

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH
AT 33 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA



BY

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AUGUST, 1984

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August, 1984

Cover: The main building at 33 Broad Street
during renovation.

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INTRODUCTION

In August, 1978, archaeologists from the Charleston Museum became aware of remodeling and construction in the courtyard area behind the office building at 33 Broad Street (Figure 1). Max L. Hill, owner of the property which extends from Broad to Elliott Street (Figure 2), called our attention to a previously covered structure in the yard which appeared to be an old cistern. He gave us permission to examine it, and also to excavate a portion of the area in back of the main building where the soil was being removed in preparation for an addition to the building. A total of two and a half days were spent working on the project. This was the first opportunity to collect information from an area in Charleston which had been primarily a commercial piece of property.

Artifacts recovered from the site represented a time span from the early eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth. Included in the collection were English, Chinese and Colono-ware ceramics, a Spanish coin, clay pipe fragments, glass and some iron. One postmold was found which dates from before 1740. We also located a low wall which may have been part of the footing for an earlier addition and the footings for a fireplace. With the aid of the documentary research we believe we have come closer to establishing the construction date for the brick building now fronting on the street at 33 Broad Street.

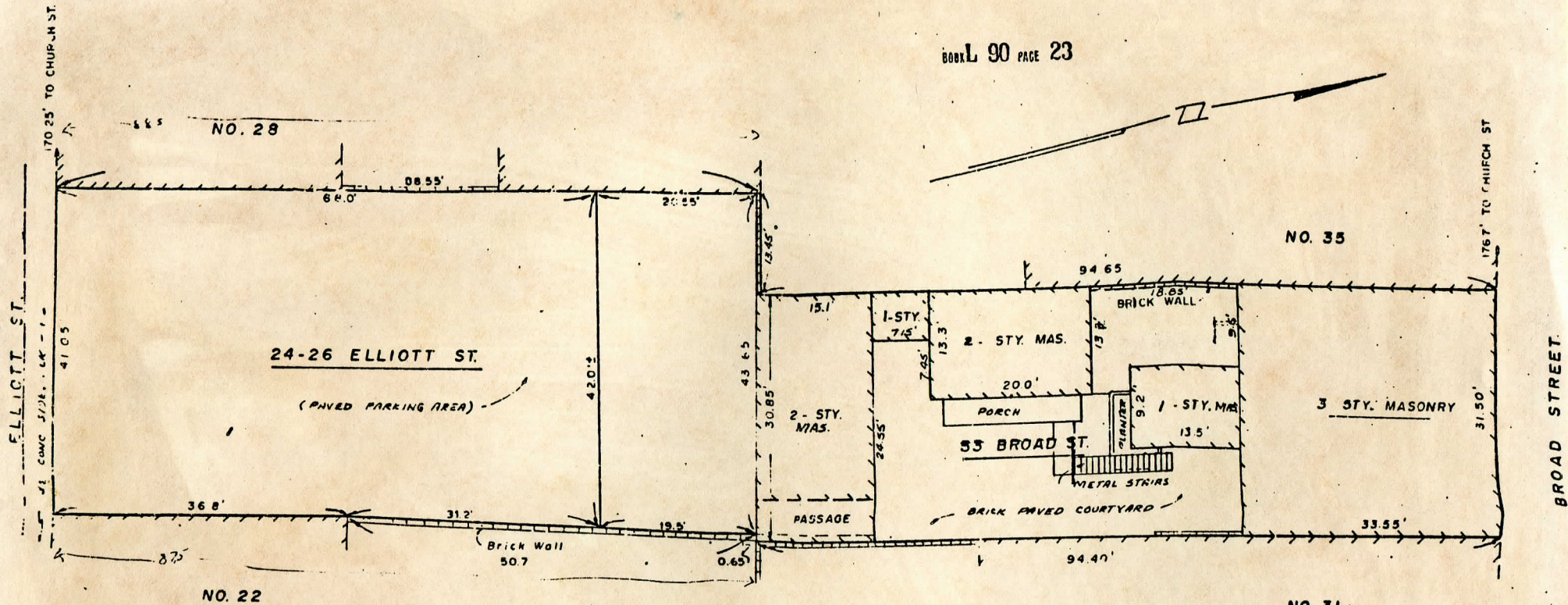
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Max L. Hill, owner of the property at 33 Broad Street for permission to carry out the excavations at the site. Archaeologists involved in the data recovery were Kay R. Scruggs, Allen Liss, Stanley G. Knick, III and the author.

She also wishes to thank Donald G. Herold, former director of the Charleston Museum, Allen Liss, Curator of Anthropology, Doris Dann, Lynn Sanders Bustle and Jeanne Calhoun for assisting with the analysis and cataloging of the artifacts and the research on the property. Thanks are also due to Mary Jo Fetzner for printing the photographs and Anita Moquin and Elaine Henzler for typing the manuscript.



Figure 1. 1972 map of a portion of peninsular Charleston showing the location of 33 Broad Street and the main building on the property.



NOTE: THIS PLAT DELINEATES A SURVEY OF OCCUPATION.

REF- DEED BOOK C38, PAGE 627, RMC CHAS. CO.
 " L14 " 229 " " "
 " M18 " 17 " " "

By George A. Z. Johnson, Jr.
 GEORGE A. Z. JOHNSON, JR., P.E. & L.S.
 S. C. REG. NO. 1894

PLAT OF NO. 33 BROAD ST. AND NO'S. 24 & 26 ELLIOTT ST.
 CITY OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C.

9 APRIL 1968

ABOUT TO BE CONVEYED TO: MAX L. HILL, JR.

SCALE: 1" = 10'
 .87" = 10'

NO. 31
 Charleston, South Carolina
 Office of Register Meane Conveyance
 Plat recorded this... day of... 1968, at
 4:59 o'clock in Flat Book... and tracing cloth
 copy filed in File... Drawer... Folder... Drawing
 No... Original plat (with print) delivered to
Young, Christ & Rivers

Arthur H. Cantor
 Register Meane Conveyance

Figure 2. 1968 plat of 33 Broad Street and 24 and 26 Elliott Street showing the buildings on the property at that time. (RMCO Book L90, p. 23).

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The lot of land known today as 33 Broad Street and 24-26 Elliott Street, owned by Max L. Hill Company, was part of Lot Number 27 in the original Grand Model of Charleston. Lot Number 27 was originally granted to Theophilus Patey by the Lords Proprietors on September 7, 1681 (PC Record of Wills and Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 53, pp. 173-174; Smith 1908, p. 17). In October 1685, Patey sold one fourth of the lot to James Varin for £ 19 good and lawful money (PC Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 53, pp. 173-174). Varin, a French Huguenot, was a joiner according to the deed. He and his wife, Susanne, came from London on the Richmond in 1680. They had two children after that date, a boy, Jacob, and a girl, Susanne (SCHG, Vol. 43, p. 17).

Susannah (Susanne) Varin, the daughter of James, married Joel Poinsett, Sr., of Berkeley County, another French Huguenot described as both weaver and vintner (RMCO Book Q, pp. 63-64). Probably she had received the land from her father or mother, for an indenture written in 1735 recounts that on December 28, 1710, Joel Poinsett and his wife Susannah granted the property with three tenements on it to Elisha Prioleau, a merchant, and his wife Susannah, for the rest of their natural lives for the rent of one Spanish real per year. The buildings were described as "all that Messuage or Tenement then newly repaired and all that new Messuage or Tenement Standing. Erected and being on part of the said part of the said Town Lott Number 27 both which said Tenements are fronting to the Northward on Broad Street in Charles Town as also one other Messuage or Tenement, erected Standing and being on the back part of the said part of the said Town Lott and fronting Southerly on a Lane or alley". The last tenement fronting on what is now Elliott Street was occupied by Anne Lesade, a widow (RMCO Book Q, pp. 63-64).

What the Prioleaus did with the property or how long they had it is not recorded. A mortgage dated February 19, 1734, between Elisha Poinsett, and William Cattell indicates that Elisha Prioleau was, or recently had been, in possession of the land at that time (RMCO Book Q, pp. 27-28). The Poinsett family retained the land, however, and presumably it passed from Susannah Varin Poinsett to her eldest son, Elisha, for in a deed written in July, 1735, after her death but before the death of her husband, Joel, Elisha divided the lot into two parcels -- one fronting on Broad Street, and the other on what is now Elliott Street (RMCO Book Q, pp. 63-65). They remained separate parcels until they were combined by R. M. Marshall at the end of the nineteenth century.

Broad Street Property -- In July 1735, Elisha Poinsett sold that portion of the lot fronting on Broad Street to Isaac Holmes, his brother-in-law, for £ 1,000. The lot, 31 feet along the street and 92 feet north to south, included a tenement which was in Holmes' possession at the time (RMCO Book Q, pp. 65-66). This must have been the structure shown on the 1739 map of Charleston (Figure 3) (1884 Yearbook, City of Charleston).



Figure 3. A portion of the 1739 map of Charleston showing the location of what is now 33 Broad Street. At that time there appears to have been a row of common wall houses on that part of the block. (1884 Yearbook of the City of Charleston).

Holmes was described as a "gentleman" in the deed. His wife was Susannah, daughter of Joel and Susannah Poinsett. His building probably was burned in the fire on November 18, 1740, which destroyed much of the town from Broad Street and Church Street down to the Granville Bastion (1880 Yearbook, City of Charleston, p. 302). One Isaac Holmes is listed among the sufferers of the fire. He was paid 89 pounds sterling, about one third of the value of his loss (Scott 1963, p. 210).* Holmes must have built another building on the property for, according to his will dated November 24, 1754, and proved on August 24, 1759, he left the lot on Broad Street with the brick house which was "now on tenour to Theordore Trizvant" to his son John (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 8, p. 386-387).

Theodore Trezevant was of French Huguenot descent. He was a tailor, and in 1766 founded the Master Tailor's Society (Walsh 1959, p. 131). He was one of the thirteen mechanics on the Committee of thirty-nine planters, mechanics and merchants formed in 1769 to oppose the importation of goods from abroad. In 1775, he was a deputy to the First Provincial Congress of South Carolina (SCHG Vol. 3, pp. 28-29). He did tailoring for Thomas Pinckney and others during the Revolution (SCHG Vol. 3, p. 29; Vol. 58, pp. 73, 76, 80). Trezevant was married three times. His first wife, Elizabeth Wills, died in 1752. His second wife, Catherine, was the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Timothy. They were married in 1753, and she died in 1764. In 1766 he married Catherine Crouch (SCHG Vol. 3, pp. 28-29). He may have lived on the property, as well as having it the location of his business at least until 1772. At that time he leased and purchased the adjacent lot to the west (RMCO Book R5, pp. 143-145).

On March 9, 1778, Theodore Trezevant leased the property to John Smith, a merchant, for five shillings, and on March 10, 1778 Smith bought the lot from Trezevant and his wife Catherine for £ 10,000 current money with all the buildings on it (RMCO Book C5, pp. 509-511). This deed suggests that the fire on January 15, 1778 (1880 Charleston Yearbook, pp. 302-3) which burned "upwards of 250 dwellings" did not completely destroy the building on this lot, for it is unlikely that it could have been rebuilt in such a short time. Possibly part of the shell remained and was reused. On June 15, 1786 there was a second fire which burned fourteen houses and stores on both sides of Broad Street. John Smith was not included in the list of those burned out (Charleston Evening Gazette, June 16, 1786). An article in the Charleston Morning Post on June 17, 1786 indicated that Mr. John Smith's house stopped the fire on the south side of Broad Street because of the use of party walls. Smith apparently did sustain some losses, however, for he joined other merchants in advertising for lost goods (Charleston Evening Gazette, June 16, 1786).

