



ARCHDALE HALL:

INVESTIGATIONS OF A LOWCOUNTRY PLANTATION

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

In the Fall of 1983, Mr. Robert Turner of Carolina National Mortgage and Investment Company contacted the Charleston Museum about conducting archaeological investigations at the site of Archdale Plantation. The Archdale Plantation tract has, in recent years, been developed as a subdivision of upper middle class homes. Extensive evidence of the plantation settlement is visible above ground, and much of this area has, until recently, been avoided during house construction. When Carolina National finalized plans for developing the avenue of oaks, they became interested in the study and preservation of the ruins. This followed efforts in this direction by the former developer, Everett Knight. The project was funded by the Citizens and Southern Foundation. The project was designed to provide interpretive information on Archdale in particular and to expand our knowledge of the evolution of the plantation system in the Carolina lowcountry. Testing was conducted November 14-18, 1983 and data recovery was conducted February 2 to March 13, 1984.

Site Background

Archdale Plantation is located on the Ashley River in Dorchester County, approximately 14 miles north of Charleston (Figure 1). The plantation, consisting of roughly 968 acres, was originally granted to members of the Baker family in 1680 (Figure 2).

The Bakers were a prominent lowcountry family in the colonial period. Evidently the Bakers settled at Archdale soon after the grants. The early house was apparently a small frame structure, similar to many other early "plantation houses". Some time between 1710 and 1740, this structure was replaced with a small, but stately brick structure of Georgian design. (Lane 1984:19). Also constructed during the eighteenth century were a number of outbuildings associated with the functioning of the plantation. The main house remained the home of generations of Bakers until it was destroyed in the earthquake of 1886.

The heyday of Archdale and the Baker family was the colonial period. The social position of the family during this time is underscored by construction of the formal gardens, experimentation with native and imported plants, attention to the health of slaves and an interest in medicinal research, and the commissioning of family portraits.

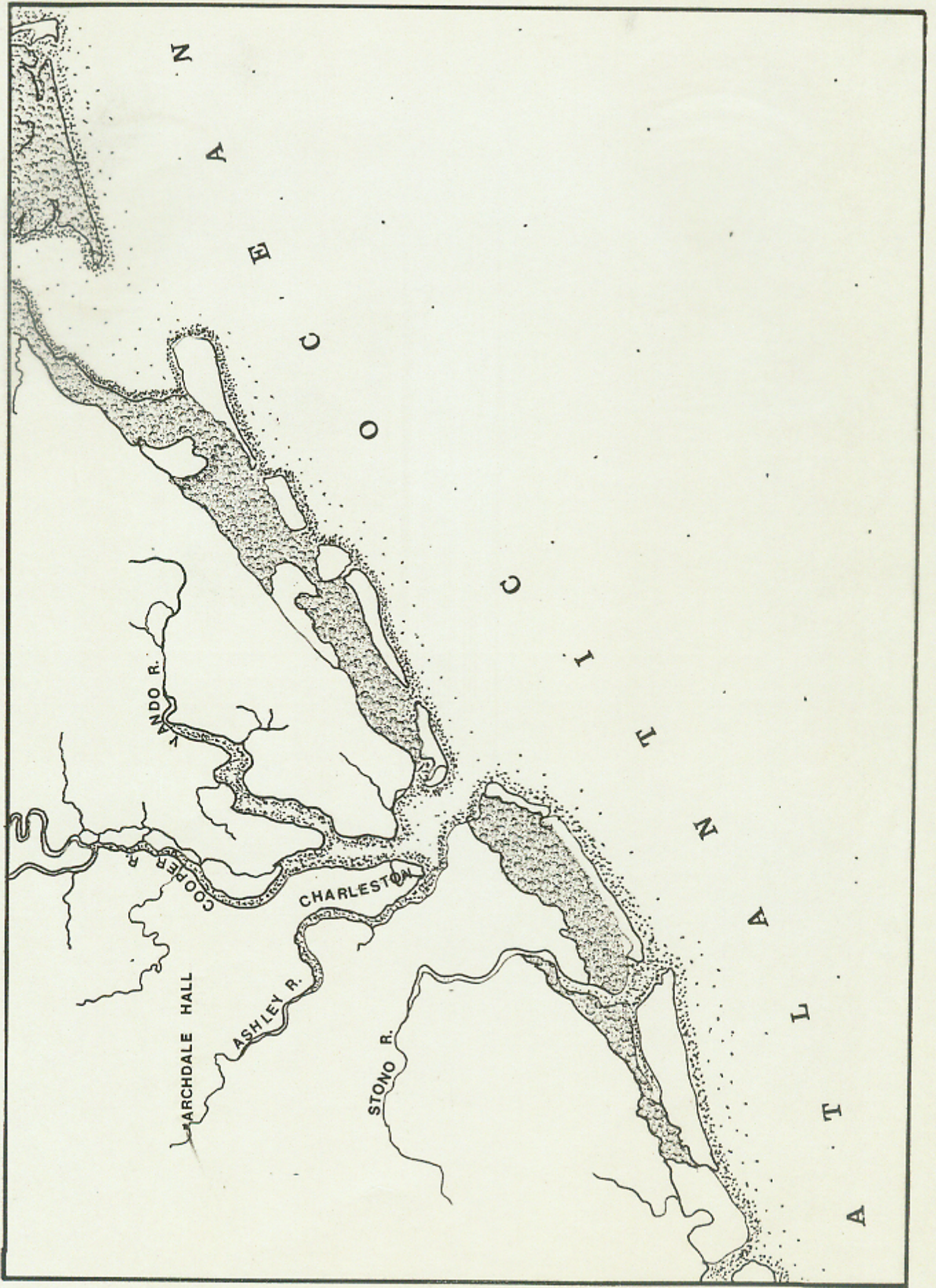
The Civil War dealt a financial blow to Archdale, leaving the family "land poor". Archdale benefitted from the phosphate mining

Figure 1

View of the Charleston vicinity,
showing the location of Archdale.

Figure 2

The 1695 Thornton-Morden map,
showing the Baker family located
on the Ashley River.



operations of the late nineteenth century, but these profits were short-lived (Shick and Doyle 1985). Only Richard Baker, a childless widower, was in residence when the main house was destroyed in 1886. He continued to live in a smaller structure on the property until 1902, but by this time the productive days of the plantation had ceased. The plantation structures slowly fell into ruins, and were reclaimed by undergrowth throughout the twentieth century. The Archdale tract is presently being developed as a subdivision, as the Charleston metropolis continues to expand.

Site Description

Although students of lowcountry history have been aware of the Archdale ruins (see Leland 1960), visibility of the site increased dramatically with the clearing and construction associated with Archdale subdivision. Several features of the plantation are visible above ground, although they have been reduced by vandalism, erosion, and weathering. Despite these destructive processes, several features are still visible at Archdale.

A dirt road leading from Dorchester Road west to the site is still partially visible. The latter portion of this road winds through a double avenue of oaks, one of the few double rows extant in the area. At the end of this avenue are the foundations of the main house, now badly overgrown in a tangle of immature hardwoods, vines, and other understory (Figure 3). The avenue of oaks and the tract including the structural remains are the portion of Archdale currently being developed by Carolina National. The development plans include exclusive homes on lots along the avenue and directly east of the Archdale house site. The developer's attempts to preserve the historic environment of the area include development of an interpretive park at the Archdale site and extensive care of the ancient live oaks.

Natural Setting

Archdale plantation is situated on relatively high land on the eastern side of the Ashley River. The site is located just across the eastern border of Dorchester County, west of Dorchester Road and roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ashley Phosphate Road. The site is located on a rise roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the banks of the Ashley (Figure 4).

The Ashley River is one of several of the tidal rivers and their tributaries that drain the coast of Charleston. These rivers form a dendritic pattern and flow mainly in a southeasterly direction. Natural interior drains are extensions of these rivers and these are usually large and poorly drained due to the slight elevation increases in the area.

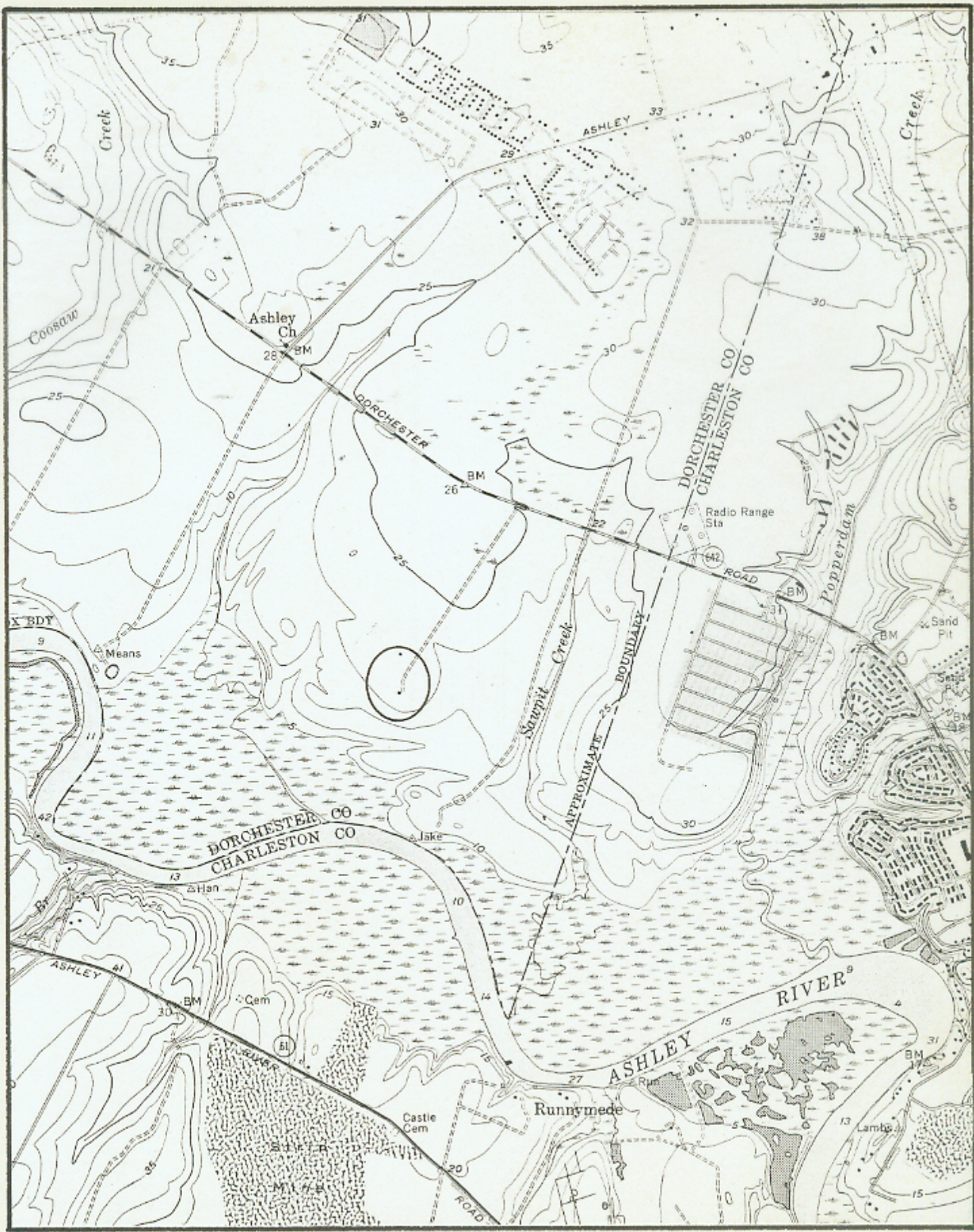


Figure 3

View of the avenue of oaks from
the main house ruins, looking
north toward Dorchester Road.

Figure 4

Portion of the USGS quadrangle
Ladson, showing the location of
the Archdale ruins.



The mouth of the Ashley River, together with the Cooper, form the peninsula which is the location of historic Charleston. The banks of the Ashley were the scene of early settlement (Hartley 1984), as settlers first located south of Charleston adjacent to major waterways. This river, of local origin, is tidal, and ideally suited for the cultivation of rice. The banks of the Ashley are still dotted with remnants of the dike system characteristic of the heyday of tidal rice cultivation. The prime rice lands were located five to ten miles from the coast, beyond the reaches of the salt water wedge which penetrates the rivers from the ocean (Hilliard 1975:64).

Dorchester County is separated from the coast by Charleston County, roughly 20 miles wide. Therefore, the eastern portion of Dorchester may be considered part of the lower coastal plain. This area is a low, coastal environment, characterized by sandy pine barrens to the west, and a series of hardwood swamps and flat sandy areas towards the coast. The coast is protected from the ocean by a series of barrier islands, behind which is an extensive estuarine system. The terrain is gently sloping, with a maximum elevation of 40 feet to the west. The climate of coastal South Carolina may be characterized as humid subtropical, and is a result of the gulf stream which flows off the Atlantic coast. The average annual temperature of 51° and an annual rainfall of 50 inches contributes to the long growing season, accounting for the agricultural emphasis of the area throughout history. The climatic factors favor rapid decay of organic materials and leaching of minerals, and the soils tend to be highly acidic (Matthews et al. 1980).

Previous Research

The Archdale site has been familiar to both researchers and residents of the lowcountry for many years. The history of Archdale was first summarized by Henry A.M. Smith in 1919 (Smith 1919:23-27) as part of his monumental research on the baronies and plantations of the lowcountry. A more lengthy discussion is the memoirs of Emma Drayton Grimke, written in 1942. This manuscript, written by a descendant of the Baker family, presents a vivid account of the affairs of the Bakers, as well as detailed description of the house and grounds. This manuscript formed the basis for Isabella Leland's lengthy newspaper article in 1960 (Leland 1960).

In addition to historical research, archaeological materials have been collected from the site by both amateurs and professionals for a number of years. In 1976, Gene Waddell, then director of the South Carolina Historical Society, and Robert Cuthbert of Summerville collected a number of bricks which are portions of the crest originally located above the doorway. They also collected 35 of the original glazed pavers from the north stoop. These materials were donated to the Museum by Mr. Cuthbert, and are contained in the collections.

During the same year, an archaeological survey of the property was conducted by Elaine Herold of the Charleston Museum. Herold visited the site on three separate occasions. The area adjacent to the water was walked in an attempt to locate prehistoric and historic sites. Results

were negative. Herold also located and mapped the above-ground remains of the main plantation complex. Herold conducted preliminary historical research on the Baker family and engaged the services of Mr. Charles Bayless, architect. Bayless measured and recorded the house ruins and wrote a description of the house based on his study, plus the photographs taken after the earthquake damage (Figures 5 and 6). The efforts of Herold and Bayless are summarized in a report on file at the Charleston Museum (Herold 1976). Herold also prepared a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, based on the site's architectural value. The site was deemed not eligible on this basis.

Herold was effective in impressing upon Mr. Everett Knight, the developer of Archdale subdivision, the historical value of the site. He agreed to set aside the ruins as an historic site, and to notify the Charleston Museum in the event that cultural features were detected during construction.

A year later, salvage excavations were conducted by the Charleston Museum under the direction of Ms. Kay Scruggs. It is the understanding of the present authors that no written report has been produced on this project. The artifacts are present in the Museum's collections, but no field notes were located.

From the time of her survey until her departure from Charleston in 1982, Herold monitored the construction activities at Archdale and maintained contact with Mr. Knight. This cooperative venture preceeded the present cooperation between Carolina National and the Charleston Museum.

Through the years, Archdale has also been the subject of much unauthorized digging by untrained individuals. Evidence of "potting" can be seen in several areas of the site. This activity increased after Archdale subdivision was constructed and site visibility increased. Several of the collections made by neighborhood residents have been donated to the Museum. During the present project, efforts were made by both the developer and the Museum to curb these activities. The site was fenced and explanatory signs were posted. In addition, letters explaining the project were delivered to all residents, and site tours were given to explain the methods, goals, and purposes of the present project.

Focus of Research

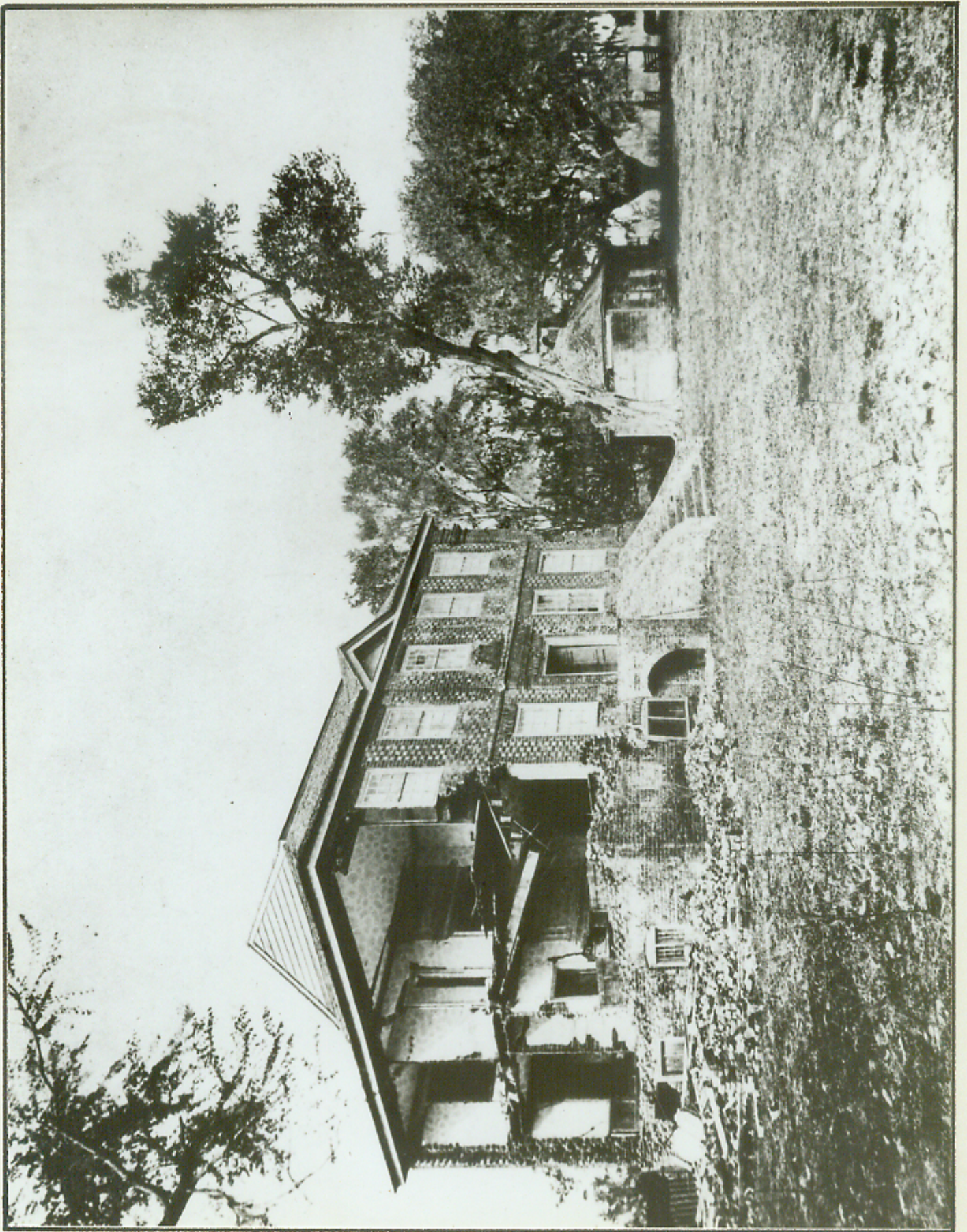
Excavations at Archdale presented an excellent opportunity to study several aspects of the plantation simultaneously. The developers were interested in historical details of lifeways at Archdale. As historians and anthropologists, the authors were interested in examining the growth and development of Archdale in relation to the development of the lowcountry plantation economy. The particular history of Archdale; ownership and continual occupation by a single, well documented family, allows us to investigate several aspects of plantation life.

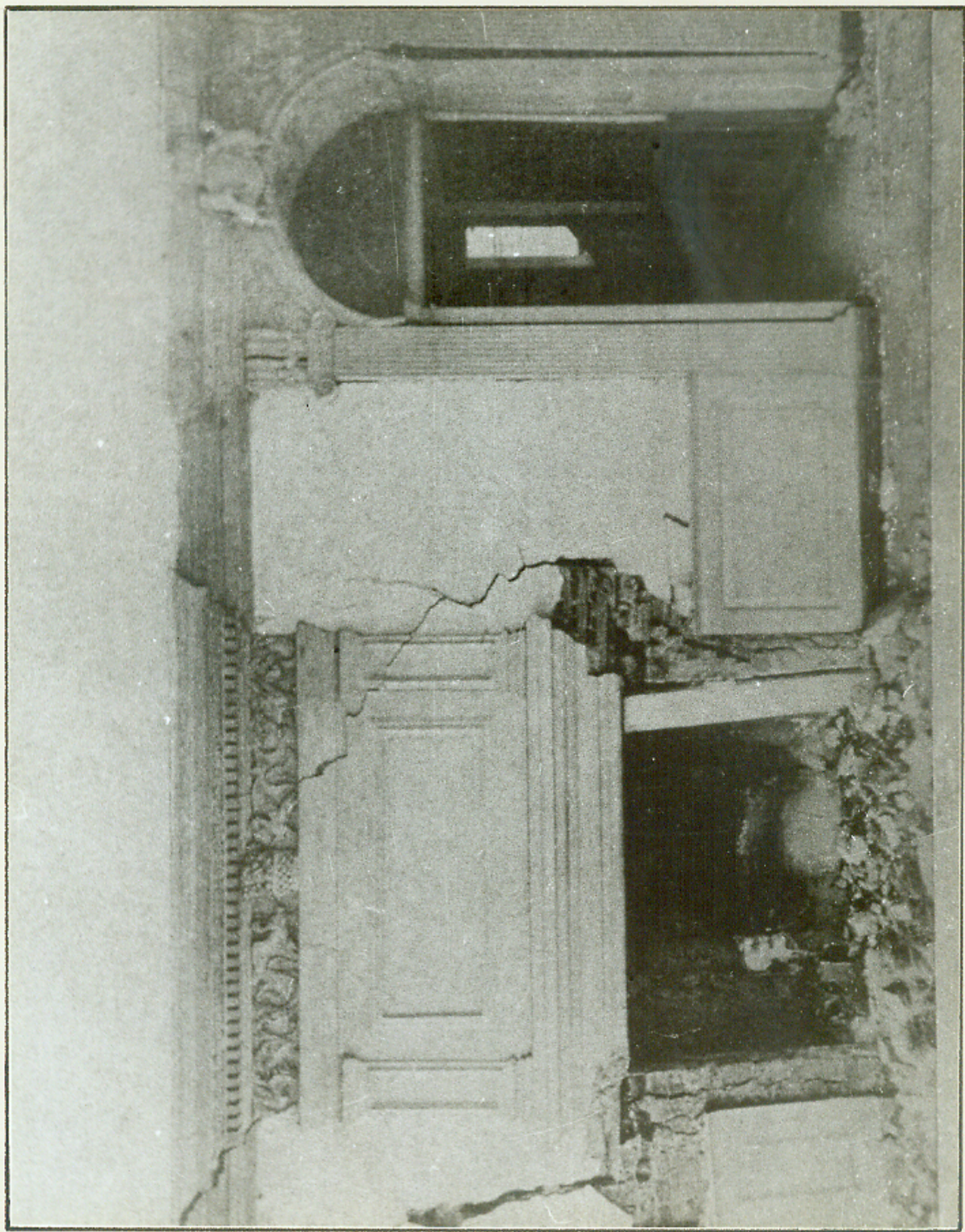
Figure 5

View of the Archdale main house taken in 1886 shortly after the earthquake. Still visible features shown in the photograph include the main house foundation, structure A foundation, and the large oak tree. Facing west.

Figure 6

View of the parlor taken in 1886, showing the elaborate carving which characterized the home.





1) Artifact Patterning and Daily Life at Archdale: On a basic level, historical and archaeological research was oriented toward elucidating aspects of the daily life of members of the Baker family. When combined with more processual problem oriented research, this remains an important goal of historical archaeological investigations. This strategy involved placing units to encounter architectural remains from various outbuildings, refuse disposal loci, and other specialized activity areas. Such spatial information would aid in interpretation of the area. Research was also aimed at recovery of temporally discrete proveniences which would allow us to document change in the activities of the plantation. Documentary research indicates that the Baker family were financially and socially, if not politically, prominent members of lowcountry society. It is expected that the material culture at Archdale will reflect this wealth.

2) Function of Colono ware Ceramics: Colono wares have been of considerable interest to researchers of lowcountry plantation sites. From excavations at a number of sites (Drucker and Anthony 1979; Lees 1980; Wheaton et al. 1982), researchers have suggested that this low fired earthenware of local origin was manufactured by slaves and functioned to augment the scarce supply of European ceramics (Ferguson 1980). More recently, many of these same researchers have suggested that some of the wares were manufactured by local Indian groups and were traded to plantation residents (Ferguson 1985; Trinkley 1985; Trinkley et al. 1983; Wheaton et al. 1982).

Colono wares were first encountered in lowcountry assemblages by Stanley South (1974). In formulating his Carolina Artifact Pattern, South suggested that these wares represented Indian trade, and he thus placed them in the activities functional group. Subsequent research has clearly demonstrated that, regardless of source, the wares apparently functioned consistently in a domestic context, and they have thus been placed in the kitchen group. (Lees and Kimery-Lees 1979). Little has been done to identify the precise function of colono wares within the kitchen group, Wheaton et al. (1982) being the only exception. Based on the knowledge that colono ware was used extensively in the eighteenth century but declined in importance in the nineteenth century, eighteenth and nineteenth century contexts will be compared. A decline in relative percentages of colono wares should be balanced by an increase in other ceramic types, suggesting that these nineteenth century wares replaced the colono wares.

3) Rural/Urban Contrasts: An assumption underlying most anthropologically oriented archaeological investigations is that human culture develops in response to environmental conditions. Historical archaeology in the southeastern United States has focused primarily on rural sites and on small frontier settlements, most dating to the colonial period. Recently, archaeologists have begun to focus on studies of Southeastern urban centers, including Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia (Zierden and Calhoun 1984, 1985; Honerkamp et al. 1983). From this research, archaeologists are beginning to discern both major and subtle differences between urban and rural lifestyles.

Elizabeth Reitz (1984) has recently examined the faunal collections from several urban and rural sites in the coastal plain of South Carolina and Georgia. Her preliminary research suggests some fundamental differences between urban and rural diets which crosscut socioeconomic and temporal differences. According to Reitz, urban residents apparently utilized more domestic meats than did rural inhabitants, and they obtained these animals from a wider resource spectrum. Rural residents, in contrast, utilized more wild game, particularly fish, than did their urban counterparts.

These apparent differences may reflect the organizational and functional differences of eighteenth and nineteenth century market systems (Calhoun et al. 1984). Urbanites may have enjoyed greater access to domestic meats. Reitz further hypothesizes that the diet of wealthy persons, whether urban or rural, encompassed a greater diversity of species than did the diets of poorer citizens. The faunal assemblage from Archdale is expected to reflect both the rural environment of the plantation and the socioeconomic status of the Baker family.

Rural/urban contrast is also reflected in the settlement patterning of sites. The same activities necessary to sustain domestic life on the plantation were also necessary for urban life. Therefore, many of the same structures and activity areas found on the plantation site were crammed onto the urban compound. An examination of the spatial patterning at Archdale will facilitate further study of urban and rural differences.

A final element in the study of rural/urban differences is the study of artifact patterning. Based on documentary research, it is proposed that the urban townhouse of a planter will contain a higher percentage of items reflecting high status. Planters maintained extensive commercial ties to the city, and often spent a portion of each year there. The social activities of the city proved very attractive to those planters, who were anxious to establish themselves in the burgeoning society. To escape the health problems and isolation that plantation life posed, the wealthy planters built gracious townhouses, monuments to their newly acquired wealth. Summer in Charleston was a time for displaying one's wealth. Marriage was the cement of the society, and planters used their wealth in Charleston to make the most advantageous match possible for their offspring (Rogers 1980:23).

The archaeological assemblage of a planter's townhouse is expected to reflect this compulsive ostentation, more so than the isolated plantation house. The townhouse site of a wealthy lowcountry planter is therefore expected to contain more sociotechnic (Binford 1972), or status-reflecting, items than his plantation house site. The assemblage from Archdale will permit us to further examine the reflection of social status in archaeological patterning, and to continue comparison of rural and urban assemblages.

4) Rural/Urban Connections: As the major urban center of the Southeast, Charleston was influential in the development of the surrounding lowcountry, and the economic development of this urban center triggered the development of the rural hinterlands, and vice versa. The society planters of the lowcountry divided their time between their business interests in the city

and the overseeing of staple crop production on their plantations. Wealthy planters had extensive contact with the city, and spent a great part of their time there. Such planters would rent townhouses, or if at all possible, build opulent mansions as testimony to their wealth. The distinction between rural and urban citizens of the upper class were further obscured by the fact that successful merchants also invested their earnings in land and often became absentee planters as well. This became an increasing trend as the nineteenth century approached, as the planter supplanted the merchant at the apex of the social ladder.

The practice of slave hire provided an additional connection between the city and the plantation. In Charleston it was quite common for slaves to be hired out to work for someone other than their master; slaves worked at various skilled and unskilled tasks as the local economy demanded. Although it was most common for slaves living in Charleston to be hired out by their masters, it was not uncommon for slaves from nearby plantations to labor periodically in the city or on neighboring plantations. Hiring slave labor was so common, in fact, that the process was regulated by a series of ordinances; slave owners were required to pay a tax on slaves hired out to another individual, and slaves were required to wear badges (Singleton 1984; Wade 1964). These slave tags have been recovered from both rural and urban sites.

Successful planters often diversified their commercial interests by investing in additional operating plantations, or by investing in more urban-based enterprises. Although distance from the city no doubt influenced the amount of the planter's direct involvement with the city, a more critical factor was probably the financial, and thus social, power of the individual planter. Because of the extensive documentary information available on the Baker family, the Archdale data will serve to initiate the study of the integrated nature of the plantation and the city, and its reflection in the archaeological record.

5) Archdale and Lowcountry Plantation Development: Archdale is unique among the many lowcountry plantations in that it was owned and occupied by a single family throughout its 300 year history, thus reducing the number of variables affecting its development. Because it is also a well documented plantation, an examination of the growth and development of Archdale in relation to other plantations, and to general historical trends, may be conducted to propose a general model of lowcountry plantation development. By outlining general trends, it should be possible to assess future sites against this model and thus account for factors affecting them. A combination of documentary and archaeological evidence will be used to assess the developmental history of Archdale; a combination of primary and secondary sources will then be used to compare the economic and social trends of Archdale with a model of general economic development of lowcountry plantations.

