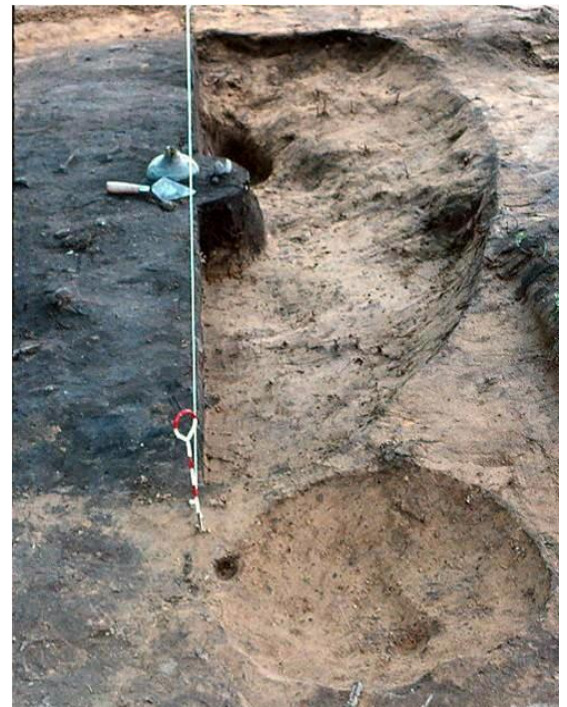


# Dill Sanctuary Archaeology: A Descriptive Summary

Archaeological Contributions 46  
The Charleston Museum



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By

Ronald W. Anthony



**Archaeological Contributions 46  
The Charleston Museum  
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## Acknowledgments

Many people have positively contributed to the archaeology of Dill Sanctuary through the years. These individuals, from professional archaeologists and historians to students to volunteers of all sorts, have helped to add, in their unique ways, to our knowledge of the past through their involvement in the archaeology of Dill Sanctuary. Several currently practicing archaeologists have had some of their earliest, if not first, field experience(s) via the archaeology at the Dill Sanctuary. The efforts of Museum archaeology volunteers surely merit a special notation because these individuals participate simply to help and enjoy the activity normally working with no other “agenda” operative.

Two such individuals, Elona (Lee) Stevens and Larry Cadigan, Jr., deserve special recognition as well as The Charleston Museum’s gratitude for literally years of Dill Sanctuary archaeology volunteer work and camaraderie. They have truly contributed to a better understanding of the Lowcountry’s past through their help with many Charleston Museum archaeology projects.





# Dill Sanctuary Archaeology: A Descriptive Summary

## Prologue

This intent of this report is to concisely document the archaeology of the Dill Sanctuary. Previous, as well as on-going, archaeological investigation(s) carried out by The Charleston Museum will be presented in a comprehensive descriptive summary toward this end. Four archaeological sites, Stono, Turquetts, and Rose Plantations as well as the Catherine Parker site will be discussed primarily since they have received the most archaeological investigation to date. The primary goal of this effort is to provide a “user friendly” management and reference tool for discussing the general archaeology of the Dill Sanctuary. Descriptive and interpretive information regarding the various investigations, including results, will be presented in narrative, graphic, and/or tabular forms.

## Introduction

Besides owning and managing two historic houses in downtown Charleston, South Carolina, The Charleston Museum owns and operates the Dill Sanctuary (Figure 1). Located on James Island, the Sanctuary has been and is the locus of intensive and extensive cultural and natural investigations which contribute significantly to area education and research. The Dill Sanctuary has been protected by The Charleston Museum as a cultural and wildlife preserve for almost a quarter century in accordance with the devise by which it was acquired – which states:

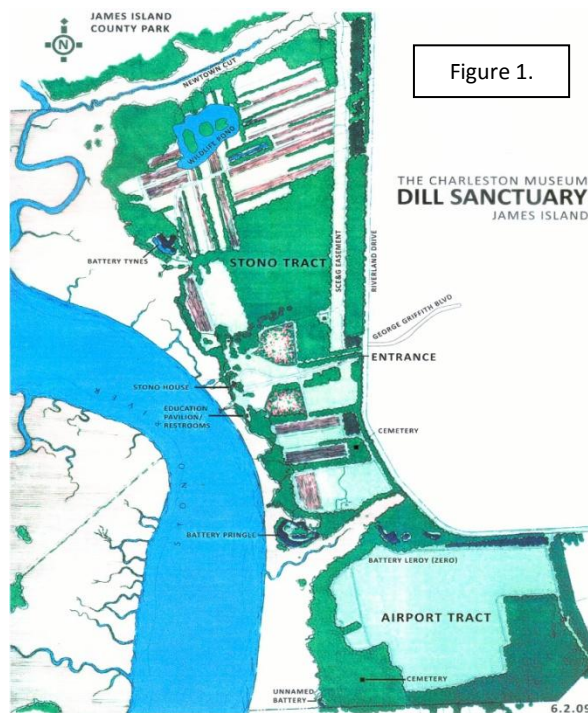


Figure 1.

To hold and manage the said property for a Wild Life Refuge and restricted recreational sanctuary, to educate persons interested in the work of the Museum, for field trips, research and other educational purposes (Brumgardt 2008; Anthony 2009). Encompassing about 580 acres, the Sanctuary is bordered by the Stono River on the west, by New Town Cut to the north, and by Riverland Drive on its eastern limit (Figure 2). Adjacent to private property on its southern limit, Dill Sanctuary's southernmost section, referred to as the Airport Tract (former location of the Carolina Skyways Landing Field), is separated from the northern or Stono Tract by a tidal drainage - once the west terminus of James Island Canal (Figures 1 and 2).



Figure 2. USGS James Island 1974.

### **Environmental Setting**

James Island, one of a series of Pleistocene barrier islands along the South Carolina coast, is situated south of the Charleston peninsula, essentially the southern edge of the Charleston harbor. Protecting the mainland from the Atlantic, Barrier Islands are sand dune ridges which continually shift and erode (Hacker and Zierden 1986; Anthony 1995; Epps 2004). Immediately inland from the Lowcountry's Barrier Island perimeter are immense expanses of resource rich tidal marshlands traversed by numerous river and creeks systems. Barrier Islands can be characterized as rich and diverse in biotic resources. James Island, dominated by a pine-mixed hardwood forest, contains an impressive variety of ecological zones providing estuarine, maritime, and upland resources which have been intensively exploited diachronically. Well suited for farming, James Island soils are of the Wando-Seabrook association. Generally, soils of this association are characterized by a surface zone of dark brown loamy sand overlying yellow red sand atop various clays. Edisto, Seabrook, and Wando loamy fine sands are the most frequently and extensively occurring soils series on the Dill Sanctuary. These soils support woodlands but are also suitable, if properly managed, for crops such as potatoes, tomatoes, corn, soybeans, and small grains (Miller 1971). These well to excessively drained soils are nearly level to gently sloping (Miller 1971). James Island is relatively level with a maximum elevation of 15 feet MSL. The Stono Tract contains areas reaching fifteen (15) feet in elevation (Figure 2).

### **Synopsis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Aboriginal Occupation**

Human prehistory, east of the Mississippi river, traditionally has been divided in to four broad cultural periods which span the time of the first settlement of the Americas until the

initial encounters of New World populations by Europeans. These cultural divisions are the: *Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian* periods. They are distinguished from one another primarily because they are characterized by different Native American life ways including changes in subsistence, social and political organization, settlement patterning, and technology. Famous sites associated with each of these cultural periods are found in South Carolina. Evidence of Archaic and Woodland period occupation as well as proto and early historic period aboriginal occupation has been observed on the Dill Sanctuary.

Today, investigation of the initial human settlement of the New World is characterized by an increasingly multidisciplinary approach utilizing archaeology, linguistics, medical anthropology, biology, and geology, among other fields. Currently, most scholars believe that the peopling of the Americas was a result of a general expansion of Old World Stone Age hunter-gatherers into arctic zones during the late Pleistocene period. Presently, many, if not most, scholars believe that these “First Americans”, referred to by archaeologists as Paleoindians, migrated into the Americas via Beringia, a thousand mile wide land bridge exposed at the Bering Strait connecting Northeast Asia with Alaska during the late Pleistocene. From Alaska, these bands are thought to have entered and populated the interior of the Americas via an “ice free” corridor, between the Laurentide and Cordilleran ice masses, located near the eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains. Some prehistorians, however have offered an alternate hypothesis which suggests that upper Paleolithic groups from Asia migrated southwards along the Pacific coasts of the Americas – very rich ecological zones unquestionably capable of supporting bands of hunter/gathers. Fully *Homo sapiens sapiens*, paleoindians have been linked by physical anthropologists and molecular biologists to populations of Asians who were most closely related to modern Mongolians.

Presently, there is not a consensus among prehistorians concerning when humans first migrated into the New World. It is quite possible that some bands of hunter/gatherers, focusing on moving Pleistocene herd animals, migrated back and forth into the New World and Asia through time while others spread southward into the Americas (Haviland et al. 2011). Since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when Folsom and then Clovis bifaces were found in clear association with extinct Pleistocene bison, it has been thought that nomadic bands, of about 30 people per band, entered the Americas no earlier than about 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. In open plain environments, the subsistence and economic systems of these nomadic populations were believed to have revolved around the hunting ice age mega-fauna such as mammoth, bison, reindeer, and wild horse, among others. South Carolina, at this time, characterized by boreal spruce and pine forests rather than open grasslands, evidently hosted egalitarian nomadic bands of more generalized hunter-gatherers. To the surprise of many, within the last decade or two, archaeological evidence has been steadily mounting from Paleoindian sites in both North and South America such as Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania, Monte Verde in Chile, and Pedra Furada in Brazil, among others, which suggests that humans entered the New World much earlier than 15,000 years ago. A “case in point” is the occupational evidence recovered from the Topper site, located near Allendale, SC. At this important site, pre-Clovis Paleoindian deposits at this now nationally known site have been recently dated to about 50,000 years ago (Goodyear 2005).

The Holocene, marking the end of ice age conditions, began about 10,000 ago. As essentially modern climatic conditions developed, non-sedentary Archaic period bands of hunter/gatherers successfully adapted and exploited an increasingly diverse set of biotic and abiotic resources. Archaeological research demonstrates that small game, fish, mollusks, and vegetable foods assumed greater importance in the lives of Archaic period populations who moved seasonally within an environmentally defined territory ever more efficiently exploiting a broad range of resources. Well known Late Archaic period shell ring sites along the South Carolina coast attest to the development of more sophisticated subsistence strategies through time by these egalitarian bands. Early and Middle Archaic phase stone tools have been recovered from the Dill Sanctuary; the earliest examples dating to about 8,000 years ago. Authentic South Carolina Lowcountry examples of these tools are currently on display at The Charleston Museum.

Woodland period life ways, beginning about 2,000 B.C. in South Carolina, appear to have been somewhat more sedentary than in earlier periods. Relatively egalitarian, Woodland societies were managed and organized, for the most part, by kinship groups, such as lineages. During this period, bands came together forming tribal level societies which developed subsistence strategies based on horticulture as well as hunting and foraging. Woodland period settlement patterning included seasonally occupied villages which are evidenced along the South Carolina coast by the relatively frequent occurrence of shell midden sites. Several hallmark cultural innovations are known for this period including, domesticated plants and animals, woven textiles, burial mounds, and pottery, among others. Found in South Carolina, Stallings Island pottery, tempered with plant fiber, is the earliest pottery found in North America. This pottery, as well as Middle Woodland phase pottery (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D 400), has been observed on the Dill Sanctuary.

Native American societies in the southeastern United States during the Mississippian period (ca. A.D 800 to European Contact) were, for the first time, ranked socio-political units, referred to by social scientists as chiefdoms. Chiefdoms are societies where a leader (chief) and his/her family or other elite groups are set apart from the rest of the society and allowed privileged access to wealth, power, and prestige (Lavenda and Schultz 2012). Aboriginal populations of this era subsisted primarily on intensive maize and bean agriculture and resided in permanent settlements normally within dynamic and fertile river floodplains. Chiefdoms were characterized by a settlement hierarchy consisting of a capital with a substantial temple mound complex, often surrounded by a palisade and moat, multiple mound sites, and numerous villages, hamlets, and special purpose/activity sites such as craft manufacturing sites (Smith 1987). Mississippian life ways represented the height of cultural complexity within the Southeast before European contact. Population increase is indicated for this period although the quality of life was not necessarily better, due to nutritional limits and various attendant health problems. Mississippian societies were characterized by complex religious and social organization manifest in material remains such as distinctive, often ornate, pottery, carved shell, bone, and mica, slate and copper ceremonial objects, distinctive settlement patterning, and the construction and use of flat topped truncated temple mounds and other public works.

Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto interacted and recorded Mississippian chiefdoms, in the Carolinas and further west, during his travels in the 1540s.

Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1600 Native American societies in southeastern North America were grouped in to centrally organized, socially stratified, and agriculturally based chiefdoms, ruled by “noble” lineages (Bowne 2005). Elites in these societies normally retained socio-economic power because they controlled and managed resources, particularly the distribution of resources. When Spanish explorers, such as Hernando de Soto, first travelled within the lower South in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, southeastern chiefdoms had already reached an apex of social, economic, and political complexity and the life ways which had defined “South Appalachian Mississippian” society (Ferguson 1971) were markedly less pronounced and functional than circa 100 years earlier. During the late 1560s, when Spaniard Juan Pardo travelled twice into the interior of the Carolinas and Tennessee from Santa Elena (Parris Island, SC), he observed that several sizeable aboriginal towns, visited earlier by de Soto, supported lower populations than before (Hudson 2005). Tristan de Luna in 1559 also witnessed notable population decline and political unrest at towns in the formally powerful chiefdom of Coosa (Alabama/northwest Georgia) where de Soto had visited in the early 1540s (Smith 1987). Marvin T. Smith (1987:1) notes that the “... processes of cultural disintegration ...” regarding Southeastern chiefdoms was a result of European contact. The first documented interaction between Native Americans and Europeans along the Carolina coast was in 1525 when Pedro de Quejo gave seeds to aboriginals near Winyah Bay anticipating Spanish settlement the following year (South 1972; Axtell 1997; Nyman 2011). For interior chiefdoms, like Coosa, Smith (1987) believes that the cultural disintegration was primarily a result of massive depopulation caused by European disease. Importantly, Smith (1987) also notes that the culture(s) of many coastal aboriginal groups, experiencing more sustained intimate contact with Europeans than interior populations, changed substantially via syncretism and genocide - operative processes which occur due to acculturation (Haviland et al. 2011).

In the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, due to military losses during the “Spanish Entradas” into the Southeast and especially the introduction of Old World disease, aboriginal socio-political systems changed dramatically from chiefdoms to a more egalitarian system where councils of men “ruled” through consensus and influence (Smith 1987; Bowne 2005). There was a notable decrease in the number of Native American polities and a marked decrease in social stratification within aboriginal societies (Bowne 2005). During the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the economy of remnant Southeastern chiefdoms, particularly those interfacing with the English, changed to a commercial hunting economy in which, warfare, hunting, and trading became more important than a focus on agricultural subsistence and attendant settlement patterning (Bowne 2005). Former sedentary societies became more mobile adjusting politically and economically to a capitalistic world economic system operating in eastern North American which was manifest most strikingly in commercial hunting and slaving. Wood (1996:39) speaks of “..., a terrible transformation, the enslavement of people solely on the basis of race, ...” during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This replaced justifications for slavery based on capture during war or on the basis of perceived religious infidelity in the New World (Wood 1996). Several aboriginal groups such as the Westo, likely part of a fragmented population of

Erie forced out of New York and Pennsylvania about 1656 during the “Beaver Wars”, were much feared by many Native Americans due to their success as “Indian Slavers” in the Southeast (Bowne 2005).

The Westo were first called the Richakhecrians by Virginians who traded with them for beaver pelts and Indian slaves for their tobacco plantations. Being essentially the only aboriginal group with firearms in the Southeast during the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bowne 2005), the Richahecrians migrated to southern Georgia by 1659 and terrorized many Southeastern Native Americans with their successful slaving forays. By the mid 1660s, after years of lucrative slave raiding on the Spanish and English frontier, they relocated to the Savannah River Valley where they established a fortified town called Hickauhaugau (Bowne 2005). This town, visited by Dr. Henry Woodward in October of 1674, has never been found archaeologically (Agha and Philips, Jr. 2010; Bowne 2005). Woodward’s visit provides the only known ethnographic account of the Westo (Bowne 2005).

The founding of South Carolina increased the demand for Indian slaves since a market for labor continued for decades in the Caribbean. Gally (2002) believes that, at minimum, 24,000 and perhaps up to 50,000 Native Americans were sold as slaves between 1670 and about 1715 by the English to the “Sugar Islands”. The Westo, a name first used by early South Carolina colonists, and subsequently, groups such as the Yamassee and Chickasaw were central in human trafficking as well as the lucrative trade in deer skins. These were the first profitable enterprises characterizing early English South Carolina. British colonists, primarily from Barbados, established the plantation system in early Carolina and also extensively used aboriginal slave labor on their plantations. Historians (Clowse 1971; Wood 1974) believe that at least a third of the South Carolina plantation slave population was composed of Native Americans until approximately the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. An 18<sup>th</sup> century site within a mile of Dill Sanctuary (38CH2105) has yielded Tunica pottery, likely the result of Chickasaw slave raids into the lower Mississippi River Valley to provide Indian slaves to Charleston area planters (Ramona Grunden personal communication 2012).

In early colonial government documents, the term Cusabo “...emerged as a term of convenience to describe the diverse Indian people on the South Carolina coast.” (Nyman 2011:11). The use of this term incorrectly implied an ethnic unity or possibly a confederation of Native American groups in coastal South Carolina during its formative years. This was not the case (Nyman 2011). Up to 16 different aboriginal groups occupied the Lowcountry from the Savannah River to the Santee River when Charles Towne was first settled in 1670 (Nyman 2011). Four principal groups in the Charleston vicinity were the Kiawah and Coosaw, on the lower and upper Ashley River, respectively, and the Etiwan on Daniel Island and the Sewee north of the Etiwan (Poplin et al. 2011). Often, free “neighbor Indians” or “settlement Indians”, another convenient label used after the Yamassee War, lived in close proximity to, or perhaps on, working plantations of the early colonial period (Steen and Barnes 2010). They are known to have traded commodities such as deer skins and pottery as well as provide wild foods for planter tables (Dunn 1976; Waddell 1980; Nyman 2011). Nyman (2011) stresses the value of local Indians to early European and Caribbean settlers in South Carolina and notes that in

formative years, these settlers would not have been successful without the aid of Native Americans living among Lowcountry colonists. The maintenance of good trade relations with early English colonists, settlement near or on plantations, and the aggregation of ethnically distinct aboriginal groups represent defensive and subsistence strategies used by Lowcountry Aboriginals in a world of Indian slavery and colonial capitalism. Interestingly, Stono Plantation (38CH851) located on the Dill Sanctuary evidences occupation by Colonial period Native Americans. This poorly understood yet significant cultural component on the Dill Sanctuary is protected and merits further professional archaeological investigation.

### **Historical Overview**

During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the French and Spanish, New World competitors along with the English, were the first European powers to attempt to settle South Carolina (called Chicora by the Spanish). In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, as payment of crown debts, the English King Charles II granted territories, including South Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors whose interest in the Carolinas focused primarily on economic gain (Clowse 1971). The first permanent English settlement was established in 1670 on the west side of the Ashley River at Albemarle Point. The social and economic roots of Charles Towne lay in the West Indies, particularly Barbados, settled in 1627 (Wood 1974). Barbadians by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century were motivated to invest their resources in South Carolina due to the savvy selling tactics of the proprietors and because their island was overpopulated and suffered from land and labor shortages and disease. Barbadians from “all walks of life” migrated to the Carolina colony including many of the Lowcountry’s prominent socio-economic families such as the Pinckneys, Colletons, and the Middletons. Accompanying this group of colonists to South Carolina were their capitalistic ideologies regarding a slave-based plantation system. Due to the ingress of “Sugar Island” planters into South Carolina, notable differences existed among New England, Chesapeake, and Carolina societies (Edgar 1998). According to Edgar (1998:37), Barbadian society had developed without “...restraints of any sort, whether governmental or social ...The pursuit of wealth and the pleasures it could purchase was the order of the day...”. Thus, material success was valued above honor as an indicator of a person’s value (Bowne 2005).

New lands in the colony were awarded by a headright system – a proprietary decree. Modified through time, by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, because of low economic gains, the system eventually allotted 150 acres of land to a head of household and to each new arrival whether free or not. This latest version of the headright system resulted in an accelerated influx of pioneering settlers, particularly black slaves (Wood 1974).

In need of a staple crop, the new colony was still poor and economically diversified during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Wood 1974). Lumber products and livestock were second only to deer skins and Indian slaves as mainstay exports. Experimental crops were grown in the hope of developing a staple commodity crop and included corn, cotton, grapes, ginger, olives, rice, silk, and tobacco. Of these crops, rice, introduced between 1685 and 1690, began to assume dominance, and by 1705 it had been mastered sufficiently for staple production (Clowse 1971).

Due to increasing mismanagement by the proprietary government, over-spending for defense, trade disruption by pirates, the Yamassee War, and the lowering of the English bounty on naval stores, South Carolina during the first third of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, especially between about 1715 to 1725, was economically depressed (Clowse 1971). This economic stress, which substantially impacted small landowners who could not obtain loans or credit, fueled the development of a marked social dichotomy between more affluent “rice planters” and the remainder of the colony’s population (Clowse 1971). As the interests of the colony’s population moved away from the proprietary government towards the Crown’s interests, a major economic shift occurred encompassing a “stepped-up” production of rice. Clowse (1971) notes that after proprietary control was broken after 1729, bounties supporting naval stores were renewed, new colonial markets opened, new Board of Trade policies were established by England’s Parliament, and South Carolina embarked on economic recovery. In the 1720s most people worked in naval stores and livestock, but rice brought in at least half of the colony’s profits (Wood 1974).

The successful production of rice and subsequent development of a rice “monoculture” was likely the greatest and most far reaching economic development in 18<sup>th</sup> century South Carolina. First grown in inland hydric areas then along river systems affected by tidal flow, the successful production of rice was largely due to knowledge possessed by West African slaves regarding the growing and processing of rice (Wood 1974). Without question, the historical record demonstrates that South Carolina rice planters preferred to purchase slaves from rice growing areas of West Africa (Wood 1974; Littlefield 1981). Black and Indian slaves were preferred over indentured servants due to their temporary service and a stigma of laziness which became attached to indentured labor (Wood 1976). Since South Carolina’s developing plantation society favored a permanent labor source, it established “... social, religious, legal, cultural and political structures and strictures which validated and perpetuated such a system.” (Drucker and Anthony 1979:23). Rice was the foundation of the Lowcountry’s economy and came to dominate the colony’s life during most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Wood 1974).