After Smith, who described himself in his will as a mariner (PC Vol. 26, Book B, p. 599), died Judge Adam Burke, Sr., ordered Sheriff John Hart, esq., to sell the property on July 5, 1796 to settle a claim against the estate. Agnes Smith, John's widow, purchased the lot on Broad Street for 1360 pounds sterling. The lot, 31 feet wide and 92 feet deep, was

*Another entry recording payment of 548 pounds sterling to Isaac Holmes and Major Willson's estate is also listed. This may be another Isaac Holmes, as there is no Willson connected with the property of interest here.



Figure 4. A portion of the 1788 map of Charleston made for the use of the Phoenix Fire Company of London, showing the location of what is now 33 Broad Street. (From a reproduction of an engraving the the Library of Congress).

Handwritten scribble or signature at the bottom right of the page.

identified as No. 15 Broad Street (RMCO Book Q6, p. 426). In July 1801 Agnes Smith sold the lot with all appurtenances to Angus Bethune, also a merchant, for 2500 pounds (RMCO Book E7, pp. 41-42).

In 1804, the lot became the property of the South Carolina Insurance Company when Angus Bethune sold it to Thomas Corbett, president of the company, for \$9,000.00 (RMCO Book X, p. 206-208). At this time it was known as No. 16 Broad Street. The company sold it on April 1, 1817, for \$8,000.00 to Charles Della Torre, a merchant (RMCO Book R8, pp. 296-297). He held it for three years, and then sold it to James Gibson in 1821 for \$7500.00 (RMCO Book H9, p. 18). In 1860, after Gibson's death, his executor sold a lot of land with a three-story brick residence and other buildings to R. M. Marshall, a broker, for \$6,525.00 (RMCO Book C14, p. 229). By that time the property must have been numbered 33 Broad Street. Marshall owned the land until he died in October 1904. It was inherited by his widow, Frances Olmstead Marshall and her heirs sold the land to Max L. Hill, Jr., in 1968 (RMCO Book L90, p. 25).

Apparently at least part of the property had been used as a residence until 1860. By 1879 (*Charleston City Directory*) the brokerage office of R. M. Marshall and Brothers occupied the lot as well as Allard B. Memminger, chemist, and Lord and Inglesby, lawyers, and J. C. Miller, lawyer, occupied the rear. The 1887 Sanborn map identified all three buildings on the property as offices at that time.

Elliott Street Property -- The southern portion of the property divided by Elisha Poinsett in 1735, after his mother's death, was sold to Joel Poinsett, his father, for £ 1300. This part of the lot, measuring forty-three feet from east to west, and eighty-eight feet from north to south, fronted on the alley to the south. On the property was a tenement occupied in 1710 by the widow, Anne Lesade, and at the time of the sale by Joel Poinsett (RMCO Book Q, p. 63). This property was in the path of the fire in November 1740, and Joel Poinsett was listed among the sufferers and received £439, the equivalent of about one third of the amount of his loss (Scott 1963, p. 209, 211). Poinsett must have rebuilt on the property, for when he died in 1744 the inventory of his estate mentions a "brick house, back house, etc." valued at £2500 (PC Inventories, Vol. 67A, pp. 175-6). In the advertisement for the public sale of the property in the South Carolina Gazette (April 15, 1745) the house is described as "new and built of brick".

The deed to the property described Joel Poinsett as a weaver in 1710 (RMCO Book Q, pp. 63-64). In a 1719 deed selling land on the other side of Elliott Street he was identified as a planter (RMCO Book A, pp. 130-131), but in 1735 (RMCO Book Q, p. 65) and in his will dated January 26, 1743/4 (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 5, p. 381), he is identified as a vintner. A deed written after his death in 1745 identified his as a victualler (RMCO Book AA, p. 541). His inventory provides some information on the nature of his establishment. Included in the inventory are 47 chairs, two cedar oval tables, one mahogany table, 14 common pine tables, making a total of

17 tables; four backgammon tables, 13 candlesticks, 21 pewter plates, four chafin (sic) dishes, seven glass decanters, 12 chainia (sic) punch bowls, and other things. There were only one bedstead, two mattresses and one featherbed, which suggests the house was more likely a tavern serving beverages and food rather than an inn with overnight accommodations. Also in the inventory are six pair of andirons, six pair of iron tongs, and one shovel, which suggest that the building had six fireplaces and at least six rooms (PC Inventories, Vol. 67A, pp. 175-176).

Joel Poinsett's will instructed his executors to sell the property to pay debts, made specific bequests to his children, and indicated that the remainder should go to his son Elisha (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 5, p. 381). Isaac Holmes and Elisha Poinsett were appointed executors, but Holmes petitioned that he be released (PC Wills and Misc. Records, Vol. 72B, p. 457). An advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette on April 14, 1745, announced that the sale of the new brick house and furniture would take place on April 26, 1745. On May 13, 1745, Elisha Poinsett sold the property to Jacob Martin a physician in Charles Town (RMCO Book AA, pp. 540-550) for £ 3000, and the next day Martin sold it back to Poinsett for the same amount. Martin held the mortgage on the property which was satisfied in 1755 (RMCO Book BB, pp. 1-2). Elisha Poinsett mortgaged the property again in December 1755, to Charles Feauchereau of Goose Creek, Esais Brunett and John Rattray of Charles Town; that mortgage was satisfied in 1766 (RMCO Book QQ, pp. 179-182). It was mortgaged once more in 1766 to Gabriel Manigault; that mortgage was satisfied in 1777, after Poinsett's death (RMCO Book F3, pp. 211-213).

Elisha Poinsett is identified as a mariner, "sometime of South Carolina but now of Philadelphia" in 1734, and his mortgage held by William Cattell, a merchant of South Carolina, was signed there (RMCO Book Q, pp. 27-28). In 1745, after his father's death, he is described as a "victualler", one who provided victuals -- today he might be known as a restaurateur. In 1755 he was called a vintner (RMCO Book QQ, pp. 179-182), meaning one who sells wine. It would seem that he was carrying on the business begun by his father. We also know that he bought a pew at St. Philips Church in 1745 (PC Misc. Records, Vol. 69B, p. 568).

Elisha Poinsett, Sr. retained the property until his death in 1771. No specific mention of it is made in his will; he instructed his executors to sell the estate to pay his debts and divide the money equally among his wife and three children -- Elisha, Jr., Susannah, and Joel (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 14, pp. 17-18). The inventory of the estate (Inventories, Vol. 94A, pp. 34-45) suggests that he still owned a tavern. Included in the list are 52 chairs, six backgammon tables, one large cedar table, four card tables, three mahogany tables, one billiard table, two card racks, and dishes including eight dozen syllabub and jelly glasses, 30 pewter dishes and plates. There appears to have been an increase in gaming and entertaining in the establishment over the years since 1744. The presence of one fire screen and six pair fire dogs, tongs, and fenders suggest six fireplaces, and therefore perhaps a six room building. Only one bedstead, a bed and furniture suggest again that this may have been more of a tavern serving refreshment than an inn providing lodging.

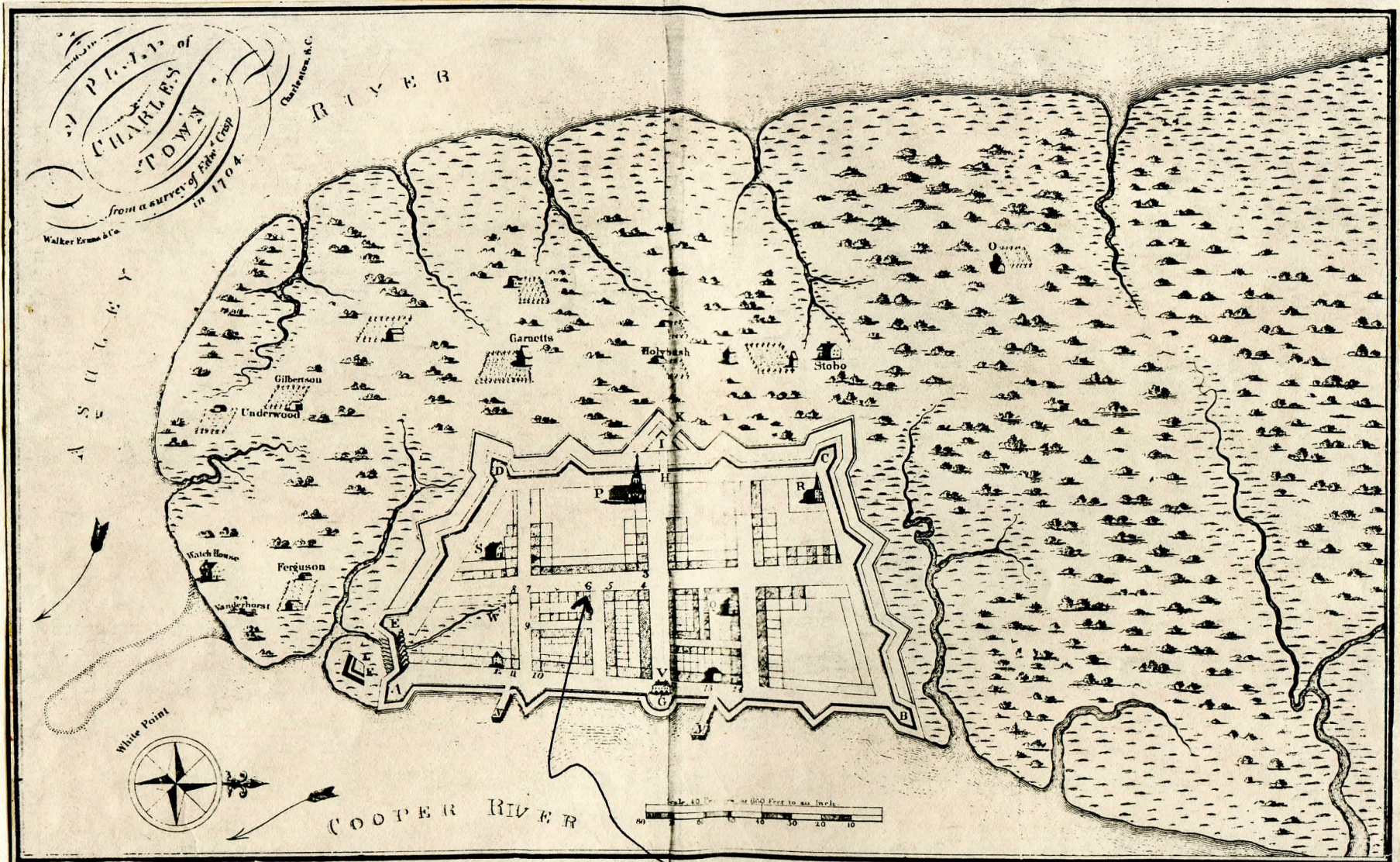
Newspaper advertisements indicate that Poinsett's widow, Catharine Poinsett, continued to operate the business until she died in December, 1774 (South Carolina Gazette December 12, 1774). There are references to groups meeting at Poinsett's House as late as December 10, 1777 (South Carolina Gazette November 25, 1777).

