truck farming (Miller 1971).

The sandy to clay uplands of Wando Neck represent Late Pleistocene and early Holocene coastal deposits; that is, they are remnants of barrier islands along the former shoreline similar to the modern barrier islands (e.g., Isle of Palms, Sullivans Island) that lie to the east. The relic beach ridges and islands are defined as distinct "terraces" of the Coastal Plain (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). The Pamlico Terrace, containing the Wando Neck, represents the latest of these relic shorelines (Miller 1971). It apparently is associated with the last two stable high stands of the ocean during the Pleistocene Epoch, dating approximately 10,000 and 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967; Hoyt et al. 1968).

Similar processes have been examined in more detail for the more recent deposits that constitute the modern Sea Island provinces of South Carolina. As with earlier changes in sea level, the most recent fluctuations were related to the advance and retreat of the ice formations and glaciers of the Northern Hemisphere (Colquhoun 1969). Colquhoun and Brooks (1986) and Colquhoun et al. (1981) have documented the minor fluctuations that have occurred since the end of the last glacial period (ca. 10,000-12,000 BP). These fluctuations, displayed in Table 1, greatly influenced prehistoric utilization of the region, and to a lesser extent, its historic utilization; certainly continued rises in sea level will result in the subsidence, and possible loss, of many of the facilities associated with rice agriculture in the Upper High Marsh.

Changes in sea level related to the expansion and contraction of glacial ice also correspond to changes in regional climate, especially throughout the last 10,000 years. Paleobotanical studies in the southeastern United States have documented these changes. Prior to approximately 10,000 years ago, the Southeast apparently was dominated by a spruce/pine environment (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Oak and hickory began to spread within this earlier "boreal" forest, eventually developing into a community similar to the modern hardwood forests of the northern United States. As continued warming occurred, with concomitant rises in sea level, this "northern hardwood forest" began to decline, and species of oak, pine, and hickory usually found in southern forests began to replace the northern varieties. Between 8,000 and 5,000 years ago, these predominantly "southern" hardwood forests were replaced by pine and mixed hardwood forests that were similar, if not identical, to the Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (Quarterman and Keever 1962) and plant communities that existed during the historic occupation of the coastal zone, and their remnants that exist today.

The present climate of the Wando Neck is temperate. It receives 1.22-1.27 m (48-50 inches) of average annual rainfall and supports an average growing season of 280 days. Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year (Miller 1971). The only severe weather

Table 1. South Carolina Sea Level Curve Data.

CALENDAR DATE	SEA LEVEL	CONDITION
5,000 BC	6.5 m	In continuing rise
3,000 BC	4.5 m	Significant low stand
2,800 BC	1.5 m	High stand
2,500 BC	3.5 m	Low stand
2,200 BC	1.0 m	High stand
1,900 BC	3.2 m	Low stand
1,700 BC	0.8 m	Significant high stand
1,300 BC	4.0 m	Significant low stand
1,000 BC	1.0 m	High stand
800 BC	1.9 m	Low stand
600 BC	0.7 m	High stand
400 BC	3.0 m	Significant low stand
AD 300	0.4 m	High stand
AD 600	0.6 m	Low stand
AD 900	0.4 m	High stand
AD 1300	1.2 m	Low stand
AD 1989	0.0 m	In continuing rise

Data are interpolated from Brooks et al. (1989). Sea level is in meters below present high marsh surface.

hazards of the region are hurricanes; major hurricanes of 1893, 1911, 1954, 1959, and 1979 all passed within 100 miles of the study tract (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). An extremely destructive hurricane (Hugo) passed over the site in 1989. The average January temperature is 49° F; the average July temperature is 81° F (Miller 1971).

As noted above, the Wando Neck did not offer the most ideal conditions for monocrop agriculture in the region. Soils and saline conditions on the lower reaches of the Wando River precluded rice agriculture and apparently restricted cotton production (cf. Brockington et al. 1985:). Wayne (1992:71-73) discusses the nature of soils and clay substrates along the Wando River following Robinson and Johnson (1960) and Johnson and Heron (1965). Pleistocene marine clay deposits underlie most of the Wando Neck, at 1-3 m below the ground surface. These clays provide the principal raw material necessary to manufacture bricks. Robinson and Johnson (1960:9-13) defined five classes of clays available to Charleston area brickmakers. These included marls, clayey sands, sandy clays, rich clays, and vitreous clays. Sandy clays provide the best material for brick manufacture, possessing low shrinking rates (less than four per cent) when dried/fired and good bonding strength. These clays generally occur in interriverine settings at elevations greater than 3 m above sea level. Clayey sands, excellent for tempering and used during the hand molding of bricks, also are common in these same locales.

Rich clays and marls occur in the swamps and bottomlands along drainages at elevations less than 3 m above sea level. Rich clays make excellent brick but have high shrinkage rates; thus, they require high skill levels to use for brick manufacture. Marls cannot be utilized to make brick except as an additive to other clays to strengthen the

product. Vitreous clays possess higher frequencies of certain compounds or minerals (e.g., iron oxide) that permit fluxing of the silicas in the clays. This results in the "leaching" of the silica to the surface of the brick, creating a glazed appearance.

Wayne (1992:116) noted that most brickyards identified to date in the Wando River Basin lie on Meggett loams or clay loams, Wadmalaw fine sandy loams, or Wahee loams. Meggett soils consist of clays and clay loams to over 1.8 m (6 ft) below the ground surface (Miller 1971:18-19). Wadmalaw fine sandy loams are underlain by clay loams at 0.45-2.13 m (1.5-7 ft) below surface (Miller 1971:29). Wahee loams are underlain by silty clay loams at 0.15-0.3 m (0.5-1 ft) below surface, clays at 0.3-1.2 m (1-4 ft), and sandy clay loams at 1.2-1.8 m (4-6 ft) below surface (Long 1980:30-31). Capability classes for these soils are IIIw/VIw for Meggett loams/clay loams, IIIw for Wadmalaw soils, and IIIw for Wahee loams.

Capability classes indicate the suitability of soils for agricultural activities with values ranging from I to VIII, indicating the need for modifications to the soils necessary to produce crops. Soils with a capability class of I require no modifications; soils defined as capability class VIII cannot be utilized. The specific aspect of the soil type requiring modifications is indicated by the letter following the numeral (i.e., *w*); the *w* indicates that all of these soils possess some hydrological attributes that limit their effectiveness for agricultural production. Thus, the soils that are most frequently occupied by brickyards in the Wando Basin have restricted agricultural potential but are clayey or underlain by accessible clay and sand deposits.

The sandy loam to clayey soils of the Wando Neck provided the additional raw materials necessary to manufacture brick as well, namely sand for tempering and fuel for firing. Most of the interior portions of the Wando Neck were covered by mixed pine and hardwood forests. These forests were felled to provide lumber for the local construction industry and fuel for brick manufacture. Sandy soils, particularly those with clayey sands adjacent to the clay deposits, provided the sand for tempering brick and used during the molding process.

Examination of the soils on Brickyard Plantation Development Tract indicate that 38CH1078 is located on Yonges loamy fine sand (Miller 1971:Plate 35). This soil is underlain by fine sandy clay loams and fine sandy clays at 0.36-1.5 m (1.2-5 ft) below surface (Miller 1971:31-32). Additional clay deposits often are present at depths greater than 2.4 m (8 ft) below surface. The extensive borrow pits to the east and west of 38CH1078 occur in Yonges soils. Inspection of the mapped types indicates that the majority of the former Boone Hall Plantation is covered by Yonges soils (481 acres/33.1 per cent). Other types include Charleston, Chipley, Dawhoo/Rutledge, Edisto, Hockley, Lakeland, Leon, Orangeburg, Rutledge, Santee, Scranton, Stono, Soft Tidal Marsh, and Wagram soils. Table 2 summarizes the soil types present on the former Boone Hall Plantation (c. 1811) and provides data concerning wetness, clay content, and acres present within Boone Hall and Charleston County. A summary of the types by agricultural capability class groups (used

by the US Department of Agriculture- Soil Conservation Service to describe the limitations of soil types for modern agricultural activities) also is included in Table 2.

Over half of the identified soil types (8 of 15), representing 33.4 per cent of the former Boone Hall Plantation, are defined as capability class III or greater; all possess limitations due to wetness. Three of the 15 types, representing 51.2 per cent of the former Boone Hall Plantation, are capability class II with limitations due to wetness; one of these three types generally displays a seasonal high water table while the other two types may be covered by standing water during part of the year. Lakeland and Wagram soils possess limitations due to drought conditions (defined as class IVs-1 and IIs-1, respectively) and occupy approximately 8.8 per cent of the former Boone Hall Plantation. Only Orangeburg loamy fine sands, representing 3.4 per cent of the former Boone Hall, possess few limitations to agricultural production. Thus, Boone Hall Plantation possessed soils that possessed limited potential for agricultural production.

Eight of the 15 soil types present (representing 64 per cent of the former tract) also display sandy clays, clay loams, or clays at m below the ground surface. With the exception of the clays in in Soft Tidal Marsh, all of these clayey deposits possess low to moderate shrink-swell potential. Such clays would be easier to employ in brick manufacture, providing more consistent drying and firing results than clays with high shrink/swell potential. These conditions undoubtedly promoted the expansion of the brick manufacturing industry developed by the Horlbecks during the nineteenth century at Boone Hall.

CULTURAL SETTING

Since the predominant occupation of the site occurred during the historic period, the cultural setting for this report provides a brief overview of the cultural history of the region since the arrival of Europeans and the occupation of the project tract. Readers are directed to Anderson (1977) and Anderson and Logan (1981) for detailed overviews of the prehistory of this region of South Carolina.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The Development of Christ Church Parish

The Horlbeck Brickyard is located on the Boone Hall Plantation in Christ Church Parish. This early political jurisdiction encompassed the Wando Neck and adjacent portions of Charleston County. Christ Church Parish witnessed extensive changes during the historic development of the Charleston area. A brief overview of the development of the region is presented here as a background to the development of the brickyard. The following overview draws from the works of Smith (1931), Gregorie (1961), and Rogers (1984), among others.

Table 2. Soils Present on the c.1811 Boone Hall Tract.

Soil Type	Symbol	Ag Cap Unit	Depth to H_20 Table	Depth to c/cl	% Clay	Acres	%Area	%County
Charleston lfs	Ch	IIw-2	0.61-1.10	np	<18	77	5.3	1.4
Chipley lfs	Cm	IIIw-1	0.46-0.91	np	<12	155	10.7	4.7
Dawhoo/Rutledge lfs	Da	Vw-2	0.00-0.30	np	<10	3	0.2	2.4
Edisto lfs	Ed	IIw-3	0.30-0.91	0.91-1.78	$10\text{-}25^{L}$	92	6.3	2.1
Hockley lfs	HoA	IIw-2	0.46-0.76	0.33-1.52	$18\text{-}35^{L}$	82	5.6	2.9
Lakeland s	LaB	IVs-1	1.10-1.83	np	<8	118	8.1	1.6
Leon fs	Le	Vw-3	0.00-0.30	np	<8	4	0.3	1.4
Orangeburg lfs	OrA	I-1	0.76-1.22	0.28-0.46 0.46-1.60	$18\text{-}35^{L}$ $20\text{-}43^{L}$	49	3.4	0.2
Rutledge lfs	Rg	Vw-2	0.00-0.15	np	<10	50	3.4	4.1
Santee l	Se	IIIw-2	0.00-0.30	0.15-1.22 1.22-1.80	$35\text{-}55^{M}$ $20\text{-}55^{M}$	4	0.3	1.1
Scranton lfs	Sf	IIIw-1	0.00-0.30	np	<15	114	7.9	0.8
Stono fsl	St	IIw-3	0.00-0.30	0.43-0.94	$18\text{-}35^{L}$	172	11.8	2.4
Soft Tidal Marsh	Ts	VIIIw-2	0.00-0.30	0.00-0.08 0.08-1.24	$30\text{-}60^{H}$ $35\text{-}60^{H}$	41	2.8	17.9
Wagram lfs	WgB	IIs-1	0.91-1.52	0.81-1.27 1.27-1.52	$18\text{-}35^{L}$ $20\text{-}45^{L}$	10	0.7	1.2
Yonges lfs	Yo	IIw-3	0.00-0.30	0.36-1.07 1.07-1.52	$18\text{-}40^{L}$ $10\text{-}35^{L}$	481	33.1	5.6

l= loam, loamy; f= fine; s= sand; c= clay np= none present H= high, M= moderate, L= low

Agricultural Capability Class Unit	%Area	%County
I-1 (OrA)	3.4	<1.0
IIs-1 (WgB)	0.7	1.3
IIw-2 (Ch, HoA)	10.9	5.4
IIw-3 (Ed, Yo)	51.2	6.9
IIIw-1 (Cm, Sf)	18.6	15.8
IIIw-2 (Se)	0.3	11.8
IVs-1 (LaB)	8.1	5.8
Vw-2 (Da, Rg)	3.6	7.7
Vw-3 (Le)	0.3	3.7
VIIIw-2 (Ts)	2.8	20.0

Note: Soil Types, Symbols, AGricultural CAPability Class Unit, and AG CAP Units percent of county are from Miller 1971; Depth to H_2) Table and c/cl, percent clay, shrnk/swell potential (H,M,L), and percent of county are from USDA 1991.

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the protohistoric groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern which included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal protohistoric adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the protohistoric groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, have been summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; his late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

The Ashley phase is recognized by the presence of Ashley Complicated Stamped and Mississippian Plain pottery (Anderson et al. 1982). Ashley phase components have been identified or suggested at the Moore's Landing shell midden (Anderson and Claggett 1979a, 1979b), and possibly at 38CH536, a shell midden site on Awendaw Creek. Although Lawson (1709 [1967]) reported a mound and village site about 20 miles north of the Santee River, it appears that isolated homesteads, hamlets, and small seasonal villages were more typical of the Sewee Indian sites in the lower Cooper drainage and nearby portions of the Low Country (Anderson and Logan 1981:31).

Initial European exploration into coastal South Carolina occurred during the early sixteenth century. Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late prehistoric Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late prehistoric period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle to late eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770 cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the middle of the sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. In the immediate

vicinity of the Boone Hall Brickyard, these groups included the Etiwan, the Sewee, the Sampo, and the Wando. The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended from the ocean to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Seewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River. Mortier's map of Carolina, prepared in 1696, shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando Rivers, to the northeast of Daniel Island, and the Wando Indians and Sewel [sic] Indian Fort east of the Wando River, northeast of Daniel Island (Figure 2).

The Carolina coast was first permanently settled by Europeans in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566-1587) to the south apparently had limited impact on the study area. The French attempt at Port Royal (1562) also had little impact. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region, and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Wando Neck. Charles Towne initially was settled under the proprietary system; not until 1719 did South Carolina become a royal colony.

The early economic development in the Wando Neck region initially focused on Indian trade. In Henry Woodward's accounts, it is mentioned that Maurice Mathews opened up a trade from Fair Lawn, near Moncks Corner, by July of 1678 (Fagg 1970). Trade with the Indians was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716 conflicts with the Europeans and disease had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. As a result, naval stores and agricultural industries soon replaced the furs and other local commodities acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. However, trade with the interior Catawba and Cherokee would continue throughout the eighteenth century.

Naval stores production flourished for a short period with the encouragement of bounties provided by the Crown. However, England failed to recognize the extensive supplies of the pinelands on the Carolina coastal strand, and the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The present study tract, as well as the majority of Wando Neck, was within the Christ Church Parish, created by the Church Act of 1706. The Church building itself was to serve both religious and political purposes. Moll's 1715 map of South Carolina shows the location of the church (Figure 3). The church building served both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains "the parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston." The boundaries of Christ Church Parish were established in 1708 as the Wando River, Awendaw Creek, and the Atlantic Ocean.

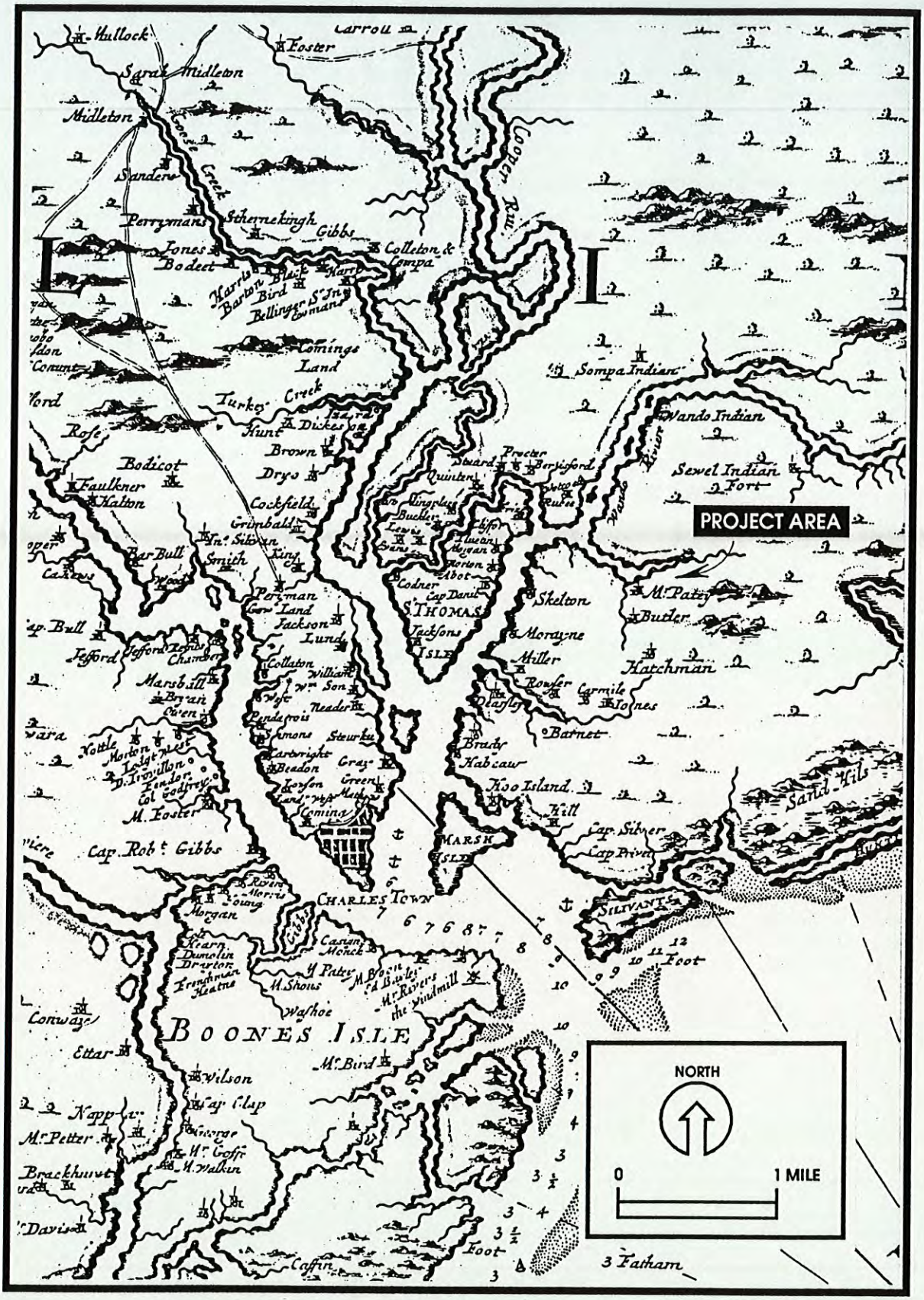


Figure 2. Mortier's 1696 Map of Carolina Showing the Sampa Indians Between the Cooper and Wando Rivers and the Wando Indians and Sewel [sic] Indian Fort East of the Wando River.

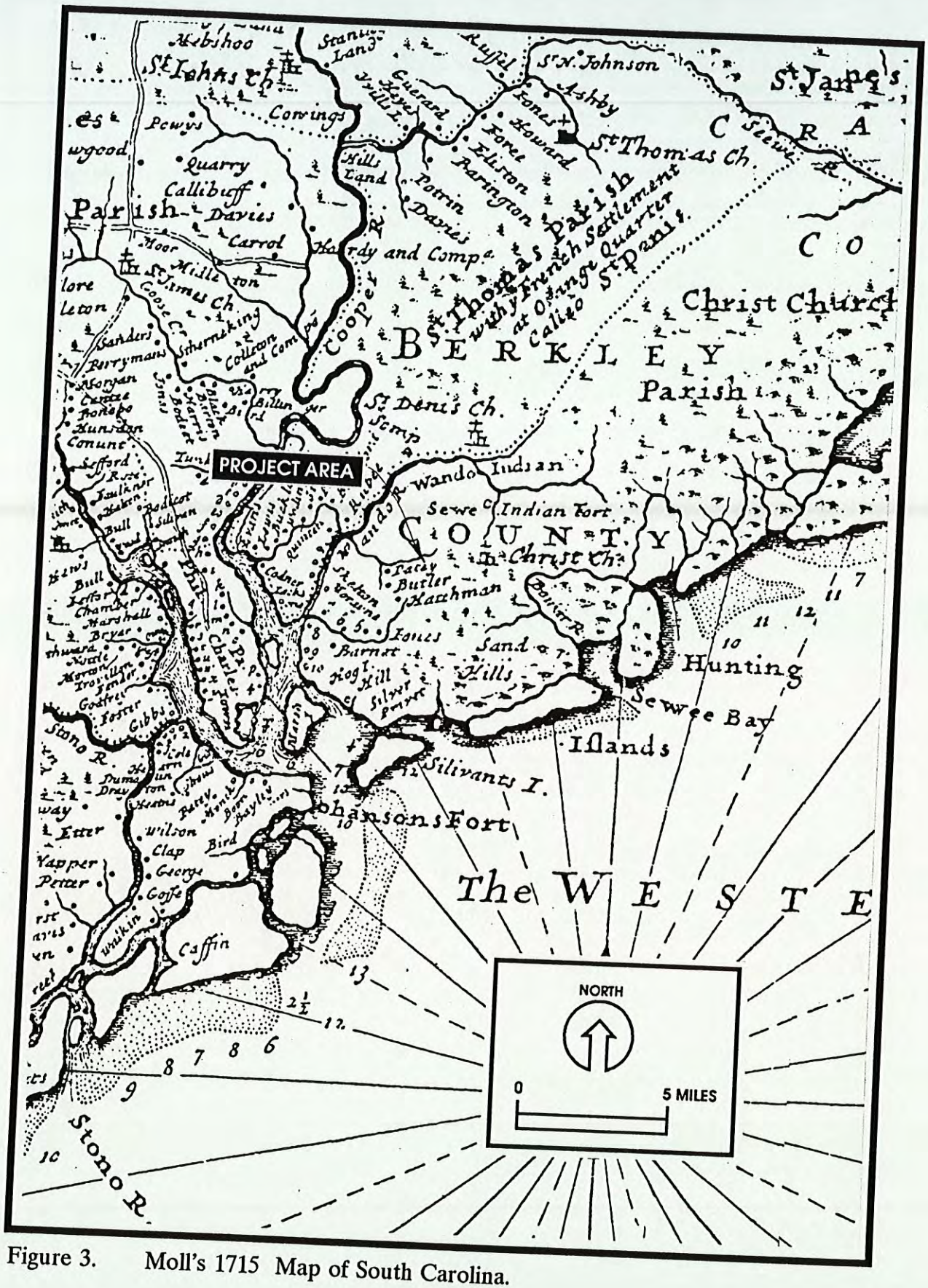


Figure 3. Moll's 1715 Map of South Carolina.

After 1720, the economy of Wando Neck shifted to farming and stock husbandry. As early as 1720, rice accounted for half the colony's profits, and the importance of rice grew over the next 140 years. It was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in 1740 (Pinckney 1976). While rice production was restricted to the river marshes, indigo grew best in well drained soils. Although notable early plantations such as Boone Hall and Snee Farm developed in Christ Church Parish, these were consistently located along the Wando River and its tributaries. The majority of the 700 slaves present in the parish in 1724 were probably concentrated on the Wando River plantations. For the remainder of the parish in the 1720s, Gregorie (1961:20) noted:

> Most of the Christ Church parishioners seem to have been small farmers and mechanics. Their free-ranging stock and the abundant wild game supplied meat, and they sent some hides and deer skins to Charleston whence they were shipped overseas. From the great heaps of shell left from immemorial feasts by the Indians along the creeks they burned tons of lime and made mortar, whitewash, and crude bricks for their own use, but some lime was sent on periaugers to the growing town of Charleston. They also made bricks from the scattered deposits of clay. The forest products, turpentine, rosin, tar, and lumber were also marketable. But there was very little money in circulation.

In 1751, the last recorded Indian skirmish of Christ Church Parish occurred. The location of the encounter between raiding northern Indians and the parish militia is described as "near the seaside, about two miles from the parish-church" (Drayton 1802 [cited in Gregorie 1961:44]). This last encounter was significant for removing any final fears of the settlers and for prompting greater movement of people into the Low Country.

During this period, the population of South Carolina expanded drastically. More and more areas were settled, with plantations spreading throughout much of the Low Country. The spread of plantations up the Ashley River is amply illustrated in Mouzon's (1775) map of the Carolinas.

Large scale agricultural production was achieved through the operation of plantations that employed slave labor. Slaves were brought from western Africa to perform the many tasks necessary to produce cash crops on the plantations. Slave labor was especially essential for rice production, with knowledgeable slaves (i.e., those taken from African rice-producing societies) conducting and directing most of the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Joyner 1984). This system of production would continue until the end of the Civil War (1861-1865), which resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

Many of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. These streams provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other

settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some, like Rice Hope Plantation near Moncks Corner, are still occupied.

The study area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War, and South Carolina saw little action between the failed British attempt to take Charleston in 1776, and their successful occupation of Charleston in 1780. The British left Charleston in 1782. An important outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of Royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many of the planters of Christ Church Parish and surrounding areas began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture. Unfortunately, Christ Church Parish soils were not as productive as those of the sea islands.

By 1860, Christ Church Parish accounted for 1.7 percent of the cotton production in the Charleston District, despite the fact that the parish only contained 10.1 percent of the improved land in that district. Furthermore, the rice production of the parish had decreased drastically from 1850 to 1860. Brockington et al. (1985:41) report:

> Moreover, the heretofore principal economic base of the parish was lost in the 1850s as production of rice during that decade fell from 964,000 to 180,000 pounds, a precipitous drop of 81.3%. The Christ Church rice planters relied on the Wando River for cultivation of the crop, an estuary not ideally suited for the more efficient and productive method of tidal rice agriculture. The higher saline content of the Wando restricted the amount of freshwater tidal agriculture that could be conducted along the river. As a result, the rice planters in the parish could neither effectively compete with the tidal rice plantations in the other parishes of the Charleston District nor withstand the pressures of oversupply and outside competition (see various census data presented by Lees 1980:48).

Brockington et al. (1985:41) further argue that the solution to the rice and cotton noncompetiveness was for the parish to shift its emphasis to ranching and truck farming. Thus, as the Civil War approached, the economy of Christ Church Parish had already begun to change from the old plantation system associated with rice agriculture.

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, Christ Church Parish saw relatively little action. Confederate defensive works were constructed early in the war to prevent Union land forces from advancing on Charleston, but the Union strategy bypassed the Wando Neck and the earthworks did not see battle. The remains of this defense line remain east of US 17, culminating in the Palmetto Battery (38CH953) on the edge of Copahee Bay (Espenshade and Poplin 1988). Figure 4 displays an 1863 map of the defenses of Charleston showing the Christ Church line and Horlbeck's Brickyard.

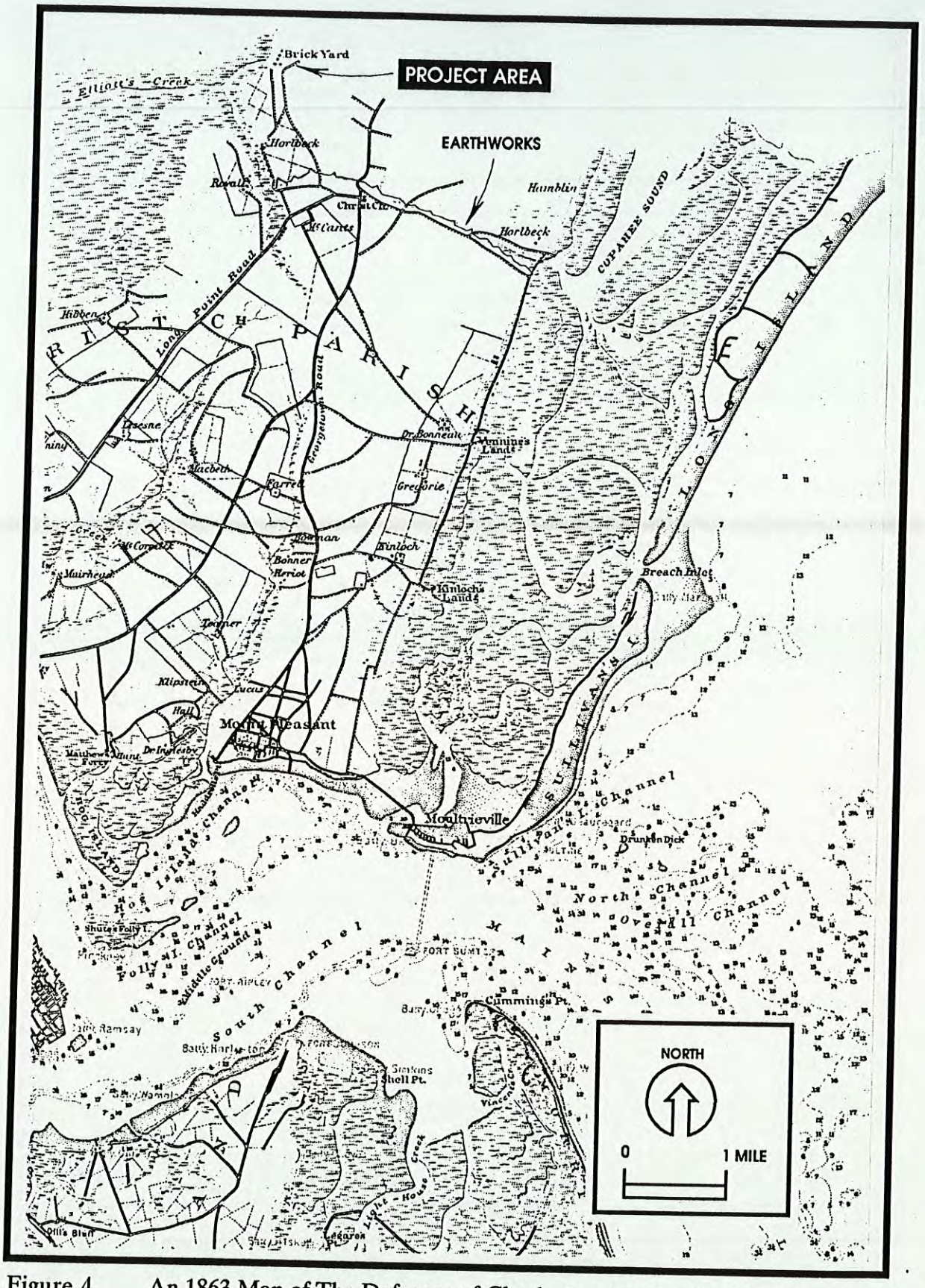


Figure 4. An 1863 Map of The Defenses of Charleston showing the Christ Church Line and Horlbeck's Brickyard.

During Reconstruction, there was a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. Brockington et al. (1985:49) summarize the census data and report an increase in Christ Church Parish farms from 61 in 1860 to 517 in 1870, with 77 percent of the later farms being 10 acres or less. A diversified land use was common within single farms in the parish, with corn, cotton, and cattle being major products. In 1880, 55 per cent of the farms in Charleston County were tenant operated.

In addition to corn, cotton, and cattle, truck farming was a major element of postbellum agriculture in Christ Church Parish. Truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value for Charleston County by 1900. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly, and in 1930 truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985:49). This level of importance has remained relatively stable through the present.

Since World War II, the region has continued to possess significant numbers of small farms. In addition, timber harvesting returned as a major industry, particularly in the northern and more inland portions of the parish. Limited industrial developments have occurred along the Wando; however, the greatest change is evidenced by the development of Mount Pleasant, at the mouth of the Wando, and the adjacent areas as a bedroom community for the expanding greater Charleston area. Service facilities for these residents also have increased. Much of the agricultural and forest lands of the lower Wando River are being developed as residential tracts, including the Brickyard Tract. This increasing population also provided one of the factors for the development of the Mark Clark Expressway (I-526). Undoubtedly, these developments will continue into the foreseeable future.

The Brick Industry in the Charleston Area

A brief discussion of the brick making industry and its place in the Charleston economy is presented here. Brick making was especially important in the Charleston area between 1740, after Charleston enacted building codes requiring brick construction, and 1860. For a more thorough study of the brick industry in the South Carolina Lowcountry, the reader is referred to Wayne (1992).

The earliest known instance of the production of fired bricks in North America occurred at Roanoke Island in 1585 and by 1623, brick making was common in the colonies. In 1705, the General Assembly of Virginia passed laws requiring brick buildings, or frame buildings with brick cellars and chimneys, in Williamsburg, the colonial capital. Clamps, or temporary brick kilns, are common on historic archaeological sites dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many large plantations operated their own brickyards (Weldon 1990).

Brick making was an early industry in the Charleston area, along with other building trades such as preparation of building materials (lumber, lime), and construction. Brick and lime making kilns were common along the Ashley, Cooper, Wando, and Stono Rivers by the middle of the eighteenth century, but the brick making industry began in the area during the seventeenth century. A letter written in 1664 described gray brick made from clay "which proves very good" (Carroll 1836:23 cited in Wayne 1992:50). Thomas Newe reported from Charleston in 1682 that good brick was being made, but not much of it (Salley 1911:181 cited in Wayne 1992:6). Stoney (1938:47) reports that the Medway Plantation house, on the Medway or Back River in St. Thomas & St. Denis Parish, was built in 1686 of poorly fired "home-made" brick covered with a stucco finish.

Baldwin's (1985:257) list of South Carolina settlers between 1670 and 1700 includes five bricklayers (William Elliott, Gabriell Glaze, Richard Meadlin, James Seaton, and Walter Stoad), but no architects. The South Carolina deed abstracts from deeds dating from 1745 through 1773 (which may not be comprehensive) lists several architects, bricklayers, and brick makers. Samuel Cardy (1760) of Charleston was an architect. Michael Sullivan, a brick maker, lived in St. James Parish, Berkeley in 1767. Bricklayers included Cato Ash, Christopher Black, Joseph Black, Jacob Brigle/Briegel/Broegel/Bridgel/Brigel/Brikel, Timothy Crosby, John George Dallabach, Thomas Dixon, George Kain, Martin Miller, William Raper, Edward Richardson, Christopher Taylor, James Withers, Samuel Wornock, and Thomas Young/Younge of Charleston; Henry Talbot of Granville County and Richard Talbird of St. Helena Parish, Granville [now Beaufort] County. Talbot and Talbird may have been related; the name is spelled both ways in what was then Granville County. Other bricklayers were Casper Frey of Saxegotha Township (east of Columbia); John Souther of Orangeburgh Township, Berkeley County and Richard Cartwright (1737) of Berkeley County; and Joachim Palthazar of Craven County. Timothy Crosby was the only one of these whose occupation was given as planter and bricklayer (Langley 1984).

Bricks of poor quality due to improper firing, or burning, were a continuing problem in South Carolina for some time. In St. Stephen's Parish, north of St. Thomas and St. Denis, the Parish Church Vestry and Wardens decided to build a new brick church in 1759. On 6 August 1759 they agreed to purchase 2,500 bushels of lime from Peter Sinkler, at five shillings per bushel, and 120,000 bricks from Samuel Cordes at £6 per thousand. The lime was to be delivered to the church by 1 April 1760. The bricks were to be:

> counted from the Kiln, allowing him two good half Bricks as a whole one, which said Bricks to be burnt & delivered at, or near the Church as the Clay will be found, on or before the first day of September [1760]; and the payment to be made him for the said Bricks the first day of January [1761] (Porcher 1944:160).

Both Sinkler and Cordes were members of the church; Sinkler served as warden and vestryman from time to time, and Cordes sometimes served as vestryman (Porcher 1944).

Apparently, there was some delay in providing the bricks for the new church. In October 1762, Peter Sinkler was told to hold back 500 bushels of lime needed for plastering, but to go ahead and deliver 2,500 bushels of lime the church had contracted for. Cordes' bricks were examined at that time and were rejected because they were not sufficiently burnt. Sinkler was paid for the lime in April 1763 (Porcher 1944).

In May 1764, the church ordered 150,000 brick from Joseph Palmer at £8 per thousand, "the said Bricks to be made by the Size of Mr [Ville]Pontoux moulds" (Porcher 1944:164). Palmer promised to have the bricks on site by 1 April 1765. The bricks were delivered, but on 8 April, the church wardens and vestrymen examined them and agreed that "they are Intirely too Bad, and are not Proper for Building a Church." They were rejected (Porcher 1944:165).

In 1766, the church contracted with Charles Cantey, also a church member, to make 150,000 good bricks "the size of the moles to be equall in Bigness to Mr. Zachry Villepontouxs" (Porcher 1944:165) for £9 per thousand. The bricks were to be delivered to the site of the new church by 1 March 1767. Those bricks were apparently delivered on time and accepted, as there is no further discussion of them, and in November 1767 Axon & Pontoux were paid for doing brick work. That was apparently for building the church, eight years after the first bricks were contracted for. No record was found of the payment to Cantey for the bricks (Porcher 1944).

Many of the planters in Christ Church Parish owned land with clay suitable for making bricks, had access to water transportation from some part of their plantation, and had sufficient wood to fire the kilns. Many, especially in the Wando River basin, turned to brick making because their plantations had land unsuitable for raising rice and/or indigo (Wayne 1992), but many others combined agriculture with brick making. Mrs. Deborah Fisher advertised her plantation on the Wando River near Cainhoy for sale in 1748. The property included 500 acres of land suitable for corn, rice, and indigo, and a brickyard with a kiln at the landing (South Carolina Historical Magazine [SCHM] 64:210 cited in Hollings 1978:15).

Peter Horlbeck, the uncle of the John Horlbeck who bought Boone Hall and the brickyard, may have had a brickyard at his plantation. He placed an advertisement in the newspaper in 1769 for:

> A man that well understands the Brick-making business, to manage a brick-yard already settled, and works two tables. Such a person, well recommended for his abilities and sobriety, may have good encouragement, by applying in Charles-Town to Peter Horlbeck (*The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1769).

In 1777, Thomas Farr reported a runaway slave named London who was "a Bricklayer by trade: he did formerly belong to the late Mr. Thomas Elfe, deceased, and

served his time to Mr. Horlbeck in Charles-Town" (*The Gazette of the State of South Carolina* 1777). Either Peter Horlbeck, or his brother John, was probably the Mr. Horlbeck referred to.

Wayne (1992) identified 23 brickyards, and 12 possible brickyards along the Wando River and its tributaries (Figure 5). She describes these sites as "brick-covered banks or wharves, kilns, sand piles, water-filled clay pits, and the occasional chimney" (Wayne 1992:9). The remains of the Horlbeck brickyard include a brick-covered bank, a chimney, and an old commissary building (Espenshade and Grunden 1991).

These brickyards were very labor-intensive as everything had to be done by hand before mechanization was developed. The brick makers on these plantations were either trained slaves, apprentices, or indentured servants (Hollings 1978:21). It is thought that most of the early brickyards utilized animals for turning a pug mill to mix the clay and sand to the proper consistency. Interestingly a 1766 advertisement for a plantation near Charleston included a reservoir for swimming the cattle that tread the clay (Weldon 1990:13).

Even with these labor-intensive methods, a large number of brick could be produced. In 1754, John Moore, Jr. offered "a large quantity of good bricks" for sale at his "landing" near Charleston, at £5 per thousand; in 1758 his price was the same. His estate inventory in 1788 lists 400,000 unburnt bricks and 80,000 burnt bricks at one plantation, and 23,000 unburnt bricks at another (Wheaton et al. 1987).

A contemporary newspaper advertisement asked for:

> A person to mould and burn Fifty Thousand Bricks:--Such a one, bringing a proper Recommendation of his Sobriety and Diligence, will meet with good Encouragement. Apply at the Printing-Office in Broad Street (*The South Carolina Gazette* 1771).

Dr. Anthony Toomer's Wando Plantation was one which derived income from a variety of sources, including brick making. In 1785, oak firewood accounted for 49.3 per cent of the plantation's income, with bricks (24.6 per cent) being the second most profitable commodity. Rice represented 16.1 per cent of the income, and the remaining 10 per cent resulted from sales of vegetables, hay, livestock, and poultry (Wayne 1992:39).