The archaeological and historical data from Archdale Plantation, then, is expected to inform on a number of issues. First, the data will facilitate an interpretation of daily life at the plantation, and changes in these

activities through the lengthy occupation. Secondly, the study will provide data appropriate to initiate, or continue, several studies relevant to the general study of the development of the lowcountry. These issues are discussed in detail in Chapter V. These are preceded by a discussion of the history of Archdale and the Baker family (Chapter II), excavation results (Chapter III), and artifact analysis (Chapter IV). The results of the faunal and ethnobotanical studies are contained in Appendices I and II. Summary, conclusions, and recommendations are contained in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

From the original grants to Richard Baker in 1680 and 1682 to 1901, Archdale Plantation was owned by the Baker family (Figure 8). This continued ownership and occupation of the plantation by one family makes it possible to view the history of the Lowcountry through the eyes of the Bakers.

The colonial era was the height of the prosperity of South Carolina and the Baker family. Although rice, the basis of the wealth of colonial Carolinians, was introduced in the 1690s, it was not until the 1730s that the various difficulties involved in its cultivation, such as the clearing of land and diking of marshes, were overcome. Those planters who began to plant rice in the 1730s were the most fortunate in the realization of quick and substantial profits (Rogers 1980:9).

The Baker family, who began living on Archdale Plantation in the late 17th century, was part of the affluent planter class in colonial Carolina. Receipts saved from the 18th century indicate a high standard of living and an appreciation of the finer things in life. Correspondents of the family included Dr. Alexander Garden, for whom the gardenia was named, and relatives scattered throughout the American colonies and England. The Bakers intermarried with such prominent colonial families as the Bohuns, Bellingers, and Elliotts, thus assuring their continued wealth and high social status.

The male members of the Baker family fought for the colonies in the Revolutionary War. Upon the death of Capt. Richard Baker in 1837, he was honored as the last surviving officer of the company which had fought at Fort Moultrie during the Revolutionary War.

The Civil War disrupted the peace of Archdale Plantation as it did the rest of the South. Despite deprivation and tragedy throughout the war and period of Reconstruction, the Baker family retained possession of their ancestral home. In 1886, the earthquake which devastated Charleston destroyed the plantation residence (Figures 5 and 6). Dr. Richard Bohun Baker, a childless widower, could not afford to restore his family home and was forced to live in a small house near the ruins.

Although little remains of the once stately mansion at Archdale, the spirit of the Baker family and their much loved home has been preserved. In 1924, Emma Drayton-Grimke, a descendant of Richard Baker the immigrant and a 20th century owner of his plantation, wrote "Chronicles of Archdale Hall," a nostalgic collection of family traditions, records, and memories. Her description of Archdale, quoted below, gives an idea of the elegance and beauty enjoyed by the Baker family in a bygone era.

The approach to the Hall was from the old Dorchester road, through pine woods, ending in a double avenue of Live Oaks. This avenue stretched from the entrance gate to the lawn, which was in front of the house.

To the left of the avenue, at one end of the lawn, was the family burial ground, in sight of the windows of the Hall The plot at Archdale was used by the Bakers from 1698 until 1901, when the last Richard Bohun Baker of Archdale Hall was laid among his kindred.

The 'people' of Archdale had their own burial ground not far off in a beautiful grove of Live Oaks.

All that is known of the first house at Archdale, was that it had a brick courtyard in front, that for many years could be traced on the lawn after the second house was built.

The second Hall, built by William Baker in 1710, was of nondescript style of architecture, popular in early Colonial times. It faced the north, and a basement, two stories, and a large garret. There was an open piazza at the back, flagged with red tiles; a flight of brick steps leading down in to an old world garden, with formal beds of plants and flowers, sent from England. Years afterwards one who loved the old garden found among the flowers there an Asphodel - that fadeless flower that covers the fields Elysian!

A bronze sun-dial, beautifully engraved, stood in the center of the broad garden walk, which led down to a large fish pond, called 'Indigo Dam' full of a variety of fish.

Beyond this garden, and fish pond, and in a line with the front avenue, was another double avenue of live oaks leading down to the river; where, on a mound, it is told, the family would take their tea in the warm evenings of spring and summer.

The walls of the house were battened like a fortress being three feet thick at the base and tapering up to about ten inches at the top; they were built in Flemish bond and all the headers were glazed brick.

There were four pilasters on the front of the house, with ornamentation cut in the brickwork, and so closely fitted together were the pieces, that the inter-sections could barely be discerned.

A massive flight of brick steps led from the lawn to the main entrance on the front and at the landing was an open brick porch with seats on either side. Over the main entrance inserted in the wall was a terra cotta cherub's face with extended wings above a shield.

The main entrance ushered one into a large room called the Hall, with a high narrow mantelpiece and monster fireplace, with a high chimney which held a fireback of wrought iron representing Mercy holding a child with an olive branch.

The sides were lined with pink and black Dutch tiles representing a sailor's departure and return loaded with gifts for his lady, who holds out her dress to receive them. Over the mantelpiece in elaborate stucco work, were a basket of flowers, dentils, and other ornaments. Over the archway of the door leading into the main hall, and to the beautiful black oak staircase, was the Coat of Arms of Queen Anne of Great Britain, also in stucco.

The dining room to the left of the hall had a secret closet near the fireplace called the 'Well.' This fireplace was lined with blue and white Dutch tiles of quaint pictures from the Bible; the whale swallowing Jonah, Tobit and his little dog, two women jumping over a fence and a man peeping at them through the bushes.

Across the hall from the dining room was a small room called the

Olive Room where the guns, fishing tackle, hunting boots and cloaks were kept.

The walls of all the rooms were paneled and in the drawing room was a closet with a gilded shell at the top. The shelves of the closet every here and there were rounded out to hold rare bowls, plates and cups of East India china.

I remember in my childhood thinking what a lovely room this one was, with the four deep set windows hung with old damask curtains of blue and silver, Chippendale sofa, chairs, two St. Domingo mahogany card tables, and an old spinnet which stood between two of the windows. The pictures in this room were sixteen colored English prints in dark oak frames of views of Rome, Palmyra and Baalbec.

There were also in the Hall hunting pictures, with portraits of Richard Baker, Mary Bohun his wife, Richard Bohun Baker, his wife Elizabeth Elliot, her father Barnard Elliot, his wife Elizabeth Boigard, and four or five portraits of children of the family by Theus...

In one of the basement rooms was a still, with an enormous container, where the early Baker housewives made their distillations of mint, dandelion, lemon and other extracts for medicinal and culinary purposes for the plantation use. Next to this room was a kitchen with cranes in the chimney from which hung pots and kettles.

On the left of the fireplace in the wall was a large oven where the bread was baked. There was also a large room at the back of the kitchen which was used for a dairy (Drayton-Grimke 1924:9-11).

All of this can now only be imagined. Some of the letters and receipts of the Baker family have been preserved, however, and these, together with "Chronicles of Archdale Hall," have allowed the piecing together of a history of Archdale Plantation and the Baker family.

A History of Archdale Plantation and the Baker Family

Richard Baker (I) immigrated to South Carolina from Barbados sometime between the establishment of the first permanent settlement in 1670 and October, 1681, when he received a grant for

all that tract of land lying on Ashley River between the land of Thomas Butler to the Eastward and the land of Daniel Smethwick to the Westward.

The following March, he was given a grant for 297 acres on Ashley River. In April of 1683, Baker (I) was issued two other grants for land. One was for 200 acres which "was taken up by Daniell Smethwick and by him deserted," and the other was for 200 acres laid out for Robert Smethwick "and by him likewise deserted" (Smith 1919:23). In 1694, he received a grant for 420 acres,

on Accott of arraivell Rights, being for the arraivell of six per sons (viz) Edward: William: Richard: Jane: Hannah: and Eliz. Bakers, all which said per sons were Imported into the Pro vince of Carolina, on the proper Cost & Charge of the said Richard Baker (Salley 1973:486).

These were apparently the children of Richard (I) and his wife Elizabeth

Baker. Apparently, however, his family had arrived prior to this time. His wife seems to have arrived in 1680 (South Carolina Gazette August 10-17, 1734). Their children also must have arrived prior to 1694 for, in 1692, Richard Baker (I) entered a caveat against the marriage of his son William to Susanna Rowsham, whom his son married despite all objections (Smith 1919:23-24).

Richard Baker (I) was a prominent member of the colonial province of Carolina. He served one term in the Third Assembly (1696 - 1697) as representative from Berkeley and Craven Counties. He died soon after, sometime between January 28, 1698, when he signed his will, and July 24, 1698, when it was proven (Edgar and Bailey 1977:46).

Richard Baker (I) had made his mark financially as well as socially. At the time of his death, he possessed, in addition to his land, at least 35 slaves, none of whom seem to have come with him from Barbados, 58 head of cattle, an indefinite number of sheep, and a stone colt. Baker's wife Elizabeth outlived him by about 36 years. The obituary of this colonial grande dame appeared in the South Carolina Gazette of August 10-17, 1734:

On Tuesday the 13th Instant died near Ashley River in the 104th Year of her Age, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, her maiden name was Elizabeth Wilson, she was born in Wiltshire, in a town called Shraton the 18 of August 1630, she lived in England 27 years, in Barbados 23 years, and in Carolina 54 years. She had 12 Children, 2 of them being alive yet, 25 Grand Children, and 43 Great Grand Children, and the same Day she died, one of her Great Grand-Daughters, the Spouse of Coll. Palmer, was delivered of a Child" (South Carolina Gazette August 10-17, 1734).

In his will, Richard Baker (I) had devised to his eldest son Edward "this House & Plantation" which would later be known as Archdale. Apparently, however, Edward died early and the plantation was inherited by his brother William. William and his wife Susanna Baker (nee Rowsham) had four children, two of whom were Richard and Elizabeth (m. Edmund Bellinger). The marriage of his daughter to Edmund Bellinger, one of the Landgraves of South Carolina, as well as the many political positions William held, are evidence of the social prominence of the Baker family. He represented Berkeley and Craven Counties in the Fifth Assembly (1700 - 1702), served as tax inquirer for Berkeley County in 1703, and was a member of the Ninth Assembly (1707). In addition to serving his district politically, he also accumulated more land. In 1709, he was issued a grant for 500 acres on Combahee Island and, two years later, received another for 318 acres on the Ashley River (Edgar and Bailey 1977:48). William Baker apparently died without a will and Archdale Plantation was inherited by his eldest son, Richard (II). By this time, the plantation had grown to 968 acres (Smith 1919:24).

On January 23, 1723, Richard Baker (II) married Mary Bohun, the daughter of Nicholas Bohun (the son of Edmund Bohun, who served as the first Chief Justice of South Carolina) and Margaret Bellinger (daughter of the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger) (Smith 1919:24). Richard Baker (II) took part in the management of the province as had his father and grandfather before him. He served his home parish of St. George Dorchester as Commissioner of the Righ Roads (1721), bridge commissioner (1722), road commissioner (1736), and tax inquirer and collector (1736). He was elected to the Seventeenth Royal Assembly but decided not to serve. He was also a captain in the local militia from 1736 until his death in 1752. He was apparently killed in a duel by Joseph

Butler of Granville County on July 16, 1752 (Edgar and Bailey 1977:47).

At the time of his death, Richard Baker (II) owned, in addition to his residence plantation of Archdale, 300 acres on Jack's Savanna, 200 acres called Old Cow Savanna, and 540 acres on the Cooper River in St. James, Goose Creek Parish. An appraisal of his estate listed a decked schooner with sails and rigging and 82 slaves, of whom one was specified as a driver and another as a cooper. The rest of the appraisal is reproduced in Table I (Charleston County Will Book 79:526-530). In an endeavor to settle the estate, William Maine, who had been named in the will as co-executor with Henry Middleton (Charleston County Will Book 81:40-49), advertised on December 4, 1752,

ALL Persons anyways indebted to the estate of Mr. Richard Baker, late of Ashley River deceased, are hereby desired to discharge or settle the same forthwith; and those who have any demands on the said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accompts properly attested, that payment may be made.... (South Carolina Gazette December 4, 1752).

Although Richard Baker's (II) will had carefully divided his real and personal property among his family members, his widow ordered that the chattels belonging to the estate be sold at public auction in December, 1752 (See Table II). The subsequent list of what was sold and to whom is more detailed than the appraisal in regard to personal possessions and, apparently, more comprehensive. It is also interesting to note which items Baker's widow Sarah (his third wife) bought and which were purchased by other prominent members of the community.

Richard Baker's (II) only son, Richard Bohun Baker (III), inherited Archdale Plantation and thus became the third generation of Bakers to plant in St. George, Dorchester Parish. Richard Bohun Baker (III) continued to bear the civic responsibilities which his family had shouldered from the time of its establishment in Carolina. He was appointed tax inquirer and collector for the parish (1760), commissioned as a justice of the peace for Berkeley County (1776), and elected to two terms in the Commons House of Assembly. He was also chosen in a special election to serve in the Twenty-fifth Royal Assembly (1762 - 1765) by the parish of St. George Dorchester (Edgar and Bailey 1977:47-48).

Richard Bohun Baker (III), the youngest in the family, was only sixteen years old at the time of his inheritance. At the age of 20, he married the 18 year old Elizabeth Elliot (eldest daughter of Barnard Elliot and his wife Elizabeth Boisgard; sister of Lt. Colonel Barnard Elliot). Richard Bohun Baker (III) and his wife Elizabeth had five children: William, Richard Bohun, Elizabeth Elliot (m. Isaac Holmes), Mary Bohun (m. William Branford), and Charlotte Bohun (m. William Branford Peters). The position of the family in society was a prominent one and they seem to have enjoyed an opulent lifestyle. The Bakers' wedding portraits, which hung in the hall, were painted by the well-known American artist Jeremiah Theus. Their children were apparently educated in Charleston. Two of the girls were given a more elegant education than was usual; they received instruction in French, writing, and Italian grammar (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/38). The ladies of the household also appear to have been exceptionally well dressed. Clothing and fabric were frequently purchased from such Charleston merchant craftsmen as Isabella Wish and Agnes Lind (Baker-Grimke Papers). Preserved oranges and apples were

Table 1

Inventory of the Estate of Richard Baker (II)

1 d. ^o ----- Minda -----	50"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Jenny -----	120"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Rachael -----	130"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Kelly -----	120"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Lilly -----	120"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Doll -----	120"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Nappy -----	80"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Peggy -----	80"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Amelia -----	135"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Mary Ann -----	125"---"
1 d. ^o ----- Patty -----	70"---"
Stock &c: ^a 70 Head of Cattle at £ 4 ⁿ 10 -----	315"---"
7 Oxen ----- at £ 15. -----	105"---"
30 Head of Hogs at 50/ -----	75"---"
1 Old Black Horse at -----	7"---"
1 d. ^o Sorrel called Blaze -----	10"---"
1 Old Bay called Ruan -----	50"---"
1 Mare called Beauty -----	25"---"
10 Turkeys @ 12/6. 10 Geese & 16 Fowles @ 2/6	18"---5"---
Tools &c: ^a 20 Old Hoes £ 4 ⁿ 12. Axes £ 7 -----	11"---"
27 Rice Hooks 40/ 4 Wedges 60/ 2 Iron Pots £ 12	17"---"
A Parcel of Coopers and Carpenters Tools with	
1 Whip saw -----	10"---"
1 Old Ox Cart Chains & Yokes £ 10. 1 Horse	
d. £ 3 -----	13"---"
1 Stone Corn Mill £ 12. 1 Old Steel d. £ 3 -	15"---"
1 Old Rice Fan £ 4 1 Grind stone 20/ -----	5"---"
8 Mill Frogs 40/ -----	2"---"
Crop at both Plantations viz:	
230 Bushells of Corn unthreshed at 20/ -----	230"---"
65 Barrells Clean Rice --- at £ 18 P ^r bbl. --	1170"---"
4 Barrells small d ^o ----- at £ 8 P ^r d ^o ---	32"---"
300 Bushels Rough Rice -- at 15/ -----	225"---"
400 Bushels d. unthreshed at 15/ -----	300"---"
A Neat fowling Peice the Look on Left side -	38"---"
1 d ^o ----- d ^o -----	35"---"

1 Silver Watch -----	30"-----
A Parcel of Books -----	10"-----
A Parcel of Window -----	4"-----
1 Stone Jug Butter Pot and Brass Cook -----	1"-----
1 Large Iron Chimney Back -----	10"-----
Household Furniture &c -----	
1 Mahogany Desk -----	25"-----
1 Neat Mahogany Couch -----	35"-----
1 Pair Large Pier Glasses Gilt Frames -----	50"-----
1 Pair Neat Mahogany Sconce -----	35"-----
1 d. Mahogany Chairs Leather Bottoms -----	80"-----
9 Old Chairs Matted Bottoms -----	15"-----
3 Old Cain Bottomed d. -----	3"-----
1 Large Mahogany Table -----	12"-----
1 Smaller d. -----	5"-----
1 d. Mahogany Tea d. -----	9"-----
1 Old Pine Table & 1" 1 Corner Cupboard -----	1"10"-----
1 Tea Board Chest and Camister -----	6"-----
3 Large and 2 Small Pictures -----	10"-----
1 Pair of Chimney Dogs -----	2"-----
A Parcel of China and Glass in a Beaufett -----	20"-----
1 doz: Silver Table Spoons -----	40"-----
1/2 Doz: Tea Spoons and 1 P. Tongs -----	7"-----
1 Silver Coffee Pot and Pepper Box -----	72"-----
1/2 Doz: Silver Handled Knives and Forks -----	25"-----
1 Bed and Furniture with Mahogany Bedstead and Window Curtains -----	150"-----
1 Ditto ----- & Ditto -----	65"-----
1 Bed Bolster and Pillows with Covering -----	35"-----
1 Bed and Furniture &c L 14 1 d. L 20 -----	34"-----
1 Old Bed L 4 Sheets Pillow Cases and Table Cloths L 25 -----	29"-----
1 Neat Chest of Drawers L 50. 1 Old d. L 10 -----	60"-----
A Parcel of Kitchen Furniture &c: -----	42"-----
2 Large Cypress Chests and 3 Pots -----	4"-----
A Japand India Tea Table -----	3"-----

1 Old Horse Chair -----	25"-"-
	<hr/>
	L 19,828"15"-
Two Bonds with Interest -----	1 017"-4"-1
Cash in Currency and Gold -----	534"-8"-4
	<hr/>
	L 21 380"-7"-5
	<hr/>

Given under our Hands this 30th January 1753

John Blayner./.

Thomas Bellino

^m
W: Logan

Table 2

Sales of Sundry Goods and Chattells belonging to the Estate of Capt. Richard Baker Deceased sold by order of M ^{rs} Sarah Baker Administratrix		
1752 Nov. 30		
Rob. M kinzie. 1 Close Stool -----	L	6"-7"-6
Leonard Bothel 1 Pot with Buttons Buckles & c ^o		5"---"
W: Evans a Lot of Decanters and Salts -----		2"12"-6
James Marsh a d ^o -----		4"-2"-6
Cash ----- a d ^o -----		4"10"---
Mary Coulliette a d ^o -----		2"12"-6
Cash ----- 13 Pair H Hinges -----		4"---"
d ^o ----- 12 Pair d ^o -----		3"-2"-6
23 d ^o ----- Pair d ^o -----		5"-5"---
John Ragnous 12 Handsaws -----		5"---"
Cash ----- 1 Lot of Brasses -----		1"10"---
Thomas Elfe. a Lot of Hinges Compasses & c ^a --		8"-2"-6
Arch. Johnson 7 Stock Locks -----		1"12"-6
d ^o ----- 3 Pair of Pistols and a Sword -		10"-2"-6
Thomas Hoyland 1 Pair of Pistols -----		4"-7"-6
d ^o ----- 1 Horsemans Sword -----		2"-2"-6
Humphry Sommers 1 d ^o 1 P. Pistols & 1 P ^r X Belts		8"---"
William Air --- 1 doz: Candlemoulds -----		5"-2"-6
John Remington 1 Pan with Hungary water -----		5"-5"---
Thomas Legare 1 Silver Cup 6 3/4 oz @ 40/ --		13"10"---
Benjamin Dart 1 Soop Spoon 5 1/4 @ 47/6 -----		12"-9"-4 1/2
Sarah Baker -- 8 Table 7 Tea Spoons 1 Set } Buckles 1 Pepper Box 22 3/4 Oz : @ 35/ -- }		39"16"-3
Ditto -- 1 Gold Ring 1 Pair Buttons & 1 Buckle -----		5"---"
Humphry Sommers 1 Box with 2 ^d & Coffen Nails		3"-2"-6
d ^o . 6 Stock Locks & 1 Cag with Bullets -----		2"15"---
William Jones a Cag with Buckles Combs & c ^a --		3"-5"---
William Air 17 Quire of Paper -----		2"15"---
Joseph Ward a Lot of Grapes -----		1"12"-6
Henry Peronneau jun. 1 Negro man named Bazil		465"---"
Ralph Izard ----- 1 d ^o ----- Simon		450"---"
Arnoldus Vanderhorst 1 d ^o ----- Bristol		400"---"

James Laurens --- 1 d	Jack -----	260"---"
ⁿ Capt. James M Kay. 1 d	^c Cato -----	300"---"
William Edings -- 1 d	Young Caezer ---	304"---"
Ebenezer Simmons 1 Negro man named Will	-----	170"---"
Benjamin Dart 1 --- d	Tom -----	216"---"
Humphry Sommers -- 1 d	old Caezer ---	8"-5"---
William Edings 1 Negro Woman named Stephana and her two Children Patty and Sam	-----	445"---"
Sarah Baker two Negro Girls Kate and Liddy	----	320"---"
Thomas Whitesides 1 Large Schooner	-----	835"---"
William Pinckney 1 Small d. Wrecked	-----	155"---"
Jordan Roche -- 1 Mahogany Desk	-----	18"10"---
Sarah Baker - 1 Tea Table and two Tea Boards	----	5"---"
Oliver Hart 1 Dining d	-----	12"-7"-6
John Scott Shipw. 1 Bed Bedstead and Mattrass	---	21"---"
Sarah Baker. 1 Bed and Furniture	-----	35"---"
^d d ----- 2 Small Swinging Glasses	-----	1"10"---
^d d ----- 7 Pair Sheets Tabling & c ^a	-----	7"-5"---
^d d ----- 1 Bed and Furniture	-----	20"---"
^d d. Lot China & Glasses	-----	3"---"
^d d ----- 1 Mahogany Table	-----	5"---"
^d d ----- 12 Pictures	-----	6"---"
^d d ----- 1 Chest of Drawers	-----	10"---"
^d d ----- 1 Side Board with Drawers	-----	10"---"
^d d ----- 12 Hickery Chairs	-----	6"---"
^d d ----- 1 Easy Chair	-----	8"---"
^d d ----- 1 Bed & Furniture	-----	16"---"
^d d ----- 1 Coffee Pot Mortar & c ^a	-----	1"10"---
^d d ----- 2 Pair of Dogs	-----	3"---"
^d d ----- a Lot of Wearing Apparel	-----	32"---"
^d d ----- 9 Old Chairs a Table & oil Cloth	-----	1"10"---
^d d ----- a Lot of Pipes Cacao and Earthen- ware	-----	7"---"
^d d ----- 8 Pewter Dishes & 23 Plates	---	10"---"
Humphry Sommers 1 Old Chair	-----	30"---"
Sarah Baker -- 4 Old Tables	-----	1"10"---
^d d ----- 1 Set Hudibrass	-----	7"10"---

^o	1 Clock	17" --
d	1 Couch & Bed	2" -- "
^o	1 Looking Glass	5" -- "
d	1 Pair of Dogs Shovel Tonges	} 1" 10" --
A	Bellows	
James Verree --	1 Box with Hinges	5" - 2" - 6
^o	d. a Lot Knop of Knop Latches &c	4" -- "
George Sheed ---	a Letter Case	4" - 2" - 6
Murphy Sommers	1 a Lot of Sprig and Iron Ware	5" 15" --
Sarah Baker ---	21 Flasks Oil	5" -- "
^o	d. 40 Bottles Oil Turpentine	10" 12" - 6
^o	d. 6 1/2 doz ⁿ Chamber Pots @ 40/	13" -- "
Murphy Sommers	1 Pair old Wheels	5" -- "
^o	d. A Parcel old Junk	5" - 2" - 6
¹	Oth. Beal --- A Lot of Cordage & a Mill	5" - 7" - 6
Sarah Baker	a Lot of Measures and Scales	5" -- "
^o	d. a Canister with Tea	13" -- "
^o	d. 5 Boxes with Coffee Spice &c ^a	4" -- "
William Air ----	20 Stone Jugs	13" 10" --
Cash	1 Jug with Brandy	2" 10" --
Sarah Baker ----	a Lot of Hugs	3" 12" - 6
^o	John Ragnous --- 1 d	4" 12" - 6
William Air ----	11 Close Stool Pans	1" 10" --
Jacob Viart ----	a Paper Case Pot &c	1" 12" - 6
^{ro}	H. Tucker --- 2 Boxes of Tea Pots	9" - 7" - 6
John Ragnous ---	a Lot of Iron Ware	5" - 7" - 6
ⁿ	Capt. Davis ---- 6 Stock Locks and 2 Guns	3" -- "
Oliver Hart ----	1 Gun	5" 10" --
Thomas Smith Planter	A Parcel Rice Sickles	3" 12" - 6
Elizabeth Scully	24 Yards Check Linnen @ 6/1	7" - 6" --
Sarah Baker --	29 1/2 d ^o ----- 4/11	5" 15" --
Thomas Weaver --	21 d ^o ----- 6/3	6" 11" - 3
Jacob Warley ---	17/ 1/2 d ^o ----- 4/1	3" 11" - 5 1/2
^{ro}	H: Leaycroft -- 39 3/4 d ^o ----- 6/3	12" - 8" - 5 1/4
ⁿ	Capt. Davis --- 15 Yards d ^o ----- 8	6" -- "
Murphy Sommers	44 Yards d ^o ----- 8 1/2	18" 10" - 4

Samson Neyle ---	7 Silk Handkerchiefs	6"10"--
Sarah Baker -----	7 Linnen and 29 Ronald d. ^o	9"--"
Thomas Tew -----	21 Yards Garlix @ 6/2	6"-9"-6
John Ragnous ---	a Lot of Bowls and Allum -	1"12"-6
d ^o -----	a d ^o ----- Gloves -----	1"17"-6
M : Tucker -----	a Lot of Thread Ferrett & a	7"12"-6
Sarah Baker ----	30 Yards Crocus --- @ 2/ -	3"--"
George Ducat ---	16 Yards Duck ----- @ 4/2	3"-6"-8
Cash -----	75 Y ^{ds} . Conabrigs --- 3/10	14"-7"-6
Samuel Winborn -	a Bundle Fine Thread	6"-2"-6
Sarah Baker ----	a Lot of Lines Combs & a	1"-5"--
Patrick Clark --	a Lot of Silk -----	3"-2"-6
Sarah Baker ----	3 Pots Tramels & Candlesticks	2"--"
d ^o -----	a Parcel of Beads -----	1"15"--
d ^o -----	1 Kettle Fry Pan Candle Box &c	5"15"--
d ^o -----	49 1/2 lb Tobacco @ 3/4 -	8"-4"-2
M : Tucker -----	a Lot of Coffee Candlewick &c ^a	5"-2"-6
Peter Bosquet --	4 Pots & Trevit -----	4"17"-6
John Ragnous	a Case with Anniseed Water ----	5"-7"-6
Sarah Baker	1 Box of Pipes -----	4"--"
Elizabeth ----	1 Box with Inkhorns -----	1"10"--
Sarah Baker --	1 Box Pipes -----	4"-5"--
Hughry Sommers	1 Barrel Bread -----	6"15"--
Sarah Baker --	47 Gross Corks @ 2/9 -----	6"-9"-3
d ^o -----	1 Barrel with Sugar -----	3"--"
John Ragnous	1 d. ^o -----	12"17"-6
Cash -----	1 Barril with Flower -----	3"12"-6
d ^o -----	1 Barril Salt -----	2"-1"-3
Pat: Clark --	1 d ^o -----	2"-2"-6
George Smith	1 d ^o -----	2"-5"--
d ^o -----	1 d ^o -----	2"-5"--
d ^o -----	20 Y ^{ds} : Edging @ 3/6 -----	3"10"--
d ^o -----	21 d ^o ----- @ 2/6 -----	2"12"-6
John Denton	24 d ^o ----- 20 d ^o -----	2"--"
Robert M: Kinzie	34 d ^o -- 17 d ^o -----	2"-8"-2
Thomas Crotty ---	44 Y : Fringe -----	12"-6

Sarah Baker 1 Hhd with 46 Gall. Rum @ 15/ -----	34"10"--
Peter Boquet -- 1 Safe -----	2"-2"-6
Sarah Baker ----- 1 Barril Small Rice -----	5"12"-6
Dec. 5	
John Clifford --- A Lot of Iron Ware -----	2"15"--
Timothy Phillips - 7 Guns -----	2"-2"-6
Cash a Chest with old Tools -----	3"10"--
John Giles 2 Saws and 1 Saddle and Bridle -----	4"15"--
Peter Sanders, 1 Scale Beam and 2 Adzes -----	5"10"--
Benjamin Addison - 1 old Sail -----	1"-5"--
Sarah Baker ----- 2 Tubs 2 Pails 1 Pair Dogs & 1 Trough -----	1"12"-6
	<hr/>
	L. 5228"-9"-7 3/4

To Liquor at the Sale L. 16"3

Commissions ----- 130"14"2.3/4

131"10"-5 3/4

L. 5096"19"-2

Charles Town December 9th 1752

Errors Excepted /
P^r Warham & Prioleau.

acquired from Elinor Bolton (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/32), who advertised as a "pastry cook from London, late house keeper to Lord Charles Grenville Montague" (South Carolina Gazette January 19, 1769). She also sold "rich plumb cake iced ... jellies, syllabubs and white custards in glasses ... tarts and cheese cakes" (Bridenbaugh 1955:279).

Nor were the proper dishes and glasses lacking from which these delights could be consumed. In the appraisalment which was made on Archdale Plantation of the goods in the estate of Richard Bohun Baker (III) in 1783, there were listed: two complete sets of tea china; a half set of blue and white table china; glass ware; 14 enamel china dishes, 18 plates, 4 bowels; a silver coffee pot, tankard, 2 dozen tablespoons, 12 teaspoons, sugar tongs, set of castors, salt spoons, punch ladle and waiter (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/49).

The Bakers also apparently did some redecorating of their ancestral home. In 1766, Elizabeth Baker wrote to Miss Amaranthea Elliot, "The Parlour Chimney is finish'd all to Painting the Hearths, you will please not forget to bring up the red Lead I sent for for that purpose" (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/537). Dutch and blue and white tiles were also purchased. A descendant recalled,

This fireplace (in the dining room) was lined with blue and white Dutch tiles of quaint pictures from the Bible; the whale swallowing Jonah, Tobit and his little dog, two women jumping over a fence and a man peeping at them through the bushes" (Drayton-Grimke 1924:10).