The Poinsett Tavern was apparently an important meeting place in Charles Town in the eighteenth century. Bridenbaugh (1938, p. 270) suggests that it was the "best place of entertainment the town afforded". Rogers (1969, p. 82) includes it in a list of the most famous taverns in Charlestown before the Revolution.

The earliest reference we found to the tavern is a South Carolina Gazette news item dated April 29, 1732. It tells of "a St. George's Day celebration of a company of Fort Folly Volunteers who met "at the House of Trooper Poinsett their usual House of Rondevous" (South Carolina Gazette April 22-29, 1732). Unfortunately, the exact location of the house is not given, nor is there any further identification of Trooper Poinsett. Just when the Poinsetts began to occupy the site of what is now 24-26 Elliott Street we could not determine from the deeds, however, it was in the family's possession at that time. Another lot on the south-east corner of Elliott and Church Streets is indicated on the 1704 Edward Crisp map published as end papers in the 1759 edition of Ramsay's History of South Carolina (Figure 5) (Ramsay, 1959 ed.). A lot at this location was sold by Joel Poinsett in 1719, but the deed gives no indication of a tavern on the lot and it identified Poinsett as a planter (RMCO Book A, pp. 130-132). Perhaps some day further research and/or controlled archaeological excavation on the property in question will solve this dilemma.

Subsequent newspaper notices refer to the house of Joel and later Elisha Poinsett and from this evidence and the inventories we assume they are referring to the property under discussion here.

Notices from the South Carolina Gazette indicate that the governor gave a ball and supper there in November, 1755, celebrating the birthday of the King (Cohen, 1953, p. 84). Mrs. Anne Manigault mentioned an entertainment for the governor there on March 30, 1756 (SCHG Vol. 20, p. 61). An "elegant entertainment" was given there in November, 1760 on the occasion of the King's seventy-eighth birthday. It was attended by the Assembly and civil and military officials (South Carolina Gazette November 8-15, 1760). When Governor Thomas Boone, esq. arrived in Charleston in December, 1761 a dinner in his honor was held at Poinsett's following the official welcome and military review (South Carolina Gazette December 19-26, 1761). McCrady (1899, pp. 605-6) reported that the tavern was the site of a part of the celebration by the mechanics of the election of Christopher Gadsden as their representative on October 1, 1768. Members of the Master Lodge assembled at "Brother Poinsett's" on Wednesday, March 18, 1767 to celebrate their anniversary and the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp (South Carolina Gazette March 2-9, 1767). Another celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act was held there in March, 1771 (South Carolina Gazette March 21, 1771).



References

MEMMINGER SCHOOL LIBRARY

- A. Granville Bastion
- B. Craven D^o
- C. Carteret D^o
- D. Colleton D^o
- E. Ashley D^o
- F. Blake's D^o

- G. Half Moon
- H. Draw Bridge
- I. Johnson's

- N. Kea L. Smith's Bridge
- O. Minister's House
- P. English Church

- T. Quaker Meeting House
- V. Court of Guard
- W. First Rice Patch In Carolina
- 1. Pasquero & Garrets

- 4. Chevellers House
- 5. George Logan d^o
- 6. Poinsett d^o
- 7. Flicott d^o

- 10. Tradds House
- 11. Nat. Law d^o
- 12. Landgrave Smith d^o
- 13. Col. Rhett's d^o
- Ben Skenking d^o
- Sindery d^o

Figure 5. 1704 Map of Charleston showing the location of Poinsett's Tavern. (From the end papers of the 1959 edition of Ramsay).

A more commercial venture was announced in the South Carolina Gazette on June 13, 1743. An advertisement told of the week long display, for an admission fee of five shillings, of a "White Negro girl of Negro parents, she is as white as any European, has a lively blush in her countenance, grey eyes continually trembling and hair frised as the Wool of a white Lamb" at the house of Joel Poinsett.

In November, 1754 one could find John Meyer teaching young gentlemen the science of defense at Mr. Poinsett's in Elliott Street (South Carolina Gazette, November 7, 1754). Andrew Rutledge, the dancing master, proposed to have a ball for his students there on March 29, 1762 at 5 o'clock, at which time he planned to dance the hornpipe. Tickets were thirty shillings per couple (South Carolina Gazette, March 6, 1762).

It is generally believed that the South Carolina Society was founded in the Poinsett Tavern. The society was an organization of people of French Huguenot origin who originally gathered to help those of their group who needed aid. The early records were burned but the society was believed to have been founded in 1736 or 1737, at a tavern owned by one of the Huguenots who started the tavern to maintain his family (Easterby 1937, pp. 11-12). The group was first known as the Two Bit Club, as each member paid 15 pence per week. Peter Poinsett has been identified as the founder of the tavern, although Easterby could find no evidence that he owned a tavern (Easterby 1937, p. 18).* It seems like that it was Joel who founded the tavern, probably some time in the 1730's. Newspaper files indicate the South Carolina Society held their regular quarterly meetings at Poinsett's house from 1746 until 1777 (South Carolina Gazette, December 16, 1745, June 12, 1753, September 9, 1774, November 4, 1777). Other groups that met there included the St. Andrews Club (South Carolina Gazette, November 20-27, 1755, November 20-24, 1758, November 10-17, 1759), the Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of the Clergy of England (South Carolina Gazette, March 22, 1773, March 27, 1775) and the St. Michaels Bell Ringers on April 18, 1767 (South Carolina Gazette, March 30, 1767). The Artillery Company was formed there in 1756 (South Carolina Gazette November 4, 1756, December 9, 1756).

In some ways Poinsett's house must have been like the equivalent of an annex to the city hall. Tax assessors met there as early as 1741 when the house was owned by Joel Poinsett (South Carolina Gazette, June 18, 1741). They continued to meet there at the house of Elisha Poinsett from 1750 (South Carolina Gazette, February 19, 1750) until 1777 (South Carolina Gazette, June 2, 1777). They were there not only to collect taxes but also to listen to complaints from those who felt they had been assessed too much. The Justices of the Peace of Berkeley County met there on August 3, 1767 to sign certificates of licenses to sell liquor and operate billiard tables (South Carolina Gazette, July 7, 1767). The Commissioners of Fortifications also met there to consider proposals for modifications of fortifications (South Carolina Gazette, May 15, 1766, May 25, 1768) and the building of a new powder magazine in 1765 (South Carolina Gazette, January 12, 1765). Street Commissioners assembled there to grant licenses for drivers of carts and drays and for those who had Negro porters and laborers working out (South Carolina

*Peter Poinsett did own one half of town lot 37 on the southeast corner of Church and Elliott Street prior to his death. It was sold by his brother Joel Poinsett in 1719 (RMCO Book A, pp. 130-31) (Figure 5).



The ASSESSORS and COLLECTORS of the GENERAL TAX,
for the Parishes of St. Philip and St Michael, Charles-Town.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

THAT they will attend at the house of Mr. ELISHA POINSETT, from the hours of ten to one, and from three to five in the afternoon, on Monday the nineteenth day of January next ensuing, there continue to sit the time prescribed by law, and at the expiration they are absolutely determined to issue warrants against all defaulters without distinction; which fix'd resolve, they hope, will be regarded, that trouble may be avoided.

Charles-Town;
Dec. 1, 1766.

JOHN LLOYD,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
JOHN SNELLING,
GEORGE BEDON.

Figure 6. A reproduction of an advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette, December 1, 1766, which announced that the Tax Assessors and Collectors of St. Philip's and St. Michael's Parishes would meet at the house of Elisha Poinsett.

Gazette, May 23, 1774, June 4, 1774). Part of the reason for the selection of the tavern as a meeting place may have been because Elisha Poinsett was the Clerk of the Fortifications (South Carolina Gazette, June 6, 1768) and Clerk to the Commissioners of Streets (South Carolina Gazette, February 28, 1771).

On the morning of December 12, 1745 a paper was found at the door of "Mr. Poinsett in Middle Street" (another name for Elliott Street). The note was signed R. H. and gave "hints of things which greatly concern this province". Whatever its content, Alexander Garden, Clerk of the Council, thought it important enough to advertise, trying to get the author to come forward to the Governor, a member of the Council or the Chief Justice with more information, and assuring him of a reward and anonymity (South Carolina Gazette, December 16, 1745).

Perhaps because it was a well known location in town, the administrators of estates occasionally advertised that they would be at the house of Elisha Poinsett at a specific day and hour to meet with individuals who had claims against the estates or owed money to them (South Carolina Gazette, January 27, 1759, January 6, 1761, March 21, 1761, January 20, 1767, May 14, 1772). Andrew D'Ellient, executor of the estate of James Vallett, not only wanted the debts settled on December 16, 1768, but also asked that books which had been loaned out be returned (South Carolina Gazette, November 21, 1768).

After the death of Elisha Poinsett in 1771 and Catherine, his wife, who continued the business until her death in 1774, the property was retained by Dr. Elisha Poinsett, son of Elisha, Sr., until he died in 1803. At that time he left two-thirds of the lot to his niece, Hannah Frances Poinsett, who, according to the will, already owned the other third. The will mentions that there were buildings on the lot, but did not describe them (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 29, pp. 508-510). It is quite possible that the brick building built by Joel Poinsett was gone by this time, for in January, 1778, another fire struck this part of Charleston and burned all but two houses on Elliott Street (1880 City of Charleston Yearbook, p. 303). A plat of the adjacent property to the west indicates a wooden building on the lot in 1815 (RMCO Book D8, p. 260), suggesting that perhaps the brick building had been replaced by a frame structure. No Poinsetts are listed as occupying the property in the 1790 and 1795 city directories. Hannah Frances Poinsett married Josiah S. Lovell in 1806 (SCHG, Vol. 29, p. 337), and had two daughters. Although she retained the property until her death, it is not likely that she ever lived there.

According to the the 1852 City Wardbook, the frame house was purchased from Hanna Frances Lovell's daughters, who inherited it from their mother in 1848 (PC Record of Wills, Book K, p. 210), by William Purvis, a man of color. The Purvis family continued to live there until Mrs. Margaret Purvis, who inherited the property from her husband, sold it to R. M. Marshall, the real estate and stock broker. Marshall, who owned the lot on Broad Street by that time, purchased the back twenty feet of the lot in 1876 for \$130.00 (RMCO Book B17, p. 183), and the remainder with a two-and-a-half story frame house for \$500.00 in 1860 (RMCO Book M18, p. 17). Marshall's heirs sold the land to Max Hill. Mr. Hill has a photograph of the frame building which probably had been there since the end of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

EXCAVATION

We began the investigation of the area with what appeared to be an old cistern located in back of the main building on Broad Street and east of a smaller masonry building along the western edge of the property (Figure 7). The cistern was 13.75 feet long and 5.16 feet wide. It soon became apparent that it had more recently been utilized as a septic tank, and as we tried to pump the water from it, we found water was still draining into it although it was no longer connected to any sanitation system. This most recent use and the absence of artifacts, other than a few bottles of recent origin, caused us to abandon the cistern.