Mechanization, in the form of brick making machines to press the clay into multiple molds, began in the early nineteenth century. In 1812, Sarah E. Huger wrote to Mrs. Daniel Horry from New York about the current state of the machinery:

> in obtaining information respecting the brick machine, which, I am sorry to say will not perform all that the advertisement promises; I have conversed with a number of gentlemen on the subject, and they assure me ... that, unless

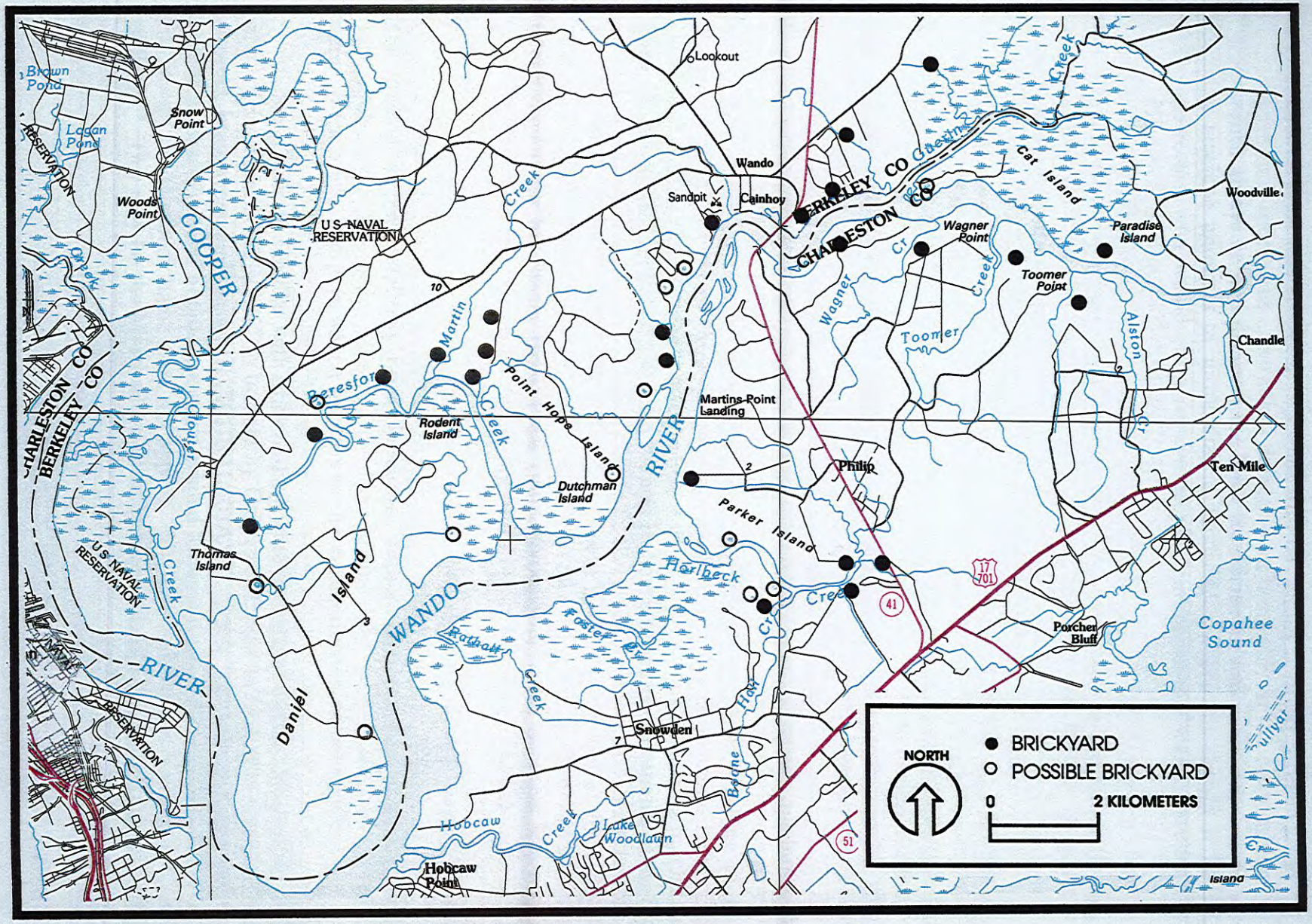


Figure 5. Brickyards Along the Wando River (Wayne 1992).

> some plan is devised for tempering the clay better, no advantage is to be derived from this invention ... I went with Dr. Smith ... to Mr. French's and gave four specimens ... a radical defect, -- an inequality in the composition which always he says prevents the brick from burning well ... the expense of a machine amounts to more than a thousand dollars, but should it be perfected, you would soon receive ample remuneration (South Carolina Historical Society [SCHS] 11/332/24).

Mr. French was the developer of a brick making machine, which he was still perfecting at the time that letter was written, and Dr. Smith was probably the Francis H. Smith who improved on French's invention.

Dr. Edmund Ravenel of Charleston was also a brick maker. He sold 163,950 bricks through John Marshall between 13 July and 1 November 1839. The bricks were in 14 lots ranging in size from 10,800 to 12,350 bricks, probably an amount that fit on Marshall's boat. Marshall charged Ravenel both wharfage and a commission to sell the bricks for him. In 1785 Mr. [Arnoldus?] Vanderhorst was using a schooner to transport bricks from his Wando River plantation, in lots ranging from 8,000 to 13,000 bricks (SCHS Vanderhorst Books).

Ravenel was very interested in the development of the brick making machines. Mr. N. Sawyer patented a brick making machine in 1835, claiming it was the only one patented from the state of South Carolina. B. H. Brown patented a similar machine in 1838. Ravenel purchased both of those patents, and built a brick press machine before 1846 (SCHS 11/132/12). Dr. Ravenel corresponded with inventors of brick making machines in 1846. A January 1846 letter to him from Francis H. Smith about improvements in the brick making machines details Smith's problems with Sawyer's machine, and his attempts to improve on it. Smith, a Baltimore merchant, spent several years and at least $20,000 developing a dependable machine which would press an average of 25,000 bricks a day. An advertisement for his Steam Brick Press (dated November 1846) contains letters from satisfied customers attesting to the durability of his bricks (SCHS 11/132/12).

The 1838 fire in Charleston burned most of the wooden buildings there. After the fire, the state legislature authorized loans to persons who wished to rebuild on their lots, and passed a law requiring brick buildings, rather than wooden ones (Schirmer 1838[1968:206]). The combination of the law and the loan authorization increased the demand for bricks and gave added impetus to the mechanization of the industry.

Slave artisans familiar with brick making were in demand during this period. A list of 72 "Rice Field NEGROES" to be sold by Capers & Huger in 1849 also included brick stowers, bricklayers, and plasterers (SCHS 11/503A/14). Table 3 lists these slaves and their qualifications. Penciled notations on this printed list apparently refer to the purchasers of the slaves; the Horlbeck name does not appear. Mr. Marshall bought "Old Sam, Captain of Sloop." This may be the Marshall who transported and sold Edmund Ravenel's bricks

for him. The three brick stowers listed for sale are women; one is also a prime field hand. The bricklayers and plasterers are men.

Table 3. Slaves with Experience in Brickyards and the Brick Industry (from SCHS 11/503A/14).

Name	Qualification
Hannah	Brick stower
Charity	Brick stower, good character
Maria	Prime, Brick stower
Martha	Prime, field hand, & brick stower
Clausse	Prime, bricklayer
Primus	Prime, Bricklayer, good character
Plato	Prime, bricklayer & plasterer
Billy	Prime, bricklayer & plasterer
Anthony	Job Bricklayer
Sambo	Prime, Jobbing bricklayer
Abram	Prime, Jobbing bricklayer
Alfred	Prime, Jobbing bricklayer

The plantation journal of Charles Graves (SCHS 34/183) gives some information on the length of time required to produce bricks. The location of his plantation is not known; it is thought to have been somewhere on the South Carolina coast, but not near Charleston. On 1 March 1864, he states that a case (kiln) of bricks was burning and that the slaves had just finished building up one side of a case. (He had two cases, one of which was named Come See.) On March 6, the case was on fire and burning well. Four hands were cutting wood while the rest of them were at the case; perhaps they were controlling the fire. The entry for 20 March states "Opened the case this day, a great many brown bricks next the door."

On 6 April, Graves' hands began "moulding" bricks with "one table." They were still molding brick the next day and began taking them out of the molds on 8 April. On 11 April some of the hands were cleaning out the case floor while others were molding bricks and taking bricks out of the molds. At the same time, the other business of the plantation was also being conducted. Hands were planting, clearing, and doing the other necessary chores. On 15 April, it was raining so much that the molding had to be stopped. Meantime, the case was being set or stowed; this took until 21 April. The rain ceased and molding continued. The bricks sat stacked in the case until 24 April, when it was fired.

While that case burned, some hands were digging clay and molding bricks for the other case. After a case was opened, Graves had the finished whole bricks loaded on his sloop and took them to "town" for sale. He sold brickbats to his neighbor, Mrs. Bell, for fill for her wharf. He bought straw from Mrs. Bell, or perhaps traded brickbats for straw. When her schooner arrived, he unloaded the straw and loaded her boat with the brickbats.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOONE HALL

A brief overview of the ownership and history of Boone Hall, to include the Brickyard Plantation Tract, appears in Espenshade and Grunden (1991). Many of the historic records concerning Boone Hall and the brickyard have already been compiled by Ms. Barbara Brundage and Mr. John Horlbeck who plan to publish a history of Boone Hall Plantation. Only a sampling of the available information is presented here. Table 4 presents the record of land ownership of the Brickyard Plantation Tract.

Table 4. Land Tenure of the Brickyard Tract.

Date	Landowner	Reference
1681	Maj. John Boone	Charleston County Deed Book S8:203
?	John Boone, Jr.	CCDB S8:203
?	Mrs. Sarah Boone, Thomas Boone, Henry A. and Susan B. DeSaussere, George and Maria B. Frasier	CCDB S8:203
1811	Thomas A. Vardell	CCDB S8:203
1817	Samuel Robertson (in trust for Vardell)	CCDB X8:230
1817	John Johnson, Jr., Hugh Patterson, & George R. White	CCDB X8:230
1817	John Horlbeck & Henry Horlbeck	CCDB I11:153
1839	heirs of John & Henry Horlbeck	CCDB I11:153
1842	Henry Horlbeck, Daniel Horlbeck, Edward Horlbeck & John Horlbeck	CCDB I11:153
?	Firm of Henry & Daniel Horlbeck	CCDB C16:172
?	Henry Horlbeck & Louisa M. Horlbeck	CCDB C16:172
1872	Frederick Henry Horlbeck & John S. Horlbeck	CCDB C16:172
1926	William J. Stoeber	CCDB Z33:313
?	Estate of John S. Horlbeck	SCHS 34/626
ca.1930	Carolina Plantation Co.	SCHS 34/626
?	Estate of John S. Horlbeck	CCDB C38:151
1935	Thomas Stone & Alexandra Stone	CCDB C38:151
?	M. L. Stephenson	CCDB V64:100
1958	Wampancheone Plantation, Inc.	CCDB V64:100
1981	Meterine Investment, Inc.	CCDB S126:93

The brickyard was part of Boone Hall Plantation until recent times. Boone Hall was an extensive plantation originally granted to Maj. John Boone in the 1600s. John Boone arrived in South Carolina in March 1670. He received a 100 acre grant in 1672, and received a 430 acre grant on "Wampocheon" or Paty's Creek in 1697 (Paty's Creek may have been named for Theophilus Paty [or Patey], whose daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Boone [Smith 1913:4].) By 1681 John Boone owned the Boone Hall tract (Charleston County Deed Book S8:203), which may have been the two previously mentioned tracts combined. Maj. John Boone died between 1706 and 1711, leaving a widow and five children (Dunlop 1929:83n; SCHS 30/04). He left his land to his eldest son, Thomas. Thomas later bought the Fenwick Tract (500 acres adjoining the 430 acre tract) and 200 adjacent acres from Leonard Hickmon. By that time the plantation was known as Boone Hall. Thomas Boone married a widow, Mary Capers Simes, in 1717, and probably lived at Boone Hall until his death in 1749. Thomas and Mary had seven children, the last of whom, John Boone, Jr., was the next known owner of Boone Hall. Another son, Capers Boone, was a member of the second Provincial Congress of South Carolina in 1775-1776 (Salley 1901:274-275).

Boone Hall remained in the Boone family until 1811, when John Boone, Jr's widow, Sarah, Thomas Boone (his son), Henry A. and Susan Boone DeSaussere and George and Maria Boone Frasier (his daughters and their husbands) sold it under mortgage to Thomas A. Vardell. That deed does not mention a brickyard on the property, and none is shown on the plat (Figure 6) attached to the deed (Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] S8:203).

Vardell apparently could not make the mortgage payments; there was a foreclosure on the plantation in 1817. Samuel Robertson purchased the land at a Sheriff's sale, in trust for Thomas A. Vardell. After Robertson's death later that year, Vardell sold the tract to John Johnson, Jr., Hugh Patterson, and George R. White (CCDB X8:230). This deed states that the plantation, with its brickyard, slaves, and other property, was being sold to satisfy the debts of Thomas A. Vardell. Vardell's wife, Susan, renounced her dower interest in the land to Johnson, Patterson, and White. She was to receive 20 per cent on "the monies which may be received or recovered from the Estate of the said Samuel Robertson" in trust; Robertson may have been Vardell's father-in-law. Susan Vardell's trust was to be administered by Stephen West Moore and Robert Vardell. The remaining money was to be used to pay Thomas A. Vardell's debts, with the proviso that if there was any money left over, it would be paid to Thomas. This deed describes the property as "a plantation with a Brick Yard established thereon called Boon Hall." Johnson, Patterson and White sold the land to John Horlbeck (the younger) and his brother Henry in 1817, the same year it was purchased.

Thomas A. Vardell remained in Charleston after selling the plantation; in 1817 he lived on Boundary Street near the Hay Market (Jervey 1942:156) and in 1825 he lived on Vanderhorst Street opposite St. Paul's Church (Griffin 1960:116). He was probably the Thomas "R." Vardell who died in 1828 when the wall of the Tobacco Inspection building

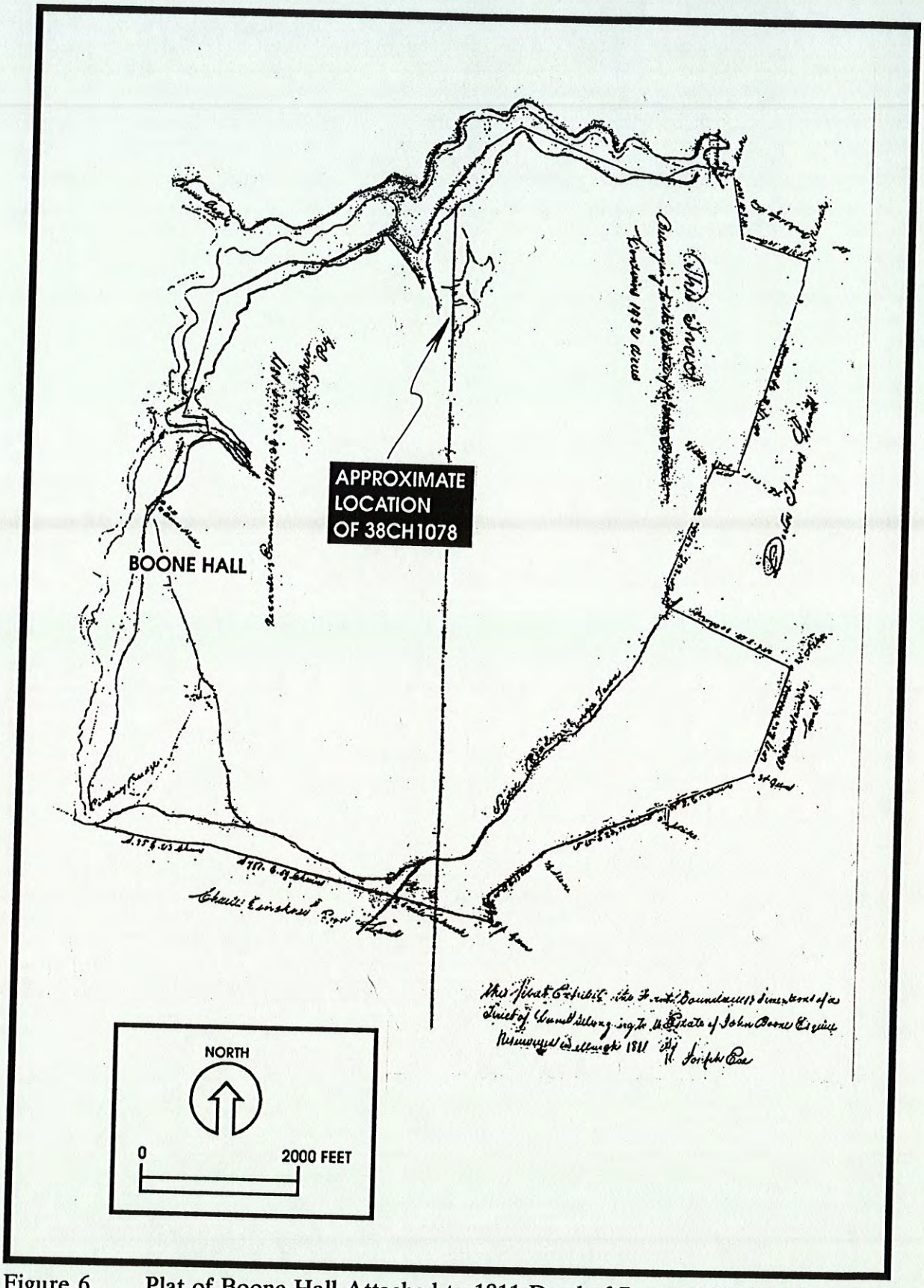


Figure 6. Plat of Boone Hall Attached to 1811 Deed of Property Which Was Created at the Time of Transfer of Boone Hall from the Boone Family to Thomas A. Vardell.

fell on him as he was pulling it down to clean the bricks (Schirmer 1828 [1966:229]).

John Johnson, Jr. was a man who bought and sold property, and may have simply purchased Boone Hall as an investment; he sold it almost immediately. In 1807 he sold the Long Point/Stromboli 260-acre tract on Charleston Neck, which he had owned for only five years, to Wade Hampton (Smith 1918:38). Hugh Patterson was a prominent Unitarian and the auditor of the Union Insurance Company (Moore 1967:63). He died in Charleston during the 1830s (Schirmer 1835[1968:63]). Nothing was learned about George R. White during this project.

John Horlbeck (the elder), who came to Charleston in the eighteenth century from Saxony, was the father of the first of the Horlbecks to own Boone Hall and the brickyard. He and his brother Peter were renowned architect/builders in Charleston during the eighteenth century; they submitted the winning proposal in 1767 to build the "new" Exchange and Custom House in Charleston within a period of just over two years, at a cost of £40,936. The building was to be finished by 1 January 1770 (*The South-Carolina Gazette* 1767). When John Horlbeck (the elder) died in 1812, his residence was on Moore Street in Charleston (Jervey 1936:89). His sons, Henry and John (the younger, also known as John Horlbeck, Sr.), purchased Boone Hall in 1817 (Hollings 1978:66; Stoney 1938:86).

John and Henry Horlbeck became partners in the building business at least as early as 1801, long before they purchased Boone Hall. Among the buildings in Charleston which they built all or part of were the German Friendly Society Hall (1801), St. John's Lutheran Church (ca. 1817), St. Stephen's Chapel (1835-1836), and their own houses in Charleston (Ravenel 1964). John Horlbeck, Sr. lived in Charleston on the corner of Meeting and Boundary Streets in 1821 (Jervey 1947:136). John died sometime before 1839, and Henry Horlbeck died in December 1837 (CCDB I11:153) leaving 11 children as his heirs. Because both John and Henry Horlbeck died intestate, the Boone Hall tract went through a series of efforts to clear the title.

In 1839, the heirs of Henry Horlbeck were granted equal shares of the property, including the land and "bricks in the yard." Four of Henry Horlbeck's sons (John Horlbeck, Jr., Henry Horlbeck (the younger), Daniel Horlbeck, and Edward Horlbeck) purchased Boone Hall Plantation in 1842 from the other heirs. The description of the holdings included information on the brickyard, listing "also boat and stock of cattle, machinery &c. used at Brick Yard" (CCDB I11:153). The four brothers made up the firm of Horlbeck and Bros. which was an architectural/building firm of good repute in Charleston during the nineteenth century, similar to that of their grandfather John and great-uncle Peter Horlbeck during the eighteenth century.

Other than their business dealings, not much was learned about the Horlbeck brothers during this project. There is a description of Daniel Horlbeck by one of his Yale Law School contemporaries, Frederick Adolphus Porcher, who wrote:

> He had not much taste for letters, nor was he a devotee to the Science of Law, but was fond of politics ... Horlbeck was one of the queerest persons I ever knew, and his eccentricities made one often seek his companionship; and what made his company piquant was that these eccentricities were no affectation. He could not help himself. ... He was intelligent, and sensible, and I was always pleased to meet him (Stoney 1945:30).

In 1872, Henry Horlbeck and Louisa M. Horlbeck, "survivors of the Firm of Henry and Daniel Horlbeck" sold Boone Hall (1514.7 ac) to Frederick Henry Horlbeck and John S. Horlbeck. Also included in that conveyance were another tract, measuring 885.8 acres, and a lot in Mount Pleasant. Frederick and John S. paid $10,000 for the tracts (CCDB C16:172).

Sometime between 1872 and 1902, John S. Horlbeck obtained sole ownership of the tract; he owned several tracts of land in Christ Church Parish by that time. In 1902 he executed a five-year timber deed to The Dorchester Land and Timber Company for "all the Pine and Oak Trees (save and except the Live Oak Trees and all shade and ornamental trees) measuring ten (10) inches or over in diameter at a distance of eighteen (18) inches from the ground" on Boone Hall Plantation, Seashore, Laurel Hill, the part of Elm Grove which he owned, and Parker's Island. He reserved all the smaller timber and the tops of the pine and hardwoods the Dorchester Land and Timber Company cut, for fuel for himself and his tenants, and "for use in his brick and tile kilns" (CCDB L24:66).

In 1904, the pecan groves at Boone Hall were the largest in the world. From 1912 until 1916 the South Atlantic Pecan Company either leased or owned Boone Hall, but it apparently reverted to the Horlbecks after that (SCHS 34/626).

John S. Horlbeck died in 1916 (CCDB C38:151). In his will, he named his daughter Elizabeth and son Frederick as Executrix and Executor. In 1926, the estate of John S. Horlbeck sold Boone Hall and other tracts totalling 3343.3 acres of high land and 696.2 acres of marsh to William J. Stober of Boston for $170,000. Stober paid $80,000 cash and a mortgage was set up for the remaining $90,000. The deed included Boone Hall Plantation and the adjoining tracts known as Laurel Hill and Parkers Island; Laurel Hill included part of Elm Grove. But that deed reserves:

> 9.4 acres . . . with the brick house thereon, about one mile from the main settlement called Wampancheone, formerly known as the Brick Yard . . . road running through said Wampancheone to be kept open for a right of way incident to the Boone Hall property; provided however . . . parcel of 9.4 acres shall be used for residential purposes and is not to be used for commercial or industrial purposes . . . not to be sold or rented to persons of African descent (CCDB Z33:313).

and Stober and his heirs would have the right to buy the tract if the Horlbecks ever sold it out of their family (CCDB Z33:313). But Stober was not able to make the mortgage payments, did not pay the taxes due on the property, and it reverted to the Horlbeck estate.

The Carolina Plantation Company, a Boston syndicate, purchased the plantation in 1930 for $250,000.00. They planned to develop the property, but had money trouble. The company could not pay the mortgage and on foreclosure, the property was bought by the estate of John S. Horlbeck for $50,000.00 (SCHS 34/626).

The executors of the estate, Frederick H. Horlbeck and Elizabeth Horlbeck Wulbern, sold the tract in 1935 to Thomas A. and Alexandra E. Stone for about $55,000. This time the deed included Boone Hall, the 9.4 acre brickyard tract, Laurel Hill, part of Elm Grove, and Parker's Island (CCDB C38:151).

Thomas A. Stone was a retired Canadian diplomat who lived with his wife and children in Sorrento, Maine. In 1935, he and his wife drove down to Florida looking for land to invest in, and to live on about eight months out of the year. They stopped in Charleston on their way home and were encouraged to look at several plantations there. Thomas Stone thought Dixie Plantation would make a good investment, but his wife, Alex, wanted to buy Boone Hall. She prevailed and Thomas later stated that he was glad of it. Their plan was to raise truck garden crops immediately while they worked on getting the pecan orchards back in shape to raise pecans commercially (SCHS 34/626).

The Stones planned to tear down the old wooden Boone Hall mansion house and replace it with a brick structure. They moved into the cottage at the brickyard in October 1935, as it was being spruced up. Plans for the main house were drawn up by Beers and Farley, architects from New York. Stone found the old kilns, which he thought had not been used for the past 40 years (since about 1895) and it was decided that the new house would be constructed from the old bricks. They were cleaned and moved to the site of the new house. In 1936, Stone stated: "We shall be finished getting bricks out of the kilns on Laurel Hill tomorrow. They have not been counted yet" (SCHS 34/626).

At the time the Stones bought Boone Hall, an arched culvert led from the lake at the brickyard out into the creek. The tide rushing through this culvert gave Thomas Stone the idea of harnessing the water power to provide electricity to his new plantation. He bought a machine designed for that purpose, called the Passamaquoddy, Jr., which included a paddle wheel, generator, and 56 storage batteries. These were installed, and after a few months of experimentation the plant provided electricity to three residences, barns, stables, farm offices, and packing house. The wheel was in operation 19 or 20 hours out of each 24; the storage cells provided electricity during the four to five hours of slack tide each day (SCHS 23/626).

Early in 1936, the Stones moved from the Wampancheone cottage, which was about a mile from the main house location, to the old cotton gin building, which had been turned

into a guest house. They probably wanted to be closer to where the new house was going up. They moved into their new house in November 1936; it was not quite finished, but they were anxious to move in (SCHS 23/626).

M. L. Stephenson is the next owner of record of Boone Hall. He sold 517.5 acres to Wampancheone Plantation, Inc. in 1958; Stephenson held their $105,000 mortgage on the property, which was due in ten years. After Stephenson sold them the land, he leased 125 acres of it from them. The two-story brick building on the land (assumed to be the one now standing at the brickyard) was then occupied by his caretaker. The 125 acres was already under cultivation by Stephenson, and the terms of the lease were such that the land was to be used for cultivation and/or pasture only, no more land could be cleared, the 125 acres could not be sublet, and the brick building was to be kept in good repair. This ten year lease ran from 11 February 1958 to 10 February 1968, the same term as that allowed for payment of the mortgage (CCDB H67:461). In 1981, Wanpancheone Planation sold the 517.5 acre tract containing the old brickyard to Meterine Investment, Inc., a Panamanian corporation, for $1,500,000 (CCDB S126:93).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HORLBECK BRICKYARD

Boone Hall was ideally situated for development of a brickyard. The soil in that area is underlain by red clay, and sand for tempering the clay is present in the Mt. Pleasant scarp. Fuel was abundant and there was a large slave population to extract the raw materials and form and "burn" the bricks (Wayne 1992). But the Boone family apparently did not construct a brickyard there during the eighteenth century. It was common practice on many plantations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fire bricks in a one-time clamp in order to have enough bricks to build a manor house, but the seventeenth century main house at Boone Hall was a wooden house (Stoney 1938:86); presumably, it was built before the development of the brickyard there.

The Boone Hall brickyard may have come into existence between 1811 and 1817. The deed transferring the property from the Boone family to Thomas A Vardell in 1811 does not mention a brickyard on the property, nor is one shown on the plat attached to the deed (CCDB S8:203), but Vardell was a bricklayer, and probably bought the property with the idea of burning brick there. He probably built the first kiln on the property. The deed which transferred the property from Thomas A. Vardell to Johnson, Patterson, and White mentions a brickyard already established on the property (CCDB X8:230). That deed contains a schedule of property sold along with the plantation which gives the approximate value of the property. Table 5 is abstracted from that deed. How much of that property was connected to the brickyard is not known, but certainly the 150 unburnt brick were, and probably the wheelbarrows and spades were needed to extract and move the clay. Presumably the pug mill for mixing clay was powered by oxen or mules, the bricks were made by negro slaves, and the bricks were transported to Charleston by sloop.

Table 5. Value of Property at Boone Hall 1 September 1817.

Item	Original cost	Current Value
17 Negroes		$8000.00
Sloop with rigging, sails, etc.	$1200.00	800.00
150 brick, unburnt		1000.00
30 head of cattle including oxen		400.00
4 mules		300.00
3 carts		100.00
12 wheelbarrows		24.00
Corn and fodder		250.00
Axes, hoes, and spades		20.00

The brickyard was soon developed into a major commercial endeavor. By 1819, the Horlbecks were selling brick in Charleston. The link of the Horlbecks with the local construction industry undoubtedly helped them in judging demand and in marketing their product.

An extensive set of Horlbeck daybooks/account books for 1824 through 1860 is present in the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Entries in the H. Horlbeck & Brothers Daybook for 1824 through 1828 (SCHS 33/100/1) give the number of hands employed and the length of time of their employment for various jobs (for example, 7 hands for 1 1/2 days). The jobs were construction jobs such as walls, wells, roofs, and street drains for the city. The Horlbecks provided skilled labor, not only for brick construction, but for lathing, plastering, and making up garden beds. In 1832, Horlbeck & Cross widened King Street near St. Michaels Church and laid new pavement (Schirmer 1832 [1967:38]). It is not clear from Schirmer's Diary whether Horlbeck & Cross were two people, or a business firm.

The Horlbeck Daybook for 1834 through 1836 (SCHS 33/100/2) gives more information about the Horlbeck's business. Most of the bricks they used in their construction jobs came from Boone Hall. Mortar, copper nails, poles, manure, and a few brick and half brick came from "home," presumably the main plantation complex. This ledger lists jobs, gives the number of bricks, etc., used, and gives the location of the job. The daybooks for 1835 through 1837 (SCHS 33/100/3) and 1839 through 1846 (SCHS 33/100/4) give similar information. The 1835-1837 book has a list of men's names on the back page which are probably the skilled slaves who actually did the construction work. Edward and Henry Horlbeck laid the cornerstone for St. Stephens Chapel on Anson Street (Schirmer 1835[1968:62]).

The 1839 through 1846 ledger lists four slaves belonging to H. Horlbeck & Brothers. Of course, four slaves were not enough to make the bricks and do all of the construction work, so H. Horlbeck & Brothers hired slaves from Henry and Edward Horlbeck (two of the brothers). In January 1839, the company paid the following rental for hands:

Robert	$18/month	Bob	$15/month
Dick	15/month	Dick Ball	10/month
Tom	15/month	Tom Gailliard	12/month
Richard	10/month	George	10/month
Sam	12/month	Caesar	15/month
Cuffy	12/month.		

Henry and Edward Horlbeck also owned 57 shares of a trust company, and Edward owned 40 shares by himself. Henry Horlbeck owned three slaves, 17 shares in the S.W. RailRoad, and four shares in a Charleston Bank. Sam, listed above, may have been the "servant" of Edward Horlbeck named Sam who married Jane, the "servant" of a Mr. Edwards in 1852 at the home of a "free colored" man named Holloway. They were married with the consent of their owners (Dalcho Historical Society 1957:247).

The 1839 Horlbeck Cash book contains account pages for the brickyard listing some expenses and income (SCHS 33/100/6:34-38). Table 6 includes examples of expenses from these pages. The last entry is indicative of mechanization at the brickyard.

The 1842 through 1849 estimate book is in the same volume (SCHS 33/100/6). This book contains estimates for building everything from a house and all necessary outbuildings, to building a single privy, often with measured drawings accompanying the estimate. H. Horlbeck & Bros. prepared an estimate for John McNellage for building a house for him in Charleston. They also produced a drawing of the proposed house and outbuildings, and calculated the number of bricks needed for construction. The estimate, dated 23 January 1844, states:

> The Subscribers will contract to Build a house in Hasel St. for Mr. McNellage ... Furnish the Bricks, Grey, Brown & Red ... Furnish the lime ... Workmanship ... Carting of the Bricks ... [and] lime. They will also dig out the foundation without Charge -- They have not included the sand as they expect to find it on the Spot (SCHS 33/100/6:35).

This estimate is for a three-story brick dwelling, with a basement, entry room, and pantry, a walk between the pantry and the kitchen, a stable, and a carriage house. In addition, there was to be a parapet wall at the stable, carriage house, and kitchen; two chimneys in the kitchen, two chimneys in the house with three fireplaces in each, and another chimney for the dining room with two fireplaces. Ten pillars for a piazza, a cistern, a wall and privy were also to be constructed of brick. Other expenses were tile for the roof and painting the "flat joints."

Table 6. Sample Expenses for the Brickyard from 1839 and 1840.

Date	Item	Cost
1839		
Jany 13	Old Will a pair of Shoes	1.00
	Pd Williams wharf for freight	3.41
Jany 31	Pd James McCurtis for circular brick molds, being half of his $15, done in Sept. 1838	7.50
Feby 2	1 pair pantaloons for Jerry	1.75
Feby 7	Small boat for sloop	16.00
Jany 7 - March 23	Unloading the boat Neptune [32 person-days]	70.00
March 26	Cash pd negroes for rafting boards	.75
April 9	Flannel shirt for Old Will	1.13
	2 saw files	.25
	Garden seed	.50
	Capt. Hestor	.50
	Pd for mahogany to make brick molds	7.75
	Sundry for sawyer to work at brickyard	4.00
April 10	Cash to old Nancy	.50
June	Pd Williard Wade for 100 bu oats	55.00
	Pd Venning for freight of bricks in 1836	208.00
Dec 20	2 flannel shirts for Hester & Charles	2.00
1840		
March 9	520 feet plank for machines at $9.00	4.68

The house and chimneys were estimated to require 208,000 bricks. The piazza pillars would need 5,932, and the wall and privy, which were to be built of "old bricks" would need 10,450. The parapet wall required 9,640 bricks, and the cistern, 4,800; all structures required a grand total of 238,822 bricks. Bricks were $9 per 1,000, and the cost of the other items was figured on how they related to 1,000 bricks. For example, lime was figured at a cost of $2.25 per 1,000 bricks, and carting lime was $0.25 per thousand. The estimate for McNellage, which included bricks, lime, workmanship, and carting of brick and lime, was $14.50 per 1,000 brick. The total price is not stated in the estimate, and it is not clear whether the roof tiles and painting are included in the $14.50 per 1,000 (SCHS 33/100/6:35-40).

McNellage may have built this house to replace one burned in the 1838 fire. This estimate was probably accepted and the house built; the 1849 city directory of Charleston shows that John McNellage lived at No. 7 Hasell Street, and in an 1863 deed he conveyed three lots of land with buildings on the north side of Hasell Street to George Trenholm (CCDB J14:186).

A portion of the 1847 account books (Table 7) indicates that approximately 10,000 to 50,000 bricks were being shipped from Boone Hall daily. The 1847 account book also reflects that the bricks were being delivered directly to private wharves, in some cases to be sold by middlemen.

Table 7. Page of an 1847 Account Book for Boone Hall Brickyard.

1847	Sloop Load	Grey	Brown	Red	Landing Place	Remarks
		71,269	480,261	134,320	BROUGHT FORWARD	
Dec 17	107			10,000	Geiger wf	
Dec 18	108		14,500		Fairfield wf	to be sold by him
Dec 19	109		13,000		"	" " "
Dec 20	110		13,000		"	" " "
Dec 20	111	13,200			Howards wf	by Sureef boat
Dec 22	112		10,250		Geigers wf	
Dec 22	112	25,500	21,050		Fitsimmons wf	by Buena Vista
Dec 24	114	13,350			Geigers wf	
Dec 28	115	9,800			Geigers wf	

Data from the Horlbeck Account Book in Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society (Espenshade and Grunden 1991:16).

The productivity of the brickyard suggests that mechanization had occurred by the 1840s. An 1842 deed for Boone Hall, as mentioned above, includes reference to "boat and stock of cattle, machinery &c. used at Brick Yard." It is likely that the Horlbecks had installed steam powered brick making machines at their works; steam technology was spreading rapidly through the United States in the 1830s and 1840s.

The 1850 Industrial Census provides more information on the Horlbeck brickyard. The census reports an investment of $75,000 in a facility which produced 4 million bricks annually, providing a yearly profit of $28,000. Fifty male slaves and 35 female slaves worked at the yard, and the labor costs ($350 male, $45 female) suggest that paid supervisors or overseers were utilized. The yard expended 3,500 cords of wood and 200 tons of coal in the year of 1849. These fuels support a contention of steam power, although both wood and coal were probably also utilized in the firing process.

Table 8 presents the twelve month totals for bricks produced and income for 1850 through 1860; monthly records are available but are not presented here. Both production and income dropped over the ten year period. The greatest number of bricks was produced in 1851 and income was greatest in 1853. But in 1854, the greatest income per 1000 bricks was realized. The monthly data indicate year round production with a slowdown during the April through June period.

In 1852, the Boone Hall brickyard shipped 3,278,069 bricks. During a nine-month period from 18 May 1852 to 15 February 1853, the Medway Plantation shipped 594,000 bricks (Wayne 1992:66); this can be extrapolated to 792,000 bricks during a twelve-month period. Boone Hall brickyard was producing slightly more than four times as many bricks as Medway at that time.

The Boone Hall Daybook for 1853 through 1855 includes records of work done for the city contracted by the Charleston City Council from 1851 through 1855. Most of the construction jobs done for the city were for drains, grates, and curbs. This daybook lists sales of brick, gravel, cement, oak wood, wood by the cord, carting, and tile. The four Horlbeck brothers, as owners of Boone Hall, sold to the firm of H. Horlbeck & Bros., "for the city," small red bricks, small brown bricks, large brown bricks, grey bricks, and mortar; there were also charges for cartage. Bricks, mortar, lumber, and sand were sold to the city, and to various individuals, in both large and small lots (SCHS 33/101/2).

The brickyard continued operation through the Civil War. An 1864 advertisement offered a reduced price in consideration of the economic state of the region. The extensive pecan groves at Boone Hall may have been planted at the beginning of the Civil War. Frederick Horlbeck (personal communication 1993) relates a story handed down in the Horlbeck family which states that the trees were planted to provide shoots to be used as barrel hoops. Apparently there was a severe shortage of metal hoops during the war.

By 1865, John Horlbeck had become indebted to Elias, Louisa and William Horlbeck as individuals, and as creditors of the firm of Henry Horlbeck and Brothers. He was also indebted to Ann Horlbeck as a creditor of the firm. By this time, the firm had been dissolved, but the other partners in the firm and the other family members to whom John owned money released him from all his debts upon the payment of $5.00 (CCDB A14#6:206).

Table 8. Yearly Production and Income Totals, 1850-1860.

Year	Bricks Produced	Income	Income/1000
1850	3,127,930	$18,701.01	$5.98
1851	3,505,968	$17,905.40	$5.11
1852	3,278,069	$22,558.44	$6.88
1853	3,451,696	$26,210.53	$7.59
1854	2,693,675	$21,855.75	$8.11
1855	1,573,014	$11,313.40	$7.19
1856	1,832,810	$12,856.22	$7.01
1857	1,812,520	$12,505.71	$6.90
1858	439,545	$3,151.52	$7.17
1859	1,557,715	$11,009.91	$7.07
1860	1,659,123	$13,076.05	$7.88

Data from the Horlbeck Account books in Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society (Espenshade and Grunden 1991:17).

Among the Horlbeck papers are two documents dated 1875. The first is a 'recipe' for burning a kiln full of bricks. It includes hourly tasks, and indicates that both wood and coal were utilized as fuel. The second document is a plan drawing for a two-horse, beam-style clay or pug mill for mixing clay, temper, and water.

The brickyard continued in operation through the end of the nineteenth century, one of the few still in operation in the area. In its later, years it was known as the Horlbeck Brick and Tile Company, and drain tile became an important product. John S. Horlbeck was an advocate of field drainage to increase productivity and decrease mosquito infested wetlands. Receipts from the late nineteenth century illustrate a variety of bricks as well as three different sizes of drain tiles/pipes. The company won a silver medal for their drain tile (Frederick Horlbeck, personal communication 1993).

A late nineteenth century photograph of the brickyard in operation (photograph not available) shows the steam boiler chimney (still standing today), the overseer's

house/commissary (standing today), and several low flat buildings with open sides, apparently representing the workshops and drying areas. No kilns can be identified in the picture. A man who assisted in the disassembly of one of the brick kilns in the 1930s recalls the structure as a 20 ft wide by 40 ft long rectangle (Barbara Brundage, personal communication 1989). During the early twentieth century the house, or cottage, was used by the Horlbeck family from time to time. Frederick Horlbeck (personal communication 1993) states that when he was a child (he was born in 1929) the family spent weekends there in the winter.

The brickyard apparently remained an important landmark to the Horlbeck family even after the commercial operations ceased. In the 1926 and subsequent deeds, the Horlbecks reserved right of first refusal for a 9.4 acre tract containing the standing brick house and the brickyard. This tract corresponds to the area north of the two lakes at the brickyard shown as "Reserved 9.4 Acres" in Figure 7. A 1941 plat of Boone Hall shows the house, now apparently a lodge, and chimney associated with the brickyard and their relation to 38CH1078 (Figure 8).

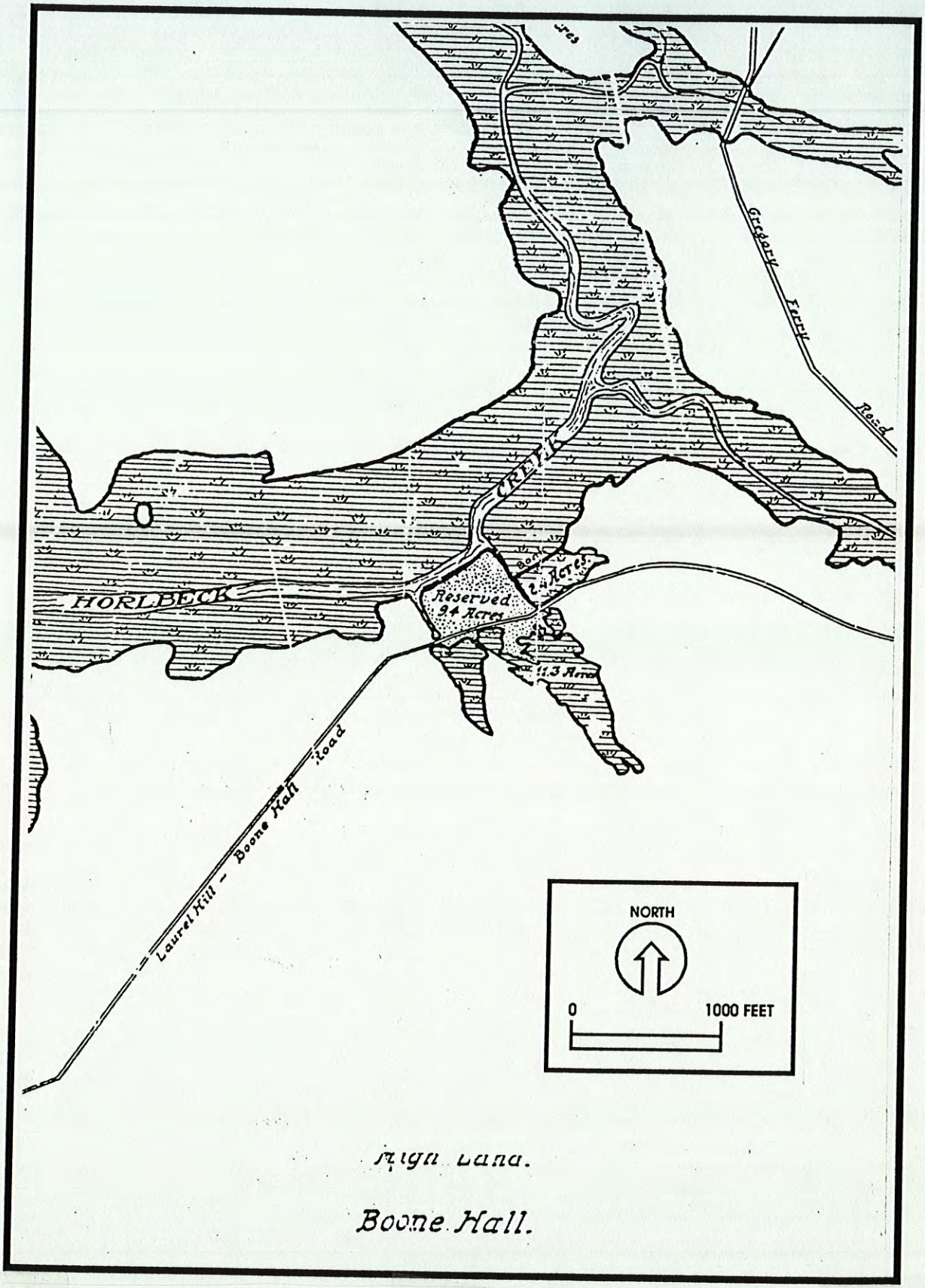


Figure 7. 1926 Plat of Boone Hall Showing Location of Brickyard Plantation.