Richard Bohun Baker (III) carried on a correspondence with Scottish-born Alexander Garden, a prominent Charleston physician and botanist for whom Linnaeus named the gardenia, concerning both the medical treatment of his family and slaves and plants. In answer to an inquiry concerning the best flowers for his garden, Garden wrote,

To Mr. Richard B. Baker

These

D'r Sir,

I received your letter just now, and I am sorry that I am not able to give you so particular an account of these matters as I could wish especially in regard to the price of them which indeed varies every day in one and the same garden according to the demand that there is for them. The price likewise of the same flower is different in different gardens, merely because one gardner has greater character than another for breeding and nourishing his plants.

There is among Florists as mong others, a fashion and mode, for today the Persian Iris or Dwarf striped Iris, is the most charming flower, and the most in vogue. In a month after or next year at fartherest the Iris is in vogue, and employs every little Company among the Chatty French to enumerate all its beauties, and point out the peculiar charm of its shape and lines. This high reputation for honour lasts only for a month or a year, and then it yields to ---- whose imaginary beauties quite exlipse those of the former mode, now just as this one now the other is in fashion so is the price. Today you buy a fine Tulip for a sixpence, or Shilling sterling, in a few days it would cost you double the money.

The flowers that are generally in vogue, and that are given the most lasting universal esteem are:

1. Auricular or Mouse's Ears, - This is the first---

2. Tulips of numerous kinds, are by many esteemed the finest flower, other say the
3. Raunneulus of different colours. Blue Red, Yellow, and striped are the second if not the first finest flowers.
- 4th Anemone of Different kinds and colours are very like the Raunneulus both in likeness and Esteem of value.
- 5 Hyacinths Especially the large Blue Oriental Hyacynth and others of different colour and richness as Double, full and so on are much esteemed as Fine Flowers.
6. The narcissus of scarlet, red or Guernsey or Japan Lilly is the flower next in esteem in England, but those that I had had over and tried here dont thrive.
7. Carnations of various kinds and colours and different degrees of richness and fullness are the next in Beauty and Esteem. There are many others of value but they do not thrive here I have tried several of the Belladonna Lillies which I have had from England, Philadelphia and Spain, but I never could get one to thrive well. Of all the Tulips, the Double End --- Tulip of Beauregard Tulips are the finest, But these names are only made at the pleasure of the Florists, as they change them every year, for example the Beauregard Tulip was called The Countess of Coventry for two years. But at present the reigning Toast in England has had her name signalized by it, but I do not remember the name at present. I you write you must order all the roots of each kind to be dryed and healthy roots carefully dryed at the proper season and to be shipped so as to be here in October or sometime in October at the latest. Commissioning them in the case of the Tulips to send several kinds and different sorts. The same of Hyacinths and of Raunneulus's only mention Red, Scarlet, Purple and striped colours, the same of the Anemonies.... In the mean time be assured that any thing that I can serve you in will give great pleasure to,

D'r Sir.

Your oblgd and hble Servt.

Alex'r Garden. (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/536/24).

The health of the slaves on Archdale and Richard Bohun Baker's (III) other plantations was not neglected. Physicians were apparently regularly consulted for advice and treatment even for comparatively minor problems. One receipt, for instance, from Dr. David Oliphant, is for "dressing an old ulcer on your Negroe boys ancles daily from this date" and extracting Splinters at Sundry times" (Baker-Grimke Papers (11/538/38).

Baker's concern for the health of his slaves probably prompted him to construct a slave hospital. Archaeological evidence indicates that a building measuring 20 x 30 ft. was constructed in the 1750s. The numerous receipts for medical care for his slaves makes evident his concern and increases the plausibility of identifying this building as a hospital for the slaves on Archdale. Such hospitals were a common occurrence on plantations and varied in size according to the number of resident slaves. Generally, the hospital was located within 500 feet of the "big house," as the supervision of medical care was the responsibility of the resident planter. (Postell 1970:129-130).

Despite the medical care expended upon Baker's slaves, not all of them were satisfied with their lot in life. Simon was apparently slightly incorrigible.

A receipt dated February 26, 1770 acknowledged Baker's payment of f20 for the return of "his fellow Simon" (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/33). Another receipt dated September 7, 1771, details payment to John Brown, Warden of the Workhouse, for two days confinement of Simon and "Twice Correcting" (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/36). Nor was Simon the only runaway as shown by the family receipts. In 1757, the master of Archdale paid the Warden of the Workhouse for picking up his slave Brame and incarcerating him in the Work House for two days (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/2). In the same year, Harry Leathait

Received the sum of 40 shillings for taking up and bringing a negro Boy belonging to Mr. Richard Baker to Mr. Barnard Elliott's house in Town.... (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/2).

The American Revolution disrupted life throughout the Carolina Lowcountry. Richard Bohun Baker (III), long a sufferer from the gout, was unable to take part in the fight against his king. According to a descendant, this medical necessity for inaction was welcomed by Baker (III), who was reluctant to take part in the battle against his fellow Englishmen. He had previously, however, served as Captain of the second Regiment of the South Carolina Troop of Horse of the Continental Establishment. Baker's 18 year old son, Richard Bohun Baker (IV), was eager to enlist and joined the company of his uncle Colonel Barnard Elliot. He fought under his uncle at Fort Moultrie. On April 25, 1778, he was made a Captain in the Second South Carolina Regiment. He was later taken prisoner by the British and sent to Haddrell's Point. Upon his parole, he returned to Archdale where his sisters and aunt Amerinthea Elliot were staying (Drayton-Grimke 1924:27-28).

An anecdote related by Joseph Johnson in 1851 describes the theft of the family's silver plate by two British soldiers in 1782:

It was then that a party of marauders consisting of some five or six persons went to the residence of Captain Baker. Miss Elliott had taken up with her safe keeping all her family plate. Mr. Thomas Ogier, a neighbor was also there on a visit to the young ladies. When the strangers were reported, all the valuable things were removed to what they called 'the Well,' a hiding place under one of the closets in the dining room concealed by a trap door. Captain Baker being a prisoner on parole was not permitted to bear his sword and this was stowed away by his sisters among things most prized. The men pretending they were sergeants guard, sent out on patrol duty insisted on searching the house. They pretended not to be satisfied with the representation of Captain Baker and Mr. Ogier, that they were prisoners on parole, and insisted on taking them down to headquarters for examination. They inquired for Captain Baker's sword and insisted on seeing it. He accordingly went for it, not knowing that it had been put up; his sister conducted him to the hiding place that he might take it out. One of the men had followed him unobserved, and just as Captain Baker lifted the trap door this fellow looked in and saw the treasure. This was precisely what they wanted; they cared no longer for the two prisoners and did not wish to be encumbered with such articles as prisoners.

They loaded themselves with the plunder and hurried off with Miss Elliott's plate as well as that of the Bakers. They were too conscientious to make any distinction in such matters between the Bakers and Elliotts. (Johnson 1851:398-399).

Elizabeth Baker, daughter of one Richard (III) and sister to another (IV), suffered a more tragic loss than that of the family silver. She was engaged to Nicholas Biddle, a young but experienced American naval commander. Although only 26 years old when he arrived in Charleston on March 11, 1777, he had already achieved a distinguished career. Biddle commanded the Randolph, one of the thirteen ships commissioned for the Continental Navy in 1776. He soon proved his worth to Charlestonians; after a week at sea, he had captured prize ships worth some 90,000 pounds sterling. His success was not to continue. On March 7, 1778, the Randolph became engaged in a fierce battle with the English ship Yarmouth. The Yarmouth, which had twice as many mounted guns as did Biddle's ship, was temporarily disabled but managed to sink the Randolph. Only four men survived to tell the story of Nicholas Biddle's final battle (Weir 1976:18-19). In his will, Biddle left his fiancée "Elizabeth Elliott Baker ... the sum of Twenty five thousand pounds lawful Currency of the said State" (Charleston County Will Book 17:815).

Although the elder Richard Bohun Baker (III) did not fight in the Revolution, his plantation furnished provisions for the hungry American rebels. Receipts from the years 1779, 1780, and 1782 show that the American troops obtained rice, pork, corn, and potatoes from Richard Bohun Baker (III) (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/42). The British troops, who had forced the surrender of Charleston on May 12, 1780, evacuated the city in December of 1782.

The patriarch of Archdale Plantation died in 1783. At the time of his death, Archdale was a prosperous rice plantation of some 2,000 to 3,000 acres with marsh lands. His sloop, the Tryall, transported produce to Charleston and returned with goods for the plantation and its residents. Inventories which exist for the estates of both this Baker (III) and his father (II) make it evident that many of the more opulent furnishings of Archdale were purchased after the death of the former in 1752. The appearance in the 1783 inventory of Richard Bohun Baker's (III) estate of mahogany furniture, silver, spinet, ivory flute, bust of Milton, Chinese china, thoroughbred horse, and 50 pictures makes obvious the luxurious lifestyle enjoyed by this Richard Bohun Baker (III) and his family (Edgar and Bailey 1977:48).

The young Captain Richard Bohun Baker (IV) inherited Archdale Plantation in 1783 (Figure 8). In the same year, he purchased a small sail boat, which he paid for with a gold watch and steel chain (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/538/45). This is an indication of the scarcity of solid currency in war-torn South Carolina. On December 16, 1784, he married Harriet Hyrne, a young lady who lived on the neighboring plantation of Tipseeboo. At this time, two of his sisters were still living at Archdale but they were married within two or three years and moved to their own homes (Drayton-Grimke 1924:32). The 1790 Census listed as members of the household at Archdale: one free white male 16 years of age or older; two free white males under the age of 16; three free white females; 23 slaves (Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce 1790:32).

Early in 1800, Captain Baker (IV) built a summer home on Sullivan's Island, a nearby spot much valued for its healthy location. Emme Drayton-Grimke wrote in "Chronicles of Archdale Hall,"

In his (Captain Baker) diary, he records building and launching the sloop Harriet and soon after the Packet John at Archdale, sheared sheep,

6867

Lands belonging to



A plan of a Part of land in two Tracts containing the whole 804 acres belonging to the late Mr. Baker 1791. The other containing 293 acres belonging to William Bonham Baker Esq. and others to be divided by his Will between his two sons and others 9m a survey and division taken in Decemr. 1791

Explanation
 A Street belonging to Richard Baker Esq. viz. A that part of each plantation lying South of the Public Road High and a flat land cleared and uncleared - implies 88 old woods

Scale 10 chains to an Inch

marked rams, marked pigs, marked milch cows, ewe lambs, marked and branded bulls and heifers, numbered cows and young calves, numbered tools and wedges belonging to Mingo, Will, Beasor, Jack, April and Joe.

In the winter, the family traveled to Charleston where they attended the many balls, concerts, races, and theatrical productions which made up the town's Christmas season. Mary Butler Baker, the couple's only daughter, was a member of the Saint Cecelia Society (Drayton-Grimke 1924:34).

Despite the Baker family's trips to Sullivan's Island and Charleston, life went on as usual at Archdale (Figure 7). According to Capt. Baker's (IV) Blanket Book, in 1799 he issued blankets to 24 adult and 12 child slaves (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/539/2). In 1804, he issued blankets to 34 slaves, four of whom received two each (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/539/2). There is a receipt dated 1835 in which his account is credited with money earned from the hire of four slaves to the South Carolina Railroad (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/838/70). Apparently, the hiring of slaves to the railroad was a fairly common practice. In his reminiscences, J. Motte Alston (1821 - 1909) noted,

I had sold my negroes to Governor John L. Manning of South Carolina, except about thirty-five who had been in the family all their lives. These, with the exception of my house servants, I hired out to the railroad near Columbia They seemed perfectly contented with their new life, but I received only a small compensation, as I had to pay all of their debtor's bills, taxes, etc. (Allston 1953:126).

Capt. Baker's (IV) wife, Harriet Hyrne Baker, died at the age of 74 in February, 1837. Nine months later, her husband died in their Charleston town house. In 1837, Capt. Baker (IV) was the Vice-President of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati and the last surviving officer of those Americans who had fought at Fort Moultrie during the Revolutionary War. His body was put upon his sloop and carried back to Archdale Plantation, where he was buried with military honors. The Cincinnati Society recorded in their resolutions,

Age had not its usual effect upon him; more than eighty winters had indeed cast their snows upon his head, but his body and mind still flourished in their youthful vigour. He preserved even unto his last day that taste of Classic literature, which his early education inspired. He was the last surviving officer of Fort Sullivan, full of years, and full of honor, leaving to example, to his family the hallowed recollection of his many and endearing virtues (Drayton-Grimke 1924:37).

Capt. Baker's (IV) eldest son, Richard Bohun Baker (V), inherited Archdale Plantation. He bequeathed to his son Barnard a tract of land on New River, which was involved in litigation. In the event of his losing this acreage, Barnard was to receive land on the Ashley River which Capt. Baker (IV) had acquired from his brother. His lots of land on Charleston Neck and his plantation "in the Back Parts of this State" were to be equally divided between his children, Richard (V), Barnard and Mary Butler Baker, as were his "personal Estate, goods and Chattels...."

Figure 7

Portion of Mill's Atlas, 1823,
showing Archdale Hall on the
Ashley River.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA

SURVEYED BY CHARLES VIGNOLES & HENRY

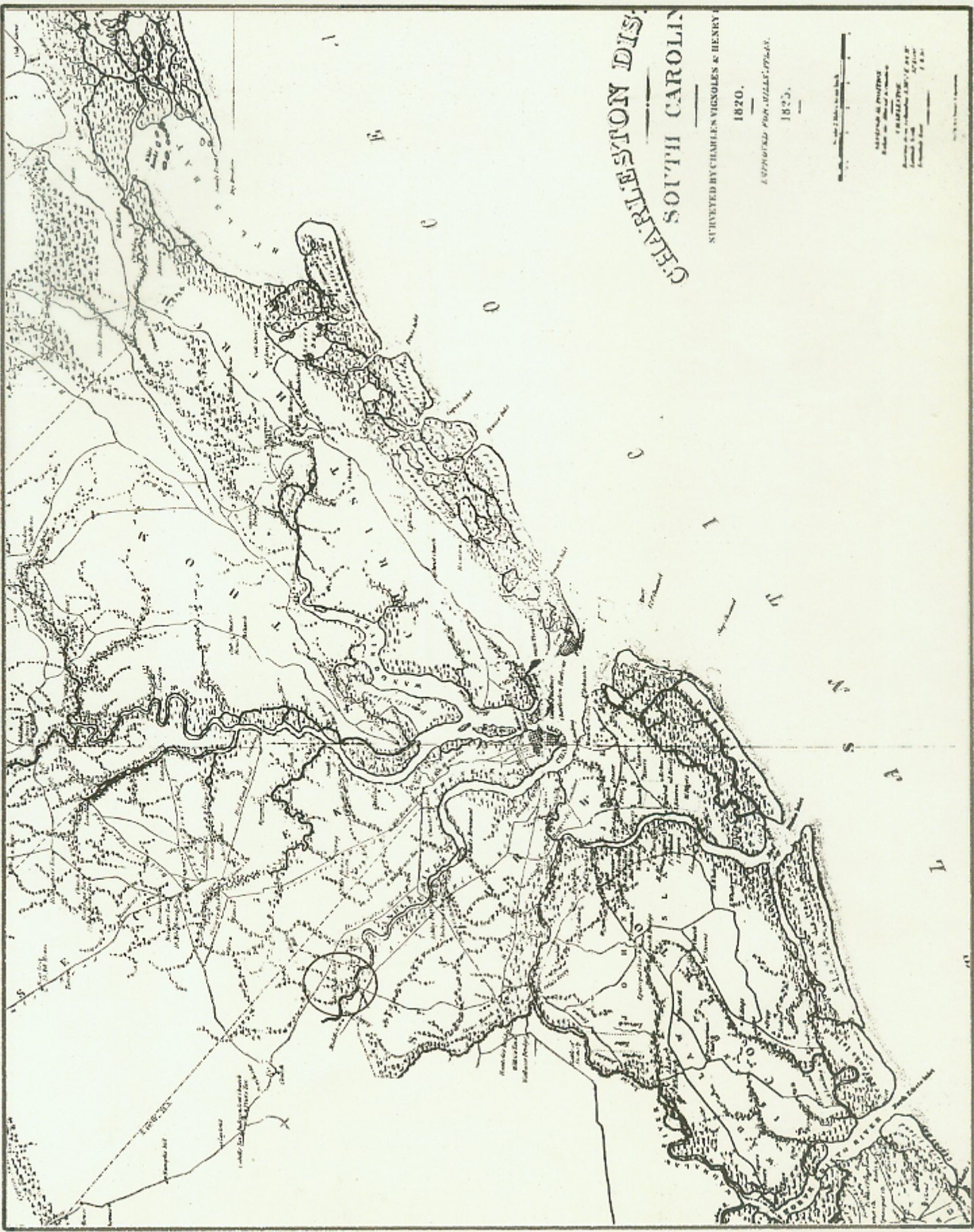
1870.

REVISED FROM VIGNOLES' PLAN.

1875.



ADAPTED BY PHOTODUPLICATION
FROM THE ORIGINAL SURVEY
PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
1975



(Charleston County Will Book 41:694).

Richard Bohun Baker (V) and his sister Mary Butler Baker were both unmarried and lived together at Archdale Plantation. Their brother, Barnard, lived in Charleston with his family (Drayton-Grimke 1924: 37). In the 1840 Census, Richard Bohun Baker (V) is listed as the only white male on the plantation, which had a slave force of 22, eight of whom were engaged in agriculture (Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce 1840:225). In December, 1840, Richard Bohun Baker placed the following advertisement in the Charleston Courier:

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of a negro fellow by the name of Jimmy, employed for some time at Gibbs' and Williams' mill; he has a wife at Mrs. Parker's on James Island, and is well known in town, having been there for many years past. He is 43 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, erect in his gait & plausible in speech.

Any person employing or harbouring him will be prosecuted. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the Master of the Work House, or to me at my plantation, on Ashley River

Richard Bohun Baker (Charleston

Courier December 1, 1840).

Ten years later, in 1850, Richard B. Baker (V) was listed as a 65 year old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$5,000. He had 18 slaves on Archdale, of whom 11 were female and 7 male. According to the Agricultural Census taken in that year, at Archdale he had 50 acres of improved land and 1,400 acres of unimproved land. His farm was appraised at \$3,000 and his farming implements and machinery were worth \$100. He had five horses, two asses and mules, nine milch cows, no working oxen, and two other cattle. Baker (V) also had 32 sheep, 16 swine. The aggregate value of his livestock was \$400. He also had 500 bushels of Indian corn, 675 lbs. of rice, 75 lbs. of wool, 119 bushels of peas and beans, 120 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 lbs. of butter, and seven tons of hay (Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce 1850). Apparently, Archdale Plantation was used primarily as a residence and his other acreage was more intensively cultivated.

South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860. Richard Bohun Baker (V) was too old to fight but four of his nephews immediately volunteered. Baker (V), his sister, and his eldest nephew remained at Archdale. His nephews fought valiantly in the forts around Charleston, with General Robert E. Lee in Virginia, and, except for Barnard, at Appomatax.

During the course of the war, Barnard Elliot Baker kept up an apparently sporadic but loving correspondence with his family. In 1863, he wrote his mother from his station at Legare's Point,

Have you heard from Aunt Mary? I hope the dear old lady is keeping warm and well at Archdale I hope that she is getting enough to eat at the poor old place and is enjoying herself as much as she can away from all of us whom I know she loves so dearly (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/537/27).

The Civil War dragged on with an agonizing slowness. People thought the South began finding it increasingly difficult to acquire the necessities of life, much less the luxuries to which families such as the Bakers had been accustomed. From his post on James Island, Barnard Baker wrote his Aunt Mary Butler Baker in 1864:

Yesterday I received a letter from Frank Porcher begging me for a letter of introduction to Uncle, which of course I had to comply with, he is about to visit Ashley River in search of timber for the Engineer Department, I hope for the honor of the old place that he may meet with as good cheer as circumstances will admit of, but as a matter of course I know, that he will.

Have you been killing any of the Calves or beaves? You had better do so, and lively for if you do not eat them they will be seized by the Impressing Officer. (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/537/27).

Barnard Baker was soon sent to Virginia where the South was fighting for its very existence. He wrote his Aunt from "the Wearysome Trenches, New Petersburg,"

I am very glad that Uncle has found means to supply himself with Coffee and sugar, as I often wished it was in my power to supply him with his accustomed luxuries, Tea, Coffee and Sugar. The old man must have missed his usual two cups at Breakfast and Supper sadly.... (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/537/27).

Barnard Baker was captured by the Northern troops and sent to a prison camp at Point Lookout, Maryland. The Confederate troops had been plagued by a severe lack of supplies and poor nutrition. Prison camps were much the same. Barnard Baker suffered from diarrhea throughout his confinement in prison. He was paroled but, badly weakened by his imprisonment, died on October 22, 1864, in a hospital ward in Richmond, Virginia, far from his beloved family and home (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/537/27).

The defeat of the Southern forces at Appomattox in April, 1865, was the end of the Confederacy. Early in the winter of 1865, Dr. Richard Bohun Baker (VI) found his uncle dying at Archdale. (Drayton-Grimke 1924:38). The will of Richard Bohun Baker (V) was proven on November 25, 1865. In it, he left Archdale Plantation to his nephew Dr. Richard Bohun Baker, to whom he also bequeathed his servant Sandy and

all the furniture, Pictures, & Plate in my House & Watch, Chain & Seal. I give ... to my niece Emma Drayton Brawley ... Nine shares in the Planters & Mechanics Bank in token of regard for her Two Daughters. I give ... the Tract of Land adjoining the Archdale plantation to my Nephew Barnard Elliot Baker ... and my servant George & ... one Thousand Five hundred Dollars worth of Bank Stock & the Silver Pint mug ... which I received from my aunt Elliots effects.

I give & devise to my niece Mary Bohun Sachtleben my servant Sarah & children & (\$2000) Two Thousand Dollars worth of Bank Stock, for her & her children

I give & devise the Tract of Land which I purchased from my Sister Mary Butler Baker & for which she executed a Title to me ... in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred & forty Six: to my Nephew Henry Hyrne Baker & his heirs & Assigns forever & I likewise leave to him my

servant & (\$1000) ... worth of Bank Stock.

The Tract purchased from my Sister is situate in the Parish of St. George Dorchester, containing, Four Hundred & Eleven acres more or less & is bounded North by land of Mr. Farley East by land of Marx E. Cohen South by Ashley River, & West by the Tract left by me to my nephew Barnard Elliott Baker.

I give ... to my Nephew Thomas Drayton Baker one of my lots of Land in Charleston & (\$1600) ... worth of Bank Stocks & my double barrel gun & my boy Samuel.

I give ... to my niece Harriet Hyrne Baker (\$2000) ... worth of Bank Stock & my maid Servant girl Louisa.

I give ... to my Nephew Edmund Baker one of my lots of land in Charleston & (\$1500) ... worth of Bank Stock & my single Barrel gun & my boy Cato.

I leave to my nephew Dr. Richard Bohun Baker my cattle & Horses as being necessary to carry on the plantation.

As my niece Emma Drayton Brawley is well provided for, I hope she will not take it amiss that I have left her but the ... Nine shares in the Planters & Mechanics Bank.

As there may be a surplus of money from the Bank Stock, I desire that it may be divided proportionately among Mary, Harriet, Barnard, Henry, Thomas & Edmund & what cash in hand to be equally divided among them & in the same manner if there is any thing owing to me.

My negroes with the exception of those donated above I desire to be equally divided among my nephews & nieces with the exception of Mrs. Brawley who is already provided for.

I appoint my nephews Richard Bohun Baker M.D., Barnard Elliott Baker & Henry Hyrne Baker Executors of this my last Will & Testament (Charleston County Will Book 50:381).

The exact outcome of the estate is unknown, as the disruption of the economy of South Carolina and the emancipation of the slaves severely lessened the value of his estate and made many of his bequests irrelevant.

Dr. Richard Bohun Baker (V), the heir to Archdale Plantation, was a childless widower. He lived alone at Archdale except for the black laborers who remained on the plantation. In 1886, the same earthquake which devastated Charleston destroyed the family home at Archdale (Figures 5 and 6). Emma Drayton-Grimke wrote,

In 1886 on August the thirty-first, Dr. Richard Baker was alone, and ill in bed at Archdale, when the great Earthquake took place in South Carolina. Late in the night the entire south wall and three corners of the Hall fell out. Dr. Baker was able between the shocks to get out of his bedroom upstairs and on to the lawn, where he sat the remainder of that night alone under the first great live-oak in the avenue, facing the shaking house.

The moon was nearly full but was surrounded with a kind of mist, that emitted a peculiar light over the old house. There was a strong odor of sulphur in the air and an oppressive breathless heat. Richard, sitting there alone in the dim light, heard strange sounds and saw the shadows of those long departed pass before him round their old home now falling to its ruin.

When the dawn came he found his horse uninjured and was able to drive down to Charleston, where his brothers and sisters were, who had

also gone through the sorrows of that night, not knowing what their brother's fate had been alone at Archdale (Drayton-Grimke 1924:38-39).

The severe damage suffered by the family home at Archdale and the general poverty which had swept the Lowcountry following the Civil War made it impossible for Dr. Baker (V) to restore his residence. He had a small house built near the ruins of his former home and lived there until his death in 1901 (Drayton-Grimke 1924:39).

Before his death, however, the Bakers attempted to recoup their family's fortunes through phosphate. The economy of South Carolina had been ruined by war and defeat. Phosphates, which had been discovered in 1860, were the hope of many planters whose agricultural endeavors were becoming increasingly unprofitable. Fertilizer companies, whose product was based on phosphates, put increasing pressure on rice planters along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers to either sell or lease their land in order for suspected phosphate deposits to be mined (Shick and Doyle 1985). In 1889, Archdale Plantation, then made up of 720 acres, was leased to John A. Hertz and John F. Warren. They were given,

The exclusive right to search for, purchase, dig, mine, wash, dry, store and remove in, upon and from (Archdale Plantation) ... all such Phosphate Rock and Phosphatic Deposits as they ... shall deem available for profitable mining to any extent which they may desire; and also ... the further right at any and all times to enter upon, pass and re-pass over and across the said tract of land, and the creeks entering therein, or any part thereof, on foot, by boats and by railroad cars, or by any other conveyances whatsoever, and to that end to construct, maintain and operate, by steam power or otherwise, tram-ways and railroad tracks on said premises.

In return, John Hertz and John Warren were to pay the lessors,

a royalty of Twenty-five Cents upon each and every ton of Phosphate Rock which shall be by them ... dug, mined, removed, sold and shipped from the said land.

It was further agreed,

that for all Phosphate Rock which shall be found in seams or strata of at least twelve inches in thickness, and at a depth from the surface not exceeding five feet, there shall be paid ... in lieu of the royalty above specified a royalty of Thirty-five Cents upon each and every ton thereof which shall be ... dug, mined, removed, sold and shipped from the said land

Mining was to begin April 2, 1891 (Baker-Grimke Papers 11/526/20).

Dr. Baker (V) was only one of many planters along the Ashley River to succumb to the temptation of phosphates. Middleton Place on the Ashley River acquired the appearance of an industrial site as wharves, washers, drying sheds and a tram railroad were constructed where rice had once been grown (Shick and Doyle 1985:7-8). The phosphate boom did not last, however. Although it did make fortunes for some Charlestonians, phosphate mining in the Lowcountry faded away as domestic politics, a fluctuating international market,

an uncertain labor force, and competition from the Florida mines made it increasingly unprofitable (Shick and Doyle 1985).

Dr. Richard Bohun Baker (V), the last of his name, died in 1901 (Drayton-Grimke 1924:39). As a result of a suit brought by Henry B. Baker et al. against Mary B. Sachtleben, individually and as administratrix of the estate of Baker (V), Archdale Plantation was sold at public outcry on April 14, 1903, to Emma Drayton-Grimke for \$4,100. The 770 acres thus conveyed was the same as those shown on a plat drawn in 1791 by Joseph Purcell (Figure 8) (Dorchester County Deed Book 4:439-440)

In 1914, Emma Drayton-Grimke sold to the Charleston and Summerville Interurban Company, for \$5,000,

The right or privilege of way and passage for an electric tram or trolley road on and over a strip of land Sixty ... feet in width, alongside of the Dorchester Road, immediately East of, and parallel with said Dorchester Road through my tract of land known as "Archdale" Being the same strip of land heretofore conditionally granted ... the Charleston and Summerville Electric Railway Company and which has since reverted ... this is upon the express condition that said Grantees ... shall within Two years from the date of this instrument, operate cars over and upon said grant from the City of Charleston to the Town of Summerville ... and shall as long as required by me and my heirs and assigns maintain a flag station at some point on my land adjacent to the said strip, otherwise this instrument to be null and void and of no effect (Dorchester County Deed Book 18:251).

In 1944, Emma Drayton-Grimke, "for love and affection, and in consideration of the sum of Ten ... DOLLARS," released unto Glen Drayton Grimke the 770 acres known as Archdale Plantation, "saving and excepting the family burial ground" (Dorchester County Deed Book 79:302). Eighteen years later, in 1962, Glen Drayton Grimke sold Archdale Plantation to Williams Furniture Company for \$550,000 (Dorchester County Deed Book 128:327).

CHAPTER III

EXCAVATIONS

Site Description

The area of the main house and the wooded tract to the east, north, and west were the focus of archaeological investigation (Figure 9). The area immediately south of the main house has been impacted by road construction and, further south, house construction. The area containing the main house and the wooded tract surrounding it have not been subject to recent construction, but have instead been avoided (Figure 10). In connection with the construction of the subdivision, a new paved road has been constructed immediately south of the ruins, and the area to the south of the main house has been cleared, with houses built on all but the northernmost lots. Elaine Herold (1976), as well as several local informants, indicate that prior to these activities there was above ground evidence of structures in this portion of the site. This is supported by the 1791 plat of Archdale Hall, which indicates several structures to the southeast of the main house (Figure 8).

The area to the north of the main house is wooded, and has not been adversely impacted by the recent construction activity. The woods are represented primarily by a fairly recent growth of pine and mixed hardwoods, although there are several large oaks and magnolias of considerable age (Figure 11). During the summer months the site is hidden by a thick understory, but during the winter and early spring, there is considerable visible evidence of former occupation. Extensive evidence of the formal gardens described by Grimke (1942) and Leland (1960) are visible; the vegetation in the area of the formal garden is different from the surrounding area, in that it is covered with periwinkle, a popular blooming ground cover. During the spring, jonquils and snowdrops bloom in profusion, as do tremendous azalea bushes (Figure 12). A network of ditches and terraces, oriented with the house, are still visible. Finally, evidence of the outbuilding shown in Figure 5 are visible as articulated brick foundations. The ground surface in this area of the site is quite uneven, having been disturbed by numerous pot holes and what may have been a logging road.

To the west of the site, the ground descends gradually for one quarter mile to the banks of the Ashley River. Much of this area is currently marked by a series of banks and ditches; some of these are the result of phosphate mining in the late nineteenth century, while others are probably part of the drainage and land alteration activities of earlier years. Concrete piers are visible at the site of the Ashley River landing, also remnants of rebuilding during the era of phosphate mining.

Other evidence of previous activities at the site have been reported to the authors, but were not directly observed by them. Historical evidence suggests that the family cemetery was located northeast of the main house,



Figure 9

General view of the Archdale site,
facing south.