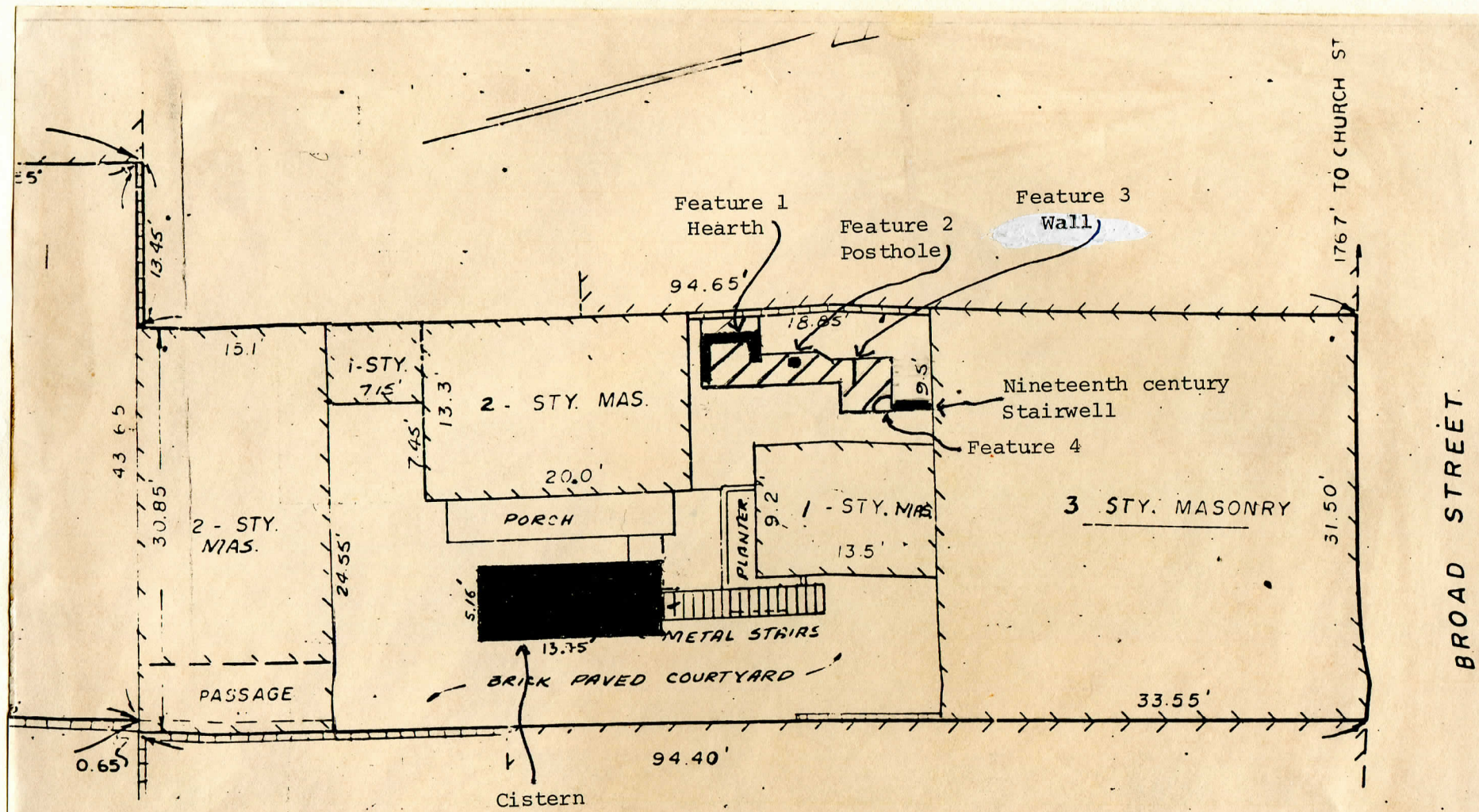
In the course of our work we noticed that the contractor was removing soil from the area between the main building and the dependency in back of it in preparation for the construction of an addition to the building. We asked if we might excavate part of the area in an effort to learn more about the strata in the soil and the occupation of the property. Mr. Hill and the contractor agreed.

A trench running north-south was excavated by hand in the northwestern section of the courtyard where the stratigraphy had not been disturbed (Fig. 7). The trench was 14.41 feet long and 5.0 feet wide at its widest point. It was excavated in 0.5 ft. levels to a maximum depth of 2.5 feet or sterile soil. When the profile of the trench (Fig. 8) was drawn these levels could be correlated with the natural strata. Level 1 was the most recent top soil and fill; levels 2 and 3 were below it and above the upper charcoal layer; levels 4 and 5 were below that, including the lower charcoal area. The two layers containing charcoal and ash suggest two periods of burning.

In addition the following cultural features were encountered :

Feature 1: The base of a hearth of brick located at the south end of the trench. The base of the hearth was 19.25 inches high, 48.56 inches wide and 43.75 inches deep. Brick were hand-made, laid in shell mortar. They were 8.812 inches long, 4.25 inches wide, and 2.5 inches thick; they were laid four courses per 13.125 inches. At the northwestern and southwestern corners, brick angled in to indicate the beginning of the arch which supported a hearth above. The profile (Figure 8) indicated that the hearth was later than the building fronting on Broad Street, and the ceramics in the upper level suggest there may have been a nineteenth century addition to the property -- added on perhaps to the building in back, or connecting with the one in front.

Feature 2: A probable posthole (Figure 12)-- a tan soil discoloration roughly twelve inches square, located 10.1 feet from the south wall of the main building. The feature was noted 28.2 inches below the ground surface. It was associated with the earliest level of occupation on the site, presumably before the 1740 fire.



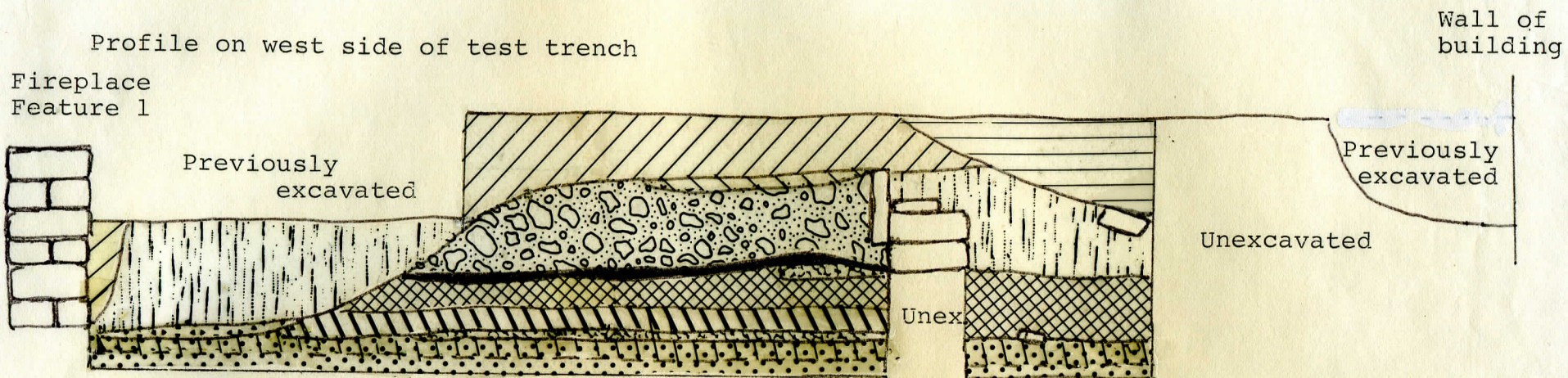
Test trench















NO. 31

Charleston, South Carolina
 Office of Register Mesne Conveyance
 Plat recorded this... day of June... 1968 at
 4:59 o'clock in Plat Book X Page... and tracing cloth
 copy filed in File... Drawer... Folder... Draw-
 copy original plat (a... print) delivered

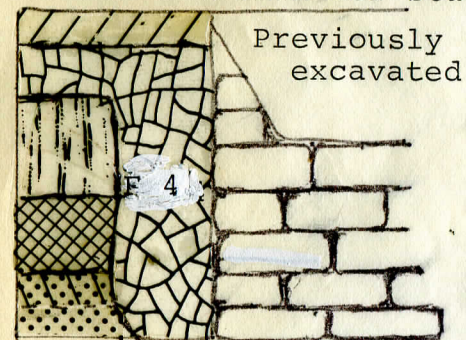
BROAD ST. AND NOS. 31 & 33 ELLIOTT ST
 LESTON, CHARL

Figure 7. Part of the Plat of 33 Broad Street showing the location of the test trench, the cistern and the features encountered during the excavation.



- | | |
|---|--|
|  Loose recent dark humus |  Mottled brown compact refuse-bearing layer |
|  Dark refuse bearing soil |  Dark refuse-bearing layer with charcoal |
|  Yellow mortar |  Ash |
|  Grey-brown compact soil |  Brick |
|  Mottled brown clay |  Charcoal |
|  Washed sand |  Greyish refuse bearing soil |
|  Dark sand |  Sterile sand |

Profile at east side of test trench showing Feature 4, builder's trench for stairwell



0 1 2 Feet

Figure 8. Profile drawings of the test trench at 33 Broad Street.



Figure 9. The cistern in back of the main building at 33 Broad Street.

8

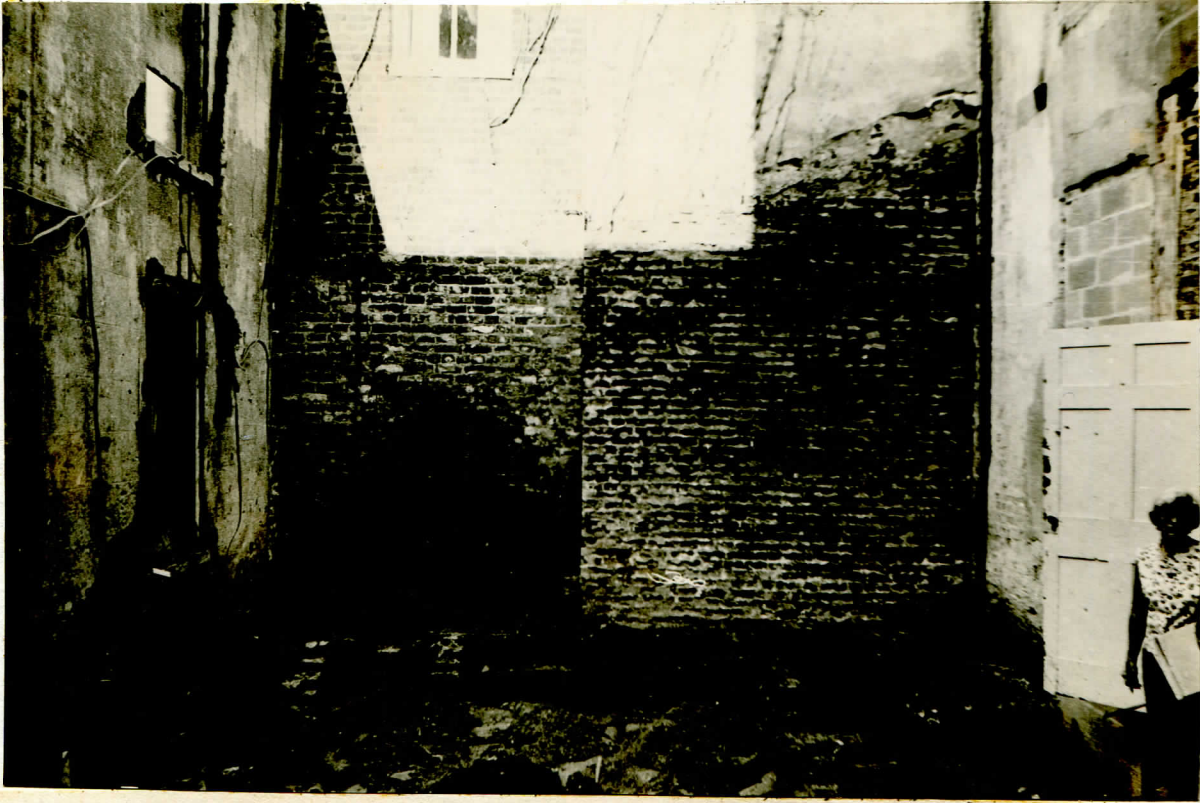


Figure 10. Photograph of the area in back of the main building at 33 Broad Street showing the base of the hearth (Feature 1), the wall (Feature 3) and the ghosting of an old roof line on the wall.