South Carolina’s plantations suffered substantially during and immediately after the American Revolutionary War. With wide spread property loss, soil depletion, and the loss of British bounties on rice, naval stores, and indigo, Carolina was hard hit economically throughout most of the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Clowse 1971). Factors such as the loss of English bounties led to increased attention to expanding cotton production on plantations. However, it was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> and the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with the help of the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 that economic stability occurred in the former British colony of South Carolina (Orvin 1973). As a staple cash crop in South Carolina, cotton prevailed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its dominance was instrumental in directly and indirectly bringing about substantial changes in ecology, economy, and demography (Oliphant 1964). As cotton production soared, it was accompanied by large influxes of black slaves, soil depletion was common as planters often preferred to expand holdings rather than rejuvenate their lands, and, particularly in the South Carolina “Upcountry”, diversified farms were replaced by cotton monoculture (Oliphant 1964). The Civil War brought an end to South Carolina’s cotton-based plantation society.





Figure 3. Dill Sanctuary Civil War Fortifications.

Again South Carolinians adapted to new political, economic, and social systems operative in the post war Southeast. Three, possibly four (4) Civil War fortifications are located and protected on the Dill Sanctuary (Figure 3).

Stono Plantation (38CH851), on New Town Cut, one of three plantations on the Dill Sanctuary, raised vegetables for Charleston in addition to indigo during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Figure 4). Provision crops such as turnips and potatoes, livestock, and probably fish were sold in Charleston extensively (Anthony et al. 2009). This practice continued well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century at Stono Plantation under the Rivers then Dill families. For example, in 1850, under the ownership of Captain John Rivers, Stono Plantation produced 335 bales of sea island cotton, but it also produced 1,000

bushels of maize, 80 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of peas and beans, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes (Calhoun 1986a). Local plantations, and particularly the blacks who lived on them, were the primary producers for the Charleston markets. For a concise history of James Island and property histories of Stono and Turquetts Plantations, the two largest of three plantations on Dill Sanctuary, see Appendix 1(Calhoun 1986a, b).

In contrast to other areas of the South, most of the South Carolina Sea Island black farmers, during the post bellum period, disliked group contract systems and preferred to work individually for wages. By 1870, many black farmers worked under a tenant farmer system, in which rent for land was paid in cash. This resulted in the division of some large plantations into small farms. Some of the larger tracts, such as Stono Plantation and Sol Legare Island, featured dispersed freedmen’s farmsteads (Fick et al. 1989). These small truck farms, operated by black farmers, co-existed with larger commercially managed farms (Fick et al. 1989; Frazier 2006). Farmers on James Island also raised dairy cattle. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, low profitability of crops and livestock was exacerbated by the out-migration of black James

Islanders, who left the Sea Islands for better opportunities in the Northeast (Anthony et al. 2009). Mr. Willie McLeod, owner of McLeod Plantation, stated in 1944:

*Up to 1914, James Island was a real country community of approximately one hundred and fifty white people and four thousand Negroes; now the white population has doubled many times by an influx of suburban residents, while a considerable number of the colored population have moved away. (Fick et al. 1989:312).*

Until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, James Island remained rural, crossed by a series of dusty dirt roads (Frazier 2006). African Americans continued to work island farms, formerly plantation lands, living and working in depressed conditions. Gradually, improvements in transportation and suburban development dramatically changed James Island's landscape and agrarian character.



Figure 4. Dill Sanctuary Plantation Sites.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigation on the Dill Sanctuary**

Previous professional archaeological research on the sanctuary has included survey, remote sensing, testing, and extensive block excavation. Initial archaeological activity on the sanctuary occurred as part of a larger project. In the late 1970s Stan South and Michael Hartley, (SCIAA) South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology archaeologists (South and Hartley 1980) visited two sites on the sanctuary during a well known Lowcountry survey project focusing on 17<sup>th</sup> century sites. In 1978, The Charleston Museum's Elaine Herold and Alan Liss conducted a limited survey and preliminary surface collections at two of the Dill Sanctuary's primary sites, Stono Plantation (38CH851) and Turquetts Plantation (38CH465). A comprehensive reconnaissance level survey of non-wooded areas of the Dill Sanctuary was accomplished by the Museum's Martha Zierden and Debbie Hacker in 1986 (Hacker and Zierden 1986). This effort located sixteen prehistoric and historic sites, one of which, 38CH856, is currently outside the property limits of the Dill Sanctuary (Figure 5). The results of the 1986 survey currently serve as a major part of the overall management guide for cultural resources on the Dill Sanctuary. By 1989, museum archaeologists and volunteers performed systematic

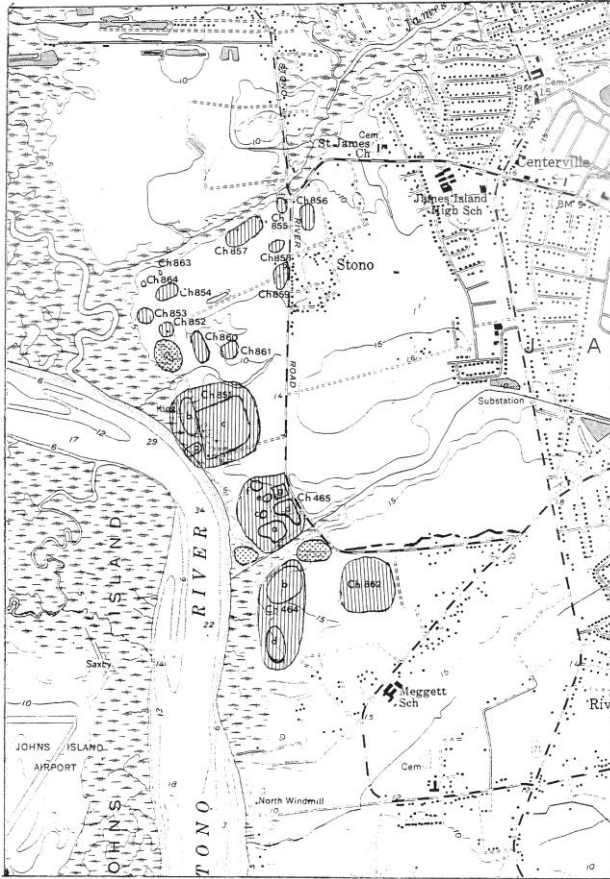


Figure 5. Dill Sanctuary Archaeological Sites.

controlled surface collection and extensive testing at Turquetts Plantation and soon thereafter the multi-year field investigation of Stono Plantation began in earnest.

### **Research Orientation and Theoretical Frame**

The archaeological research carried out at the Dill Sanctuary embraces an anthropological approach that is guided by the objectives of documenting and explaining past cultural behavior(s). This orientation is geared to help accomplish one of The Charleston Museum’s missions of preserving and interpreting the cultural history of the Lowcountry. The research accepts the positivistic belief that anthropologically oriented archaeology should be rooted in empirical data – data which is amenable to sensory delineation (Trigger 1986). Also accepted are the basic elements of materialism. Archaeological research often

lies within a materialist camp which accepts the premise that meaningful correlations existed between the way a society functioned and the material products generated by a given society (Kohl 1981). Scholars acknowledge several forms of materialism which often stress the importance of techno-economic as well as techno-environmental determinism relative to cultural behavior (Kohl 1981). This orientation rests upon inquiry that uses replicable quantitative and qualitative methods, and seeks to determine relationships among entities (Harris 1979). Cultural ecology, as a form of materialism, is concerned with producing “... generalizations about the nature of cultural processes.” (Kohl 1981:101). However, unlike other forms of materialism, cultural ecology generally accepts the active causal role of a culture’s value and belief systems (Steward 1955; Kohl 1981). This approach, concerned with cross-cultural regularities, as a vehicle for explaining cultural processes, focuses on the interface between culture and the environment. Marquardt (1985:67-68) states that:

*Humans respond not only to environment determinants but also to sociohistorical structures – values, myths, class relations ... Therefore, cultural change not only is a function of adaptation to physical environmental challenges, but also is a function of the resolution of conflicting and contradictory interpretations of the meaning of sociohistorical structures.*

The archaeological research effort at Dill Sanctuary accepts the concepts present by Marquardt (1985). His notions reflect an approach which allows a view of culture formation and change via environmental as well as social variables (Anthony 1989). Basic assumptions for archaeological research on the Dill Sanctuary include:

- A. Culture is a mediator, a buffer between humans and their environment(s). In other words, the function of culture is to enable humans to survive in their environment(s), both physical and social.
- B. Culture should be viewed as a system; cultural systems are example of “open systems” in which the degree of influence exerted by environmental, social, and techno-economic events is closely related to external as well as internal limiters.
- C. Human behavior, perpetuated according to a composite of shared behavioral patterns and perceptions, is not random. Thus, it is possible to delineate and study the structure of various subsystems within a cultural system.
- D. Archaeological patterns are reflective of behavioral patterns of people within a cultural system. The isolation of pattern in the material remains of a culture is a crucial step toward reconstructing past human behaviors and activities, and is vital for the understanding of various cultural processes.
- E. Culture change is not unidirectional, but multidirectional.

### Cultural Resources on the Dill Sanctuary

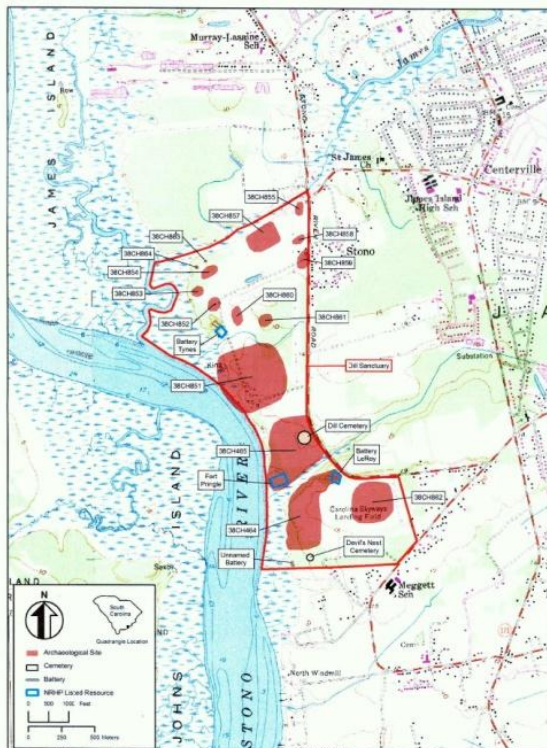


Figure 6. Dill Sanctuary Cultural Resources.

Cultural resources on the Dill Sanctuary include both prehistoric and historic period properties. The most visible prehistoric sites (shore line shell midden loci) within the sanctuary are likely seasonally occupied Middle Woodland Phase sites, while historic properties include three colonial and antebellum plantations, Rose (Airport Tract), Stono and Turquetts (Stono Tract), as well as historic-period Native American (Ashley Phase) occupation(s), four earthen Confederate batteries, a number of post bellum African American occupations, and two African American cemeteries (Figures 5, 6). Since 1990, a sustained focus of the archaeological field investigations at Dill Sanctuary has been one concerning the colonial and antebellum occupations at Stono Plantation (38CH851), although smaller scaled investigations have

occurred. Appendix 2 presents a chronologically structured inventory, in tabular form, of the archaeological endeavors which have transpired on the sanctuary since 1989.

### The Dill Sanctuary Cemeteries

African Americans were the principal residents and laborers on the Dill Sanctuary until the 1970s (Zierden et al. 2008). Experiences of the post bellum and 20<sup>th</sup> century African American community encompassing the Dill Sanctuary are the subject of a very interesting and rather comprehensive book, *James Island: Stories from Slave Descendants*, by Eugene Frazier, Sr. (2006). This study is oral history, presenting, often intimate and thought provoking, recollections of African American life on James Island collected by Frazier via interview of “older” James Island residents. Many of these residents are buried at two (2) cemeteries on the Dill Sanctuary (Frazier 2006) (Figure 7).

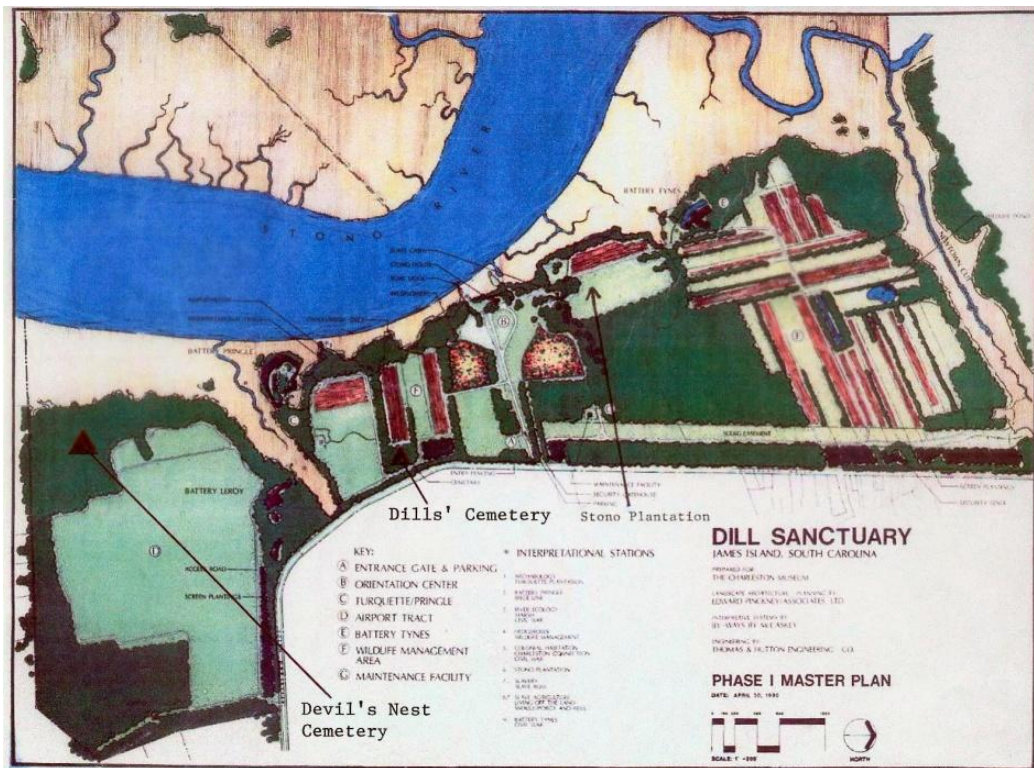


Figure 7. The Dill Sanctuary (1990).

One of the most recent and on-going archaeological and historical projects on the Dill Sanctuary concerns two (2) African American cemeteries – the Dill’s Slave Cemetery and Devil’s Nest (or Buzzard’s Nest) Cemetery (Figure 7). The Dill’s Slave Cemetery was recorded during the initial archaeological survey of Dill Sanctuary in 1986 (Hacker and Zierden 1986). It is formally recorded as locus “G” of 38CH465 (Turquetts Plantation) (Figure 5). Originally reported by Dr. Richard Porcher during a 1989 botanical survey of the Dill Sanctuary’s Airport Tract, Devil’s Nest Cemetery is currently wooded and is located south of locus “D” of 38CH464

Figure 8. The DCPCG at Dill's Slave Cemetery



(Rose Plantation) (Zierden et al. 2008; Anthony et al. 2009) (Figures 5 and 7). The Charleston Museum has actively managed and protected these cemeteries since their presence was made known to Museum administration. These cemeteries have been left wooded and unmarked to deter intrusion. In 2006, the Dill Cemetery Perpetual Care Group (DCPCG), a descendant group founded by Eugene Frazier, Sr. and Thomas Johnson, contacted

The Charleston Museum regarding access to and maintenance of the Dill's Slave Cemetery and Devil's Nest Cemetery (Figure 8). Since that time the DCPCG has partnered with The Charleston Museum to physically maintain the cemeteries and to help identify and document the many unmarked graves within both cemeteries (Anthony et al. 2009). To date, extensive and intensive removal of secondary vegetation from the Dill's Slave Cemetery has resulted in relatively "easy" and "safe" access to the actual cemetery area for family members and friends of those interred.

A grant, from the Henry and Sylvia Yaschik Foundation in 2007, enabled The Charleston Museum to further document and understand both the Dill's Slave Cemetery and Devil's Nest Cemetery. With the help of College of Charleston interns, Charleston Museum archaeologists, working with the firm of Brockington & Associates of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., surveyed, mapped (via a Total Station), and recorded both cemeteries and associated cultural materials and vegetation. Several graves, lost to time via floral encroachment were re-found. All cultural features were located using GIS including the exact location of graves relative to permanent construction such as roadways.

About two (2) acres in size and generally rectangular shaped, the Dill's Slave Cemetery is bounded by a dirt access road on its north side, a ditch to the south and a remnant berm to the west. It is possible that unknown graves occur west of this berm remnant. The cemetery is currently wooded and is located within 150 feet west of Riverland Drive. Dill's Slave Cemetery is presently separated from Riverland Drive by a dirt access road and notable piles of "brush" from maintenance and cleaning activities performed by the DCPCG.

The Devil's Nest (or Buzzard's Nest) Cemetery, located in a wooded section of the Dill Sanctuary's Airport Tract, is relatively close to the eastern banks of the Stono River and approximately 500 feet south of locus "D" at 38CH464 (Rose Plantation). Situated within a



Figure 9. "V"-Shaped Oak Tree at Devil's Nest Cemetery.

climax forest of oak and gum trees with sparse understory, graves at Devil's Nest Cemetery lie near two large oak trees with double trunks, which are "V" shaped landmarks remembered by living relatives of those buried at the cemetery (Zierden et al. 2008) (Figure 9).

Fieldwork at both cemeteries proceeded in three phases by:

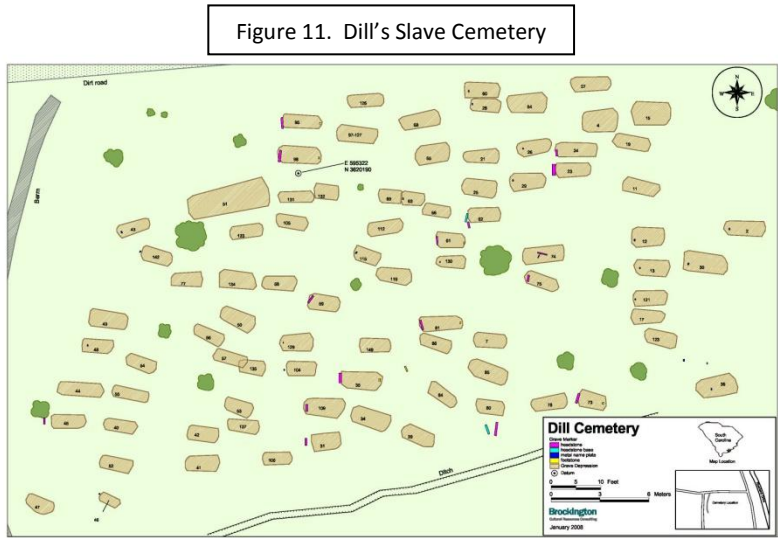
1. the marking of all visible features with numbered pin flags,
2. the careful recording of details of each of the numbered features; (this included the use of a project specific field survey form), in Microsoft Access and digital photography of each grave (7.1 megapixel resolution), and
3. the mapping of all recorded features via Total Station and GIS program(s) (Zierden et al. 2008) (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Mapping Devil's Nest Cemetery.

Less than half of the graves at each cemetery are marked. At Dill's Slave Cemetery, of the 83 graves recorded, sixteen (16) are marked with cement or stone monuments, seven (7) with footstones, and nineteen (19) are marked with rectangular aluminum tags provided by Fielding Funeral Home (Zierden et al. 2008). Forty Eight (48) graves were delineated on the basis of oval shaped or



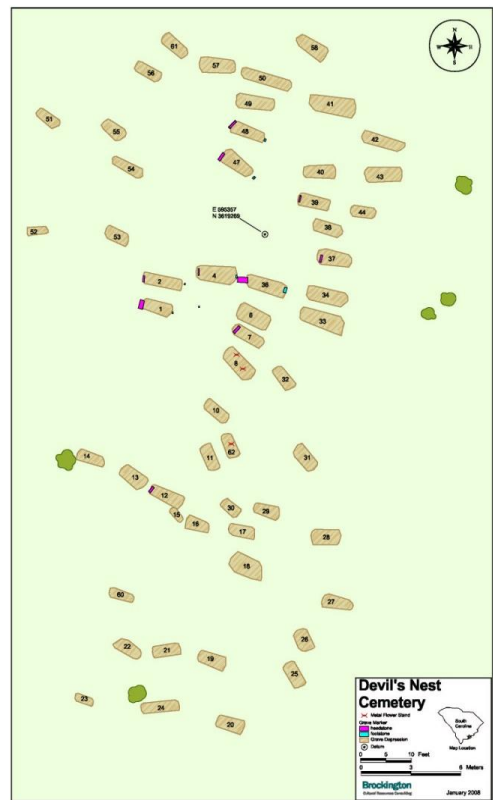
rectangular depressions spatial (Figure 11). plants were this cemetery azaleas, roses, camellia. remnants of arrangements evidenced by fragments tripod stands. cultural



shaped as well as alignment Ornamental observed at including and a Also, flower were Styrofoam and metal Other objects

associated with the graves included bottles, flower pots, and small vases. A concentration of these types of items seemed to occur in the western area of the cemetery.