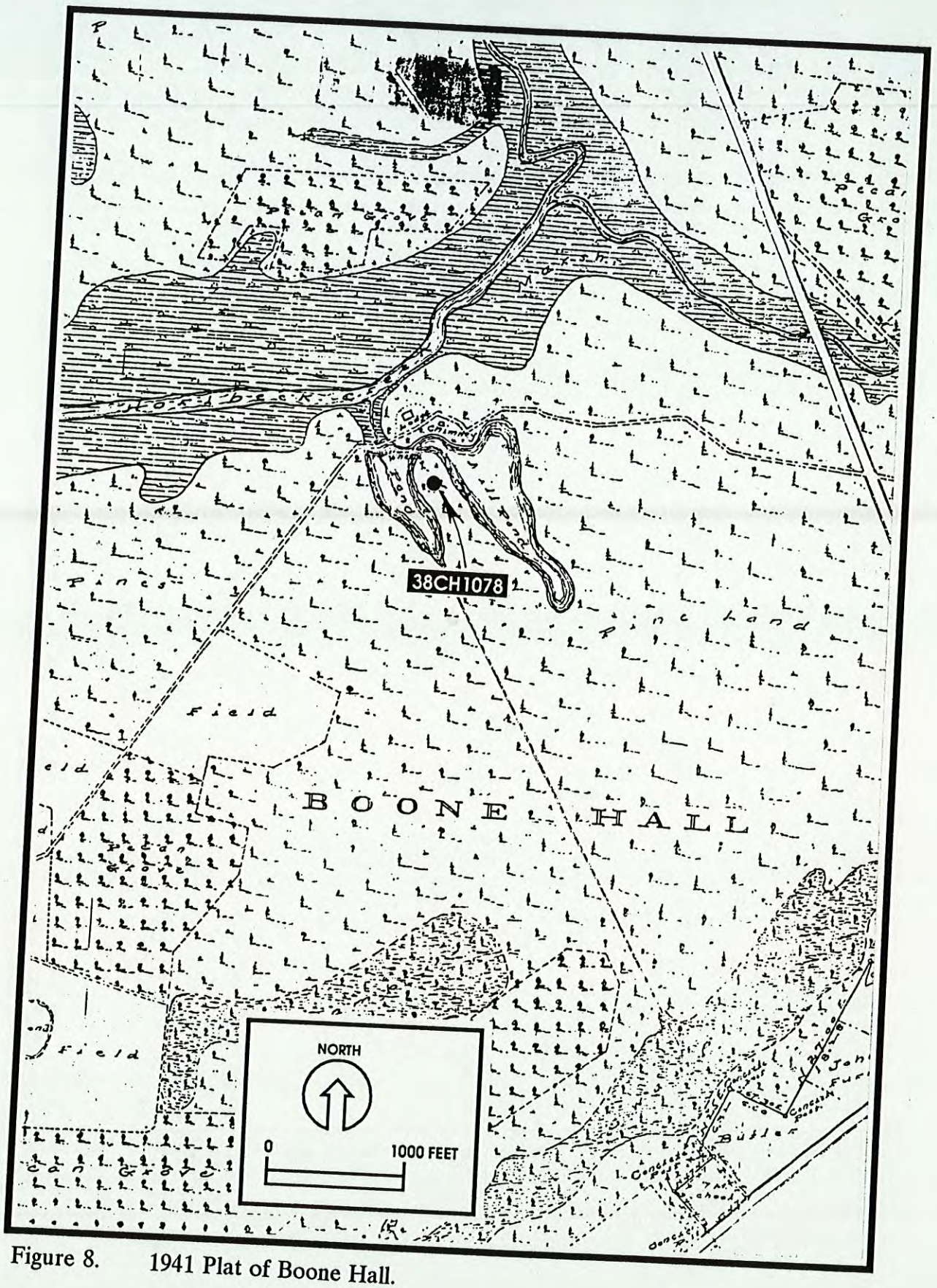


Figure 8. 1941 Plat of Boone Hall.

CHAPTER III

METHODS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research included the review of materials concerning the past ownership of the Brickyard Plantation Tract. Information was collected from public sources in the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance (CCRMC), the South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS), and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). These sources of information provided a fairly complete history of the ownership of the Brickyard Tract, including 38CH1078. Information concerning the daily operations of the Horlbeck companies, engaged in construction and brick manufacture, and plantations were reviewed. Supplemental information concerning the function of 38CH1078 and its relationship to the brickyard at 38CH1075 was sought from private sources. Mr. John Horlbeck Sr. reportedly is preparing a family history (John Horlbeck Jr., personal communication 1992). All of the family papers not in collections currently available in the SCHS or SCDAH are in his or his brother's (Fred Horlbeck) possession. This collection may be quite sizeable but Mr. John Horlbeck has refused researchers in the area access to this collection of materials since he is currently using them to write a family history (cf. Wayne 1992:19).

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological field investigations included hand excavations around three former structures which had been identified in 1992, and the attempted mechanical removal (by pump) of fill from a large cistern (Structure 4 area) in the southwest corner of the site. Three block excavations, employing 1 by 2 m or 2 by 2 m excavation units, were undertaken at Structures 1, 2, and 4. All units within these blocks were identified with respect to the site grid that was established by Poplin (1992); this grid is oriented to magnetic north. Figure 9 displays the location of the excavation areas and primary features at 38CH1078.

STRUCTURE 1

An 8 by 8 m block was excavated around Structure 1, in the central portion of the site. Structure 1 was originally identified as a chimney base encountered in the 1992 test excavations at 172 N/132 E. The southwest corner of the data recovery block was placed at 168 N/129 E. Sixteen (2 by 2 m) excavation units were excavated within this block. Testing around Structure 1 revealed the presence of a disturbed horizon extending 15-25

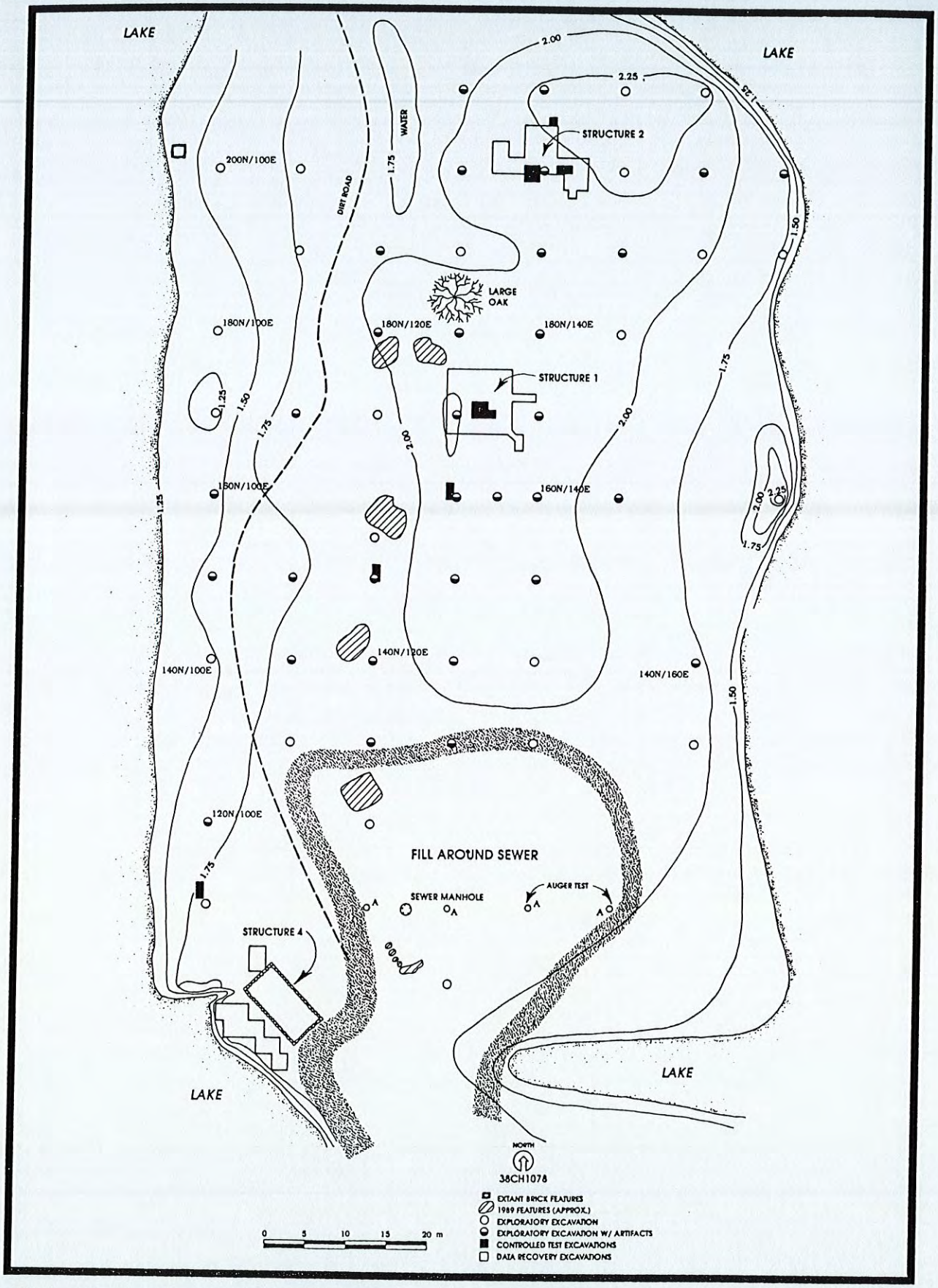


Figure 9. Plan View of 38CH1078.

cm below the ground surface. A sample of the artifacts in this disturbed horizon was obtained through the excavation of eight (1 by 1 m) units within the Structure 1 block excavation. The locations of these eight sample units were selected using a random cluster sampling procedure. The block was separated into four quadrants. Possible 1 by 1 m squares within each quadrant (16 total in each quadrant) were numbered consecutively starting in the southwest corner of each quadrant. A random number table was employed to select two units within each quadrant for excavation. Figure 10 shows the 8 by 8 m excavation block, the location of the eight sample units, and the location of the 1992 test excavations at Structure 1.

The fill from these sample units was removed in natural stratigraphic horizons. The fill from each horizon was screened through 6.35 mm hardware cloth. Poplin (1992:20-28) noted three horizons in the Structure 1 area. The uppermost horizon was a disturbed A horizon (designated as Af by Poplin 1992:21). The undisturbed remnants of the former surficial deposits at 38CH1078 were present beneath the Af horizon in most areas; this horizon was designated A by Poplin (1992:21). Once the sample units were completed, the remaining Af horizon within the excavation block was removed en masse without screening. Observed artifacts were retained. The underlying A horizon was removed as a single level within 2 by 2 m units in the excavation block. The A horizon was screened through 6.35 mm hardware cloth. Excavations were terminated in all units when the underlying sandy clay subsoil was encountered. Plan views of each unit at the base of A horizon were prepared. In addition, photographs of architectural or soil features present at the base of this level also were prepared.

The block excavation at Structure 1 revealed the chimney base encountered in the test excavations as well as four brick piers that supported the superstructure of the former building. The piers adjacent to the chimney formed the western corners of the former structure, and were L-shaped. The corner piers were 4.6 m/15.25 ft apart. Piers to the east of the chimney base were rectangular in plan, and were located approximately 3.15 m/10.33 ft to the southeast of the corner piers. Probing with a metal rod 3-4 m to the east of the rectangular piers indicated the possible presence of two additional piers outside the excavation block. An additional 5+ m^2 of the site was excavated to the east and south to expose these potential features. All fill from these additional excavations was removed without screening.

STRUCTURE 2

The remains of a wall/floor and pier encountered in the north central portion of 38CH1078 was defined as Structure 2 by Poplin (1992). Fifteen excavation units were opened in this portion of the site including twelve 2 by 2 m units, two 1 by 2 m units, and one 1 by 1 m unit, representing a total of 53 m^2 of the surface of the site. Figure 8 displays a plan view of the excavation area around Structure 2. Large pine trees and disturbed areas prevented extension of the excavation area to the north or south.

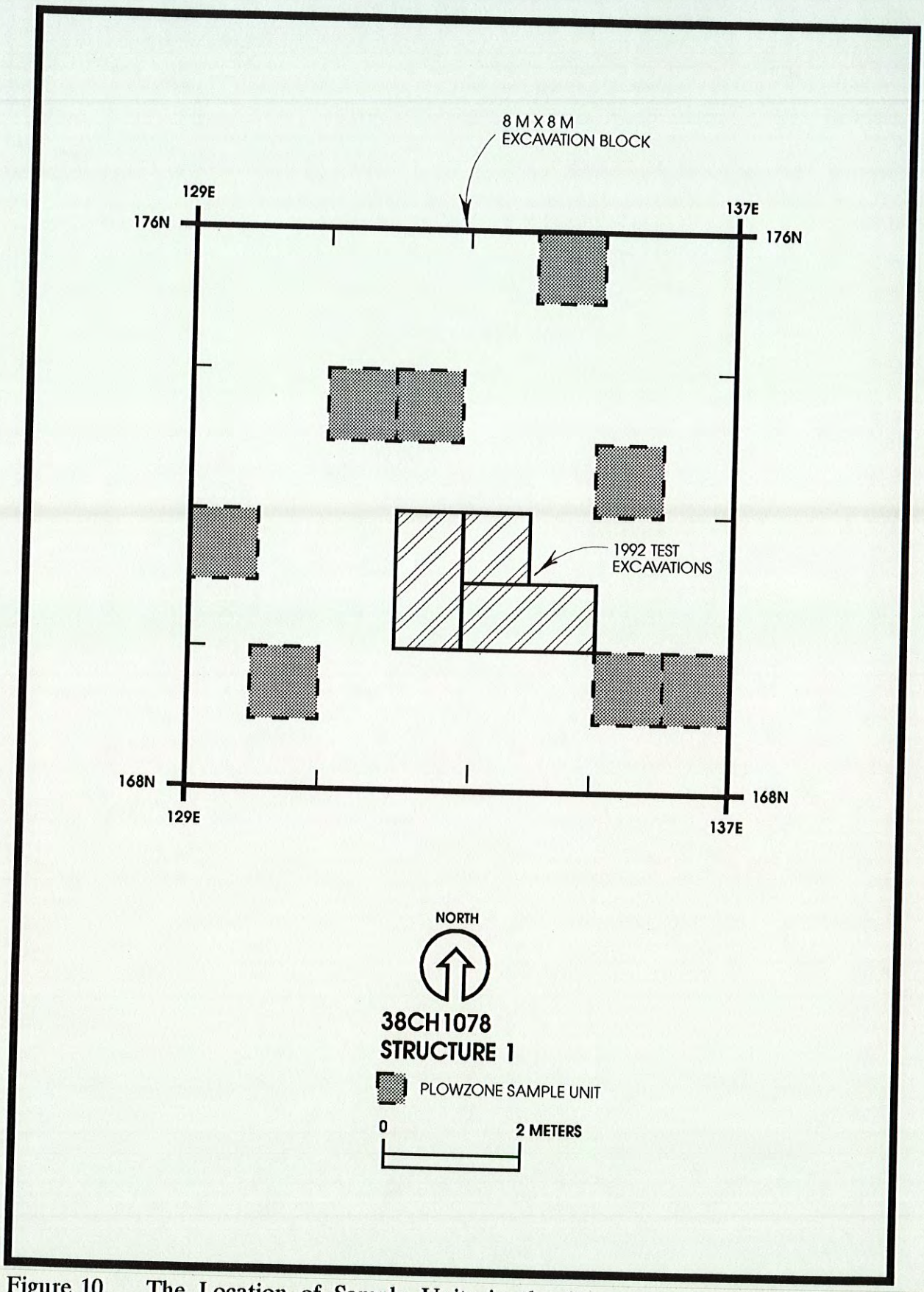


Figure 10. The Location of Sample Units in the Structure 1 Excavation Block at 38CH1078.

Fill within these units was removed in natural stratigraphic horizons. Three horizons were defined by Poplin (1992) above the sandy clay subsoils in this portion of 38CH1078. These horizons included an Af* (old clay fills), Af*/A (admixture of the Af* and underlying undisturbed soils), and an A (undisturbed former surficial deposits) horizon. The Af* horizon was removed throughout the excavation block as a single level and discarded without screening. Observed artifacts were retained. The underlying Af*/A and A horizons were excavated as a single level and screened through 6.35 mm hardware in 13 units. All fill removed from the remaining two units (198 N/143 E and 197 N/143.5 E) was removed as a single horizon and discarded without screening. As noted above, observed artifacts were retained. The units excavated without screening were excavated to expose additional structural features or possible features. This process was initiated following consultations with the SHPO staff archaeologist (Mr. Lee Tippett) concerning the information potential that could be expected from additional hand excavations at Structure 2.

STRUCTURE 4

Hand excavations in and around the brick structure (cistern?) in the southwest corner of the site were intended to expose and sample a presumed chimney mound between the cistern and the adjacent borrow pit/lake (Figure 9). A total of 10 excavation units (eight 2 by 2 m and two 1 by 2 m units containing 34 m^2 of the site surface) was excavated in and around the cistern and presumed chimney fall (Figure 9).

Eight units were placed along the west side of the cistern. These units were intended to expose the presumed chimney fall/base at the edge of the lake and any builder's trench that may have been associated with the cistern. Fill from these units was removed as a single level, consisting of the sandy loam A horizon defined by Poplin (1992). This horizon extended 5-15 cm below the ground surface. A sandy clay subsoil was present beneath the A horizon throughout all of the Structure 4 excavation units.

CISTERN INVESTIGATIONS

Originally, the contents of the two cisterns located on the western margins of the site were to be removed and the interiors of the structures drawn and photographed. Efforts to create a jet syphon to lift the mucky fill in the large cistern in the Structure 4 area proved futile. The nature of the fill and constant fluctuations in water levels conspired to prevent this procedure from succeeding. As an alternative, the water remaining in the cistern at low tide was pumped out and buckets of fill were dipped from the cistern. This recovered fill was poured onto and through 6.35 mm hardware cloth. Water pumped from the lake was sprayed onto the screens to assist in the removal of the mucky fill and recent organic debris.

Photographs of the two cisterns were prepared with the water pumped out. Drawings of the structures were not prepared since only the straight walls of the structures were visible.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND IDENTIFICATION

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Brockington and Associates, Inc., Charleston laboratory facility, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to artifacts from each shovel test and non-systematic surface find. Artifacts from each provenience were subsequently divided by class/type, and assigned catalog numbers.

Historic artifact analysis was based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Sources employed to identify the recovered artifacts are listed in Table 9. Artifacts were identified by material of manufacture (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), color, function, and method of manufacture, when possible. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were compared with published analytical sources, and mean ceramic dates were generated.

Upon acceptance of the final report, analysis sheets, field notes, photographs, slides, maps, and artifacts will be transferred to a facility approved by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for permanent curation.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The faunal remains from 38CH1078 were recovered as a result of 0.25 inch screening of general site fill. Flotation samples were not taken for the purpose of faunal analysis. Therefore, the faunal assemblage may not represent fully the number and variety of smaller bones which may have been present at the site (e.g., the remains of birds and fish).

Identifications were completed using modern skeletal materials held at Brockington and Associates, Inc., and by use of reference texts such as Hillson (1990), Gilbert (1973), and Olsen (1968, 1990). In addition to taxon, skeletal element, side, degree of burning, and types and location of butchering marks were also noted for each specimen. The estimated meat weight for each taxa was calculated using the Allometric Regression Formula (Adams 1985:37-40).

Table 9. Analytical Sources Employed During Artifact Identification and Analysis.

MATERIAL CLASS	SOURCE(S)
Historic Artifacts	
Bottles	Askey (1981) Baldwin (1973) Colcleaser (1965) Fike (1987) Huggins (1971) Jones and Sullivan (1985) McKearin and McKearin (1948) McKearin and Wilson (1978) Munsey (1970) Parks and Pasvantis (1978) Spillman (1982, 1983) Switzer (1974) Toulouse (1972) Wilson (1981)
Buttons	Lamm et al. (1970) Olsen (1963) Peacock (1978) South (1964)
Ceramics	Barker and Halfpenny (1990) Brown (1982) Burrison (1983) Carlson (1983) Copeland (1982) Cushion (1972) Deagan (1987) DeBolt (1988) Gates and Ormerod (1982) Godden (1964) Goggin (1968) Ketchum (1983) Kovel and Kovel (1953, 1986) Kybalova (1989) Lister and Lister (1982) Miller (1980) Mountford (1986) Noel Hume (1970) Price (1979) Sempill (1947) South (1977) Wetherbee (1985) Worthy (1982)
Colonoware	Anthony (1986) Ferguson (1985, 1989, 1992) Garrow and Wheaton (1989) Poplin and Scardaville (1991)
Medical Bottles/Implements	Dammann (1983)
Nail Technology/Dating	Mercer (1976) Nelson (1968)
Tobacco Pipes	Davey (1983) Sudbury (1986)
Prehistoric Artifacts	
Ceramics	Anderson et al. (1982) Blanton et al. (1986) Coe (1964) DePratter (1979) Espenshade and Brockington (1989) Garrow (1975) South (1976) Trinkley (1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1989, 1990) Williams and Shapiro (1990)
Lithic Debitage	Poplin (1990)

RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF 38CH1078

Because of its unique function, 38CH1078 provided an excellent opportunity to examine closely the remains of a slave community evolving around an industrial complex, namely a brickyard. Thus, the primary goal of the investigations carried out at 38CH1078 was to collect data which might aid in the identification of an industrial slave pattern. Research issues were proposed that examined the relationship between the various structures at 38CH1078. Additional research issues were proposed that allowed the data collected from 38CH1078 to be compared to sites containing agricultural and/or domestic slave complexes. A discussion of each research issue and the analytical methods necessary to address these issues is presented below.

The function, occupation span, and arrangement of the structures within the slave community at 38CH1078. Three intact structural foundations were exposed at 38CH1078. Their presence presented an excellent opportunity to examine the settlement pattern within this slave community and its relationship to the nearby brickyard. The presence of associated cultural deposits within each structure would enable artifact class frequencies (following South 1977) and the mean ceramic dates (following South 1977 and Carlson 1983) to be generated for the structures and, thus, determine the occupation span and function of the structures.

Slave subsistence and diet. Originally, 38CH1078 was seen as an opportunity to compare subsistence strategies of industrial slaves with those engaged in agricultural or domestic pursuits. Particularly, did slaves employed in industrial activities pursue wild resources or plant and tend small garden plots as agricultural hands were known to do; or, did time constraints associated with industrial activities confine them to dependance on processed foods and large domesticates? Unfortunately, few subsistence remains or associated features, such as refuse pits or midden deposits were encountered at 38CH1078. However, fairly dense concentrations of ceramic and glass artifacts were present in undisturbed deposits in and around Structures 1 and 2. Thus, vessel reconstruction to define a household assemblage was possible.

Composition and socioeconomic status of industrial slave community. Archival information and a large artifact assemblage were employed to probe into the composition and status of the occupants of 38CH1078. Would the composition at 38CH1078 differ dramatically from an agricultural community due to the labor requirements of brick making? A limited amount of archival information concerning the operation of the brickyard was available. Also, intact cultural deposits of a variety of artifacts were present in portions of the site. Thus, the data necessary to address this issue was available at 38CH1078.

The variety of ceramics recovered from each structure provided the opportunity to conduct a cost analysis of the material following Miller (1991). This analysis would determine the percentage of "high cost" and "low cost" ceramics and, thus, estimate the economic status of the occupants. Also, the frequency of "necessity" vs. "luxury" items present at a site (as defined by Teresa Singleton 1985:144) was calculated to aid in determining the socioeconomic status of the residents.

Construction and configuration of industrial slave cabins. Finally, the architectural features of the former slave cabins at 38CH1078 were compared with cabins of agricultural or domestic slaves living at other plantations in the region. Since the slaves at 38CH1078 would have lived far away from the main house due to their industrial activities, would their cabins have been built less "extravagantly" than those belonging to agricultural or domestic slaves? Excavations in the central and northern portions of the site (i.e., in and around Structures 1 and 2, respectively), demonstrated the presence of intact architectural features. Thus, it was determined that the kinds of information needed to address this research question could be extracted from 38CH1078.

To address these research issues, the data summarized in Poplin and Brooker (1994) were reviewed and compared to those recovered from excavations at 38CH1078. These data were extracted from investigations at slave sites throughout the region. The sources of information include studies by Adams (1990), Adams and Boling (1989), Garrow (1982:67), Jones et al. (1991), Kennedy (1993), Kennedy et al. (1993), McDaniel (1982), Moore (1985), Kennedy et al. (1994), Otto (1975, 1984), Poplin and Brockington (1988), Singleton (1980), Stine et al. (1994), Trinkley (1989, 1990, 1993), and Wheaton et al. (1983).

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological field investigations at 38CH1078 were designed to collect information concerning three presumed residential structures (Structures 1,2, and 4- see Figure 9) and a large cistern identified by Poplin (1992). Data derived from these excavations were employed to address the research questions outlined in Chapter III. The results of the field investigations and the data collected from each structure are summarized below. More detailed discussions of each research question follow the structures summaries.

STRUCTURE 1

An 8 by 8 m block was excavated around a chimney base encountered in the central portion of the site by Poplin (1992). This area was defined as Structure 1. Poplin (1992) identified two soil horizons in this portion of 38CH1078. The uppermost soils (an Af horizon) were fills or were highly disturbed. With the exception of an 8 m^2 sample, this horizon was removed *en masse* without screening. The underlying A horizon was excavated in 2 by 2 m units with all of the fill screened (see Chapter III for detailed discussion of sampling procedure and the soil horizons).

Artifact frequencies from the Af and A horizons were compared to determine if any apparent differences existed between the assemblages associated with each horizon. The artifacts recovered from each horizon are summarized in Table 10. Comparison of the kinds of artifact and their relative frequencies by group (after South 1977) suggest that there is little difference between the two assemblages. The relative frequencies of most classes are similar. The primary variation appears in the frequencies of Kitchen and Architectural group artifacts, and the lack of some kinds of artifacts in the Af horizon. However, these differences are not dramatic. Thus, it is unlikely that any significant information was lost by not screening the uppermost disturbed horizons at Structure 1.

The block excavation at Structure 1 revealed a chimney base and four brick piers which supported the superstructure of the former building (Figure 11). A view of the piers nearest to the chimney base is shown in Figure 12. A close-up view of the chimney base is presented in Figure 13. The corner piers on the western edge of the structure were L-shaped in plan and 4.6 m/15.25 ft apart. Piers to the east of the chimney base were rectangular in plan and were located approximately 3.15 m/10.33 ft to the southeast of the corner piers.

Probing with a metal rod 3-4 m to the east of the rectangular piers exposed two additional piers outside the excavation block. An additional 5+ m^2 of the site was

Table 10. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure 1.

KITCHEN GROUP	TOTAL COUNT	%	A HORIZON COUNT	%	A(HORIZON COUNT	%
Ceramics	523		470		53	
Liquor bottle glass	325		299		26	
Other bottle glass	474		405		69	
Table glass	4		4			
Colonoware	28		27		1	
Tongs	1		1			
Andiron	1		1			
Metal grate	1		1			
Bone handle	1		1			
TOTAL	1358	38.4%	1209	39.6%	149	30.9%
BONE (in g)	304.9		231.7		73.2	
OYSTER (in g)	1796.2		1796.2			
ARCHITECTURE GROUP						
Window glass	144		123		21	
Wrought nails	45		45			
Cut nails	361		313		48	
Wire nails	32		27		5	
Unidentified square nails	873		806		67	
Unidentified nails	469		303		166	
Roofing Slate	45		41		4	
Hinge	4		3		1	
Pintle	4		4			
Doorknob	1		1			
Lock	1		1			
Drain fragment	1		1			
Roofing tile	20		20			
TOTAL	2000	56.6%	1688	55.3%	312	64.7%
BRICK (in g)	1358.3		1337.8		20.5	
FURNITURE GROUP						
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP						
Ammo	6		6			
Gun flint	1		1			
TOTAL	7	0.2%	7	0.2%	0	0.0%
CLOTHING GROUP						
Buttons	52		47		5	
Beads	1		1			
Cufflink	1		1			
Belt buckle	1				1	
Suspender clasp	1				1	
Scissors	1		1			
TOTAL	57	1.6%	50	1.6%	7	1.5%
PERSONAL GROUP						
Harmonica	1		1			
Coins	1		1			
Key	1		1			
TOTAL	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP						
Pipe bowls	5		4		1	
Pipe stems	8		6		2	
TOTAL	13	0.4%	10	0.3%	3	0.6%
ACTIVITIES GROUP						
Farm tools	1				1	
Toys	2		2			
Barrel bands	19		12		6	
Whetstone	1		1			
Misc. metal fasteners (bolt, screw, etc.)	48		47		1	
Misc. metal hardware (wire, chain, etc.)	18		16		2	
Sewer pipe	3		2		1	
Insulator	1		1			
Other tools (wrench, wedge)	3		3			
TOTAL	96	2.7%	84	2.8%	11	2.3%
TOTAL w/o bone, oyster, & brick	3534	100.0%	3051	100.0%	482	100.0%

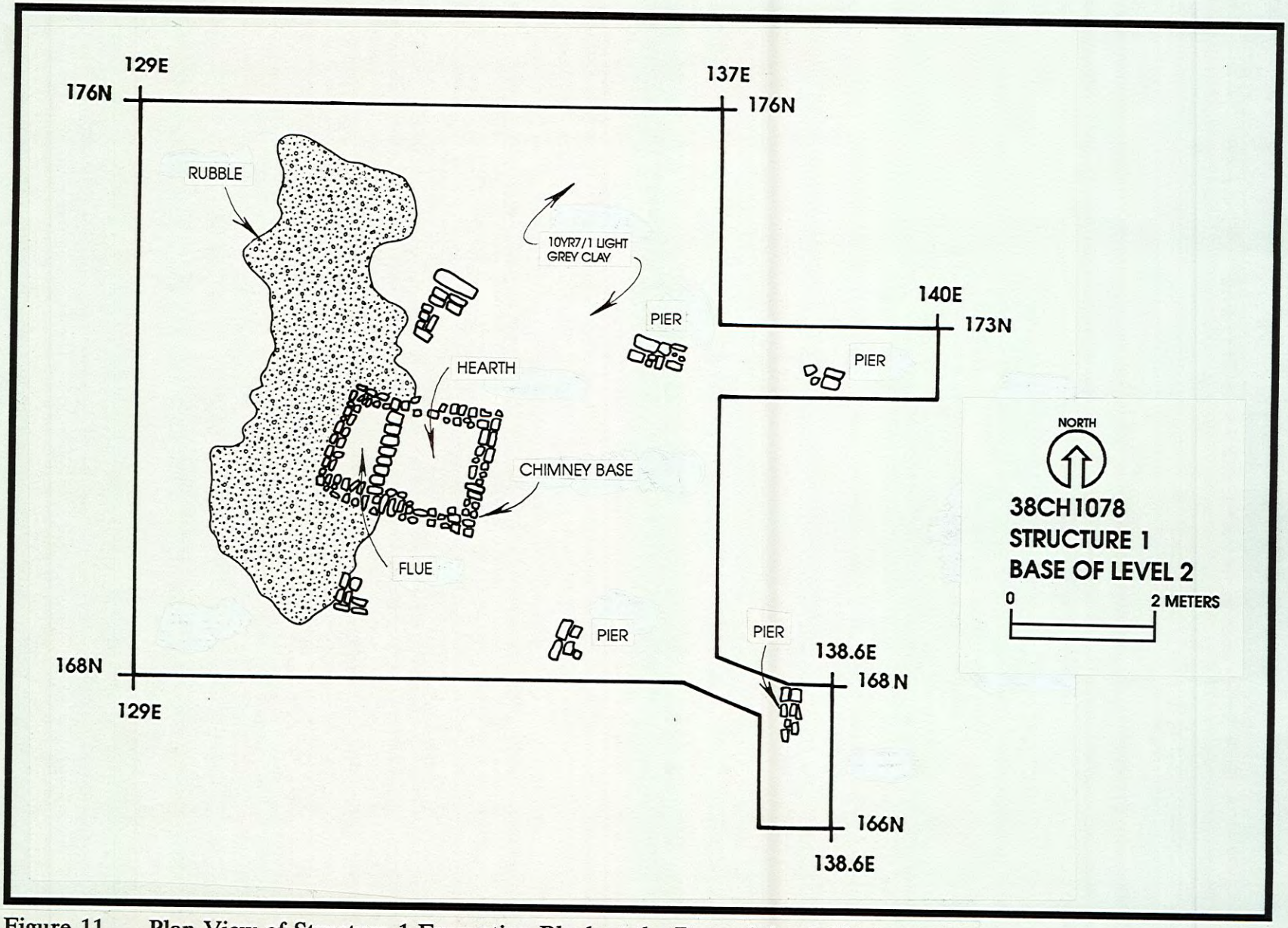


Figure 11. Plan View of Structure 1 Excavation Block at the Base of the A Horizon.



Figure 12. Photograph of Chimney and Adjacent Piers at 38CH1078, Structure 1.



Figure 13. Photograph of Chimney Base at 38CH1078, Structure 1.

excavated to the east and south. The southeastern pier is rectangular; the northeastern pier appears to be disarticulated. Probing to the east and south of these features failed to identify any further potential features. Thus, the corners of a rectangular structure were identified in the Structure 1 excavation block.

Structure 1 measured approximately 4.6 by 6.6 m/15.25 by 21.7 ft. This compares favorably with slave structures from the Southeast (more detailed discussion of the sizes of slave structures is presented below). The structure possessed a chimney in the center of its western wall. The piers suggest that Structure 1 was a wood frame building, probably containing one or two rooms. Entry to the structure probably was gained through the southern and/or northern walls. This structure most likely represents a residence occupied by slaves (and later tenants?). Presumably, it housed a single family or individual.

Artifacts recovered from the Structure 1 excavations included historic ceramics, glass, architectural debris (nails, window glass, etc.), tobacco pipe fragments, buttons, a few personal items, and a small amount of animal bone. Table 10 presents the frequencies of the various classes of artifacts (after South 1977) recovered from Structure 1. The ceramics and glass suggest an occupation from the mid- to late nineteenth century. Ceramic analysis generated a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1845/1849 (after Carlson 1983/South 1977). Table 11 displays the ceramic types used to calculate the MCD. No evidence of soil features associated with the former structure (e.g., refuse pits) or with the brick features (builder's trenches) was observed in the excavation block.

The frequencies of artifacts and ceramic vessel types recovered from Structure 1 were compared to those collected from other slave residences excavated in the region. Artifact frequency distributions for selected slave residences are displayed in Table 12. Note that only those structures that appear to represent single family dwellings were employed in this analysis.

Artifact frequency distributions evidenced at Structure 1 appear quite dissimilar from those evidenced at most slave sites in coastal South Carolina. Most slave sites reported to date possess dramatically higher frequencies of Kitchen and Tobacco group artifacts. Interestingly, slave sites in coastal Georgia display inverse relative frequencies of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts to slave sites in South Carolina. However, the frequencies from Structure 1 are dramatically higher than the Georgia sites. Only Structure X at 38BU581, 38BU634, 38GE294, and 38GE297 display Kitchen and Architecture group frequencies similar to those from Structure 1 at 38CH1078; all possess dramatically higher frequencies of Tobacco group artifacts. It should be noted that 38BU581- Structure X may represent an overseer or driver's house rather than a slave residence.

Possibly, this variation is related to the suspected continued occupation of 38CH1078 into the postbellum nineteenth century. Comparisons with artifact frequency distributions from 38GE363 (a slave/tenant residence from Midway Plantation- MCD= 1849 [Poplin and Brockington 1988:69) and two known farmstead/tenant houses on Hilton Head Island

Table 11. Mean Ceramic Date for Structure 1.

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			17				
unglazed/bisque			1				
decal	1902-1993	1947	1	1	1947	91	1
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	13	13	22490	140	13
unidentified			1				
BUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
combed/dot & trail	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
Staffordshireware	1675-1775	1725	1	1	1725	100	1
unidentified			2				
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	34	34	60894	58	34
annular	1780-1815	1798	5	5	8990	35	5
DELFT							
polychrome decorated	1600-1802	1750	1	1	1750	202	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	23	23	41515	50	23
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1	1800	40	1
annular	1790-1820	1805	11	11	19855	30	11
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	3	3	5415	30	3
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	1	1	1810	40	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	6	6	10908	45	6
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
Astburyware	1725-1750	1738	1	1	1738	25	1
unglazed, refined			1				
brown glazed			1				
STONEWARES							
wht. slt glz tableware	1740-1775	1758	1	1	1758	35	1
Albany slipped			9				
ginger beer/ink bottle	1820-1900+	1860	1	1	1860	80	1
brown slt. glz, gray bodied			9				
gray salt glazed			1				
alkaline glazed			17				
undetermined slt glz			17				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	97	97	180226	85	97
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	7	7	12866	45	7
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	14	14	26012	85	14
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	13	13	23894	45	13
sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
annular	1815-1860	1838	34	34	62492	45	34
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	7	7	12964	16	7
indeterminate decoration	1815-1900+	1858	4	4	7432	85	4
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	128	213	398949	55	213
mold decorated	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
annular	1845-1900+	1873	4	4	7492	55	4
colored glaze	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	20	20	37500	95	20
COLONOWARE			28				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			9				
TOTAL SHERDS			551				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				523	966955		523
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1848.862		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1848.007		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1845.449		

Table 12. Artifact Frequency Distributions from Selected Slave Sites.

SLAVE SITES IN COASTAL GEORGIA

	Structure 1		38BU581- IV		38BU581- V		38BU581- VI		38BU581- X		Georgia Slave	Cannon's Point		Jones		Sinclair		Butlers Island		Kingsley	
GROUP	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kitchen	1358	38.4	922	84.6	434	82.7	296	93.7	507	37.0	24.3	2771	25.8	1740	29.2	550	22.2	1325	20.0	1385	25.7
Architecture	2000	56.6	95	8.7	20	3.8	2	0.6	778	56.8	70.8	7631	70.8	3915	65.9	1875	75.5	4494	67.9	3950	73.2
Furniture	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	<0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	00	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arms	7	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.2	0.1	8	0.1	20	0.3	1	<0.1	15	0.2	10	0.2
Clothing	57	1.6	11	1.0	40	7.6	6	1.9	23	1.7	1.0	112	1.1	76	1.3	16	0.6	111	1.7	18	0.3
Personal	3	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	12	0.1	11	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1
Tobacco	13	0.4	18	1.7	18	3.4	10	3.2	14	1.0	3.3	178	1.7	151	2.5	29	1.2	642	9.7	15	0.3
Activities	96	2.7	39	3.6	7	1.3	2	0.6	42	3.1	0.3	25	0.2	31	0.5	8	0.3	26	0.4	12	0.2
TOTAL	3534		1090		525		316		1369			10737		5944		2481		6618		5395	

COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVE SITES

SLAVE/TENANT SITES

	38BU869- Locus C		38BU880		38BU165	Cotton Hope	38BU634	38GE291		38GE294		38GE297		38GE340		Carolina Slave	38GE363	38BU966	38BU967
GROUP	n	%	n	%	%	%	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%	%	%	%
Kitchen	3977	61.4	4737	68.5	68.6	69.7	31.5	1878	75.4	6565	51.4	5554	38.0	4719	84.7	77.6	30.6	40.5	46.6
Architecture	2071	32.7	1618	23.4	28.0	23.3	61.3	450	18.1	5496	43.1	7854	53.8	636	11.4	18.3	65.7	55.1	49.6
Furniture	18	0.3	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2	<0.1	5	<0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Arms	27	0.4	8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	<0.1	8	<0.1	23	0.2	3	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.1	0.1
Clothing	73	1.1	68	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	11	0.5	41	0.4	217	1.5	24	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.8
Personal	14	0.2	7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1	<0.1	5	<0.1	45	0.3	4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tobacco	221	3.4	362	5.2	2.2	3.8	3.2	119	4.8	422	3.3	571	3.9	119	2.1	3.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Activities	*78	1.2	100	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.5	30	1.2	227	1.8	321	2.2	69	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.5
TOTAL	6479		6906					2490		12769		14599		5574					

*Includes military artifacts (buttons, insignia, canteen, etc.)

Georgia Slave Pattern- Singleton 1980:216
38BU869- Jones et al. 1991:57
Cotton Hope- Trinkley 1990:91
38BU581- Poplin and Brooker 1994

Carolina Slave Pattern- Garrow 1982:67
38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993:70
38BU634- Trinkley 1989:165
38GE363- Poplin and Brockington 1988

Georgia Slave Sites- Moore 1985:149
38BU165- Kennedy et al. (n.d.)
38GE291/294/297/340-Trinkley 1993
38BU966/967-Kennedy et al. 1991:132

(348BU966 and 38BU967 [occupied 1880s-1910s]) reveal more similar patterns than with the predominantly antebellum slave sites. Unfortunately, no solid indication of the terminal occupation date of Structure 1 at 38CH1078 has been determined to date through archival research. Artifacts are present at Structure 1 (i.e., amethyst glass and ironstones) that were utilized into the early twentieth century. Whether this represents occupation of Structure 1 or the continued occupation of the 38CH1078 settlement (with refuse discarded into an abandoned Structure 1) cannot be determined.

If these differences cannot be attributed to the period of occupation, they may relate to the association of this slave settlement with the industrial complex rather than strictly agricultural laboring. Discussion of this issue is presented in more detail below.

A wide variety of ceramic vessel types were identified in the ceramic assemblage recovered from Structure 1. Comparisons of the frequencies of the kinds of vessels with known slave residences from 38BU581 (the only site with comparable data sets- after Poplin and Brooker 1994) suggests that Structure 1 possessed a higher frequency of utilitarian vessels than the Dataw Island residences. Interestingly, two of the Dataw slave residences display similar frequencies of teawares among all tablewares. These data are summarized in Table 13; Table 14 summarizes the vessels by wares and types identified for Structure 1.

Table 13. Relative Frequencies of Vessel Types from Selected Slave Sites.