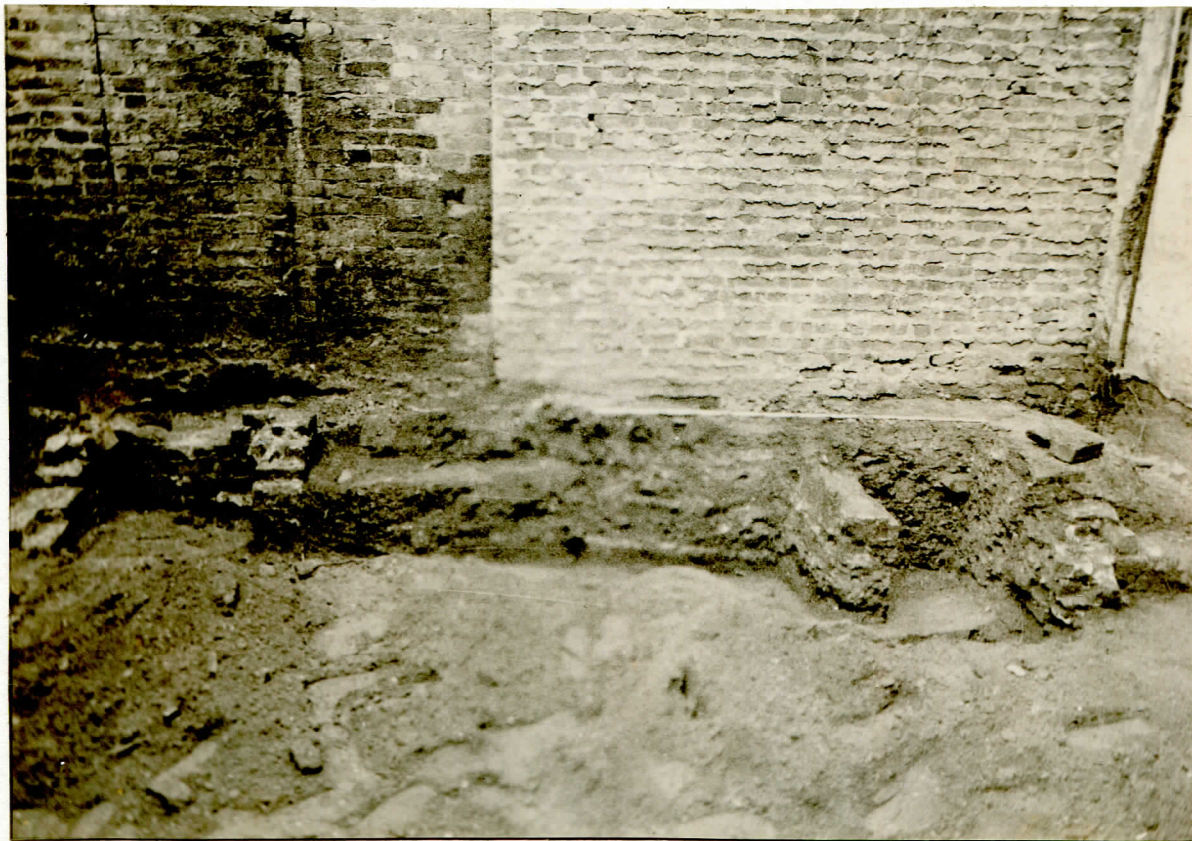


Figure 11. A closer view of the area excavated showing the hearth (Feature 1) with the arch (Feature 5) in the wall in back of it on the left, and the wall (Feature 3) located in the yard on the right.



Figure 12. Photograph of the posthole, Feature 2.

8

Feature 3: A portion of a brick wall (Fig. 11). The wall ran in an east-west direction, parallel to the back wall of the main structure at 33 Broad Street. It consisted of two courses of brick with a layer of mortar on top 1.37 in. thick, upon which the frame sill or floor joists were originally seated. Along the south side of the wall was a row of thin brick placed vertically. All brick were bonded with a light grey mortar with shell inclusions. The brick forming the base of the wall, or more likely footings for the frame wall or perhaps porch on the rear of the building were 9.187 by 4.375 by 3 inches. The vertical brick were 7.5 by 3.678 by 1.75 inches.

Only a small portion of the wall or footing was exposed in the trench and time did not permit following it farther to the west. A second profile across the area to the east showed a depression at that point suggesting that part of the wall had been removed in the course of subsequent work in the area - perhaps when the stairwell into the cellar was constructed.

Feature 4: The builders' trench for a stairwell at the back of the main building at 33 Broad. This builders' trench was noted on both the south and west sides of the stairwell which was no longer in use as the entrance to the cellar had been closed off for some time. The stairwell extended out 3.45 feet from the back of the building. This back entrance to the cellar was not original to the building and the builders' trench was dug from the upper stratum at the site (Figure 8). Apparently it dated from some time in the nineteenth century.

Feature 5: An arch which was uncovered in the wall of the property to the west. The arch was directly behind the hearth and really is a feature of the neighboring building. We were unable to examine the other side of the arch as the building has been remodeled and the area walled off.

There is other information which indicates that there had been additional modification of the structures on the property. Sanborn maps dated 1888 and 1902 and the 1968 map (Fig. 2) show a small addition to the building in the center of the back. Ghosting of a roof line along the wall on the west side of the property (Fig. 10) indicated that there was once a one-story shed roof addition on the back of the building which extended farther than the Feature 3 wall we located in the excavation.

When the interior of the main building fronting on Broad Street was remodeled a corner fireplace was discovered in the southwestern corner of that building. It had been hidden by paneling for many years. The blue and white delft tiles in the fireplace were still intact and a number of them were recovered before they were destroyed. They now belong to Mr. Hill. These tiles were photographed and the photographs are now on file at the Charleston Museum (Fig. 13). The tiles have been identified as being English, dating from the late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century (Noel Hume 1978, p. 290).



Figure 13. One of the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century blue and white delft tiles from the fireplace located during the remodeling of the interior of the building at 33 Broad Street.

ARTIFACTS

A total of 1291 artifacts and articles of occupation debris were recovered from our excavations at the site and are now cataloged as part of the collections of the Charleston Museum. Of these 347 were classified as surface objects, 944 were from designated levels and features. There were 288 potsherds, 126 pipe fragments, 104 objects of glass, 83 artifacts of metal, flint, brick etc. and 690 fragments of animal bone and shell.

Ceramics: The ceramic collection was studied in greatest detail because of the variety and its utility in dating levels within the site. The collection covered the time span from the end of the seventeenth century through the middle of the nineteenth century - the same span of time in which the site was used as an habitation according to the documentary studies. Late seventeenth to early eighteenth century pottery types include 3 North Devon Sgraffito slipware sherds (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 105-6) including one fragment of a candlestick holder (Fig. 15a); 6 North Devon Gravel tempered sherds, representing large utilitarian bowls (Noel Hume 1972, p. 133); 7 Westerwald sherds (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 280-5) including fragments of chamber pots and mugs (Fig. 18); 23 yellow slipped ware plates and bowls (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 107, 134-6); 25 underglaze blue and white Chinese export ware sherds from plates and bowls (Noel Hume 1972, p. 257); and 44 delft ware sherds including bowls, cups and plates (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 105-111) (Fig. 17).

Later eighteenth century types included 10 white salt glaze sherds (Noel Hume 1972, p. 116); 25 creamware sherds (Noel Hume 1972, p. 116); one Jackfield sherd (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 123-4); one Nottingham-like sherd (Noel Hume 1972, p. 114) and the Chinese export ware and yellow slipped pottery.

Nineteenth century pottery types include 4 blue and green shell edge pearlware sherds, 21 blue and white transfer printed pearlware sherds (Fig. 19), 2 banded ware sherds and 15 ironstone sherds.

North Devon Sgraffito slipware sherds have the earliest mean ceramic date of 1680 according to South (1977, p. 211). Latest mean ceramic dated sherds are the white ironstone with a date of 1857 (South 1977, p. 211). Mean ceramic dates have been calculated on the small samples from known levels. The resulting dates suggest level 5 and the area associated with Feature 2 date 1735, 1736; levels 4, 3, and 2 date 1752, 1755, 1753; and level 1 and the area associated with Feature 1 date 1789 and 1779. These dates are not far out of line with what we have concluded on the basis of stratigraphy. The Feature 2 posthole and the lowest level should date in the early part of the eighteenth century, before the 1740 fire. Feature 1, the hearth and the upper levels are the most recent. In this situation the date should be in the nineteenth century, rather than the latter part of the eighteenth because of the presence of the white ironstone and pearlware sherds.

Thirty-nine of the 288 potsherds were of non-European origin. One was a complicated stamped sherd, with large "exploded" type pattern which is similar to potsherds recovered from early historic sites. Another was a red-slipped sherd with smoothed-over-cordmarked surface, reminiscent of Mississippian Indian pottery. Thirty-seven sherds fall into the group frequently referred to as Colono-ware. They have brown to dark brown smooth to burnished exteriors, and originally it was believed that they were made by Indians for trade to European settlers (Baker 1972). More

	Colono ware	Smooth/cordmarked, red slip	Complicated stamped	North Devon gravel temp.	North Devon sgraffito	Yellow slipped ware	Buckley ware brown slip	Red ware, orange, greenish or brown gl.	Grey ware, greenish glaze	Delft	White salt glaze	Nottingham	Jackfield	Creamware	Westerswald	Grey salt glaze, churn	Tan salt glaze	Plain pearlware	Blue or green edged pearlware	Banded pearlware	Stippled pearlware	Molded shell-edged pearlware	Transfer printed pearlware	White ironstone	Chinese export ware	Crucible	Total	Mean Ceramic dates
Trench Level 1						1	1							1				1	1			1	1	1			7	1789
Trench Level 2						1				3		1	2					2							3		12	1753
Trench Level 3						2		2	2	2	4		1	1	2									3			16	1755
Trench Level 4	1									2												1					4	1752
Trench Level 5	13			1	1	4		1	1	3			1									1	1	2	1	29	1735	
Levels 3, 4, 5	12	1		2		6		2	2	9			2									1		2		39	1735	
Feat. 1	2		1	1	1	3	2	2		2	1				2			8	1			10	2	5		41	1779	
Feat. 2	3					2	1			3			1			1										11	1736	
Surface	6			4	1	4	1	4	3	20	5	1	28	3	3		1	9	4	2	1	1	8	12	13	131		
Total	37	1	1	8	3	23	2	10	8	44	10	1	36	7	1	1	20	5	2	2	1	22	15	29	1	290		

Figure 14. Chart showing the types of pottery recovered from the excavations at 33 Broad Street.