Devil's Nest Cemetery is thought by several community members to be older and larger than Dill's Slave Cemetery (Figure 12). Survey of this wooded property recorded forty four (44) graves and eleven (11) possible graves (Zierden et al. 2008). Only thirteen (13) of these were marked. Of the marked graves, only one (1) had a metal Fielding Funeral Home marker. It dated to 1948. Having 1918 to 1940, the Devil's Nest Cemetery than those at Dill's Slave Interestingly, no vases, observed at Devil's Nest couple of metal tripod encountered associated graves (Zierden et al. the spatial patterning of cemetery, obvious gaps portion of the cemetery. additional graves are areas.



markers dating from marked graves at were generally older Cemetery. pots, or bottles were Cemetery, although a flower stands were with two unmarked 2008). When noting the graves at this occur in the southern It is likely that located in these "gap"

The Dill's Slave Nest Cemetery are resources for many and serve a special need. and Thomas Johnson every current James resident has relatives Dill Sanctuary

Cemetery and Devil's important cultural James Island residents "Eugene Frazier, Sr. believe that virtually Island African American interred ..." at these cemeteries (Anthony et

Figure 12. Devil's Nest Cemetery.



al. 2009:81). They state that “... these “sacred places”, importantly, serve to facilitate a “... psychological healing process”. The cemeteries are an anchor to the past, a means to reconnect with ancestors” (Anthony et al. 2009:81). Frazier and Johnson believe (Anthony et al. 2009:81) that this reconnection permits the initiation of a “grieving process” needed to avoid negative feelings such as, “... anger, hostility, frustration...”. Frazier and Johnson feel that this “grieving process” is required for Sea Island African Americans to “move forward”.

### **Stono Plantation (38CH851) Archaeology**

The archaeological investigation of Stono Plantation accepts the premise that meaningful cultural diversity existed at many, if not most, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Lowcountry plantations (Anthony 1989). This cultural diversity can readily be seen, historically and archaeologically, in several broad areas such as: economic activities, diet and foodways, architecture and settlement patterning, and mortuary/ritual behavior(s), among others (Anthony 1989). One of the major quests of the archaeological research at Stono Plantation is a search for and understanding of the variables that contributed to the cultural diversity that was present on colonial and antebellum Lowcountry plantations.

This pursuit has helped The Charleston Museum in accomplishing its missions of education and community engagement. The number of and variety of individuals who have helped through the years with Stono Plantation field and lab work, as well as with other Dill Sanctuary sites, attests to the value that The Charleston Museum places on public interface and its commitment to public engagement. Since the early 1990s, archaeological research at Stono Plantation has included multi-phased investigations performed by Museum archaeologists, numerous volunteers, and anthropology students and faculty, primarily, but not exclusively, from the College of Charleston. The Charleston Museum Institute, established through the Museum’s Education Department, also has arranged and facilitated “volunteer archaeological field schools” (2002 and 2005) where primarily school teachers and retired individuals signed up to excavate, and learn, and experience the remnants of the virtually undocumented African



American, Native American, and European American historical record held at Stono Plantation (Figure 13). Additionally, The Charleston Museum has been approved by the Charleston County School District (CCSD) to offer programs for recertification credit/hours for Charleston County public school teachers. These programs (2003 and 2004) have included excavation at Stono Plantation’s 18<sup>th</sup> century slave and post bellum settlement, lab work, and formal lectures regarding material culture and the value of doing archaeology. Additionally, local high school students from Ashley Hall High School have helped to excavate Stono Plantation on two occasions (Figure 14).

Figure 13. Plan View Mapping in Block #3 at Stono Plantation.



Moreover, as a point of interest, several currently practicing professional archaeologists and graduate students have had some of their earliest, if not their first archaeological field experience at Stono Plantation and other significant cultural properties on the Dill Sanctuary.

Figure 14. Ashley Hall High School Students.

The actual fieldwork of the on-going investigation at Stono Plantation (38CH851) began in May 1990 with the establishment of the

site grid, a Chicago style grid - a standard means of maintaining horizontal spatial control at an archaeological site. For convenience, grid north, actually 10 degrees west of magnetic north, was chosen to trend generally parallel with "Military Road", a dirt farm road which currently bisects 38CH851. A key stake (wooden), with a 4 foot long sleeve of white PVC pipe covering it, for visibility, was placed in the southwestern area of the site - just inside the tree line. It was designated as N100 E100 and used to establish N300 E300, marked by a wooden stake with PVC covering as well. N300 E300 is located adjacent to an area of obvious surface artifact concentration, near a corner or turn in the tree line on the east side of Military Road. N300 E300 became an important marker for 38CH851 (Figure 15). It has been maintained as a reliable point for re-establishing the site grid, when needed, through the years. It was also the location of (elevation reference points) RP#1 and RP#3, 13.01 and 13.45 feet MSL, respectively. To date, eight (8) elevation reference points (RPs) have been established and used at Stono Plantation (38CH851). The first five (RP#s 1 – 5) have been lost or are no longer usable. Elevations for all RPs used at Stono Plantation were ultimately derived from a permanent elevation datum (Monument "J" – 12.80 feet MSL) established by professional surveyors in the mid 1980s. Monument "J", metal rebar in concrete at ground surface, is located within wooded areas east of currently open "oldfield" sections of 38CH851 at approximately N325 E750. Today, Monument "J" would be difficult to relocate as it likely lies beneath several inches of humus and root mat. RP#s 7 and 8 are currently valid/intact elevation reference points (see Appendix 3).

In late May of 1990, following grid establishment at Stono Plantation, Charleston Museum archaeologists and volunteers prepared to carry out a controlled systematic aligned surface collection. Controlled surface collections are relatively common activities for early stage archaeological research potential assessment at sites and can provide needed fundamental information regarding site limits, cultural components present, and horizontal artifact patterning (that is, activity areas), synchronically and diachronically, among others. At Stono Plantation, currently open (former field) areas, about 11 acres, bisected by Military Road,

were disked and subsequently gridded into 386 square surface collection units with twenty (20) foot sides. The surface collection strategy called for the collection of every other collection unit, in “checker board fashion”.



Figure 15. Aerial Photograph of the Dill Sanctuary - 2008.

The actual surface collection began on June 1, 1990 with the help of Dr. Barbara Borg and her undergraduate archaeology class from the College of Charleston. Site areas north and northeast of N300 E300 were collected initially. Subsequently, open site areas to the southeast of N300 E300 were collected followed by sections west of Military Road. All artifacts observed in surface contexts were collected and bagged with appropriate provenience information. An impressive amount and variety of material was observed in surface contexts and it was quickly evident that artifact density was correlated with shell distribution and the occurrence of a dark red brown soil. The limits of the shell and dark soil were easily observed in the freshly disked moist fields. Ground visibility during the collection ranged from about 85% to virtually 100%.

Following artifact processing and a functional analysis of recovered artifacts in The Charleston Museum Archaeology Lab, graphic results of the controlled surface collection were obtained via Dr. Julia King who provided artifact density projection maps produced by SYMAP computer mapping software (King 1991). According to King (1991:1), “The SYMAP package uses a nearest neighbor statistic in its interpolation ... to project complete densities across a study area ...”. Using raw counts of collected artifacts and their location within the site grid, frequency distribution maps of seven (7) classes of artifacts were generated (Appendix 4). Maps produced included surface frequency distributions of total historic artifacts, brick, pre-1830 ceramics, post-1830 ceramics, colono ware, bottle glass, and prehistoric artifacts. The

SYMAP portraying total artifact density also depicts grid position N300 E300 (Figure 16). Regarding the SYMAPS, the darker the symbol the higher the artifact frequency. Areas with no symbols, south and southeast of N300 E300, are wooded site areas which were not surface collected.

As King (1991) noted, several SYMAP graphics suggest that the center of the artifact distribution at 38CH851 (locus "C") is south and east southeast of N300 E300 with cultural materials extending into currently wooded areas at least to the N120 grid line (Figure 16). Upon closer examination, this interpretation appears true for cultural materials dating before about 1830, however artifact distributions dating after this time appear to shift to the east (Appendix 4). The belief that the location of later occupation(s) further southeast of N300 E300 is supported by the observance of several above ground brick structural remnants, aligned along the south side of a dirt road remnant, as well as 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps depicting the location of several structures (in wooded site areas) in this locale (Figure 17). In addition, SYMAP graphics depict two (2) areas of artifacts concentrations located immediately north and southeast of N300 E300 (Appendix 4) (Figure 16). These frequency distribution maps show that the two areas are consistent "hot spots" by illustrating notable artifact densities per historic period artifact class at these loci.

Based on the results of the controlled surface collection, plans for initial subsurface testing phase at Stono Plantation (38CH851) was conceived to address basic archaeological questions such as the number of cultural components present, degree of site integrity, depth of

cultural deposits, and the potential for meaningful intact subsoil cultural deposits, among others. Site areas immediately north of N300 E300 were scheduled to be tested by systematically excavating 5 X 5 foot units at twenty (20) foot intervals along north/south grid lines across an area of about 160 feet north/south by 160 feet east/west. All soils, excavated by zone, were slated to be screened through ¼ inch screen mesh (hardware cloth) and, when possible, at minimum, a gallon sized soil sample would be collected from each intact cultural deposit for special recovery and analyses such as flotation, soil chemistry, and pollen. This basic collection strategy was maintained in subsequent years as excavation continued at Stono Plantation.

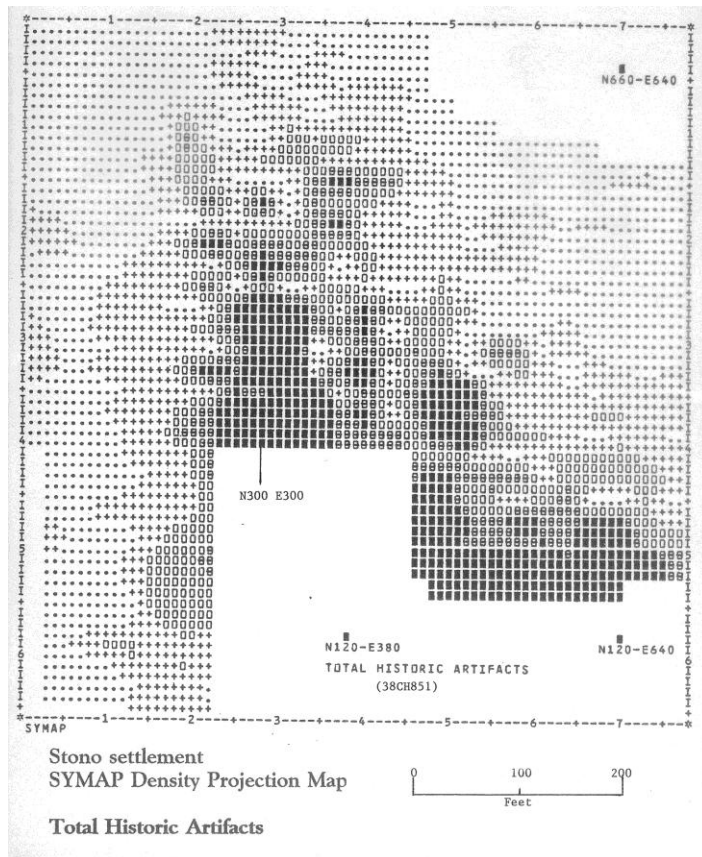


Figure 16.

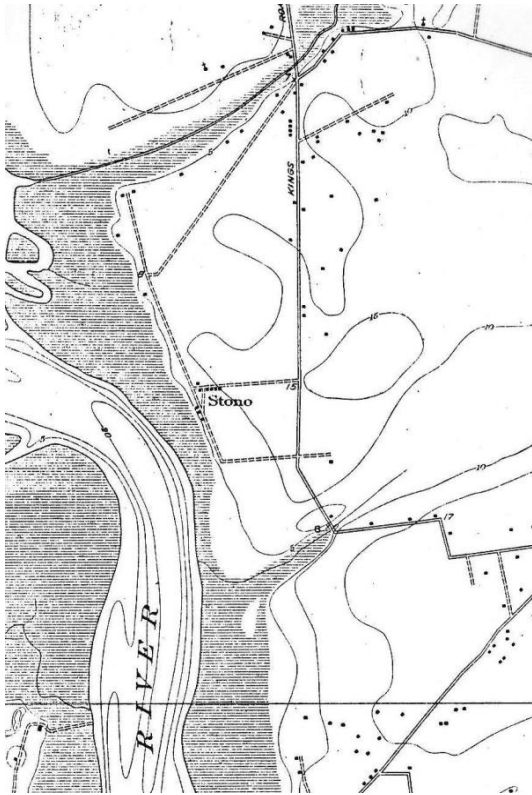


Figure 17. USGS James Island 1919.

A Wednesday through Sunday work schedule was planned for the first phase of subsurface investigation in order to better accommodate volunteers. The actual testing phase of work at Stono Plantation began May 22, 1991 with the excavation of unit N320 E310. This unit revealed quickly that this area of the site was characterized by a plowzone of about a foot deep which was divided into PZ #1 (recent) and an older somewhat more compact, mottled and lighter colored PZ#2 deposit. These two plowzone designations were maintained across the site as separate proveniences through the years as excavation continued. Two (2) posthole like features observed in the subsoil floor of excavation unit N320 E310 initially demonstrated that intact cultural deposits exist at Stono Plantation. Excavation of unit N340 E310 (20 feet to the north) followed and at the bottom of PZ#1 intact structural remains were encountered which proved to be the focus of the fieldwork at Stono Plantation for this phase of investigation.

Trending virtually magnetic north/south, a 2.5 foot long section of articulated brick was encountered at approximately eight (8) inches below the extant ground surface along the west side of unit N340 E310. Excavation of unit N340 E305 revealed that the brick was actually a rectangular shaped foundation pier – about 1.5 by 2.5 feet in size (Figure 18). The foundation, designated as Feature #3, evinced a narrow builder’s trench on all four (4) sides. Scarred by plowing activity, only the bottom course of brick remained intact in this feature. Since the brick pier provided a directional trend, a decision was made to explore and further expose the structural remnants of the building of which Feature #3 was part. Thus, excavation units were placed north and south of Feature #3 exposing two additional brick pier remnants, Features #s 2 and 4, as well as a sizeable linear shaped ditch-like deposit designated as Feature #1 (Figure 19). Like Feature #3, Feature #s 2 and 4 are represented primarily by their bottom courses of brick, however unlike Feature #3, both Features 2 and 4 are L – shaped, not rectangular. These corner foundations indicated that the remainder of the structure extends east rather than west. Exposure of these three brick foundation remnants led to a change from interval testing to block excavation. Block #1 excavation continued east following the exposure of Feature #4 and on the last day of May revealed a different type of structural remnant, the lowest brick course of an H – shaped chimney base (Figure 20). The shape of Feature #5 indicates that it is the remnant of a double hearth chimney, thus two rooms are indicated, on



Figure 18. Feature #3 at 38CH851.

the north and  
 Feature #5 is six (6)  
 six (6) feet  
 magnetic. Several  
 noted north and  
 chimney base  
 the “shoring up” of  
 wooden posts  
 personal  
 1992). Block #1  
 continued until July



Figure 19. Southwest Corner of Block #1 at 38CH851 (1992).

south sides.  
 feet north/south by  
 east/west,  
 postholes were  
 south of the  
 which may reflect  
 sagging flooring via  
 (Bernard Herman  
 communication  
 excavation  
 and resulted in the

exposure of eight (8) brick pier remnants and one brick chimney base. With the exception of the bottom course of bricks of the piers on the west side of Structure #1 and Feature #5 (chimney base), all piers located in 1991 had been robbed of bricks. By the end of the field season, twenty nine (29) 5 by 5 foot excavation units (725 square feet) were completed exposing primarily architecturally related subsoil deposits. Excavation units completed per year at Stono Plantation (38CH851) are presented in Appendix 5.

In May of 1992, a multiyear archaeological field and lab association was initiated between The Charleston Museum and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the College of Charleston. This successful working/research relationship, first advocated by Dr. John Rashford of the College of Charleston, continues today and has resulted in the offering and completion of thirteen (13) formal full archaeological field schools (ANTH 493) and four (4) College of Charleston *Maymester* archaeological field experience classes (ANTH 393). Ten (10) of the field schools have totally or partially taken place at Stono Plantation (38CH851) and other Dill Sanctuary sites ranging in length from one (1) to eight (8) weeks. These field courses were structured to generally follow guidelines promoted, first by (SOPA) the Society of Professional Archaeologists and currently, (ROPA) the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The Charleston Museum/College of Charleston full archaeological field schools were held at Stono Plantation during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2007, and 2011 while the field experience classes were offered from 1992 – 1995 (Appendix 6). Other types of archaeological field schools have been offered by The Charleston Museum as well. In June of 2002 and 2005 The Charleston Museum Institute coordinated two volunteer archaeological

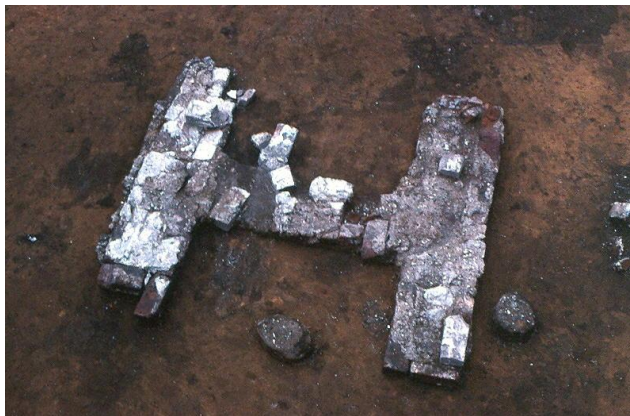


Figure 20. Feature #5 at 38CH851. A Chimney Base.

field schools and in June of 2003 and 2004 two groups of South Carolina public school teachers participated in Charleston Museum archaeological field schools providing fieldwork opportunities, formal lectures and exercises, and guided educational site tours of several significant local cultural properties. The Charleston Museum teacher field schools were approved by the South Carolina Department of Education for re-certification credit for participating teachers.

Most of the excavations at Stono Plantation have taken place in three (3) primary excavation blocks, in other words, groups of eight (8) or more contiguous units. A few extensively, but systematically, placed test units have been excavated northeast, southeast, and southwest of N300 E300. Although some of these units were adjacent to each other, there were no more than four (4) or five (5) contiguous excavation units and they were not designated as excavation blocks. Block #1 developed substantially from 1991 to 1995 in efforts to delineate the limits and understand structure #1 which was first evidenced by a brick pier remnant designated as feature #3. Excavation Block #2, established in 1993 (between N380 and N410 and E330 and E360) is dominated by two large cultural features, a brick lined well with construction pit (Feature #178) and a large oval shaped “trash” pit (Feature #136) immediately northwest of the well. Excavation Block #3 commenced in 1999 after another brick chimney base was encountered during test excavations in wooded site areas southeast of Block #s 1 and 2 – just north of an existing Quonset hut. This block expanded rapidly during the 1999 and 2000 Charleston Museum/College of Charleston archaeological field schools (Appendix 5).

Excavation Block #1, established within an area of high surface artifact frequency is also located in an area indicated by several late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps as a plantation settlement area for the Hamilton and Rivers families (Figures 21 - 24). These maps depict a northeast/southwest trending road linking a “public” road (King’s Road/Stono River Road/River Road/Riverland Drive) to an occupation area containing from one to several structures, depending on the map viewed. Again, depending on the map, this road ends at or continues past a substantial structure traveling to the edge of the Stono River (Figures 21 - 24). Early nineteenth century maps illustrate up to seven (7) smaller structures immediately north of the larger substantial structure depicted (Figures 22 and 24). This occupation area is depicted as being located north and northeast of a spring between Military Road and the Stono River and southwest of grid point N300 E300. According to 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, this site locus was the primary occupation/activity area of Stono Plantation before 1867 (Figure 25). An 1867 map illustrates that by this date much of the Stono Plantation settlement activity had shifted south of the spring to the area of the currently standing Dill Sanctuary caretaker’s house - at the western terminus of the present Dill Sanctuary main entrance road (Figures 1 and 26). Interestingly, the 1867 map also depicts a road remnant labeled “Old Avenue” northeast of the spring extending southwest of the “public road” (Figure 26). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps and photographs attest that the settlement locus south of the spring was not only a residential area but also was a work area associated with dairy production, cotton ginning, chicken raising, livestock raising, boating and fishing, storage, and milling (Figures 27 and 28). Additionally, these maps also depict probable farm laborer residences to the northeast of the post 1867 residential/work complex, along a road, in currently wooded areas of the Dill Sanctuary. This locus is immediately north and northeast of an existing Quonset hut being used for storage on the sanctuary.

Figure 21. A Sketch of the Environs of Charlestown in South Carolina (May 1780).

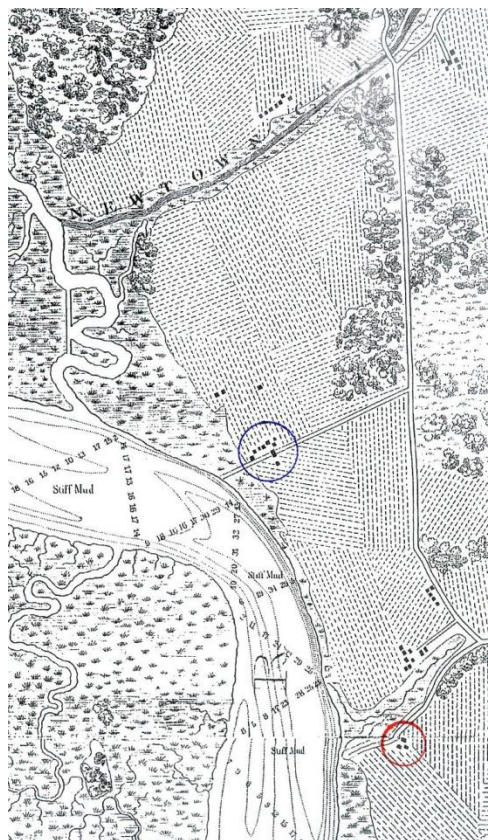


Figure 22. Bache-Grahame Map of 1825 Depicting Stono (blue) and Rose (red) Plantations.



Figure 23. Stono Plantation Plat (1790). Note Structure Colored Red.