Figure 10

Ruins of the main house:

- a) the front steps, facing east
- b) interior of the southwest corner



Figures 11 and 12

Horticultural features

- 11) large oak adjacent to structure A.
- 12) overgrown azalea in the formal garden area.



in an area already developed. During construction of one residence a small marble tombstone was encountered; no other evidence of a graveyard was reported during this time. Neighborhood high school students also report a cemetery, possibly slave, west of the main house. Efforts to locate this cemetery, under the guidance of these students, were unsuccessful. Finally, the remains of a small, early twentieth century structure are located in the avenue of oaks, north of the main house (Figure 13).

The tract set aside by the developers was the focus of archaeological investigations. Prior to excavations, the site was visited on several occasions by the author and the developer. It was decided that a phased approach would be implemented at the site. A one week testing phase in November, 1983 was followed by five weeks of excavation in February and March 1984.

Excavation Methodology

During the week long testing phase, horizontal and vertical control was established, and shovel testing was conducted to determine artifact concentrations and site boundaries. This was followed by the excavation of five 5 foot squares.

Horizontal control was established by superimposing a Chicago grid over the site (Figure 14). Standard scale was used. A base line was established along the northern boundary of the proposed park tract, or along the backs of the southernmost lots in the new development. This line is 10⁰ west of north. A datum point was established at a corner pipe, and was designated 500N500E. A second permanent point was established in the street with coordinates 500N610E.

Vertical control was maintained with the use of a transit. The point 500N610E was marked with a spike placed in the asphalt, and this point was tied into a permanent datum located on Archdale Way. The absolute elevation of this datum point is 24.33 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Grid points were established at 20 foot intervals, to the grid south and west of the 500N500E point. Shovel tests were placed at these 20 foot intervals for 200 feet west and 300 feet south of the datum point. Shovel tests consisted of 1 foot squares excavated to sterile subsoil. Materials from these tests were screened through ¼ inch mesh, and all materials from these tests were saved.

The shovel tests revealed artifact clusters in the southwestern corner of the area, directly adjacent to the main house ruins, and in the northwestern portions of the site, in the vicinity of the large oak tree. Few artifacts were found in the vicinity of the formal gardens. Shovel tests also revealed a structure, indicated by articulated brick. Artifacts were clustered to the north and west of this structure. Upon completion of the shovel tests, five 5 foot squares were excavated at dispersed points on the site, based on field observations made during the shovel testing.

Square 460N370E was located in the northwestern portion of the site, beyond the ditch and the large oak tree. Excavation revealed two zone deposits; Zone 1 consisted of a medium gray sandy loam, while Zone 2 was



Figure 13

Ruins of the late nineteenth/
early twentieth century structure,
north of the main house.

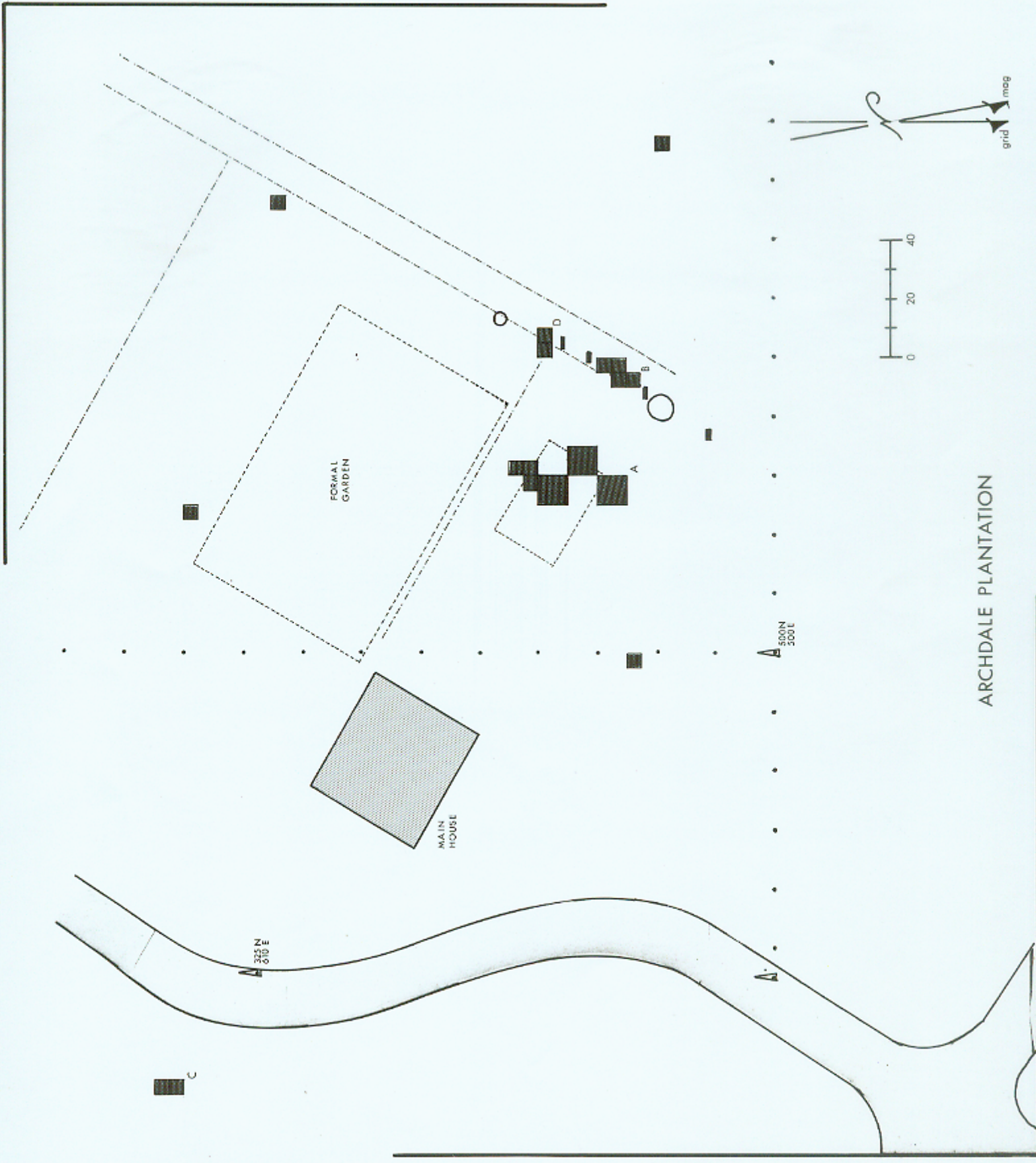
Figure 14

General plan view of Archdale
plantation.

dots indicate meridian and base line

dotted lines indicate structures

dotted and dashed lines indicate the
terraces and ditch network



ARCHDALE PLANTATION

a gray-tan sandy loam. This unit was extremely damp and contained very few materials.

Square 415N445E was located in the proposed area of the brick structure, based on information from shovel testing. The unit was located adjacent to a large pot hole, which revealed articulated brick in the profile. Excavation of this unit revealed an articulated brick floor beneath Zone 1. Also revealed was a brick wall foundation, evidently the south wall of the structure. 410N440E was located diagonally southwest of the above unit, in an attempt to locate features on the southern exterior of the structure. At the base of Zone 1 was a concentration of plaster with wood lathing impressions, evidently from the wall of the structure. Zone 2 was not excavated in this unit at this time.

Square 450N505E was located in the northeastern portion of the site, in what would have been the front yard of the main house. Zone 2 and the sterile subsoil were very hard packed in this unit, possibly suggesting an historic road or driveway surface.

Square 300N455E was located at the southern end of the site, below the second terrace. Shovel testing suggested a greater concentration of artifacts in this area. No features were located in this unit.

All of these units, as well as the 1 foot shovel tests were backfilled; those two units adjacent to structure A were covered with plastic to facilitate reexcavation. The data recovery phase was conducted from February 1 to March 12, 1984. During this time, three 10 foot squares and ten 5 foot squares were excavated. These units were located in four blocks, or clusters, and location was based on results of the testing phase and on cartographic and photographic information obtained from the documentary research.

General stratigraphy consistent over the site included three sheet deposits overlying yellow sand subsoil. Zone 1 was a dark grey brown sand containing tremendous quantities of roots. Zone 1 was deposited in the late nineteenth to twentieth century, and contains primarily nineteenth century materials. Zone 2 consisted of slightly lighter soil than Zone 1 and did not contain the root mass. Zone 2 was present only in the northern portion of the site and in the vicinity of structure A. Zone 2 dates to the nineteenth century. Zone 3 was a medium gray sandy loam, containing eighteenth century materials. Zone 3 was of uneven thickness, and was deeper in the vicinity of structure A and the ditches, and shallower in other areas.

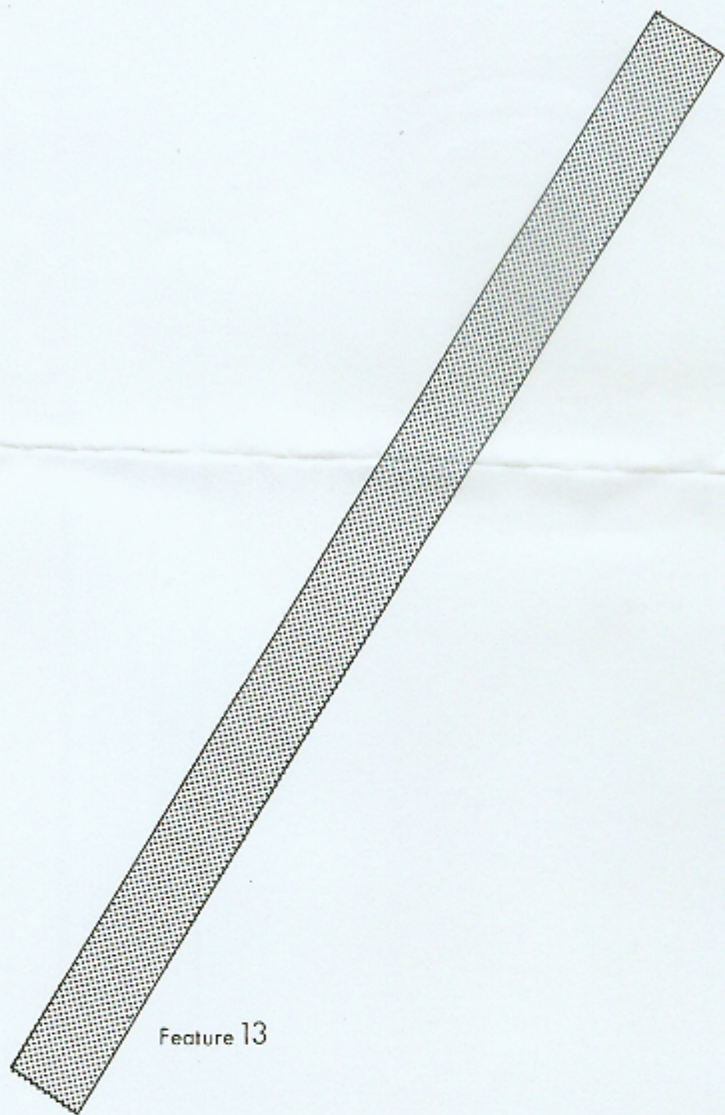
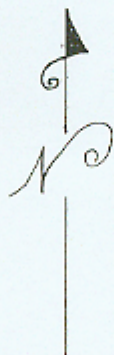
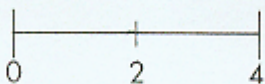
Block A was the largest excavation area and was located in the vicinity of structure A. Three 10 foot squares and three 5 foot squares were located so that the south, west, and north walls of the structure were intersected and a portion of the structure exterior was exposed (Figures 15 and 16). Excavation of these units revealed a structure 25 feet by 35 feet, with a laid brick floor and a brick wall foundation. No evidence of doors or chimneys were encountered; however, the entire eastern half of the structure was not excavated. A builder's trench was visible on the south



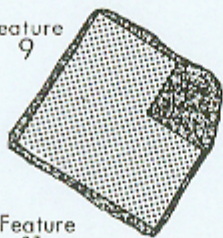
Figures 15 and 16
Excavation block , Structure A.

ARCHDALE

Structure C Complex



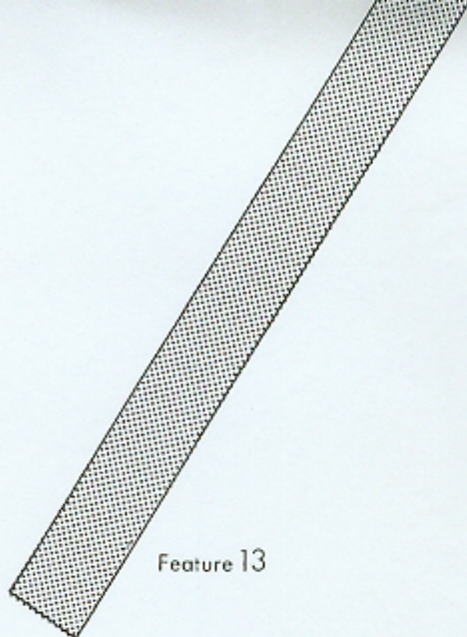
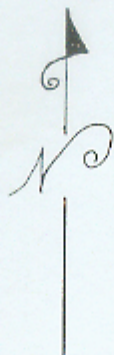
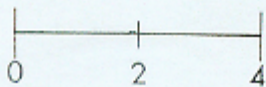
Feature
9



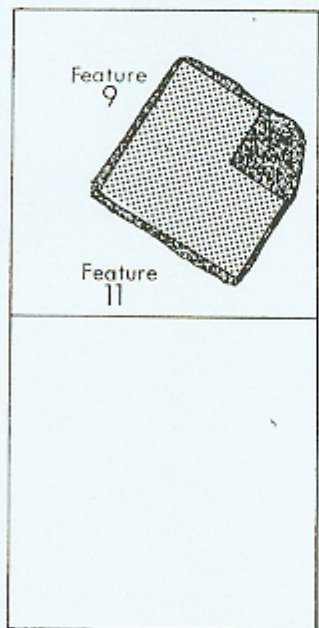
Feature
11

ARCHDALE

Structure C Complex



Feature 13

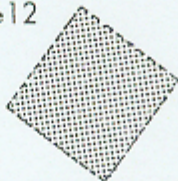


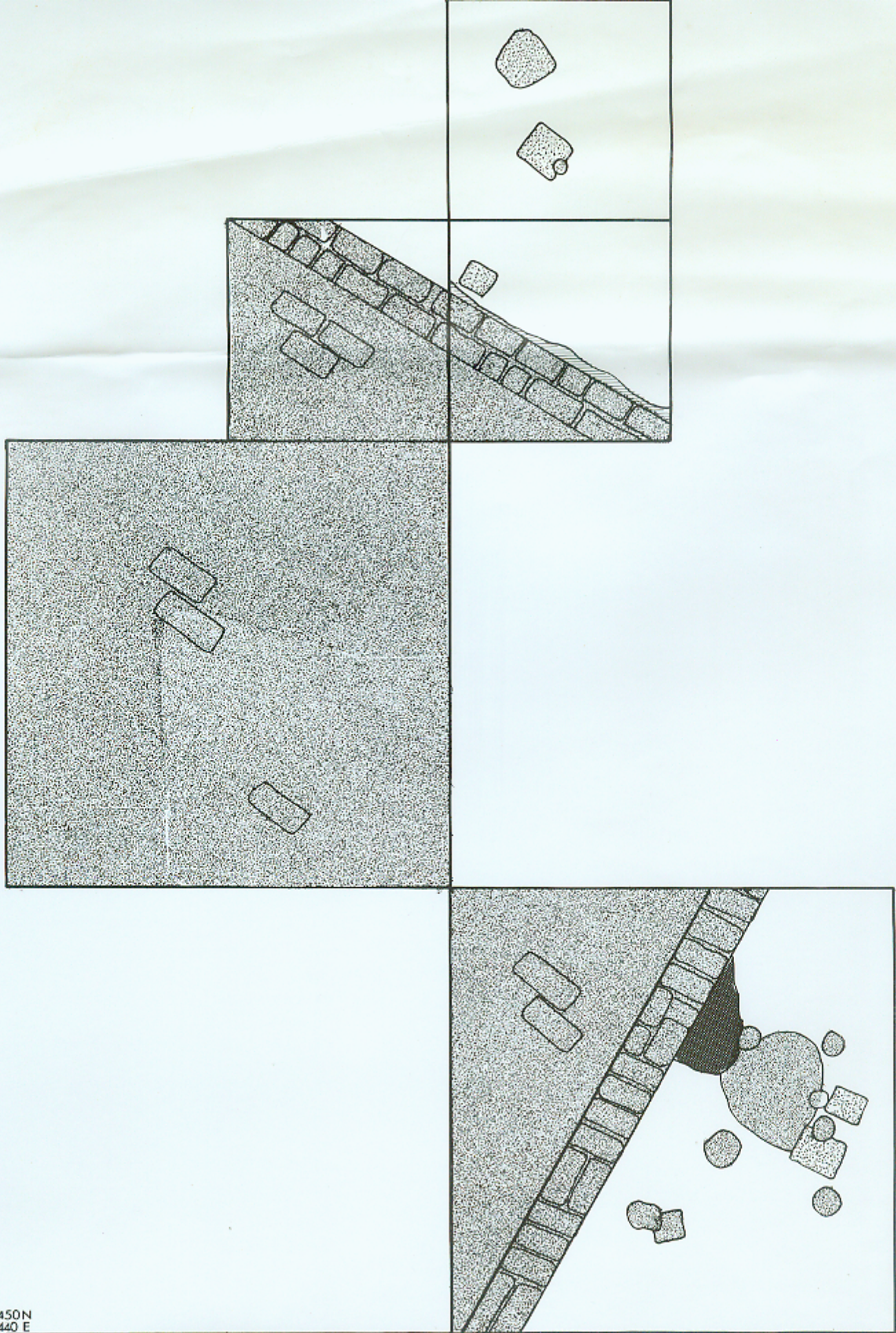
Feature 9

Feature 11

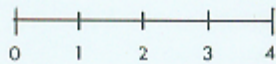
290n
650e

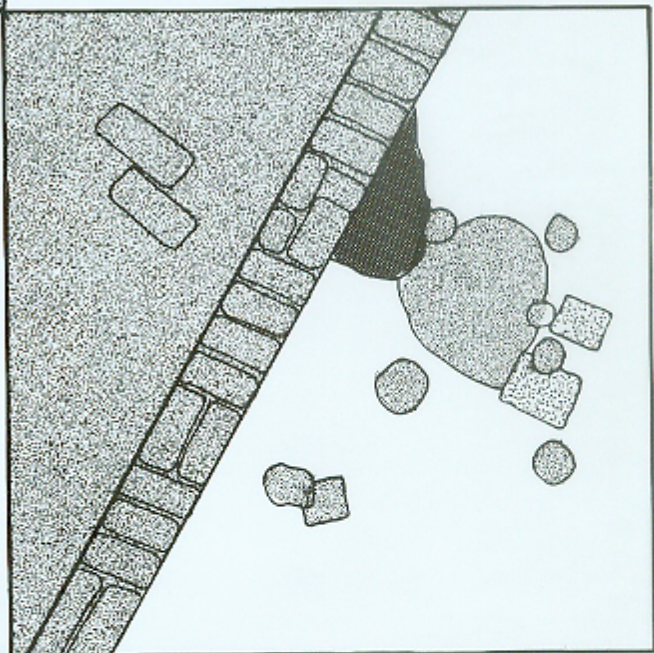
Feature 12



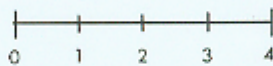
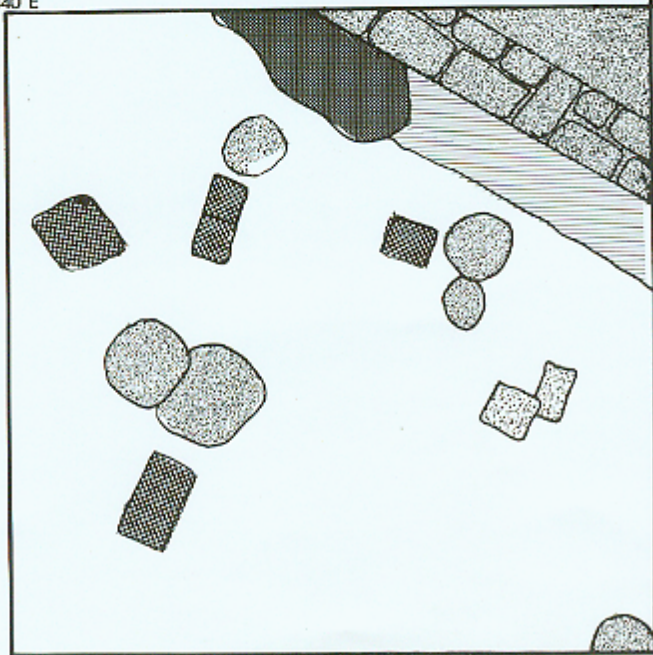


450N
440 E



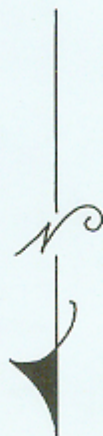


450N
440 E



ARCHDALE

STRUCTURE A COMPLEX



side of the structure (Figure 17); however, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this provenience.

The units also revealed a number of features and stains surrounding the walls of the structure. Of particular interest is a number of square postmolds located on the south, west, and north sides of the structure. All of the postmolds were oriented parallel to the structure (Figure 18). These features were distinguished from others by their depth and regularity and by their matrix of mottled gray and yellow sand, and orange clay. There was no discernable spatial pattern to these postmolds, although they were generally located $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the wall of the structure.

Although a recognizable builder's trench was present only on the south side of the structure, some amorphous, dark staining was present against the north and west walls. Because of the shallow, ephemeral nature of these deposits, when compared to Feature 3 in the more southern squares, these deposits were interpreted as residual midden deposits which collected against the walls of the structure (Figure 19). These features included Feature 4, Area C, and Feature 7. None of these features contained temporally diagnostic materials, although their stratigraphic position suggests an eighteenth century date of deposition.

Several other features were located to the north and west of the structure, in units 430N440E and 440N450E. These consisted of small pits, circular postmolds, or shallow, square postmolds. All of the circular postmolds which were excavated were shallow and contained no artifactual material. Seven circular postmolds were located in 430N440E and three were located in 440N450E. This last unit also contained four rectangular postmolds, three of which were oriented parallel to the structure. These features likewise contained no artifactual material. The largest, most recognizable feature was a circular pit in 430N440E, designated Feature 5. Feature 5 was a circular pit with a rounded bottom, of medium gray-brown soil. The feature contained primarily architectural artifacts.

In general, several features were located adjacent to structure A, although attempts to date these features were disappointing. Based on their orientation, the square postmolds most likely postdate the construction of the structure. Although no pattern was discernable, these postmolds may represent a porch or veranda. Such a feature is not apparent on the 1886 photograph, however. The residual midden features probably date to the early to mid eighteenth century, based on their stratigraphic position beneath Zone 2 (an eighteenth century deposit)(Figure 20). The circular postmolds and other pit features may predate structure A, suggesting activity in this area prior to construction of the substantial brick structure. This interpretation is consistent with the historical data, suggesting the original house was located in the same position as the later brick house.

The construction date of structure A is equally difficult to determine, and once again historical data must be utilized in the interpretation. The structure is clearly present on the 1791 plat, indicating an eighteenth century date of construction. Artifacts in the builder's trench suggest a date of construction of 1750 for structure C (to be discussed later).

Figures 17 and 18

Structure A

- 17) postmolds on south side
- 18) features along west wall

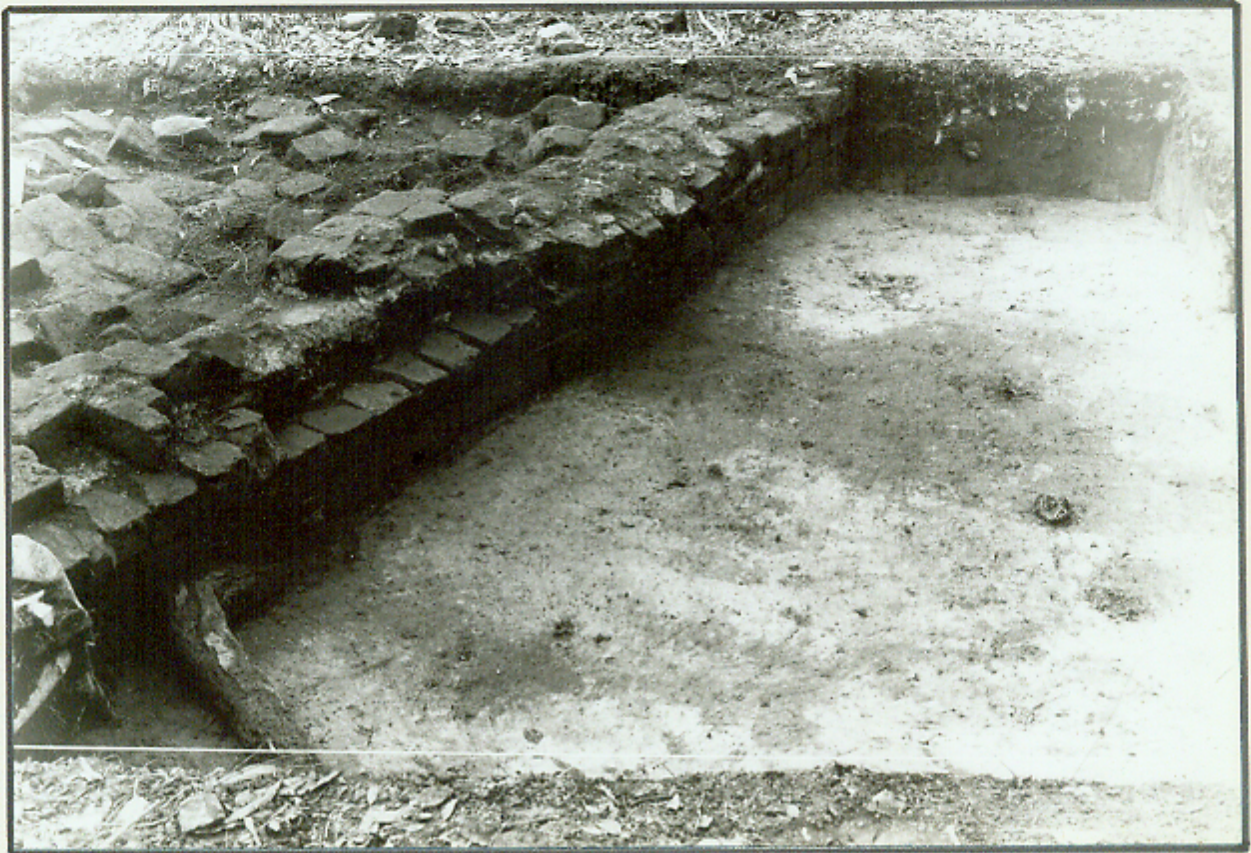
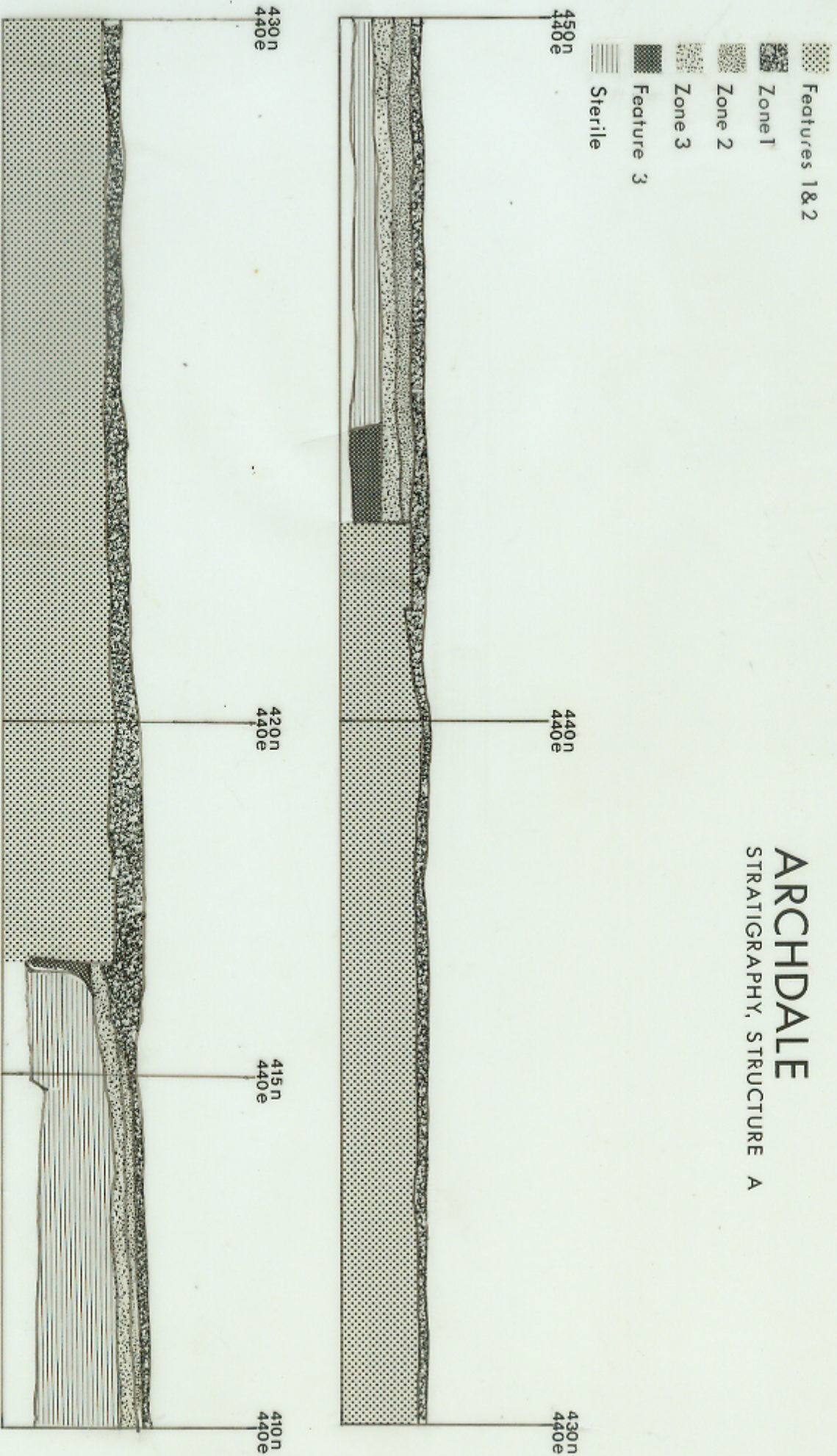




Figure 19
Excavation of Feature 3.