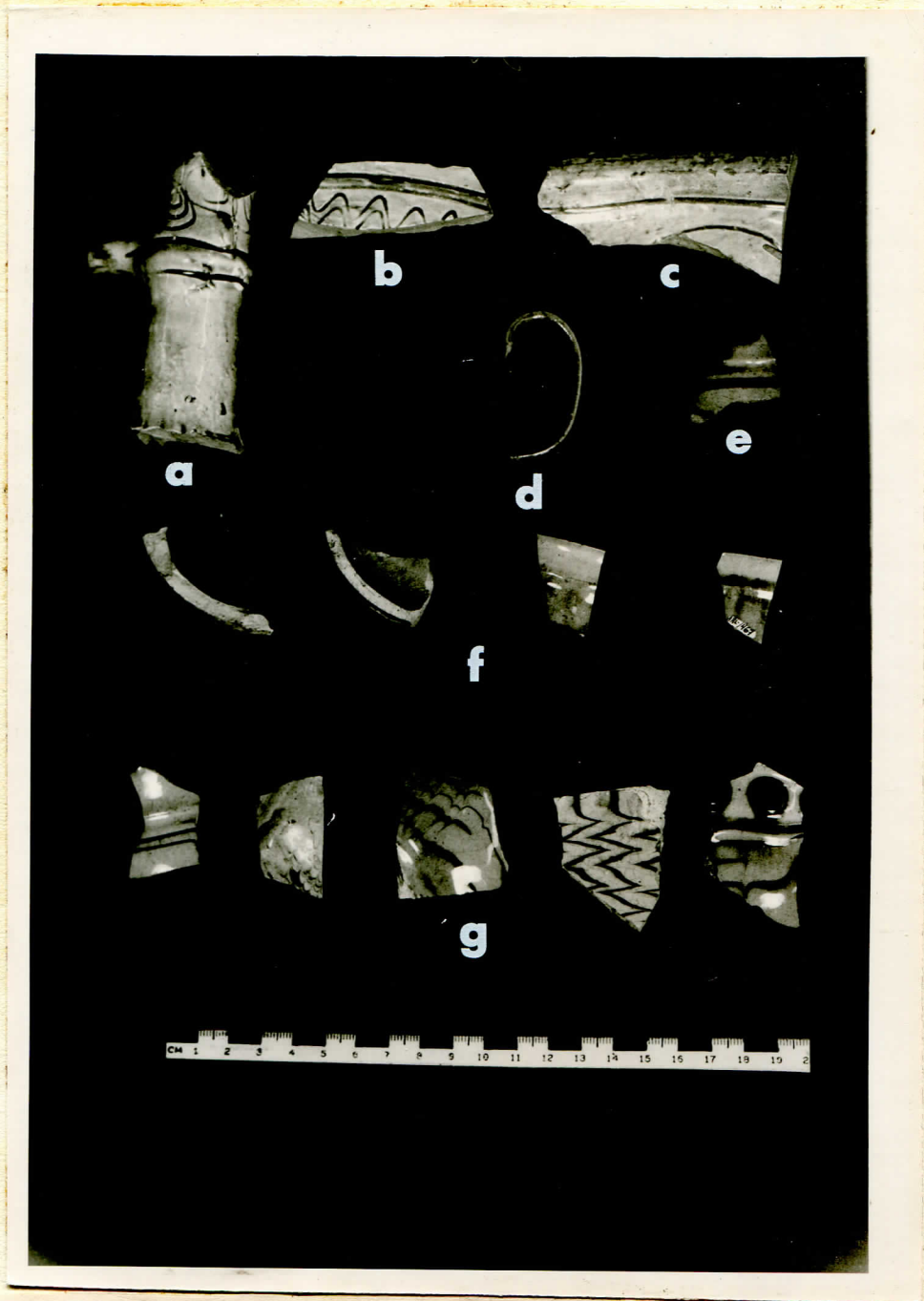


Figure 15. Eighteenth century potsherds found at 33 Broad Street. a, North Devon sgraffito candlestick fragment; b, c, North Devon sgraffito bowl fragments; d-g, yellow slipped ware sherds. Scale in centimeters.

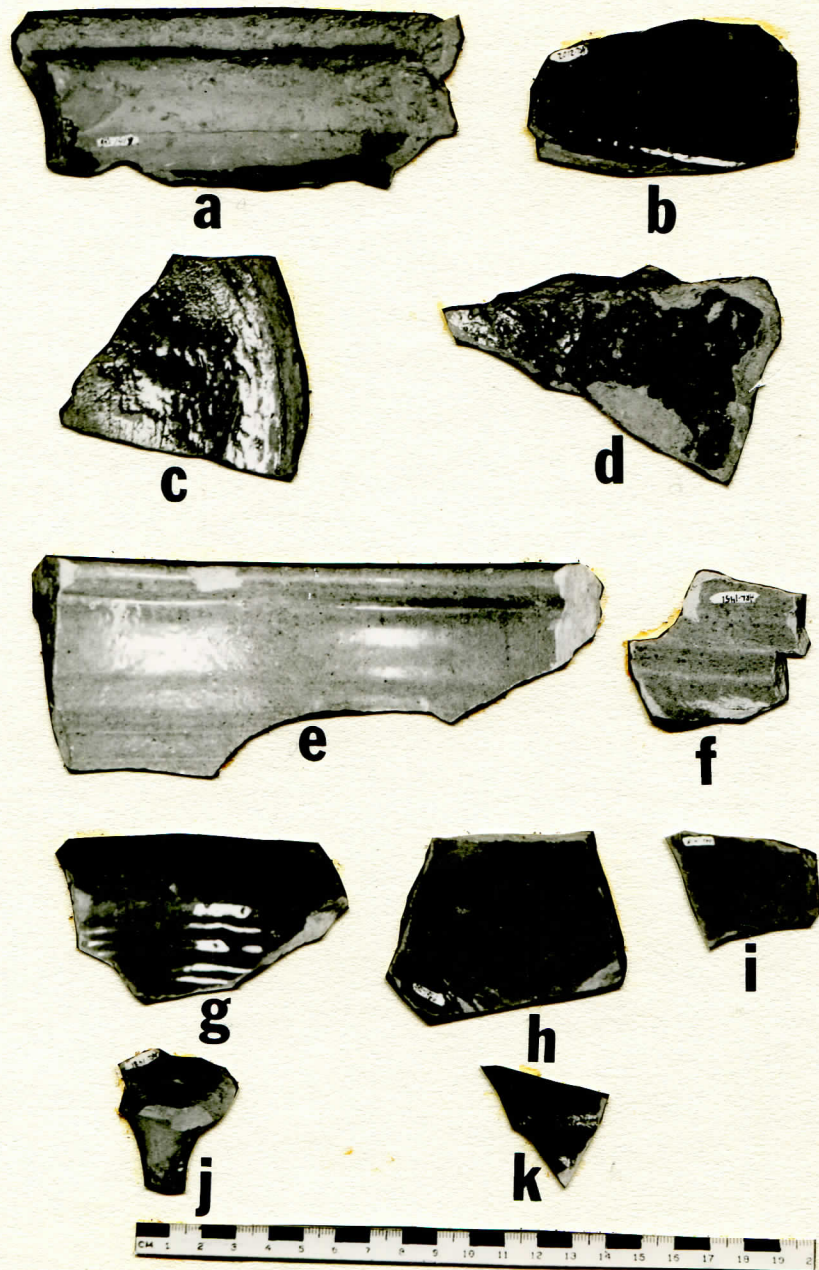


Figure 16. Eighteenth century utilitarian pottery types. a-d, North Devon gravel tempered sherds; e, f, Grey ware with greenish glaze; g-i, Red earthenware sherds; j, Red earthenware leg of small pot; k, Buckley ware sherd. Scale in centimeters.

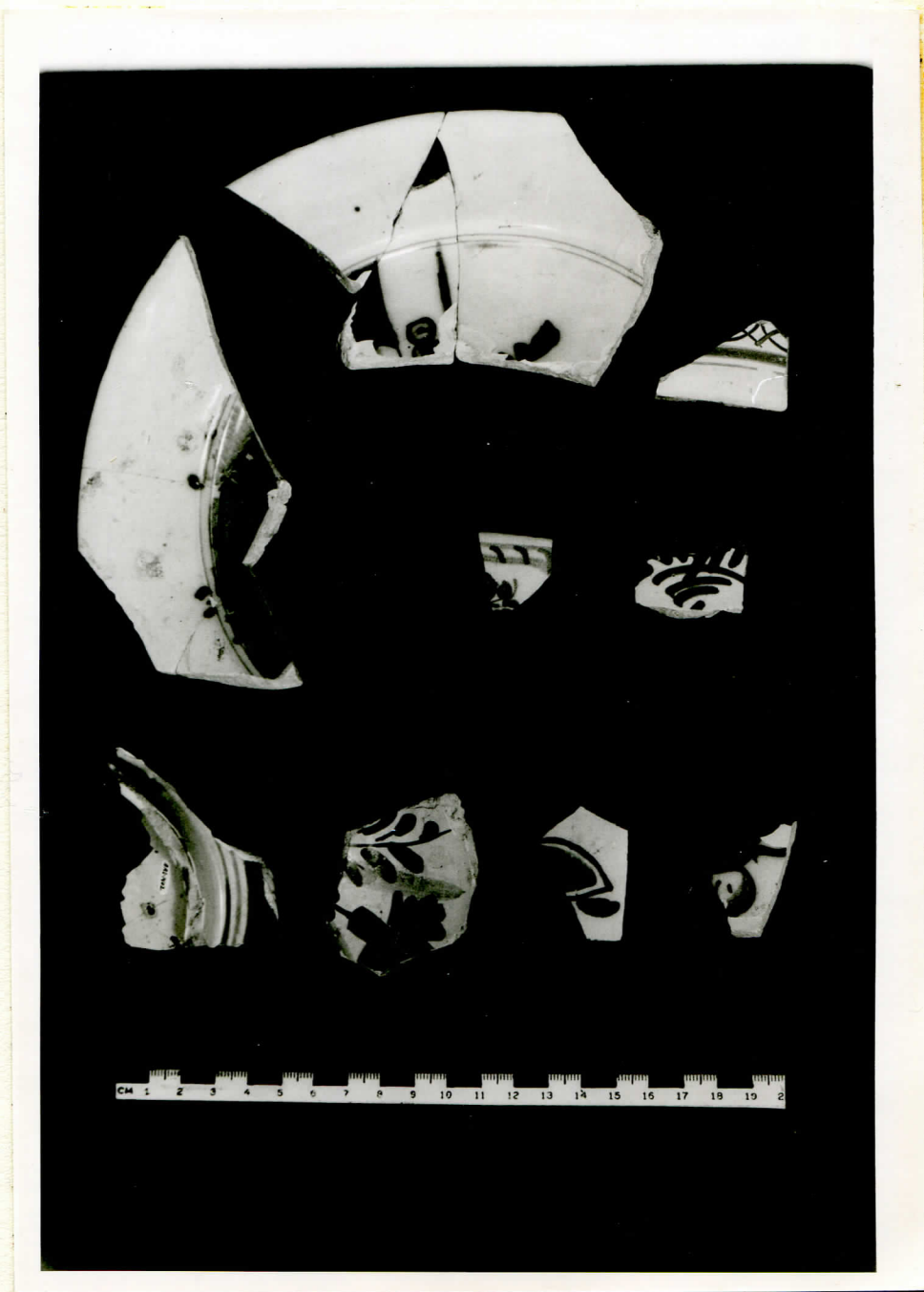


Figure 17. Fragments of delft pottery.
Scale in centimeters.