	38CH1078 Structure 1		38BU581 Structure IV		Structure V		Structure VI		Structure X	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Teawares	8	5.0	8	55.5	5	6.1	1	0.9	5	4.6
Tablewares	72	44.2	71	49.3	43	53.1	46	41.1	84	77.8
Utilitarian Wares	46	28.2	11	7.6	8	9.9	12	10.7	13	12.0
Unidentified Vessels	37	22.7	54	37.5	25	30.9	53	47.3	6	5.5
Total	163		144		81		112		108	
Tea/Tablewares	80	63.5	79	87.8	48	85.7	47	79.7	89	87.3
Utilitarian Wares	46	36.5	11	12.2	8	14.2	12	20.3	13	12.7
Total	126		90		56		59		102	
Teawares	8	10.0	8	10.1	5	10.4	1	2.1	5	5.6
Tablewares	72	90.0	71	89.9	43	89.6	46	97.9	84	94.4
Total	80		79		48		47		89	

Table 14. Minimum Vessels Identified in Structure 1.

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES														
	Teapot	Teacup	Unknown Plate	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Bowl	Cup/bowl	Hollowware	Handle	Bottle	Storage	Jug	Unident.	TOTAL
CC ware		2	14		1	2		3							2	24
Shell edge			6													6
Painted	1		2				1		2	1					2	9
Glazed		1														1
Sponged			4					2			1				1	1
Printed		1	1												7	15
Flow Printed	1									20						1
Dipped		1	15	1	7	3	2			1					4	25
Ironstone			2				3	1		2					2	32
Porcelain															7	15
Redware															1	1
Stoneware										1		3	10	1	5	20
Delft															1	1
Buffware										1					2	3
Yellowware										5					3	8
Decaled		1														1
TOTAL	2	6	44	1	8	5	6	6	2	31	1	3	10	1	37	163

STRUCTURE 2

Fifteen units of varying sizes, containing 53 m^2 of the surface of 38CH1078, were excavated in the Structure 2 area. A collapsed wall and footing were expected to be encountered. These features were actually a hearth and large chimney base. Three soil horizons were excavated in these areas. As at Structure 1, a disturbed horizon/fill (Af horizon) covered portions of the Structure 2 area. This horizon was removed without screening. The underlying Af/A and A horizons were removed and screened.

Excavations in the Structure 2 area revealed the remains of a single rectangular structure, measuring approximately 5.8 by 5.0 m/19.1 by 16.5 ft. Corner piers were L-shaped where intact; the northwest corner pier was destroyed with a scatter of disarticulated brick indicating its former location. The structure possessed chimneys in the center of its western and eastern walls. Access to the structure presumably was gained through its southern and/or northern walls. Figure 14 shows a plan view of the excavations at Structure 2. The chimneys in Structure 2 were very large. The presence of two chimneys suggests that this structure served some function other than a residence. Figures 15 and 16 present views of the chimney(s) at Structure 2. A dense scatter of ceramics, glass, and faunal remains was present between the two chimneys, suggesting that Structure 2 may have served as a communal kitchen for the settlement at 38CH1078. Such a facility may have been necessary to support the operation of the brickyard at 38CH1075.

Artifacts recovered from the Structure 2 excavations included ceramics, glass, architectural debris (nails, window glass, etc.), tobacco pipe fragments, faunal remains, and a limited number of personal, clothing and activity artifacts. Table 15 presents the frequencies of the various artifact classes. The frequencies of Personal, Clothing, and Activity items appear less than those recovered from around Structure 1, strengthening the supposition that Structure 2 served as a kitchen and not a residence. Ceramic analysis generated a MCD of 1832/1844 (after Carlson 1983/South 1977) for Structure 2 (Table 16).

Comparisons of artifact frequency distributions from Structure 2 with known kitchens excavated in the region. These distributions are summarized in Table 17. It should be noted that the kitchen sites used in these comparisons were associated with the main residences of plantations rather than slave settlements. Interestingly, the distributions of artifacts from Structure 2 are quite similar to those from all of the selected kitchens except Structure I at 38BU581. This supports the interpretation of Structure 2 as a kitchen.

Ceramic vessel types associated with Structure 2 also were compared to those from Structures I and III from 38BU581 (the only sites for which similar data have been determined). These data are summarized in Table 18; Table 19 summarizes the minimum vessels identified from Structure 2. Structure 2 displays similar frequencies of table and utilitarian wares as the other kitchen sites but dramatically reduced frequencies of teawares. This may be an effect of the association of the other kitchen sites with planter's houses rather than slave settlements. Presumably, tea service would have been less important

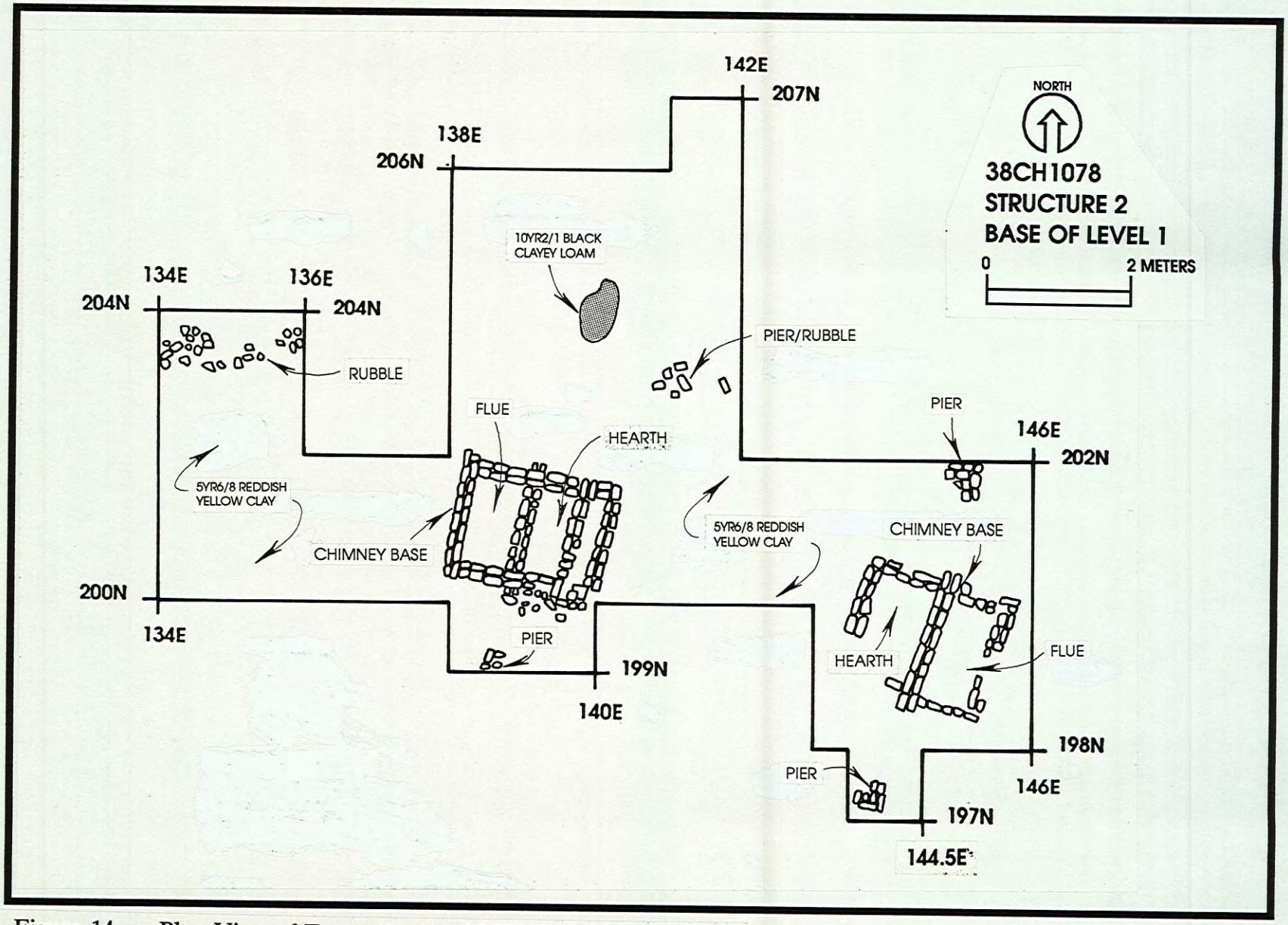


Figure 14. Plan View of Excavations at 38CH1078, Structure 2.



Figure 15. Photograph Showing Eastern Chimney at 38CH1078, Structure 2.



Figure 16. Photograph Showing Double Chimneys at 38CH1078, Structure 2.

Table 15. Artifact Class Frequencies at Structure 2.

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	441	
Liquor bottle glass	319	
Other bottle glass	495	
Table glass	14	
TOTAL	1269	50.3%
BONE (in g)	1193.25	
OYSTER (in g)	2960.5	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	43	
Wrought nails	126	
Cut nails	257	
Wire nails	19	
Unidentified square nails	530	
Unidentified nails	107	
Roofing Slate	14	
Roofing tile	2	
TOTAL	1098	43.5%
BRICK (in g)	4096.5	
FURNITURE		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
Gun flint	2	
TOTAL	3	0.1%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons	58	
Beads	1	
TOTAL	59	2.3%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Coins	1	
TOTAL	1	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	8	
Pipe stems	22	
TOTAL	30	1.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Farm tools	2	
Toys	6	
Lamp parts	1	
Barrel bands	4	
Misc. metal fasteners (bolt, screw, etc.)	30	
Misc. metal hardware (wire, chain, etc.)	4	
Sewer pipe	14	
Fishing weight	1	
TOTAL	62	2.5%
TOTAL w/o bone, oyster, & brick	2522	100.0%

Table 16. Mean Ceramic Date for Structure 2.

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			16				
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1
BUFFWARES							
unidentified			5				
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	8	8	14328	58	8
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	40	40	72200	50	40
annular	1790-1820	1805	30	30	54150	30	30
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	8	8	14440	50	8
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	1	1	1810	40	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	11	11	19998	45	11
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
dry bodied, engine turned	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
STONEWARES							
bellarmine deteriorated	1620-1700	1660	1	1	1660	80	1
Albany slipped			8				
ginger beer/ink bottle	1820-1900+	1860	4	4	7440	80	4
brown slt. glz, gray bodied			1				
gray salt glazed			1				
alkaline glazed			1				
undetermined slt glz			1				
clear glazed			6				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	127	127	235966	85	127
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	4	4	7352	45	4
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	8	8	14864	85	8
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	29	29	53302	45	29
spattered	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
annular	1815-1860	1838	30	30	55140	45	30
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	66	66	123618	55	66
transfer printed	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	21	21	39375	95	21
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			10				
TOTAL SHERDS			441				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				392	722830		392
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1843.954		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1838.437		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1832.424		

Table 17. Artifact Frequency Distributions for Selected Kitchens.

ARTIFACT GROUP	Structure 2 %	38BU581-I %	38CH321 %	38GE372 %	38GE292 %	Cannon's Point %
KITCHEN	50.3	29.1	64.6	70.5	48.4	67.2
ARCHITECTURE	43.5	64.7	29.2	24.7	46.9	31.2
FURNITURE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
ARMS	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
CLOTHING	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8
PERSONAL	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
TOBACCO	1.2	2.4	5.0	2.5	6.3	0.7
ACTIVITIES	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.0

38BU581- Poplin and Brooker 1994
38CH321- Poplin and Scardaville 1991
38GE372- Poplin 1989
38GE292- Trinkley 1987
Cannon's Point- Moore 1985

Table 18. Ceramic Vessel Functional Indicators from Selected Kitchens.

	38CH1078 Structure 2		38BU581 Structure I		38CH321		38GE372		Cannon's Point	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Teawares	2	1.6	10	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tablewares	75	59.1	67	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilitarian Wares	27	21.2	11	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Vessels	23	18.1	52	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127		140							
Tea/Tablewares	77	74.0	77	87.5	-	42.0	-	46.0	-	-
Utilitarian Wares	27	26.0	11	12.5	-	55.0	-	54.0	-	-
Total	104		87							
Teawares	2	2.6	10	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	34.0
Tablewares	75	97.4	67	89.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	80		77							

38BU581/I- Poplin and Brooker 1994
38CH321- Poplin and Scardaville 1991
38GE372- Poplin 1989
Cannon's Point- Adams and Boling 1989

Table 19. Minimum Vessels Identified from Structure 2.

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES													
	Teacup	Unknown Plate	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Bowl	Lid	Hollowware	Chamberpot	Handle	Bottle	Jug	Unident.	TOTAL
CC ware	2	17		3	4	2	6	1			2			4	41
Shell edge		5	1	2											8
Painted		2												2	4
Printed		6		3			4							4	17
Flow Printed		1							13					3	16
Dipped		10		2	2	1	1							2	4
Ironstone		1						1						2	2
Porcelain												4	2	5	11
Redware									5	1				1	1
Stoneware															6
Buffware															
Yellowware															
TOTAL	2	42	1	10	6	3	11	2	18	1	2	4	2	23	127

among slave residents than among the planters. Therefore, one would expect fewer teawares than in the planter's house or associated artifact deposits.

The density of faunal remains associated with Structure 2 also was compared with the density from Structure 1 and known kitchen sites. Presumably, areas associated with food preparation, such as kitchens, will contain higher frequencies of faunal remains than residential areas. The density of faunal remains from Structures 1 and 2 were estimated by dividing the amount of bone recovered from the excavations by the area excavated. Table 20 summarizes these data.

Table 20. Density of Faunal Remains Recovered from Structures 1, 2, and 4.

	Area (m^2)	Weight (g)	Density (g/m^2)
Structure 1	64.0	431.9	6.75
Structure 2	51.0	1154.7	22.64
Structure 4	34.0	108.9	3.20
38BU581- I	6.3	726.4	115.30
38BU581- IV	20.7	1840.5	88.91
38BU581- V	6.7	132.1	19.72
38BU581- VI	5.0	90.5	18.10
38BU581- X	17.5	528.7	30.21

Comparisons of the density of faunal remains from the three excavation areas at 38CH1078 reveal interesting differences. The highest density of faunal remains were recovered from the presumed kitchen (Structure 2). Structure 1 (a probable slave residence) produced the next highest density of faunal remains. The Structure 4 area (an apparent refuse/industrial area- see below) produced the lowest density of faunal remains. Comparing the densities to those evidenced by selected structures at 38BU581 (as reported by Poplin and Brooker 1994:112) indicate that far fewer faunal remains were recovered from 38CH1078 (i.e., the density of mammal bone is dramatically less at 38CH1078 than at 38BU581). This is undoubtedly an effect of differences in postdepositional activities and conditions at the two sites. However, it is interesting to note that, with one exception (Structure IV), the density of faunal remains from residences are approximately 20-30 per cent of the density evidenced in the kitchen. Structure 2 at 38CH1078 (a presumed kitchen) displays a similar relationship to Structure 1 (a probable residence). That is, the density of faunal remains from Structure 1 is approximately 25 per cent of the density evidenced in

Structure 2. Again, this supports the interpretation of Structure 2 as a kitchen. Presumably, this structure served the residents of Structure 1 and the other residences at 38CH1078 that did not survive all of the postdepositional disturbances that have affected the site.

STRUCTURE 4

Hand excavations in and around the brick structure (cistern?) in the southwest corner of the site were intended to expose and sample a presumed chimney mound between the cistern and the adjacent borrow pit/lake (Figure 9). A total of 10 excavation units (eight 2 by 2 m and two 1 by 2 m units containing 34 m^2 of the site surface) was excavated in and around the cistern and presumed chimney fall (Figure 17).

Eight units were placed along the west side of the cistern. These units were intended to expose the presumed chimney fall/base at the edge of the lake and any builder's trench that may have been associated with the cistern. Fill from these units was removed as a single level, consisting of the sandy loam *A* horizon defined by Poplin (1992). This horizon extended 5-15 cm below the ground surface. A sandy clay subsoil was present beneath the *A* horizon throughout all of the Structure 4 excavation units.

The presumed chimney base was actually the base of a single pier or standard. This structure was approximately 0.45 m/1.5 ft by 0.3 m/1.0 ft. A flat iron plate was incorporated in the brickwork perpendicular to the long access of the adjacent cistern. This plate extended approximately 0.1 m/0.33 ft east of the brick. A large hole was drilled through the exposed end of the plate, suggesting a hinge point for some kind of door, gate, or other apparatus.

A shallow stain of black (10YR2/1) loamy clay extended northward from the pier/standard. This stain contained some brick rubble, presumably from the upper portions of the standard. It possessed a broad U-shape profile, suggesting a shallow ditch that formerly drained from the edge of the cistern past or through the standard to the lake. Thus, Structure 4 appears to represent some sort of industrial facility, presumably associated with the cistern to the east. Possibly, this structure assisted in the management of water flowing into and out of the cistern. The cistern fills and empties with tidal fluctuations in the lake, although no conduits into or out of the cistern were identified during these investigations (see below).

Excavations on the west side of the cistern and in the two units to the north of the cistern (Figure 17) failed to identify any additional soil stains. No evidence of a builder's trench associated with the cistern was encountered. The structure appears to have been built in an excavation that was very close to the size of the extant brickwork. A lens of oyster shell was present immediately south of the brick pier/standard. This shell contained some prehistoric ceramics and Colonoware. It appears to represent redeposited materials that may have been placed in this portion of the site to improve surface stability rather than

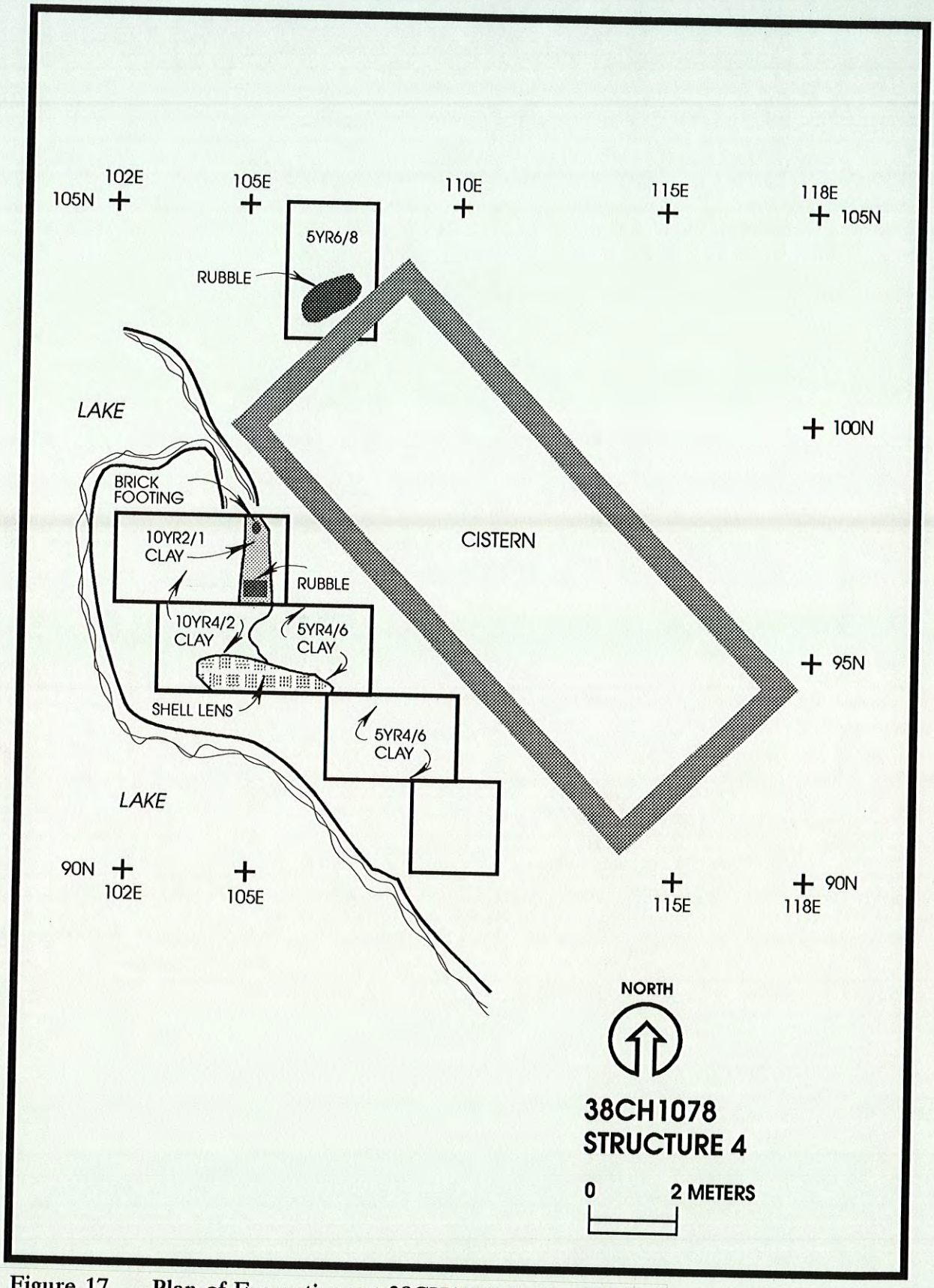


Figure 17. Plan of Excavations at 38CH1078, Structure 4.

refuse from food consumption at Structure 4. Very few ceramics, glass, and nails were recovered from the Structure 4 excavations away from the shell lens. The frequency of the various artifact classes recovered from this structure is presented in Table 21. The ceramics, which generated a MCD of 1808/1818, are listed in Table 22.

The artifacts recovered from the Structure 4 excavations suggest a domestic occupation; however, all of the architectural and soil features suggest an industrial use for this portion of the site. The artifacts in the Structure 4 area appear to represent refuse from structures that were formerly present at 38CH1078 to the north and east (e.g., Structures 1 and 2). More detailed analyses of the Structure 4 artifacts were undertaken (e.g., minimum ceramic and glass vessel analyses). The validity of these analyses is questionable since these artifacts cannot be associated with a single structure.

Interestingly, this portion of the site also contains the highest frequency of Colonoware and eighteenth century ceramics. The frequency of these ceramic types are summarized in Table 23. The presence of these earlier artifacts suggests that 38CH1078 was utilized as a slave settlement from mid- to late eighteenth into the antebellum nineteenth century. Whether this portion of the site was not associated with a particular structure and received refuse from the entire community or the large cistern displaced structures associated with an early settlement could not be determined from the present excavations.

Table 23. Frequency of Ceramic Types Recovered from Structures 1, 2, and 4.

			Colonoware		18th C.		19th C. (a)		19th C. (p)	
	Area (m^2)	MCD	n	/m^2	n	%	n	%	n	%
Structure 1	64.0	1845/1849	28	0.44	58	11.1	196	37.5	269	51.4
Structure 2	51.0	1832/1844	0	0.00	11	2.8	158	40.3	223	56.9
Structure 4	34.0	1821/1809	125	3.68	36	40.9	19	21.6	33	37.5

a= antebellum p= postbellum

CISTERN INVESTIGATIONS

Two apparent cisterns were located on the western margins of 38CH1078. The northwestern structure was built of brick, and measured approximately 1.5 by 1.5 m/5 by 5 ft. This feature extended approximately 1.5 m/5 ft below the present ground surface. A large brick structure, approximately 13.3 by 5.7 m/43.7 by 18.5 ft, was located in the southwestern corner of the site. This structure extended approximately 0.9 m/3 ft below the ground surface at its walls; however, the floor sloped to centerline of its long axis to

Table 21. Artifact Class Frequencies at Structure 4.

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	105	
Liquor bottle glass	33	
Other bottle glass	28	
Colonoware	125	
Metal spoon	1	
TOTAL	292	62.7%
BONE (in g)	107.8	
OYSTER (in g)	396	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	11	
Wrought nails	1	
Cut nails	32	
Wire nails	2	
Unidentified square nails	69	
Unidentified nails	28	
TOTAL	143	30.7%
BRICK (in g)	38.6	
FURNITURE		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Gun flint	2	
TOTAL	2	0.4%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons	6	
Buckle	1	
Tinkler	1	
TOTAL	8	1.7%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Microscope eye piece	1	
TOTAL	1	0.2%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	6	
Pipe stems	12	
TOTAL	18	3.9%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
chain	1	
Spike	1	
TOTAL	2	0.4%
TOTAL w/o bone, oyster, & brick	466	100.0%

Table 22. Mean Ceramic Date at Structure 4.

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			2				
Chinese undecorated	1660-1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	2	2	3460	140	2
BUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	6	6	10398	125	6
combed/dot & trail	1670-1795	1733	9	9	15597	125	9
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	5	5	8955	58	5
DELFT							
blue decorated	1600-1802	1750	5	5	8750	202	5
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1	1800	40	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	3	3	5454	45	3
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
lead glazed			1				
brown glazed			2				
clear glazed			1				
STONEWARES							
wht. slt glz tableware	1740-1775	1758	4	4	7032	35	4
British brown	1690-1775	1733	4	4	6932	85	4
brown slt. glz, gray bodied			3				
gray salt glazed			1				
undetermined slt glz			3				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	17	17	31586	85	17
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	5	5	9190	45	5
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	2	2	3716	85	2
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	1	1	1838	45	1
annular	1815-1860	1838	6	6	11028	45	6
finger painted	1815-1935	1875	1	1	1875	120	1
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	12	12	22476	55	12
transfer printed	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
mold decorated	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
COLONOWARE			125				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			4				
TOTAL SHERDS			230				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				88	159173		88
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1808.784		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1818.636		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1821.262		

approximately 1.8 m/6 ft below the ground surface.

These structures appear to represent drainage control devices associated with the lakes to the east and west of 38CH1078 (Figure 9). The lakes represent borrow pits associated with the former Horlbeck brickyard (38CH1075). The western lake was connected to Horlbeck Creek and water levels fluctuated with the tides. The eastern lake is connected to the western lake by a single gate through the dirt access road that connects 38CH1078 to 38CH1075, near its northern terminus. Prior to the removal of hurricane debris from 38CH1078 and the installation of the sewer line in the south central portion of the site, a narrow canal extended from the eastern lake along the southeast margin of the site almost to the south end of the cistern. A short ditch extends from the northwest corner of the cistern into the western lake. Thus, the flow of water between the two lakes may have been controlled by the cistern in the southwest corner of 38CH1078. Intakes or outlets may be present in the floor of the cistern that were opened or closed from the pier/standard exposed in the Structure 4 excavation block. Figure 18 shows a photograph of the large cistern in the southwestern portion of 38CH1078.

Approximately 300 gallons of fill from this structure were removed by hand. A five gallon bucket was forced to the bottom of the cistern and withdrawn in an effort to acquire samples from throughout the fill. Only two artifacts were recovered from this sample. These included a kaolin pipe stem and the fragments of a recent clear glass liquor bottle. Further excavation of the fill in the cistern was not undertaken. Samples of the fill also were flotation processed. Recent organic debris (limbs, leaves, etc.) were the only materials recovered from the flotation samples.

The water in the small 1.5 by 1.5 m/5 by 5 ft cistern in the northwestern corner of the site was pumped out as well. Fill similar to that present in the larger cistern was present. No artifacts were observed in this small cistern. Further efforts to extract fill/artifacts from this small structure were abandoned.

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE CHARACTERISTICS

A total of 7,088 historic artifacts was recovered from the three excavation areas at 38CH1078. These artifacts have been discussed briefly in relation to each structure. An overall description of the recovered artifacts follows. This assemblage will be employed in comparing 38CH1078 to other slave sites in the region in order to address the research issues discussed in Chapter III.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

All historic artifacts were sorted in functional groups following South (1977). The distributions of artifacts by group were summarized for each structure/excavation area in the



Figure 18. Photograph of Cistern (Structure 4) at 38CH1078.

preceding sections. Table 24 presents a summary of these distributions for each structure/excavation area and the site as a whole.

Table 24. Artifact Class Frequencies for 38CH1078 (after South 1977:95-96).

	Total Site		Structure 1		Structure 2		Structure 4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
CLASS								
Kitchen	3187	45.0	1358	38.4	1269	50.3	292	62.7
Architecture	3510	49.5	2000	56.6	1098	43.5	143	30.7
Clothing	133	1.9	57	1.6	59	2.3	8	1.7
Personal	6	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Tobacco	66	0.9	13	0.4	30	1.2	18	3.9
Arms	12	0.2	7	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.4
Activities	174	2.5	96	2.7	62	2.5	2	0.4
TOTAL	**7088**	**100.0**	**3534**	**100.0**	**2522**	**100.0**	**466**	**100.0**

The Architecture group of the entire site was dominated by nails (n= 3,031; 95 per cent of the assemblage), followed by window pane fragments (n= 205; 5.8 per cent), roofing slate and tiles (n= 83; 2.3 per cent), door hardware (n= 13; 0.4 per cent), and one drain fragment. The bulk of the identifiable nails (698 of 936/74.6 per cent) were cut nails. Wrought nails (n= 177) represented 18.9 per cent of all indetifiable nails. Wire nails accounted for only 6.5 per cent (n= 61) of identifiable nails. This supports the interpretation of the occupation of the site during the antebellum nineteenth century, continuing use of the locale from the late eighteenth century. Occupation would appear to have ended by the late nineteenth/early twentieth century given the small frequency of wire nails that are present.

Bottle glass fragments comprised 55.7 per cent (n=1,775) of the Kitchen class, followed by historic ceramics which accounted for 38 per cent (n=1,213). Examples of the bottles recovered from 38CH1078 are displayed in Figure 19. Minimum vessel analyses for each structure/excavation area were undertaken. Bottles were identified by type and color. These data are present *in toto* in Appendix D. A total of 244 vessels was identified in three structures/excavation areas (Structure 1= 111, Structure 2= 114, and Structure 4= 19). Identifiable vessels represent 61.1 per cent of this assemblage (n= 149). Approximately 50 per cent of the identifiable vessels held liquor, spirits, or medicines that were predominantly alcohol (n= 75). The remaining vessels held other fluids (e.g., water), prepared foods, condiments, or served as tablewares (plates, tumblers, etc.). Interestingly, Structure 1 displays a similar distribution of liquor bottles to other vessels (42 of 70 vessels/60 per cent). Structure 4 possessed only a few vessels (n= 19); eight were identified as liquor containers (80 per cent). Structure 2 contained only 36 per cent liquor bottles (25 of 69). Thus, there



Top Row Left to Right
443.2:49 Amethyst Glass 412.1:2 Blue Bottle Neck 49.1:14 Light Blue Bottle Neck
Bottom Row Left to Right
403.2:58 Clear Bottle Neck 438.2:28 Amber Glass



Top Row Left to Right
423.1:12 Light Blue Bottle 48.1:22 Light Blue Bottle Neck 422.1:10 Light Blue Bottle Base
Bottom Row Left to Right
415.1:8 Light Blue Bottle Neck 419.1:13 Light Blue Bottle Base

Figure 19. Examples of Bottle Glass from 38CH1078.

is a difference in the frequencies of the kinds of bottles between the presumed residential structure (Structure 1) and the communal structure (Structure 2). This may be explained by the use of alcoholic commodities in personal settings (i.e., in one's residence).

Refined earthenwares (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone) accounted for 66 per cent (n=915) of the historic ceramics. Porcelains constituted 4.3 per cent of the historic ceramic assemblage; buffwares, 1.8 per cent; delft, 0.7 per cent; redware, 0.7 per cent; yellowware, 3.5 per cent; and Colonoware, 12.6 per cent. Figures 20-21 display examples of the ceramics recovered from 38CH1078.

Extensive cross-mending of sherds identified 343 vessels from Structures 1, 2, and 4. Table 25 summarizes the number and type of vessels, illustrating the dominance of flatware. The remainder of the Kitchen Class assemblage consisted primarily of Colonoware (n= 175; 5.5 per cent) and table glass (n= 13; 1.3 per cent). Also, two metal spoon fragments, one tong fragment, one andiron fragment, one metal grate fragment, and one bone handle were recovered.

Table 25. Minimum Vessel Analysis for 38CH1078 (after Miller 1981, 1982).

VESSEL	NUMBER	% IDENTIFIED FORMS	% ALL VESSELS
Plate	148	56.0	43.1
Teacup	10	3.8	2.9
Cup/Bowl	2	0.7	0.7
Bowl	20	7.6	5.8
Other Hollowware	51	19.3	14.9
Chamberpot	1	0.4	0.4
Milk Pan	1	0.4	0.4
Bottle	7	2.6	2.0
Storage	15	5.7	4.4
Jug	3	1.1	0.8
Handle	4	1.5	1.1
Lid	2	0.7	0.5
Unidentified	79	-	23.0
TOTAL	343	99.8	100.0



Top Row Left to Right
438.2:4 Hand Painted Pearlware 429.2:6 Chinese Porcelain 445.1:17 Annular Pearlware
Bottom Row Left to Right
426.0:2 Yellowware 435.2:12 Flow Blue Whiteware 435.2:15 Transfer Print Whiteware



Top Row Left to Right
404.1:4 British Brown 406.1:5 Staffordshire 402.1:2 Red Bodied Slipware
Bottom Row Left to Right
600.0:5 Delft 406.1:9 Chinese Porcelain

Figure 20. Examples of Historic Ceramics from 38CH1078.



Top Row Left to Right

425.1:44	Bellarmine Stoneware	418.1:21	Chinese Porcelain		
443.2:3	Annular Pearlware	423.1:50	Transfer Pearlware		
Bottom Row Left to Right					
420.1:37	Transfer Pearlware	424.1:18	Yellowware	46.1:17	Annular Whiteware



Top Row Left to Right

430.2:19	Whiteware	418.1:39	Pearlware
Bottom Row Left to Right			
425.1:3	Annular Yellowware	420.1:32	Shell edged Pearlware

Figure 21. Examples of Historic Ceramics from 38CH1078.

The Activity group was composed primarily of miscellaneous metal fasteners and hardware (n= 112; 64.3 per cent). Also included in this class were 25 barrel bands (14.3 per cent), eight toy fragments (4.6 per cent), three farm tools (1.7 per cent), 17 sewer pipe fragments (9.8 per cent), three miscellaneous tools (1.7 per cent), and two industrial porcelain fragments (1.2 per cent). One whetstone, one insulator, one lamp part, and one fishing weight also were recovered, with each representing 0.5 per cent of the Activity Class assemblage.

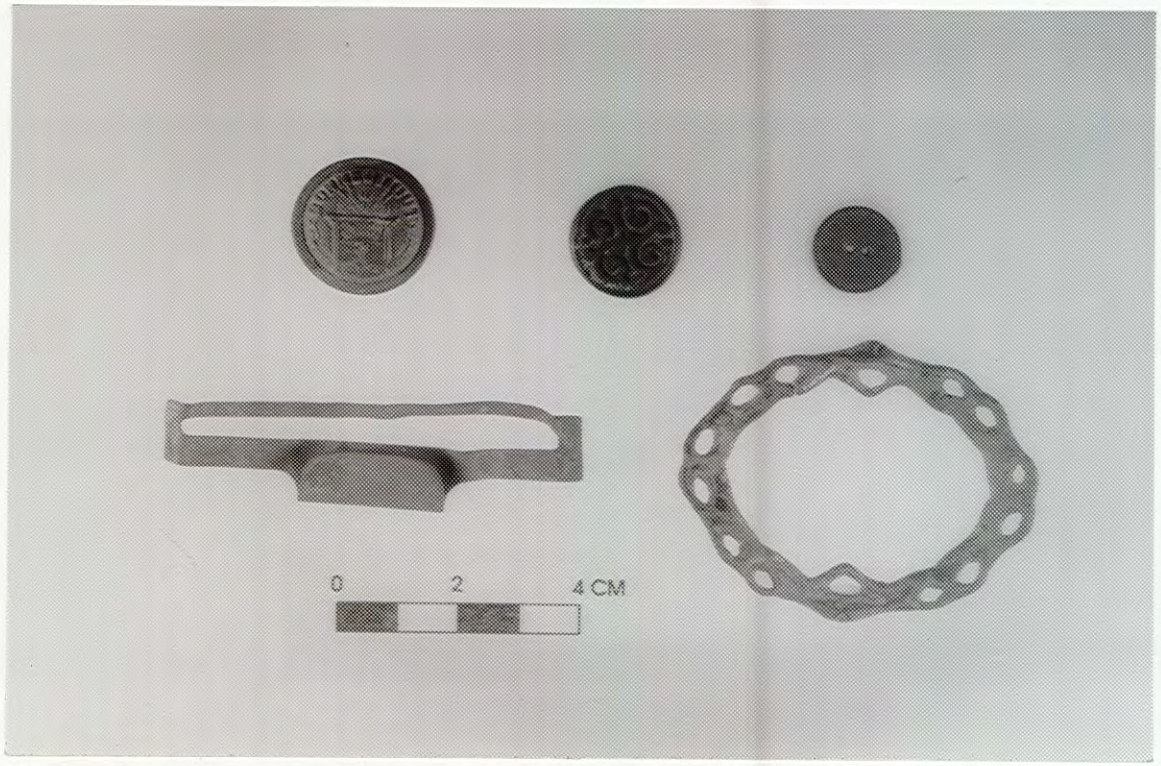
A total of 119 buttons was included in the Clothing group, accounting for 89.5 per cent of that class of artifacts. The Clothing group also contained four beads (2.3 per cent), three shoe parts (2.3 per cent), two scissor fragments (1.5 per cent), two buckles (1.5 per cent), one cufflink, one suspender clasp, and one tinkler (each representing 0.8 per cent of the Clothing group artifacts). Figures 22-23 display examples of the Clothing group artifacts recovered from 38CH1078.

The Personal artifacts consisted of three coins, a fragment of a harmonica, one key, and one microscope eye piece. Figures 24-25 display examples of Personal artifacts found at 38CH1078. Kaolin pipe stems and bowls (n= 43) comprised the majority of the Tobacco class, while cartridges (n= 7) and gun flints (n= 5) comprised the Arms Group. Figure 26 displays examples of tobacco pipe fragments from 38CH1078.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

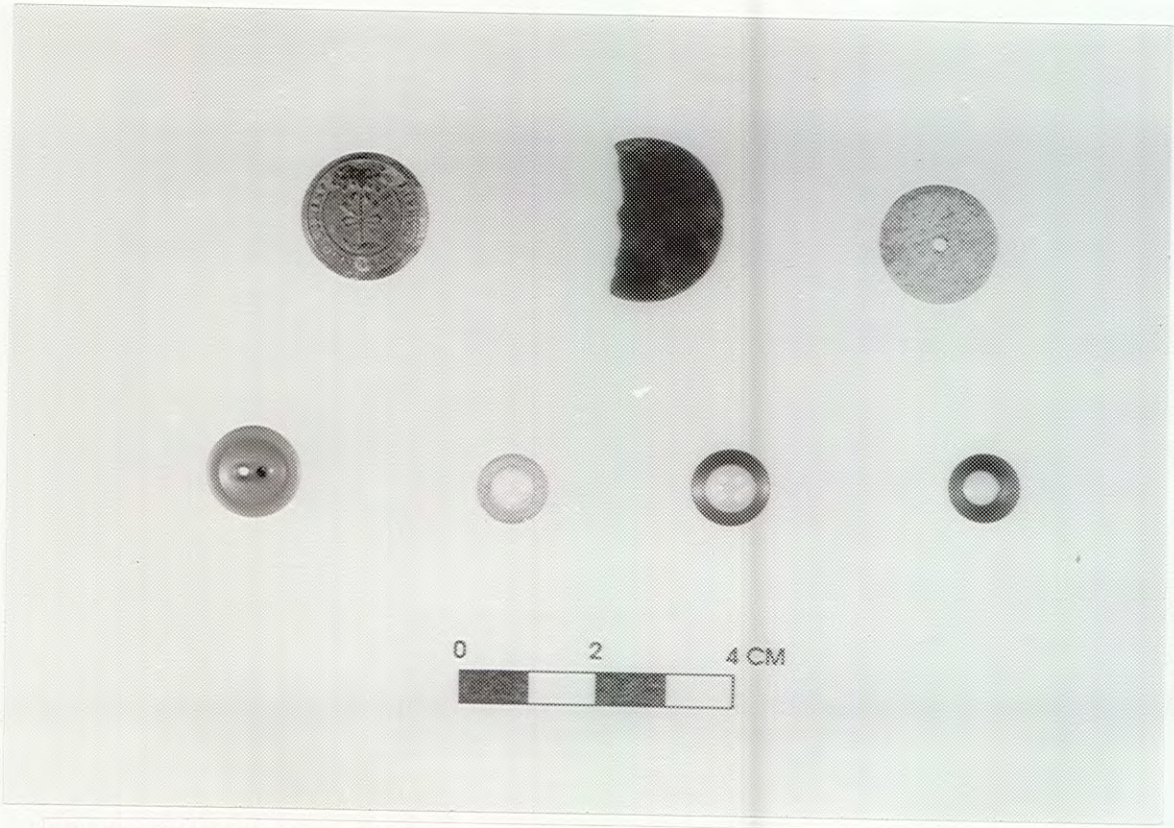
An analysis of the faunal material recovered from 38CH1078 revealed an assemblage dominated by domestic mammals. A total of 184 bone fragments, weighing 1,695.5 g, was recovered from the data recovery investigations. A list of faunal identifications by provenience is presented in Appendix C. Discussions of remains associated with each structure follow.

Structure 1. A total of 10 individuals is represented by the 64 elements/fragments recovered from Structure 1. Each of the species/families is represented by a single individual. Five domestic species were positively identified: cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and dog (*Canis*). It is not possible to distinguish between wild and domestic turkey skeletons, and though it is possible that wild turkey was hunted, they have been arbitrarily identified as domestic. The dog although domestic, was probably not consumed and is not included in the domestic animal biomass calculations. Finally, a number of large mammal bone fragments, typically very dense and thick, were presumed to be the remains of cow long bones, and were included in the domestic animal biomass calculations. The identified elements of the cow, pig, and turkey, could be accounted for by one individual of each.