ARCHDALE

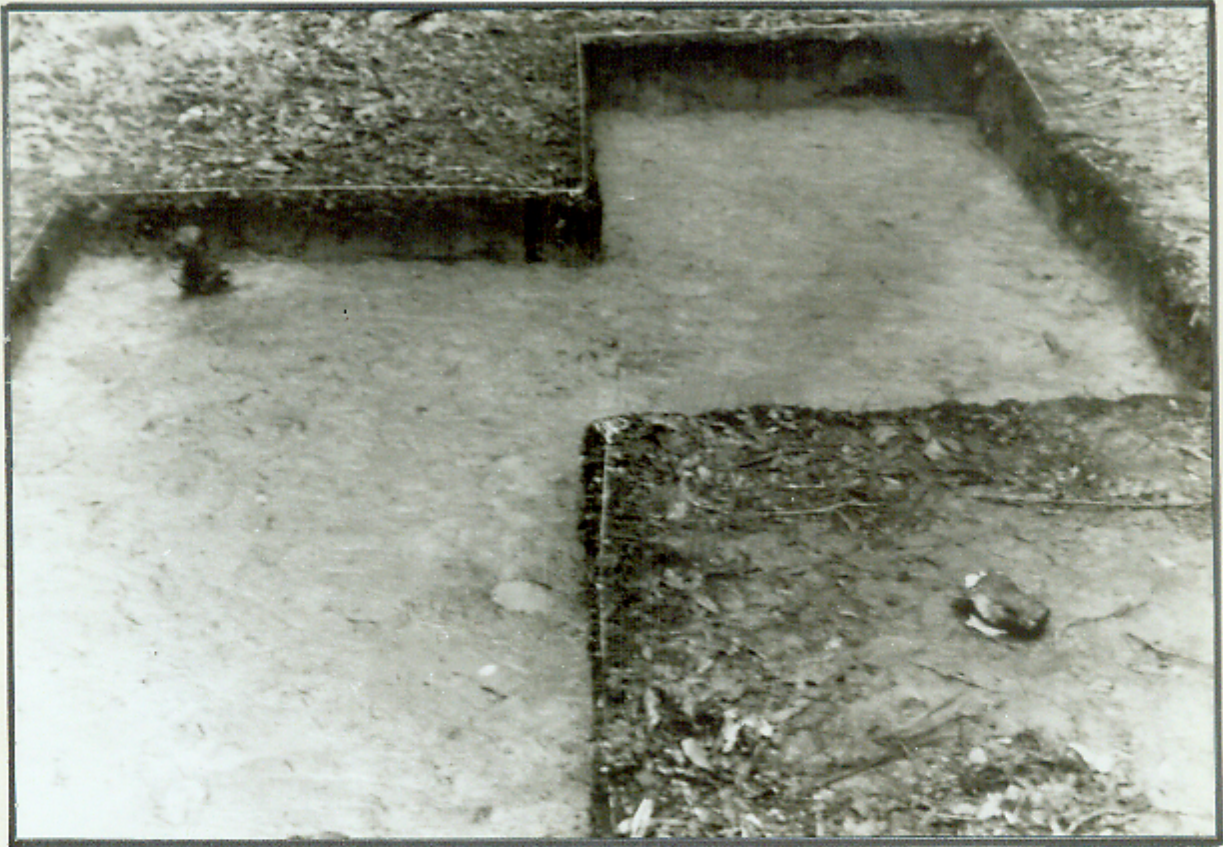
STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE A



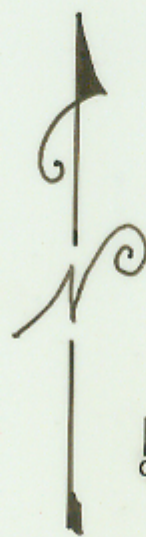
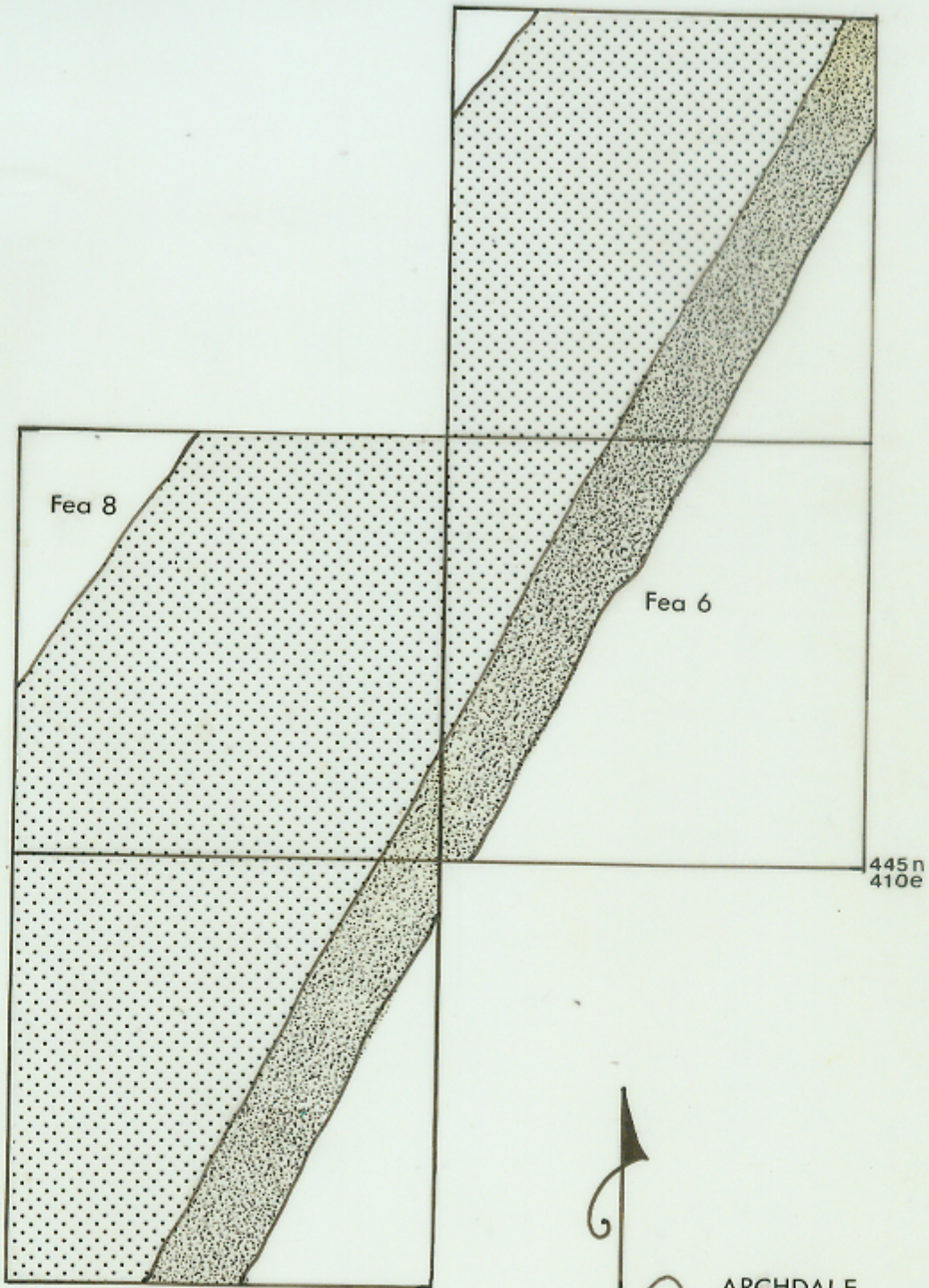
The mid eighteenth century represents the economic peak of the plantation; this logically would be a period of physical expansion and improvement. Based on this evidence, a construction date in the mid eighteenth century is suggested for structure A.

The function of structure A is equally difficult to determine. Structure A is present in the 1886 photograph; it appears to be a substantial structure with a door and two windows on the north side. The roof appears to be constructed of wooden shingles, and a cupola is located on top of the roof. Surprisingly, no chimney is evident in the photograph. In addition to the photographic information, the archaeological evidence suggests a substantial structure; the paved brick floor suggests a function other than a stable or storage building. When the structure was first located, it was suspected that it might be the kitchen. The lack of a chimney discounted this; further, the documentary record indicates that the kitchen was located in the basement of the main house. The presence of the brick floor and proximity to the main house discounted the suggestion of a stable. A gardening shed, associated with the formal garden, is also a possibility, although the structure is somewhat large. The final suggestion, and the one that seems most plausible is that the structure served as a guest quarters or administrative structure (Charles Dorman, personal communication). Given the size of the main house, 40 feet square, the 25 by 35 feet structure seems sufficiently large to have served in this capacity. The quality of the structure further support this suggestion. The cupola suggests to Dorman that it served as an area for calling slaves, thus supporting an administrative function. The lack of a chimney is still puzzling; even if no cooking was done in the structure, a fireplace would have been required for warmth. It is possible that the chimney was destroyed in the earthquake and the brick subsequently removed. Without further archaeological or historical information, the interpretation of structure A as a guest house or administrative structure remains tentative.

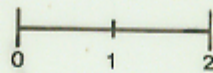
Excavation block B was located to the west of block A, just south of the large oak tree. This block consisted of four 5 foot squares plus four 1 foot by 2 foot slip trenches. The squares were located in an attempt to recover evidence of the second, smaller outbuilding indicated on the 1791 plat. Shovel testing had also indicated a greater concentration of artifacts in this vicinity. Although no evidence of the small structure was encountered, several features of interest were present in the excavation units (Figures 21 and 22). Feature 8 was the fill from the drainage ditch associated with the formal landscaping. This ditch will be discussed in more detail later. Feature 6 was of particular interest and consisted of a long, narrow trench running roughly, but not exactly, parallel to the ditch. The slip trenches were excavated to determine the length of this feature. It appears that the trench was at least 25 feet in length. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the feature; all of the artifacts recovered belonged to the architectural group. Feature 6 has been interpreted as a wall trench, which was most likely the foundation to an early structure, possibly a slave cabin. Structures of wall trench construction have recently been identified as an early architectural style in the lowcountry, presumably associated with slave occupation (Wheaton et al. 1983). Wheaton et al provide the following description of such archaeological features:



Figures 21 and 22
Excavation Block B.



ARCHDALE
Structure B complex



Wall trench construction was the most common foundation type located at the site. The most obvious feature of this type of foundation was a long, relatively narrow trench excavated into subsoil. Trenches ranged in width from .8 or .9 foot to 1.5 feet, although most were approximately 1 foot wide. The width within trenches varied. The trenches were nearly vertically sided and flat bottomed in cross section. Depth of the trench was from 1.5 to 2.5 feet below surface, and usually extended 1 foot into subsoil. Length varied from 15 to over 40 feet, depending on the size of the structure. Two parallel trenches of nearly equal length usually defined the outline of a structure, but in some cases cross trenches were placed midway along the structure and at the ends. At 38Bk76, some trenches appeared to represent additions or replacement walls, parallel to the long side (Wheaton et al. 1983:98).

Only a single trench was encountered at Archdale, but it was oriented parallel with other structures and land formations at Archdale. The trench was .95 foot wide, and intruded into sterile subsoil to a depth of .8 foot. The trench was at least 25 feet long, but was less than 40 feet. Only a 3 foot portion of the feature was excavated, due to weather conditions. No visible postmolds were encountered in this portion of the feature; however a concentration of wood charcoal may represent the charred remains of a wooden post. Artifacts recovered from the trench further support the suggested architectural function of the feature.

The final feature encountered was a single postmold, intruding into Feature 8. This feature was not excavated, due to weather and time constraints. The postmold may be associated with the wall trench structure, designated structure B, or may be from a later activity, possibly associated with the fence visible in the 1886 photograph.

Excavation block C was located outside of the wooded site boundaries (Figures 23 and 24). These units were excavated in the cleared area immediately east of the main house and the road (see Figure 14). Although this area had been disturbed by house construction, road construction and land clearing activities, a portion of undeveloped land remained which seemed suitable for testing. Further, the 1791 plat suggested that the majority of the plantation outbuildings were located in this area.

Excavation units were located in an attempt to encounter either structural evidence or other features associated with activity areas. Two contiguous 5 foot squares were excavated. These revealed a greater quantity of artifactual material, including bone, than had been recovered from the more northern areas of the site. Excavation also revealed some evidence of bulldozer disturbance, although other portions of the unit were relatively undisturbed.

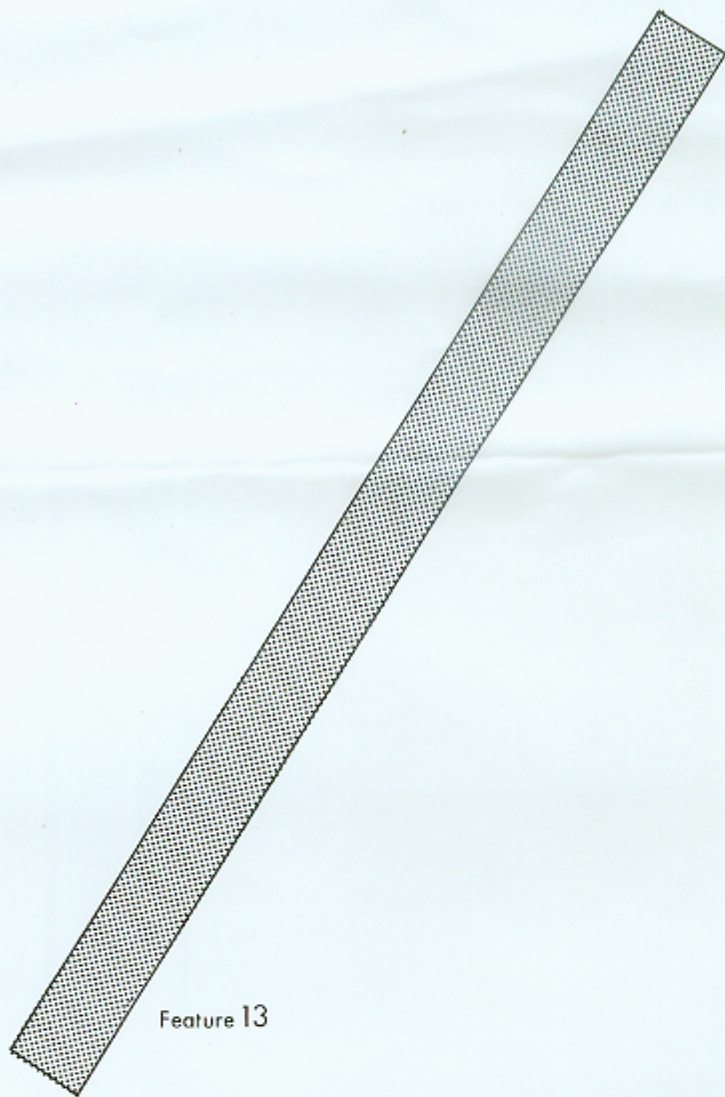
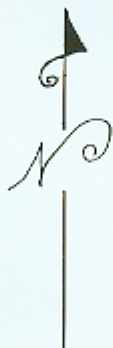
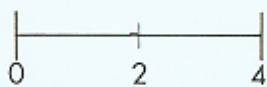
Two features were located in 295N650E. These include Feature 9, a brick pier foundation whose orientation suggested that it represented the southwestern corner of a structure. This footing had a substantial builder's trench, designated Feature 11 (Figure 25). Feature 11 contained several artifacts. A single sherd of creamware provided a TPQ of 1750 for construction of the structure.



Figures 23 and 24

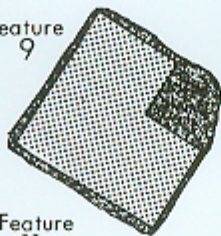
Excavation Block C,
facing south.

ARCHDALE
Structure C Complex



Feature 13

Feature
9



Feature
11



Figure 24b

Location of Excavation Block C,
facing east.



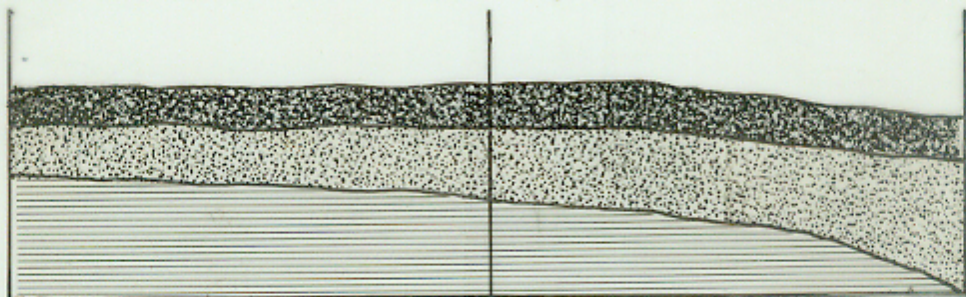
Figure 25
Features 9 and 11

Probing and clearing the underbrush revealed two additional architectural features associated with this structure, designated structure C. Feature 12 was a small brick pier, of similar size as Feature 9. The center of Feature 12 was located 20.0 feet east of the center of Feature 9. The top of the feature was somewhat disarticulated by grading activity. Feature 13 was a brick wall foundation running north/south. The foundation was of brick, 1.3 feet wide and 20 feet long. The southern end of the feature was 11.5 feet north of the center of Feature 9; the feature was oriented parallel to Feature 9, but was set .8 foot east of the center line for Feature 9.

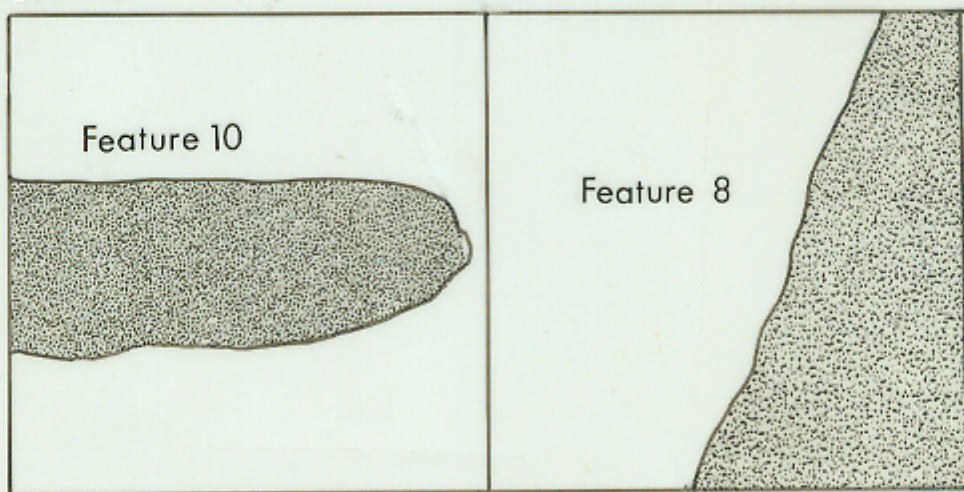
These features suggest a substantial structure set on a solid brick foundation, measuring 20 by 20 feet. The corner piers, Features 9 and 12, may have supported a porch or veranda along the south side of the structure, making the total dimensions of the structure 20 feet by 30 feet. Feature 11 and the cartographic data indicate that the structure was constructed in the second half of the eighteenth century. Based on the documentary evidence, including Baker's interest in medicine and the health and nutrition of his slaves, it is suggested that the structure may have served as a "hospital" or central facility for the care of slaves. This is suggested by the presence of a veranda on the south side, the substantial size of the structure, and the date of construction. It was during the latter half of the eighteenth century that many planters, including Richard Baker, became interested in medicine and the proper care of slaves. The interpretation of the structure as a hospital remains tenuous, however, and offers a tantalizing glimpse of the research potential of this portion of the site before construction activity.

Excavation block D was the final unit excavated at the site, and the only one not designed to obtain architectural information (Figures 26 and 27). Shovel testing revealed a concentration of artifacts near the ditch associated with the gardens. 330N350E was excavated in the southern portion of the site, adjacent to the ditch. A relatively greater quantity of artifacts were recovered from this square, although the results were not remarkable. The function of the ditch as a refuse disposal area was made evident during the excavation of Slot Trench 3, when considerable quantities of bone were recovered from Zone 2. At this point two contiguous 5 foot squares, 420N400E and 420N395E, were excavated to transect the ditch and the first terrace. Excavation revealed two features. Feature 10 was a dark stain at the base of the terrace and is probably associated with the terrace construction. This feature was not excavated. Feature 8 represents the ditch fill and was excavated in two zones. The feature contained a relatively large amount of well preserved bone and artifacts. These data suggest that the ditch, although constructed for drainage, was also used for refuse disposal.

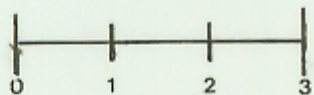
In summary, 675 square feet were excavated at Archdale. The majority of the excavation units were located west of the main house, although 50 square feet were excavated on the west side of the house. Excavations were concentrated on the west side of the main house for pragmatic reasons; this is the portion of the site owned and designated for research and interpretation by the developer. In addition, much of the eastern portion of the site has been impacted by various construction activities. The western portion of the site



420N400E



ARCHDALE
COMPLEX D





Figures 26 and 27
Excavation Block D.

Table 3
Relative Density of Units

Provenience	cubic feet	# artifacts	density/cubic foot
460N370E	21.5	114	5.3
450N505E	25.5	41	1.61
300N455E	23.25	194	8.34
415N445E	33.25	30	.9
410N440E	39.75	386	9.7
415N440E	42.5	430	10.12
420N450E	27.0	25	.93
430N440E	57.5	902	8.05
440N450E	112.0	632	5.64
445N410E	27.75	133	4.79
445N405E	27.25	161	5.91
440N405E	25.25	184	7.29
450N410E	23.75	180	7.58
420N400E	45.25	183	4.04
420N395E	33.25	436	13.11
330N350E	23.75	183	11.92
290N650E	23.00	108	4.7
295N650E	17.25	199	11.54

of the site was the location of the formal gardens and a few outbuildings. Evidence of early landscaping efforts are visible in the terraces and ditches oriented to the main house, and in the domestic plants which still bloom. Excavations revealed two substantial structures with brick foundations, plus a more ephemeral, possibly earlier, structure of wall trench construction. Numerous features were encountered, although most of these were architectural in nature.

A final line of evidence, or lack of it, may be considered here; given the length and intensity of occupation at this site, artifact density was very low. With the exception of the drainage ditch, and construction trench to structure C, the features encountered contained very few artifacts. The temporally stratified zone deposits plus numerous features suggest that the site is relatively undisturbed, yet faunal and ethnobotanical remains were conspicuous in their absence, despite careful recovery techniques.

The shovel testing may provide a clue to this phenomenon; almost no artifacts were recovered from the area of the formal gardens. This, combined with the evidence from above, suggests that this portion of the yard, which contained the formal gardens and possibly the guest quarters, was consciously kept clean of refuse. Only the drainage ditch was used for refuse disposal. It is suggested that the majority of the plantation refuse may have been deposited further from the house, or on the eastern side of the main house, where the more mundane affairs of daily life were conducted. Excavation block C was designed partially to test this idea. A relatively greater quantity of both cultural and faunal materials were recovered from these units (Table 3). The sample was too small to adequately test this idea.

Despite the small size, a sample suitable for addressing the proposed research questions was obtained from the site. Because of the stratified nature of the deposits, separate samples were obtained from the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries. These two assemblages will be discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF MATERIALS

Approximately 3960 artifacts were recovered during excavations at Archdale. The first step in the analysis of materials was the identification of the artifacts. Noel Hume (1969) and Stone (1974) were the primary sources used. Price (1979) was used in the identification of nineteenth century ceramics.

Following identification, the materials were grouped according to functional categories, based on South's (1977) model for the Carolina and Frontier Artifact Patterns. Under this method, artifacts are organized into different types, groups, and classes, based on their function. South's technique has been widely adapted by historical archaeologists, allowing for direct intersite comparison. It has been suggested that this methodology has the potential for providing general anthropological rather than narrow historical interpretations, in that the archaeological rather than the historical record is stressed (see Honerkamp 1980:28 for further discussion). In addition, South's categorization is an extremely useful heuristic device in that it allows complete quantification of the assemblage. All data from Charleston excavations have been organized in this manner.

The Archdale assemblage was divided into two subassemblages, based on temporal association (Table 4). These include eighteenth century (ca. 1700-1780) and nineteenth century (1780-1880). Proveniences were assigned to one of these assemblages on the basis of the date of deposition, which was determined by stratigraphic point of initiation and Terminus Post Quem. The nineteenth century assemblage consisted of all Zone 1 and Zone 2 proveniences. The eighteenth century assemblage consists of all Zone 3 proveniences and all features. Although few temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the features, a lack of point of initiation above the base of Zone 3 and a lack of nineteenth century materials supports the suggested eighteenth century date of deposition. Each of the two subassemblages will be discussed separately. Research questions utilizing these data are discussed in the following chapter.

Nineteenth Century Assemblage

Kitchen

Kitchen related artifacts comprised 34.42% of the nineteenth century assemblage. Of this, 63% were ceramics. 66% of the ceramics are tablewares, while the remaining 33% are utilitarian wares. Refined earthenwares, ubiquitous in nineteenth century collections, comprised 46% of the ceramics. These were divided between creamware (15.8% of ceramics), pearlwares (22%), and whitewares (7.4%). The predominance

Table 4
Provenience Guide

FS#	Unit	Provenience	function	TPQ	Date of Deposition
6	410N440E	Zone 1, level 1	zone	plain pearlware	antebellum
7	410N440E	Zone 1, level 2	"	whiteware	"
8	410N440E	Zone 2	"	transfer print pw	"
3	415N440E	Zone 2	"	"	"
12	415N440E	Zone 1	"	ud refined ew	"
13	415N440E	Zone 2	"	whiteware	"
11	420N450E	Zone 1	"	"	"
19	430N440E	Zone 1	"	whiteware	"
20	430N440E	Zone 2	"	annular ware	"
21	430N440E	Zone 2-3 interface	"	"	"
29	440N450E	Zone 1	"	whiteware	"
30	440N450E	Zone 2a	"	"	"
31	440N450E	Zone 2b	"	whiteware	"
35	440N450E	Zone 2b	builders trench	porcelain	"
26	445N410E	Zone 1	zone	whiteware	"
38	440N405E	Zone 1	"	"	"
40	450N410E	Zone 1	"	"	"
53	290N650E	Zone 1a	"	green glass	"
54	290N650E	Zone 1b	zone	white porcelain	"
52	295N650E	Zone 1 a & b	"	whiteware q	"
46	420N400E	Zone 1	"	"	"
49	420N395E	Zone 1	"	whiteware	"
9	300N455E	Zone 1	"	"	"
10	300N455E	Zone 2	"	pearlware	"
4	450N505E	Zone 1	"	annular ware	"
5	450N505E	Zone 2	"	colono ware	"
1	460N370E	Zone 1	"	whiteware	"
2	460N370E	Zone 2	"	transfer print pw	"
32	330N350E	Zone 1	"	shot gun shell	"
33	330N350E	Zone 2	"	annular ware	"
14	415N440E	Zone 3	"	pearlware	18th century
16	410N440E	Zone 3	"	"	"
23	430N440E	Zone 3b	"	slipware	"
24	430N440E	Zone 3a	builders trench	wrought nail	"
22	430N440E	Zone 3	zone	annular ware	"
36	440N450E	Zone 3	"	Delft	"
41	450N410E	Zone 3	"	annular ware	"
39	440N405E	Zone 3	"	creamware	"
37	445N405E	Zone 3	"	transfer print pw	"
27	445N410E	Zone 3	"	Colono ware	"
47	420N400E	Zone 3	"	pearlware	"
50	420N395E	Zone 3	"	pearlware	"

Table 4 continued

34	330N350E	Zone 3	zone	creamware	18th century
61	415N440E	Pm 1	postmold	nail	"
62	430N440E	Pm 9	"	cut nail	"
63	430N440E	Feature 4	builders trench	nail	"
58	430N440E	Feature 5	pit	green glass	"
17	410N440E	Pm 4	postmold	green glass	"
64	410N440E	Pm 2	postmold	nail	"
60	440N450E	Feature 7	builders trench	green glass	"
67	445N410E	Feature 6	wall trench	green glass	"
55	295N650E	Feature 11	builders trench	Astburn	"

of creamwares and pearlwares over whitewares suggest that the majority of the ceramics date to the early nineteenth century, and/or represent redeposited eighteenth century ceramics. The remaining tablewares include porcelains, 9.0% of the ceramics, and minor amounts of eighteenth century wares, including delft, white saltglazed stoneware, Astbury, and Jackfield (Figure 28). An interesting artifact was a sherd of English Majolica (see Figure 37).

The utilitarian ware group consisted of earthenwares and stonewares which functioned as food preparation or storage vessels. Colono wares predominated the utilitarian ceramics, comprising 17.6% of the ceramics. Colono wares are low fired earthenwares of local origin. These wares will be discussed in considerable detail in the following chapter. Lead glazed and unglazed coarse earthenwares of European manufacture comprised an additional 9.12% of the ceramic assemblage. This group included minor amounts of combed and trailed slipware and north devon gravel tempered ware. Utilitarian stonewares comprised the remaining 6% of the ceramics. These include both eighteenth century European stonewares and nineteenth century American stonewares (Figure 29).

The remaining 36% of the Kitchen group were glassware. Bottles of green glass (21% of Kitchen) and clear glass (12% of Kitchen) were the most common artifact. No identifiable pharmaceutical bottle fragments were recovered. Minor amounts of blue glass and milk glass were recovered. The final glass artifacts were fragments of tableware, comprising 2.37% of the Kitchen group. In addition to these, a fragment of an iron kettle was recovered (Figure 30).

Architecture

Architectural artifacts comprised 62.02% of the total nineteenth century assemblage. Nails comprised 62% of the Architecture group. Of the identifiable nails, 7% were wrought while the remaining 93% were machine cut. Window glass comprised an additional 23% of the Architecture group. Construction materials such as brick, slate, and mortar comprised an additional 12% of the group. Architectural items of interest include a heart shaped padlock, a door lock, and a hinge (Figure 31).

The large number of architectural items relative to kitchen items is somewhat unusual; sites with such a long occupation are usually characterized by an overwhelming majority of kitchen wares (South 1977:146). Possible explanations for this observed phenomena will be discussed in the following chapter.