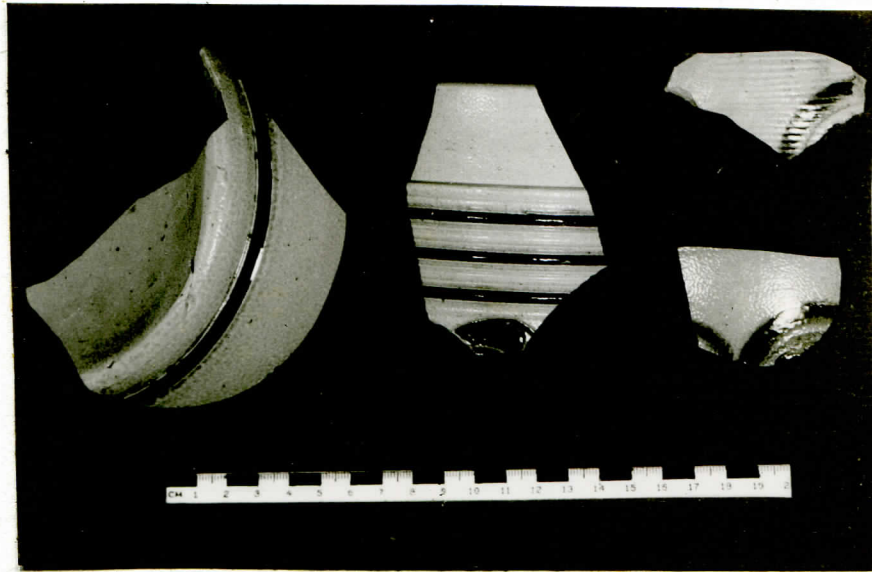


Figure 18. Westerwald type sherds from chamber pots and mugs. Scale in centimeters.

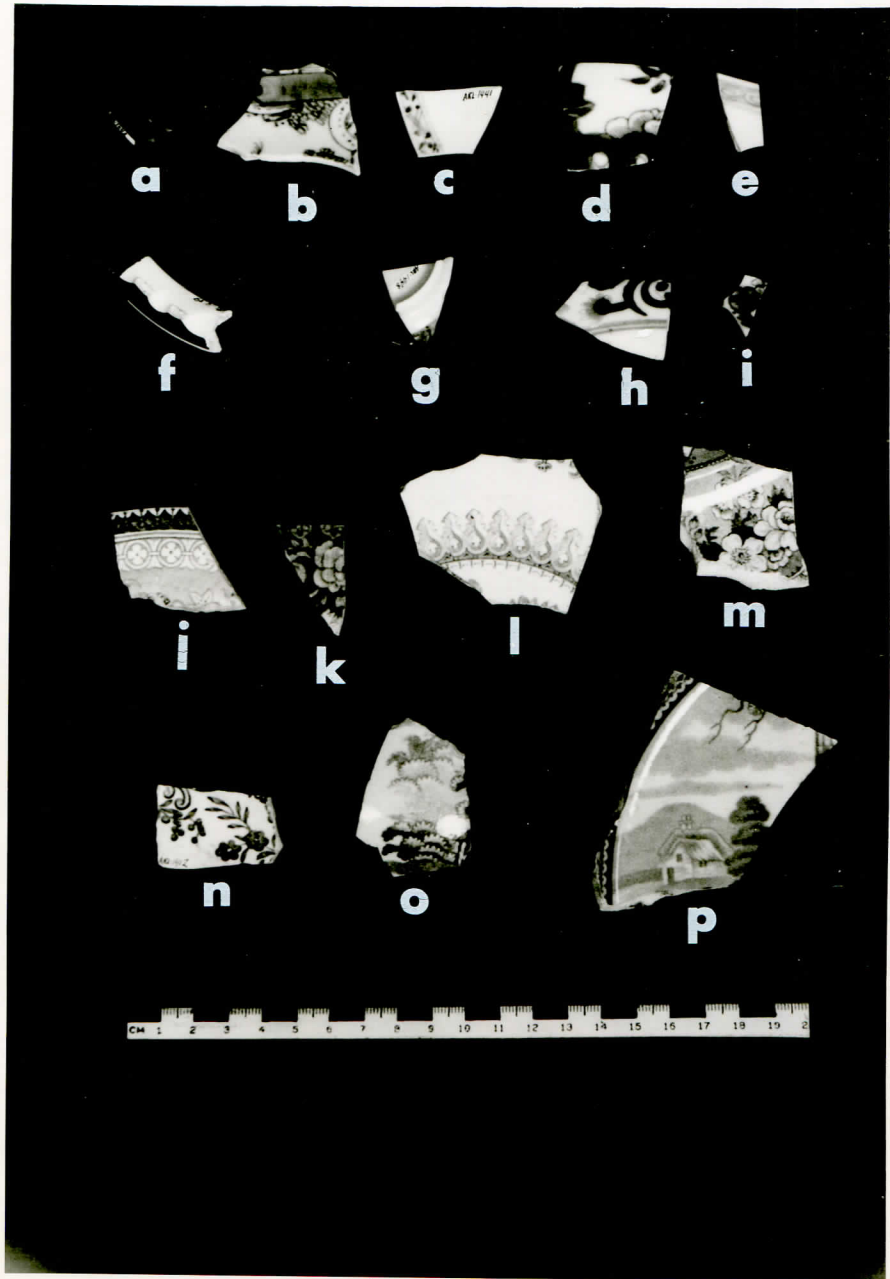


Figure 19. Eighteenth and nineteenth century potsherds. a, Jackfield ware; b-e, g-i, Chinese export ware porcelain sherds; f, pearlware sherd with brown glaze; j-p, blue and white transfer printed pearlware sherds. Scale in centimeters.

recently there has been discussion about the possibility of the slaves making this pottery (Ferguson 1980). Although the sample size from the levels is small, 30 per cent of the sherds in level 5, 44 per cent of level 4 and 27 per cent of sherds from the level associated with Feature 2 are Colono ware. Very few occurred in later levels. A number of the sherds came from one bowl which has a flattened bottom and a grooved channel on the exterior below the rim.

Another ceramic object of interest is a small grey crucible base, similar to that used by silversmiths. Similar specimens have recently been reported from the Lodge Alley Site (Zierden et al. 1983, p. 49). The bottom has an outside diameter of 2.8 cm., the height was 3.0 cm., although the top was broken. It was found in level 5 suggesting that it dated before 1740. Perhaps one of the tenants on the property at that period was engaged in such activity.

Glass : A total of 110 glass fragments were found in the excavation. The majority are fragments of dark green bottles, both round and square case bottles, which have a long life span and are therefore difficult to date precisely. A few neck and bottom fragments can be associated with specific periods and therefore are of special interest. A bottle neck and bottom from level 5 date from the early eighteenth century. An early eighteenth century style bottom occurred in level 3 also (Fig. 21).

Two interesting stemmed glass fragments were found. An early eighteenth century stem with folded edge on the foot and a bubble in the baluster of the stem was found in the early level associated with the posthole - Feature 2. A glass with a heavy foot and faceted stem of the type dated 1760 to 1770 by Noel Hume (1972, Fig. 64 xxiii). He describes this as a firing glass, a type used in taverns. It is interesting to speculate that it might have been used in Poinsett's tavern on the back of the property.

Four fragments of glass which have been subjected to fire and therefore have been warped from their original shape were recovered. Three of these were found in levels 4 and 5, adding additional evidence that that layer is associated with the occurrence of a fire on the property.

Pipes: A total of 126 fragments of white kaolin pipes were recovered from the excavations. Ten were pipe bowls and fragments, 116 were stems. Stem hole diameters were measured and the age of the levels calculated, even though the size of the samples is very small. Dates are recorded on Fig. 22. The dates appear to be running early for the levels; all are earlier than the mean ceramic dates. A similar situation has been noted in the pipe stem dates from Drayton Hall (Lewis 1978, p. 83).

Of the ten pipe bowls and fragments, 7 are large enough to be identifiable. Four of the seven are plain bowls with low, flat spurs. They correspond most closely to plain bowls illustrated in Noel Hume (1972, Fig. 97-13) dated 1680 to 1710. Three of them were found in the earlier levels of the site. (Fig. 23).

One of the other pipe bowls has a more pronounced spur and a rouletted line below the rim of the bowl (Fig. 23), similar to another example in Noel Hume (1972, Fig 97-11) dated 1650 to 1680. It also occurred in level 5 of the trench. Another, associated with Feature 2 has a shape similar to one dated by Noel Hume at 1700 to 1770 (Noel Hume 1972, Fig 97-15). It has a blank circular cartouche on one side. Pipes of this type occur in early levels at the Heyward-Washington house in Charleston.

	Window glass		Bottle Glass						Table Glass		Total	
	Modern	Blown	Olive green	Blue green	Light green	Clear (old)	Clear (modern)	Opaque	Stem 1700-1720	Stem 1760-1770		Fire warped
Trench												
Level 1	4		1			1	1				1	8
Level 2	2	1			2							5
Level 3	1		3	1		1						6
Level 4			6								1	7
Level 5		2	14								2	18
Levels 3, 4, 5			9			2						11
Feat. 1		2	6			3						11
Feat. 2			1						1			2
Surface	1	1	27	1			7	1		1	3	42
Total	8	6	67	2	2	7	8	1	1	1	7	110

Figure 20. Types of glass fragments recovered from the excavations at 33 Broad Street.