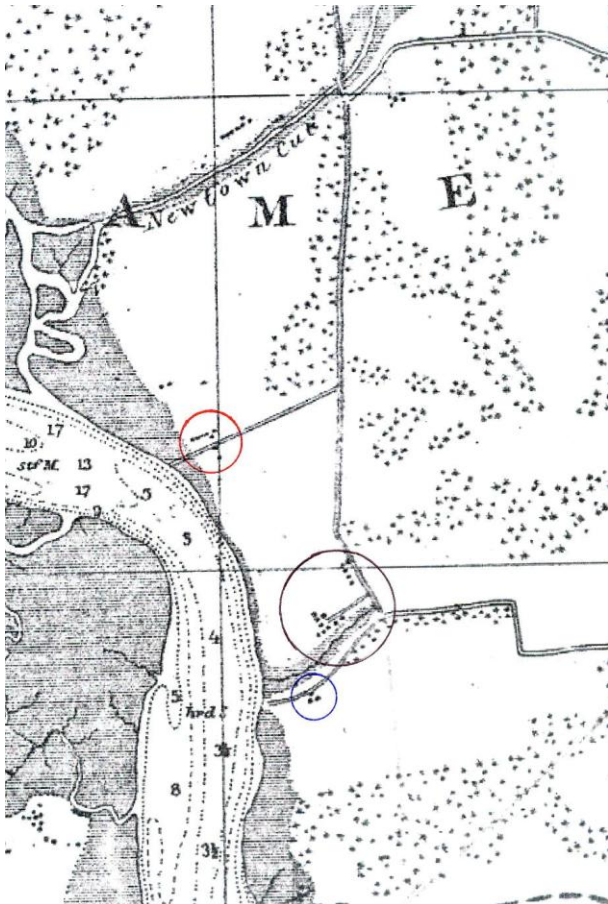
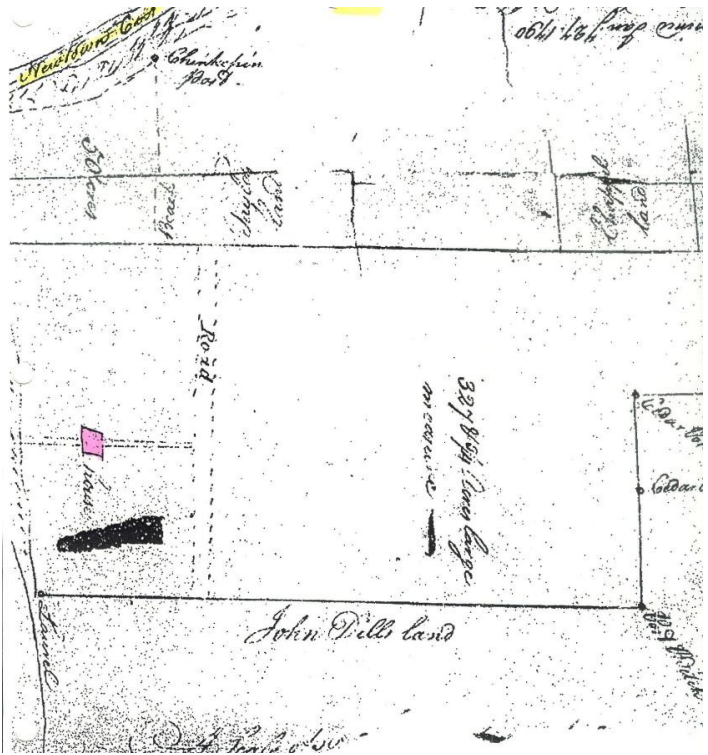


Figure 24. Section of the Charleston Harbor Map of 1858 Depicting Stono (red), Turquetts (black), and Rose (blue) Plantations.

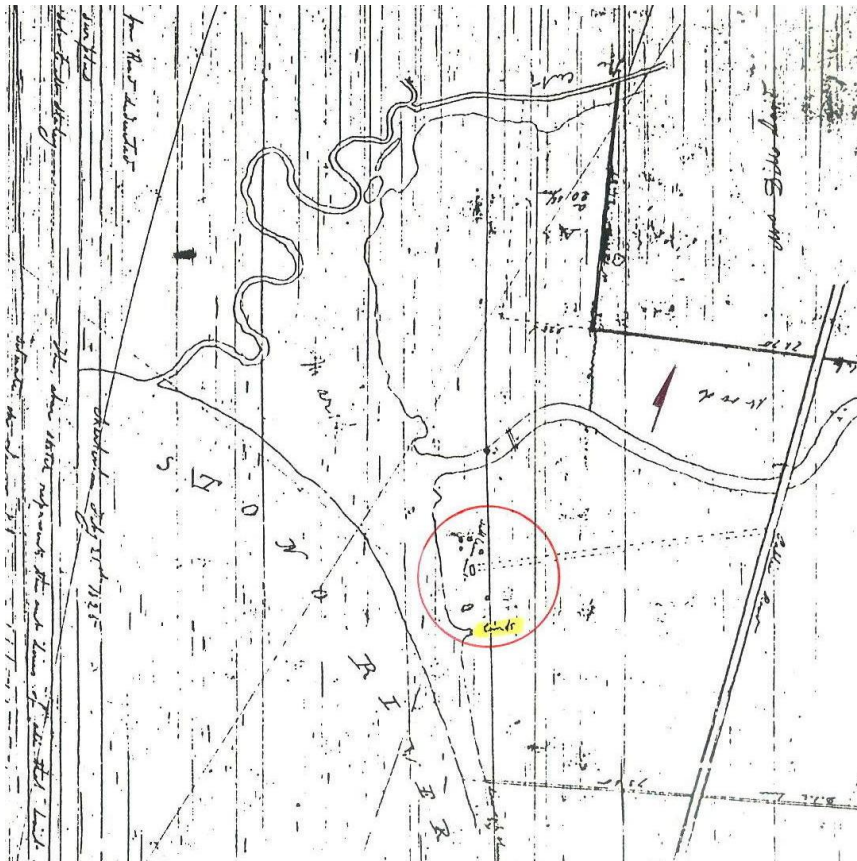


Figure 25. Stono Plantation in 1825. Note Location of "Spring" Colored Yellow.



Figure 26. Stono Plantation In 1867. Note Location of "Spring" Colored Green.

Figure 27. Late 19<sup>th</sup>/Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Photographs at Stono Plantation (38CH851 – Locus "A").

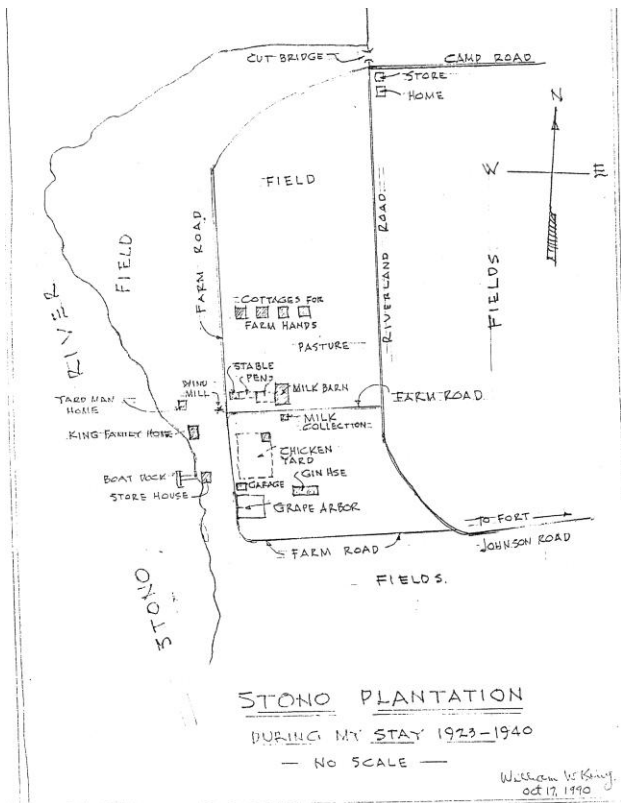
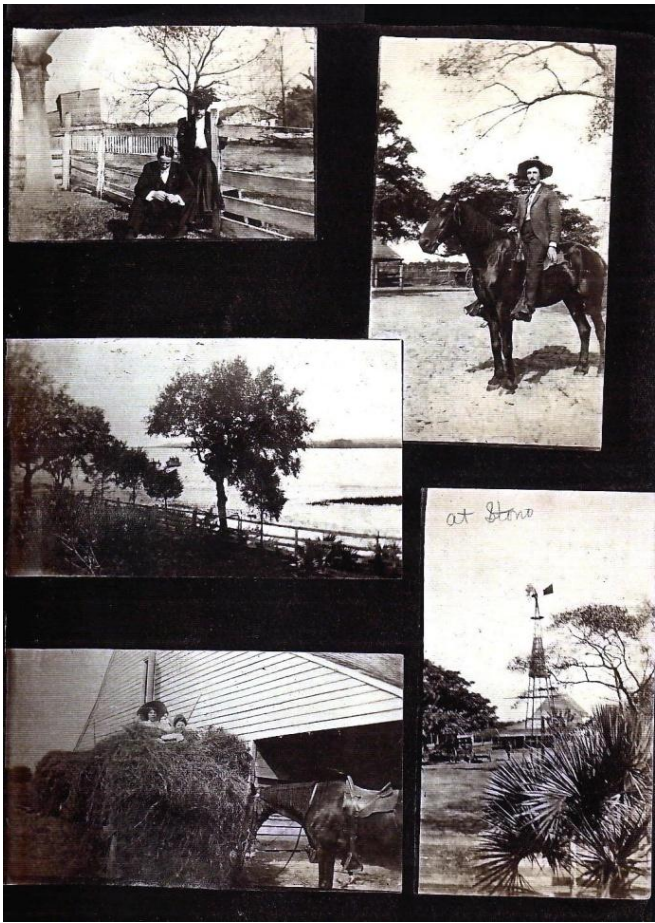


Figure 28. William W. King Map (1990) of Stono Plantation From 1923 – 1940.

To date, the archaeology of Block #1 supports the historical record in its portrayal of this locale (vicinity of N300 E300) as a residential and activity(s) area most intensively occupied before the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Intact subsoil deposits are overwhelmingly represented by architecturally associated features such as brick pier and chimney remnants and postholes and post molds. These features no doubt reflect the foundation remnants of more than one structure in this locus as well as fence lines, scaffolds, and floor supports. The most visible and well defined structure within Block #1 (Structure #1) was discovered during the testing phase of Stono Plantation in 1991. Several field seasons have revealed twenty (20) robbed brick foundation piers and two chimney bases that extend across an area of forty (40) feet north/south by fifty (50) feet east/west (magnetic) (Figure 29). Two (2) L – shaped brick piers in both the northwest corner of Structure #1 as well as the occurrence of earlier wooden postholes under several brick pier remnants on the north side of Structure #1 suggest that the shape and size of this building evolved through time, that is, Structure #1 reflects several building episodes (Figures 29 and 30). Architectural Historians (Bernard Herman personal communication 1992), after reviewing plan view maps of Structure #1, have suggested that it reflects “Georgian Vernacular Architecture” and likely was a residence characterized by two (2) pair of rooms (rooms north and south of the two chimneys) separated by a centrally located hall. Exterior brick piers encountered on the east and south sides of Structure #1 are likely foundations for a porch(s) (Bernard Herman personal communication 1992). Two (2) large and symmetrical square shaped features, about two and a half feet apart (#s 76 and 77) located within five (5) feet south of the southwest corner of Structure #1, may reflect the remnants of stairs up to a south side porch.

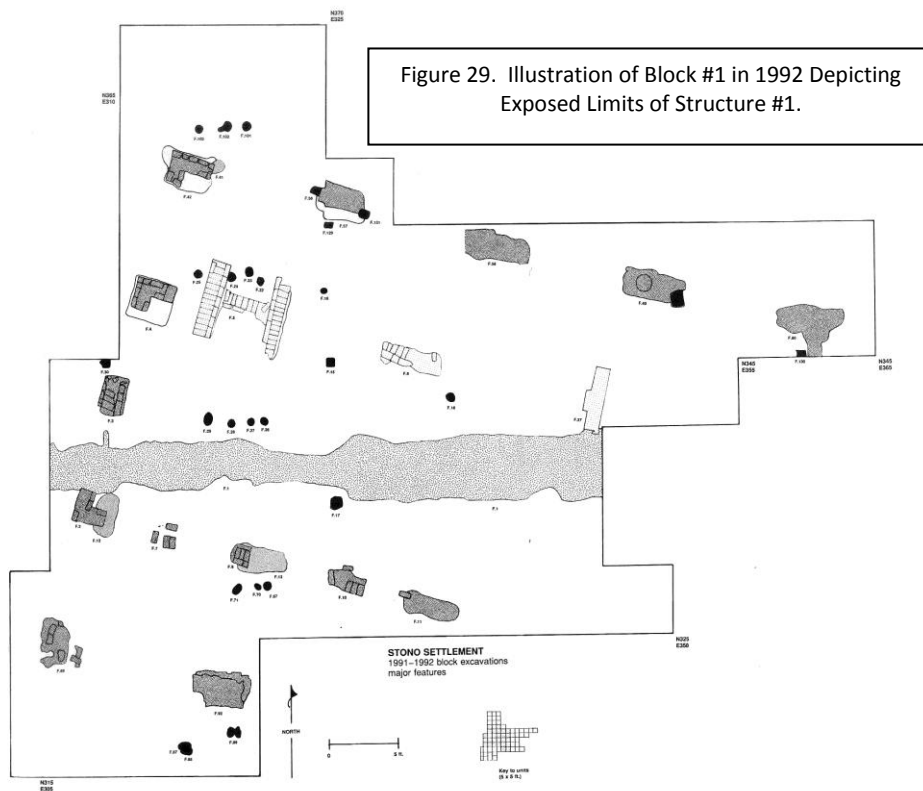


Figure 30. Feature #40. Note Posthole Under Brick Pier Remnant.



It is quite possible largest structure depicted early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps although, unlike Structure portrayed as having its north/south (Figures 21- the bricks piers, except side of Structure #1, were 19<sup>th</sup> century brick robbing excavated foundation and 42, were useful in episode of Structure #1.

(TPQ) *terminus post quem* of 1780 as English pearlwares were youngest artifact recovered during their excavation. Undecorated whitewares and Albany slipped stoneware encountered during the excavation of the other disturbed structural piers provides a TPQ of about 1820 for brick robbing activities (Figure 31). A large linear ditch-like deposit (Feature #1) trending grid east/west along the N335 line (Figures 19 and 29) also proved useful in approximating the latest occupation date of Structure #1. Feature #1 unquestionably post dates the last occupation at Structure #1 since its north edge intruded into and actually “broke off” a section of the easternmost chimney base of Structure #1 (Figure 29). Additionally, Feature #1 contained ceramics, such as whitewares, yellow wares, and stonewares dating no earlier than about 1820, most probably dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The excavation of two sections of Feature #1 revealed that this deposit contained large amounts of structural debris such as large chunks of brick/mortar and plaster likely deposited during brick robbing or other recycling activities after Structure #1 was abandoned. As depicted in Figure 32, several discrete deposits are evident in the feature. Mending of several ceramic sherds from the uppermost and lowest zones suggests that Feature #1 was filled relatively quickly. Feature #1, for the most part, V – shaped in profile, likely was originally a simple field drainage ditch which was enlarged to receive discarded materials during recycling efforts. The V – shaped sides of this feature become vertical in the bottom 6 – 8 inches. This lowest feature area encloses soil lenses deposited via water action. Observed through systematic test excavations, Feature #1 extends at least ninety (90) feet west of Military Road. Its eastern terminus is unknown.

that Structure #1 is the on several late 18<sup>th</sup> and showing this locus, #1, the largest building is longest axis trending 24). Since virtually all of those defining the west thoroughly disturbed by activities, only three (3) remnants, Features 4a, 12, dating the last building These features yielded a

Figure 31. Feature #13. A Robbed Brick Pier.



Structure #1, last twenty (20) years and abandoned after to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> have been a interpretation is size and the kinds material culture associated with its Furthermore, several

likely dating from the of the 18<sup>th</sup> century 1820, probably closer to residence. This based primarily on its and frequencies of recovered likely occupation. classes of artifacts,



Figure 32. Profile View of Feature #1.

such as, jewelry, furniture hardware, decanter glass, silver cutlery, and expensive ceramics, among others, infer that Structure #1 was likely occupied by those enjoying a high socio-economic status (Figure 33). It is quite possible that this residence was the home of Thomas Rivers Sr., who purchased Stono Plantation, containing 377 ¾ acres, in the mid 1780s at public auction for 1,700 guineas (Calhoun 1986a) (Appendix 1).

Besides Structure #1, additional remnants of colonial period occupation are reflected in excavation Block #1 – some predating Structure #1. These remains are located under the “footprint” of as well as immediately south of Structure #1. In 1994, a rather large deposit of brick rubble (Feature #334) was encountered at N305 E330, about ten (10) feet south of Structure #1. Large fragments of brick and mortar with some charcoal fragments were observed in a roughly rectangular shaped configuration across an area of about five (5) feet north/south by seven (7) feet east/west. Feature #334 very well may represent the robbed remnants of another chimney base, thus potentially indicating the location of another structure within Block #1 (Figure 34). Support for this interpretation may be found in a likely partial north/south trending line of postholes with post molds (Features 346a, 347a, 348a, and 366) located along the E325 grid line – about 2 ½ feet west of Feature #334. A second potentially associated parallel line of posts (Features 251, 296, 308, and 309) occurs about 2 ½ to 3 feet east of Feature #334. Only olive green glass and brick fragments were observed as a result of the excavation of these features and Feature 334, that is, no temporally sensitive diagnostic artifacts were recovered. However, if these deposits do reflect another structure within Block #1, given their location relative to Structure #1 as well as the information illustrated on historic maps showing this locus, it seems likely that Feature #334 is the remnants of a structure earlier than Structure #1; perhaps associated with the Hamilton family ownership of Stono Plantation (Appendix 1).

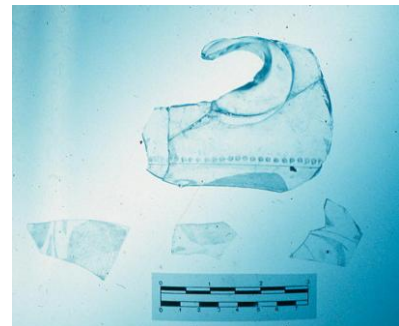


Figure 33. Decanter Glass.

Two (2) other large cultural features were encountered in Block #1, just north of Feature #334, which may date to an early Hamilton Family ownership period of Stono Plantation or perhaps earlier. These generally oval shaped features (#s 113 and 250) are about the same size and are located under Structure #1 deposits. The three most striking characteristics of these features are their large size, the very low artifact frequency present in their feature fill, and that both had an early 18<sup>th</sup> century (onion shaped), ca. 1730, olive green glass wine bottle strategically located near their centers (Figure 35). Besides the occurrence of the early bottles, a low number of artifacts in the fill of these features also infer an early 18<sup>th</sup> century date for these deposits. Another 18<sup>th</sup> century site (38CH2105) in the vicinity of the northeast corner of

Figure 34. Excavation of Feature #334 in 1994.



Dill Sanctuary (southeast of Camp and Riverland Drive) evinced several similar oval and circular shaped 18<sup>th</sup> century cultural features also containing olive green glass wine bottles (Ramona Grunden personal communication 2012). Cultural features such as these have been encountered in 18<sup>th</sup> century plantation contexts in Maryland, Virginia, and both North and South Carolina (Neiman 1997; Lautzenheiser et al. 1998; Samford 1999). Archaeologists in these areas often refer to these types of features as “subfloor pits”. These pits have been found to contain, at times, scissors, iron tools, fossilized shell, wig curlers, tobacco pipes, and nearly whole or complete wine bottles – often purposely arranged (Neiman 1997;

Samford 1999). Currently, there is no consensus regarding the function of these special deposits. Scholars have suggested that this type of cultural feature may have been a root or storage cellar, a place of concealment for personal items, or perhaps they may be the vestiges of ancestor shrines or a combination of these hypothesized functions (Neiman 1997; Samford 1999). Several researchers have suggested that if the function of these pits was primarily for the concealment of valued objects below a structure floor then this circumstance argues against family based residence during the use of these features, that is, there would be no need for concealment of objects among family member living together in a structure (Neiman 1997; Samford 1999). Regardless, at minimum, these pits may serve to help indicate the location of former structures at 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic sites.

Excavation Block #2 came about because of the discovery of a rather large cultural feature (#178) in unit N385 E355 near the end of the 1993 College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school (Figure 36). It developed as the horizontal limits of Feature #178 as well as the limits of a second large feature (#136) within ten (10) feet northwest of Feature #178 were sought via excavation. The exposure of these two (2) features resulted in the expansion of this excavation block in to twenty (20) contiguous excavation units. Numerous postholes and portions of unidentified linear shaped deposits were also exposed in Block #2. Interestingly, numerous structures are depicted in this portion of the site by early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, immediately north of a larger and presumed planter residence (Figures 22 and 25).

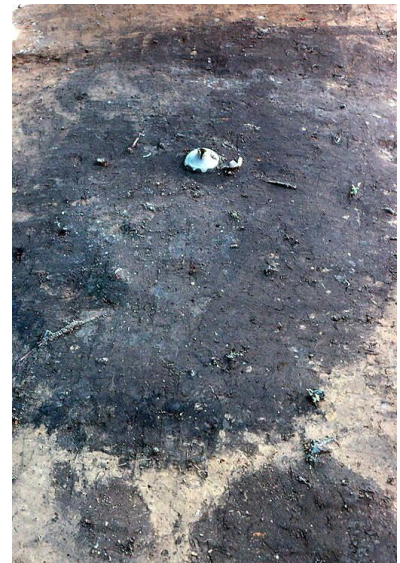


Figure 35. Feature #250.

Contained primarily within three (3) excavation units, Feature #136 when first delineated in the floor of Block #2 appeared somewhat amorphous in shape. However, as excavation proceeded, the shape of Feature #136 became more regular evolving into an oval

shape of eleven (11) feet east/west by four (4) feet north/south (Figure 36). In order to maintain firm spatial control while excavating this sizeable sub plowzone deposit, Feature #136 was excavated by quadrants. Vertically, the southern half was removed by eight (8) .4 foot thick levels which provide a profile view of the features depositional character. Using this view, the northern half of Feature #136 was removed by four (4) zones reflecting separate depositional episodes. Large samples for floatation were secured from each excavated feature provenience. This feature appears to have been an open pit for some time before being filled gradually. Its uneven floor and sides, in several areas, have been observed before in clay extraction pits at 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century plantation sites (Drucker and Anthony 1979). Feature #136 seems to date no earlier than about 1790. Although it contains both 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, most appear to be pearlwares with a median date of around 1800. Besides kitchen related materials, such as ceramics, bottle glass and faunal bone, Features #136 yielded goodly amounts of architecturally related artifacts, nails, brick and plaster fragments, and window glass. Additionally, numerous personal items were recovered from Feature #136 including straight pins, a clay marble, and several buttons, made from bone and copper alloy metal. One of the buttons is a military button dating to 1802. The variety of artifacts and its



deposition suggests that Feature #136 was a repeatedly used open “trash pit” likely contemporaneous with Structure #1 of Block #1 to the south.