Miscellaneous

Artifacts other than kitchen and architectural items comprised only 3.5% of the nineteenth century assemblage. Arms materials comprised .11% of the assemblage and include two lead shot and a fragment of decorative brass. Clothing and Personal items were also poorly represented, comprising .18% and .04%, respectively. Clothing items included three brass buttons

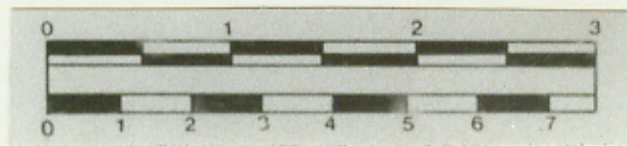
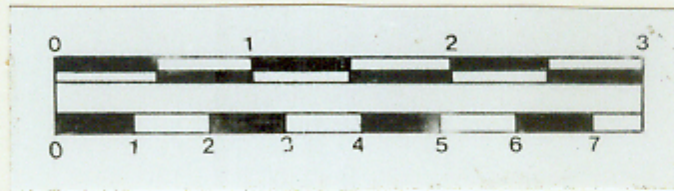
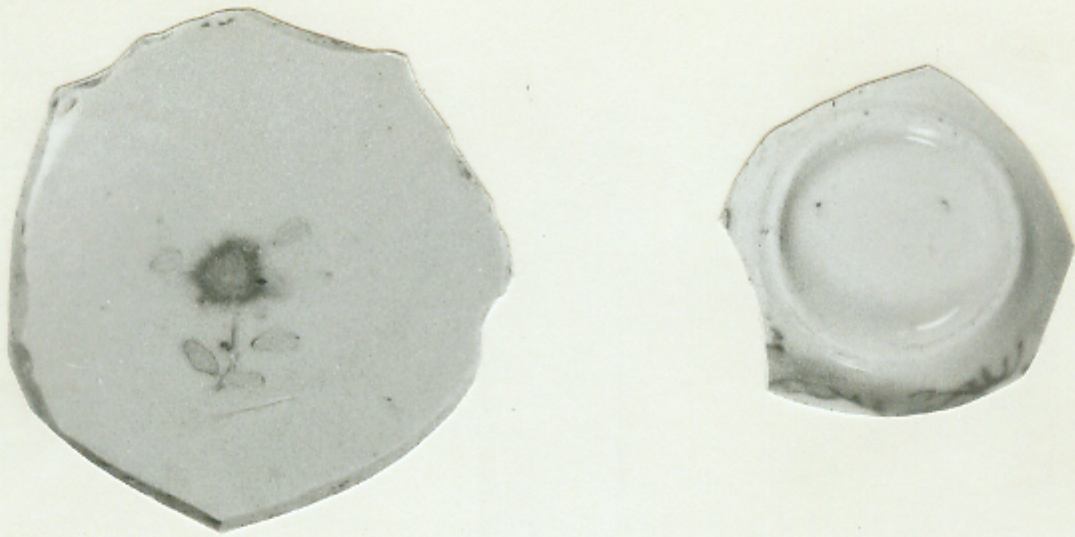


Figure 28

Porcelain from 18th and 18th century contexts.

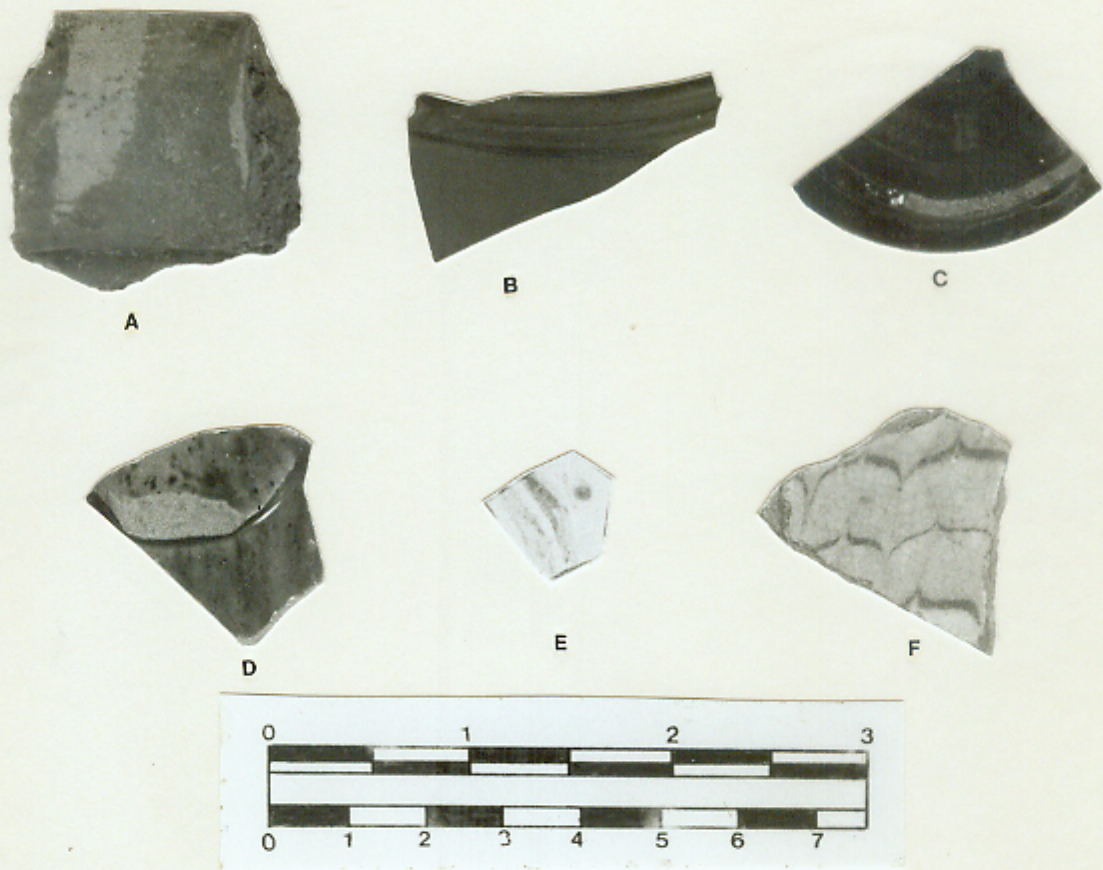


Figure 29

Miscellaneous ceramics

- a) North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
- b) Black Basalte stoneware
- c) Jackfield ware
- d) Tortoise shell glazed earthenware
- e) overglazed hand painted creamware
- f) Combed and Trailed slipware



Figure 30
Kettle Fragment.



Figure 31

Architectural materials from the nineteenth century

- a) heart shaped padlock
- b) plaster with lathing impressions, structure A.
- c) square cut nails

and two buckle fragments. The single personal item was a portion of a bone tooth brush. Furniture items comprised .14% of the assemblage, and consisted of the mechanism of an oil lamp, a brass tack, and a fragment of decorative metal. Kaolin tobacco pipes also comprised a relatively small percentage of the total assemblage, comprising 1.21% of the assemblage. This group was composed entirely of fragments of white kaolin pipes (Figure 33).

Of all the miscellaneous categories, the Activities group was the largest and most varied, comprising 1.88% of the assemblage. Storage items consisted of 46 fragments of iron barrel straps. Hardware items included two machine parts and some links of chain. Activities items of interest were a lead bale seal, a fragment of a copper slave tag, a fragment of a grind stone, and an iron fish hook. Lead bale seals were affixed to bales of fabric, cotton, or other goods; the weight or value of the product is often indicated on the seal. Slave tags are a characteristically urban artifact and to date have only been recovered in Charleston and the surrounding lowcountry (Singleton 1984). Within the city, slaves were often hired out by their master to work for others on a daily, weekly, or longer, basis (Wade 1964). This slave hire practice was regulated by the municipal government; slave owners were taxed and slaves were required to wear a badge or tag (Singleton 1984). Slave hire was most common among slaves living in the city, and thus the majority of known slave tags have been recovered from urban contexts. During slow seasons, however, slaves from plantations might be hired for urban labor, especially if the slave owner had extensive commercial ties to the city. Slave tags have been recovered from other plantation sites in the lowcountry. Unfortunately, the fragment from Archdale is small, and does not contain any written information.(Figure 34).

In summary, Architectural materials comprise the majority of the nineteenth century materials recovered from Archdale. Kitchen related materials also comprise a significant portion of the assemblage. Items other than those related to subsistence and shelter comprise only a small portion of the assemblage. These relative percentages will be discussed in greater detail in the following chapter (Table 5).

Eighteenth Century Assemblage

Kitchen

Kitchen related artifacts comprised 43.16% of the eighteenth century assemblage. Ceramics comprised 66% of the Kitchen group. Colono wares were the most numerous ceramic recovered, comprising 39% of the ceramics (Figure 35). Other utilitarian coarse earthenwares, of European origin, comprised an additional 10% of the ceramics. These include lead glazed and unglazed coarse earthenwares, as well as north devon gravel tempered ware, characteristic of late seventeenth/early eighteenth century sites and combed and trailed slipware, which spans the eighteenth century. Utilitarian stonewares comprised 3% of the ceramics, and included fragments of brown and gray saltglazed stoneware and Westerwald stoneware.

Table ceramics comprised 48% of the ceramics. The most common table ceramic was creamware, a refined earthenware developed in the mid eighteenth

Table 5

Quantification of the Nineteenth Century Assemblage

Kitchen

Colono ware	107
Lead glazed earthenware	22
Unglazed earthenware	5
North Devon gravel tempered ware	5
Slipware	22
Black lead glazed earthenware	2
Tortoise shell glazed earthenware	3
Jackfield ware	7
Delft	31
Creamware, undecorated	96
Creamware, hand painted	3
Pearlware, plain	25
Pearlware, shell edged	8
Pearlware, transfer printed	59
Pearlware, annular	33
Pearlware, mocha	3
Pearlware, wormy finger painted	10
Whiteware	46
Black basalte stoneware	2
Brown saltglazed stoneware	5
Westerwald stoneware	12
White saltglazed stoneware	12
Grey saltglazed stoneware	4
Porcelain, blue on white	55
Porcelain, overglazed	3
Whiteware, hand painted	7
Ud stoneware	16
Yellow ware	5
English maiolica	1
green bottle glass	211
clear bottle glass	117
goblet	1
table glass	22
milk glass	2
blue glass	2

Architecture

nail, wrought	22
nail, cut	262
nail, cut	262
blue glass	2
architecture	2
nail, wrought	22
nail, cut	262
nail, ud	803
spike	5
window glass	407
tile	6

Table 5

Quantification of the Nineteenth Century Assemblage

Kitchen

Colono ware	107
Lead glazed earthenware	22
Unglazed earthenware	5
North Devon gravel tempered ware	5
Slipware	22
Black lead glazed earthenware	2
Tortoise shell glazed earthenware	3
Jackfield ware	7
Delft	31
Creamware, undecorated	96
Creamware, hand painted	3
Pearlware, plain	25
Pearlware, shell edged	8
Pearlware, transfer printed	59
Pearlware, annular	33
Pearlware, mocha	3
Pearlware, wormy finger painted	10
Whiteware	46
Black basalt stoneware	2
Brown saltglazed stoneware	5
Westerwald stoneware	12
White saltglazed stoneware	12
Grey saltglazed stoneware	4
Porcelain, blue on white	55
Porcelain, overglazed	3
Whiteware, hand painted	7
Ud stoneware	16
Yellow ware	5
English maiolica	1
green bottle glass	211
clear bottle glass	117
goblet	1
table glass	22
milk glass	2
blue glass	2

Architecture

nail, wrought	22
nail, cut	262
nail, ud	803
spike	5
window glass	407
tile	6

Table 5, continued

brick	136
slate	72
mortar	28
door lock	1
padlock	1
hinge	1
Arms	
shot	2
side plate	1
Clothing	
brass button	2
jet button	1
buckle	2
Personal	
toothbrush	1
Furniture	
lamp hardware	1
decorative metal	1
brass tack	2
Pipe	
stem	26
bowl	8
Activities	
ud hardware	2
chain links	1
bale seal	1
iron strap	46
slave tag	1
grind stone	1
fish hook	1



Figure 32

Hoe recovered from amateur excavation
backdirt.

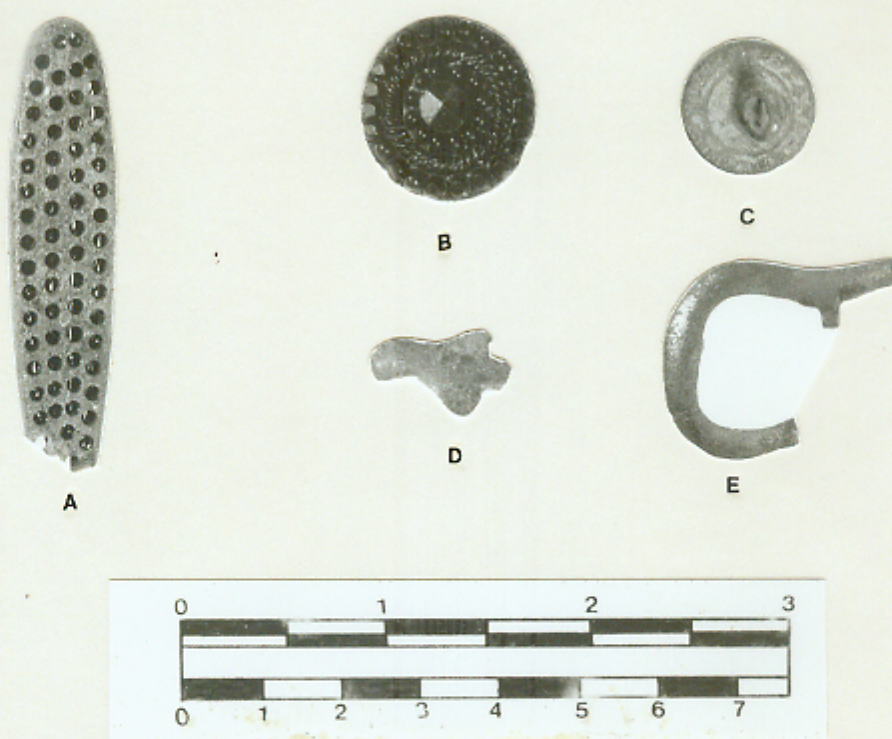


Figure 33

Clothing and Personal items

a) bone tooth brush

b) jet button

c) brass button

d) furniture clasp

e) brass buckle

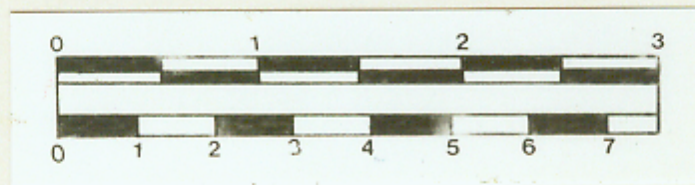
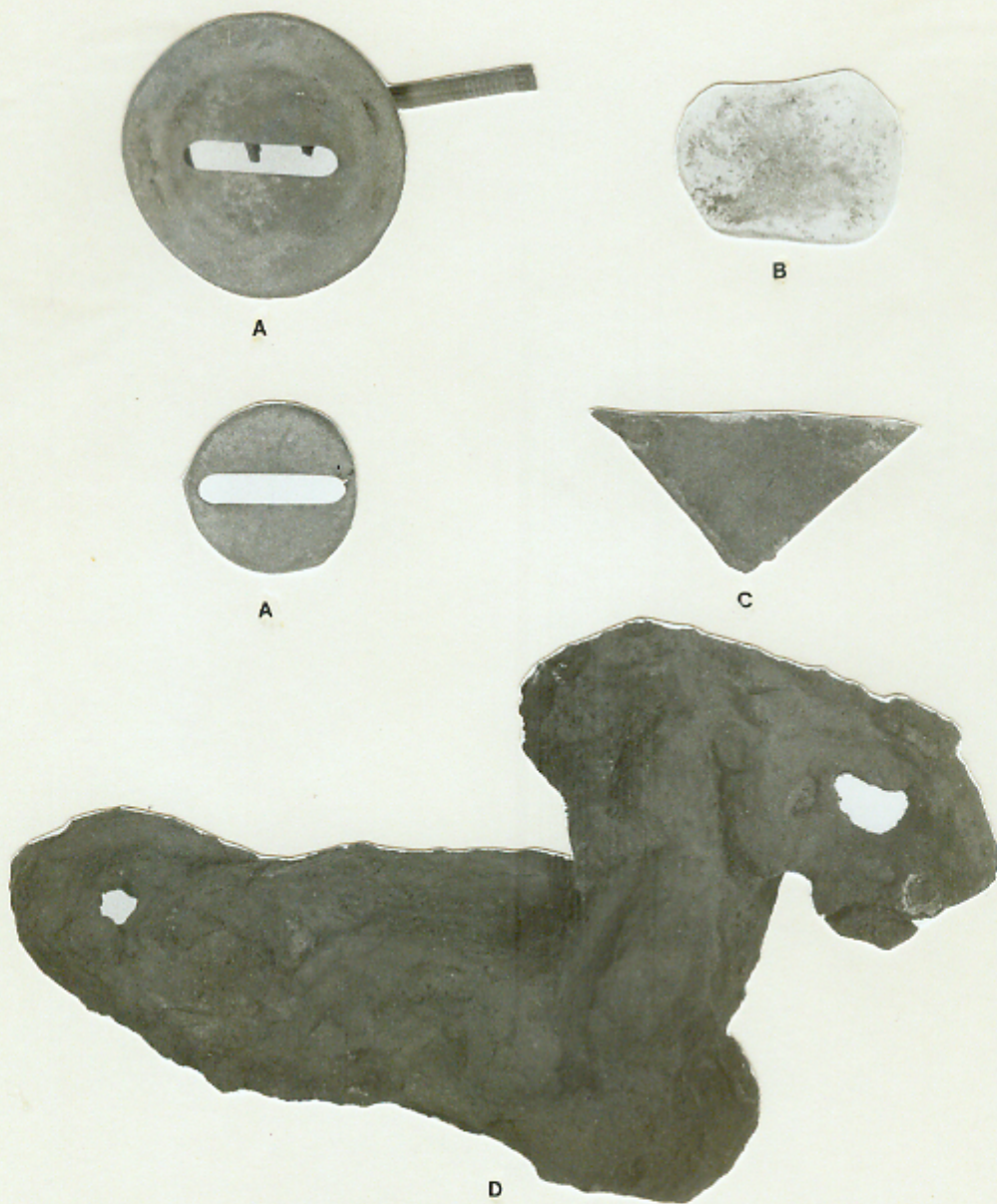


Figure 34

- a) lamp hardware
- b) bale seal
- c) possible slave tag fragment
- d) links of chain

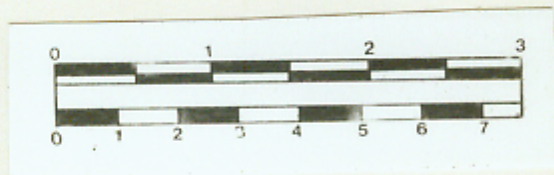
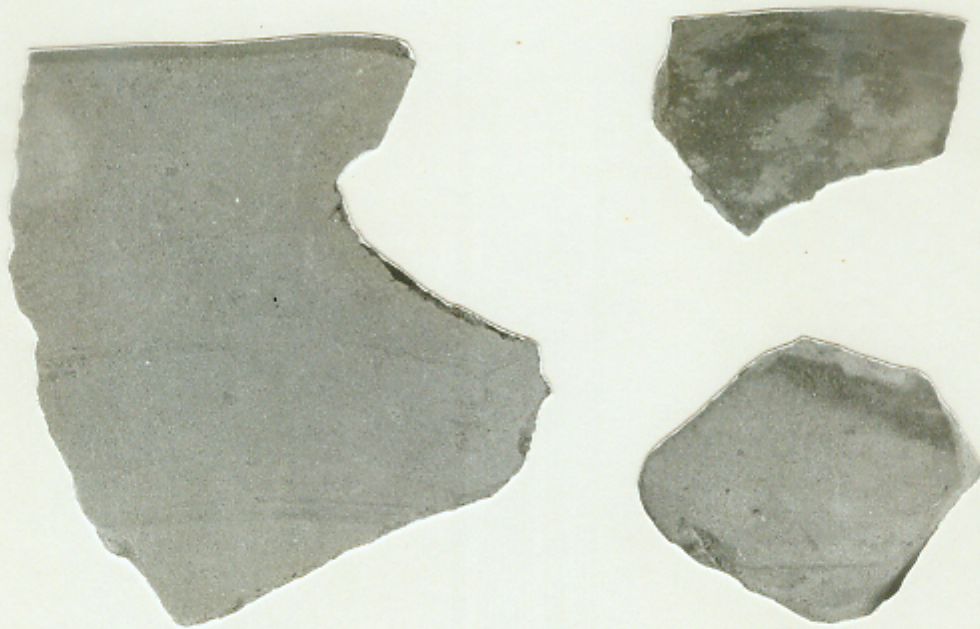


Figure 35

Colono wares from eighteenth century contexts.

century (20% of the ceramics)(Figure 36) and Chinese export porcelain, the most desired and most expensive tableware (13% of the ceramics). Other tablewares recovered in smaller amounts include delft, most popular in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and white saltglazed stoneware, manufactured from 1740 to 1760. An unusual table ceramic was English Majolica, of which a single sherd was recovered (Figure 37). A few fragments each of several characteristic mid eighteenth century tablewares were also recovered; these comprise 1.5% of the ceramics. These include Astbury, Jackfield, and Whieldon wares, and Nottingham stoneware.

Fragments of glass vessels comprised the remaining 33% of the Kitchen group. The most numerous artifact in this class were fragments of green bottle glass, comprising 25% of the Kitchen group. These handblown glass bottles most often held alcoholic beverages and were often reused. Fragments of clear glass bottles formed an additional 6% of the Kitchen group. Glass tableware comprised only a small percentage, .43%, of the Kitchen group, and consisted of a goblet fragment and two tumbler fragments. Finally, two fragments of pharmaceutical glass were recovered (Figures 38 and 39).

Architecture

Architectural artifacts comprised 50.3% of the eighteenth century assemblage. The most common architectural artifact were nails, 44% of the group. Most of the nails recovered were too corroded to be identified as to method of manufacture; of those that were identifiable, 15 were machine cut and 6 were hand wrought. The next most common architectural artifact was window glass, 34% of the Architecture group. Of special interest are ten fragments of earthenware tiles. The majority of these were unglazed red clay, although two of them were from delft tiles. The remainder of the Architecture group consisted of fragments of brick, slate, and mortar.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous artifacts comprised 7% of the total assemblage, a slightly greater percentage than in the nineteenth century assemblage. Arms materials comprised .17% of the eighteenth century assemblage and consisted of two fragments of flint debitage. Clothing items were poorly represented, and comprised .17% of the assemblage. Clothing items included a small donut shaped blue glass bead and a paste jewel, probably from a button or cuff link. Personal items comprised .26% of the assemblage, and consisted of a key, a bone hair brush, and a compass. Furniture comprised .09% of the assemblage and consisted of a brass hasp (Figure 40). Pipes comprised 1.65% of the assemblage and consisted entirely of fragments of white kaolin tobacco pipes. The Activities group comprised 4% of the assemblage, and consisted of fragments of barrel straps, suggesting storage of quantities of goods (Table 6).

The eighteenth and nineteenth century assemblages from Archdale plantation are quite small, when the amount of excavation conducted is considered. The assemblages are also quite small, considering the length and intensity of site occupation. In addition, both of the assemblages

Table 6

Quantification of the Eighteenth Century Assemblage

Kitchen

Colono ware	130
Lead glazed earthenware	12
Slipware	17
Astbury ware	1
Jackfield ware	1
Delft	7
Whieldon ware	1
Creamware, undecorated	66
Creamware, hand painted	1
Nottingham	2
Brown saltglazed stoneware	2
Westerwald	6
White saltglazed stoneware	8
Grey saltglazed stoneware	2
Porcelain, blue on white	43
Porcelain, overglazed	2
Black lead glazed earthenware	3
English Maiolica	1
green bottle glass	128
clear bottle glass	31
goblet	1
glass tableware	2
pharmaceutical glass	2
blue glass	1

Architecture

nail, hand wrought	6
nail, machine cut	15
nail, ud	235
window glass	188
tile	10
brick	91
slate	26
mortar	7

Arms

flint flake	2
-------------	---

Personal

key	1
compass	1
hair brush	1

Table 6, continued

Furniture		
hasp		1
Pipe		
stem		10
bowl		9
Activities		
iron strap		7

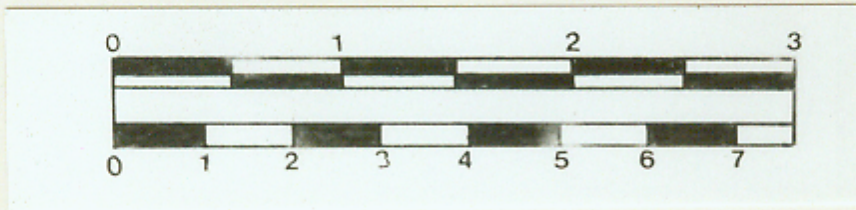
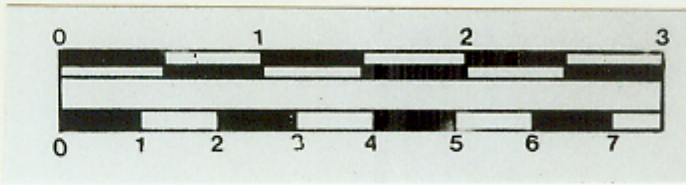


Figure 36

Creamware fragments

Figure 37

English Maiolica sherds



Figure 38
Bottle glass base and neck

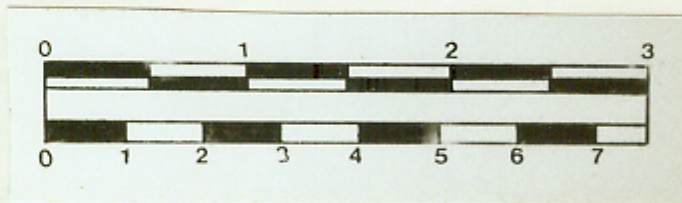
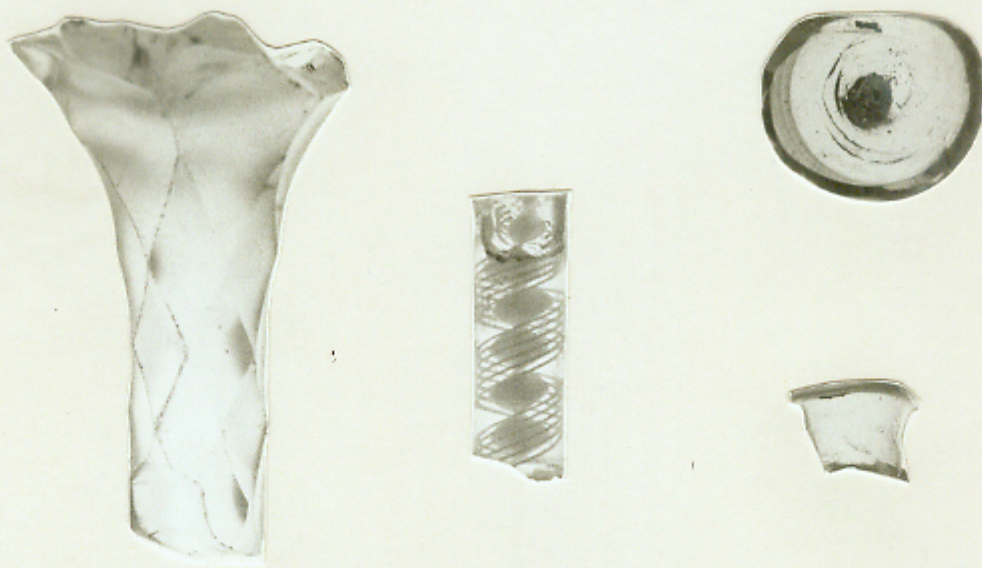


Figure 39

Table glass and pharmaceutical glass

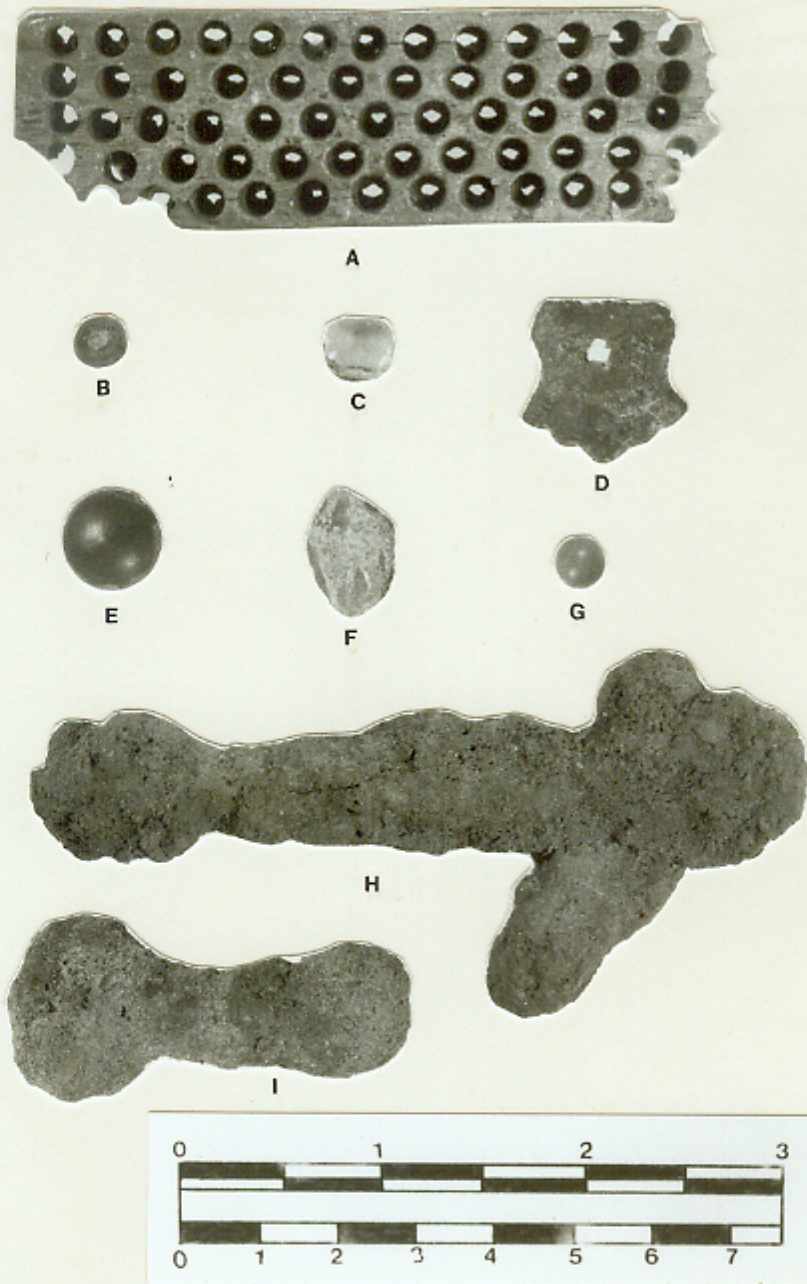


Figure 40

- a) bone hair brush
- b) blue glass bead
- c) paste jewel
- d) furniture clasp
- e) furniture tack
- f,g) shot
- h) compass
- i) key

are quite different from the Carolina Artifact Pattern, which has been found to agree consistently with lowcountry domestic assemblages, with only minor variation. Possible explanations for these phenomena are discussed in the following chapter. Despite the small size of the assemblage, the Archdale data provide important information on the development of the lowcountry plantation system.

CHAPTER V

INTERPRETATIONS

Background

Plantation agriculture and the production of profitable staples may be described as the basis of the economic and social history of the southern United States. The development of the plantation system began in the colonial period, when English mercantilistic policies served as a basis for colonization of the New World. Colonists were discouraged from developing their own industries and were instead encouraged to develop profitable staple crops which could then be traded to the mother country for manufactured goods. The Southern colonies, with their subtropical climate, long growing season, and rich soils, were capable of producing products desired, but not available, in England. Tobacco in the mid-Atlantic states, rice in the Carolinas and Georgia, foodstuffs, and, later, cotton, were grown on plantations for shipment to Europe. The availability of large tracts of land and the use of African slave labor further encouraged the development of the plantation system.