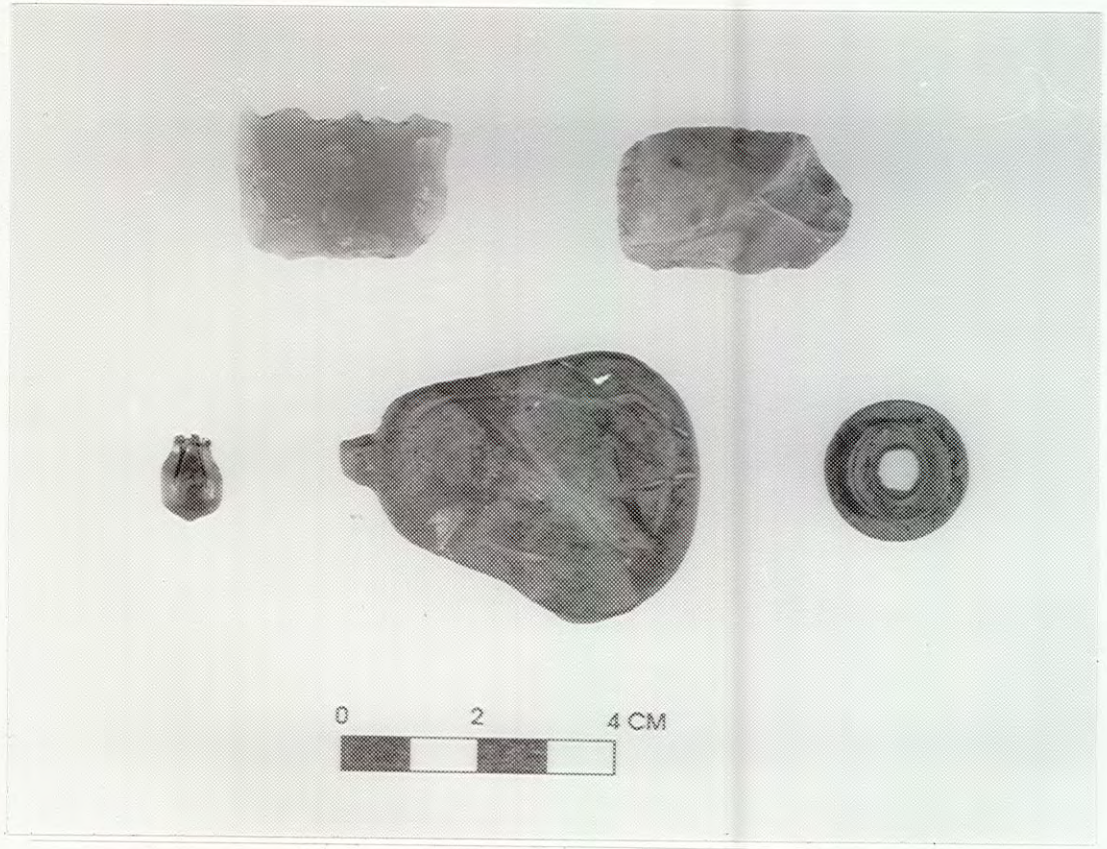
Top Row Left to Right
443.2:26 Brass Button 429.2:22 Brass Button 43.1:6 Rubber Button
Bottom Row Left to Right
430.1:20 Brass Strap Clip 436.1:8 Brass Buckle

Figure 22. Examples of Clothing Artifacts from 38CH1078.



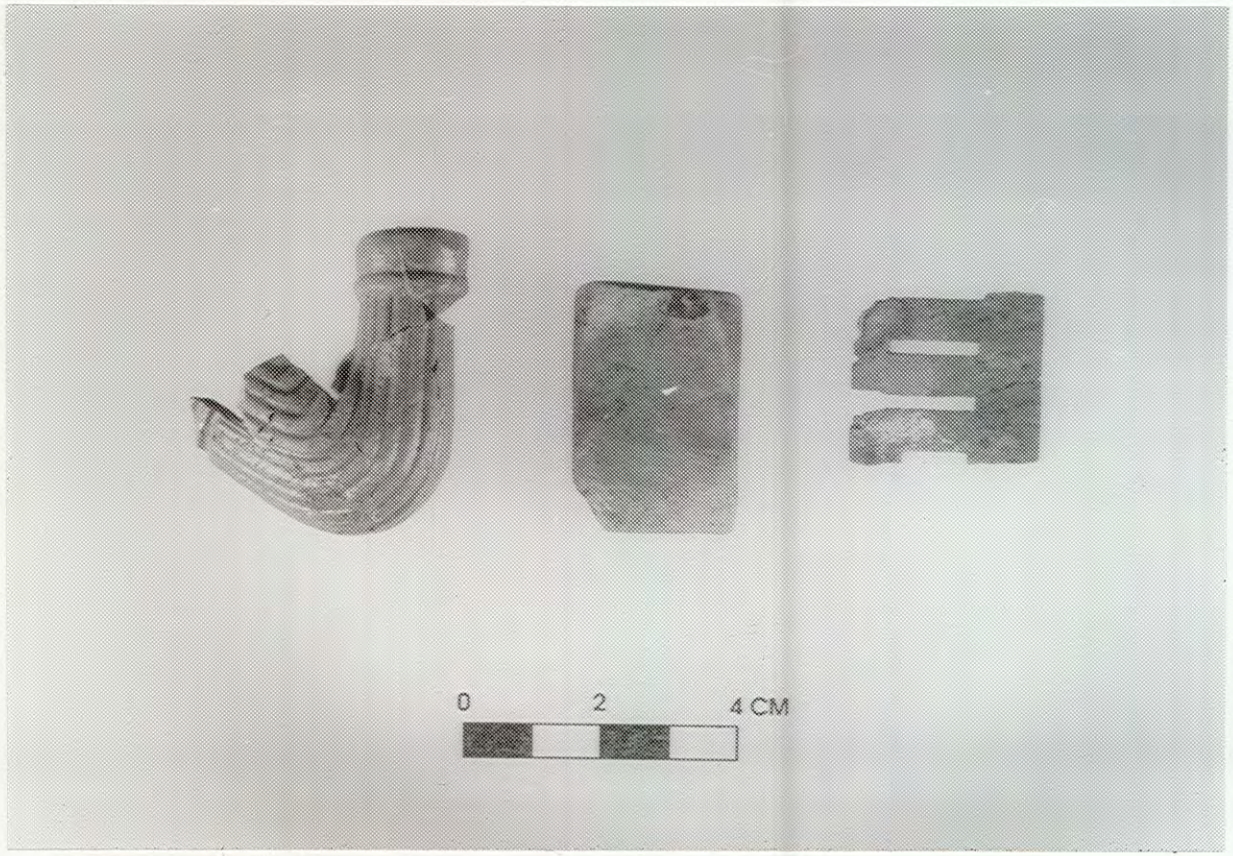
Top Row Left to Right
422.1:3 Confederate Button 415.1:27 Brass Button 420.1:6 Bone Button
Bottom Row Left to Right
420.1:4 Porcelain Button 418.1:44 Porcelain Button 418.1:43 Porcelain Button 425.1:6 Porcelain Button

Figure 23. Examples of Buttons from 38CH1078.



Top Row Left to Right
409.1:14 Flint 407.2:8 Flint
Bottom Row Left to Right
411.0:22 Tinkler 403.1:8 Belt Buckle 403.2:5 Microscope eye piece

Figure 24. Examples of Personal Items from 38CH1078.



Left to Right
431.2:1 Clay Pipe Bowl 431.2:21 Whetstone 432.2:7 Harmonica Brass Plate

Figure 25. Examples of Personal Items from 38CH1078.



Left to Right
49.1:20 Clothing Stud 429.2:25 Kaolin Pipe Bowl 443.2:29 Kaolin Pipe Stem



Top Row Left to Right
415.1:31 Kaolin Pipe 47.1:14 Kaolin Pipe Stem 45.1:4 Kaolin Pipe Stem
Bottom Row Left to Right
418.1:52 Kaolin Pipe Bowl 425.1:1 Clay Marble 420.1:31 Clay Marble

Figure 26. Examples of Pipe Fragments and Marbles from 38CH1078.

The eight elements positively identified as cow remains included: six molars, one second phalanx, and one rib fragment. The pig was represented by one left mandible. The dog was represented by one molar. The twelve elements positively identified as chicken included: one atlas, one right coracoid, one left femur, one left tarsometatarsus, one pelvic fragment, and seven long bone fragments. The turkey was represented by one right tibiotarsus and one radius.

Three wild mammal species were identified in the assemblage, and included squirrel (*Sciurius sp.*), rat (*Rattus*), and mouse (*Muridae*). One individual of each could account for the remains of the wild mammals. The rat and mouse are considered commensal and were probably not consumed by the site inhabitants. Squirrels are plentiful in Charleston County, and it is likely that squirrels were trapped and hunted.

Turtle (*Testudines*) was represented by a single plastron fragment. A variety of turtles inhabit the salt marshes and bordering woodlands of coastal South Carolina; they can be trapped or netted. Fish remains were not present in the Structure 1 assemblage, although these remains are seldom recovered from fill screened through 6.35 mm mesh hardware cloth. The remaining five fragments could not be identified.

Tables 26 and 27 detail the relative frequencies of meat weights calculated for Structure 1. The domestic species account for 68.0 per cent of the total estimated meat weight. Only 4.8 per cent of the estimated meat weight was provided by wild species.

Table 26. Relative Frequencies of Fauna Recovered from 38CH1078, Structure 1.

TAXON	COMMON NAME	FRAGMENTS/ELEMENTS n	%	weight	%	MNI	BIOMASS grams	%
Bos taurus	Cow	8	12.5	213.2	49.3	1	1978.4	39.8
Sus scrofa	Pig	1	1.5	26.5	6.1	1	365.4	7.3
Canis	Dog	1	1.5	1.5	0.3	1	248.9	5.0
Didelphis marsupialis	Opossum	2	3.1	12.1	2.8	1	193.6	3.8
Sciurius sp.	Squirrel	1	1.5	0.5	0.1	1	14.6	0.2
Rattus	Rat	3	4.6	1.3	0.3	1	31.7	0.6
Muridae	Mouse	1	1.5	0.1	*	1	3.9	*
Mammalia	Mammal	15	23.4	47.5	10.9	-	586.3	11.8
Mammalia	Lg.mammal	7	10.9	77.0	17.8	-	867.0	17.4
Mammalia	Md.mammal	4	6.2	35.8	8.2	-	466.2	9.3
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	2	3.1	4.7	1.0	1	63.7	1.2
Gallus gallus	Chicken	12	18.7	8.6	1.9	1	105.9	2.1
Aves	Birds	1	1.5	0.4	*	-	8.0	0.1
Testudines	Turtle	1	1.5	0.5	0.1	1	30.9	0.6
Unidentified		5	7.8	2.2	0.5	-	-	-
TOTALS		64	99.3	431.9	99.3	10	4964.5	99.2

ALL WEIGHTS IN GRAMS, * = LESS THAN 0.1 GRAMS

Table 27. Relative Frequencies of Domestic, Wild, and Commensal Species, Structure 1.

	Biomass (g)	Biomass (%)
Domestic	3380.4	68.0
Wild	239.1	4.8
Commensal	284.5	5.7
Undetermined	1060.5	21.3
Total	**4964.5**	**99.8**

Structure 2. Table 28 details the relative frequencies of the identified taxa recovered from Structure 2. A total of eight individuals is represented by the 91 elements/fragments. Each of the species/families is represented by a single individual, with the exception of cow (MNI= 2).

Table 28. Relative Frequencies of Fauna Recovered from 38CH1078, Structure 2.

TAXON	COMMON NAME	FRAGMENTS/ELEMENTS #	%	weight	%	MNI	BIOMASS grams	%
Bos taurus	Cow	19	20.8	659.1	57.0	2	4935.7	500
Sus scrofa	Pig	6	6.5	135.6	11.7	1	1371.2	138
Odocoileus virginianus	Deer	2	2.1	3.4	0.2	1	69.2	07
Sciurius sp.	Squirrel	1	1.0	0.2	*	1	6.9	*
Mammalia	Lg.Mammal	10	10.9	193.8	16.7	-	1831.2	185
Mammalia	Mammal	43	47.2	154.3	13.3	-	1522.5	154
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	1	1.0	5.3	0.4	1	70.5	07
Aves	Bird	2	2.1	0.3	*	-	6.3	*
Testudines	Turtle	1	1.0	0.7	*	1	36.9	03
Osteichthyes	Fish	3	3.2	0.8	*	1	19.6	01
Unidentified		3	3.2	1.2	0.1	-	-	-
TOTALS		91	99.0	1154.7	99.4	8	9870.0	995

ALL WEIGHTS IN GRAMS, * = LESS THAN 0.1 GRAMS

Three domestic species were identified. The nineteen elements positively identified as cow remains included fourteen teeth, one humerus, one right proximal ulna, one left ulna, and two right proximal metacarpals. The six elements positively identified as pig remains included one rib fragment, one left tibia, one right proximal ulna, one right distal humerus, one molar, and one right proximal radius. The turkey was represented by one left coracoid.

A total of four wild taxa was identified in the assemblage, including white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), squirrel, turtle, and fish (*Osteichthyes*). The deer was represented by two molars. White-tailed deer are plentiful in Charleston County, and could be hunted easily. The river and coastal waters of Charleston County are also very productive in terms of fish, which can be speared, netted, or caught on a line. The squirrel was represented by one left femur; one vertebra was identified as turtle. Three fragments were unidentified.

Table 29 details the relative frequencies of estimated meat weights for Structure 2. The domestic species account for 83.1 per cent of the estimated meat weight, whereas the wild species account for only 1.3 per cent.

Table 29. Relative Frequencies of Domestic, Wild, and Commensal Species, Structure 2.

	Biomass(g)	**Biomass (%)**
Domestic	8208.6	83.1
Wild	132.6	1.3
Commensal	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	1528.8	15.4
Total	**9870.0**	**99.8**

Structure 4. A total of 29 fragments weighing 108.9 g was recovered from the Structure 4 excavation area. A single molar represented a cow; a turtle was represented by three carapace fragments. The remaining specimens (n= 25) could be designated only as mammal (Table 30).

As such a relatively large portion of the faunal assemblage could be designated only as mammal, the known domestic estimated meat weight contribution is only 26.0 per cent (Table 31). However, the known wild estimated meat weight contribution is still considerably smaller (i.e., 4.2 per cent).

Table 30. Relative Frequencies of Fauna Recovered from 38CH1078, Structure 4.

TAXON	COMMON NAME	FRAGMENTS/ELEMENTS #	%	weight	%	MNI	BIOMASS grams	%
Bos taurus	Cow	1	3.4	4.1	3.7	1	80.6	5.7
Mammalia	Md.Mammal	1	3.4	5.1	4.6	-	96.1	6.8
Mammalia	Lg.Mammal	1	3.4	19.5	17.9	-	285.0	20.3
Mammalia	Mammal	23	79.3	78.5	72.0	-	880.7	62.8
Testudines	Turtle	3	10.3	1.7	1.5	1	59.1	4.2
TOTALS		29	99.8	108.9	99.7	2	1401.5	99.8

ALL WEIGHTS IN GRAMS, * = LESS THAN 0.1 GRAMS

Table 31. Relative Frequencies of Domestic, Wild, and Commensal Species, Structure 4.

	Biomass(g)	Biomass (%)
Domestic	365.6	26.0
Wild	59.1	4.2
Commensal	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	976.8	69.6
Total	**1401.5**	**99.8**

Butchering patterns. The faunal assemblage recovered from Structure 1 did not contain any intact or semi-intact long bones from large domestic mammals (i.e., cows or pigs). Two distinct cow elements were noted (i.e., two ribs). The two rib fragments were from the middle portion of the bone. One rib had been hacked and the other had been sawed. The pig left mandible was worn badly and butchering marks were not noted. The remaining mammal bone fragments appeared to be small fragments of larger bones; some did display signs of knife marks and chopping. Some knife marks also were noted across one of the chicken long bones.

Overall, the small size of this assemblage does not allow strong conclusions to be drawn. However, the assemblage does suggest that much of the meat was being consumed in the form of stews and soups. The consumption of meat in soups and stews usually is assumed to represent an effort to extend the amount of meat as far as possible. Such activities are associated with lower status populations such as slaves. There is no evidence to support the consumption of meat as roasts or other large cuts.

Structure 2, on the other hand, provides a different picture. A total of nine elements from large domestic mammals (i.e., pig and cow) displaying distinct butchering marks was present in the faunal assemblage. Table 32 summarizes these data. The long bone data, although not abundant, does suggest that larger portions of meat, such as brisket, arm, and

hind shank were available and that some of the meat was being consumed as roasts. The consumption of meat in such packages generally is assumed to reflect higher socioeconomic status. It should be noted, however, that if Structure 2 served a communal kitchen, larger packages of meat may have been employed to make soups and stews since meals prepared at Structure 2 were intended to feed a group of people larger than a single family. Neither toes or cranial fragments were recovered from Structure 2 which would suggest that primary butchering was not occurring in this portion of 38CH1078.

Table 32. Butchering Data, Faunal Assemblage, Structure 2, 38CH1078.

Taxon	Element	Description of Butchering Mark
Cow	Right proximal metacarpus	Chopped mid-shaft
Cow	Right proximal ulna	Knife marks across proximal end
Cow	Right proximal metacarpus	Knife marks across mid-shaft
Cow	Humerus shaft	Sawed across both ends
Pig	Right proximal radius	Chopped mid-shaft
Pig	Rib fragment	Chopped both ends
Pig	Left tibia shaft	Distal end sawed
Lg.Mammal	Shaft fragment	Chopped and sawed mid-shaft
Lg.Mammal	Shaft fragment	Sawed

The faunal assemblage recovered from Structure 4 was relatively small. The mammal fragments were small. One medium mammal rib fragments displayed some knife marks, and a large mammal long bone fragment had been chopped. No definitive conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage. However, the apparent lack of interpretable remains would be in keeping with the interpretation of this area as marginal to the domestic occupation areas within the site (i.e., Structures 1 and 2).

The faunal assemblages recovered from Structures 1, 2, and 4 were similar in that they were dominated by domestic mammals. Cow and pig contributed significantly to the diet of the inhabitants. Wild animals such as fish and turtles appear to have been procured, providing variety to the diet. However, wild animals did not contribute significantly to the inhabitants diet. With regards to butchering and meat consumption, it seems that the inhabitants of Structure 1 (and possibly Structure 4) consumed much of their meat in the form of stews and soups. However, the data from Structure 2 indicates that larger cuts of meats, such as roasts, were available. As noted above, this may reflect the use of Structure 2 as a kitchen, where larger pieces of meat were brought and prepared for the entire community rather than the smaller pieces that were available to individual families.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED

FUNCTION, OCCUPATION SPAN AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRUCTURES

Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD) were calculated for each structure and the entire site following South (1977) and Carlson (1983). Table 34 presents an MCD for the total assemblage recovered from 38CH1078 and for each structure. As noted above, 38CH1078 appears to have been initially occupied during the eighteenth century. There is a thin scatter of eighteenth century ceramic types throughout the site area. These ceramics occur most frequently in the Structure 1 and Structure 4 areas. Presumably, the site served as a settlement for slaves engaged primarily in agricultural pursuits since there is no record of a large brickyard on Boone Hall until the early nineteenth century. Thus, 38CH1078 may have initially been occupied by slaves who performed a variety of tasks. Later, as brick became the foremost commodity produced at Boone Hall, the residents may have been employed entirely in the industrial complex to the north.

Table 33. Mean Ceramic Dates Generated for 38CH1078.

	MCD (after Carlson 1983/South 1977)
ENTIRE SITE	1835/1841
STRUCTURE 1	1845/1848
STRUCTURE 2	1832/1844
STRUCTURE 4	1821/1809

It is interesting to note that Structure 2 possesses the lowest frequency of early ceramics. This may relate to the function of Structure 2 as a communal kitchen. Such a facility may have received the latest goods provided to the residents of 38CH1078 to insure that the role of the kitchen was maintained. Presumably, the functioning of the brickyard would not be possible without the maintenance of the workers. Therefore, the kitchen was outfitted with latest commodities available.

The slave residences within the community may have possessed lower frequencies of the most recent commodities, depending on the status of the individual family/individual who resided in each structure. Unfortunately, only one structure was preserved at 38CH1078. Comparison between a number of residences would have provided an excellent opportunity to test this hypothesis.

Refuse disposal areas such as "Structure" 4 could be expected to have the greatest diversity of artifacts, both temporally and costwise. These areas received refuse from all portions of the site throughout its occupation history. Thus, a great variety of artifacts would be present.

The presence of a communal kitchen may reflect the association of the 38CH1078 community with the brickyard at 38CH1075. While Wayne (1990) has argued that brick manufacturing complemented agricultural activities on Wando Neck plantations, the Horlbecks were the largest producers of brick in the region. They were architects, builders, and contractors. They may have needed a full time work force for their brickyard to supply their building trade with raw materials. Thus, their laborers would not have had the same opportunities as agricultural slaves to procure the foodstuffs. The kinds of foods consumed and the nature of the ceramic assemblages utilized at 38CH1078 also may reflect this focussing of labor on the production of brick. Both of these aspects of foodways are discussed in more detail below.

SLAVE SUBSISTENCE AND DIET

Due to the techniques employed to recover the faunal remains at 38CH1078 (no flotation samples were taken), the faunal assemblage recovered from 38CH1078 may not reflect the entire array of species which may have been present at the site, particularly the very small bones of many wild species. Thus, no accurate comparison of the Brickyard faunal assemblage to other Low Country plantation assemblages is possible. However, a MNV analysis was possible on the large ceramic assemblage recovered from 38CH1078. These data were compared to data recovered from five slave residences on Dataw Island (Poplin and Brooker 1994). Table 34 summarizes these data.

Table 34. Comparison of Vessel Assemblage Characteristics from Selected Slave Sites.

	38CH1078		38BU581		SC Slave Sites*		Georgia Slave Sites*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tableware	262	76.3	40-79	80-93	-	58-99	-	-
Utilitarian	82	23.9	3-11	7-20	-	1-42	-	-
Flatware	148	67.0	26-44	51-88	-	32-73	-	19-54
Hollowware	73	33.0	5-25	13-49	-	27-68	-	49-81
High Cost	75	35.3	15-25	32-46	-	0-37	-	12-36
Low Cost	137	64.6	23-53	54-68	-	63-100	-	64-88
Porcelain	55	<0.1	2-8	2-9	-	0-5	-	0-4
Colonoware	153	0.1	1-14	0-5	-	3-89	-	-

Summarized from Poplin and Brooker 1994:149

As noted in Chapter III, 343 vessels were identified at 38CH1078. This ceramic assemblage was composed of 76.3 per cent tablewares and 23.7 per cent utilitarian wares. Poplin and Brooker (1994:150) state that examination of ceramic functional and status indicators for slave sites in the region reveals that most sites possessed a high frequency of tablewares as opposed to utilitarian wares. Slave sites in South Carolina generally possessed more than 80 per cent tablewares in their ceramic assemblages. This high percentage may indicate that most slave residences in South Carolina, including the community at 38CH1078, were occupied by family units who prepared and consumed most of their meals in their quarters.

Poplin and Brooker (1994:150) also suggest that a predominance of flatwares in a slave assemblage may indicate a loss of African foodways. The ceramic assemblage present at 38CH1078 is composed of 67 per cent flatwares. This high percentage probably does reflect an acculturation of the African slaves to European foodways. The slaves mostly likely would have abandoned their African foodways by the mid-nineteenth century.

COMPOSITION AND ECONOMIC STANDING OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVE COMMUNITY

As noted above, the slave community at 38CH1078 may have consisted of entire families. Men, women, and children would have been necessary to accomplish all the tasks associated with the operation of a brickyard and the upkeep of a nearby village. Ideally, archival information was expected to provide the bulk of the data utilized in this interpretation of 38CH1078. No such data were encountered in the public archives examined during this project. Unfortunately, most of the Horlbeck family papers remain in private hands, and are not accessible at the present time. Instead, aspects of the artifact assemblage recovered from the site were examined to assess the socioeconomic standing of the residents of 38CH1078.

Teresa Singleton (1985:144) separated South's (1977) artifact groups encountered on a coastal plantation into "luxury items" (Personal and Tobacco group artifacts) and "necessity items" (Activities, Arms, and Clothing groups). Table 35 compares the data collected from 38CH1078 to those reported in Poplin and Brooker (1994:147). A predominance of necessity items is noted at 38CH1078, although the frequencies are similar to those noted for most slave sites in South Carolina and Georgia. Luxury items appear to be underrepresented at 38CH1078 compared to most sites in the region, although their frequency at 38CH1078 certainly falls within the range of the sites summarized in Table 35. Examination of the ceramic assemblage traits summarized in Table 34 above reveals similar frequencies of high and low costs ceramics from 38CH1078 and other sites in the region.

These data suggest that there is little difference between the socioeconomic standing of slaves who resided at 38CH1078 and presumably worked in the Horlbeck brickyard and slaves on other plantations who were engaged in primarily agricultural pursuits. Thus, while the residents of 38CH1078 may have possessed skills that most laborers did not, these skills

Table 35. Comparison of Artifact Class Frequencies.

	38CH1078		38BU581		SC Slave Sites*		Georgia Slave Sites*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
LUXURY ITEMS								
Personal	6	0.1	0-2	0-0.2	1-45	0.1-0.3	2-12	0.1-0.2
Tobacco	66	0.9	3-18	0.1-3.4	119-571	2.1-5.2	15-642	0.3-9.7
Total %		1.0		0.1-3.6		2.2-5.5		0.4-9.9
NECESSITY ITEMS								
Clothing	133	1.9	4-40	0.2-7.6	11-217	0.4-1.5	16-112	0.3-1.7
Arms	12	0.2	0-3	0.0-0.4	1-27	0.1-0.4	1-20	0.1-0.3
Activities	174	2.5	2-60	0.6-3.6	69-227	0.6-2.5	8-31	0.2-0.5
Total		4.6		0.8-11.6		1.0-4.4		0.6-2.5

Summarized from Poplin and Brooker 1994:147

appear to have been considered equivalent to skills possessed by other members of a plantation work force. Thus, the industrial slaves possessed no higher or lower socioeconomic standing than their counterparts who were engaged in primarily agricultural activities.

CONFIGURATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVE CABINS

The construction and configuration of slave cabins at 38CH1078 can be addressed. The residential structure at 38CH1078 (Structure 1) measured 4.6 by 6.6 m/15.25 by 21.7 ft, encompassing 30.36 m^2/330.925 ft^2. The dimensions of this structure were compared to the dimensions of the brick slave residences that remain on the south side of the Boone Hall Plantation main house to the south of 38CH1078. A plan view of one the extant houses is displayed in Figure 27.

The Boone Hall residences are approximately 3.5 by 9.0 m/11.5 by 29.5 ft, encompassing 31.5 m^2/339.25 ft^2, although one structures is approximately 5 by 10 m/16.5 by 33.0 ft. These houses are slightly larger than Structure 1 as defined by the piers encountered at 38CH1078. However, the 1.0 m^2/9 ft^2 difference does not appear that dramatic. It should be noted as well that the Boone Hall houses are constructed entirely of brick. They have an interesting configuration, with the chimney in the center of the long northern wall of the structure rather than at one end (i.e., along the short wall). The house at 38CH1078 appears to have been a frame construction set on brick piers. This is a much more common pattern for slave houses throughout the region. It can be assumed that the

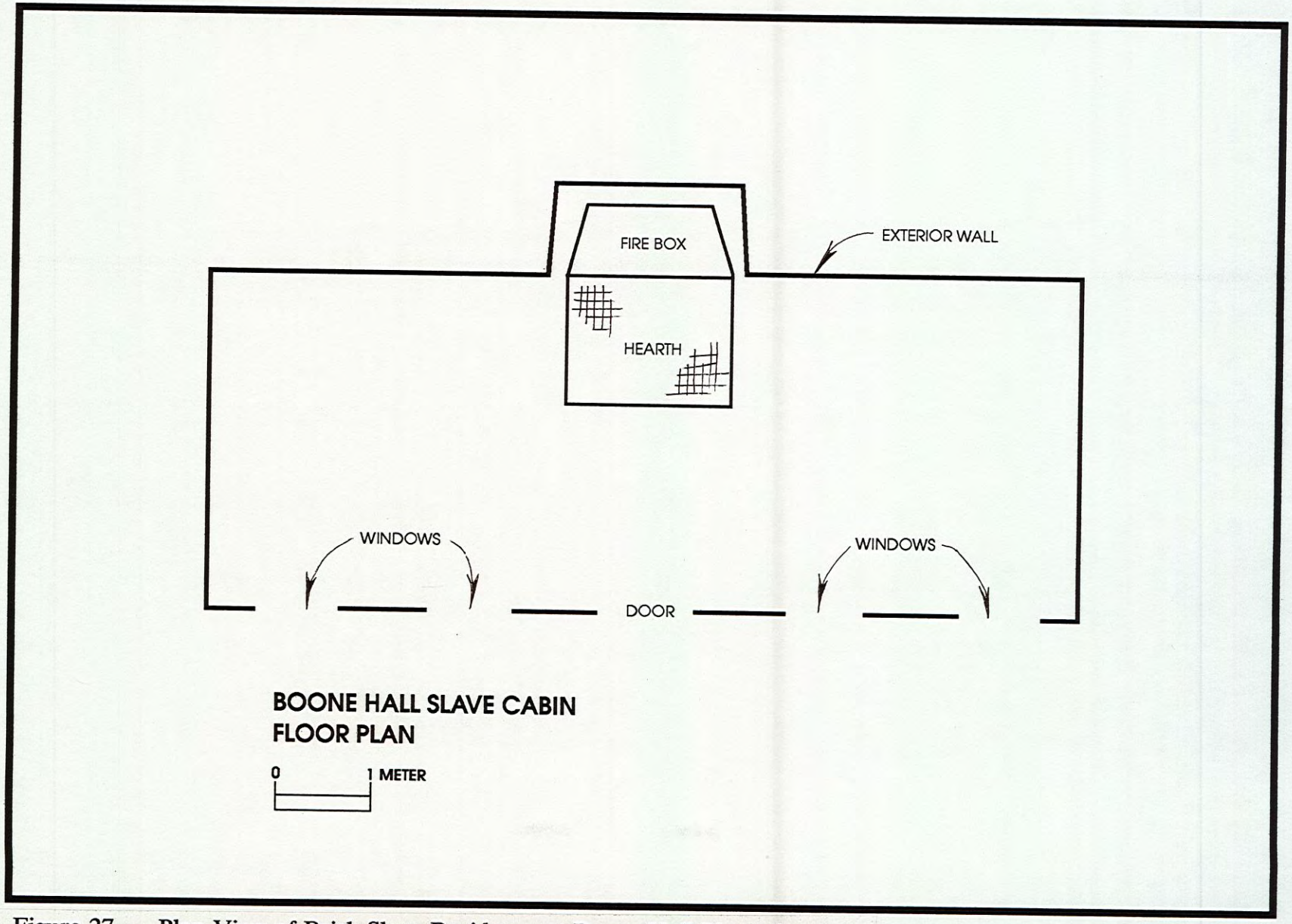


Figure 27. Plan View of Brick Slave Residence at Boone Hall Plantation.

Horlbecks (presumed builders of the brick houses at Boone Hall) built these houses near their primary residence in a different manner and with brick as an expression of their wealth and the plentiful nature of brick at Boone Hall. Other than the proximity of these structures to the main house and the use of a more durable construction medium, these houses do not appear to possess any outstanding attributes that distinguish them from the slave houses in outlying settlements. Thus, as noted above, the industrial slaves at Boone Hall appear to have held a similar socioeconomic standing to their counterparts who resided nearer the main house, and who presumably worked in the main house and the its surrounding fields.

As a further assessment of the structures identified at Boone Hall, the areas of slave houses from throughout the region were compared. Table 36 compares the dimensions of the structures encountered at this site with the dimensions of selected slave residences in the region (from Poplin and Brooker 1994:146). As seen, the dimensions of Structure 1 and the Boone Hall houses fall within the range of sizes observed in the region for similar structures.

Table 36. Comparison of Dimensions of Selected Slave Residences.

SITE	TYPE	DATE	AREA (ft^2)
38CH1078	Frame	1820s?	330
Boone Hall	Brick	1820s?	340
38BU581	Tabby	1820-1860+	218-409
SC COAST	Post	1750-1830	138-412
SC COAST	Trench	1750-1800	124-280
SC COAST	Frame	1800-1950	199-392
SC COAST	Earthfast	1750-1781	144-840
SC COAST	Brick	1760-1781	400-792
GEORGIA	All Types	1800-1860	288
MARYLAND	Log/Frame	1700s-1800s	225

CONCLUSIONS

After addressing these issues, a view of the slave community at 38CH1078 arises which may contain traits attributable to an industrial slave pattern. To aid in the operation of the brickyard at Boone Hall Plantation in the mid-nineteenth century, a ready supply of laborers were needed nearby, sometimes for an extended period of time. Because the brickyard was isolated from the rest of the main plantation complex, it was necessary to establish a nearby residency where the slaves could eat, sleep, and be available at all hours of the day.

These slaves had little access to the high status ceramics and luxury items which were probably available to the slaves who lived near the main house. Their domiciles, similar in size to the structures occupied by the agricultural slaves, were furnished with few domestic items. They subsisted on domestic animals to insure a steady supply of food in this outlying but critical part of the plantation. This food typically was consumed in the form of stews and soups, although larger cuts of meats, such a roasts, may have been available. The meals typically were eaten on European flatware, reflecting the slave's abandonment of their tradition of making their own vessels in favor of the European practice. A communal kitchen is present at 38CH1078; however, the preparation and consumption of meals was conducted in their quarters.

Entire families lived in the village. Although the men typically laid the brick and fired the kiln, the women and children were responsible for numerous smaller but necessary tasks related to the operation of the brickyard. Also, they undoubtedly prepared the meals and maintained the living quarters.

As a result of the labors of the slaves who occupied 38CH1078, the Boone Hall brickyard was able to supply a very necessary building material to Charleston area merchants. As a result, the plantation was able to contribute significantly to the development of the Charleston commercial community. The role that these slaves played in the operation of the Low Country plantations has yet to be fully understood; but as a result of more extensive excavations conducted at 38CH1078, their importance to the survival of the Wando River plantations is slowly being revealed.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Field investigations at 38CH1078 revealed the remains of a slave occupation involved in the manufacture of brick at 38CH1075 or other nearby brickyards owned by the Horlbeck family during the nineteenth century. The analytical data suggest that 38CH1078 was an industrial slave occupation. Interestingly, the kinds of artifacts, the quantities of artifacts, and the relative socioeconomic status interpreted for the artifacts recovered from 38CH1078 are similar to those associated with slave settlements in the regio whose residents were enagaged in agricultural pursuits.

The remains of two domestic structures were encountered at 38CH1078, a former slave/tenant residence (Structure 1) and a probable kitchen (Structure 2). The residence appears similar to other slave residences in the region; the area within the structure appears comparable to that of most of the extant slave residences to the south of the Boone Hall Plantation main house. Presumably, both the house at 38CH1078 and the houses at Boone Hall were built by the Horlbecks after they acquired Boone Hall. The presence of a kitchen may reflect the role of the slave community from 38CH1078 in the manufacture of brick. Although brick making was complementary to the other activities conducted on most plantations, the Horlbecks were the principal brick makers in the region throughout the nineteenth century. They may have required a labor force enagaged in brick making year round. Support of these workers by communal facilities such as kitchens may have created a more efficient, and therefore more profitable, operation of the brickyard. Further investigation of the industrial foundation/structure (Structure 4) revealed a cistern that assisted in the control of water flowing between the two lakes which flanked the site on the east and west.

Each of four research issues have been addressed by these investigations. The function, configuration, and occupation span of the settlement at 38CH1078 were estimated based on the kinds of artifacts present and comparisons to other settlements in the region. Archival information that may have contributed to this data were not recovered. Information concerning subsistence base and diet of the former residents of 38CH1078 were attempted. Unfortunately, no refuse pits or middens were encountered during the excavations. Faunal remains recovered from general level fill were analyzed. These remains suggest a heavy reliance on domestic animals, although the remains of smaller wild animals (e.g., fishes) may not have been recovered by the recovery techniques employed. Analysis of ceramic vessel forms recovered from the site suggest that African foodways had been abandoned by the mid-nineteenth century, the period of the principal occupation of Structures 1 and 2 at 38CH1078. The reconstruction of the composition of the slave community at 38CH1078 was attempted through archival research and the analysis of recovered artifacts. Unfortunately, archival information concerning this aspect of the

operation of the Horlbecks brickyard and plantations could not be recovered. Analysis of artifacts recovered from the site suggest that the residents of 38CH1078 possessed commodities comparable to those possessed by the residents of nearby settlements who were primarily engaged in agricultural activities. Finally, the size and configuration of houses at 38CH1078 were compared to those from other sites in the region, and particularly the extant brick houses at the Boone Hall Plantation main house. Structure 1 is comparable in size to most of the houses at Boone Hall. Although its plan and assumed construction materials are different from the Boone Hall houses, it is quite similar to other slave residences in the region. Again, this supports the interpretation of the similarity of the presumed industrial slave community who lived at 38CH1078 with communities who were engaged in agricultural or domestic pursuits at Boone Hall and other plantations in the Low Country of South Carolina.

The fieldwork and analysis encompassed in the present study were conducted in accordance with a State approved Data Recovery plan. Following the curation of the project artifacts and associated records, the Brickyard Development Corporation will have completed its cultural resource compliance obligations relative to 38CH1078. The project has effectively mitigated the adverse effects of ground disturbing activities at the site. No further management considerations are recommended for 38CH1078.

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

THE FIRST COLUMN GIVES THE PROVENIENCE:CATALOG NUMBER. THE SECOND COLUMN GIVES THE COUNT. THE THIRD COLUMN GIVES THE WEIGHT IN GRAMS, WHEN APPLICABLE. RESIDUAL SHERDS ARE PREHISTORIC CERAMIC SHERDS THAT ARE LESS THAN ONE INCH IN DIAMETER AND CANNOT BE PRECISELY IDENTIFIED AS TO SURFACE TREATMENT.

BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC. USES THE FOLLOWING PROVENIENCING SYSTEM.
Prov. 1 Designates General Surface Collection.
Numbers after the decimal designate subsequent collections.

Prov. 2 to 200 designate shovel tests.
2.0 designates surface at that shovel test.
2.1 designates level 1 of a shovel test.
2.2 etc.... designates other levels of a shovel test.

Controlled surface collections and 50x50 cm units are also designated by these numbers.

Prov. 201 to 400 designate 1x1 m units done for testing purposes.
Numbers after the decimal designate levels.

Prov. 401 to 600 designate 2x2 m units done for data recovery.
Numbers after the decimal designates levels. Also flotation is designated by 01 added after the last number. For example unit 401.4 is unit 401, level 4. 401.401 designates the flotation from unit 401, level 4.

Prov. 601 and over designate features. Numbers after the decimal designate levels or sections.

SITE NUMBER : 38CH1078

Provenience # 1.0000 Description: General surface

1.0000:	1	2	0.0	industrial porcelain
1.0000:	2	3	0.0	undecorated ironstone
1.0000:	3	1	0.0	green alkaline glaze gray body stoneware
1.0000:	4	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
1.0000:	5	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
1.0000:	6	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
1.0000:	7	3	0.0	blue glazed brick
1.0000:	8	1	0.0	green glass
1.0000:	9	1	0.0	molded light blue soda bottle with embossed bottom, "Charleston"
1.0000:	10	1	0.0	aqua panel bottle with pontil on bottom.
1.0000:	11	1	0.0	iron hinge.
1.0000:	12	1	0.0	unidentifiable iron

Provenience # 2.0000 Description: Test unit 140N 120E (50x50)

2.0000:	1	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
2.0000:	2	2	0.0	blue glazed brick
2.0000:	3	0	105.5	oyster shell

Provenience # 3.0000 Description: Test unit 101N 100E (50x50)

3.0000:	1	1	0.0	iron strap
3.0000:	2	0	42.6	brick
3.0000:	3	0	8.0	mortar
3.0000:	4	0	700.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 4.0000 Description: Test unit 160N 100E (50x50)

4.0000:	1	0	13.0	brick

Provenience # 5.0000 Description: Test unit 150N 110E (50x50)

5.0000:	1	0	472.1	brick

Provenience # 6.0000 Description: Test unit 155N 110E (50x50)

6.0000:	1	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 7.0000 Description: Test unit 160N 150E (50x50)

7.0000:	1	0	187.5	brick
7.0000:	2	0	0.4	oyster shell

Provenience # 8.0000 Description: Test unit 170N 110E (50x50)

8.0000:	1	0	200.5	brick
8.0000:	2	0	7.5	oyster shell

Provenience # 9.0000 Description: Test unit 130N 120E (50x50)

9.0000:	1	0	91.0	brick

Provenience # 10.0000 Description: Test unit 180N 120E (50x50)

10.0000:	1	0	173.6	brick
10.0000:	2	0	7.2	oyster shell

Provenience # 11.0000 Description: Test unit 190N 120E (50x50)

11.0000:	1	1	0.0	one half of a white glass button
11.0000:	2	0	23.3	oyster shell

Provenience # 12.0000 Description: Test unit 190N 120E (50x50)

12.0000:	1	1	3.3	undecorated whiteware
12.0000:	2	2	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
12.0000:	3	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
12.0000:	4	2	0.0	kaolin pipe
12.0000:	5	1	0.0	green glass
12.0000:	6	2	0.0	misc. iron frags
12.0000:	7	0	1200.0	brick
12.0000:	8	0	115.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 13.0000 Description: Test unit 130N 130E (50x50)

13.0000:	1	1	0.0	brown glazed earthenware
13.0000:	2	2	0.0	green glass
13.0000:	3	0	6.1	oyster shell

Provenience # 14.0000 Description: Test unit 140N 130E (50x50)

14.0000:	1	1	0.0	coal
14.0000:	2	0	37.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 15.0000 Description: Test unit 150N 130E (50x50)

15.0000:	1	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
15.0000:	2	0	800.0	brick
15.0000:	3	0	4.5	oyster shell

Provenience # 16.0000 Description: Test unit 160N 130E (50x50)

16.0000:	1	3	0.0	ironstone with makers mark
16.0000:	2	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware
16.0000:	3	2	0.0	undecorated pearlware
16.0000:	4	1	0.0	metal button (4 hole)
16.0000:	5	1	0.0	green glass
16.0000:	6	1	0.0	clear glass
16.0000:	7	1	0.0	amethyst glass
16.0000:	8	0	4.5	bone
16.0000:	9	2	0.0	hand wrought iron nail
16.0000:	10	10	0.0	machine cut square nails
16.0000:	11	26	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
16.0000:	12	9	0.0	unidentifiable nails
16.0000:	13	2	0.0	unidentifiable square spikes
16.0000:	14	1	0.0	wire spike
16.0000:	15	0	943.3	brick
16.0000:	16	0	199.0	mortar
16.0000:	17	0	602.2	oyster shell
16.0000:	18	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware

Provenience # 17.0000 Description: Test unit 170N 130E (50x50)

17.0000:	1	1	0.0	iron strap
17.0000:	2	0	600.0	brick
17.0000:	3	0	13.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 18.0000 Description: Test unit 180N 130E (50x50)

18.0000:	1	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
18.0000:	2	0	43.0	brick
18.0000:	3	0	62.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 19.0000 Description: Test unit 200N 130E (50x50)

19.0000:	1	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
19.0000:	2	0	30.0	brick
19.0000:	3	0	40.5	oyster shell

Provenience # 20.0000 Description: Test unit 210N 130E (50x50)

20.0000:	1	1	0.0	undecorated pearlware
20.0000:	2	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
20.0000:	3	1	0.0	aqua glass

Provenience # 21.0000 Description: Test unit 160N 135E (50x50)

21.0000:	1	1	0.0	unidentified square nails
21.0000:	2	0	235.0	brick

Provenience # 22.0000 Description: Test unit 150N 140E (50x50)

22.0000:	1	3	0.0	clear glass mold made dispensary bottle
22.0000:	2	1	0.0	green glass bottle neck fragment
22.0000:	3	3	0.0	square machine cut nails

Provenience # 23.0000 Description: Test unit 160N 140E (50x50)

23.0000:	1	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
23.0000:	2	1	0.0	green glass
23.0000:	3	1	0.0	aqua glass
23.0000:	4	0	0.8	bone
23.0000:	5	2	0.8	machine cut square nails
23.0000:	6	4	0.8	unidentified square nails
23.0000:	7	4	0.8	unidentified nails
23.0000:	8	0	98.1	oyster shell

Provenience # 24.0000 Description: Test unit 170N 140E (50x50)

24.0000:	1	1	0.0	green glass

Provenience # 25.0000 Description: Test unit 180N 140E (50x50)

25.0000:	1	0	38.0	brick
25.0000:	2	0	5.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 26.0000 Description: Test unit 190N 140E (50x50)

26.0000:	1	1	0.0	hand painted over blue transfer printed whiteware
26.0000:	2	1	0.0	green alkaline glazed gray paste stoneware
26.0000:	3	1	0.0	clear glass
26.0000:	4	1	0.0	amber Panel bottle glass embossed "H O W"
26.0000:	5	0	11.0	oyster shell
26.0000:	6	1	0.0	green bottle glass

Provenience # 27.0000 Description: Test unit 200N 140E (50x50)

27.0000:	1	1	0.0	English mocha pearlware
27.0000:	2	2	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
27.0000:	3	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass
27.0000:	4	1	0.0	white glass button
27.0000:	5	1	0.0	coal
27.0000:	6	3	0.0	misc. iron fragment

Provenience # 28.0000 Description: Test unit 210N 140E (50x50)

28.0000:	1	0	47.4	brick

Provenience # 29.0000 Description: Test unit 190N 150E (50x50)

29.0000:	1	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
29.0000:	2	0	1.2	oyster shell

Provenience # 30.0000 Description: Test unit 140N 160E (50x50)

30.0000:	1	0	160.0	brick
30.0000:	2	0	11.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 31.0000 Description: Test unit 200N 160E (50x50)

31.0000:	1	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone

Provenience # 32.0000 Description: Test unit 210N 160E (50x50)

32.0000:	1	1	0.0	dark olive green glass
32.0000:	2	1	0.0	slate
32.0000:	3	0	4.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 33.0000 Description: Test unit 200N 170E (50x50)

33.0000:	1	3	0.0	light green bottle glass

Provenience # 34.0000 Description: Test unit 140N 110E (50x50)

34.0000:	1	0	90.0	brick green
34.0000:	2	0	6.0	oyster shell

Provenience # 35.0000 Description: Test unit 120N 100E (50x50)

35.0000:	1	1	0.0	dark green glass
35.0000:	2	5	0.0	clear glass
35.0000:	3	1	0.0	iron hinge strap
35.0000:	4	0	3.4	brick

Provenience # 36.0000 Description: Test unit 150N 100E (50x50)

36.0000:	1	0	6.1	brick

Provenience # 37.0000 Description: 99 E 111 N Level 1

37.0000:	1	0	253.1	brick
37.0000:	2	2	0.0	shoe leather
37.0000:	3	0	10.4	oyster
37.0000:	4	3	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
37.0000:	5	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
37.0000:	6	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass
37.0000:	7	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
37.0000:	8	2	0.0	kaolin pipe stems, 4 and 5/64th
37.0000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
37.0000:	10	1	0.0	delft with blue glaze
37.0000:	11	5	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
37.0000:	12	2	0.0	alkaline glazed stoneware
37.0000:	13	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
37.0000:	14	1	0.0	Litter's blue white salt glazed stoneware
37.0000:	15	2	0.0	Burned sherds
37.0000:	16	2	0.0	coal
37.0000:	17	1	0.0	unidentified nail

Provenience # 38.0000 Description: 150 N 120 E level 1

38.0000:	1	0	87.1	oyster
38.0000:	2	0	87.1	slag
38.0000:	3	0	8.4	mortar
38.0000:	4	2	0.0	burned olive green glass
38.0000:	5	11	0.0	dark olive green glass
38.0000:	6	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
38.0000:	7	2	0.0	clear bottle glass
38.0000:	8	6	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
38.0000:	9	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
38.0000:	10	1	0.0	burned ceramic
38.0000:	11	0	6.1	brick
38.0000:	12	3	0.0	blue glazed delftware
38.0000:	13	2	0.0	polychrome hand painted whiteware
38.0000:	14	2	0.0	transfer printed whiteware

Provenience # 39.0000 Description: 150 N 120 E level 2.