Figure 36. Block #2. Feature #136 and 178.

proved to be a circular shaped well construction pit, about ten (10) feet in diameter (Figure 36). The north side of this feature evidences a rectangular cut or ramp which may have been used for access into the feature as required depths were reached. The construction pit encompassed the actual round “well shaft” (Feature #203) which was about four (4) feet in diameter. A clearly defined limit of Feature #203 was obscured within the fill of the construction pit initially. Due to time and logistical constraints, only the eastern half of Feature #178 was initially excavated. Excavation proceeded by .4 feet levels to maintain vertical spatial control. As the excavation continued, multiple depositional episodes were clearly visible in the profile of the feature (Figure 37). Temporally principally ceramics the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, brick fragments were diagnostic artifacts, from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, brick fragments were observed in the Feature #178 matrix. At approximately seven (7) feet below surface the intact Feature #203 (well including its intact eastern half of shaft proper),



Figure 37. Profile View of Feature #178 in Block #2.



brick lining, was discovered. This elevation corresponds to the summer water table which is likely the reason why brick robbing damage to this feature ended at this depth. Damage to this feature occurred as a result of robbing brick from the well shaft lining. It may very well have taken place at the same time as brick robbing activities happened at Structure #1 in Block #1. Excavation of Features 178 and 203 was halted at this elevation. Because of the obvious disturbance to excavated deposits, it is currently not known if these features represent an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century well. However, it should be noted that this well, about 30 feet distant from Structure #1 (Block #1), is located due north (magnetic) of the center of Structure #1 which suggests that they may have been contemporaneous.

Extensive, systematic testing of an open field area exhibiting high surface artifact density southeast of Block #1 as well as exploratory testing of wooded zones immediately south of the open field led to the discovery of what is likely the 18<sup>th</sup> century Stono Plantation slave settlement. Evidence supporting this conclusion included the recovery of a relatively high frequency of likely “cultural markers” such as Yaughan colono ware, glass beads, pierced coins, “X” marked pewter cutlery, relatively low frequencies of flat (window) glass, expensive glazed ceramics such as porcelain and transfer printed wares, and the size and other architectural characteristics of discovered structures in this specific area (Figures 38 and 39).



Figure 38. Colono Ware Lid and Spindle Whorl With Fingernail Marks.

Excavation in the wooded locale proceeded by zone as at other site loci. This investigation revealed an extensive plowzone, however cultural deposits here are generally deeper than those in the open field areas of the site to the north and northwest. Furthermore, the plowzone depth (cultivation disturbance) is shallower in this wooded locale than in site areas north and northeast of N300 E300. Unexpectedly, the lowest four to five inches of cultural deposits, above the subsoil, are relatively intact. No plow scars have been observed in excavation units to date. Evidently, no “modern” plowing activity has occurred in this vicinity – probably only patches of shallower 19<sup>th</sup> century cultivation. Also surprising, is that most of the cultural materials in the lowest site depths (Zone 3) date primarily to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This situation was unexpected given that the adjacent open field area to the north is characterized by a high surface frequency of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and glass

(Appendix 4). In general, 18<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact frequency is relatively heavy in the wooded area tested. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts dominate Zones 1 and 2 of this locus (uppermost) and occur most frequently in the northwest and southeast



Figure 39. Glass Beads.

sections of an area excavated designated as Block #3 (Figure 40). This corresponds spatially to the portrayal of various, probable residential, structures illustrated on several early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps as well as the location of structural remnants visible today (Figures 17 and 28). The remnants of these structures are represented by above ground brick piles and foundation remnants. None of these individual structures have received subsurface evaluation to date.

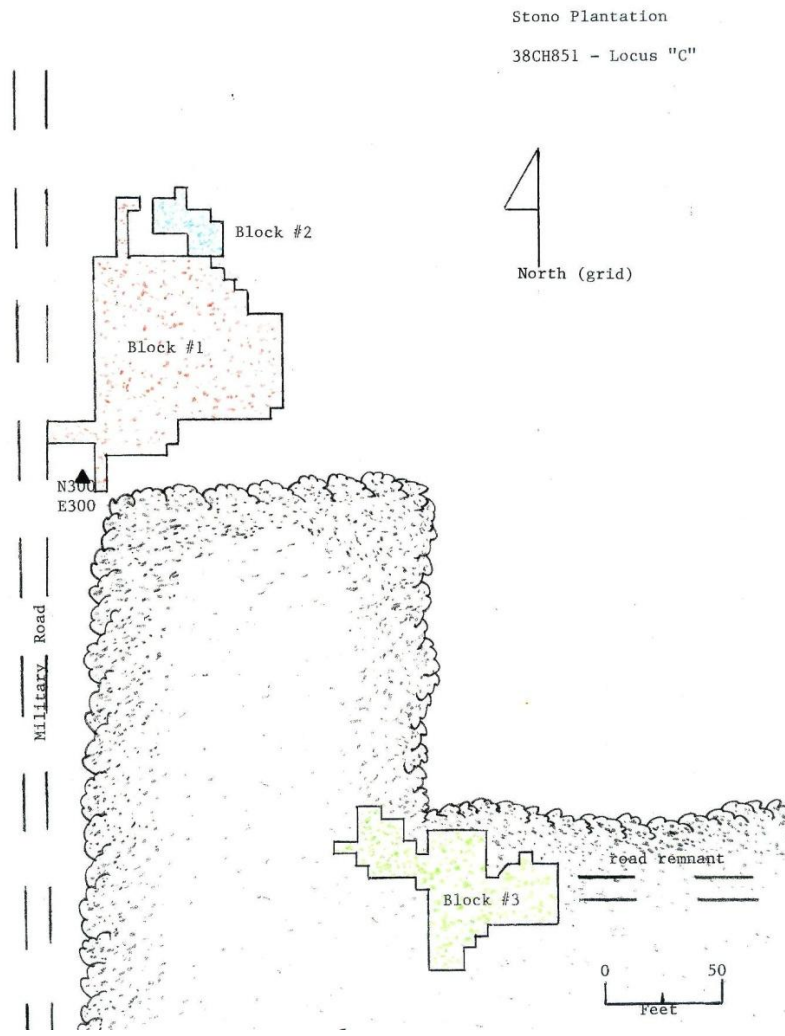


Figure 40. Excavation Blocks at 38CH851.

Cultural materials dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> through early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries dominate Zone 3 deposits within Block #3. Relatively high frequencies of most artifact types occur throughout this excavation block, particularly in the far south and southeast sections of the block suggesting that evidence of various occupations/activities extend further in these directions. Interestingly, a particular type of colono ware called “Red Filmed” pottery has been recovered from Block #3, however it is not distributed throughout block but instead clusters in the current southern extreme of the block near N105 and secondarily in the northwest block area near N140 (Figure 41). Red Filmed pottery has been found to be associated with early 18<sup>th</sup> century Yamasee or further south, Apalachee populations, that is, pottery called Altamaha and Mission Red Filmed respectively (Vernon 1988; Cordell 2002; Anthony 2009). However, most of the Red Filmed pottery from Block #3, exclusively bowls, is morphologically similar to a type of pottery referred to as Kasita Red Filmed, a type of pottery attributed to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century Creek Indians (Jennings and Fairbanks 1940). Based on recovered rimsherds, at minimum, 24 vessels are represented currently in the Block #3 Red Filmed assemblage. It should be noted that 85% (N =151) of all of the Red Filmed colono ware found to date at Stono Plantation has been recovered from Block #3 (Anthony 2009). This distribution suggests interaction(s) between Stono Plantation residents and the Creek via trade, direct or indirect, or possibly the presence of individuals familiar with aspects of Creek culture residing in Stono Plantation’s slave settlement. The clustering of Red Filmed pottery in the southern and northwestern sections of Block #3 therefore may reflect activity areas associated with such individuals within the Block #3 locus.



Figure 41. Red Filmed Colono Ware From Block #3.

Block #3 has also yielded several Revolutionary War era military related artifacts. For example pewter and copper alloy buttons, a copper alloy stock collar clasp (37<sup>th</sup> Regiment), a

sword hilt, a solid 4 pound cannon shot, and several Irish coins (Figure 42). These items are believed to have been associated with the temporary British and Hessian occupations of Stono Plantation in 1779 and 1780. Eighteenth (18<sup>th</sup>) century maps depict the location of British troops in the area and some illustrate crossings of the Stono River by the British military from John's Island to James Island. One of these crossing begins on John's Island, on the current property of the Johns Island Executive Airport, and travels east to the Dill Sanctuary near the mouth of James Island canal and the existing Civil War period Battery Pringle (Figure 21). Tentative archaeological and documentary evidence suggest that the remnants of a Revolutionary period, possibly Hessian, fortification may be located underneath and within the northwestern earthen expanse of Confederate Battery Pringle (Figure 43). It is possible that the Revolutionary War period items recovered from Block #3 indicate camping activities by British forces in this locus or perhaps these cultural materials entered the archaeological record via other means. No intact features such as hearths, storage/refuse pits, or other cultural deposits associated with the British occupation have been identified at Stono Plantation.



Figure 42. A British Stock Collar Clasp, Naval Button, and an Irish Coin.

As was the case with Block #1, Block #3 originally began and developed as a result of a search for the limits of an undocumented structure (Structure #1). Structure #1 of Block #3 was discovered during the testing effort in secondary wooded zones in June of 1999. Excavation Block #3 is located about two hundred (200) feet southeast of Block #1 and spans a still visible dirt road remnant (Figure 40). This road, along with several structures trending with the road, is depicted on early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps (Figures 17 and 28). During the 1999 College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school, students testing wooded site areas encountered articulated brick in the northwest corner of unit N130 E450. This unit, one of the first excavated in this locus, contained the highest elevation remnants of a brick H-shaped chimney base designated as Structure #1 (Figure 44). Sixty Two Block #3 excavation units were completed in 1999 south and southeast of Structure #1 within an area of forty five (45) feet east/west by thirty (30) feet north/south. These units were dug to expose the limits of Structure #1 and to gain further information about the subsurface character of this site locus.



Figure 43. Possible Evidence of a Revolutionary Era Prepared Surface. Note Dark Colored Soil Zone.

Besides exposing most of the limits of Structure #1, initial Block #3 excavations suggested the presence of a high number of intact subsoil features in this area – literally every excavation unit opened in 1999 evinced intact subsoil cultural features. Most of the deposits encountered appeared to be architecturally related. The highest frequency of subsoil deposits discovered in 1999 was located in close proximity to Structure #1 and represents foundation remnants likely from several occupational episodes at Structure #1 as well as post occupational fence lines (Figure 45).

Initial excavations in Block #3 revealed that, originally, Structure #1 was a duplex structure, likely a slave residence, with rooms east and west of the centrally located H-shaped chimney base. In 2000, further expansion of Block #3, with the help of the College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school, completely exposed the horizontal limits of Structure #1 and in 2002 graduate student Katrina S. Epps (a field school student from 2000) focused on Structure



#1 in her MA thesis fieldwork through the University of South Carolina (Epps 2004). Her primary thesis goal was to investigate “... how proximity to an urban center affects material culture within an enslaved population, ca. 1762 to 1860s, in the lowcountry of South Carolina.” (Epps 2004:1).

Figure 44. Structure #1 Chimney Base in Block #3.

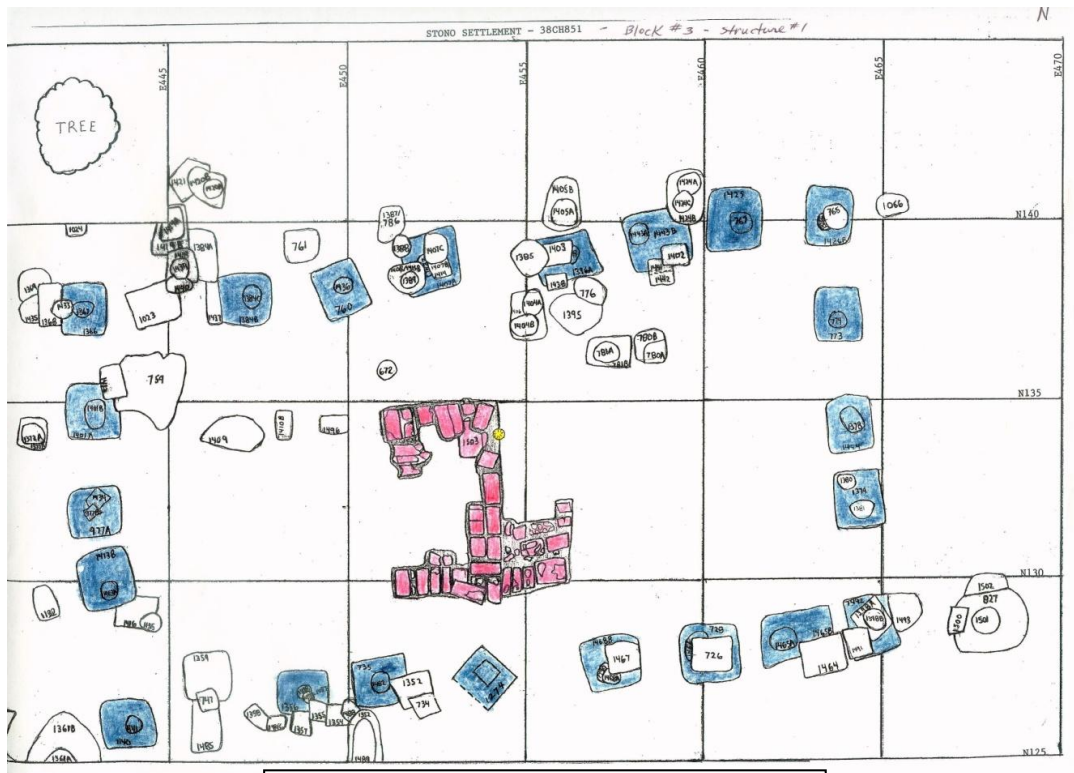


Figure 45 . Structure #1 of Block #3 (blue and red).

Twenty two (22) substantial square and rectangular shaped postholes with post molds surround the chimney base and extend over an area of about twenty one and a half (21 ½) feet east/west by twelve (12) feet north/south (Epps 2004). As depicted in Figure 45, post holes were spaced at uneven intervals (1 to 2.8 feet apart) along the perimeter of the building, however they always paired with another on the opposite side (Epps 2004). These postholes extended from one and a half (1 ½) to two (2) feet below the floor of Block #3. Post molds (location of the actual wooden foundation post) ranged from about thirty (30) inches to forty eight (48) inches apart along the structure perimeter. Surviving post molds indicate that the wooden foundation posts were about six (6) inches in diameter (Epps 2004). Some of the posts appear to have rounded ends while others appeared to be essentially “squared-off”. These posts were not necessarily located at the centers of the postholes (Epps 2004).

Block construction (a box frame placed on the tops of posts) was likely used originally to build Structure #1. An earthfast structure, considered as impermanent architecture (Carson et al 1988), Structure #1 as a block house would likely have had a raised wooden floor. No archaeological evidence was observed suggesting an earthen floor was used. Structure #1 may very well have been a clapboard structure with wooden shingles although nail preservation at Structure #1 is poor and is of little help in delineating specific architectural characteristics. A very low frequency of flat (window) glass was recovered at this structure but several pintles were encountered suggesting that Structure #1 had several windows which were unglazed yet shuttered. No firm evidence of an entry(s) was noted archaeologically for this building although it is believed likely that entrance would have been along the long axis of the structure, thus either on the north or south side, or perhaps both sides.

Temporal diagnostic artifacts recovered from several postholes demonstrate that Structure #1 originally dates after 1762 (TPQ = creamware) (Epps 2004). Only seven (7) of the postholes contained European ceramics – most contained “... small amounts of bone, shell, charcoal, and/or brick and mortar.” (Epps 2004:53). Relatively high concentrations of hand wrought iron nails within the confines of Structure #1 point to a construction date(s) before 1800. Several phases of construction and/or occupation are indicated for Structure #1 by replacement posts for more than half of the original post holes and by a least two (2) levels of brick hearth construction, the higher (and later) of the two trending a little more northward than the original hearth (Figures 44 and 45).

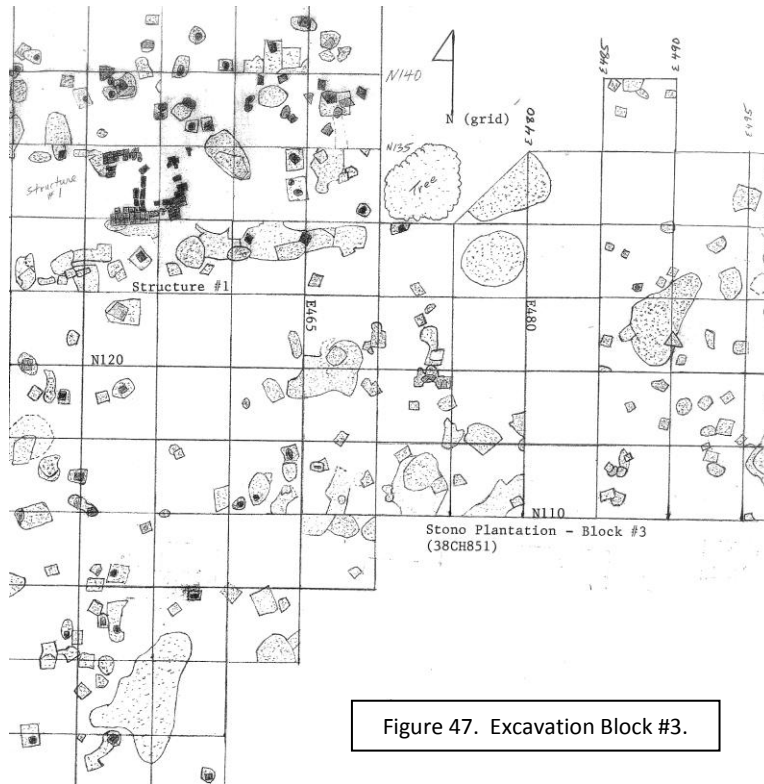
It is believed that Structure #1 likely functioned as a duplex slave residence during the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This interpretation is not only supported by the size, architecture, date, and location of Structure #1, but also by the results of Epps’ (2004) comparison of the artifact profile (South 1977) of Structure #1 with those of several other temporally comparable Lowcountry slave residential sites as well as with the profile of Structure #1 in Block #1, a planter residence. At 38CH851, in Block 3#, Structure #1 is most closely aligned with the slave sites, particularly with the Yaughan plantation slave sites dating from the 1740s to 1790s (Epps 2004:61; Wheaton et al. 1983). Epps’ study was carried out using artifacts only from Zone #3, (a virtually intact deposit in Block #3) in association with Structure #1, however particular cultural materials and their frequency(s) from Zone #3 in addition to artifacts from other Block #3 zones raise the possibility of other site functions for Structure #1. For example, a large quantity of clothing relating items were recovered from the area of Structure #1 such as multiple pairs of scissors, quite a few straight pins, buttons, thimbles, beads, grommets, hooks and eyes among others. This led Epps (2004) to suggest that Structure #1 may have functioned as a laundry or seamstress shop at some point in addition to being a slave residence. This locale also yielded multiple examples of keys, files, coins, pocket knives, harmonica fragments, lead cast net weights, and other hardware which suggest that it may have served the role of a commissary or some type of storage facility as well. Regardless, Structure #1 probably was used for several functions, diachronically, and possibly synchronically.



Figure 46. Postholes in Block #3 Floor.

During the 2000 field season, Block #3 was expanded by an additional seventy one (71) excavation units. These units, located primarily south and southeast of Structure #1, expanded Block #3 to 3,325 square feet (Figure 40). Hundreds of subsoil features were encountered in this expanse dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As is the case in other site areas and as depicted in Figure 46, most of the surviving cultural features appear to be architecturally related. Some of the latest features are probably fence post remnants whose postholes were dug by a fence post digger leaving a somewhat

distinctive shape. Other some later more or less about six (6) to per side. The in Block #3 are shovel dug post molds, rectangular are large round features with homogenous exhibiting low frequency. large circular to are similar in fill similar to and 250 in Block represent



round to oval 19<sup>th</sup> century and features are square shaped, eight (8) inches earliest features good sized postholes with usually shaped or they to roughly oval relatively dark fill artifact Several of these oval features size and contain Features 113 #1 which may “subfloor pits”.

Thus, it is possible that large features such as these may reflect the location of individual households. Interestingly, the largest amount (by weight) of recovered faunal bone occurs in close proximity to these large features, as well as within the bounds of Structure #1. The low number of artifacts contained within the fill of these features argues for an early date of deposition. As illustrated in Figure 47, gaps in the distribution of subsoil features occur near N120 E455, N120 E480, and N135 E490. Cultural features surrounding these areas appear to have a northeast to southwest trend which suggests the general orientation of the settlement at this locus.

Figure 48. Feature #1187.