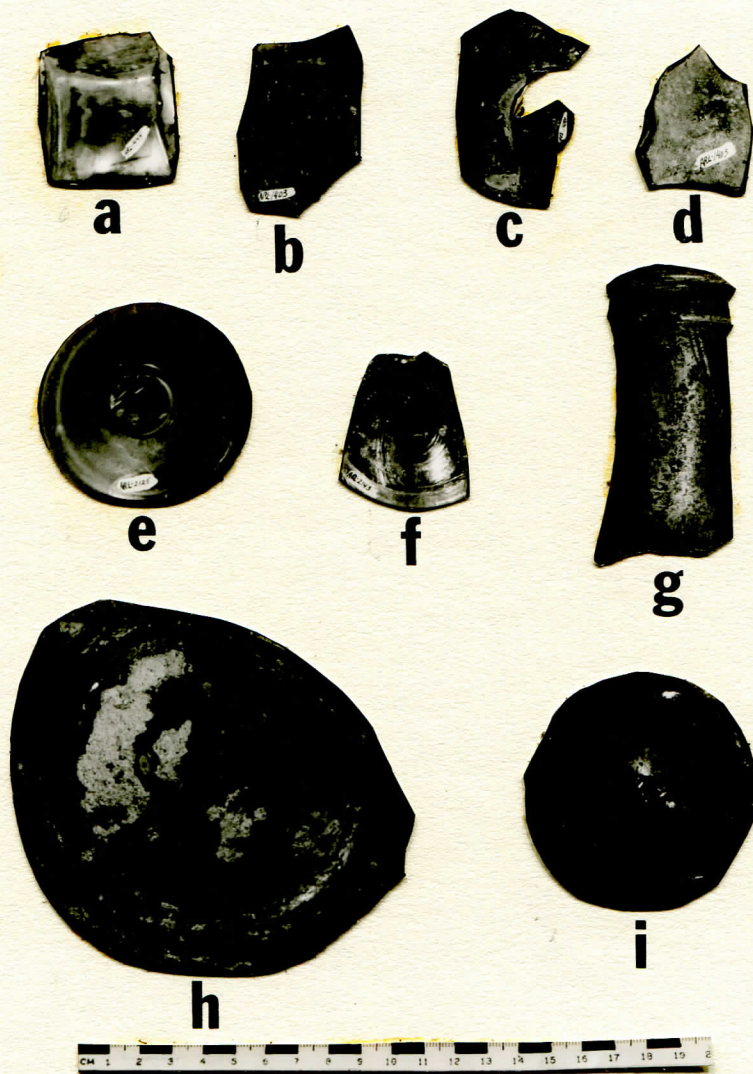


Figure 21. Glass fragments from the excavations at 33 Broad Street. a, base of small square light green bottle; b, fragment of dark green case bottle; c, d pieces of green fire-warped glass; e, heavy base of a "firing glass" dated ca. 1760; f, base of early eighteenth century stemmed glass; g, dark green bottle neck, ca. 1760; h, base of early eighteenth century wine bottle; i, base of late eighteenth century wine bottle. Scale in centimeters.

	Pipe stem diameters					Misc. bowl fragments	Plain bowl, low spur	Bowl with W and M on spur	Bowl, blank cartouche	Bowl, rouletted line	Total	Stem hole date *
	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	8/64							
Trench												
Level 1				11	1						2	
Level 2	2	2		2							6	1728
Level 3	1	7				1					9	1745.5
Level 4	1	2	1				2				4	1740.5
Level 5		1	8	20	2		2			1	34	1677.3
Levels 3, 4, 5		2	3	11			1				17	1680.7
Feat. 1	2	4	3	3		2	1				15	1718
Feat. 2	3	2	1						1		7	1638.5
Surface	1	14	8	4	3		1	1			31	
Total	10	34	24	41	6	3	4	1	1		1125	

Figure 22. Chart showing distribution of white kaolin pipe fragments recovered from the excavations at 33 Broad Street.
* Dates obtained on the basis of stem hole diameter calculated according to the formula in Noel Hume 1972, p. 299.

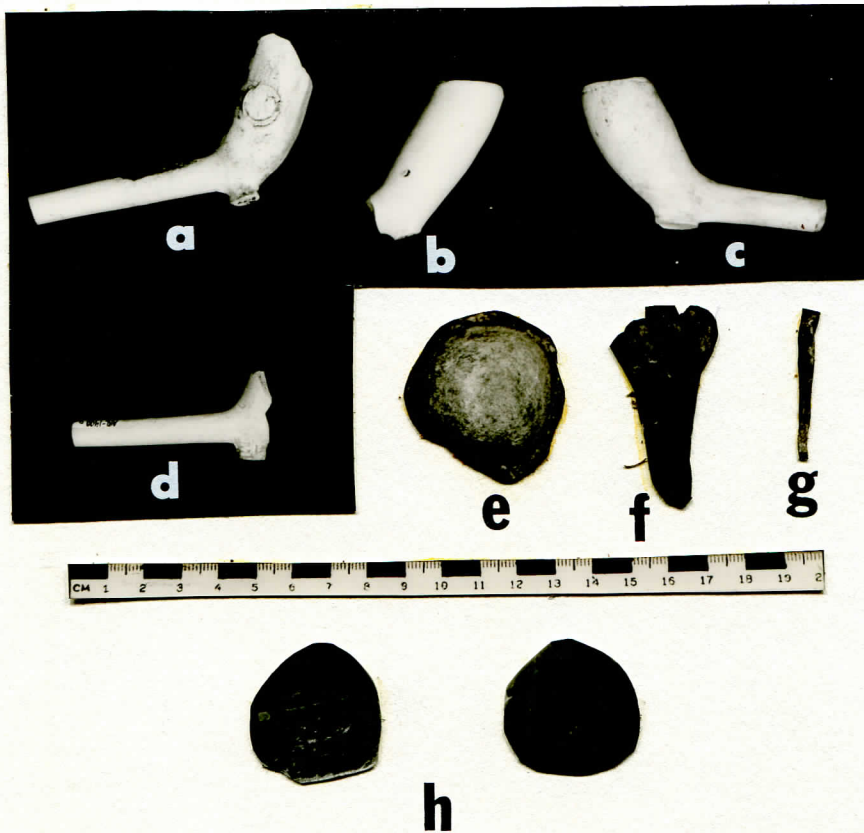


Figure 23. Miscellaneous artifacts found at 33 Broad Street. a, a pipe bowl with blank circular cartouche; b, a plain pipe bowl with flat spur; c, a plain pipe bowl decorated with a rouletted line around the rim; d, a pipe fragment with W and M on either side of the spur; e, a ceramic crucible; f, a brass fragment which may have been part of furniture hardware; g, a large square iron spike; h, the silver one-real coin. The scale in centimeters applies to the objects above it. The coin is about actual size.

The last bowl, from the surface collection, has the letters W on one side of the spur and M on the other with what may be a crown above each of the letters. This style of marking occurs in the last quarter of the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1972, p. 304). As it is in the surface collection we have no clue from this site as to its age.

Other artifacts recovered are recorded on Figure 24. One yellow Dutch brick (Noel Hume 1972, p. 83) was included in the surface collection from the site. From the early levels, before the 1740 fire, was a floor tile and some examples of plaster with split wood lath impressions. These specimens presumably were from a building on the property which burned in 1740.

A total of 68 metal objects were recovered from the site. Many are iron and badly corroded, making identification impossible. Two modern wire nails were found, the rest of the nails were square. There was also a hinge from a gate or shutter which was found in an early context and may have been associated with the pre-1740 building on the site. Another artifact of iron was part of a small wheel with a central axel or shaft which most closely resembles a "fly wheel". The function of this is not known, but it also comes from an early level.

A small fragment of brass was recovered also from an early eighteenth century level. It may be part of the hardware for a piece of furniture (Figure 23).

Two coins were found as well. One is so badly worn that it could not be identified, although it is the size of a half penny. The other is a silver, one-real coin, which is worn (Fig. 23h). It was found associated with Feature 2, the post hole, and therefore is part of the early occupation of the site. It is an early eighteenth century type coin and is interesting in view of the fact that the amount is what was collected as an annual rental from the Prioleaus by the Poinsetts in 1710 (RMCO Book Q, pp. 63-4).

The collection of animal bone and shell recovered from the site has not been analysed by specialists in that field. When studied, however, it will tell us something of the food resources utilized by the people who lived on the property.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Historical and archaeological research on the land owned by Max L. Hill at 33 Broad Street in Charleston revealed that the property, which was part of the Grand Model lot number 27, was first occupied as early as 1710. The dimensions of the lots have remained approximately the same since that time, although throughout much of the eighteenth and half of the nineteenth centuries the property was divided into two parcels, one facing Broad Street and the other facing Elliott.

Elisha Poinsett owned both in 1735 when he sold the Broad Street lot to Isaac Holmes. The fire in November of 1740 evidently burned the building which Isaac Holmes occupied at that time and before 1754 he had built a new brick building which was occupied by Theodore Trezevant, the tailor. In 1778 another fire destroyed a part of Charleston but may not have completely burned the Trezevant building, for he sold the property with buildings to John Smith, the merchant, three months later for £10,000 current money. Smith's building was spared destruction in the fire of June, 1786 because of the use of party walls.

The fire of 1740 also destroyed the building owned by Joel Poinsett on Elliott Street but probably by late spring of 1741, and certainly by his death in 1744, a new brick building had been erected on the property. This structure was destroyed in 1778 when all but two buildings on Elliott Street were burned.

The Elliott Street property was the location of the Poinsett tavern, from at least the late 1730's until 1778. The tavern was an important meeting place in Charleston. Not only did the general public go there for food and drink and sometimes entertainment, but there were festive occasions like the King's birthday, the arrival of the Governor and the repeal of the Stamp Act when groups of important Charlestonians gathered there to celebrate. Organizations like the South Carolina Society, the St. Andrews Club and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of the Clergy of England met there as well. It was also the place where the tax assessor, administrators of estates, street commissioners and others performed part of their civic tasks.

The archaeological testing in the area immediately in back of the brick building on Broad Street produced artifacts and information. The evidence from the stratigraphic profile at the site tends to support the historical evidence that there were two fires on the property. The earliest, near the bottom of the soil profile, appears to correlate with the 1740 fire. Dating on the basis of the ceramics and other artifacts supports this. The later fire, probably in 1778, is indicated higher up in the profile. Present evidence suggests that the brick building at 33 Broad Street is at least as old as 1778, and may be older than that, if it was not completely burned in that fire. Tiles found in a corner fireplace in the building appear to be older than 1778, and support the greater age of the building. A detailed architectural study of the building would be necessary to establish its age with certainty, as the tiles could have been old when they were put in place.

The excavations also revealed a low wall at the back of the Broad Street building which may have supported an addition or a porch at one time. We also located the hearth of a nineteenth century addition and evidence of a stairwell onto the cellar of the same age. One posthole was located which probably was associated with the pre-1740 structure on the property.

A total of 1291 artifacts were recovered from the excavations and surface. Among these were potsherds, glass fragments, pipes and metal objects. The artifacts are primarily of a domestic nature and reflect the taste of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupants of the site. There was nothing in the collection which could be regarded as related to the tailoring activity practiced by Trezevant who lived there in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The only item specifically indicative of non-domestic activity is the crucible which might have been used by a silversmith or jeweler.

Most of the artifacts recovered from the site are English in origin. This included early ceramic types such as North Devon Gravel tempered pottery, North Devon Sgraffito, yellow slipped ware and delft and later types such as cream ware and pearl ware. As at most eighteenth century sites in Charleston there were Chinese export ware sherds imported from the orient and Colono-ware sherds which were made in the low country by slaves or Indians.

Most of the glass consisted of bottle fragments, although two examples of stemmed glasses were present. White kaolin clay pipes were imported from England as well.

One of the most interesting items recovered was the Spanish one-real coin associated with an early feature at the site. That Spanish coins were used in the low country at that time, is indicated by the fact that one real was the amount of annual rent agreed upon when Joel Poinsett and his wife rented the property to Elisha Prioleau and his wife in 1710.

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