39.0000:	1	0	30.6	brick
39.0000:	2	5	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
39.0000:	3	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass

Provenience # 40.0000 Description: 160N 128E level 1

40.0000:	1	0	117.6	sewer pipe (Brick)
40.0000:	2	0	89.9	bone
40.0000:	3	0	10.4	oyster
40.0000:	4	4	0.0	unidentifiable metal objects
40.0000:	5	16	0.0	miscellaneous metal
40.0000:	6	1	0.0	scissors
40.0000:	7	1	0.0	Piece of wire
40.0000:	8	1	0.0	iron spoon
40.0000:	9	3	0.0	square spike
40.0000:	10	5	0.0	wire nails
40.0000:	11	8	0.0	unidentifiable nails
40.0000:	12	2	0.0	unidentified wrought nail
40.0000:	13	19	0.0	machine cut square nails
40.0000:	14	31	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
40.0000:	15	1	0.0	unidentified brass object
40.0000:	16	1	0.0	1847 Liberty head penny
40.0000:	17	1	0.0	white glass bead
40.0000:	18	1	0.0	1/2 white glass bead with blue edge on it
40.0000:	19	3	0.0	mold made amethyst glass
40.0000:	20	2	0.0	light green molded glass
40.0000:	21	7	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
40.0000:	22	2	0.0	green bottle glass
40.0000:	23	7	0.0	light blue bottle glass
40.0000:	24	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
40.0000:	25	3	0.0	light green window glass
40.0000:	26	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
40.0000:	27	4	0.0	olive green bottle glass

40.0000:	28	6	0.0	clear bottle glass
40.0000:	29	1	0.0	cobalt blue bottle base fragment (molded)
40.0000:	30	1	0.0	salt glazed stoneware
40.0000:	31	6	0.0	bristol slipped stoneware
40.0000:	32	1	0.0	brown salt glazed, grey bodied stoneware
40.0000:	33	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
40.0000:	34	1	0.0	Westerwald
40.0000:	35	1	0.0	brown glazed stoneware
40.0000:	36	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
40.0000:	37	24	0.0	undecorated whiteware
40.0000:	38	1	0.0	transfer printed whiteware
40.0000:	39	1	0.0	unidentified porcelain, (Annular?)
40.0000:	40	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
40.0000:	41	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
40.0000:	42	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem
40.0000:	43	1	0.0	burned ceramic
40.0000:	44	1	0.0	glazed brick
40.0000:	45	2	0.0	roofing tiles
40.0000:	46	1	0.0	pebble

Provenience # 41.0000 Description: 160N 128E level 2

41.0000:	1	0	4.8	oyster
41.0000:	2	14	0.0	unidentified metal
41.0000:	3	3	0.0	wire nails
41.0000:	4	16	0.0	unidentifiable nails
41.0000:	5	1	0.0	square spike
41.0000:	6	1	0.0	unidentified wrought nails
41.0000:	7	14	0.0	machine cut nails
41.0000:	8	94	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
41.0000:	9	1	0.0	wire with a barb on it
41.0000:	10	1	0.0	fence staple
41.0000:	11	2	0.0	flow blue whiteware
41.0000:	12	5	0.0	bristol slipped stoneware
41.0000:	13	3	0.0	burned ceramic
41.0000:	14	2	0.0	white glass buttons
41.0000:	15	3	0.0	annular yellowware
41.0000:	16	2	0.0	undecorated yellowware
41.0000:	17	1	0.0	modern undecorated porcelain
41.0000:	18	2	0.0	annular whiteware
41.0000:	19	3	0.0	blue glazed whiteware
41.0000:	20	8	0.0	light blue glazed ironstone
41.0000:	21	3	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
41.0000:	22	18	0.0	undecorated whiteware
41.0000:	23	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
41.0000:	24	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
41.0000:	25	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
41.0000:	26	2	0.0	brown glazed stoneware
41.0000:	27	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
41.0000:	28	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
41.0000:	29	6	0.0	clear bottle glass
41.0000:	30	2	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
41.0000:	31	3	0.0	light green bottle glass
41.0000:	32	5	0.0	olive green bottle glass
41.0000:	33	1	0.0	light green window glass
41.0000:	34	0	2.0	bone

Provenience # 42.0000 Description: 170N 132E level 1

42.0000:	1	0	639.2	oyster
42.0000:	2	0	3.2	bone
42.0000:	3	0	1.3	burned bone
42.0000:	4	0	3.4	charcoal
42.0000:	5	0	16.5	brick
42.0000:	6	0	38.5	mortar
42.0000:	7	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass with "ISP" on one and "C" on other
42.0000:	8	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
42.0000:	9	1	0.0	annular whiteware
42.0000:	10	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
42.0000:	11	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware
42.0000:	12	1	0.0	burned ceramic
42.0000:	13	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
42.0000:	14	1	0.0	white glass buttons
42.0000:	15	1	0.0	18?? penny possibly a Liberty head
42.0000:	16	1	0.0	machine cut square nail
42.0000:	17	11	0.0	unidentified square nail
42.0000:	18	14	0.0	unidentified nails
42.0000:	19	3	0.0	unidentifiable metal fragments
42.0000:	20	1	0.0	unidentified metal objects
42.0000:	21	0	10.0	brick sample

Provenience # 43.0000 Description: 170N 133E level 1

43.0000:	1	0	90.6	oyster shell
43.0000:	2	0	58.0	mortar
43.0000:	3	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
43.0000:	4	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
43.0000:	5	1	0.0	green bottle glass
43.0000:	6	1	0.0	rubber button from "Novelty Rubber Company"
43.0000:	7	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
43.0000:	8	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal
43.0000:	9	1	0.0	metal hinge piece
43.0000:	10	0	67.8	slag
43.0000:	11	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware
43.0000:	12	1	0.0	brick sample

Provenience # 44.0000 Description: 170N 133E level 2

44.0000:	1	0	202.3	oyster shell
44.0000:	2	0	278.5	brick fragments
44.0000:	3	1	0.0	metal ring
44.0000:	4	0	0.0	unidentified metal
44.0000:	5	1	0.0	wire
44.0000:	6	1	0.0	key
44.0000:	7	2	0.0	fence staple
44.0000:	8	2	0.0	wrought square nail
44.0000:	9	1	0.0	door knob
44.0000:	10	2	0.0	wire nails
44.0000:	11	1	0.0	spike, unidentified
44.0000:	12	2	0.0	square spike
44.0000:	13	14	0.0	machine cut square nails
44.0000:	14	40	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
44.0000:	15	22	0.0	unidentifiable nails
44.0000:	16	3	0.0	glass buttons (white)
44.0000:	17	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
44.0000:	18	5	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass

44.0000:	19	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
44.0000:	20	2	0.0	green bottle glass
44.0000:	21	4	0.0	clear mold made bottle glass
44.0000:	22	17	0.0	clear bottle glass
44.0000:	23	1	0.0	clear flat glass
44.0000:	24	25	0.0	light green flat glass
44.0000:	25	0	10.5	bone
44.0000:	26	1	0.0	bone handle with metal inlay
44.0000:	28	7	0.0	roofing tiles
44.0000:	29	1	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
44.0000:	31	2	0.0	annular whiteware
44.0000:	32	1	0.0	blue glass bead
44.0000:	33	2	0.0	undecorated creamware
44.0000:	34	1	0.0	white modern porcelain
44.0000:	35	1	0.0	pink glazed whiteware
44.0000:	36	2	0.0	annular yellowware
44.0000:	37	1	0.0	transfer printed whiteware
44.0000:	38	14	0.0	undecorated whiteware
44.0000:	39	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware with makers mark
44.0000:	40	1	0.0	annular whiteware
44.0000:	41	3	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
44.0000:	42	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
44.0000:	43	1	0.0	alkaline glazed stoneware
44.0000:	44	2	0.0	indeterminant salt glazed grey bodied stoneware
44.0000:	45	0	1.4	burned bone

Provenience # 45.0000 Description: 200N 138E level 1

45.0000:	1	0	34.5	oyster shell
45.0000:	2	3	0.0	clear bottle glass
45.0000:	3	1	0.0	white glass button
45.0000:	4	1	0.0	kaolin molded pipe stem (5/64)
45.0000:	5	1	0.0	small whiteware handle to a vase or a cup
45.0000:	6	2	0.0	unidentified square nail

Provenience # 46.0000 Description: 200N 142E level 1

46.0000:	1	0	180.3	oyster shell
46.0000:	2	2	0.0	emerald green bottle glass
46.0000:	3	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
46.0000:	4	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
46.0000:	5	7	0.0	aqua bottle glass
46.0000:	6	5	0.0	clear bottle glass
46.0000:	7	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
46.0000:	8	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
46.0000:	9	1	0.0	clear molded decorative glass
46.0000:	10	3	0.0	light green window glass
46.0000:	11	1	0.0	white glass buttons
46.0000:	12	2	0.0	unidentified nails
46.0000:	13	5	0.0	unidentified square nails
46.0000:	14	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem
46.0000:	15	1	0.0	unidentified buffware, majolica-like
46.0000:	16	1	0.0	salt glazed grey bodied stoneware
46.0000:	17	5	0.0	annular whiteware
46.0000:	18	5	0.0	undecorated whiteware
46.0000:	19	1	0.0	blue transfer printed ironstone
46.0000:	20	1	0.0	red plastic bead
46.0000:	21	1	0.0	roofing tile
46.0000:	22	1	0.0	Budweiser beer can

Provenience # 47.0000 Description: 200N 142E level 2

47.0000:	1	0	414.9	oyster shell
47.0000:	2	0	10.2	brick fragments
47.0000:	3	2	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
47.0000:	4	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
47.0000:	5	5	0.0	clear bottle glass
47.0000:	6	3	0.0	clear chimney glass
47.0000:	7	2	0.0	green molded decorative glass
47.0000:	9	3	0.0	light green bottle glass
47.0000:	10	1	0.0	"Coke" bottle glass
47.0000:	11	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
47.0000:	12	5	0.0	white glass buttons
47.0000:	13	0	8.5	bone
47.0000:	14	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem
47.0000:	15	3	0.0	undecorated ironstone
47.0000:	16	1	0.0	burned ironstone
47.0000:	17	1	0.0	barb off of some barbed wire
47.0000:	18	10	0.0	unidentified metal
47.0000:	19	14	0.0	unidentified nails
47.0000:	20	1	0.0	undecorated, coarse sand tempered sherd with black paste
47.0000:	21	1	0.0	small lead bullet
47.0000:	22	5	0.0	machine cut square nail
47.0000:	23	5	0.0	unidentifiable square nail

Provenience # 48.0000 Description: 206N 141E level 1

48.0000:	1	0	233.0	oyster shell
48.0000:	2	0	22.9	mortar
48.0000:	3	13	0.0	unidentified metal
48.0000:	4	24	0.0	unidentifiable nails
48.0000:	5	23	0.0	unidentified square nails
48.0000:	6	3	0.0	machine cut square nails
48.0000:	7	1	0.0	patinated dark olive green bottle glass
48.0000:	8	4	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
48.0000:	9	5	0.0	amber bottle glass
48.0000:	10	1	0.0	light blue molded glass
48.0000:	11	2	0.0	clear cologne bottle, machine made
48.0000:	12	1	0.0	amethyst molded decorative glass
48.0000:	13	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
48.0000:	14	3	0.0	aqua bottle glass
48.0000:	15	4	0.0	light green bottle glass
48.0000:	16	5	0.0	light green bottle base molded
48.0000:	17	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
48.0000:	18	29	0.0	clear bottle glass
48.0000:	19	1	0.0	undecorated white porcelain (modern)
48.0000:	20	5	0.0	undecorated yellowware
48.0000:	21	17	0.0	undecorated whiteware
48.0000:	22	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware, with part of makers mark
48.0000:	23	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
48.0000:	24	6	0.0	annular whiteware

48.0000:	25	2	0.0	transfer printed whiteware
48.0000:	27	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
48.0000:	28	6	0.0	Albany slipped, salt glazed stoneware
48.0000:	29	2	0.0	clear molded glass
48.0000:	30	2	0.0	light green flat glass

Provenience # 49.0000 Description: 171N 133E level 1- Feature one ext. 1x1.

49.0000:	1	0	770.0	oyster shell
49.0000:	2	0	27.1	mortar
49.0000:	3	0	5.1	bone
49.0000:	4	1	0.0	Staffordshire
49.0000:	5	1	0.0	modern porcelain
49.0000:	6	1	0.0	annular pearlware
49.0000:	7	5	0.0	undecorated whiteware
49.0000:	8	1	0.0	transfer printed pearlware
49.0000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
49.0000:	11	1	0.0	burned ceramic
49.0000:	12	0	0.1	burned bone
49.0000:	13	2	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass, patinated
49.0000:	14	12	0.0	amber bottle glass
49.0000:	15	5	0.0	light blue bottle glass
49.0000:	16	9	0.0	clear bottle glass
49.0000:	17	1	0.0	light green flat glass
49.0000:	18	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
49.0000:	19	1	0.0	light green bottle neck with twisted wire retainer attached
49.0000:	20	1	0.0	plastic cuff link or shirt stud
49.0000:	21	1	0.0	brick sample
49.0000:	22	12	0.0	roofing tiles
49.0000:	23	1	0.0	lacing bracket for a shoe
49.0000:	24	4	0.0	unidentifiable metal
49.0000:	25	18	0.0	unidentifiable square nail
49.0000:	26	37	0.0	unidentifiable nails
49.0000:	27	1	0.0	machine cut square nail
49.0000:	28	1	0.0	fence staple
49.0000:	29	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment

Provenience #426.0000 Description: 168N 137.5E, Structure 1

426.0000:	1	4	0.0	undecorated ironstone
426.0000:	2	1	0.0	annular yellowware
426.0000:	3	1	0.0	brown glazed stoneware
426.0000:	4	1	0.0	annular ironstone
426.0000:	5	2	0.0	green bottle glass
426.0000:	6	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
426.0000:	7	0	3.2	brick fragment
426.0000:	8	1	0.0	slate

Provenience #427.1000 Description: 170N 130E, Level 1, Structure 1

427.1000:	1	11	0.0	unidentifiable nail fragments
427.1000:	2	6	0.0	machine cut square nails
427.1000:	3	6	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
427.1000:	4	1	0.0	barrel band
427.1000:	5	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
427.1000:	6	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
427.1000:	7	2	0.0	annular whiteware
427.1000:	8	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
427.1000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
427.1000:	10	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone
427.1000:	11	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain

Provenience #428.2000 Description: 170N 131E, Level 2, Structure 1

428.2000:	1	0	23.6	oyster shell
428.2000:	2	0	14.1	bone
428.2000:	3	0	2.4	brick fragments
428.2000:	4	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
428.2000:	5	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
428.2000:	6	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware bottle
428.2000:	7	3	0.0	annular ironstone
428.2000:	8	14	0.0	undecorated ironstone
428.2000:	9	9	0.0	buff bodied salt glazed stoneware
428.2000:	10	1	0.0	burned ceramic
428.2000:	11	2	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
428.2000:	12	3	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
428.2000:	13	2	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
428.2000:	14	1	0.0	unglazed earthenware
428.2000:	15	1	0.0	salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
428.2000:	16	1	0.0	blue glazed ironstone
428.2000:	17	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
428.2000:	18	3	0.0	annular whiteware
428.2000:	19	1	0.0	polychrome painted delftware
428.2000:	20	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
428.2000:	21	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
428.2000:	22	4	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
428.2000:	23	8	0.0	brown bottle glass
428.2000:	24	3	0.0	light blue bottle glass
428.2000:	25	1	0.0	clear bottle glass base
428.2000:	26	2	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
428.2000:	27	1	0.0	pintle
428.2000:	28	29	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
428.2000:	29	10	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
428.2000:	30	4	0.0	wrought nails
428.2000:	31	3	0.0	slate
428.2000:	32	1	0.0	sharks tooth
428.2000:	33	2	0.0	flow blue whiteware

Provenience #429.2000 Description: 170N 133E, Level 2, Structure 1

429.2000:	1	0	4.0	charcoal
429.2000:	2	1	0.0	annular pearlware
429.2000:	3	2	0.0	hand painted whiteware
429.2000:	4	3	0.0	undecorated creamware
429.2000:	5	7	0.0	undecorated whiteware
429.2000:	6	4	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
429.2000:	7	33	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
429.2000:	8	1	0.0	amethyst dispensary bottle glass, embossed "NS"

429.2000:	9	1	0.0	amethyst dispensary bottle glass, embossed "P"
429.2000:	10	15	0.0	clear bottle glass
429.2000:	11	2	0.0	clear perfume bottle
429.2000:	12	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
429.2000:	13	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass, embossed "ROVE" "RLESTON"
429.2000:	14	1	0.0	light green panel bottle glass, embossed "ALED"
429.2000:	15	1	0.0	light green panel bottle glass, embossed "WHOL"
429.2000:	16	5	0.0	light green bottle glass
429.2000:	17	2	0.0	green panel bottle glass
429.2000:	18	1	0.0	clear glass bottle lip fragment
429.2000:	19	2	0.0	light green flat glass
429.2000:	20	4	0.0	light blue flat glass
429.2000:	21	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
429.2000:	22	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
429.2000:	23	2	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
429.2000:	24	1	0.0	Albany slipped stoneware
429.2000:	25	1	0.0	molded kaolin pipe stem, embossed "TD"
429.2000:	26	4	0.0	porcelain button, 4-holed
429.2000:	27	1	0.0	porcelain button, 2-holed
429.2000:	28	1	0.0	metal shank button w/ decoration
429.2000:	29	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
429.2000:	30	1	0.0	lead shot
429.2000:	31	0	8.2	tooth fragments
429.2000:	32	0	4.6	bone
429.2000:	33	0	538.6	brick
429.2000:	34	48	0.0	machine cut square nails
429.2000:	35	129	0.0	unidentified square nails
429.2000:	36	21	0.0	unidentified nails
429.2000:	37	27	0.0	unidentified nails
429.2000:	38	17	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
429.2000:	39	2	0.0	wire nails
429.2000:	40	4	0.0	square spike
429.2000:	41	1	0.0	shot gun shell
429.2000:	42	0	10.0	oyster shell
429.2000:	43	1	0.0	slate
429.2000:	44	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
429.2000:	45	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
429.2000:	46	1	0.0	large spike
429.2000:	47	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware

Provenience #430.1000 Description: 170N 135E, Level 1, Structure 1

430.1000:	1	1	5.6	bone
430.1000:	2	3	0.0	porcelain button, 4-holed
430.1000:	3	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
430.1000:	4	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
430.1000:	5	4	0.0	undecorated ironstone
430.1000:	6	1	0.0	salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
430.1000:	7	3	0.0	annular whiteware
430.1000:	9	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
430.1000:	10	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass neck/lip fragment
430.1000:	11	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
430.1000:	12	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
430.1000:	13	4	0.0	light blue bottle glass
430.1000:	14	11	0.0	clear flat glass
430.1000:	15	38	0.0	clear bottle glass
430.1000:	16	1	0.0	brass tack
430.1000:	17	3	0.0	unidentified metal object
430.1000:	18	1	0.0	wire fragment
430.1000:	19	82	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
430.1000:	20	1	0.0	suspender clasp
430.1000:	21	16	0.0	unidentifiable nail fragments

Provenience #430.2000 Description: 170N 135E, Level 2, Structure 1

430.2000:	1	39	0.0	clear bottle glass
430.2000:	2	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
430.2000:	3	2	0.0	cobalt blue bottle glass
430.2000:	4	3	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
430.2000:	5	3	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
430.2000:	6	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, neck fragment
430.2000:	7	1	0.0	amber bottle base fragment
430.2000:	8	41	0.0	light green flat glass
430.2000:	9	12	0.0	slate
430.2000:	10	1	0.0	cream porcelain button, 4-holed
430.2000:	11	4	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
430.2000:	12	1	0.0	white porcelain button, 2-holed
430.2000:	13	0	6.0	oyster shell
430.2000:	14	1	0.0	combed slipware
430.2000:	15	1	0.0	annular dendritic yellowware
430.2000:	16	2	0.0	annular yellowware
430.2000:	17	3	0.0	undecorated porcelain
430.2000:	18	3	0.0	hand painted whiteware
430.2000:	19	7	0.0	undecorated ironstone
430.2000:	20	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
430.2000:	21	0	1.0	tooth fragment
430.2000:	22	1	0.0	andiron
430.2000:	23	1	0.0	iron grate fragment
430.2000:	24	1	0.0	iron bolt
430.2000:	25	1	0.0	iron tong fragment
430.2000:	26	10	0.0	unidentified metal objects
430.2000:	27	63	0.0	square nails
430.2000:	28	66	0.0	unidentified nails
430.2000:	30	37	0.0	unidentified square nails
430.2000:	31	0	313.1	brick tile
430.2000:	32	0	514.7	marble sill fragment
430.2000:	34	1	0.0	large square spike
430.2000:	38	2	0.0	wire nails
430.2000:	39	1	0.0	fence staple
430.2000:	40	2	0.0	pintle
430.2000:	41	3	0.0	barrel bands
430.2000:	43	11	0.0	miscellaneous metal
430.2000:	44	0	31.0	mortar
430.2000:	45	0	63.8	bone
430.2000:	48	1	0.0	porcelain button, 2-holed
430.2000:	51	6	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass

430.2000:	53	1	0.0	cobalt blue bottle glass, embossed "DAW"
430.2000:	54	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
430.2000:	55	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
430.2000:	57	1	0.0	light green bottle base
430.2000:	58	3	0.0	light green bottle neck fragments
430.2000:	61	2	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
430.2000:	63	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
430.2000:	64	1	0.0	pink glazed whiteware
430.2000:	65	14	0.0	alkaline glazed stoneware
430.2000:	70	1	0.0	wire fragment
430.2000:	72	1	0.0	nut and bolt
430.2000:	79	1	0.0	melted glass
430.2000:	82	1	0.0	English gun flint
430.2000:	84	1	0.0	shell casing
430.2000:	87	1	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
430.2000:	88	1	0.0	grey bodied salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
430.2000:	89	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
430.2000:	90	2	0.0	annular pearlware
430.2000:	91	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware handle

Provenience #431.2000 Description: 170N 137E, Level 2, Structure 1

431.2000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment, American 1820-1900
431.2000:	2	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
431.2000:	3	2	0.0	small porcelain button, 4-holed
431.2000:	4	2	0.0	large porcelain button, 4-holed
431.2000:	5	3	0.0	undecorated whiteware
431.2000:	6	1	0.0	sponged whiteware
431.2000:	7	1	0.0	annular whiteware
431.2000:	8	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
431.2000:	11	1	0.0	porcelain doll part
431.2000:	12	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
431.2000:	13	1	0.0	cobalt blue bottle glass
431.2000:	14	1	0.0	clear flat glass
431.2000:	15	2	0.0	clear bottle glass
431.2000:	16	2	0.0	amber bottle glass
431.2000:	17	2	0.0	brown bottle glass
431.2000:	18	1	0.0	light blue molded bottle glass
431.2000:	19	1	0.0	amethyst decorative glass
431.2000:	20	3	0.0	dark olive green glass bottle base
431.2000:	21	1	0.0	whetstone
431.2000:	22	1	0.0	lead sink drain
431.2000:	23	12	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
431.2000:	24	1	0.0	spike
431.2000:	25	6	0.0	spike
431.2000:	26	5	0.0	unidentified metal object

Provenience #432.2000 Description: 172N 129E, Level 2, Structure 1

432.2000:	1	8	0.0	machine cut square nails
432.2000:	2	1	0.0	wire nail
432.2000:	3	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
432.2000:	6	1	0.0	wire fragment
432.2000:	7	1	0.0	harmonica part
432.2000:	8	1	0.0	brass button
432.2000:	9	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
432.2000:	10	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass
432.2000:	11	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
432.2000:	12	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, embossed "C"
432.2000:	13	3	0.0	annular pearlware
432.2000:	14	1	0.0	undecorated porcelain
432.2000:	16	5	0.0	undecorated whiteware
432.2000:	17	1	0.0	annular whiteware
432.2000:	18	1	0.0	porcelain insulator
432.2000:	19	1	0.0	slate

Provenience #433.2000 Description: 172N 131E, Level 2, Structure 1

433.2000:	1	0	22.4	oyster shell
433.2000:	2	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone
433.2000:	3	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
433.2000:	4	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
433.2000:	5	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
433.2000:	6	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
433.2000:	7	1	0.0	brown glazed stoneware
433.2000:	8	1	0.0	buff bodied salt glazed stoneware
433.2000:	9	2	0.0	clear bottle glass
433.2000:	10	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
433.2000:	11	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass neck fragment
433.2000:	12	1	0.0	light green bottle glass base
433.2000:	13	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
433.2000:	14	19	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
433.2000:	15	4	0.0	machine cut square nails
433.2000:	16	1	0.0	copper nail

Provenience #434.2000 Description: 172N 135E, Level 2, Structure 1

434.2000:	1	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
434.2000:	2	2	0.0	amber bottle glass base
434.2000:	3	1	0.0	patinated olive green bottle glass
434.2000:	4	2	0.0	clear flat glass
434.2000:	5	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
434.2000:	6	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
434.2000:	7	2	0.0	undecorated creamware
434.2000:	8	5	0.0	undecorated ironstone
434.2000:	9	2	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
434.2000:	10	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware

434.2000:	11	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
434.2000:	12	1	0.0	annular pearlware
434.2000:	13	0	1.8	bone
434.2000:	14	1	0.0	marble sill fragment
434.2000:	15	7	0.0	unidentified square nails
434.2000:	16	9	0.0	miscellaneous metal objects
434.2000:	17	0	5.1	brick fragments
434.2000:	18	0	1.6	oyster shell
434.2000:	19	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass

Provenience #435.2000 Description: 172N 137E, Level 2, Structure 1

435.2000:	1	0	5.2	mortar
435.2000:	2	6	0.0	slate
435.2000:	3	0	1.4	oyster shell
435.2000:	4	0	51.0	bone
435.2000:	5	0	53.0	jaw and teeth
435.2000:	6	0	12.2	brick
435.2000:	7	8	0.0	small porcelain button, 4-holed
435.2000:	8	1	0.0	large porcelain button, 4-holed
435.2000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated porcelain
435.2000:	10	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
435.2000:	11	6	0.0	undecorated ironstone
435.2000:	12	1	0.0	flow blue whiteware
435.2000:	13	1	0.0	burned ceramics
435.2000:	14	1	0.0	blue porcelain button
435.2000:	15	1	0.0	brown transfer printed whiteware
435.2000:	16	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
435.2000:	17	6	0.0	annular whiteware
435.2000:	18	1	0.0	clear flask-shaped glass bottle fragment
435.2000:	19	2	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
435.2000:	20	1	0.0	green bottle glass
435.2000:	21	6	0.0	olive green bottle glass
435.2000:	22	1	0.0	blue bottle glass
435.2000:	23	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass base fragment
435.2000:	24	5	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
435.2000:	25	11	0.0	light green bottle glass
435.2000:	26	26	0.0	light green flat glass
435.2000:	27	12	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
435.2000:	28	3	0.0	brown bottle glass
435.2000:	29	3	0.0	amber bottle glass
435.2000:	30	10	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
435.2000:	31	23	0.0	clear bottle glass
435.2000:	32	1	0.0	salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
435.2000:	33	3	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
435.2000:	34	2	0.0	earthenware sewer pipe
435.2000:	35	1	0.0	brown glazed redware
435.2000:	36	2	0.0	copper shell casing
435.2000:	37	32	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
435.2000:	38	3	0.0	miscellaneous metal objects
435.2000:	39	1	0.0	chain link
435.2000:	40	1	0.0	nut and bolt
435.2000:	41	2	0.0	bolt
435.2000:	42	6	0.0	wire nails
435.2000:	43	6	0.0	machine cut square nails
435.2000:	44	6	0.0	wrought nails
435.2000:	45	46	0.0	unidentified nail fragments

Provenience #436.1000 Description: 173N 132E, Level 1, Structure 1

436.1000:	1	48	0.0	unidentified square nail fragments
436.1000:	2	15	0.0	machine cut square nails
436.1000:	3	18	0.0	unidentified nails
436.1000:	4	4	0.0	miscellaneous metal
436.1000:	6	1	0.0	slate
436.1000:	7	0	2.7	bone
436.1000:	8	1	0.0	brass buckle
436.1000:	9	2	0.0	buff bodied salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
436.1000:	10	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
436.1000:	11	1	0.0	molded ironstone
436.1000:	12	1	0.0	molded light blue bottle glass, embossed "E"
436.1000:	13	1	0.0	molded clear bottle glass
436.1000:	14	1	0.0	earthenware sewer pipe

Provenience #437.2000 Description: 174N 133E, Level 2, Structure 1

437.2000:	1	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
437.2000:	2	2	0.0	clear bottle glass
437.2000:	3	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
437.2000:	4	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
437.2000:	5	1	0.0	salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
437.2000:	6	8	0.0	machine cut square nails
437.2000:	7	4	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
437.2000:	9	1	0.0	iron pipe
437.2000:	10	1	0.0	unidentified metal object

Provenience #438.1000 Description: 174N 135E, Level 1, Structure 1

438.1000:	1	0	17.7	mortar
438.1000:	2	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
438.1000:	3	1	0.0	polychrome hand painted whiteware
438.1000:	4	2	0.0	machine cut square nail

Provenience #438.2000 Description: 174N 135E, Level 2, Structure 1

438.2000:	1	1	0.0	machine cut square nail
438.2000:	2	3	0.0	wire nail
438.2000:	3	4	0.0	wire fragment
438.2000:	4	1	0.0	iron bar
438.2000:	5	7	0.0	barrel bands
438.2000:	6	1	0.0	hook
438.2000:	8	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
438.2000:	9	1	0.0	hinge
438.2000:	10	28	0.0	machine cut nails
438.2000:	11	7	0.0	large machine cut nails

438.2000:	12	3	0.0	large square spikes
438.2000:	13	2	0.0	bolt
438.2000:	14	237	0.0	unidentified square nails
438.2000:	16	18	0.0	clear bottle glass
438.2000:	17	2	0.0	clear molded dispensary bottle glass
438.2000:	18	2	0.0	clear molded dispensary bottle glass, embossed "SPEN"
438.2000:	19	23	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
438.2000:	20	4	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
438.2000:	21	3	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass, neck fragment
438.2000:	22	1	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass, base fragment
438.2000:	23	2	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, neck fragment
438.2000:	24	2	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
438.2000:	25	5	0.0	light green bottle glass
438.2000:	26	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, embossed "NE"
438.2000:	27	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
438.2000:	28	2	0.0	amber glassware
438.2000:	29	1	0.0	clear molded glassware
438.2000:	30	9	0.0	light green flat glass
438.2000:	31	4	0.0	brown bottle glass
438.2000:	32	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass, base fragment
438.2000:	33	1	0.0	chert projectile point, Thelma
438.2000:	34	3	0.0	white porcelain buttons, 4-holed
438.2000:	35	1	0.0	pink porcelain buttons, 2-holed
438.2000:	37	0	23.5	bone
438.2000:	38	1	0.0	unglazed white porcelain
438.2000:	39	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
438.2000:	40	6	0.0	slate
438.2000:	41	18	0.0	undecorated ironstone
438.2000:	42	1	0.0	blue hand painted pearlware
438.2000:	43	2	0.0	annular pearlware
438.2000:	44	3	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
438.2000:	45	1	0.0	annular yellowware
438.2000:	46	7	0.0	undecorated creamware
438.2000:	47	3	0.0	annular whiteware
438.2000:	49	1	0.0	burned ceramic
438.2000:	50	0	1.2	brick
438.2000:	51	0	3.4	oyster shell
438.2000:	52	2	0.0	pink glazed whiteware
438.2000:	53	0	15.0	anthracite
438.2000:	54	9	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
438.2000:	55	1	0.0	porcelain doll part
438.2000:	56	1	0.0	unidentified salt glazed stoneware
438.2000:	57	1	0.0	decaled porcelain
438.2000:	59	1	0.0	buff bodied salt glazed stoneware
438.2000:	60	1	0.0	Astbury
438.2000:	61	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone, "OK & H"

Provenience #439.2000 Description: 174N 137E, Level 2, Structure 1

439.2000:	1	2	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
439.2000:	2	1	0.0	scissors
439.2000:	3	3	0.0	spikes
439.2000:	4	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
439.2000:	5	6	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
439.2000:	6	1	0.0	miscellaneous hardware
439.2000:	7	1	0.0	hinge
439.2000:	8	7	0.0	machine cut square nails
439.2000:	9	21	0.0	unidentified square nails
439.2000:	10	1	0.0	chert core fragment
439.2000:	11	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
439.2000:	12	2	0.0	alkaline glazed stoneware
439.2000:	13	2	0.0	undecorated porcelain
439.2000:	14	2	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
439.2000:	15	1	0.0	light blue porcelain, modern
439.2000:	16	1	0.0	blue milk glass
439.2000:	17	4	0.0	annular whiteware
439.2000:	19	1	0.0	polychrome hand painted pearlware
439.2000:	20	4	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
439.2000:	21	4	0.0	flow blue whiteware
439.2000:	22	1	0.0	annular yellowware
439.2000:	23	7	0.0	undecorated creamware
439.2000:	24	18	0.0	undecorated whiteware
439.2000:	25	2	0.0	undecorated ironstone
439.2000:	26	1	0.0	brown transfer printed whiteware
439.2000:	27	18	0.0	clear bottle glass
439.2000:	28	1	0.0	light green flat glass
439.2000:	29	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
439.2000:	30	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
439.2000:	31	2	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
439.2000:	32	4	0.0	green bottle glass
439.2000:	33	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
439.2000:	34	1	0.0	clear dispensary bottle glass, embossed "DIS"
439.2000:	35	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "BROS"
439.2000:	36	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "NSA"

Provenience #440.2000 Description: 176N 131E, Level 2, Structure 1

440.2000:	1	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
440.2000:	2	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
440.2000:	3	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
440.2000:	4	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
440.2000:	5	11	0.0	undecorated ironstone
440.2000:	7	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
440.2000:	8	1	0.0	annular yellowware
440.2000:	9	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 5/64th
440.2000:	10	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
440.2000:	11	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
440.2000:	12	4	0.0	light blue bottle glass

440.2000:	13	3	0.0	clear bottle glass
440.2000:	14	3	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
440.2000:	15	4	0.0	unidentified metal objects
440.2000:	16	1	0.0	spike
440.2000:	17	25	0.0	unidentified square nail

Provenience #441.2000 Description: 176N 133E, Level 2, Structure 1

441.2000:	1	23	0.0	clear bottle glass
441.2000:	2	4	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
441.2000:	3	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, base fragment
441.2000:	4	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, base fragment
441.2000:	5	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, embossed "OLE"
441.2000:	6	2	0.0	clear glassware rim
441.2000:	7	1	0.0	clear glassware base
441.2000:	8	1	0.0	red flashed glass
441.2000:	9	1	0.0	light green flat glass
441.2000:	10	1	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
441.2000:	11	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
441.2000:	12	7	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
441.2000:	13	1	0.0	green bottle glass
441.2000:	14	4	0.0	undecorated ironstone
441.2000:	15	1	0.0	undecorated pearlware
441.2000:	16	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone
441.2000:	17	2	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
441.2000:	18	3	0.0	undecorated creamware
441.2000:	20	1	0.0	burned ceramic
441.2000:	21	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
441.2000:	22	1	0.0	grey salt glazed stoneware
441.2000:	23	3	0.0	annular whiteware
441.2000:	24	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
441.2000:	25	0	3.9	bone
441.2000:	26	1	0.0	brass chain fragment
441.2000:	27	4	0.0	wire nails
441.2000:	28	24	0.0	machine cut square nails
441.2000:	29	31	0.0	unidentified square nails

Provenience #442.2000 Description: 176N 135E, Level 2, Structure 1

442.2000:	1	20	0.0	undecorated ironstone
442.2000:	2	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
442.2000:	3	2	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
442.2000:	4	2	0.0	annular whiteware
442.2000:	5	3	0.0	hand painted whiteware
442.2000:	6	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone
442.2000:	7	1	0.0	white salt glazed stoneware
442.2000:	8	3	0.0	undecorated whiteware
442.2000:	10	4	0.0	undecorated creamware
442.2000:	11	3	0.0	annular yellowware
442.2000:	12	1	0.0	brown glazed stoneware
442.2000:	13	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
442.2000:	14	2	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
442.2000:	15	6	0.0	light green flat glass
442.2000:	16	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
442.2000:	17	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
442.2000:	18	11	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
442.2000:	19	3	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass base
442.2000:	20	70	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
442.2000:	21	2	0.0	green bottle glass
442.2000:	22	2	0.0	red flashed glass
442.2000:	23	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
442.2000:	24	10	0.0	clear bottle glass
442.2000:	25	1	0.0	amethyst dispensary bottle glass, embossed "ARY"
442.2000:	26	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass, embossed "CS"
442.2000:	27	1	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
442.2000:	28	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment, embossed
442.2000:	29	1	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
442.2000:	30	1	0.0	white porcelain shank button
442.2000:	31	2	0.0	nut and bolt
442.2000:	32	1	0.0	screw
442.2000:	33	93	0.0	machine cut square nails
442.2000:	34	4	0.0	wire nails
442.2000:	35	1	0.0	spike
442.2000:	36	1	0.0	pintle
442.2000:	37	65	0.0	unidentified square nails

Provenience #443.2000 Description: 176N 137E, Level 2, Structure 1

443.2000:	1	1	0.0	wrench
443.2000:	2	10	0.0	undecorated whiteware
443.2000:	3	1	0.0	annular pearlware
443.2000:	4	3	0.0	hand painted whiteware
443.2000:	5	1	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
443.2000:	6	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
443.2000:	7	1	0.0	annular whiteware
443.2000:	8	2	0.0	annular yellowware
443.2000:	9	10	0.0	undecorated creamware
443.2000:	10	25	0.0	undecorated ironstone
443.2000:	11	4	0.0	undecorated porcelain
443.2000:	12	12	0.0	undecorated pearlware
443.2000:	13	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone, makers mark, Pearl White Goodwin Bros.
443.2000:	14	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone, makers mark, Wood & Sons Ltd.
443.2000:	15	1	0.0	undecorated ironstone, makers mark, Willets Manu. Co.
443.2000:	16	2	0.0	burned ceramics
443.2000:	17	1	0.0	porcelain pestle
443.2000:	18	1	0.0	majolica-like buffware
443.2000:	19	1	0.0	ginger beer bottle stoneware
443.2000:	20	1	0.0	red brick tile
443.2000:	21	0	23.1	tooth
443.2000:	22	0	15.1	bone
443.2000:	23	0	25.7	oyster shell
443.2000:	24	4	0.0	porcelain button, 4-holed
443.2000:	25	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment, embossed
443.2000:	26	1	0.0	brass military button, Connecticut, Waterbury