Block #3 excavations northwest of Structure #1 have taken place sporadically for more than a decade. College of Charleston archaeological field school students and interns since 2000, Charleston Museum Institute archaeological field school volunteers, and volunteers from the Charleston Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. have all helped excavate this section of Block #3. Their work has recovered a large number of cultural materials and has exposed a substantial number of subsoil features, including a brick lined well (Figure 48). Exploration of this portion of Block #3 demonstrates that that this locus was intensively used from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Zones 1 and 2 of the northwestern section of Block #3 contain substantial amounts of late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century materials such as container glass, tinned can fragments, shoe parts, wire nails and other hardware, battery fragments, iron fence fragments, and late



ceramics among others. debris are currently visible near Block #3 no doubt trash disposal. However, #3, Zone #3 in this contains 18<sup>th</sup> and early structural, and personal weaponry, and items activities (South 1977). encountered in this area



Figure 49. Feature #1296.

loci, virtually all architecturally related. However, one colonial period deposit, Feature #1296, proved to be an exception to this circumstance (Figure 49). Located in unit N140 E420, this circular shaped feature appears to be a refuse pit containing primarily food remains, oyster shell and faunal bone - mostly deer. About three (3) feet in diameter, this sizeable deposit also contained hand wrought nails, brick fragments, charcoal fragments, and 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics. Based on ceramics encountered, Feature #1296 likely dates no later than the 1760s. Several gallons of feature fill dirt for floatation and other specific analyses were recovered from this important deposit. One reason Feature #1296 is regarded as important stems from the fact that it was situated stratigraphically above another important cultural deposit, Feature #1230, and thus helps to date this feature. First observed as a linear area of mottled fill trending generally grid east/west underneath Feature #1296, Feature #1230 now is known to represent the south side of another colonial period building in Block #3, designated as Structure #2 (Figure 50). Confirmation that Feature #1230 represents the foundation remnants of a structure occurred in May of 2011 during the 13<sup>th</sup> College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school when excavations in units N150 E420 – E430 revealed a second matching foundation trench parallel to Feature #1230 (Figure 51). These trenches were probably dug to help properly align individual wooden posts placed within the trenches. Feature #1230 does not appear to be a sill and post trench nor is it a “wall trench” as observed at several early plantations in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Wheaten et al. 1983; Zierden et al. 1986), rather it contains a number of individually dug postholes with post molds reflecting wooden posts that most likely supported a box frame structure. Presently, the number of individual foundation posts used to support Structure #2 is unknown as only two sections of Feature #1230 have been excavated revealing two (2) individually dug postholes, Feature #1315 and 1320 (Figures 52 and 53). Located along the south side of Structure #2, Feature #1315 (posthole), actually octagon shaped, is about one and a half (1 ½) feet in diameter. Individual shovel blade widths form the eight (8) sides of the octagon. East of Feature #1315, in unit N140 E430, Feature #1320 (posthole) is generally square shaped, about a foot long per side (Figure 51). Post molds (actual shape and size of wooden foundation posts) observed within these two features are circular shaped and are 0.7 feet and 0.4 feet in diameter, respectively. The size of Structure #2 is fifteen feet (15) north/south by about eighteen feet east/west. Its northeastern corner has not been fully exposed to date. Posts, five (5) feet apart, defining the west and east sides of Structure #2 were not placed into trenches as seen on the north and south sides of the building. At this time, the function of Structure #2 is unknown. No evidence of a chimney or indications of an entry have been observed. It is possible that Structure #2 was

Concentrations of this late on the ground surface the result of area specific as in other areas of Block northwest section 19<sup>th</sup> century, kitchen, related items as well as reflecting various Subsoil features were, as in most other site

Figure 50. South Side of Structure #2.



a slave residence or perhaps served in a storage capacity. Since Structure #2 has posts on all sides it does not appear to be an open storage shed. More informed opinions regarding structure function(s) await further investigation. However, this structure is believed to be an 18<sup>th</sup> century structure, possibly the oldest discovered to date at Stono Plantation and one of the oldest on James Island. Interestingly, both Structure #1 and #2 in Block #3 trend alike. This suggests some kind of association – perhaps evincing the general

orientation of the settlement partially exposed and now documented in Block #3.



Figure 51. North Side of Structure #2.



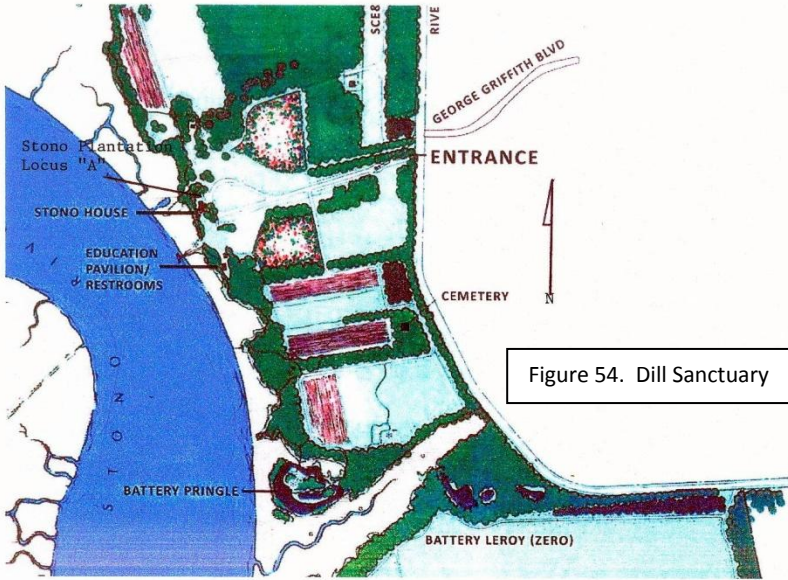
Figure 52. Feature #1315 (posthole & post mold.)



Figure 53. Feature #1320 (posthole & post mold).

Besides, locating the northern limit of Structure #2 in Block #3, the 13th College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school extensively tested another area of Stono Plantation (locus “A”) for the first time, in May of 2011. This area is located immediately north of the current Dill Sanctuary caretaker’s house at the western terminus of the sanctuary’s main entrance road (Figure 54). It is likely the locale labeled *Settlement* on an 1867 map depicting several structures west of Military Road and south of a *spring* (Figure 26).

This area holds the remnant of two currently visible structural remnants, a subsurface brick floor and partial walls of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century Stono Plantation dependency and, to the northwest of this feature, an above ground foundation remnant near grid location S280 E240 (Figure 55). This foundation may very well be the remnants of the structure labeled “Yard Man Home” depicted on a map constructed by William W. King from his memories of living at Dill Sanctuary from 1923 – 1940 (Figure 28). According to “long time” Dill Sanctuary caretaker L. E. Cribb, two structures were located in this locus and both burned in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. He



stated further that the debris from the fires was pushed west, via heavy equipment, into the Stono River marsh edge. Reportedly, brick structural remnants have been observed under the current caretaker's house and may be the remains of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Stono Plantation planter residence (Greg Brown personal communication 2010). Two (2) other examples of brick structural remnants were encountered in this locus in

1994 and in 2007 (Figures 56 and 57). One was located by accident when L. E. Cribb widened Military Road (1994) east of grid point S340 E300 and another was encountered during the monitoring of a "ditch witch" excavation for a new water pipeline on the south side of the caretaker's house. The latter of the two structures, represented by a brick foundation pier, may be the structure labeled *Store House* near the *Boat Dock* depicted on the King Map (Figure 28). The former of the two (edge of Military Road) appears to be located near a *Wind Mill* illustrated on the King Map (1990). Only a few photographs are currently known showing 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures and the windmill at Stono Plantation/Dill farmstead (Figures 27 and 58).



Figure 55. Foundation Remnant.

Figure 56. Structural Remains Beside Military Road.



The 2011 field season located additional structures (Feature #s 1558 and 1561), in excavation units S275 E295 and S380 E275 respectively, during extensive testing of the open grassy area north of the caretaker's house (Figure 59). The age and function of the structures represented by these features are presently unknown - although Feature #1561 is likely "modern". During a two week period, fifteen (15) excavation units were extensively placed in this locale across an area of about 180 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west

(Figures 60 and 61). Excavation revealed that much, if not most, of this area has been severely disturbed. Areas of the site which appear to have received the most intensive damage occur between S330 and S235, west of Military Road. Here the obvious use of heavy equipment resulted in the artificial leveling, raising, scraping, and, at times, truncation of earth as well as the “piling up” or moving of late debris/trash. The research potential of this specific locus appears to be limited due to disturbance. However isolated areas, for example, along the E295 grid line should still be monitored in the future as the areas south of S380.



Figure 57. Pipeline Excavation.



Figure 58. Late 19<sup>th</sup>/Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Photographs at Stono Plantation (38CH851, Locus “A”). Note Windmill in Second Photograph.



Figure 59. Feature #1558 in Unit S275 E295.

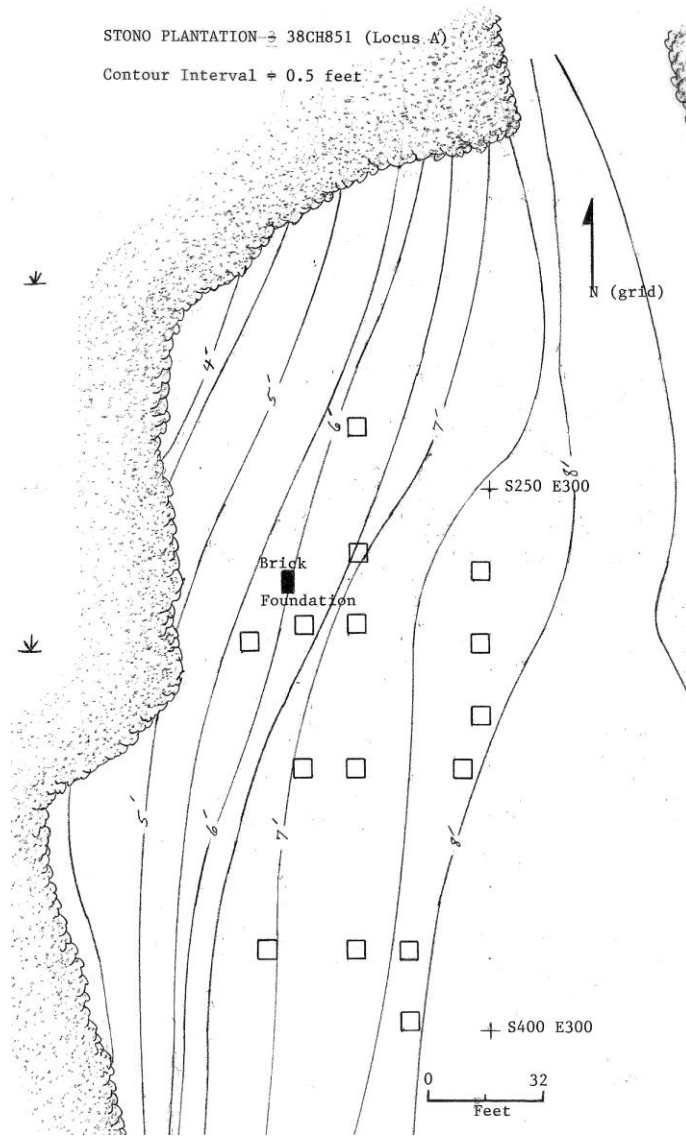


Figure 60. Excavation Units at 38CH851- Locus "A".



Figure 61. Excavation of Unit S330 E245 at 38CH851 – Locus "A".

## The Catherine Parker Site (38CH857)

The Catherine Parker Site (38CH857), at the northern boundary of Dill Sanctuary about 800 feet southwest of the intersection of Riverland Drive and Camp Road, is contained within Edisto loamy fine sand, a well drained nearly level soil commonly found on barrier islands (Figure 4). Extending north to New Town Cut, this cultural property, occurs over an area of approximately 700 feet northeast/southwest by 400 feet northwest/southeast (6.4 acres). The Parker Site is bisected and drained by a narrow northeast/southwest trending ditch and has been impacted along its southern limit by a dirt “farm” or access road. Besides these landscape modifications, the principle post occupational activity at the site has been cultivation, typical for this region.

The Catherine Parker Site (38CH857) was discovered in 1986 as part of an extensive archaeological survey of the Dill Sanctuary, referred to at the time of the survey as the Dill Wildlife Refuge ( Hacker and Zierden 1986). This survey, along with one performed by South and Hartley (1980), represent the major archaeological investigations in close proximity to the Parker Site before the present study. Upon discovery in 1986, this undocumented site proved to be a multi-component resource reflecting both prehistoric and historic period occupation. Initial representative “grab” surface collections quickly revealed that most of the cultural materials at the Parker Site date from the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Colonial Period artifacts dominated the recovered assemblage. Hacker and Zierden (1986:31) note that the site “... appears to be an early colonial site with a good concentration of materials”.

Due to the research potential inferred by the initial site survey, three separate research efforts have been performed at the Parker Site (38CH857) since its discovery in 1986. These include: 1) a controlled systematic aligned surface collection in 1994, 2) extensive subsurface testing in 1995, and 3) a limited remote sensing survey in 1997 (Figure 62). These investigations demonstrated that the Parker Site is a significant cultural resource characterized by a moderately dense but rich and diverse artifact assemblage as well as intact subsoil cultural deposits.

Figure 62. Testing at 38CH857.



The site grid, aligned with magnetic north, was initiated at a permanent reference point (rebar in concrete), located about midway along the site’s western limit and immediately east of a sizeable north/south trending drainage ditch. This reference point was designated as N200 E200. Subsequent to grid establishment, controlled systematic surface collections were performed from June 23 to June 28, 1994. The surface collection was accomplished by

Charleston Museum archaeologists and volunteers as well as College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school students and faculty. Like the units used for surface collection at 38CH851, an expanse of square shaped collection units with twenty (20) foot sides was established, via transit-level, and used at the Parker site. However, unlike the controlled surface collection at 38CH851, the strategy at the Parker site called for the collection of every unit established. Two hundred and seventy (270) units were collected during this investigative effort (1994). The number of units collected represented contiguous units across the site when vegetation allowed. Ground surface visibility in the collection area ranged from 50% to virtually 100%.

Based primarily on the results of the controlled surface collection, the 1995 field season was scheduled to accomplish another phase of archaeological investigation at the Parker site. Again in association with the College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school, a second stage of field research was accomplished from May 15 to June 2, 1995. This effort provided the first subsurface investigation of the site. The objectives of this phase of work included gathering firmer and more specific information about basic questions regarding the number and nature of cultural components present, site size, depth of cultural deposits, the degree of disturbance, among others. As part of this, the project planned to assess the Parker Site's research potential as well as assess its National Register eligibility status. These goals were realized via the excavation of forty five, 5 x 5 foot excavation units extensively located throughout high surface artifact density loci at the site (Figure 63). All excavation units were excavated by shovel to subsoil deposits. The site's culture bearing plowzone matrix was screened through ¼ inch mesh screen. Careful documentation of encountered plowzone and subsoil culture bearing deposits was accomplished.

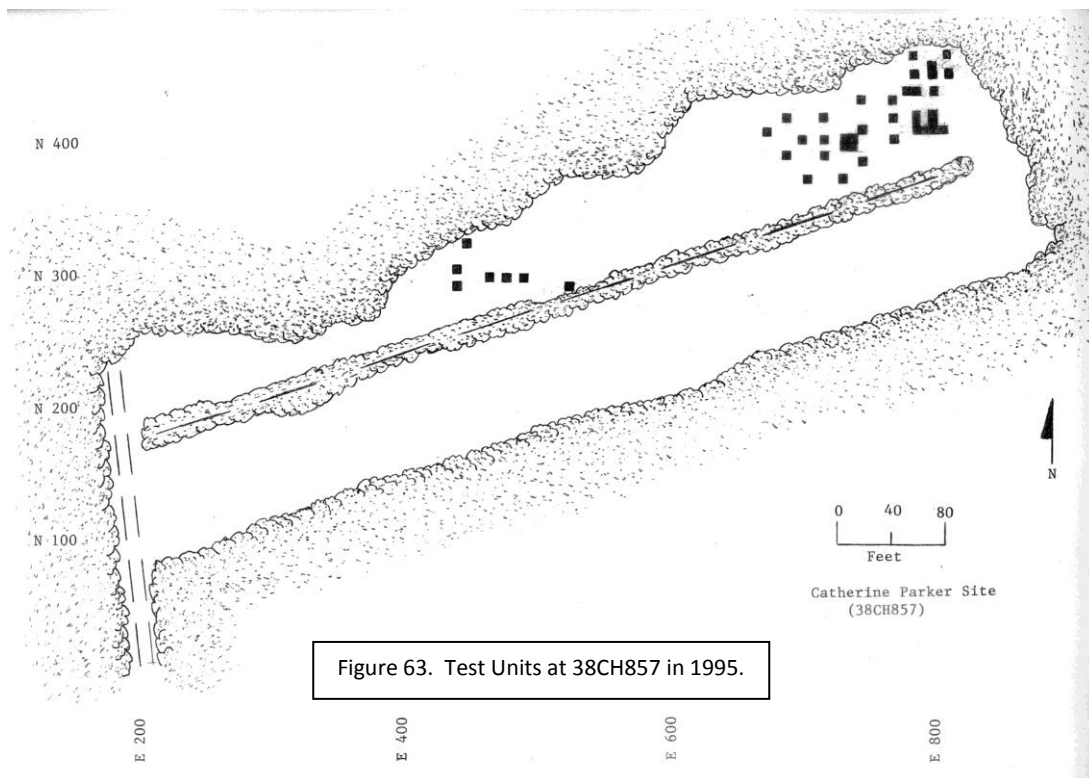


Figure 63. Test Units at 38CH857 in 1995.

The most recent field investigation performed at the Parker Site was accomplished on December 17, 1997 with the guidance and equipment of Dr. James Doolittle, soil scientist with USDA-NRCS. This project concerned a remote sensing effort (GPR) within three areas or cells located in the northern half of the site. The locations for the three rectangular shaped cells were chosen based on the results of previous surface and subsurface investigation of the site. Cells 1 – 3 encompassed areas of 3,825 square feet, 3,300 square feet, and 2,500 square feet, respectively. Ground Penetrating Radar survey was performed by manually dragging the GPR antennae unit along north/south transects within each cell. Transects were placed at 5 foot intervals and proceeded from east to west in each cell. All transects were located in open field areas of the site.

Surface and subsurface investigation of the Parker Site (38CH857) indicates that the site was most intensively occupied during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The highest frequency of temporally diagnostic cultural materials (ceramics) recovered thus far actually date from about 1750 to 1775. Controlled surface collections of the site indicate several artifact concentrations which likely reflect specific activity areas. Additionally, surface collections demonstrate different settlement/activity areas diachronically. For example, the earliest colonial period occupation evidently was focused in the site's northeastern sector while late colonial and early antebellum materials occur frequently in three (3) loci extending from the northeast to the southwest limit of the site (Figure 63). Interestingly, colono ware at the Parker Site, a low fired earthenware thought to be associated with African Americans and/or historic period Native Americans, is spatially correlated with the sites earliest colonial occupation area(s). Late ante bellum through early 20<sup>th</sup> century cultural materials were primarily observed within the site's southern half. Of note, the distribution of cultural materials strongly suggests that the Parker Site occurs north into wooded areas and likely extends to the southern edge of New Town Cut.

Figure 64. Feature #30.



Intensive testing at the Parker Site revealed that the site is characterized by a culture bearing plowzone, from .80 to 1.75 feet thick, lying atop yellow red subsoil. Subsoil deposits at this site contain a relatively numerous array of intact cultural features. Of the forty five units excavated in 1995, thirty five units (78%) contained intact subsoil cultural features. One hundred and sixteen (116) subsoil cultural features have been located and recorded to date at the Parker site (Figure 64). Although no features were excavated, their physical attributes attest that they most likely date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Many of the features appear to be architecturally related and represent the surviving remnants of structural foundations, fence lines, and possibly scaffolding. The distribution of subsoil cultural features at the Parker Site generally tracks with the distribution of the highest frequency of surface artifacts.

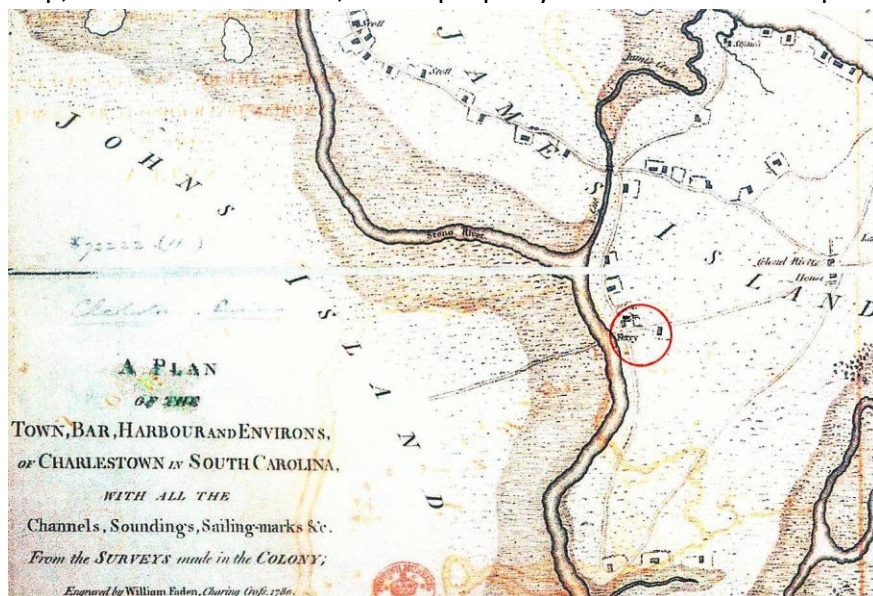


GPR survey findings from 1997 generally agreed with the results of the previous phases of work at the Parker Site. This remote sensing study recorded relatively high numbers of subsoil anomalies within areas of high surface artifact frequency and in locales of relatively high subsoil feature occurrence at the site. No firm evidence of solidly constructed cultural features such as brick foundations was revealed by this effort.

Surface, subsurface, and remote sensing investigations of the Catherine Parker Site (38CH857) clearly show that this site is a significant cultural resource. This property is characterized by a relatively dense and diverse artifact assemblage. Additionally, artifact distribution evidences horizontal stratigraphy and the occurrence of intact subsoil cultural deposits have been unquestionably demonstrated. The Catherine Parker Site, like 38CH851, holds the potential for providing meaningful information regarding several cultural research domains including landscape use through time, diet and foodways, material correlates of various 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century socioeconomic status groups, and information concerning the effects of close proximity to a major urban center on colonial and ante bellum lifeways, among others. The Catherine Parker site merits careful responsible management.

**Rose Plantation (38CH464)**

The archaeological site referred to as the Rose Plantation (38CH464) is located in the western area of the Dill Sanctuary’s “Airport Tract” (Carolina Skyways Landing Field), south of James Island canal (Figure 4). Within the southernmost section of the Dill Sanctuary, the Rose Plantation is depicted on various late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps which illustrate several structures immediately south of a road linked to Riverland Drive to the east (Figures 21, 22, and 24). A 1780 map engraved by William Faden shows that the western end of this road (at Stono River) was a ferry landing (Figure 65). A continuation of this road is illustrated by the 1780 Faden map as travelling southwest through the current Johns Island Executive Airport. One map, dated October 1805, of the property of Jeremiah Rose depicts the road as well as one



large structure west of four (4) smaller structures (Figure 66). These structures are immediately northeast of a square shaped garden area which is divided into four (4) smaller square shaped sections. After the mid 1860s, it seems that neither this road nor structures at Rose Plantation are depicted on prominent local maps.

Figure 65. Rose Plantation (1780) and Ferry Landing.