The plantation system was firmly established in the early years of the colonial period in South Carolina. Following the American Revolution, when democratic capitalism replaced mercantilism, Southern planters continued to find a ready market in England and other European countries for their products; by this time cotton was becoming the predominant export crop. The Civil War, and dissolution of the slave labor system disrupted the flow of plantation life, but even into the twentieth century the South remained an agriculturally based region. Although a significant portion of the population was engaged in pursuits other than operation of a plantation, the plantation system nevertheless dominated the economic and social order of the South.

The headright system of the early Carolina proprietors made many of the earliest residents "land poor". It was easy to obtain large tracts of land. The earliest plantations were established along the major waterways, for the rivers served as the early "highways" of the colony (South and Hartley 1980). The early settlers experimented with a number of crops before rice was developed as a profitable staple. The earliest rice crops were grown in inland swamps, with indigo grown on high, sandy ground. In the years before the Revolution, the tidal system of rice production was developed, making the riverfront plantations even more valuable. Rice continued to be an important export commodity after the Revolution, with cotton instead of indigo grown on the high ground. At the same time, Charleston was developing into the major port city of the Southeast. Many of the lowcountry planters also maintained a residence and extensive business ties with the city. Clearly, the development of the plantation system is central to the development of the lowcountry.

The archaeological investigation of plantation life began barely ten years ago. This research is now beginning to provide new and interesting insights into the culture and lifeways of plantation residents. Although all three classes of plantation residents; the planter, white overseer, and black slave, have been investigated, archaeological research has focused on slave sites and slave lifeways. Because the slave is poorly represented in the documentary record, archaeological investigations were initially developed to expand upon the traditional interpretations of slave lifeways (Singleton 1980:10). Many of the preliminary studies are descriptive in nature, although recently attempts have been made to synthesize these data (Schuyler 1980; Singleton 1980). An initial research interest was the identification of African retentions in the material culture (Fairbanks 1974), but these efforts were largely unsuccessful (Fairbanks 1984:2). Since that time, archaeological research has been directed towards the definition of subsistence patterns associated with the socioeconomic status of slavery. The pioneering work in this field has been conducted by Dr. Charles Fairbanks and his students at the University of Florida (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Otto 1975; Singleton 1979, 1980; Mullins-Moore 1981). Although the studies which form the basis of our archaeological knowledge of slave life have been conducted on antebellum plantations on the Georgia coast, several interesting studies have been conducted on colonial and antebellum sites in the Carolina lowcountry. These studies suggest some differences between slave life in the two areas (Drucker and Anthony 1979; Wheaton et al. 1983; Zierden and Calhoun 1983).

Although not as frequent, there have been some studies conducted on planter sites. Some of these studies have examined the planter site as a basis of comparison for other sites on the plantation (Otto 1975), while others have investigated only the planter's home site (Lees 1981; Lewis and Haskell 1980). Whether focusing on slave, planter, or both, plantation studies to date have had two major foci; an elucidation of relative socioeconomic status as reflected in the archaeological record, and an examination of subsistence and shelter patterns as reflected in cultural, architectural, and faunal remains. Plantation data has also been used in an attempt to identify ethnic affiliation in the archaeological record, although results have not been as concrete (Schuyler 1980). A more recent development, paralleling the development of urban archaeological studies in the Southeast, has been an examination of differences in adaptive strategies between rural and urban residents (Reitz 1984; Zierden and Calhoun 1985; Zierden 1985). A second recent development is an examination of plantation residents and workers in the postbellum period (Trinkley 1983; Trinkley and Caballero 1983; Brockington et al. 1985).

Because a relatively substantial comparative data base is available, the data from Archdale can be used to investigate many of the issues pertinent to current plantation research. It must be remembered, though, that the Archdale sample is small, and therefore the studies are preliminary and the conclusions are tentative.

Site Formation Processes

Under the prodding of Schiffer (1977), among others, archaeologists have begun to realize the importance of examining the physical and cultural

processes that result in the formation of the archaeological record. As archaeologists began to address the social and behavioral implications of the material culture they were studying, they began to realize the importance of understanding the processes that affect, and possibly alter, these materials in the ground. Ascher (1968) was one of the first to address this subject, with his suggestion that "time's arrow" reduced the quantity and quality of evidence surviving in the archaeological record. Since that time archaeologists have addressed a more complex set of physical and cultural processes, commonly labeled transformations (Schiffer 1983). Without becoming overburdened in a study of possible "distortions" of the archaeological record (see Binford 1981; Honerkamp and Fairbanks 1984, and even to an extent, Schiffer 1983:677) it is important to examine the processes responsible for the formation of the archaeological record at Archdale.

An archaeological site basically consists of a natural environmental setting modified by the activities of the humans who occupy the site. Specifically of interest to archaeologists are activities which alter and introduce materials into the ground. Once in the ground, materials can be redistributed, or they can be removed. Usually, the archaeological record is a combination of all three events.

Continuing research suggests that sheet midden, or zone deposits, are characteristic of rural sites, particularly farm or plantation sites. Excavations at slave sites on Butler's Island (Singleton 1980) revealed a dearth of deliberate subsurface refuse-filled features, such as trash pits, wells, and privies. Singleton noted as well a lack of concentrated refuse dumps, with the exception of refuse deposited in a drainage ditch. She suggests that refuse was most likely deposited in the river. Singleton was unable to identify any intentional pattern of refuse disposal. In view of the lack of wells and privies, she suggested that water was obtained directly from the river. In absence of privies, slaves may have used nearby woods.

A similar pattern was noted at a slave settlement at Campfield plantation. Campfield is located on the Black River in Georgetown county, in an environmental setting similar to that of Archdale. At Campfield, no trash pits or concentrated refuse dumps were encountered. The artifact density around the cabins, located on a knoll, was low, while a greater density of materials was noted in the low marshy area adjacent to the knoll. It is believed that these data support Singleton's suggestion and that this represents refuse deposited in the swamps (Zierden and Calhoun 1983).

Once again, a similar pattern was reflected at the Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations on Daniels Island (Drucker et al. n.d.). These sites, presently in plowed fields rather than wooded areas, exhibited a majority of artifacts within the plowzone. Trash filled subsurface features were relatively sparse, and those present contained a relatively low density of cultural materials. The above project is still in analysis, so the interpretations are preliminary. Nonetheless, they do suggest that sheet deposits, and not deliberate subsurface deposits, characterized the site.

These same patterns are reflected at Archdale. Although several subsurface features were encountered adjacent to structure A, they contained very little cultural material. The majority of the artifacts were contained in the zone deposits. The generally low density of artifacts in the vicinity of units A, B, and D suggest that the formal garden area, within close proximity to the house, were kept relatively clean. Both the features and the zones excavated on the opposite side of the house (unit C) contained a greater density of materials, suggesting the majority of the planter's refuse was deposited in this area of the site. By far, the greatest refuse concentration was in the drainage ditch, a trend which parallels the archaeological evidence from Butler's Island. In general, then, the Archdale data conform to the site formation patterns noted on coastal plantation sites: extensive sheet midden deposits with a corresponding lack of subsurface feature deposits, and the use of adjacent lowlying areas for refuse disposal. This pattern is believed to be a response to the large areas of open space available to the site residents and reduced population pressure, relative to more urban areas.

The relatively large percentage of architectural artifacts, coupled with a relatively low percentage of kitchen materials, may also reflect the site formation processes, rather than behavior of the occupants. The destruction of a rather significant structure due to the earthquake, followed by the lengthy process of decay, as opposed to razing or removal, for example, could result in the deliberate introduction of quantities of architectural materials into the ground. This, coupled with the hypothesized efforts to keep the formal garden area relatively clean during the period of site occupation, would result in the artifact patterns noted here.

Artifact Patterning and Social Status

In order to assess the function and daily activities at the site, the two subassemblages (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) were compared to South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern. According to South's methodology, artifacts are grouped according to function. The Carolina Artifact Pattern is a quantified distribution of functional categories, which is presumed to reflect the range of domestic activities on British colonial sites (see Honerkamp 1980).

Comparison of the eighteenth century assemblage with the Carolina pattern (Table 7) suggests some differences. There is a relatively low percentage of kitchen artifacts, 43% compared to 63%. This is somewhat surprising, given the proximity to both the main house and the kitchen (located in the basement of the house). This may reflect the suggestion that domestic refuse was discarded elsewhere and that this area of the site was deliberately kept clean. Likewise, the relatively large percentage of architectural materials, 50% as opposed to 25%, may reflect the substantial nature of the Archdale structures, additional construction throughout the eighteenth century, and the slow decay of the structures in the twentieth century. Arms, clothing, and furniture items are relatively scarce, again possibly reflecting the deliberate cleanliness of the area. The personal category, in contrast, is relatively large, perhaps underscoring the wealth of the Baker family, and indicating loss of these items. Tobacco pipes,

Table 7
 Comparison of the Archdale Assemblages
 to the Carolina Artifact Pattern

	Archdale 18th Cent.	Archdale 19th Cent.	Carolina Pattern	Charleston mean
Kitchen	43.16	34.42	63.10	63.10
Architecture	50.30	62.02	25.50	25.03
Arms	.17	.11	.50	.20
Clothing	.17	.18	3.00	1.18
Personal	.26	.04	.20	.14
Furniture	.09	.14	.20	.08
Pipes	1.65	1.21	5.80	5.97
Activities	4.00	1.88	1.70	4.14

believed to reflect individual preference (Honerkamp 1980), are relatively sparse, 1.6% compared to 5.8% average. In contrast, the activities group is relatively large, 4.0% compared to 1.7%. This may reflect a range of domestic and craft activities. Specifically, the quantity of strap fragments suggest storage of goods, possibly for shipment to and from Charleston.

The nineteenth century assemblage is even more marked in its divergence from the Carolina pattern, and exhibits similar patterns. Kitchen artifacts comprise only 34.4% of the assemblage, while architectural items comprise 62%. The same reasons may be responsible for the reduced amount of kitchen material: deliberate deposition elsewhere on the site. In addition, the occupancy of the house in the late nineteenth century by only a single individual may have further reduced the amount of kitchen materials being deposited. The large percentage of architectural material most likely reflects the wholesale destruction of the main house during the earthquake. There is a further reduction in the relative percentage of such items as clothing, arms, furniture, and personal items. Though smaller than in the eighteenth century assemblage, the activities group was still comparable to the Carolina pattern, suggesting again a typical range of rural domestic and craft activity.

In general, the Archdale assemblages are quite different from the mean of the Carolina Artifact Pattern. This is believed to reflect both the behavioral activities of the occupants and the site formation processes. The low percentage of domestic materials may reflect primary refuse deposition away from the house; probably the front drive and formal gardens would have been kept relatively clean. The unusually large percentage of architectural materials may reflect the substantial nature of structures at Archdale and the wholesale destruction of these in the twentieth century.

The investigation of social status has been central to archaeological research for several years (Otto 1975; Deagan 1983; Reitz 1985), and rural sites have provided much of the data base. Several artifact classes are sensitive to socioeconomic status. The historical data suggest that the Bakers were wealthy and influential members of the colonial community. Richard B. Baker had extensive business and social ties to Charleston and other communities, which is reflected in numerous business transactions. The relative wealth of the family is reflected in the acquisition of luxuries such as portraits by Theus.

The high status of the Baker family is reflected archaeologically in the relative quantity of such items as tablewares, glassware, clothing, and personal items. Tablewares comprised 47% of the ceramics in the eighteenth century assemblage and 66% of the nineteenth century assemblage. The eighteenth century ceramics contained 13% porcelain and 20% creamware, both considered high status ceramics for this period. For the nineteenth century, the ceramic assemblage contained 9% porcelain, 16% creamware, and 9% transfer printed pearlware. Comparison of these figures with those from other sites is shown in Table 8. The kitchen group also contained a relatively large percentage of decorative table glass; .43% for the eighteenth century and 2.37% for the nineteenth century. Such clothing and personal items as the hair and tooth brush and compass also reflect the elegance of daily life at Archdale.

Table 8

Relative Percentages of Possible High Status Items

	Archdale	McCrary's a Longroom	First Trident b (antebellum)	Cannon's c Point
creamware, % of ceramics	20.0			2.25
porcelain, % of ceramics	13.0	11.0	6.2	1.04
transfer print pearlware, % of ceramics	9.0		10.0	76.7
decorative table glass, % of kitchen	2.37	.25	.74	.14
clothing, % of total	.17	.41	3.26	
personal, % of total	.26	.06	.27	
tablewares, % of ceramics	66.0 48.0	68.0	71.0	95.0

a Zierden et al. 1982

b Zierden et al. 1983

c Otto 1975

The above data, then, are comparable to those from other documented high status lowcountry sites, both urban and rural, and reflect the wealth and gentility of the daily life of the Baker family. Further, the percentages of these artifact types increase in the nineteenth century. This suggests that while the political prominence and possibly the economic status of the family may have decreased in the antebellum period, they maintained their socioeconomic status within lowcountry society and continued a daily lifestyle which reflects this status. While some of the tablewares may have been older china from earlier years, Mr. Baker also kept up with the latest trends by purchasing creamware and transfer print pearlware. Thus the small assemblage does, in fact, reflect the status of the Bakers as a wealthy and influential lowcountry family.

The Function of Colono ware ceramics

As has been noted on other lowcountry sites, a quantity of Colono ware was recovered from Archdale. Colono wares comprised 39% of the eighteenth century ceramics and 17% of the nineteenth century ceramics. Colono wares are low fired, unglazed earthenwares of presumably local manufacture.

Colono wares in the lowcountry have been the subject of investigation since the 1970s. Research has focused on the function and origin of the ceramics. Stanley South originally noted the presence of the ware in the collections from Fort Moultrie, Mount Pleasant, and attributed the ware to trade with Indian groups. He therefore placed the colono ware in the Activities group.

Originally all colono wares were attributed to Indian groups of the Southeast; it was believed that European colonists obtained these wares through trade. As archaeological research in the lowcountry began to focus on plantation sites, it became apparent that Colono wares were a consistent component of the assemblages from plantation sites, particularly slave sites. This prompted researchers to suggest that the wares were the product of African slaves (Drucker and Anthony 1979; Ferguson 1980). Others argued that the pottery may have been from both slave and Indian groups. In the very recent past, archaeologists have recognized typological differences in Colono wares, and have thus separated the wares into two groups. At the present time, the thicker, cruder wares is attributed to slave manufacture and is labeled Colono Ware. A thinner, burnished, more highly fired ware is attributed to Indian groups, and has been labeled Catawba ware (Wheaton et al. 1983) or River Burnished (Ferguson 1985). These wares are similar to the Kimbell series recovered from an historic (17th century) Indian site in Georgetown County (Trinkley et al. 1983). Thus the colono wares seem to be the product of both slave and Indian groups.

As mentioned above, Colono wares were originally placed in the Activities group, in that they were attributed to trade with Indian groups, and their function within British colonial sites was unknown. Continued research on the ware indicates that it functioned to replace traditional European ceramics, and was cheaper and more readily available (Deagan 1980a, 1980b; Ferguson 1980; Lees and Kimery-Lees 1979; Wheaton et al. 1982; Zierden and Calhoun 1983). At the present time, Colono wares are grouped with other ceramics in the

kitchen group. Colono wares, then, are believed to be an inexpensive replacement for European ceramics, particularly during the eighteenth century. Their predominant association with slave sites suggest that they are an indicator of low status. Colono wares are also a consistent component of eighteenth and early nineteenth century urban assemblages (Calhoun et al. 1984).

Colono wares comprised 32% of the eighteenth century ceramics and 17% of the nineteenth century ceramics. The decline in Colono ware after the American Revolution has been noted at other sites (Lees and Kimery-Lees 1979). Researchers have generally agreed that Colono wares were used in the preparation, storage, or consumption of food. The Archdale assemblage was further examined to more precisely determine the function of the ware within the realm of domestic activities.

Based on the location of the excavation units in the immediate vicinity of the main house, and the historically documented location of the slave cabins further west on the Archdale tract (Grimke 1942), it may be assumed that the Colono wares collected were used by the planter family. Alternately, some of the refuse may be the result of the activities of domestic slaves; or slaves may have lived closer to the main house prior to the nineteenth century. It is not entirely unexpected, however, to recover Colono ware from the planter's house. Lees' excavations at Limerick Plantation in Berkeley County focused on the main house area; Colono wares comprised 82% of the ceramics for the second quarter of the eighteenth century, declining to 21% in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Lees and Kimery-Lees 1979:10). Therefore the percentages of 39% and 17% are not unexpected for Archdale, and may reflect the use of Colono wares by the Baker family.

Assuming that Colono wares were used by the Baker family, and were used for domestic purposes, the collection was further examined to determine the role of Colono wares in the family foodways. Wheaton et al. (1983:247) were the first to examine this issue. Correlation coefficients were taken for pairs of forms. The statistical analysis revealed that Colono ware cooking/storage vessels decreased as European flatware and Colono bowls/cups increased, and that Colono and nonlocal bowls/cups increased over time. From these data, Wheaton et al. concluded that Colono ware storage/preparation vessels, used by the isolated slave groups, were gradually replaced by the more expensive but more durable iron kettles. They also argue that the cups and bowls were used for food consumption.

The Archdale data were examined for similar trends. A comparison of various categories of ceramics provided tentative information on the function of Colono ware. Coarse earthenwares and stonewares predominantly associated with food preparation and storage remain constant from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century; coarse earthenwares comprise 9.6% and 9.12% of the ceramics, respectively, stonewares comprised 3% and 6%, respectively. On the other hand, non-local tablewares increase from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century, comprising 47.8% and 66.2%, respectively. At the same time, Colono wares decline from 39% to 17%. This suggests that Colono ware functioned in food consumption, and was rapidly replaced by the newer, cheaper, and more readily available European

ceramics. These ideas will be refined with further research and larger samples. Nonetheless, the Archdale planter data do support the Vaughan and Curriboo slave data.

Rural/ Urban Contrast

An area of increasing interest in plantation studies is the relationship of the plantation to the adjacent urban center; in the case of the lowcountry, research has focused on the relationship of plantations and plantation owners to Charleston (Friedlander 1985; Taylor 1985; Zierden 1985). As part of these investigations, research has focused on the contrasts between urban and rural lifestyles.

An assumption underlying most anthropologically oriented archaeological investigations is that human culture develops in response to environmental conditions. From research on rural sites, small frontier settlements, and, more recently, large urban centers, archaeologists are beginning to discern both major and subtle differences between urban and rural lifestyles. The first concerns spatial patterning, site function, and site formation processes. The same activities necessary to sustain domestic life on the plantation were also necessary for urban life. Therefore, many of the same structures and activity areas found dispersed through the plantation compound were also crammed onto the urban lot (Castille et al. 1982; Zierden and Calhoun 1985). Urban sites, regardless of the social status of the inhabitants, tend to be characterized by long, narrow lots, frontage of the house directly on the streets, privy in a back corner, and well and various outbuildings at mid lot (Honerkamp et al. 1982; Zierden and Calhoun 1985). This is in contrast to plantation sites, with front as well as rear yards, and a more dispersed pattern of building and activity loci.

Such a pattern can be seen at Archdale. The main house complex included a series of outbuildings stretching along either side of the house for 300 feet. The main house complex was also marked by extensive formal gardens. The slave community was removed from the main house complex. The Archdale spatial patterning is typical of many other lowcountry plantations, and stands in contrast to planters' townhouse sites.

Differences in site formation processes have also been noted between rural and urban sites. Due to crowded conditions and health considerations in the city, refuse was often deposited into large subsurface features; later these needs were served by corporate services, such as sewage hookup and garbage pickup (Zierden and Calhoun 1985). Rural sites, such as Archdale, are often characterized by scattered sheet deposits. Archdale is characterized by relatively few trash-filled features, sheet midden deposits, and the deposition of trash into lowlying areas, such as the ditch. It is also likely that much of the refuse was deposited into lowlying areas closer to the river, an area subsequently removed by phosphate mining. Generally, the data suggest that rural residents could deposit refuse informally at a sufficient distance from the residence. Urban residents, in contrast, because of spatial constriction, were more likely to recycle refuse into underground secondary deposits.

Artifact patterning, based on South's functional categories, is likely to display little difference between rural and urban sites; the same range of domestic activities were conducted on both types of sites. One major difference that has been noted is a reduction in the importance of arms materials on urban sites (Honerkamp et al. 1982; Zierden et al. 1983; Zierden 1985.); the Charleston mean is .2% compared to .5% in the Carolina pattern. This no doubt reflects the reduced importance of both hunting and self protection in the city. Recently, though, it has been suggested that, following the Yemassee War in 1715, the Indian threat was considerably reduced in the lowcountry, in comparison to other colonies. Therefore, a reduction in arms materials for both rural and urban lowcountry sites may be expected (Brad Rauschenberg; personal communication). This suggestion was supported by the Archdale data; arms comprised .17% and .11% of the two assemblages. These percentages are more comparable to the Charleston mean of .2%. A comparable number of arms were also recovered from eighteenth and nineteenth century slave sites in the lowcountry: Campfield, .05%, Spiers Landing, .2% (Drucker and Anthony 1979), Yaughan, .02%, Curriboo, .14% (Wheaton et al. 1983). However, the slaves' partially limited access to firearms must be considered when using these figures. Larger samples from both rural and urban sites are needed to continue the comparison of artifact patterns.

One general area of research producing marked contrasts between plantation and urban sites are dietary studies. Elizabeth Reitz (1984) has recently examined the faunal collections from several urban and rural sites in the Southeastern coastal plain. These data suggest some fundamental differences which crosscut socioeconomic and temporal differences. According to Reitz, urban residents apparently utilized more domestic meat than did rural inhabitants, and they obtained these from a wider resource spectrum. This is complemented by a more restricted use of wild species. Plantation inhabitants, in contrast, used more wild resources, particularly fish, than did urban citizens. The diet of the wealthy, however, whether urban or rural, tended to be more diverse. Although results are more preliminary, similar trends are expected in the ethnobotanical data (Trinkley et al. 1985; Zierden and Trinkley 1984).

The faunal and ethnobotanical samples from Archdale were quite small, precluding detailed comparisons. The faunal data were compared to a general working model which suggests that both slaves and planters on coastal plantations exploited wild resources extensively, supplementing a diet in which beef and pork were significant components. Diets on plantations located on the sea islands may have incorporated more fish than did diets on plantations located further from the Atlantic estuarine system.

The small sample from Archdale generally conformed to the model proposed above. Domestic livestock, primarily cattle and pig, was supplemented by a reliance on deer. The Archdale data is remarkable in its lack of diversity, based on a comparison with other high status sites. The Archdale data do conform to the model proposed for coastal plantations removed from the estuarine system. A lack of diversity was also noted at Campfield and at tidewater Virginia sites. The results of the ethnobotanical research were quite disappointing, and provided no data on subsistence strategies.

In summary, the Archdale data conform to the general patterns of rural/urban contrast proposed from previous research. The present data also tentatively support the suggested dietary differences between estuarine and more interior tidewater plantations. In addition to reflecting adaptation to the rural environment, Archdale is notable for the extensive ties to the city - Charleston, through the social and economic affairs of the Baker family.

Rural/Urban Connection

As the major urban center of the Southeast, Charleston was influential in the development of the surrounding lowcountry. The urban center's development began with the first British settlers, and plantations and marketing center developed concomitantly. As lowcountry plantations developed a profitable staple - rice - Charleston developed as a port and marketing center. Because the economic emphasis of the city was on the marketing of staple crops, the urban economy was dependent on the plantation economy, and vice versa. Thus the plantations of the lowcountry are extensively linked with Charleston, both socially and economically (see Goldfield 1982:3).

Wealthy lowcountry planters, such as the Bakers, often divided their time between their business interests in the city and the overseeing of staple crop production on their plantations. Wealthy planters had extensive contact with the city and spent a great deal of their time there, in rented or purchased townhouses. The distinction between rural and urban citizens of the upper class were further obscured by the fact that successful merchants also invested their earnings in land and often became absentee planters as well. These data suggest an often extensive connection between lowcountry plantations and the city. This suggests that the socioeconomic position of the planter/owner will be a more critical factor in determining the extent of a plantation's ties to Charleston than will geographic distance from the city.

Data supporting these differences are rather graphically demonstrated through recent research. Henry Laurens, a wealthy and prominent merchant and planter, shipped imported goods ordered from England directly to Mepkin, his Cooper River plantation, on his own river craft (Taylor 1985). On the other hand, Vaughan and Curriboo plantations on the Santee were relatively isolated, and trade focused on an exchange network between neighboring plantations (Friedlander 1985). The historical data suggest that, particularly during the eighteenth century, the Bakers were influential members of lowcountry society, and that they maintained extensive social and economic ties to Charleston. The receipts of Richard Bohun Baker (III) suggest extensive purchases from Charleston merchants, and, during the colonial period, the Bakers were integrally involved in the political and social and social network of lowcountry and Charleston society. His son, Richard erected a summer home on Sullivan's Island in 1800, and the family spent the summer there. In the winter, the family traveled to Charleston, and enjoyed the many balls, concerts, and theatrical events which were part of the Christmas season. Despite these numerous trips to the city, the home at Archdale remained the principal residence of the family. As the antebellum period proceeded, serving as the residential seat of the family became the

principal function of Archdale. This trend towards specialized function of multiple plantation holdings can be seen among other prominent lowcountry families; for example, Drayton Hall, one of six plantations owned by the Drayton family, was used principally as a showplace and winter residence (Lewis 1978). On the other hand, many lowcountry plantations were operated in abstensia, and the planter's family rarely if ever spent any time on these properties.

These examples, including those from Archdale, underscore the variety and complexity of economic interaction and trade networks among lowcountry plantations. Within a plantation society there may be several levels of interaction for an individual plantation in a local and regional context, including interaction with neighboring plantations, with nearby small towns, or directly with a large urban center (Friedlander 1985). The presence of a major urban center - Charleston - and an established society of successful planters with diversified economic interests served to make the interaction sphere of the lowcountry somewhat unique. It appears that the socioeconomic position of the planter and the particular function of a particular plantation will be more decisive factors in the interaction sphere of a plantation than will distance. Richard Baker purchased extensively from Charleston merchants, and shipped these goods to his homestead on his sloop. Thus, the personal effects of Archdale and the Bakers reflect their influence and position.

Archdale and Lowcountry Plantation Development

Based on a general historical model, the economic and social function of Archdale from 1680 to 1980 may be viewed as reflective of general trends in the lowcountry. Because Archdale remained in the hands of the Baker family throughout its history, we may examine the general development of Archdale and a single family against the general events of the lowcountry.

Archdale was acquired and developed by the Baker family in the late seventeenth century, during the earliest years of the English occupation of South Carolina. Archdale was occupied during the 1680s, during which Charleston and its environs may be considered a frontier situation (Lewis 1984; Hartley 1984). The location of Archdale on a bluff of relatively high land (10-25 ft.), adjacent to the deep water channel of a major waterway (Figure 4), conforms to the model of seventeenth century lowcountry settlement proposed by South and Hartley (1980:24). Simply stated, the focus of lowcountry settlement for this period were the three major river systems which flowed southeast to Charleston. These rivers served as the "highways" of the period. South and Hartley suggest that access to deep water and the use of water as the major route of communication resulted in residences and plantations being grouped in clusters, forming interacting communities. Archdale's conformance to this model is reflected in the location of the main house on a high ridge less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the river, and the construction of a landing at the deep water channel. Evidently this location continued to serve the needs of the plantation, for the second house was built on the site of the first, and the landing was rebuilt and used during the late nineteenth century for phosphate mining.

The construction of a second, finer house in the early eighteenth century and the gradual addition of several specialized outbuildings during this period is evidence of the increasing prosperity and stability of the plantation. This is typical of both Charleston and lowcountry plantations during this period, as rice was developed as a profitable staple crop. It was during this period, 1720s to 1730s, that the economic base of the colony solidified and the plantations system became entrenched. These developments were followed by the development of tidal rice production, making riverfront plantations with expanses of marsh, such as Archdale, prime real estate. The early eighteenth century, then, marks the end of the uncertainties of frontier existence, and the beginning of the stability of colonial prosperity (Lewis 1984). The prosperity of the colonial period is mirrored in the physical and economic expansion of Archdale. The transfer of this prime real estate through inheritance rather than sale may also reflect an increasingly common lowcountry trend (Friedlander 1985).

The activities of Richard Bohun Baker (III) during this period also reflects certain trends of colonial society in the lowcountry; an avid interest among the elite in scientific and artistic endeavors. Baker's cultivation of his formal gardens, his correspondence with Alexander Garden, and his interest in slave health and medicine, are typical of the increasing interests in science and the arts of several colonial gentlemen. The collective efforts in this direction were most visibly reflected in the founding of the Charleston Library Society in 1773, the College of Charleston in 1805, and in the active theater of colonial Charleston (Bridenbaugh 1974:107).

The economic peak of the Baker family in the second half of the eighteenth century also reflects the economic peak of the Carolina colony. Carolina reached its most prosperous level in the years preceeding the Revolutionary War (Pease and Pease 1984; Rogers 1980); after a period of recovery and readjustment, this prosperity continued into the early years of the nineteenth century. As the antebellum period continued, however, the economy of Charleston and the lowcountry began to stagnate and then decline. Failure to keep abreast of the developments in industry and transportation, and the continued westward expansion of the plantation system relegated the lowcountry to the economic backwaters.

Although the social position of the Bakers did not decline during this period, it is possible that they were not as financially sound. It appears that Archdale was transposed from a working plantation to merely the seat of residence. The Bakers were also less prominent politically. As with the lowcountry in general, the Civil War was devastating to Archdale and the Baker family. Efforts to maintain the traditionally elegant lifestyle became difficult, if not impossible.

During the postbellum years, Archdale joined the rest of the area in a brief economic resurgence due to the development of the phosphate industry. Phosphate rock, used for fertilizer, became the ingredient of an industrial movement that began in 1867 and lasted until the turn of the century. Extensive beds of the rock were located in and around the rivers of Charleston, particularly along the Ashley River. Rice planters along the river, deeply in debt, were pressured to sell or lease the land along

the phosphate beds (Shick and Doyle 1985:6). Richard B. Baker apparently joined in this new endeavor, and leased Archdale for phosphate mining. There is still considerable evidence of phosphate mining, including the excavation pits and the docks at the landing.

Archdale's period of disuse throughout the twentieth century mirrors a trend for many lowcountry plantations. Many lowcountry planters found themselves "land poor" and without the resources to farm their vast holdings. Still other plantations were sold to wealthy northerners, who used the reforested acreage for hunting retreats.

Finally, the purchase and development of Archdale as an upper middle class subdivision reflect an increasingly common trend in the lowcountry. As Charleston and its suburbs continue to expand, these large blocks of undeveloped real estate have become ideal for the development of new residential areas.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

Summary

Archaeological and historical investigations at Archdale Plantation were initiated by the Charleston Museum at the request of the developer, Mr. Robert Turner of Carolina National. The investigations were designed to provide interpretive information on Archdale in particular, as well as to investigate several issues pertinent to plantation research.