443.2000:	27	2	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 5/64th
443.2000:	28	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 6/64th
443.2000:	29	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 6/64th, embossed
443.2000:	30	1	0.0	percussion cap
443.2000:	31	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware w/ makers mark
443.2000:	32	12	0.0	roofing slate
443.2000:	33	1	0.0	molded blue glass bottle neck
443.2000:	34	1	0.0	molded blue bottle glass, embossed "OD"
443.2000:	35	1	0.0	molded blue bottle glass
443.2000:	36	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
443.2000:	37	5	0.0	green bottle glass
443.2000:	38	7	0.0	light green bottle glass
443.2000:	39	6	0.0	olive green bottle glass
443.2000:	40	10	0.0	aqua bottle glass
443.2000:	41	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass neck
443.2000:	42	37	0.0	clear bottle glass
443.2000:	43	2	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
443.2000:	44	1	0.0	clear glassware base
443.2000:	45	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass neck
443.2000:	46	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
443.2000:	47	1	0.0	clear glass stopper
443.2000:	48	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
443.2000:	49	1	0.0	amethyst dispensary bottle glass
443.2000:	50	1	0.0	amethyst panel bottle glass, embossed "ACT"
443.2000:	51	1	0.0	clear molded dispensary bottle glass, embossed "N SAR"
443.2000:	52	12	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
443.2000:	53	1	0.0	clear molded dispensary bottle glass, embossed "ISP"
443.2000:	54	1	0.0	clear molded dispensary bottle glass, embossed "SC"
443.2000:	55	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, base
443.2000:	56	1	0.0	light green molded bottle glass, base
443.2000:	57	3	0.0	light green flat glass
443.2000:	58	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
443.2000:	59	3	0.0	barrel bands
443.2000:	60	7	0.0	miscellaneous metal
443.2000:	61	2	0.0	nut and bolt
443.2000:	62	4	0.0	spike
443.2000:	63	1	0.0	bolt
443.2000:	64	2	0.0	chain link
443.2000:	65	2	0.0	wedge
443.2000:	67	1	0.0	washer
443.2000:	68	1	0.0	iron bar fragment
443.2000:	69	1	0.0	iron latch
443.2000:	70	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
443.2000:	71	33	0.0	wrought nails
443.2000:	72	3	0.0	wire nails
443.2000:	73	178	0.0	unidentified square nails

Provenience #444.1000 Description: 176N 139E, Level 1, Structure 1

444.1000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 5/64th
444.1000:	2	2	0.0	undecorated porcelain
444.1000:	3	1	0.0	undecorated bisque porcelain
444.1000:	4	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
444.1000:	5	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
444.1000:	6	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
444.1000:	7	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
444.1000:	8	6	0.0	clear bottle glass
444.1000:	9	1	0.0	machine cut square nail
444.1000:	10	13	0.0	unidentified square nail

Provenience #445.1000 Description: 170N 136E, Level 1, Structure 1

445.1000:	1	0	64.9	bone
445.1000:	2	17	0.0	olive green bottle glass
445.1000:	3	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
445.1000:	4	3	0.0	brown bottle glass
445.1000:	5	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
445.1000:	6	5	0.0	clear bottle glass
445.1000:	7	2	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "H MFG CO"
445.1000:	8	10	0.0	light green flat glass
445.1000:	9	2	0.0	roofing slate
445.1000:	10	2	0.0	white porcelain buttons, 4-holed
445.1000:	11	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment
445.1000:	12	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
445.1000:	13	7	0.0	undecorated whiteware
445.1000:	14	1	0.0	glass stopper
445.1000:	16	1	0.0	annular whiteware
445.1000:	17	5	0.0	annular creamware
445.1000:	18	3	0.0	finger painted pearlware
445.1000:	19	1	0.0	majolica-like buffware
445.1000:	20	1	0.0	undecorated slipware
445.1000:	21	1	0.0	burned ceramic
445.1000:	22	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
445.1000:	23	1	0.0	rice hoe
445.1000:	24	2	0.0	unidentified metal object
445.1000:	25	1	0.0	iron door hinge
445.1000:	26	1	0.0	barbed wire fragment
445.1000:	27	10	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
445.1000:	28	5	0.0	barrel band fragments
445.1000:	29	5	0.0	wire nails
445.1000:	30	24	0.0	machine cut square nails
445.1000:	31	39	0.0	unidentified nail fragments

Provenience # 1.2000 Description: General surface, Structure 1

1.2000:	1	1	0.0	square spike
1.2000:	2	1	0.0	unidentified metal object

Provenience #412.1000 Description: 200N 140E, Level 1, Structure 2

412.1000:	1	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
412.1000:	2	6	0.0	clear bottle glass
412.1000:	3	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "S PUB CO."
412.1000:	4	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem. 7/64th
412.1000:	5	1	0.0	plastic button, 4-holed
412.1000:	6	1	0.0	carved lead cylinder

412.1000:	7	4	0.0	square spike
412.1000:	8	0	2.0	tooth
412.1000:	9	1	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
412.1000:	10	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
412.1000:	11	1	0.0	burned ceramic
412.1000:	12	0	0.5	oyster shell
412.1000:	13	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
412.1000:	14	11	0.0	unidentified square nails
412.1000:	15	32	0.0	miscellaneous metal

Provenience #413.1000 Description: 200N 148E, Level 1, Structure 2

413.1000:	1	2	0.0	amber bottle glass
413.1000:	2	3	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
413.1000:	3	5	0.0	dark green bottle glass
413.1000:	4	5	0.0	olive green bottle glass
413.1000:	5	6	0.0	light green bottle glass
413.1000:	6	20	0.0	clear bottle glass
413.1000:	7	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass, embossed "OIL N.Y."
413.1000:	8	3	0.0	clear dispensary bottle glass, embossed "S.C. SPENSA"
413.1000:	9	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, embossed "EL"
413.1000:	10	3	0.0	clear flat glass
413.1000:	11	2	0.0	light green flat glass
413.1000:	12	1	0.0	light blue flat glass
413.1000:	13	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass, neck fragment
413.1000:	14	1	0.0	undecorated pearlware
413.1000:	15	2	0.0	annular pearlware
413.1000:	16	6	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
413.1000:	17	2	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
413.1000:	18	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
413.1000:	19	1	0.0	purple transfer printed whiteware
413.1000:	20	1	0.0	grey bodied salt glazed stoneware
413.1000:	21	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
413.1000:	22	1	0.0	majolica-like buffware
413.1000:	23	2	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragments
413.1000:	24	1	0.0	shell button, 2-holed
413.1000:	25	1	0.0	porcelain button, 4-holed
413.1000:	26	1	0.0	undecorated porcelain
413.1000:	27	1	0.0	roofing slate
413.1000:	28	0	0.4	bone
413.1000:	29	1	0.0	brass fragment
413.1000:	30	40	0.0	unidentified square nails
413.1000:	31	12	0.0	unidentified nails
413.1000:	32	2	0.0	wire nails
413.1000:	33	7	0.0	undecorated ironstone
413.1000:	34	1	0.0	spike
413.1000:	35	1	0.0	button
413.1000:	36	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
413.1000:	37	2	0.0	barrel bands
413.1000:	38	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
413.1000:	39	13	0.0	sewer pipe
413.1000:	40	0	702.7	oyster shell
413.1000:	41	0	507.7	mortar

Provenience #414.1000 Description: 202N 136E, Level 1, Structure 2

414.1000:	1	0	502.5	mortar
414.1000:	2	50	0.0	machine cut square nails
414.1000:	3	7	0.0	wire nails
414.1000:	4	37	0.0	unidentified square nails
414.1000:	5	5	0.0	square spikes
414.1000:	6	1	0.0	fence staple
414.1000:	7	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
414.1000:	8	1	0.0	rock

Provenience #415.1000 Description: 202N 138E, Level 1, Structure 2

415.1000:	1	2	0.0	undecorated porcelain
415.1000:	2	0	2.0	tooth
415.1000:	3	0	154.7	bone
415.1000:	4	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
415.1000:	5	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass, embossed "LAN EST AUGUSTA"
415.1000:	6	11	0.0	clear bottle glass
415.1000:	7	1	0.0	clear flat glass
415.1000:	8	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck
415.1000:	9	8	0.0	light green bottle glass
415.1000:	10	6	0.0	olive green bottle glass
415.1000:	11	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
415.1000:	12	2	0.0	clear pressed glass
415.1000:	13	25	0.0	undecorated ironstone
415.1000:	15	7	0.0	annular whiteware
415.1000:	16	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 5/64th
415.1000:	17	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, embossed
415.1000:	18	2	0.0	salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped interior
415.1000:	19	7	0.0	burned ceramic
415.1000:	20	1	0.0	stoneware pipe stem
415.1000:	21	1	0.0	clear panel bottle base
415.1000:	22	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware w/ makers mark
415.1000:	23	126	0.0	wrought nails
415.1000:	24	1	0.0	wire nails
415.1000:	25	19	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
415.1000:	26	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
415.1000:	27	1	0.0	brass button
415.1000:	28	1	0.0	plastic button, 4-holed
415.1000:	29	1	0.0	molded clear bottle glass
415.1000:	30	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 6/64th
415.1000:	31	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 5/64th
415.1000:	32	1	0.0	green bottle glass
415.1000:	33	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
415.1000:	34	1	0.0	clear bottle glass rim
415.1000:	35	2	0.0	undecorated porcelain

415.1000:	36	2	0.0	stoneware ginger beer bottle
415.1000:	37	1	0.0	annular yellowware
415.1000:	38	2	0.0	green transfer printed whiteware
415.1000:	39	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware

Provenience #416.1000 Description: 202N 140E, Level 1, Structure 2

416.1000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 6/64th
416.1000:	2	4	0.0	unidentified metal object
416.1000:	3	4	0.0	clear bottle glass
416.1000:	4	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
416.1000:	5	43	0.0	unidentified square nails
416.1000:	6	1	0.0	square spike

Provenience #417.1000 Description: 202N 141E, Level 1, Structure 2

417.1000:	1	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
417.1000:	2	1	0.0	blue bottle glass, neck fragment
417.1000:	3	1	0.0	amber bottle glass
417.1000:	4	2	0.0	plastic button, 4-holed
417.1000:	5	1	0.0	plastic button, 2-holed
417.1000:	6	0	0.3	bone
417.1000:	7	12	0.0	olive green bottle glass
417.1000:	8	5	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
417.1000:	9	5	0.0	light green molded bottle glass
417.1000:	10	0	7.4	mortar
417.1000:	11	1	0.0	washer
417.1000:	12	2	0.0	light green bottle glass
417.1000:	13	2	0.0	undecorated porcelain
417.1000:	14	18	0.0	clear bottle glass
417.1000:	15	2	0.0	light green flat glass
417.1000:	16	5	0.0	undecorated ironstone
417.1000:	17	1	0.0	roofing slate
417.1000:	18	20	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
417.1000:	19	15	0.0	unidentified square nail fragments
417.1000:	20	2	0.0	undecorated pearlware
417.1000:	21	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
417.1000:	22	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment

Provenience #418.1000 Description: 202N 142E, Level 1, Structure 2

418.1000:	1	0	1944.5	mortar
418.1000:	2	0	1050.7	oyster shell
418.1000:	3	13	0.0	light olive green bottle glass
418.1000:	4	8	0.0	green bottle glass
418.1000:	5	34	0.0	olive green bottle glass
418.1000:	7	8	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
418.1000:	8	3	0.0	light green bottle glass
418.1000:	9	3	0.0	light green molded bottle glass
418.1000:	10	5	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
418.1000:	11	9	0.0	light green bottle glass
418.1000:	12	18	0.0	clear bottle glass
418.1000:	13	1	0.0	light green panel bottle, embossed "ETAB"
418.1000:	14	1	0.0	light green panel bottle, embossed "P. DURKEL NEW YORK"
418.1000:	15	3	0.0	light green bottle glass
418.1000:	16	1	0.0	clear molded glass, decorative base
418.1000:	17	1	0.0	clear chimney glass fragment
418.1000:	18	7	0.0	clear pressed glass, decorative dish
418.1000:	19	1	0.0	amethyst pressed stemware
418.1000:	20	2	0.0	light green bottle glass, base fragment w/ pontil
418.1000:	21	1	0.0	light blue pressed glass
418.1000:	22	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck
418.1000:	23	7	0.0	light green flat glass
418.1000:	24	2	0.0	aqua green flat glass
418.1000:	25	1	0.0	bolt
418.1000:	26	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
418.1000:	27	20	0.0	machine cut square nails
418.1000:	28	2	0.0	spike
418.1000:	29	3	0.0	hook
418.1000:	30	7	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
418.1000:	31	1	0.0	washer
418.1000:	32	1	0.0	brass ring
418.1000:	33	3	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
418.1000:	34	1	0.0	green shell edged pearlware
418.1000:	35	4	0.0	undecorated creamware
418.1000:	36	2	0.0	undecorated pearlware
418.1000:	37	1	0.0	clear salt glazed stoneware
418.1000:	38	1	0.0	annular whiteware
418.1000:	39	2	0.0	transfer printed whiteware
418.1000:	40	18	0.0	undecorated whiteware
418.1000:	41	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
418.1000:	42	1	0.0	blue glass marble
418.1000:	43	1	0.0	red/white porcelain button, 4-holed
418.1000:	44	1	0.0	blue/white porcelain button, 4-holed
418.1000:	45	3	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
418.1000:	46	1	0.0	black porcelain button, 4-holed
418.1000:	47	0	6.3	slag
418.1000:	48	4	0.0	clear plastic fragments
418.1000:	49	1	0.0	French gun flint
418.1000:	50	1	0.0	roofing slate
418.1000:	51	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
418.1000:	52	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment
418.1000:	53	0	84.2	teeth
418.1000:	54	0	589.9	bone
418.1000:	55	1	0.0	sewer pipe
418.1000:	56	17	0.0	unidentified square nails
418.1000:	57	7	0.0	unidentified nails
418.1000:	58	3	0.0	annular pearlware
418.1000:	59	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
418.1000:	60	5	0.0	undecorated ironstone

Provenience #419.1000 Description: 202N 144E, Level 1, Structure 2

419.1000:	2	0	53.5	brick
419.1000:	3	0	290.7	oyster shell

419.1000:	4	0	1.2	teeth
419.1000:	5	1	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
419.1000:	6	2	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
419.1000:	7	1	0.0	English gun flint
419.1000:	8	0	1.8	coal
419.1000:	9	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
419.1000:	10	3	0.0	brown bottle glass
419.1000:	11	4	0.0	clear bottle glass
419.1000:	12	9	0.0	light green bottle glass
419.1000:	13	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, base w/ pontil
419.1000:	14	56	0.0	olive green bottle glass
419.1000:	15	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass w/ pontil base
419.1000:	16	7	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
419.1000:	17	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass, base fragments
419.1000:	18	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass, neck fragments
419.1000:	19	1	0.0	light green flat glass
419.1000:	20	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
419.1000:	21	2	0.0	undecorated pearlware
419.1000:	22	6	0.0	unidentified metal fragments
419.1000:	23	8	0.0	miscellaneous metal
419.1000:	24	5	0.0	unidentified square nails
419.1000:	25	2	0.0	majolica-like buffware
419.1000:	26	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
419.1000:	27	5	0.0	undecorated whiteware

Provenience #420.0000 Description: 202N 148E, Level 1, Structure 2

420.0000:	1	0	993.1	mortar
420.0000:	2	0	115.6	bone
420.0000:	3	9	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holes
420.0000:	4	1	0.0	blue porcelain button, 2-holes
420.0000:	5	1	0.0	shell shank button
420.0000:	6	1	0.0	bone button, 1-hole
420.0000:	7	0	2.9	teeth
420.0000:	8	0	3.1	coal
420.0000:	9	9	0.0	roofing slate
420.0000:	10	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem
420.0000:	11	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
420.0000:	12	0	1.4	oyster shell
420.0000:	13	1	1.4	whelk shell
420.0000:	14	22	0.0	clear bottle glass
420.0000:	15	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass, neck fragment
420.0000:	16	3	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
420.0000:	17	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass, pontil base
420.0000:	18	25	0.0	olive green bottle glass
420.0000:	19	3	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass, base
420.0000:	20	5	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
420.0000:	21	35	0.0	light green bottle glass
420.0000:	22	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, embossed "CAN"
420.0000:	23	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck
420.0000:	24	10	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
420.0000:	25	1	0.0	clear dispensary bottle glass, embossed "DIS"
420.0000:	26	1	0.0	clear dispensary bottle glass, embossed "N"
420.0000:	27	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "9"
420.0000:	28	18	0.0	brown bottle glass
420.0000:	29	1	0.0	brown bottle glass, neck fragment
420.0000:	30	6	0.0	clear flat glass
420.0000:	31	1	0.0	clay marble
420.0000:	32	1	0.0	blue shell edged pearlware
420.0000:	33	2	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
420.0000:	34	4	0.0	undecorated pearlware
420.0000:	35	4	0.0	annular pearlware
420.0000:	36	1	0.0	red transfer printed whiteware
420.0000:	37	2	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
420.0000:	38	3	0.0	polychrome hand painted whiteware
420.0000:	39	9	0.0	undecorated whiteware
420.0000:	40	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
420.0000:	41	4	0.0	light blue bottle glass
420.0000:	42	1	0.0	blue milk glass
420.0000:	43	1	0.0	stoneware ginger beer bottle
420.0000:	44	3	0.0	spikes
420.0000:	45	4	0.0	wire nails
420.0000:	46	37	0.0	machine cut square nails
420.0000:	47	1	0.0	padlock
420.0000:	48	97	0.0	unidentified square nails
420.0000:	49	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
420.0000:	50	1	0.0	miscellaneous copper fragment
420.0000:	51	2	0.0	annular whiteware
420.0000:	52	4	0.0	blue and green transfer printed whiteware
420.0000:	53	1	0.0	polychrome hand painted pearlware
420.0000:	54	2	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware

Provenience #421.1000 Description: 204N 136E, Level 1, Structure 2

421.1000:	1	1	0.0	iron hook
421.1000:	2	2	0.0	spike
421.1000:	3	8	0.0	unidentified metal objects
421.1000:	4	1	0.0	wire nail
421.1000:	5	11	0.0	machine cut square nails
421.1000:	6	42	0.0	unidentified square nails
421.1000:	7	1	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
421.1000:	8	1	0.0	roofing slate
421.1000:	9	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
421.1000:	10	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
421.1000:	11	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck fragment
421.1000:	12	3	0.0	light green bottle glass
421.1000:	13	10	0.0	clear bottle glass
421.1000:	14	8	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
421.1000:	15	3	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
421.1000:	16	1	0.0	light green flat glass
421.1000:	17	0	4.4	tooth
421.1000:	18	0	1.2	mortar
421.1000:	19	5	0.0	clear salt glazed stoneware

421.1000:	20	1	0.0	burned ceramic
421.1000:	21	18	0.0	undecorated whiteware
421.1000:	22	4	0.0	undecorated porcelain
421.1000:	23	2	0.0	undecorated pearlware
421.1000:	24	1	0.0	blue and green transfer printed whiteware
421.1000:	25	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
421.1000:	26	2	0.0	annular pearlware

Provenience #422.1000 Description: 204N 138E, Level 1, Structure 2

422.1000:	1	1	0.0	chert ballast
422.1000:	2	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 5/64th
422.1000:	3	1	0.0	brass military button, S. Covills/Waterbury Co.
422.1000:	4	3	0.0	white porcelain button, 4-holed
422.1000:	5	0	1.8	oyster shell
422.1000:	6	0	9.0	bone
422.1000:	7	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck fragment
422.1000:	9	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass, pontil base
422.1000:	10	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass, embossed "ERY"S"
422.1000:	11	2	0.0	blue bottle glass
422.1000:	12	1	0.0	blue molded bottle glass
422.1000:	13	1	0.0	green molded bottle glass, pontil base
422.1000:	14	2	0.0	green molded bottle glass
422.1000:	15	4	0.0	light green bottle glass
422.1000:	16	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
422.1000:	17	7	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
422.1000:	18	1	0.0	blue milk glass
422.1000:	19	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass base
422.1000:	20	3	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
422.1000:	21	1	0.0	clear dispensary bottle glass, embossed "PENSARY"
422.1000:	22	9	0.0	clear bottle glass
422.1000:	23	1	0.0	clear bottle glass base
422.1000:	24	1	0.0	clear flat glass
422.1000:	25	2	0.0	annular yellowware
422.1000:	27	5	0.0	undecorated whiteware
422.1000:	28	2	0.0	annular whiteware
422.1000:	29	1	0.0	red and green transfer printed whiteware
422.1000:	30	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
422.1000:	31	1	0.0	spike
422.1000:	32	1	0.0	iron ring
422.1000:	33	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
422.1000:	34	1	0.0	brass chain
422.1000:	35	2	0.0	shovel parts
422.1000:	37	1	0.0	barrel band
422.1000:	38	1	0.0	wire nail
422.1000:	39	84	0.0	unidentified square nails
422.1000:	40	51	0.0	machine cut square nails

Provenience #423.1000 Description: 204N 142E, Level 1, Structure 2

423.1000:	1	4	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 5/64th
423.1000:	2	3	0.0	white porcelain buttons, 4-holes
423.1000:	3	1	0.0	blue porcelain buttons, 2-holes
423.1000:	4	13	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
423.1000:	5	8	0.0	olive green bottle glass
423.1000:	6	1	0.0	green bottle glass
423.1000:	7	13	0.0	light green bottle glass
423.1000:	8	5	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
423.1000:	9	1	0.0	light green molded bottle glass
423.1000:	10	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, base fragment
423.1000:	11	1	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck fragment
423.1000:	12	1	0.0	light green panel bottle, whole
423.1000:	13	2	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
423.1000:	14	5	0.0	light green flat glass
423.1000:	15	7	0.0	clear molded glassware
423.1000:	16	2	0.0	amethyst molded glass
423.1000:	17	30	0.0	clear bottle glass
423.1000:	18	2	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
423.1000:	19	1	0.0	molded kaolin pipe stem fragment, embossed "1796"
423.1000:	20	1	0.0	Indian Head penny, 1898
423.1000:	21	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass, base w/ pontil scar
423.1000:	22	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass, neck fragment
423.1000:	23	1	0.0	aqua molded bottle glass, base fragment
423.1000:	24	2	0.0	aqua panel bottle glass
423.1000:	25	2	0.0	aqua molded bottle glass
423.1000:	26	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass
423.1000:	27	1	0.0	aqua bottle glass, embossed "NS O OIL"
423.1000:	28	0	68.7	bone
423.1000:	29	0	91.7	teeth
423.1000:	30	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
423.1000:	31	1	0.0	roofing slate
423.1000:	32	1	0.0	amethyst glass stopper
423.1000:	33	0	53.5	brick
423.1000:	34	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
423.1000:	35	1	0.0	marble sill fragment
423.1000:	36	2	0.0	nut and bolt
423.1000:	37	1	0.0	chain link
423.1000:	38	1	0.0	screw
423.1000:	39	1	0.0	unidentified metal object
423.1000:	40	1	0.0	barrel band
423.1000:	41	8	0.0	unidentified metal object
423.1000:	42	2	0.0	wire nails
423.1000:	44	54	0.0	machine cut square nails
423.1000:	45	69	0.0	unidentifiable square nails
423.1000:	46	22	0.0	undecorated pearlware
423.1000:	47	8	0.0	annular pearlware
423.1000:	48	1	0.0	clear glazed engine turned redware
423.1000:	49	1	0.0	stoneware ginger beer bottle

423.1000:	50	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
423.1000:	51	3	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
423.1000:	52	1	0.0	annular yellowware
423.1000:	53	9	0.0	undecorated whiteware
423.1000:	54	8	0.0	undecorated ironstone; makers mark "C.C. Thompson Pottery Co."

Provenience #424.1000 Description: 206N 140E, Level 1, Structure 2

424.1000:	1	1	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
424.1000:	2	1	0.0	light green molded bottle glass
424.1000:	3	2	0.0	clear bottle glass
424.1000:	4	1	0.0	light green flat glass
424.1000:	5	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass, embossed "S"
424.1000:	6	2	0.0	aqua panel,bottle glass
424.1000:	7	6	0.0	clear molded glassware fragments
424.1000:	8	5	0.0	olive green bottle glass
424.1000:	9	3	0.0	white porcelain buttons, 4-holes
424.1000:	10	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 5/64th
424.1000:	11	0	19.7	bone
424.1000:	12	6	0.0	red and green transfer printed whiteware
424.1000:	13	8	0.0	undecorated ironstone
424.1000:	14	1	0.0	blue hand painted whiteware
424.1000:	15	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
424.1000:	16	2	0.0	annular pearlware
424.1000:	17	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
424.1000:	18	1	0.0	undecorated yellowware
424.1000:	19	1	0.0	alkaline glazed stoneware
424.1000:	20	3	0.0	machine cut square nails
424.1000:	21	1	0.0	bolt
424.1000:	22	8	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
424.1000:	23	24	0.0	unidentified nail fragments

Provenience #425.0000 Description: 206N 142E, Level 1, Structure 2

425.0000:	1	1	0.0	clay marbles
425.0000:	2	10	0.0	porcelain buttons, 4-holed
425.0000:	3	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 7/64th
425.0000:	4	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 6/64th
425.0000:	5	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragments, 5/64th
425.0000:	6	1	0.0	porcelain black and white shank button
425.0000:	7	1	0.0	brass cap
425.0000:	8	1	0.0	lead sinker
425.0000:	9	0	38.1	bone
425.0000:	10	0	50.0	oyster shell
425.0000:	11	6	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
425.0000:	12	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
425.0000:	13	1	0.0	green bottle glass, pontil base
425.0000:	14	1	0.0	green bottle glass
425.0000:	15	4	0.0	light green flat glass
425.0000:	16	1	0.0	blue molded bottle glass
425.0000:	17	1	0.0	light blue molded bottle glass
425.0000:	18	1	0.0	light green molded bottle glass, embossed "N"
425.0000:	19	1	0.0	light green molded bottle glass, embossed "OUR LEE & CO W YOR"
425.0000:	20	12	0.0	light green bottle glass
425.0000:	21	3	0.0	light green bottle glass, neck fragment
425.0000:	22	2	0.0	light green panel bottle glass
425.0000:	23	1	0.0	amethyst bottle glass, embossed "H"
425.0000:	24	1	0.0	amethyst molded bottle glass
425.0000:	25	24	0.0	clear bottle glass
425.0000:	26	4	0.0	clear molded bottle glass
425.0000:	27	1	0.0	clear chimney glass
425.0000:	28	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "HAP PH CHAR"
425.0000:	29	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "FL"
425.0000:	30	1	0.0	clear bottle glass, embossed "CK C"
425.0000:	31	1	0.0	clear molded bottle glass, neck and lip fragment
425.0000:	32	32	0.0	undecorated whiteware
425.0000:	33	6	0.0	annular yellowware
425.0000:	34	3	0.0	undecorated yellowware
425.0000:	35	5	0.0	undecorated ironstone
425.0000:	36	5	0.0	undecorated pearlware
425.0000:	38	3	0.0	blue hand painted whiteware
425.0000:	39	1	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
425.0000:	40	4	0.0	undecorated porcelain
425.0000:	41	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
425.0000:	42	7	0.0	annular whiteware
425.0000:	43	1	0.0	majolica-like buffware
425.0000:	44	1	0.0	Bellarmine stoneware
425.0000:	45	4	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
425.0000:	46	28	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
425.0000:	47	1	0.0	nut and bolt
425.0000:	48	1	0.0	wire nail
425.0000:	49	35	0.0	unidentified square nails
425.0000:	50	23	0.0	machine cut square nails
425.0000:	51	1	0.0	blue transfer printed pearlware
425.0000:	52	9	0.0	annular pearlware

Provenience #400.1000 Description: 94N 108E, Level 1, Structure 4

400.1000:	1	0	18.2	mortar
400.1000:	2	0	3.4	bone
400.1000:	3	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment, 6/64th
400.1000:	4	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
400.1000:	5	1	0.0	unidentified nail
400.1000:	6	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
400.1000:	7	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
400.1000:	8	1	0.0	British brown stoneware
400.1000:	9	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware

Provenience #401.1000 Description: 94N 110E, Level 1, Structure 4

401.1000:	1	5	0.0	annular whiteware
401.1000:	2	1	0.0	blue transfer printed whiteware
401.1000:	3	4	0.0	undecorated whiteware
401.1000:	4	14	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
401.1000:	6	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
401.1000:	7	1	0.0	unidentified nail
401.1000:	8	0	190.2	oyster shell
401.1000:	9	2	0.0	clear flat glass

Provenience #402.1000 Description: 96N 104E, Level 1, Structure 4

402.1000:	1	1	0.0	dot and trailed slipware
402.1000:	2	2	0.0	combed slipware
402.1000:	3	2	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
402.1000:	4	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
402.1000:	5	1	0.0	emerald green bottle glass

Provenience #403.1000 Description: 96N 106E, Level 1, Structure 4

403.1000:	1	7	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
403.1000:	2	1	0.0	dot and trailed slipware
403.1000:	3	1	0.0	burned ceramic
403.1000:	4	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
403.1000:	5	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
403.1000:	6	1	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
403.1000:	7	1	0.0	unidentified nail fragment
403.1000:	8	1	0.0	brass belt buckle

Provenience #403.2000 Description: 96N 106E, Level 2, Structure 4

403.2000:	1	9	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
403.2000:	2	8	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
403.2000:	3	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
403.2000:	4	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
403.2000:	5	1	0.0	microscope eye piece
403.2000:	6	1	0.0	wrought nail
403.2000:	7	4	0.0	unidentified nail
403.2000:	8	1	0.0	metal spoon
403.2000:	9	1	0.0	miscellaneous metal

Provenience #404.1000 Description: 96N 108E, Level 1, Structure 4

404.1000:	1	0	31.8	bone
404.1000:	2	7	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
404.1000:	3	3	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
404.1000:	4	2	0.0	British brown stoneware
404.1000:	5	1	0.0	brown salt glazed stoneware
404.1000:	6	1	0.0	undecorated pearlware
404.1000:	7	1	0.0	undecorated slipware
404.1000:	8	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
404.1000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
404.1000:	10	1	0.0	annular whiteware
404.1000:	11	1	0.0	blue hand painted under glazed Chinese porcelain
404.1000:	12	3	0.0	light blue bottle glass
404.1000:	13	4	0.0	unidentified square nails
404.1000:	14	7	0.0	unidentified nails
404.1000:	15	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
404.1000:	16	1	0.0	flint ballast

Provenience #404.2000 Description: 96N 108E, Level 2, Structure 4

404.2000:	1	1	0.0	lead glazed redware
404.2000:	2	1	0.0	dot and trailed slipware
404.2000:	3	3	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
404.2000:	4	1	0.0	unidentified nail
404.2000:	5	0	6.2	bone fragments

Provenience #406.1000 Description: 98N 104E, Level 1, Structure 4

406.1000:	1	0	11.2	bone fragments
406.1000:	2	1	0.0	British brown stoneware
406.1000:	3	15	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
406.1000:	4	17	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
406.1000:	5	3	0.0	undecorated slipware
406.1000:	6	1	0.0	combed slipware
406.1000:	7	4	0.0	blue decorated delftware
406.1000:	8	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
406.1000:	9	1	0.0	blue hand painted underglazed Chinese porcelain
406.1000:	10	3	0.0	clear flat glass
406.1000:	11	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
406.1000:	12	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
406.1000:	13	3	0.0	olive green bottle glass
406.1000:	14	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
406.1000:	15	7	0.0	unidentified nails
406.1000:	16	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments
406.1000:	17	0	11.5	oyster shell
406.1000:	18	0	2.7	coal

Provenience #406.2000 Description: 98N 104E, Level 2, Structure 4

406.2000:	1	5	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
406.2000:	2	4	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
406.2000:	3	1	0.0	dot and trailed slipware
406.2000:	4	1	0.0	comber slipware
406.2000:	5	1	0.0	white salt glazed stoneware
406.2000:	6	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
406.2000:	7	2	0.0	miscellaneous metal fragments

Provenience #407.1000 Description: 98N 106E, Level 1, Structure 4

407.1000:	1	0	13.4	oyster shell
407.1000:	2	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
407.1000:	3	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
407.1000:	4	3	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
407.1000:	5	3	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
407.1000:	6	1	0.0	unidentified nail

Provenience #407.2000 Description: 98N 106E, Level 2, Structure 4

407.2000:	1	0	3.4	oyster shell
407.2000:	2	1	0.0	porcelain button
407.2000:	3	3	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
407.2000:	4	3	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
407.2000:	5	1	0.0	undecorated pearlware
407.2000:	6	1	0.0	undecorated Chinese porcelain
407.2000:	7	1	0.0	unidentified nail
407.2000:	8	1	0.0	gun flint

Provenience #408.1000 Description: 103N 108E, Level 1, Structure 4

408.1000:	1	5	0.0	teal green decorative glass
408.1000:	2	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
408.1000:	3	1	0.0	white salt glazed stoneware
408.1000:	4	1	0.0	molded ironstone
408.1000:	5	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
408.1000:	6	1	0.0	transfer printed ironstone
408.1000:	7	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
408.1000:	8	1	0.0	brown glazed redware
408.1000:	9	1	0.0	burned ceramics
408.1000:	10	1	0.0	milk glass
408.1000:	11	1	0.0	porcelain button
408.1000:	12	2	0.0	unidentified metal objects
408.1000:	13	0	18.3	bone

Provenience #409.1000 Description: 105N 108E, Level 1, Structure 4

409.1000:	1	2	0.0	white salt glazed stoneware
409.1000:	2	1	0.0	brown glazed redware
409.1000:	3	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
409.1000:	4	1	0.0	Yaughan colonoware
409.1000:	5	1	0.0	kaolin pipe bowl fragment
409.1000:	6	1	0.0	grey salt glazed stoneware
409.1000:	7	1	0.0	combed slipware
409.1000:	8	1	0.0	undecorated creamware
409.1000:	9	1	0.0	undecorated whiteware
409.1000:	10	1	0.0	burned ceramic
409.1000:	11	1	0.0	olive green bottle glass
409.1000:	12	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
409.1000:	13	1	0.0	light blue flat glass
409.1000:	14	1	0.0	French gun flint
409.1000:	15	1	0.0	chert cobble fragment
409.1000:	16	1	0.0	quartzite fragment
409.1000:	17	1	0.0	wire nail
409.1000:	18	1	0.0	miscellaneous metal

Provenience #409.2000 Description: 105N 108E, Level 2, Structure 4

409.2000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment
409.2000:	2	1	0.0	undecorated slipware
409.2000:	3	2	0.0	undecorated whiteware
409.2000:	5	1	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
409.2000:	6	1	0.0	light green bottle glass
409.2000:	7	1	0.0	clear bottle glass
409.2000:	8	1	0.0	unidentified square nail
409.2000:	9	1	0.0	unidentified nail

Provenience #410.1000 Description: Cistern interior

410.1000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem fragment
410.1000:	2	3	0.0	clear machine made bottle

Provenience #411.0000 Description: Surface cleaning

411.0000:	1	0	36.9	bone fragments
411.0000:	2	0	12.3	brick
411.0000:	3	0	8.1	mortar
411.0000:	4	32	0.0	machine cut square nails
411.0000:	5	1	0.0	square spike
411.0000:	6	4	0.0	miscellaneous metal
411.0000:	7	1	0.0	chain link
411.0000:	8	1	0.0	wire nail
411.0000:	9	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem stamped "GLASGOW MCDOUGALL", 5/64th
411.0000:	10	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem stamped "W. WHIT", 5/64th
411.0000:	11	6	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 5/64th
411.0000:	12	4	0.0	kaolin pipe stem/bowl fragments, 5/64th
411.0000:	13	2	0.0	porcelain buttons, 4-holed
411.0000:	14	1	0.0	wooden button
411.0000:	15	1	0.0	metal button
411.0000:	16	6	0.0	amethyst bottle glass
411.0000:	17	1	0.0	brown bottle glass
411.0000:	18	1	0.0	light blue bottle glass
411.0000:	19	5	0.0	light blue flat glass
411.0000:	20	2	0.0	olive green bottle glass
411.0000:	21	1	0.0	milk glass
411.0000:	22	1	0.0	brass tinkler
411.0000:	23	13	0.0	dark olive green bottle glass
411.0000:	24	4	0.0	clear bottle glass
411.0000:	25	2	0.0	annular whiteware
411.0000:	26	3	0.0	indeterminant salt glazed stoneware
411.0000:	27	5	0.0	blue shell edged whiteware
411.0000:	28	1	0.0	hand painted whiteware
411.0000:	29	12	0.0	undecorated ironstone
411.0000:	31	1	0.0	molded porcelain
411.0000:	32	1	0.0	undecorated porcelain
411.0000:	33	1	0.0	clear glazed redware
411.0000:	34	3	0.0	transfer printed pearlware
411.0000:	35	8	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
411.0000:	36	8	0.0	undecorated whiteware
411.0000:	37	1	0.0	finger painted whiteware
411.0000:	38	2	0.0	Lost Lake chert projectile point
411.0000:	39	62	0.0	unidentified square nails

Provenience #600.0000 Description: 98N 106E, Feature 1, Structure 4				
600.0000:	1	1	0.0	kaolin pipe stem, 5/64th
600.0000:	2	1	0.0	undecorated slipware
600.0000:	3	7	0.0	Lesesne colonoware
600.0000:	4	2	0.0	plain body sherds, limestone temper
600.0000:	5	1	0.0	blue painted delftware
600.0000:	6	1	0.0	blue hand painted pearlware
600.0000:	7	1	0.0	burned ceramic
600.0000:	8	1	0.0	lead fragment
600.0000:	9	3	0.0	unidentified nail fragments
600.0000:	10	0	177.5	oyster shell

APPENDIX B

RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL

ERIC C. POPLIN

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. *Archaeology*, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, 1986.