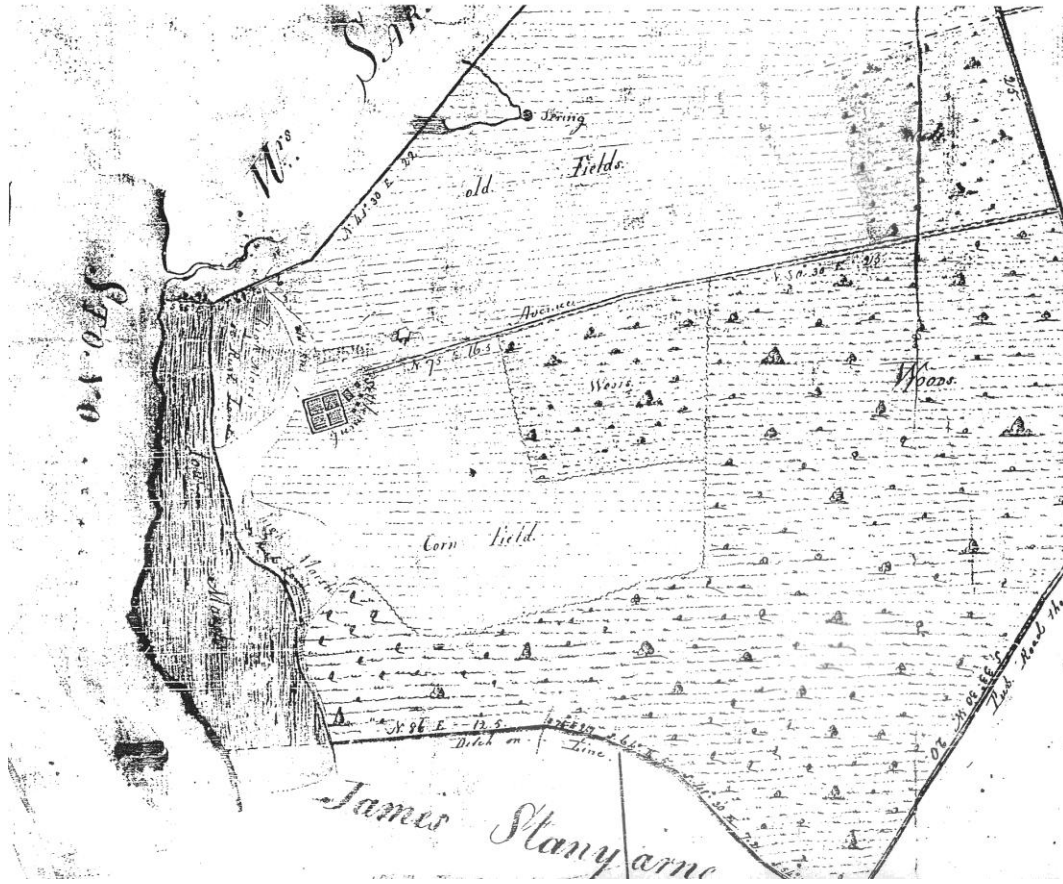


Figure 66. Rose Plantation in 1805.

Archaeologically, Rose Plantation (38CH464) is defined by an uneven distribution of both prehistoric and historic period cultural materials across an area of approximately 1,000 feet north/south by 275 feet east/west (Figure 67). Most of the site is located in formally cultivated currently open fields north and south of a prominent east/west trending wooded slough which divides locus "B" (north of the slough) and locus "D" (south of the slough). The time span reflected by the historic period cultural materials observed at these loci generally

agrees with temporal indications provided by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Prehistoric artifacts, primarily Middle Woodland phase pottery, span a time period of about 500 B.C. to A.D. 400.



Figure 67. Aerial View of 38CH464 (2008).

To date, four (4) small scale Charleston Museum archaeological field efforts have been carried out at 38CH464. Two were accomplished in 1990 and one each in 1993 and 2008. These limited investigations were performed by

Charleston Museum archaeologists with the help of College of Charleston student interns and archaeological field school students as well as high school student volunteers from Ashley Hall High School.

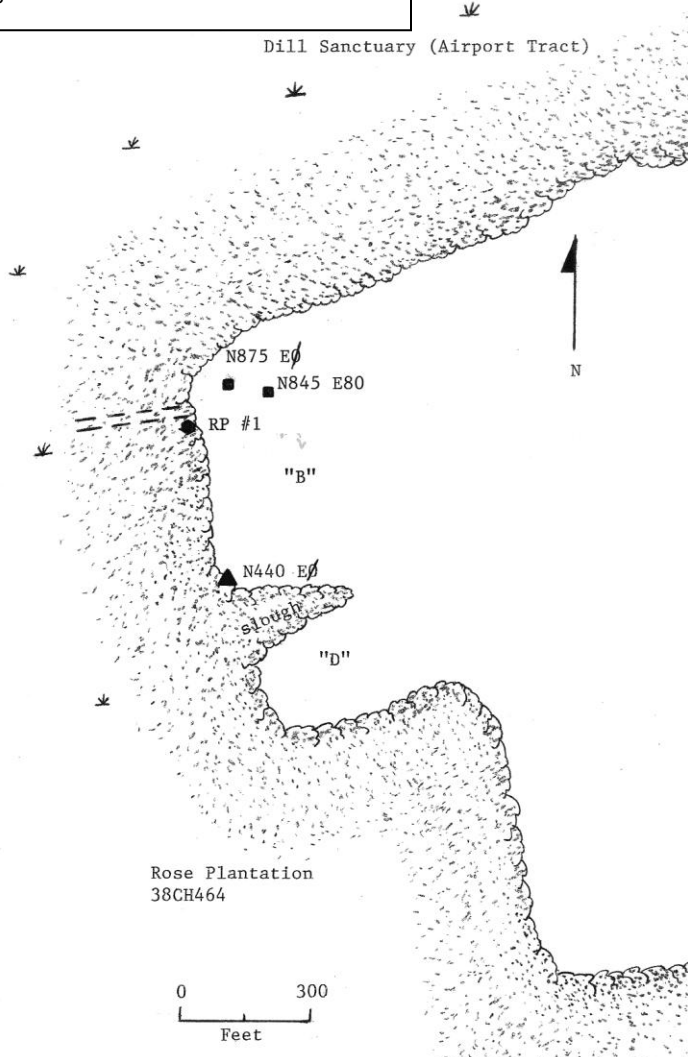
Fieldwork in 1990 consisted of two (2) shovel testing efforts in January and November at locus "D" and locus "B" respectively. Shovel tests were excavated by zone and all soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh (hardware cloth). Seven (1 foot square) shovel tests were excavated along the southern and western borders of locus "D" and were located twenty five (25) feet (paced) inside extant tree lines. The first four tests (#s 1 – 4) were 100 feet apart along a northeast/southwest compass line (60 degrees west of south) reaching the southwest corner of the locus. Approximately 125 feet north of ST-4, ST-5 contained several antebellum artifacts. Shovel test 6, 25 feet southwest of ST-5 did not yield any cultural materials nor did ST-7, 100 feet northwest of ST-6. These tests indicate that the site's southern boundary is essentially the southernmost tree line at locus "D" and that this locus extends westward into wooded areas perhaps 25 to 30 feet. Eighteen (18) shovel tests excavated at locus "B" were placed 100 feet apart along four (4) transects; two were oriented east/west and two north/south. Parallel transects were also located 100 feet apart. Transects A and B, trending east/west, (actually 86 degrees east of south) were located in open field areas immediately north of a wooded east/west trending slough. Six of eight shovel tests excavated along transects A and B contained 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts within plowzone soils. Five shovel tests were excavated along both transects C and D. These north/south trending transects were located fifty (50) feet and one hundred fifty (150) feet respectively west of the western tree line at locus "B". These small excavation units indicate that locus "B" extends at least fifty (50) feet west into secondarily wooded site areas of locus "B".

In order to facilitate further archaeological assessment at 38CH464, a Chicago style grid was established with grid north at 2 degrees west of magnetic north. The 0/0 point of the grid was located at the southwestern corner of locus "D". Subsequent to grid establishment, a systematic controlled surface collection was accomplished at 38CH464 (loci "B" and "D") in June of 1993 by Charleston Museum archaeologists and College of Charleston/Charleston Museum archaeological field school students. This phase of archaeological fieldwork was planned in order to expand the behavioral information gleaned from interval shovel testing as well as from the general observation of cultural materials across the site. As at other Dill Sanctuary sites, the basic surface collection unit used at Rose Plantation was a square with twenty (20) foot sides. A total of 504 units were collected over an area of 1,020 feet north/south by 240 feet east/west (5.6 acres). Every gridded unit was collected within this acreage. Surface visibility during the collection ranged from 75% to 100%.

Most temporally diagnostic materials (primarily pearlwares) recovered from the controlled surface collected date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although early 18<sup>th</sup> century and mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were observed, together they only comprised about 20% of the ceramic assemblage recovered. Interestingly, most of the earliest European American ceramics were located in the eastern section of locus "B"; an area of about 120 feet in diameter with its center near grid point N780 E180. Late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century European

American material appears concentrated in two (2) areas, one in locus "B" centered at N840 E160 and one in locus "D" centered at N160 E120 (Figure 68). Post 1800 ceramics (N = 65) (whiteware, yellow ware, white porcelain, 19<sup>th</sup> century stoneware) are concentrated in the same locales. Colono ware (N = 44) comprises only about 7% of the recovered surface ceramic assemblage. It occurs most frequently in locus "B" near N780 E180 (area of earliest European American ceramics) and near N180 E100 in locus "D". Based on its general spatial correlation with early ceramics in locus "B" and the relatively high frequencies of colono ware in locus "D", where there is a notable low amount of early European American ceramics, it is possible that this sector of 38CH464 may be a locale of specific early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century African American activities. Other "kitchen" related artifacts such as bottle glass agree with the distribution of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics at 38CH464, however structural materials do not, at least in locus "B". In locus "B", structural materials are more frequently found in the northwestern area of the locus, particularly near N900 E60. These artifact distributions suggest that site structures may have been located in the northwestern area of locus "B" while refuse disposal or other types of activities occurred in the southeast and eastern portions of this locale. In locus "D", all cultural materials appear to cluster in the south central section of the locus centered generally near N140 E120.

Figure 68. Rose Plantation Loci "B" & "D".



The results of controlled surface collection at 38CH464 infer that meaningful horizontal artifact patterning exists at Rose Plantation. Hundreds of years of cultivation have resulted in some lateral movement of cultural material at loci "B" and "D", however horizontal stratigraphy is yet evident. Managers of 38CH464 should be aware of this site characteristic when decisions are made which may adversely impact this cultural property.

In February of 2008, with the scheduled help of several Ashley Hall High School students and College of Charleston interns, circumstances arose which made possible a preliminary field assessment of subsurface cultural deposits at locus "B" of 38CH464. The initial steps in the assessment required the re-establishment of the site grid, originally used fifteen (15) years earlier (grid north is 2 degrees west of

magnetic north). To provide a more permanent point for the grid, rebar (15 inches long) with a white PVC sleeve was driven into the ground at N440 E0. This point, marked with several red wire flags, is located in the southwestern area of locus "B" just north of an east/west slough. A second reference point (RP #1), for elevation, was established about six (6) feet west of the locus "B" treeline immediately south of an obvious east/west trending road remnant evident from the treeline west to the Stono River marsh edge. RP #1, a foot long section of rebar surrounded by red wire flags, was assigned an AE (assumed elevation) of ten (10) feet MSL (Figure 68).

Two (2) five by five foot test units, N845 E80 and N875 E0, were chosen based on surface artifact distribution and located through the use of a marked grid base line linked to N440 E0 via a transit-level and measuring tapes (Figure 68). Both test units exhibited grey brown sandy loam plowzone soils 1.2 feet deep overlying yellow red loamy sand subsoil. Plowzone soils were divided in to two proveniences, PZ #1 and PZ #2. The top of PZ #2 was defined by the presence of mottled soils – primarily lighter colored mottles of subsoil dragged up by cultivation. Plowscars were observed in the floors of both test units. All soils excavated were screened through ¼ inch mesh (hardware cloth).

Both test units yielded a variety of kitchen, structural, and activity related artifacts such as ceramics, bottle glass, brick fragments, shell, and kaolin clay tobacco pipe fragments, among others. The majority of these cultural materials were contained within PZ #1 soils and date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries while early 18<sup>th</sup> and later 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts were less frequent. Unit N845 E80 evidenced a notable higher frequency of artifacts than N875 E0. Interestingly, N875 E0 evidenced a higher shell density and more brick fragments than N845 E80. Not surprisingly, this subsurface artifact distribution mimics the distribution of surface materials as demonstrated by the results of the 1993 controlled systematic surface collection of this site.

Figure 69. Feature #1 in Unit N875 E0.



Although relatively deep cultivation has occurred in locus "B", as evidenced by east/west trending plow scars in both test unit floors, subsoil cultural features have survived this extensive disturbance in N845 E80 as well as in N875 E0. Four features (#s 1-4), two in each test unit were observed and recorded during the present effort. Feature #1 (N875 E0) and Feature #3 (N845 E80) are similar and appear as linear north/south trending ditch-like deposits with substantially mottled soils (Figure 69). These features are, on average, about a foot wide (east/west) and seem to contain very few artifacts. The function and age of these linear features are currently unknown. Several examples of linear ditch-like features have been observed at other Lowcounty plantation sites (e.g. Zierden et al.

1986). Features 2 and 4 are likely posthole remnants. Feature #2 (N875 E0) is generally an oval shaped area of dark grey brown soil intrusive into the fill of Feature #1. This feature is crossed by a plowscar on its northern edge and exhibits brick fragments in its fill. Feature #4 (N845 E80) is rectangular shaped and is characterized by mottled grey brown and yellow red colored soils. Feature #4 is bisected by an east/west trending plowscar. No artifacts were observed within exposed fill soils.

Site 38CH464, the Rose Plantation, represents an important 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement situated south of an early public road and on the east side of an 18<sup>th</sup> and possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century ferry crossing over the Stono River. Several structures are documented in the historical record for this cultural property. Controlled surface collections and limited subsurface investigations suggest that 38CH464 is a significant cultural resource that merits proper stewardship. Further archaeological field investigation will likely locate early structures and various activity areas which will contribute meaningful cultural data regarding James Island plantations.

### **Turquetts Plantation (38CH465)**

First recorded by South and Hartley (1980) as being located in open fields 400 feet northeast of Battery Pringle and 800 feet northwest of Battery Leroy, 38CH465 is currently covered by secondary forest (Figure 54). Situated primarily in Charleston, Kiawah, and Edisto loamy fine sands, 38CH465, Turquetts Plantation, is archaeologically defined as extending over an area of about 800 feet north/south by 1,200 feet east/west. This site (38CH465) actually extends across two “oldfields” which are separated by a generally east/west trending drainage ditch. The Stono River forms its western border. Visited by Charleston Museum archaeologists in the mid 1980s as part of an inventory level survey of the Dill Sanctuary (cf. Hacker and Zierden 1986), 38CH465 was assigned six (6) occupation/activity loci (Figure 5). A representative surface collection of primarily historic period artifacts from most loci was accomplished during this initial survey and attempts were made to correlate individual loci with structures/activity areas depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Hacker and Zierden 1986). 38CH465 was found to encompass an important local cultural resource for the James Island community, the historic Dill’s Slave Cemetery (locus “G”) located in its northeast section immediately west of Riverland Road (Figures 7 and 11) (cf. Zierden and Anthony 2010).

Calhoun (1986b:1) notes that “The early history of Turquetts Plantation is currently unknown.” The property was bought by Torquet from John Clafe in 1748 who may have been the Capt. John Clap shown on the Thornton-Morden Map of 1695 near or at 38CH465 (Calhoun 1986) (Figure 70). Between 1748 and 1752 Ribton Hutchinson, planter, merchant, and politician, acquired the property (Calhoun 1986b). Corn, rice, potatoes, indigo, and various subsistence crops were grown at Turquetts during his tenure and throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Following Hutchinson’s death, the *South Carolina Gazette*, dated October 13, 1757, advertized (Calhoun 1986b:2):

“... one Part bounding on the Stono River, known by the Name of Torquet’s, whereon is a small settlement; the North Part on a Creek fronting Charles-Town, with a neat pleasant-situated House thereon, having Piazzas South, West, and North, and being about six miles from Charles-Town; with extraordinary good Out-Buildings, as, a Barn, two kitchins, two Corn-Houses, a Cooper’s Shop, a good Store, a Stable and Chair-House, all in good Repair; The Whole under good fence, ...”

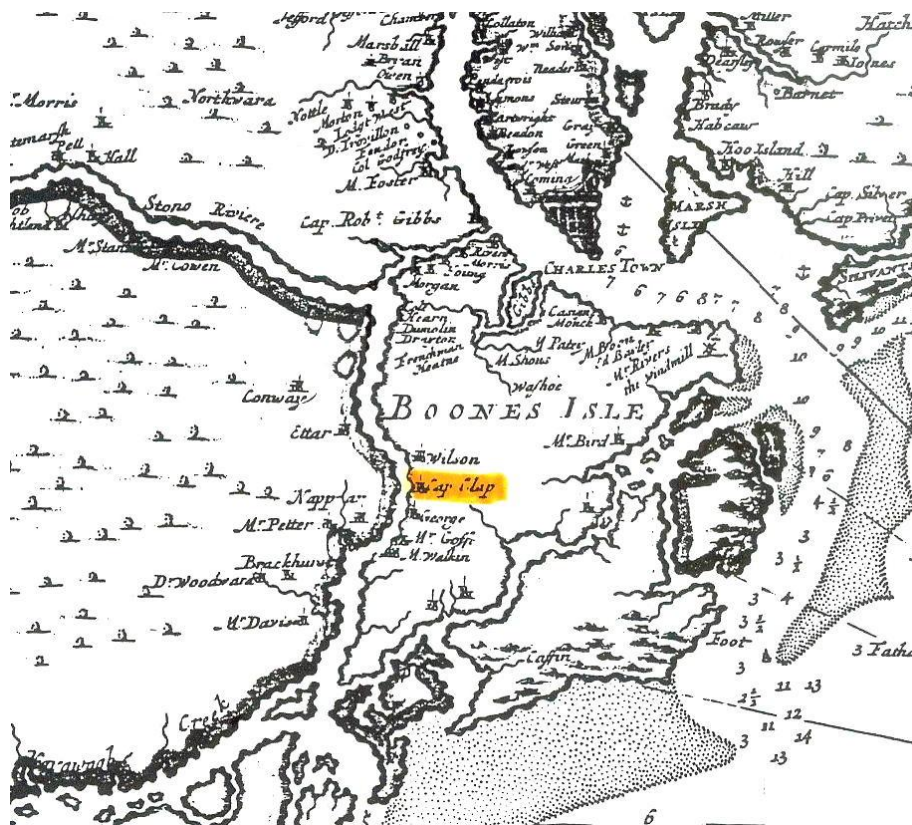


Figure 70. Thornton-Morden Map of 1695.

By 1761, John Dill owned Turquetts Plantation (Appendix \_\_). It was eventually purchased from the heirs of Jane Elizabeth Dill by Capt. John Rivers in 1855 who made it part of Stono Plantation (Figure 71) (Appendix 1).

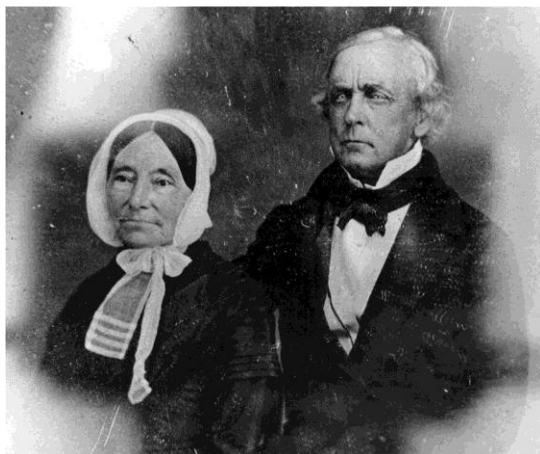
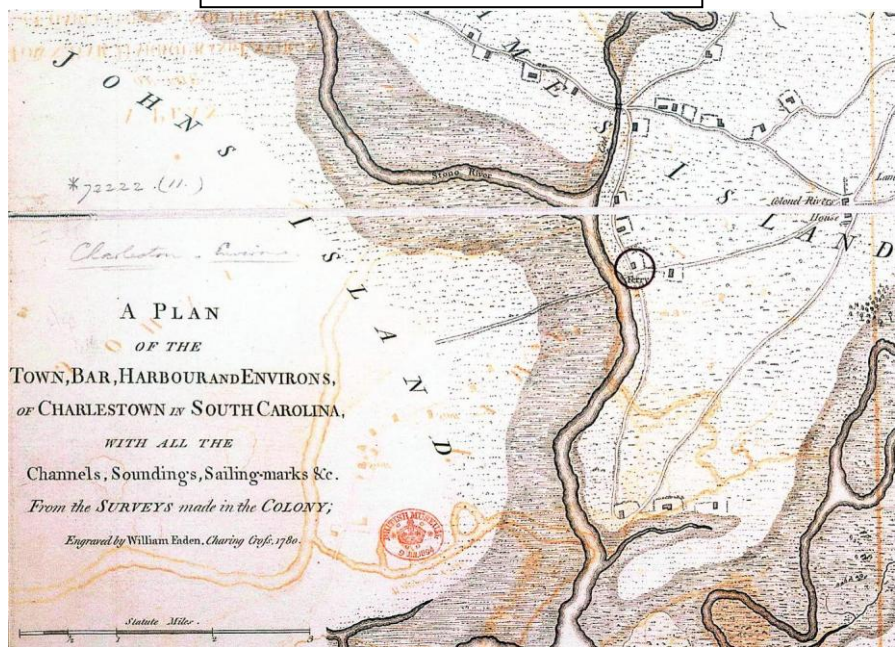


Figure 71. Capt. John Rivers and His Wife Sarah.

The Turquetts settlement mentioned by the South Carolina Gazette in 1757 is depicted on several 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Figures 21, 24, 72). Generally, several 19<sup>th</sup> century maps depict two main clusters of structures, one likely a field

slave settlement (locus “D”), the other probably the planter residential complex (locus “A”) with various plantation outbuildings such as those mentioned in the 1757 *South Carolina Gazette* advertisement of Turquetts Plantation. Some of the structures in close proximity to the planter’s house may have been house slave residences as well. The likely field slave settlement is pictured as an L-shaped arrangement of five (5) buildings in the southeastern section of the site area - south of Dill’s Slave Cemetery and immediately west of Riverland Drive (Figures 24 and 73). A northeast/southwest trending road is depicted connecting Riverland Drive with (locus “A”) the probable planter complex (Figures 21, 24, and 73). Up to nine (9) structures, comprising the complex, are shown west and south of this road (Figures 24 and 73).