Archdale was granted to Richard Baker in 1680. The Bakers were a prominent lowcountry family during the colonial period. During this time, the original house was replaced with a small, but stately brick structure of Georgian design. The social position of the family is also reflected in the construction of formal gardens, experimentation with native and imported plants, an interest in medicinal research, and the commissioning of family portraits. The family's economic decline began in the years immediately preceding the Civil War and continued during the postbellum period. The main house was destroyed in the 1886 earthquake, and the property was unoccupied throughout the twentieth century. Family descendants sold the property in 1962 and construction of the Archdale subdivision began in the 1970s.

The main house is visible in a wooded tract adjacent to a street of houses. Also visible are the remnants of formal gardens, pits from phosphate mining, and a double avenue of oaks leading to Dorchester Road. A half acre tract, including the main house ruins and the area immediately north of the house, have been set aside by Carolina National as an interpretive park. The southern half of the main house complex, including numerous outbuildings and the family cemetery, have already been impacted by house construction.

Archaeological investigations focused on the wooded area immediately north of the main house. A series of exploratory 1 foot shovel tests were followed by excavation of five 5 foot squares. During Phase II, three 10 foot and ten 5 foot squares were strategically placed to intersect structural and refuse filled features, as indicated by the initial shovel tests. 625 square feet were excavated on the north side of the main house and 50 square feet were excavated in a cleared lot south of the structure.

The excavations revealed three outbuildings associated with the main house complex. The excavations also revealed several structural and trash filled features associated with these structures. Finally, the excavations revealed discrete zone deposits, dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth

centuries. Although numerous late seventeenth/early eighteenth century artifacts were recovered, no closed contexts dating to the seventeenth century were revealed.

The excavations, coupled with the historical investigations, provided a body of data suitable for addressing several issues concerning Archdale and the lowcountry plantation economy. These include an investigation of site formation processes and artifact patterning; the function of Colono wares, and reflection of the socioeconomic status of the Baker family: The data were also useful in investigating the rural-urban connection between Charleston and lowcountry plantations, and contrasts between urban and rural adaptive strategies. Finally, the archaeological and historical investigations provided a wealth of information in the daily life of plantation residents and the role of Archdale in the local plantation economy.

Conclusions

The aerially extensive investigations at Archdale provided information on the continuing investigation of site formation processes. Previous research suggests that on rural sites, refuse was scattered on the ground surface in a sheet refuse, or dumped on the ground a convenient distance from the dwelling. Investigations at Archdale supported this suggestion. The recovery of the majority of the artifacts from sheet deposits, plus the presence of a number of subsurface features with few artifacts support this suggestion. It appears that the area in the immediate vicinity of the main house and formal gardens was kept relatively clean. The recovery of a relatively large amount of cultural and faunal materials from the associated drainage ditch supports the suggestion that such lowlying areas were convenient for trash disposal.

These suggestions were further supported by the artifact patterning. The relatively high percentage of architectural as opposed to kitchen artifacts may reflect site formation processes; the low kitchen percentage may reflect a deliberate effort to keep the area relatively free of debris, while the high percentage of architectural artifacts probably reflect first extensive renovation and, later, benign neglect of the damaged structure. Thus a combination of human behavior and site formation processes may have resulted in an overall artifact pattern that diverges from South's Carolina Artifact Pattern, presumed to reflect cumulative domestic activities.

A closer examination of the artifact patterning at Archdale, and comparison of eighteenth and nineteenth century assemblages provide information on the relative socioeconomic status of the Baker family. The fortunes made in the eighteenth century, through land acquisition and rice cultivation, allowed the family to maintain an elegant lifestyle until the Civil War brought financial ruin. The relative percentages of certain artifact types in the eighteenth and nineteenth century subassemblages reflect a continuation of an elegant lifestyle. The relative percentages of items such as tablewares, decorative glassware, clothing, and personal items remain the same, or increase, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth

century. This suggests that the Bakers made an effort to continue the lifestyle they were accustomed to on a daily basis.

Examination of the artifact assemblage also provided further insights into the function of Colono wares. Traditionally viewed as the product of historic Indian groups, and present due to trade with Indians, Colono wares were originally placed in the activities group by South (1974, 1977). Continued research in the lowcountry suggests that Colono wares are consistently present on lowcountry plantation sites, and they functioned as kitchen wares. Colono wares often form a major portion of ceramics in the eighteenth century assemblages, dramatically declining in the early nineteenth century. Recent excavations at Yaughan and Curriboo plantations (Wheaton et al. 1983) resulted in the recovery of a large sample of the pottery, which allowed a more detailed examination of the function of the wares. These researchers determined that Colono cooking/storage vessels decreased as European flatwares and Colono bowls/cups increased. Examination of the Archdale assemblages revealed similar trends. Colono ware decreases through time as European tablewares increase; non-local storage vessels, such as earthenwares and stonewares, remain constant. This suggests that Colono wares functioned in food consumption, and was rapidly replaced by the newer, cheaper, and more readily available European ceramics. These ideas will be refined with further research and larger samples.

Excavations at Archdale also provided data which were used to examine the role of Archdale Plantation within the larger social and economic spheres of the area and region. The data were used to examine contrasts between rural and urban adaptive strategies, and the nature of the connection between the role of Charleston as a marketing center and the functioning of lowcountry plantations. The specific development of Archdale was also utilized to illustrate general trends in the development of the area plantation economy.

Research efforts have recently focused on defining differences between rural and urban lifestyles in the Southern coastal plain. An assumption underlying these investigations is that human culture develops in response to environmental conditions. Researchers have recently defined differences between rural and urban life which crosscut socioeconomic and temporal boundaries. These include diet, spatial patterning, and site formation processes. In contrast, there appear to be little difference in the artifact patterns between urban and rural sites; differences noted in the present data base are more likely attributable to differences in house construction, differences in site formation processes, or sampling biases.

The small data base generated from investigations at Archdale generally supported the present suggestions. Though small, the Archdale faunal sample support suggested rural/urban differences, and featured a dependence on domestic species, heavily supplemented by wild game. The lack of diversity may be due to small sample size, or may reflect the suggested differences between estuarine and more inland plantations. The preponderance of of sheet deposits over trash filled subsurface features at Archdale supports the proposed model which suggests tha the unconstricted nature of rural sites precluded the need for subsurface disposal; refuse may have been deposited on the ground surface a distance from the house, or dumped into convenient low areas. Finally, the dispersed nature of

settlement and activity loci at Archdale support the model of spatial patterning proposed for rural coastal sites.

The Archdale data illustrate the often extensive connections between plantation and city in the lowcountry. Proximity to a major social and economic center allowed more immediate and prolonged contact with urban society. This was particularly true of the upper class. The socioeconomic position of the planter/owner is therefore expected to be a more critical factor in the extent of a plantation's ties to Charleston than geographic distance from the city. The historical data suggest that the Bakers were influential members of lowcountry society and they maintained extensive social and economic ties to Charleston. This is reflected in the direct purchase of luxury items and furnishings in the eighteenth century and residence in Charleston and on Sullivan's Island for a portion of the year in the nineteenth century. Throughout these years, Archdale remained the homestead of the family, as other properties were acquired, improved, farmed, and sold. Thus the Bakers established extensive urban connections while maintaining a rural residence.

Recommendations

Through archaeological and historical research, quite a bit has been learned about Archdale Plantation, the affairs of the Baker family, and the development of lowcountry plantation society. Several aspects of this research may be utilized in public interpretation of the site.

Although there are no standing structures at the site, there are several above ground features which are interesting and informative. The foundations of both the main house and structure A may be cleared of undergrowth and stabilized. Such an approach to interpretation has been used very effectively, for example, at Fort Frederica, Georgia, maintained by the National Park Service. The foundations should be stabilized in some manner, possibly by placing a cement cap over the top brick course.

We are fortunate that both maps and photographs exist of the plantation; these could be utilized to augment the visual impact of the foundations. These could be reproduced on weather resistant materials such as plexiglass and placed on placards in appropriate locations.

The visual impact of the site is further enhanced by the survival of many remnants of the formal gardens. These include ditches, terraces, large trees, azaleas, and perennial flowers. The large oaks and azaleas could be accented by clearing other undergrowth and maintaining grass in the area. The flowers, such as the bulb plants and the periwinkle ground cover grow in a circumscribed area that corresponds with the garden. This area should not be mowed, but should instead be kept in a natural state.

The architectural and horticultural aspects of the site are all located in a circumscribed area; portions of the site outside this area could be utilized as an active park without affecting the archaeological resources of the site, if kept in grass. The site area considered to be of both interp-

retive and archaeological value is limited to an area measuring 200 feet by 200 feet. The archaeological research at the site could be interpreted through maps and photographs of the excavations. Markers locating the major excavation units, and photographs and text describing the artifacts recovered could be utilized.

The Archdale site presents an excellent opportunity for interpretation of lowcountry plantations in a natural setting. By emphasizing the highly visible aspects of the site, and the archaeological nature of the site within a natural setting, Archdale can present an alternative to the more "tourist oriented" lowcountry plantations. The highly circumscribed nature of the archaeologically visible portions of the site also provides flexibility in planning and use of other portions of the tract outside this area. The use of the site as a park would be a valuable addition to the Archdale subdivision and to the Charleston area.

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APPENDIX I

Vertebrate Fauna from the Archdale Plantation

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In spite of the fact that coastal plantations have been the subject of archaeological research for a number of years, data on subsistence related activities remain limited. The problems of subsistence analysis and a review of the available data have been presented previously (Zierden and Calhoun 1983) and do not need to be repeated here. The available data can be summarized by saying that it appears that both slaves and planters on coastal plantations exploited wild resources extensively, supplementing a diet in which beef and pork were also significant components. There is some possibility that diets on plantations located on the sea islands may have incorporated more fish than did diets on plantations located further from the Atlantic estuarine system where estuarine fishes were abundant and easily captured.

Methods and Materials

Vertebrate fauna examined in this study were excavated by Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum in 1983. Excavations were conducted on the Archdale plantation, South Carolina. This plantation is located on the Ashley River about 14 miles upstream from Charleston. It was originally occupied in the 1680s by the Baker family, who continued to own the property until 1962. Most of the excavations were located near the formal gardens and most of the faunal remains were recovered from a ditch bordering the gardens. All of the materials were screened through $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh. A list of the samples examined is included in Table 6.

The vertebrate fauna were examined using standard zooarchaeological methods. The materials were identified by Elizabeth J. Reitz using the comparative skeletal collection of the Zooarchaeological Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Bones of all taxa were weighed and counted in order to determine relative abundance of the species identified. Notes were made of age, sex, modifications to the bones, and the elements identified. Measurements were taken of all elements where possible, following the guidelines established by Angela von den Driesch (1976). Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) were determined based on paired elements, age, and sex. In calculating MNI, the archaeological collection was divided into several analytical units. These are indicated in Table 6.

Due to the small sample size, no effort was made to determine diversity, equitability, or biomass. These calculations, as well as MNI, are subject to biases when small samples are being studied. A rough indicator of sample size adequacy is provided by the figure of 200 individuals or 1400 bones. When the sample is smaller than this the sample may be unreliable (Grayson 1979, 1981; Wing and Brown 1979).

The identified taxa were condensed into a table for summary purposes. Categories in this table are self-explanatory except for commensal species. These are animals which might have been used for food, but which are interpreted here as being accidental inclusions. Both rats (Rattus rattus) and horses (Equus caballus) were probably common in the plantation area and

inclusion of their bones could be expected from non-subsistence activities. This does not preclude their use as food, however.

Results

The sample from Archdale Plantation is very small (15 individuals and 121 bones). Interpretation should, therefore, be approached with caution since the lack of diversity in the species utilized as well as reliance upon one species over another could be due to the small sample rather than a reflection of a plantation subsistence strategy.

The species utilized at Archdale indicate heavy reliance upon domestic livestock and upon deer (Tables 1 and 2). The collection does not contain the faunal diversity characteristic of antebellum or post-bellum assemblages from other coastal sites. This is due primarily to the minor presence of fish in the sample. Whereas a list of fish which includes sharks (Squaliformes), rays (Rajiformes), sea catfishes (Ariidae), drums (Sciaenidae), and mullets (Mugil sp.) is usually found in coastal plantation faunal assemblages, in this case a single shark was identified. A black rat (Rattus rattus) and a horse (Equus caballus) were identified as was a single turtle. The major portion of the fauna were cows (Bos taurus), pigs (Sus scrofa), and deer (Odocoileus virginianus). Cows were more prominent in the faunal assemblage than were pigs or deer.

Distribution of elements from Archdale is presented in Table 3. The turtle was identified from a carapace fragment and the shark from a vertebra.

Modifications to the bones included cutting and burning (Table 4). The cuts were probably made with a knife while meat was being removed from the bones, either before or after the joint was cooked. Only a small portion of the faunal collection was modified in any form, with burn and cut marks about equally common.

The age at which these animals died could not be determined in most cases. All of the bones appeared to be from adults, but in only two cases were the ends of the long bones present. In both cases the epiphyses were fused. All of the mammalian teeth were from adults.

Several elements could be measured. Those measurements are presented in Table 5.

Discussion

When a collection is small, as is the one from Archdale Plantation, it is difficult to know if the character of the faunal assemblage is a reflection of the sample size or of former human activity.

Assuming for the sake of discussion that the collection is generally indicative of plantation subsistence at Archdale, it is interesting that the number of species used is so restricted. The deposits were recovered

from contexts sufficiently close to the main house that it is possible that they represent the planter's diet. Usually a more diverse faunal assemblage is expected from the planter's table than is reflected in the species list. It is unusual to find a historic sample from this area in which all birds are absent and in which fish are likewise a minor component. On the other hand, the apparent prominence of cows over pigs is in keeping with what has been found elsewhere in the region. The presence of deer and the absence of either sheep or goats is also expected based upon other samples studied (Reitz 1984).

These expectations are based upon the study of several collections which were excavated from locations either on the sea islands of Georgia, or on the immediately adjacent mainland. When samples from more interior locations are studied the picture is somewhat different (Reitz, Gibbs, Rathbun 1984). At Campfield settlement, located on the Black River about ten miles from the Atlantic Ocean (Zierden and Calhoun 1983), materials were recovered which were deposited by slaves and by freedmen from sometime prior to 1791 into the late nineteenth century. No wild terrestrial fauna were identified and only one fish was included in the sample. Domestic livestock comprised 36% of the individuals. The most prominent taxon was the pond slider (Pseudemys scripta).

Several faunal samples are available from Tidewater Virginia to compare to the Archdale materials. Utopia Cottage, associated with the Pettus Plantation, was occupied either by a slave or tenant in the eighteenth century (Miller 1979). Domestic fauna contributed 70% of the individuals with pigs contributing 30% of the individuals and cows 23%. The Utopia collection also included a few freshwater fishes, wild birds, and turtles, as well as deer, sheep, goose, and horses. In the materials from Pettus Plantation itself, domestic individuals contributed over 78% of the individuals (Miller 1979). Sheep as well as deer and a horse were identified in the collection. The Bray Plantation well, located near the Pettus Plantation, was associated with the main house of the eighteenth century plantation (Bray 1976). Domestic individuals contributed 39% of the individuals found in this well. Animals identified as sheep/goats contributed 11% of the individuals, which is an unusually high level for Atlantic coastal collections. No deer were identified, although a few fish, turtles, and wild birds were included in the assemblage.

In each of these cases the faunal assemblages have been limited to only a few taxa, even though deposits from both upper and lower socioeconomic strata have been included. It could be that the restricted faunal components found in these tidewater but not strictly coastal collections reflects the availability of appropriate wild game in the immediate vicinity. If that is the case, then it is possible that socioeconomic status markers applicable to estuarine locations may not be transferred directly to these mainland tidewater sites. Definition of patterns of faunal use at tidewater locations must await recovery of larger collections from a variety of socioeconomic contexts, however, it seems probable that the outlines of that pattern are currently available. It appears that the range of taxa utilized is more restricted in these locations, with cattle and pigs being the major species used. Deer are often the most significant wild resource utilized, although

some turtles, wild birds and freshwater fishes were also exploited. Small mammals apparently were not generally as extensively used as on more coastal plantations. Refinement of this pattern will be possible after more work is done in this area.

Table 1. Archdale: Species List

	CT	MNI		WT.GMS
		#	%	
Ud Mammal	91			213.0
<u>Rattus rattus</u>	1	1	6.7	0.4
Black rat				
<u>Equus caballus</u>	1	1	6.7	27.0
Horse				
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	9	4	26.7	18.4
Pig				
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	7	2	13.3	76.2
Deer				
<u>Bos taurus</u>	10	5	33.3	222.4
Cow				
Ud Turtle	1	1	6.7	0.4
<u>Squaliformes</u>	1	1	6.7	1.2
TOTALS	121	15		559.0

Table 2. Archdale: Summary Species List

	MNI		WT, GMS	
	#	%	gms	%
Domestic Mammals	9	60.0	240.8	69.6
Wild Mammals	2	13.3	76.2	22.0
Aquatic Turtles	1	6.7	0.4	0.1
Fish and Sharks	1	6.7	1.2	0.4
Commensal Species	2	13.3	27.4	7.9
TOTALS	<u>15</u>		<u>346.0</u>	

Table 3. Archdale: Distribution of Elements

	<u>Rat</u>	<u>Horse</u>	<u>Pig</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Cow</u>
Head		1	9	1	6
Forequarters					1
Forefeet				1	
Feet				3	2
Hindfeet				3	1
Hindquarters	1				
TOTALS	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

Table 4. Archdale: Bone Modifications

	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Burned</u>
Ud Mammal	6	5
Pig		1
Deer	2	
Cow	1	
TOTALS	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

Table 5. Archdale: Measurements, mm

<u>Bos Taurus</u>	Astragalus	GLl	71.2
		GLm	64.9
		Bd	48.9
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	Calcaneus	GL	79.0
		GB	24.9

Table 6. Archdale: Proveniences Examined

<u>18th Century</u>		
37		42
39		44
41		50
67		55
<u>19th Century</u>		
13	19	40
15	26	52
46	29	53
49	31	54

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APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF ETHNOBOTANICAL REMAINS

ARCHDALE PLANTATION, DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Introduction

During 1983-1984, personnel of the Charleston Museum conducted test excavations at the location of Archdale Plantation, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Ashley River in Dorchester County and 14 miles north of the City of Charleston. The plantation is situated at an elevation of about 20 feet MSL in an area today characterized by mixed hardwoods and a thick understory of herbaceous plants. Zierden et al have noted that portions of the site encompass the remnants of the Archdale formal gardens with escaped cultigens such as periwinkle (Vinca sp.) and azalea (Rhododendron sp.). Kuchler (1964) identifies this area as having the potential natural vegetation of an Oak-Hickory-Pine Forest, although because of the proximity to the Ashley River there are also numerous species typical of the higher elevations of a Southern Floodplain Forest.

The plantation, originally granted to the Baker family in the 1680s, was operated by the same family through the nineteenth century. The plantation operations were centered in the present site location from this early date. Archival and historical data point to the cultivation of indigo, rice, and cotton, with the economic peak of the plantation in the mid eighteenth century. The site fell into disuse shortly after the 1886 earthquake.

The Archdale complex is situated in Archdale Subdivision, with considerable portions of the eighteenth and nineteenth century settlement already destroyed by twentieth century development. The settlement was originally surveyed by the Charleston Museum in 1976 (Herold 1976) with a portion of the main house complex excavated by Kay Scruggs (Martha Zierden, personal communication). Regrettably, no notes or other data could be found for Scrugg's work. Hartley (1984:87-88) briefly discusses the seventeenth century plantation. Archaeological investigations at the plantation site were conducted by Ms. Martha Zierden during November 1983 and February-March 1984. The portion of the site remaining for these investigations included the main house (now in ruins), the adjacent formal gardens (grown over, south and west of the main house), and flanker or subsidiary buildings to the west of the main house (evident on the 1791 plat and in the 1886 photographs). In addition, a vacant lot to the east of the main house allowed investigations in an area of heavy domestic plantation activity.

Zierden et al. have lumped these excavations into four blocks. Block A represents the eighteenth-nineteenth century flanker to the west of the main house; block B represents the eighteenth century wall trench structure west of block A; block C represents a structure east of the main house on an undeveloped lot; and block D represents squares placed in the formal gardens and bisecting a drainage ditch feature. Typically, zones 1 and 2 date to the nineteenth century, while zone 3 dates to the eighteenth century. No seventeenth century deposits were encountered.

Samples from the excavations were collected by water flotation of primarily 4 gallon soil samples and by hand picking of charcoal from the midden levels. The soil samples were floated by the Charleston Museum personnel after the completion of the fieldwork. Flotation samples were collected from four eighteenth century proveniences. Feature 3 is the builder's trench associated with the flanker west of the main house (block A), Feature 6 is the wall trench associated with the excavations at block B, Feature 11 is another builder's trench associated with the structure east of the main house (block C), and postmold 4 is from square 410N440E which is associated with the structure in block A. A single flotation sample was collected from a nineteenth century provenience; zone 2 of square 300N455E. In addition, a flotation sample was obtained from Feature 8, the drainage ditch in the vicinity of block D. Although dating of the periods of disposal was difficult, it appears to represent a primarily eighteenth century activity. A series of 37 hand picked samples represent 13 from eighteenth century proveniences, 16 from nineteenth century proveniences, four from mixed levels, and three from non-dated proveniences.

Procedures and Results

The six floated samples were prepared in a manner similar to that described by Yarnell(1974:113-114) and were examined under low magnification (7 to 30x) to identify carbonized plant foods and food remains. Remains were identified on the basis of gross morphological features and seed identification relied on U.S.D.A. (1948, 1971), Martin and Barkley (1961), and Montgomery (1977). The results of this analysis are shown in Table 1.

These samples show a high incidence of wood charcoal with this component ranging from 43.5% to 100.0% of each sample. Wood charcoal is even more dominant if the debris (consisting of rootlets, sand, and shell fragments) are disregarded. Foods or food remains are totally absent and seeds are represented by less than 0.01 g (a trace) in only three samples. The seeds from Feature 3, an eighteenth century provenience in unit 410N 440E, represent the Brassicaceae family. The Feature 8 sample, from a drainage ditch, contained two seeds. One probably represents vetch (Vicia sp.) and the other is a nutlet of verbena (Verbena sp.).

The hand picked samples were also examined under low magnification (7 to 30x) with the wood charcoal identified, where possible, to the genus level, using comparative samples, Panshin and deZeeuw (1970), and Koehler (1917). Wood charcoal samples were broken in half to expose a fresh transverse surface. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 2, which is organized by unit and provenience.

The charcoal from Archdale evidences little variety, with pine (Pinus sp.) being found in 32 (86.5%) of the 37 samples. While carbonized wood was most common, four samples, including three from nineteenth century proveniences were only partially carbonized. Their survival may be attributed to partial carbonization and the high rosin content of pine. Other woods, in order of their abundance, include oak (Quercus sp.), found in eight samples;

Table 1. Flotation sample components, weight in grams.

	wt.	%	wt.	%	wt.	%	wt.	%	wt.	%	Seeds
<u>Eighteenth Century</u>											
Feature 3	6.54	81.0	t	t	1.53	19.0	8.07	100	2	UID	
Feature 6	13.73	62.6		0.60	2.7	34.2	21.95	100			
Feature 11	3.33	43.5			4.33	56.5	7.66	100			
410N440E, pm 4	0.45	97.0	t	t	0.01	2.2	0.46	100	2	Brassicaceae	
<u>Nineteenth Century</u>											
300N455E, Zone 3	0.19	100.0					0.19	100			
Feature 8	0.92	42.8	0.01	0.5	1.22	56.7	2.15	100	1	<u>Vicia sp.</u>	
									1	<u>Verbena sp.</u>	

t = less than 0.01 gm

elm (Ulmus sp.), found in three samples; maple (Acer sp.), found in two samples; dogwood (Cornus florida); and a diffuse porous wood. Unidentified woods were encountered in 13 samples.

Discussion

As mentioned by Zierden et al, the ethnobotanical samples from Archdale were not exceptionally revealing, except to document the generally clean nature of the areas studied. Both artifacts and faunal remains were sparse in most of the areas investigated by the Charleston Museum. This, coupled with the recovery of primarily architectural features, severely reduced the potential for obtaining good ethnobotanical data. More detailed comments will be offered on botanical refuse later.

The recovered seeds were all either fragmentary or worn. The two examples of the Brassicaceae (or Mustard) family may represent any number of perennial or annual herbs, many of which are introduced weeds. Other representatives of this family, however, include species of turnips, cabbage, and rape, all notable potherbs. Most of the plants in this family seed from March through July. Quantities of these seeds have been recovered from the First Trident site in the city of Charleston (Trinkley 1983a) and from the Campfield slave settlement in Georgetown County (Trinkley 1983b). Given the small quantity found at Archdale and their occurrence in a postmold, it is probable that they are accidental inclusions from nearby carbonized vegetation.

Vetch is an annual, biennial, or perennial herb frequently found in waste areas, fields, and other disturbed habitats. This "weedy" plant produces a seed which is edible (Anderson 1971:169; Medsger 1966:129) and the Cherokee used the plant for dyspepsia and various pains (Hamel and Chiltoskey 1975:60). Vetch may also be sown with oats and threshed for seed (Duggar 1921:12). This genus generally fruits from May through July (Radford et al. 1968). Although the plant has numerous uses, the single specimen from a ditch context suggests accidental inclusion.

The last identified seed is verbena, which may be an annual or perennial, leafy-stemmed herb. Actually, the recovered portion was one of the four mericarps or nutlets typical of the mature verbena ovary. Depending on the species, the fruit ripens from March to frost (about October or November) and the plant is usually found in old fields and waste places (Radford et al. 1968:887-892). Meyer (1981:22) notes that the root and leaves of the blue vervain (Verbena hastata) are known as a tonic and expectorant. In spite of its herbal qualities, the single seed recovered from Feature 8 is probably an accidental inclusion.

The seeds recovered from various eighteenth and nineteenth century Archdale features provide little information on the plantation's environmental setting and virtually nothing of the subsistence resources common to the settlement. Although historical sources have provided information on the Bakers' interest in horticulture and gardening (Zierden et al.) the

	<u>partially carb.</u> <u>Pinus sp.</u>	<u>Pinus sp.</u>	<u>Cornus florida</u>	<u>Ulmus sp.</u>	<u>Quercus sp.</u>	<u>Acer sp.</u>	<u>diffuse porous</u>	<u>rosin</u>	<u>UID</u>
300N455E, zone 1									+
zone 2		t	+	t			p		t
330N350E, zone 1					t				
zone 2	t	t		p					
zone 3		+		t		p			
410N440E, z 1, lv 1	p								
z 1, lv 2		+							
zone 2		+							t
zone 3	p	t			p				p
ph 2		t			p				
415N440E, zone 1		t							
zone 2		+							
zone 3		+							p
profile					t		t		
ph 1		t							
420N395E, zone 3		+							t
420N400E, zone 3		+							
430N440E, zone 1		t							
zone 2-3		+				t			t
zone 3a		p			t				
zone 3b		p							
bld. trench		t							
440N405E, zone 1		p							
zone 3		t			t		t		
440N450E, zone 1		t							
zone 2a		t							
zone 2b		t							t
zone 3		t							t
445N405E, zone 1-2					+				
zone 3		+							
445N410E, zone 3		p			t				
450N410E, zone 3		+							t
Trench 1, zone 1	t	p							
Trench 3		+							t
Trench 4									t
Feature 5		t							
Feature 11		+							t

+ = abundant, p = present, t = trace

Table 2. Analysis of Handpicked Charcoal Samples

ethnobotanical information is mute. This is at least partially the result of the features sampled. Most of the collections are from architectural features - builder's trenches and a postmold. These features would have been opened and closed quickly with little midden soil used for the filling process. Construction activities would not have encouraged the preservation of fragile carbonized remains. A second factor in the low incidence of plant remains may relate to the relative cleanliness of the site. Most of the work took place in the gardens or the yard area adjacent to the main house. All evidence points to these areas being kept clean of debris. In a similar vein, the absence of plant foods is probably related to the failure to identify pits used for trash disposal or sheet midden which resulted from disposal activities, which in turn relates to the site area sampled. Although there is little literature on colonial and antebellum gardens, Audrey Noel Hume (1978) leads one to believe that the formal gardens were kept well manicured. There would have been little potential for ethnobotanical remains to be carbonized and incorporated into the archaeological record.

Information on the site environs and on food remains may be more prevalent in two specific site areas. Noel Hume (1978:31-34) comments that a variety of both native and exotic species were recovered from a well in Colonial Williamsburg. If a well was associated with the gardens, or was located in the immediate vicinity, it might have been a repository for adjacent plant remains. Plant foods and food remains, however, will probably be more common in the kitchen area (which was located in the basement of the main house), in the rear yard, or in the vicinity of the outbuildings.

The hand picked samples represent only carbonized wood remains and are totally devoid of plant foods or food remains. Consequently, they provide information only on the site environs and the woods used for either architecture or as fuel. Since there is no evidence of major fire at Archdale, it is probable that the hand picked samples represent primarily the result of intentional fires. The incorporation of accidental or natural burnings, however, cannot be discounted.

Pine is the most common wood. While it is not possible to determine if this abundance is the result of environmental or cultural situations, it is probable that pine was an abundant wood in the Charleston vicinity during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, just as it is today. Pines may be found on either dry, sandy soils or on low, rich soils. The maple (probably *Acer rubrum*) and elm (probably *Ulmus americana*) both prefer low, rich woods or swampy forests (Radford et al. 1968). The oak and dogwood may be found on a variety of soil types with the dogwood being an understory tree common to immature forests. Both low, swampy areas and higher, sandy ground can be found in the Archdale tract, so none of the encountered woods are unusual.

The sparsity of hardwoods and the dominance of pine cannot be explained botanically, since both woods are common in the potential natural vegetation of the Ashley River area. A similar problem was noted in the Campfield study (Trinkley 1983b:63). At the Campfield slave settlement pine was found in 20 (90.1%) of the 22 samples and was dominant in 17 (77.2%). This compares very well with the Archdale collection. The Yaughan and

Curriboo slave settlements, which date from the early nineteenth century, also were dominated by pine charcoal (Gardner 1983:67). This evidence, coupled with pine's rapid burning and smokey fire, lead me to suggest,

that there may be a status difference (in the woods burned), with the heavier (or denser) woods which burn longer and with a hotter fire being reserved for higher status dwellings, while lower status individuals were perhaps forced to use pine. Pine probably was used by all status groups as kindling and may have been used uniformly for cooking, where a smoking, quickly burning fire would have been less objectionable (Trinkley 1983b:63).

The abundance of pine in the high status areas of Archdale does not immediately support this projection. It is difficult to attribute the bulk of the Archdale sample solely to kitchen refuse, the only possible explanation if the status difference of wood is viable. Regrettably, the samples from this, and other sites, are so small as to hinder efforts at synthesis. While additional data are collected, hopefully from both high and low status areas of a single plantation, the present reconstruction shows pine as the dominant, if not preferred, fuel in all status areas.

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