B.A. *Anthropology*, Department of Anthropology and Political Science, Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina, 1977.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1988-Present
Senior Archaeologist and Vice President, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Principal Investigator

Archaeological Survey/Testing of the Sun City- Hilton Head Tracts, Beafort and Jasper Counties, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at the Sams' Plantation Complex, Dataw Island, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BU513, Dataw Island, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BU515, Dataw Island, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at the Stony Creek Battery Site (38BU1289), Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Road Right-of-way off Palmetto Bay Road, Hilton Head Island, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Summertree Development Tract, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview/Reconnaissance of the Palmetto Bluff Tract, Beaufort County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview of the Okatie Commercial Center Tract, Beuafort County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview/Survey of the Indigo Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Testing of the Quarters 140 Improvements, Naval Hospital- Beaufort, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Testing of Selected Sites on the Bull Point Tract, Beaufort County, SC
Arcaheological Testing of the Secession Golf Tract, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Survey/Testing of NUCOR Steel Company's Hagan Plantation Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Wharf A Improvements, Naval Weapons Station- Charleston, Berkeley County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview and Survey of Daniel Island, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of borrow pit locales on the Jack Primus Development Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of three mine sites, French Quarter Creek Development Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of SCE&G's Ash Disposal Site, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Santee-Cooper's Lake Marion Transmission Line, Berkeley/Clarendon Counties, SC
Archaeological Monitoring, East Bay/Calhoun Street Drainage Improvements, City of Charleston, SC
Arcaheological Monitoring of the Fort Johnson-East Cooper Water Main, Charleston County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview/Survey of North Area Park Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery at four sites, Longcreek Plantation, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH1080, Darrell Creek Plantation, Charleston County, SC

Archaeological Survey/Testing of the Ellis Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey/Testing of the Bull's Bay Overlook Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Silverman Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of portions of Long Island, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Mark IV Industries Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Reconnaissance and Survey of the Hibri Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Andell Tract, Seabrook Island, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH1199/1200, Charleston County, SC
Cultural Resource Assessment of potential dredge spoil disposal sites around Charleston Harbor, SC
Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery (38CH834) on the Belle Hall Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of a Road Right-of-way, Centre Pointe Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Coastal Commercial Center Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Gift Plantation Development Tract II, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Jeremy Cay Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Wando Plantation Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Literature Review/Architectural Survey of North Rhett Avenue Improvements, Charleston, SC
Archaeological Exhumation of the former Confederate Naval Cemetery, City of Charleston, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Mary's Island Plantation Tract, Colleton County, SC
Cultural Resources Survey of Trolley Road Improvements, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Blue Circle Cement Company's mine sites, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Assessment and Survey of portions of Archdale Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Reconnaissance and Survey of the Windsor Hill Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Bacon's Bridge Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Westvaco Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Archaeological Survey of portions of the Whitehall Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Cultural Resources Survey of 19 mile Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-way, Darling and Florence Counties, SC
Archaeological Testing of Selected Sites on the Prince George Tract, Georgetown County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Rice Fields South Tract, Georgetown County, SC
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, US 521 Improvements, Georgetown to Manning, SC
Assessment of Litchfield Plantation slave cemetery, Georgetown County, SC
Cultural Resources Survey/Testing, Dover Plantation, Georgetown County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Myrtle Beach Farms Development Tract, Horry County, SC
Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Proposed Waccamaw Waterfront Area, Conway, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Wildwing Plantation Development Tract, Horry County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Palmetto Electric Cooperative's Ridgleand Tract, Jasper County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Palmetto Electric Cooperative's Limehouse Substation Tract, Jasper County, SC
Cultural Resources Survey of the Cope Natural Gas Pipeline, Orangeburg County, SC
Archaeological Survey of SCE&G's Cope to Canadys and Cope to Orangeburg Transmission Lines in Bamberg, Colleton, and Orangeburg Counties, SC
Archaeological Survey of SCE&G's Cope to Canady Transmission Line Realignment, Bamberg County, SC
Archaeological Literature Review/Architectural Survey of US 78 Improvements, Aiken to Elko, SC
Archaeological Literature Review/Architectural Survey of US 78 Improvements, Elko to Bamburg, SC
Preparation of Historic Preservation Plan for Fort Jackson, Richland County, SC
Archaeological Testing of Ten Sites, Fort Jackson, Richland County, SC
Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Timber Harvest Areas (FY-93), Fort Jackson, SC
Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Timber Harvest Areas (FY-91-I), Fort Jackson, SC
Archaeological Survey of selected firebreaks, Fort Jackson, Richland County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the SC 101 Improvements Corridor, Spartanburg County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH644 (Buck Hall Site), Francis Marion National Forest, SC
Testing of Six Sites in the Witherbee District, Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of 990 acres of the Witherbee District, Francis Marion National Forest, SC

Testing of Five Sites in the Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest, SC
Testing of Five Sites in the Wambaw District, Francis Marion National Forest, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Pigeon Island Development Tract, Chatham County, GA
Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Timber Harvesting Areas (FY-90), Fort Benning, GA and AL
Cultural Resources Survey of A-10 Munitions Storage Area, Pope Air Force Base, Cumberland County, NC
Cultural Resources Survey of Bridge, Road, and Utilities site, Pope Air Force Base, Cumberland County, NC
Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Construction Projects, Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base, NC
Archaeological Overview/Survey of the US 70 By-Pass at Clayton, Johnston County, NC
Archaeological Sample Survey of the US 421 Improvements, Yadkin County, NC
Archaeological Survey of the US 29A/70A, Guilford County, NC
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Albemarle Connector, Stanly County, NC
Historical and Archaeological Survey for the W. Kerr Scott Reservoir near Wilkesboro, NC
Archaeological Survey of the Mackeys Ferry Development Tract, Washington County, NC
Historical and Archaeological Survey for the Philpott Lake Project, Roanoke River Basin, VA
Cultural Resources Overview of NUCOR Steel Company's West Point Tract, King William County, VA

Principal Investigator/Field Director

Cultural Resources Survey of the Columbia Metropolitan Airport Improvements, Lexington County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Big Landing Tract, Horry County, SC
Archaeological Monitoring of a Road Right-of-way through 38BK207, Daniel Island, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Assessment of Sand Mounds, Coosaw Creek Country Club Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Cultural Resources Overview/Reconnaissance of the 278, Inc. Tract, Jasper County, SC
Survey and Testing (7 sites) on the Thunderbird Tract, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Palmetto Dunes Leamington- Parcel 1/Longview Island Tracts, Hilton Head, SC
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, US Highway 17 Improvements, Gardens Corner to Jacksonboro, SC
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Santee-Cooper's Jones Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Survey of Laurel Hill Plantation, Beaufort County, SC
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Survey of the Sunny Point Farms Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Hiltech Tract Parcel E-1, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at Long Point Plantation (38CH321), Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Borrow Pits, James Island, SC
Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Stony Landing Development Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Gift Plantation Development Tract 1, Johns Island, SC
Archaeological Survey/Testing of the St. Francis Hospital Essex Farms Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Headquarters Island Development Tract, Johns Island, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of Sam Edwards Road Borrow Pit, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of selected portions of the Plantation at Stono Ferry, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Aronov Development Tract, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Monitoring of swale excavation through 38CH834, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Assessment of Damage to 38CH1078, Brickyard Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH1078, Brickyard Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH1075, Brickyard Development Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the East Cooper Wastewater Treatment Plant, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Survey of the Jenkins Point Development Tract, Seabrook Island, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Reconnaissance of a portion of the Archdale Development Tract, Dorchester County, SC
Survey of Delta Plantation Development Tract, Jasper County, SC
Survey of the Riverview Apartments Development Tract, Richland County, SC
Archaeological Survey of proposed Boardman Dam Batch Plant/Haul Road, Fort Gordon, Richmond Co., GA
Data Recovery at three sites in the Dog River Reservoir, Douglas County, GA
Survey of the proposed Plant Daniel Coal Barge Facility, Jackson County, Ms

Field Director

Archaeological Survey of the Chestnut Hill Plantation Development Tract, Richland County, SC
Archaeological Testing of Three Sites in the Eigleberger Tract, Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, SC
Archaeological Resurvey and Evaluation of Six Sites, Rhetts Bluff Development Tract, Kiawah Island, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at Midway Plantation slave/tenant village (38GE363), Georgetown County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at True Blue Plantation (38GE372), Georgetown County, SC
Archaeological Data Recovery at three sites, Palmetto Fort Tract, Charleston County, SC
Testing of six sites, Heritage Plantation, Georgetown County, SC
Testing of four sites on Palmetto Fort Tract, Charleston County, SC
Archaeological Site Testing at Spanish Point Development Tract, Hilton Head, SC
Archaeological Survey of recreation area, Middle Chattahoochee Hydroelectric Project, Muscogee Co., GA
Archaeological Survey and Testing in the proposed Dog River Reservoir, Douglas County, GA

1986-1988

Archaeologist, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sample Survey of Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries Project, St. Landry Parish, LA
Survey and Testing to locate Fort du Mississippi, Plaquemines Parish, LA
Survey of the Larose-Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Levee, LaFourche Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Assessment of the Faulkner Lake Revetment Project, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Reconnaissance, Survey and Testing at Fort Benning, GA (Co-Principal Investigator)
Survey of the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee Item E-44, Iberville Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Survey of North Fort Polk Family Housing Area, Fort Polk, Vernon Parish, LA (Co-Principal Investigator)
Survey of the Caernarvon Diversion Site, Plaquemines Parish, LA (Project Manager/Field Director)
Archaeological Plan for the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Monitoring of Montegut to Independence Streets Floodwall, Orleans Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Assessment of the Bisland Battlefield (16SMY166), St. Mary's Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Survey of a portion of the Bonnet Carre Spillway, St. Charles Parish, LA (Project Manager)
Survey of the proposed Mechanized Infantry Training Area, Fort Benning, GA (Project Manager/Field Director)
Survey of selected timber harvesting areas, Fort Benning, GA and AL (Project Manager/Field Director)

1980-1986

Teaching and Research Assistant, Department of Archaeology and Strathcona Archaeological Field School, University of Calgary, Alberta.

1981

Field Assistant, Lifeways of Canada, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

Data Recovery at two tipi ring sites near Calgary, AB
Testing of a buried Pelican Lake site near Red Deer, AB
Data Recovery at a buried stratified camp site near Calgary, AB
Survey of selected portions of Quintette Coal Lease, northeast British Columbia

1979, 1980, 1983

Field Assistant, Gilbert/Commonwealth and Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.

Data Recovery at three prehistoric sites in the Cooper River Rediversion Project, Berkeley County, SC
Survey of selected potions of the Harry S Truman Reservoir, MO and KS
Testing of selected sites on a proposed Santee-Cooper steam generating plant site, Florence County, SC

1977-1979

Research Assistant Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Testing of selected sites in the Cooper River Rediversion Project, Berkeley County, SC
Survey and Testing (82 sites) in the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project, GA and SC
Survey of six proposed bridge relocations, Elbert County, GA
Survey of selected portions of the Mt. Holly Plantation, Berkeley County, SC
Survey of selected portions of the Crowfield Development Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Survey of the AMOCO Tract, Berkeley County, SC
Testing of Edenwood Site (38LX135), Lexington County, SC
Survey of proposed navigation channel cut-offs along the lower Savannah River, GA and SC
Testing of 38CH123 and 38CH124, Kiawah Island, Charleston County, SC

1977

Assistant Director, Catawba College Archaeological Field School, Salisbury, North Carolina.

Activities included excavations at Archaic-Woodland Period site in Montgomery County, NC and survey of selected portions of the Uwharrie National Forest (Montgomery and Randolph Counties, NC).

1977

Field Assistant, Archaeological Reconnaissance and Survey of Selected Portions of the Mimbres River Valley.

Activities included relocation of known Mimbres Period sites and the controlled collection of lithic artifacts from selected sites (data collected for Charles M. Baker Ph.D. dissertation in Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia).

1975-1977

Field Assistant, Various Cultural Resource Management Projects, Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

Survey of 5500 acres of the Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery and Randolph Counties, NC (Field Director)
Survey of Southern Railroad Linwood Yard, Davidson County, NC
Survey of proposed reservoir near Ramseur, Randolph County, NC
Survey of proposed sewer treatment plant near Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, NC
Survey of selected portions of Morrow Mountain State Park, Stanly County, NC (Field Director)

REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND PAPERS PRESENTED

1978 (with John C. Norris and Claudia B. Wolfe)
Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Mt. Holly Plantation. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 33. Columbia.

1978 (with John C. Norris and Claudia B. Wolfe)
Historical Perspectives on the Mt. Holly Plantation. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

1979 (with James M. O'Hara)
Preliminary Analysis of the Hafted Bifaces Collected during the Richard B. Russell Archaeological Project. In The Report of the Intensive Survey of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project, Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, by Richard L. Taylor and Marion F. Smith, Jr., University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 142. Columbia.

1979 (with John Norris, Claudia Wolfe, and Paul Brockington)
Archaeological Reconnaissance of Six Proposed Bridge Relocations in Elbert County, Georgia. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 143. Columbia.

1979 Use Wear Patterns on Historic Period Glass Sherds-- Function or Fortuity? Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

1982 (with Brian O.K. Reeves)
The Final Report, Stage II, Heritage Resource Impact Assessment, Quintette Coal Project. Manuscript on file, Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria, British Columbia.

1982 (with Peter D. Francis, editors)
Directions in Archaeology: A Question of Goals. Proceedings of the 14th Annual Conference of the Archaeological Association of the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.

1982 (with Stephen M. Malone and James W. Helmer)
Stratified Sampling and Surface Assessment of Archaeological Sites of the North Saskatchewan River Valley. Paper presented at the 40th Annual Plains Conference, Calgary, Alberta.

1984 (with James W. Helmer and Stephen M. Malone)
Final Report of the 1983 University of Calgary Archaeological Field School at the Strathcona Site (FjPi-29): Permit 83-26-C. Research report on file, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton.

1984 (with James W. Helmer and Stephen M. Malone)
Quantitative and Graphic Analysis of Artifact Distributions: A Trial Approach to the Study of Horizontal and Vertical Distributions in Non-Stratified Sites. Paper presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Victoria, British Columbia.

1984 The Use of Expedient Technologies for Intra-Site and Inter-Site Comparisons in Historical Archaeology. Paper presented at the 17th Annual Conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Victoria, British Columbia.

1985 (with James W. Helmer and Stephen M. Malone)
Final Report of the 1984 University of Calgary Archaeological Field School at the Strathcona Site (FjPi-29): Permit 84-28. Research report on file, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton.

1985 (with James W. Helmer and Stephen M. Malone)
Quantitative and Graphic Analysis of Artifact Distributions: A Trial Approach to the Study of Horizontal and Vertical Distributions in Non-Stratified Sites. In Contributions to Plains Prehistory, edited by David V. Burley, pp. 155-179. Alberta Culture Historical Resources Division, Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper 26. Edmonton.

1986 (with James W. Helmer and T. G. Arnold)
Final Report of the 1981-1985 University of Calgary Archaeological Field School at the Strathcona Site (FjPi-29). Research report on file, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton.

1986 Expedient Technology in European North America: Implications of an Alternate use of Glass by Historic Period Occupations. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

1986 (with R.C. Goodwin, K.G. Kelly and D.L. Bascle)
A Cultural Resources Survey of the Western Sections of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project (COELMN/PD 86-?). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1987 (with D.L. Bascle, Jill-Karen Yakubik and Ana Chandler)
Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries Project, St. Landry, Evangeline, and Avoyelles Parishes, Louisiana (COELMN/PD 86-16). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1987 (with R.Christopher Goodwin)
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Faulkner Lake Revetment, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana (COELMN/PD 87-01). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1987 (with K. Manning, P.C. Armstrong and R.C. Goodwin)
Cultural Resources Survey of the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee Item E-44, Iberville Parish, Louisiana (COELMN/PD 87-0?). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1987 (with Kathy Manning)
Cultural Resources survey of the North Fort Polk Family Housing Area, Fort Polk, Vernon Parish, Louisiana (CX5000-7-0017). Report submitted to the National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

1987 Cultural Resources Survey of a 40-acre Borrow Pit near Slidell, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Prepared for C.H. Fenstermaker & Associates, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana.

1987 Level II Archaeological Survey, Big Woods Development Area, Environmental Educational Center- Phase I, Barataria Unit, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Report submitted to the National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1987 Cultural Resources Review of the Fort Benning Master Plan- Phase II. Report submitted to Gulf South Research Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1987 (with Paul Armstrong, David Moore, and R. Christopher Goodwin)
New Orleans is Looking Forward to its Past- Archaeological Plan for Selected Portions of the City of New Orleans. Submitted to the Division of Archaeology, Office of Cultural Development, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

1988 (with Lawrence Hewitt and R. Christopher Goodwin)
The Battle of Fort Bisland: Historical Research and Development of an Archaeological Research Design (COELMN/PD 88-03). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1988 (with Paul C. Armstrong)
Cultural Resources Investigations-Phase II, Bonnet Carre Spillway, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana (COELMN/PD 88-04). Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

1988 (with R. Christopher Goodwin)
Cultural Resource Sample Survey, Mechanized Infantry Training Area, Fort Benning, Georgia. Report submitted to Gulf South Research Institute and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1988 (with R. Christopher Goodwin)
Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Benning, Georgia and Alabama. Report submitted to Gulf South Research Institute and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1988 Archaeological Testing of Six Selected Sites, Heritage Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Prepared for Heritage Plantation, Ltd., Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

1988 (with Ruthanne Mitchell and Carol J. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey and Site Testing in the Proposed Dog River Reservoir, Douglas County, Georgia. Prepared for the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority, Douglasville, Georgia.

1988 (with Carol J. Poplin)
Documentation, Middle Chattahoochee Hydroelectric Generating Project, Muscogee County, Georgia. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

1988 (with Christopher T. Espenshade)
Archaeological Survey and Testing, Palmetto Fort Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Palmetto Fort Development Corporation, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1988 (with Paul E. Brockington Jr.)
Midway: Archaeological Profile of a Nineteenth Century Rice Plantation on Waccamaw Neck. Prepared for Heritage Plantation, Ltd., Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

1988 (with Marian D. Roberts and Carol J. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Plant Daniel Coal Barge Unloading Facility, Jackson County, Mississippi. Prepared for Mississippi Power Company, Gulfport, Mississippi.

1988 Archaeological Investigations on Heritage Plantation: Interpretations of Rice Agricultural Societies on Waccamaw Neck, South Carolina. Paper Presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1989 True Blue Plantation: Archaeological Data Recovery at a Waccamaw Neck Rice Plantation. Prepared for Heritage Plantation, Ltd., Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

1989 (with Stephen H. Savage and Paul E. Brockington Jr.)
Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Thunderbird Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Wetland and Environmental Consultants, Inc., Beaufort, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Resurvey and Evaluation of Six Sites, Rhetts Bluff Development Tract, Kiawah Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Kiawah Resort Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1989 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, US Highway 17 Improvements, Gardens Corner to Jacksonboro, South Carolina. Prepared for Wilbur Smith Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Survey of the Jenkins Point Development Tract, Seabrook Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Jenkins Point Development Corporation, Charleston, South Carolina.

1990 (with Linda Allan and Marian D. Roberts)
Archaeological Survey of the Delta Plantation Development Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Delta Plantation Development Corporation, Hardeeville, South Carolina.

1990 Recent Investigations on Waccamaw Neck Rice Plantations. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

1990 Prehistoric Settlement in the Dog River Valley: Archaeological Data Recovery at 9DO34, 9DO39, and 9DO45. Prepared for the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority, Douglasville, Georgia.

1990 Archaeological Survey of the Headquarters Island Development Tract, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Edge and Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit near Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Georgia-Carolina Development Company, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Borrow Pits, James Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Felder Truck Lines, North Charleston, South Carolina.

1990 (with Ashley Chapman)
Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Stony Landing Development Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for John R. Cumbie, Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Cooper Wastewater Treatment Plant, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Prepared for Jordan, Jones and Goulding, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Survey of the Riverview Apartments Development Tract, Richland County, South Carolina. Prepared for Sterling Development Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

1990 Archaeological Survey of Three Mine Sites, French Quarter Creek Development Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for French Quarter Creek Investors, Inc., Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 23 Acre Tract in the Archdale Subdivision, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Tamsberg Properties, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1990 (with Paul E. Brockington, Christopher T. Espenshade and James B. Legg)
Archaeological Survey, Spanish Pointe Development, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc., Norcross, Georgia.

1990 (with Marion D. Roberts, Christopher T. Espenshade and Eric C. Poplin)
Investigations of a Slave Row at Spanish Wells Plantation: Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BU869, Spanish Pointe, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Spanish Pointe Development Company.

1991 An Overview of Plantation Archaeology in the Low Country of South Carolina and Georgia. Paper presented at the 24th Annual meeting of the Society for Historical and underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Bon Secour-St. Francis Hospital Xavier Hospital Essex Farms Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Bon Secour-St. Francis Xavier Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina.

1991 (with Michael C. Scardaville)
Archaeological Data Recovery at Long Point Plantation (38CH321), Mark Clark Expressway (I-526), Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

1991 (with Linda K. Allan and Marian D. Roberts)
Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Plantation at Stono Ferry, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Stono Ventures, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1991 Archaeological Survey of the Gift Plantation Development Tract #1, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Lesley Construction, Inc., Easley, South Carolina.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Cultural Resources Survey For Construction Projects on Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Pope Air Force Base. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District. Savannah, Georgia.

1991 (with Joel D. Gunn, Marian D. Roberts, Barbara Lucas, and Carol J. Poplin)
Historical and Archaeological Survey and Historic Properties Management Plan for W. Kerr Scott Reservoir, Wilkes County, North Carolina. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Electrical Substation near Hardeeville, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

1991 (with Carl Steen)
An Archaeological Survey of the Undeveloped Portions of Wild Wing Plantation, Horry County, South Carolina. Prepared for Suwaso Corporation, Decatur, Georgia.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey and Testing in a 23 Acre Tract in the Archdale Subdivision, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Tamsberg Properties, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1991 Archaeological Survey of the Aronov Development Tract, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Aronov Realty Company, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama.

1991 Archaeological Survey of a Road Right-of-Way in the Centre Pointe Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Balcor Development Company, Skokie, Illinois.

1991 (with David C. Jones and Ashley A. Chapman)
Archaeological Survey of the Andell Tract, Seabrook Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for East Seabrook Limited Partnership, Charleston, South Carolina.

1991 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Five Acre Waterhouse Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Waterhouse Company II, Beaufort, South Carolina.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey of the Mackeys Ferry Landing Tract, Washington County, North Carolina. Prepared for Southfork Timberlands, Inc., Plymouth, North Carolina.

1991 (with David C. Jones)
Cultural Resource Site Evaluation of Five Sites on the Wambaw Ranger District, Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Department of Agriculture- Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

1991 (with Scott Butler)
Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Waccamaw Waterfront District, City of Conway, Horry County, South Carolina. Prepared by the City of Conway, South Carolina.

1992 Variations in Structure: A Comparison of Absentee and Principal Residence Rice Plantations in the Low Country of South Carolina. Paper presented at the 25th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.

1992 (with Marian D. Roberts)
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, US Highway 521 Improvements, Georgetown to Manning, South Carolina. Prepared for De Leuw-Cather of Virginia, Inc., Falls Church, Virginia.

1992 (with Marian D. Roberts and Rick Richardson)
Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY-91-I) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District. Savannah, Georgia.

1992 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological and Historical Survey and Historic Properties Management Plan for Philpott Lake Project, Roanoke River Basin, Virginia. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina.

1992 (with Joel D. Gunn, Christopher T. Espenshade and David C. Jones)
Intensive Sample Survey and Data Recovery at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina.

1992 (with David C. Jones)
An Archaeological Survey of the Myrtle Beach Farms Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Prepared for Burroughs and Chapin Company, Inc., Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

1992 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey of the 30 Acre Westvaco Shopping Center Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Trico Engineering, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina.

1992 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey of the 30 Acre Coastal Commercial Center Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Trico Engineering, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina.

1992 (with David C. Jones)
Archaeological Survey of the Jeremy Cay Tract, Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for The Savage Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

1992 (with David C. Jones and Ashley A. Chapman)
An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of Palmetto Bay Road, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Thomas and Hutton Engineering, Inc., Savannah, Georgia.

1992 (with David C. Jones and Christopher T. Espenshade)
Archaeological Investigations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Department of Agriculture- Forest Service. Columbia, South Carolina.

1992 (with C. Scott Butler)
Background and Archival Research for US 78 Improvements, Aiken to Elko, South Carolina. Prepared for Burton, Adams, Kemp and King, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina.

1992 (with Marian D. Roberts)
Historical and Archaeological Overview of Daniel Island, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Harry F. Guggenheim Foundation and Olympia and York, Inc., New York, New York.

1992 (with Natalie Adams and Carol J. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey of the Gift Plantation Tract 2 Development Area, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Lesley Construction Company, Inc., Easley, South Carolina.

1992 Archaeological Re-evaluation of 38CH1078, Brickyard Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Brickyard Development Corporation, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1992 Archaeological Survey of the Chestnut Hill Plantation Development Tract, Richland County, South Carolina. Prepared for Edens and Avant, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

1992 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, South Carolina Public Service Authority's Jones Tract, Moncks Corner, South Carolina. Prepared for Newkirk Environmental Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1992 (with Carol J. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey of the Bacons Bridge Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Trico Engineering and Survey, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina.

1992 (with Linda Kennedy and David C. Jones)
A Cultural Resource Survey of Two Proposed 230 KV Transmission Lines from Cope to Canadys and from Cope to Orangeburg, South Carolina. Prepared for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

1992 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Possible Dredge Spoil Disposal Sites, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Coastal Council and the US Army Corps of Engineers- Charleston District, Charleston, South Carolina.

1992 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Palmetto Electric Cooperative Office Complex near Ridgeland, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1992 (with Jeffrey W. Gardner)
Wappoo Plantation (38CH1199/1200): Data Recovery at an Eighteenth Century Stono River Plantation in Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Department of Agriculture- Agricultural Research Service, Athens, Georgia.

1993 (with David C. Jones and Marian D. Roberts)
Archaeological Survey and Testing, Dover Plantation Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. prepared for the South Carolina State Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina.

1993 Archaeological Survey and Testing, Boardman Dam Haul Road and Batch Plant Area, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District. Savannah, Georgia.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks, Susan Maguire and C. Scott Butler)
Archaeological Literature Review and Intensive Architectural Survey, North Rhett Avenue Improvements Corridor, North Charleston, South Carolina. Prepared for BAKK, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina and the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

1993 (with Kenneth T. Styer)
An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Firebreaks at Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Department of Agriculture- Forest Service, Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Realignmnet of the 230 KV Transmission Line from Cope to Canadys, South Carolina. Prepared for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Leamington- Parcel 1, Palmetto Dunes Resort, and Longview Island, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Newkirk Environmental Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1993 (with Marian D. Roberts and Christopher T. Espenshade)
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Survey of Laurel Hill Plantation, Ladies Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Edge and Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks and C. Scott Butler)
An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Argent Tract, Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for the Del Webb Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona.

1993 (with Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Hibri Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Real Estate Development Board, Columbia, South Carolina.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks and Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Hibri Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Real Estate Development Board, Columbia, South Carolina.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Parcel E-1, Hiltech Park Development Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for John Cutcliffe, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

1993 (with David C. Jones and Ralph Bailey)
An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Lake Marion Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Berkeley and Clarendon Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for Newkirk Environmental Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1993 (with David C. Jones)
A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 90 acre Tract at Orange Hill Plantation, Johns Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Jon Guerry Taylor, P.E., Inc., Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1993 (with Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Portions of Sunny Point Farms, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Sunny Point Farms, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks and Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Silverman Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Southern National Bank of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina.

1993 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Windsor Hill Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Trico Engineering and Surveying, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina.

1993 (with David C. Jones and Ralph Bailey)
Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan- Volume I: Cultural Resources Management Plan. Prepared for the Fort Jackson Directorate of Public Works and the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1993 (with Ralph Bailey)
Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan- Volume III: Archaeological Site Database. Prepared for the Fort Jackson Directorate of Public Works and the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1994(with David C. Jones and Marian D. Roberts)
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed A-10 Munitions Storage Facility, Pope Air Force Base, and a Proposed Cumberland County School Tract, Fort Bragg Military Reservation. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District. Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with C.S. Butler, Paul Brockington, Marian D. Roberts, Connie Huddleston and David Diener)
Cultural Resources Survey of Daniel Island, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Daniel Island Development Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with Kenneth F. Styer and Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey For FY 93 Timber Harvest Areas and Testing of 10 Separate Sites, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Mary's Island Plantation Tract, Colleton County, South Carolina. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with Colin Brooker)
The Historical Development of Dataw Island: Architectural and Archaeological Investigations at the Sams Plantation Complex. Prepared for ALCOA South Carolina, Inc., Beaufort, South Carolina.

1994 (with Marian D. Roberts)
Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Plan- Cultural Overview. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Rice Fields South Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Prepared for Planning/Design Resources, Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

1994 (with James R. Hill III)
Historical/Archaeological Overview of the East Bay/Calhoun Streets Drainage Improvements Corridor, City of Charleston, South Carolina. Prepared for the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with David C. Jones)
A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed North Area Park Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission, Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with Tina M. Rust)
Archaeological testing at 38CH1195/1423, Longcreek Plantation Tract, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Longcreek Properties, a Limited Partnership, Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (withElsie I. Eubanks and Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Ellis Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Ellis Family, Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with James R. Hill III and Elsie I. Eubanks)
A CUltural Resources Overview of the Palmetto Bluff Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Branigar Organization, Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with James R. Hill III)
Inensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Big Landing Plantation Tract, Horry County, South Caorlina. Prepared for Big Landing Plantation Development Corporation, Wilmington, North Carolina.

1994 (with B. G. Southerlin and Marian D. Roberts)
Archaeological Testing at 38CH1424, Longcreek Plantation Tract, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Longcreek Properties, a Limited Partnership, Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Wharf Alpha Improvements, Charleston Naval Weapons Station, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for General Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1994 (with Elsie I. Eubanks and James R. Hill III)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Bull HIll Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. prepared for Del Webb Corporation, Bluffton, South Carolina.

1994 (with James R. Hill III)
A Cultural Resources Overview of the Okatie Center Tract, Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for Union Camp Corporation, Savannah, Georgia.

1994 (with Tina M. Rust)
Archaeological testing of the Areas of Ground Disturbance at Quarters 140, Naval Hospital Beaufort, Beaufort, South Carolina. Prepared for the Department of the Navy- US Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina.

1994 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline, Darlington and Florence Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Pipeline Corporation, Columbia, South Carolina.

1994 (with Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey of a Selected Improvements of the Columbia Metropolitan Airport, Lexington County, South Carolina. Prepared for the LPA Group, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

1994 (with James R. Hill)
A Cultural Resources Overview of the 278, Inc. Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for Wood and Partners, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1994 (with James R. Hill)
A Cultural Resources Overview of the Indigo Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for David Strong, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1995 (with Tina M. Rust)
An Archaeological Survey of a 275 Acre Parcel of the Proposed North Area Park Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission, Charleston, South Carolina.

1995 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline near Cope, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Pipeline Corporation, Columbia, South Carolina.

1995 (with Elsie I. Eubanks and Ralph Bailey)
Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Bulls Bay Overlook Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Reg Tisdale, Indianapolis, Indiana.

1995 (with Tina M. Rust and James R. Hill III)
An Intensive Archaeological Survey of a 120 Acre Parcel of the Indigo Plantation Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Gilmour-Hamilton Limited Liability Company, Folly Beach, South Carolina.

1995 (with Elsie I. Eubanks)
Archaeological Testing of 38BU1316, 38BU1317, 38BU1318, 38BU1321, and 38BU1322, Sun City-Hilton Head Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Del Webb Corporation, Bluffton, South Carolina.

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EDUCATION

1992 M.A., Florida State University - Tallahassee (*Anthropology with specialization in Archaeology)*

1988 B.A., Auburn University - Auburn (*Anthropology with specialization in Archaeology)*

EMPLOYMENT

June 1994 - present
Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Mount Pleasant, South Carolina
Archaeological survey and data recovery at 38CH1195, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina.

July 1991 - April 1994
Archaeological Technician, Southeast Archeological Center, N.P.S., Tallahassee, FL
Survey, Testing, and Excavation at 38CH917, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (CHPI), Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (Field and Laboratory Supervisor)

March - April 1993
Archaeological Technician, Southeast Archeological Center, N.P.S., Tallahassee, FL
Archaeological monitoring at Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee (Field Supervisor)

November - December 1991
Archaeological Technician, Southeast Archeological Center, N.P.S., Tallahassee, FL
Archaeological monitoring at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky (Field Assistant)

May - July 1991
Archaeological Technician, Southeast Archeological Center, N.P.S., Tallahassee, FL
Archaeological survey of the Big South Fork National Park in Oneida, Tennessee (Field Assistant).

July 1990 - April 1991
Graduate Field Assistant, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Excavation at San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale, Tallahassee, Florida (Assistant Supervisor).
Excavation at Cetamura, Florence, Italy (Field Assistant)

May - June 1990
Archaeological Assistant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., Miami, Florida
Archaeological survey at Crane Hammock, Marathon Key, Florida (Field Assistant).

January - April 1990
Graduate Field Assistant, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Excavation at San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale, Tallahassee, Florida (Assistant Supervisor).

September - December 1989
Research Assistant, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Analysis of ceramic, lithic, and faunal materials from sites on National Park Service land.

October 1988 - August 1989
Broward Davis and Associates, Tallahassee, Florida
Archaeological testing at Tallahassee Community Apartments (Field Supervisor).
Archaeological survey and data recovery at Goodwood property, Tallahassee, Florida (Field Assistant).

March - October 1988
Archaeological Field Assistant, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
Excavations at Fusihatchee, Elmore Co., Alabama.

PRESENTATIONS AND REPORTS

PAPERS PRESENTED

1992 (with Rochelle M. Marrinan)
Franciscan Mission Church Plan in La Florida. Paper presented at Society for Historical Archaeology conference, Kingston, Jamaica, January 8-12, 1992.

1993
Franciscan Religious Architecture in the Apalachee Province. Paper presented at Society for Historical Archaeology conference, Kansas City, Missouri, January 7-11, 1993.

1994 (with Bennie C. Keel)
Material Culture and Internal Activity Patterning of an Eighteenth Century Domestic Structure at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site. Paper presented at Society of Historical Archeology conference, Vancouver, British Columbia, January 6-8, 1994.

REPORTS PREPARED

1992
Franciscan Religious Architecture in the Apalachee Province: An Example from Patale (8LE152). Masters thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, August, 1992.

1993
Trip Report to Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, September-October, 1993. Ms. on file. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

1993
Trip Report to John P. Cable Mill Complex, Cades Cove, Tennessee, March 29 to April 2, 1993. Ms. on file. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

1994 (with Eric C. Poplin)
Archaeological Testing at 38CH1195/1423, Longcreek Plantation Tract, Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Longcreek Properties, a Limited Partnership, Charleston.

1994 (with Eric C. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey and Testing of Selected Sites in the Prince George Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Prepared for Edward D. Stone, Jr., and Associates, Inc., Charlotte.

1994 (with Eric C. Poplin)
Archaeological Testing of the Areas of Ground Disturbance at Quarters 140, Naval Hospital Beaufort, Beaufort, South Carolina. Prepared for Department of the Navy, U.S. Navy Hospital, Beaufort.

1994 (with Eric C. Poplin)
Archaeological Survey and Testing of NUCOR Steel's Hagan Plantation Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for Newkirk Environmental Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina and NUCOR Steel Company.

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EDUCATION

M.S.S. in Anthropology and History. Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi.

B.A. in Art Education, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1988 - Present
Archaeologist/Historian
Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

1988
Field Technician
Coastal Carolina Research, Tarboro, North Carolina.

1988
Historian/consultant
R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1985-1988
Assistant Historian/Senior Research Assistant/Archaeological Technician
Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia.

1984
Museum Accessions Registrar, Lois Dowdle Cobb Museum of Archaeology,
Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi.

1982-1984
Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, Cobb Institute of Archaeology,
Mississippi State University, Starkville Mississippi.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Three Alternate Corridors for US 70 Clayton Bypass, TIP R-2552, Wake and Johnston Counties, North Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With C. S. Butler.

Cultural Resources Survey of the 92 Acre Forest Drive Tract Columbia, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Eric C. Poplin and Christopher T. Espenshade.

Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Thomson Bypass Corridor, McDuffie County, Georgia. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Jeffrey W. Gardner and B. G. Southerlin.

Historical and Archaeological Overview of Daniel Island, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Eric C. Poplin.

Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY-91-I) Timber Harvesting Areas Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Eric C. Poplin and Rick R. Richardson.

A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Widening Corridors Along U.S. Highway 521 and A Reconnaissance of Proposed Routes Bypassing Andrews, Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties, S.C. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With B. G. Southerlin, Scott Butler, and Paul E. Brockington, Jr.

Data Recovery Investigations at 31MG856, Montgomery County, North Carolina: Non-Farm Activities in the Twentieth Century. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Christopher T. Espenshade and Joel Gunn.

Archaeological Assessment of 9RU135, A Nineteenth Century Creek Site, Uchee Creek Recreation Area, Fort Benning, Alabama. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Christopher T. Espenshade and Daniel T. Elliott.

Cultural Resources Survey of the 20 Acre Commuter Terminal Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Christopher T. Espenshade and Ramona Grunden.

Archaeological Survey and Testing At the Lowesville Tract, Lincoln county, North Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Jeffrey W. Gardner, Christopher T. Espenshade, Ruthanne L. Mitchell, and Bobby L. Southerlin.

Historical and Archaeological Survey for W. Kerr Scott Project Near Wilkesboro, North Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Joel D. Gunn and Barbara A. Lucas.

An Archaeological and Historical Overview of the Drayton Hall Tract, Incorporating Data from the 1990 Survey. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Christopher T. Espenshade.

Archaeological Survey of the Hodnett Lake Tract, Habersham County, Georgia. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Christopher T. Espenshade and Jeffrey W. Gardner.

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Multilaning U.S. 521, Manning to Georgetown, in Clarendon, Williamsburg, and Georgetown Counties, S.C. Brockington and Associates, Inc. With Eric C. Poplin.

Inspection, Evaluation and Testing of Historic Sites Located at Falls Lake, Wake, Durham, and Granville Counties, North Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. With Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. and Matthew T. Wilkerson.

Archaeological Survey of the Delta Plantation Development Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. With Eric C. Poplin and Linda K. Allan.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Three Sites on the Palmetto Fort Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Eric C. Poplin and Christopher T. Espenshade.

Archaeological Evaluation of Site 38CH1080, Charleston County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Stephen H. Savage and Christopher T. Espenshade.

CRM: Resource Inventory II, S.C.S./D.O.E. Experiment Project, Plant Yates, Coweta County, Georgia. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Christopher T. Espenshade and Jeffrey Gardner.

Archaeological Survey of the Eigleberger Tract, Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Paul E. Brockington, Jr. and Bobby G. Southerlin.

Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Plant Daniel Coal Barge Unloading Facility, Jackson county, Mississippi. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Eric C. Poplin and Carol J. Poplin.

Archaeological Survey of the Bloody Point Tract, Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Paul E. Brockington, Jr. and Bobby G. Southerlin.

Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of Seven Sites in the Logansport Loop Pipeline Right-of-Way, Jackson, Lincoln, Ouachita, and Union Parishes, Louisiana. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, New Orleans, Louisiana. With Jim Wajtala.

An Assessment of the Interpretive Potential of the Proposed Dobbins Park Site, Cobb County, Georgia. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. With Lisa D. O'Steen.

APPENDIX C

FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

38CH1078 Data Recovery

Faunal remains recovered from 0.25 inch screening

STRUCTURE 1

Prov.	Species	Description	B	#frags	Weight
42	Mammal	frag		1	1.7
	Gallus gallus	Atlas	x	1	0.1
	Gallus gallus	R.coracoid		1	0.9
	Gallus gallus	L.femur		1	1.0
	Gallus gallus	longbone frags		2	1.5
44	Testudines	Plastron		1	0.5
	Lg.mammal	frag		1	8.9
	Rattus	L.pelvis		1	0.5
		L.femur		1	0.6
49	UD	frag		1	0.5
	Sciurius sp.	L.femur		1	0.5
	Muridae	R.femur		1	0.1
	Gallus gallus	Pelvis frag		1	1.3
	Gallus gallus	longbone frags with knife marks across bone		1	3.0
	UD	frag		5	0.3
403.2	Mammal	tooth		1	1.0
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	Rib frag which was chopped at either end and displayed knife marks across bone	x	1	26.8
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	Longbone frags which were chopped		1	34.6
	Meleagris gallopavo	R.tibiotarsus		4	2.0
	Rattus	L.mandible		1	0.2
	UD	frag		1	0.5
428.2	Mammal	frags		1	14.1
429.2	Bos taurus	Molar		5	13.2
	Canis	Molar		1	1.5
	Mammal	longbone frags which were chopped and displayed knife marks across the bone		1	7.4
	UD	frags		2	0.9
430.1	Gallus gallus	L.tarsometatarsus		2	0.8
	Aves	frag		1	0.4
434.2	Mammal	frags which were chopped		1	0.8
435.2	Sus scrofa	L.mandible	x	2	26.5
	Bos taurus	Molars		1	14.1
	Bos taurus	2nd Phalanx		2	10.6
	Didelphis marsupialis	L.mandible		1	10.6
	Didelphis marsupialis	L.di.humerus		1	1.5
	Md.mammal	Rib frag which had been chopped		1	3.2
	Md.mammal	longbone frags which had been chopped		1	32.6
436.1	Meleagris gallopavo	R.radius		3	2.7
438.2	Bos taurus	Molar		1	20.2
	Mammal	Frag which was chopped		1	3.5
441.2	Mammal	frag		1	3.9
443.2	Bos taurus	Molar		1	23.1
	Mammal	frags which displayed knife marks across the bone		1	15.1
445.1	Bos taurus	Rib frag which had been sawed at both ends		2	40.7
	Bos taurus	Incisor		1	1.9
	Lg.mammal	Cranial frag		1	16.7

STRUCTURE 2

Prov.	Species	Description	B	#frags	Weight
47	Mammal	frags		3	8.3
412.1	Bos taurus	Incisor		1	2.0
413.1	Mammal	frag	c	1	0.3
415.1	Bos taurus	R.pr.metacarpus which had been chopped mid-shaft		1	136.8
	Sus scrofa	R.pr.radius which had been chopped mid-shaft		1	22.0
	Odocoileus virginiana	Molar		1	2.0
417.1	UD	frag		1	0.5
418.1	Bos taurus	Molars		7	84.2
	Bos taurus	R.pr.ulna which displayed knife marks across bone		1	55.4
	Bos taurus	R.pr.metatcarpus which was displayed knife marks mid-shaft		1	117.0
	Bos taurus	Humerus shaft which was sawed at both ends		1	146.8
	Sus scrofa	R.di.humerus		1	54.2
	Sus scrofa	Rib frag which was chopped at both ends		1	23.8
	Sus scrofa	R.pr.ulna		1	5.4
	Sus scrofa	L.tibia shaft which was sawed across distal end and displayed knife marks		1	28.7
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	frags		2	54.1
	Sciurius sp.	L.femur		1	0.2
	Mammal	frags		16	62.0
	Osteichthyes	frags		3	0.8
	Aves	frags		2	0.3
	UD	frag		1	0.6
419.1	Bos taurus	Incisor		1	1.2
420.1	Odocoileus virginiana	Molar		1	1.4
	Sus scrofa	Molar		1	1.5
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	Shaft frag which was chopped and sawed mid-shaft		1	64.4
	Mammal	frags which were sawed		3	29.1
	Mammal	frags		16	39.0
	Testudines	Vertebra		1	0.7
421.1	Bos taurus	Molar		1	4.4
422.1	Mammal	frags		2	9.0
423.1	Bos taurus	Molars		4	91.7
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	frags		6	63.0
	Meleagris gallopavo	L.coracoid		1	5.3
424.1	Bos taurus	L.ulna		1	19.6
425.1	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	Shaft frag which was sawed		1	30.3
	Mammal	frags		2	6.7
	UD	frag		1	0.1

STRUCTURE 4

Prov.	Species	Description	B	#frags	Weight
400.1	Mammal	frag		1	3.4
404.1	Mammal	frags		5	26.4
	Md.mammal	Rib frag which displayed knife marks		1	5.1
404.2	Mammal	frags		2	6.2
406.1	Mammal	frags		3	8.5
	Mammal	frag	x	1	1.1
	Mammal	Tooth frag		1	1.7
	Testudines	Carapace		1	0.4

Prov.	Species	Description	B	#frags	Weight
408.1	Mammal	frag		1	18.8
411.0	Mammal	frags		9	12.4
	Bos taurus	Tooth frag		1	4.1
	Testudines	Carapace		2	1.3
	Lg.mammal(Bos taurus?)	Longbone frag which was chopped		1	19.5

B	Burned
x	burned
c	Calcined
Lg.	Large
Md.	Medium
L.	Left
R.	Right
di.	Distal
pr.	Proximal
UD	Unidentified

APPENDIX D

GLASS MINIMUM VESSEL DATA

Minimum Glass Vessel Analysis for 38CH1078- Structure 4

	Liqour	Ale/ Beer	Wine	Tumb	Candle Stick	Unident.	Total
Amethyst				1			1
Brown						1	1
Clear	1					4	5
Dark olive green	2	1					3
Olive green	1		3				4
Light blue						2	2
Light green						1	1
Teal					1		1
Milk glass						1	1
TOTAL	4	1	3	1	1	9	19

Minimum Glass Vessel Analysis for 38CH1078- Structure 1

	Dispen.	Bitters	Liqour	Ale/ Beer	Wine	Schnap	Soda Water	Extract	Stp	Toil.	Med.	Perf.	Med./ Cul.	Toil./ Cul.	Vase/ Bowl	Tumb	Ste ware	Plate	Dec.	Med./ Toil.	Unident.	Total
Amber																						
Amethyst	10							1								1		1				12
Brown		4	1																		4	75
Clear	18								2	1					1		1		4		2	35
Cobalt							3														18	225
Dark olive green					3																1	20
Olive green			3	1	1	1																15
Emerald green																						30
Light blue							1			1	4				1							5
Light green										1	3										6	60
Teal																				1	8	65
Flashed															1							0
Milk glass																					1	10
TOTAL	28	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	2	3	7	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	1	41	444

Minimum Glass Vessel Analysis for 38CH1078- Structure 2

	Dispen.	Liqour	Ale/ Beer	Wine	Soda Water	Extract	Jug	Toil.	Med.	Perf.	Med./ Cul.	Toil./ Cul.	Vase/ Bowl	Tumb	Stem ware	Cul.	Dec.	Unident.	Total
Amber			1															3	4
Amethyst	2																	3	5
Brown			1				1		3	1			1	2	2		9	22	47
Clear	6				1														1
Cobalt		1	2																1
Dark olive green		1	1	8															3
Olive green					1													2	12
Green	1				1	1		2	5		1	1				1			1
Light blue	1				1	2		2	1		1							7	20
Light green					1							1						6	14
Teal																	2	1	3
Blue																			2
Flashed																			0
Milk glass																		1	1
TOTAL	10	2	5	8	5	3	1	4	9	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	11	45	114