Figure 72. Turquetts Plantation in 1780.

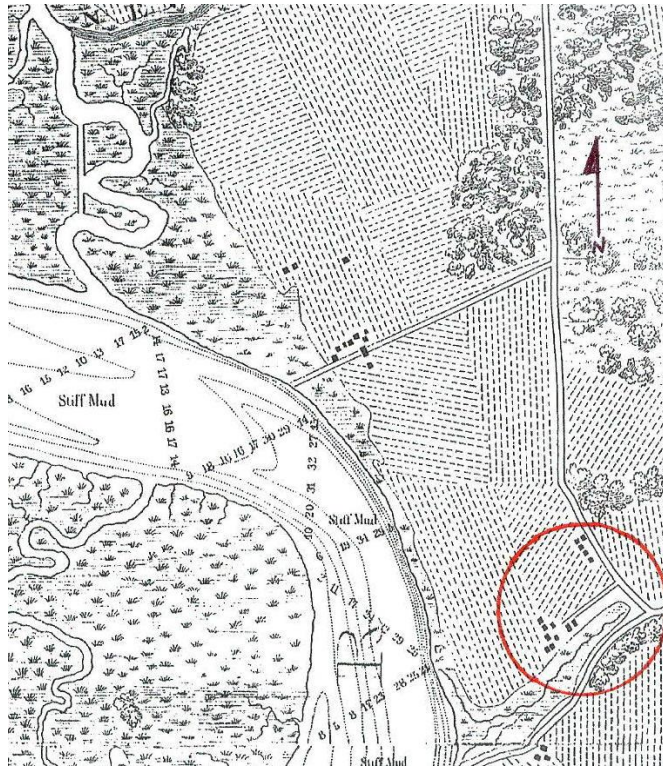


Archaeological investigation resumed at 38CH465 in early April of 1989 with the establishment of a site grid at loci “A” and “D” and the derivation of various site elevations via transit-level for the construction of a site contour map. A “key” stake/point was set up in the most southeastern open area of 38CH465 and designated N100 E100. This point was 36 feet

north of a mesic zone and 137 feet west of Riverland Drive. Grid north at 38CH465 is actually twenty degrees and forty five minutes west of magnetic north (20 degrees 45’). The grid system was initially established to facilitate a systematic controlled surface collection of the southernmost open field area of Turquetts Plantation. As at other Dill Sanctuary archaeological sites, square collection units with twenty foot sides were planned and located via transit-level and tape throughout the open areas of loci “A” and “D”. This generally rectangular shaped open area extended about 1,100 feet east/west by 750 feet north/south - about 19 acres. Within this expanse (100% visibility) every other collection unit was collected. Ninety seven (97) collection units yielded cultural materials (Figure 74). Following functional analyses and quantification of the recovered artifacts, these data, including artifact location, were analyzed via SYMAP software. The surface distribution of eight (8) categories of artifacts, including prehistoric artifacts, was graphically illustrated via this software (Appendix 6).

The systematic surface collection of the southern section of Turquetts Plantation (38CH465, loci “A” and “D”) and subsequent analysis of cultural material reveal that meaningful horizontal stratigraphy (patterning) exists at this important cultural resource. Generally, three





(3) relatively large multi-activity areas are depicted by SYMAPS (Figures 75 and 76). These three multi-activity areas, largest to smallest, are: 1) located in the south central area of locus "A" centered near N180 W600, 2) located in the north central area of locus "A" centered near N600 W520, and 3) located in the northeastern portion of the southernmost open field at 38CH465 - centered near N500 W150.

Figure 73. Turquetts Plantation in 1825.

The largest area delineated is likely the area depicted on several historic maps as the probable planter residential complex (Figures 24 and 73). The overall surface artifact concentration here extends across an area of at least 230 feet in diameter which is also the boundary for

surface concentrations of brick and post 1750 ceramics (Figure 76). This space also contains several other smaller sized but discrete artifact clusters (Appendix 7). One of these discrete clusters is a "hot spot" for pre-1750 ceramics located in the southeastern section of the large expanse. This locale may be one of the earliest historic period occupation areas at the site. Immediately west of the scatter of early pottery are two approximately fifty foot in diameter concentrations of colono ware which are suggestive of localized specific activities. Specific localized and discrete distributions of artifacts of different ages within the broader scatters of structural and kitchen related items all point to residential and specific activity loci; an interpretation supported by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Subsurface investigation will be required to "flesh out" information cursorily, but reliably, provided by surface collection and historic documentation.

The second largest multi-activity area is 200 - 300 feet directly north of the probable planter residential complex. Several overlapping generally oval shaped concentrations of cultural materials occur at this locale including relatively heavy distributions of colono ware, pre and post 1750 ceramics, and miscellaneous personal, clothing, and activity related items. Artifacts observed in this area seem to extend northward into the sites next open field. Interestingly, this area contains relatively little brick.

Figure 74. Surface Collection at 38CH465.



The third multi-activity area indicated via SYMAPS

is defined by overlapping relatively frequent distributions of post 1750 ceramics and other kitchen related artifacts (Figures 75 and 76). They are located in a site area shown by various 19<sup>th</sup> century maps as being the locus of up to five (5) structures whose arrangement and number are suggestive of a slave settlement (Figures 24 and 73). As before, this locale yielded relatively little structurally related artifacts during the controlled surface collection of 38CH465.

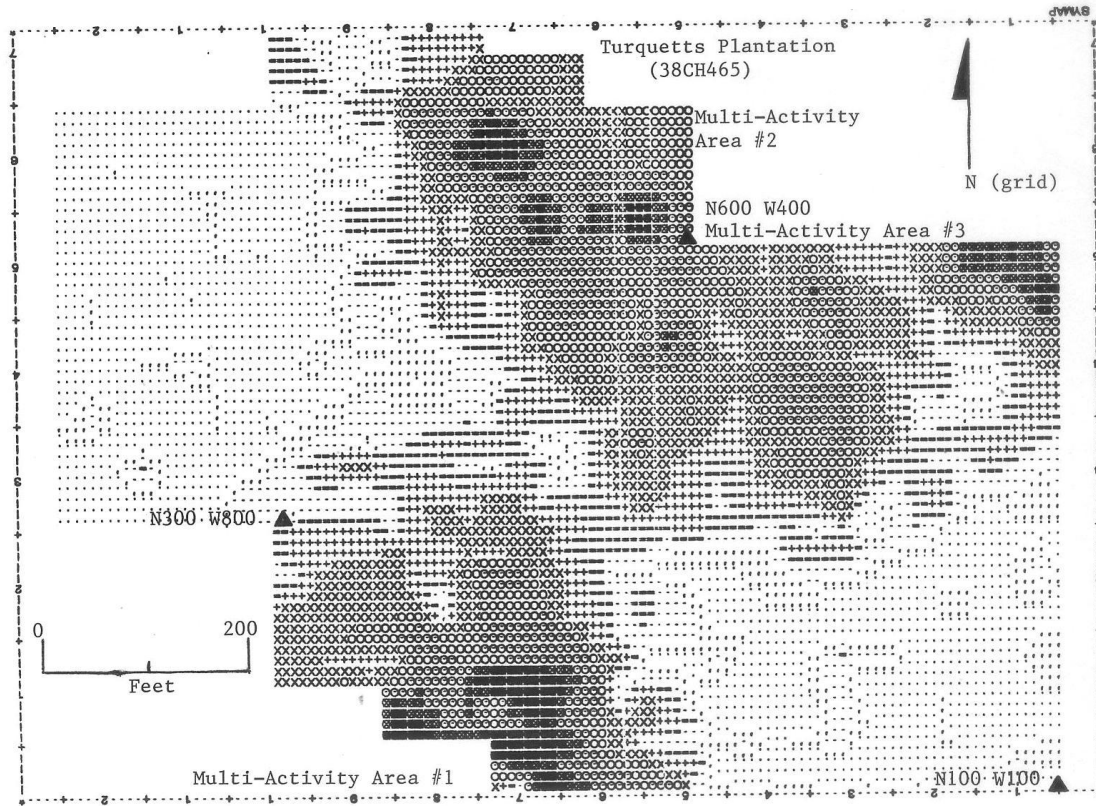


Figure 75. Total Artifact Surface Distribution (SYMAP).

Outside of the three (3) multi-activity areas, five (5) individual clusters of surface artifacts are depicted on project SYMAPS (Appendix 6). These clusters include two (2) brick concentrations along the W900 grid line, one (1) brick concentration at N100 W300, a colono ware concentration at N200 W750, and an approximately fifty foot in diameter concentration of post 1750 ceramics at N400 W300.

These individual surface artifact concentrations along with three larger multi-activity related artifact concentrations clearly infer substantial and prolonged colonial, antebellum, and possibly post bellum occupation at 38CH465. Prehistoric occupation is also indicated for these loci but appears to have been ephemeral, likely seasonal, Middle Woodland phase occupation. Most of the prehistoric artifacts (Woodland Period pottery) were observed in surface contexts across an area of about seventy five (75) feet in diameter centered near N180 W600.

To further assess 38CH465 (Turquetts Plantation) Charleston Museum archaeologists and volunteers began a second phase of archaeological investigation involving subsurface

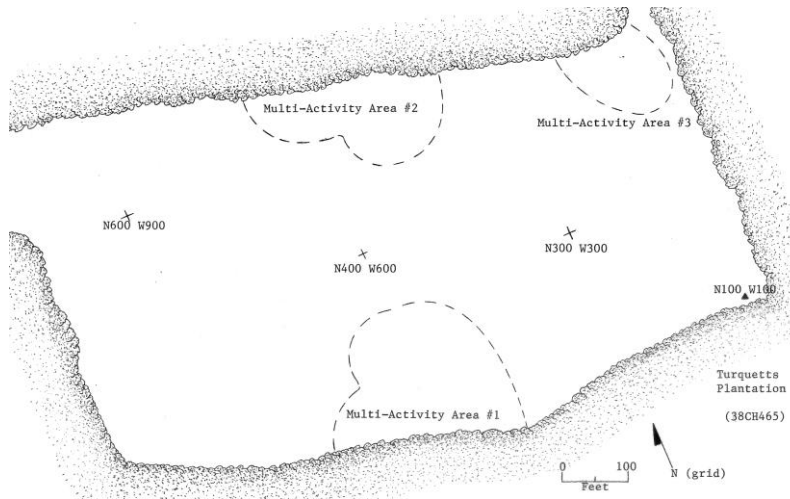


Figure 76. Multi-Activity Areas at Turquetts Plantation.

evaluation on May 1, 1989. This testing phase of research was geared to gather basic site information such as site depth, site integrity, cultural components present, artifact frequency and diversity, in other words, foundational information needed for determining site research potential and guidelines for appropriate site management.

Units excavated during the testing phase of work at Turquetts Plantation were located based on information gleaned from systematic controlled surface collection(s) as well as from documentary (map) data. A total of thirty one (31) five by five foot test units were excavated in three (3) site loci/multi activity areas during this phase of fieldwork at 38CH465 (Figure 77). All units were excavated by zone and all soils excavated were screened through ¼ inch mesh (hardware cloth). Photographic documentation, scaled plan maps, field notes, and appropriate excavation data forms were routinely completed for each excavation unit.

Subsurface testing at Turquetts Plantation revealed that the sites soil profile is fairly typical for this region outside of an alluvial landform. In other words, it is characterized by thoroughly mixed plowzone overlying yellow red loamy sand subsoil. Plowzone depth varied somewhat but averaged around 12 inches deep. Plowscars were observed in all excavation units taken down to subsoil.

Figure 77. Subsurface Testing at Turquetts Plantation.

Although decades of cultivation have altered the upper archaeological deposits at Turquetts Plantation, intact subsoil cultural features have survived the onslaught (Figure 78). Eighteen (18) subsoil cultural features were recorded during the testing effort. Of this number, three (3) features (#s 8, 12, and 13) are not likely to be associated with the early plantation occupation of 38CH465. The remaining sub plowzone deposits include postholes, trash pits, and





potential midden remnants dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Figure 79). These features were found within or adjacent to loci exhibiting the highest surface artifact density. One of these areas, thought to be the locus of Turquetts' slave settlement, is located along the northern tree/ditch line of the sites southernmost field from about N650 E650 east to N550 W100. This location disagrees with 19<sup>th</sup> century maps which depict structures along the southernmost field's eastern rather than northern edge (Figures 24 and 73) (M. Zierden 2012 personal communication).

Figure 78. Feature #10 in Unit N140 W660.

As expected, material culture frequency varied across the site with the highest number of artifacts occurring in test units located within the area that is likely the locale of the planter residential complex centered near N200 W600. Following the artifact frequency patterns provided by controlled surface collection(s), two other areas of subsurface testing – near N650 W600 and N500 W100 yielded relatively high counts of cultural material (Figures 75 and 76).

Over eight (8,000) thousand artifacts were recovered during the testing phase of fieldwork at 38CH465 and about four (4,000) thousand were collected previously from surface contexts. Following South (1977), cultural materials were placed into eight (8) functional artifact groupings to facilitate comparative study. Most of these artifacts dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> /early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Table 1 illustrates the artifact profiles of cultural materials from from both plowzone and surface contexts. Kitchen related materials (ceramics, glass etc.) were most frequently observed in both contexts while the largest disparity can be found with architectural associated artifacts. The substantial frequency difference regarding architectural items likely is the result of very different artifact collection methods. Table 2 presents artifact profiles from excavated contexts from several temporally comparable Lowcountry contexts including profiles from Stono Plantation (38CH851), specifically from Structure #1 in Block #1 and Structure #1 in Block #3 at Stono Plantation (Figures 29 and 45). Interestingly, Turquetts Plantation 's artifact profile (which includes planter residence material) most closely aligns with the artifact profile of Structure #1 in Block #3, a structure believed to represent a slave residence in Stono Plantation's 18<sup>th</sup> century slave settlement. Futhermore, Turquetts Plantation's profile also compares favorably with the artifact profiles derived from slave occupations (1740s -1790s) at Yaughan Plantation and Spiers Landing in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Drucker and Anthony 1979;



Figure 79. Feature #5 at Turquetts Plantation.

**Table 1.****Artifact Profile****Turquetts Plantation (38CH465)**

<u>Artifact Group</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Plowzone</u>
Kitchen	(3,620) 91.4%	(6,610) 81.2%
Architecture	(69) 1.7%	(1,210) 14.8%
Furniture	(5) 0.2%	(6) 0.1%
Arms	(6) 0.2%	(14) 0.2%
Clothing	(6) 0.2%	(12) 0.2%
Personal	(0) 0%	(1) 0.01%
Tobacco	(112) 2.8%	(99) 1.2%
Activities	(141) 3.5%	(187) 2.3%

Wheaton et al. 1983; Epps 2004) (Table 2). The reason for artifact profile similarity among Turquetts Plantation and the probable slave occupations at Stono Plantation and the 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century slave sites at Yaughan Plantation and Spiers Landing is unclear presently. It is likely that several processes are operative together which affect the artifact profile similarity among these

sites. Several researchers argue that different collection methods or sampling strategies will dramatically affect artifact profiles (South 1977; Gray 1983; Zierden et al 1986; Joseph 1989; Epps 2004). It should be reiterated that Turquetts Plantation’s artifact profile was derived from several occupation loci, no doubt reflecting several different activity areas and thus individual artifact profiles derived from specific loci may indeed vary substantially from the current overall site artifact profile. Benson (1978:64) believes that length of occupation for a site and access to “... economically viable markets...” also affects artifact patterns. Epps (2004) believes that spatial proximity to an urban center, that is, Charleston in this case, substantially affected the life ways of Stono Plantation’s residents. This circumstance was also observed archaeologically at Daniel Island plantations (Zierden et al. 1986).

Many today are still unaware of the potential differences in the

lifestyles of plantation residents when contrasting plantations engaged in commercial rice or indigo production, or cotton, or those focusing on subsistence crops (Anthony 1989). Many variables and moreover, a complex interplay of these variables no doubt affected the life ways

**Table 2.****Artifact Profile Comparison\***

<u>Artifact Group</u>	<u>Stono Plantation Structure #1 Block #1</u>	<u>Stono Plantation Structure #1 Block #3</u>	<u>Yaughan** Plantation</u>	<u>Spiers Landing</u>
Kitchen	(64,715) 72.1%	(22,747)82.4%	(18/800) 84.2%	(2,275) 74.8%
Architecture	(22,842) 25.5%	(3,678) 13.1%	(2,640) 11.8%	(631)20.8%
Furniture	(103) 0.1%	(19) 0.1%	(12) 0.1%	(2) 0.1%
Arms	(231) 0.3%	(56) 0.2%	(5) 0.02%	(6) 0.2%
Clothing	(262) 0.3%	(325) 1.2%	(66) 0.3%	(24) 0.8%
Personal	(54) 0.1%	(38) 0.2%	(6) 0.03%	(2) 0.1%
Tobacco	(1,326) 1.5%	(654) 2.4%	(752) 3.4%	(74) 2.4%
Activities	(212) 0.2%	(103) 0.6%	(46) 0.2%	(26) .9%

Compare with Turquetts Plantation Profile(s)\*  
1740s – 1790s \*\*

of colonial and antebellum plantation residents. These life ways, which included varying settlement patterns, labor systems, diet and foodways, and access to local and world markets, among others, resulted in diversity in the archaeological record at plantation sites. Turquetts Plantation (38CH465) holds the potential for helping to explain behavioral diversity at Lowcountry plantations.

## **Conclusion**

The Dill Sanctuary is viewed as a unique cultural and natural laboratory - an undeveloped island within a sea of development on James Island preserving important data for Lowcountry generations to come. Information here is safe from 21<sup>st</sup> century expansion which increasingly threatens our cultural heritage. Meaningful cultural resources within the sanctuary are researched carefully, methodically, cooperatively, and scientifically since they are not affected by imminent project deadlines which can influence the quality and scope of the investigation of archaeological sites. The commitment and desire held by The Charleston Museum for proper stewardship and research of its cultural resources is a testament to the successful accomplishment of its missions of community engagement, education, and preservation.

At least fifteen (15) archaeological sites are located within the current boundaries of the Dill Sanctuary (Hacker and Zierden 1986). In addition, four (4) Civil War era earthworks are known on the property (Figures 3 and 5). As noted by Hacker and Zierden (1986:38) "... sites recorded suggest low density prehistoric occupation of the property, and high density occupation during the historic period; historic occupation spanned the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century through the twentieth century."

Within the Dill Sanctuary, prehistoric and historic occupations have occurred from the Early Archaic Phase into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Thus, evidence of a continuum of occupation is present on the sanctuary for about the last eight (8,000) thousand years. Because Dill Sanctuary possesses such occupational evidence and notable historical integrity, it is currently in the process of being nominated as a National Register District.

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STONO PLANTATION: A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL REPORT

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Jonathan Drake was granted the 310 acres on James Island which were to become Stono Plantation by the Lords Proprietors on August 16, 1698. He had previously received a warrant for land on the island and, in 1700, obtained two grants for 380 acres on the island.

Jonathan Drake initially settled on his James Island property. He was extensively involved in the political life of the province. Drake was a member of six Assemblies. He served as commissioner to appoint a watch for Folly Island (1707, 1710), commissioner of Johnson's Fort (1720), commissioner under the Tax Act (1716), Commissioner of the Indian Trade (1716), and justice of the peace for Berkeley County (1721).

Jonathan Drake was also active in the military affairs of the colony. He rose from captain of the militia (1706 - 1719) to major (1712 - 1724) and, finally, colonel (1727). In 1706, he commanded the James Island militia that rushed to defend the city from an allied French and Spanish attack. In 1721, he was made a major in the Northern Regiment of Foot and commander of Johnson's Fort.

Jonathan Drake had also received grants for 420 acres on Cummins Island and 3,000 acres on the Cooper River. Sometime around 1715 he left James Island and made his residence on the Cooper River in St. John Parish, where he established Cutcaw Plantation.<sup>1</sup>

Drake's 310 acre tract on James Island was conveyed to Daniel Evans. Evans sold the land to Paul Hamilton ( - c. 1738) in 1732. Hamilton had previously purchased an adjacent 50 acres from Thomas Croskeys in 1726.<sup>2</sup>

Paul Hamilton was a member of the colonial elite of South Carolina. His father, John Hamilton, represented Colleton County in the Third (1696 - 1697), Fourth (1698 - 1699), Fifth (1700 - 1702), and Seventh (1703 - 1705) Assemblies. He served as the Deputy Secretary of the Province from 1693 to 1695. Paul Hamilton's maternal grandfather, Paul Grimball, was a proprietor's deputy, Secretary of the Province, and Receiver General.

Hamilton's father apparently bequeathed him a 400 acre plantation on the north side of Edisto Island where he established his residence. Paul Hamilton's other holdings included 654 acres on the south side of Edisto Island, 700 acres on the west side of the Pon Pon River, 360 acres on James Island, and 42 slaves. He served Edisto Island as tax inquirer (1731), tax inquirer and collector (1733), and commissioner to regulate patrols (1737), and Colleton County as a justice of the peace (1737). Paul Hamilton was also a member of the Seventeenth Assembly (1720 - 1721) which effected the transferral of the colony from the Lord Proprietors to the Royal Government.

Paul Hamilton married Martha Bower, the daughter of William Bower and Martha Hext. They had five children: Paul, Martha, John Archibald, and Dorcas. Hamilton died sometime between February 12, 1737, and March 7, 1738.<sup>3</sup>

The inventory taken of the goods and chattels belonging to Paul Hamilton at the time of his death makes manifest the luxuriousness of his lifestyle. The inventory appears to have been made solely of his plantation residence on Edisto Island. He owned 46 slaves, whose main employment seems to have been the cultivation of rice and animal husbandry. Paul Hamilton valued his stable; the appraisers noted three horses, named Curry, Jockey, and Diamond, as well as a sorrel horse and 19 mares and colts. His personal possessions included sealing wax and lead pencils, seven silver spoons, two silver watches, a "prcell" old silver, one pair of gold shirt buttons and a buckel, a "Brafer" (sic) stone and pocket book, and a writing desk<sup>4</sup> - all expensive, highly valued symbols of status in colonial South Carolina.

In his will, Paul Hamilton bequeathed his 400 acre residence plantation on Edisto Island and an unknown number of slaves to his son Paul. He specified,

One tract of my Land Lying on James Island Containing Three hundred and Ten Acres and one Tract of fifty acres Joyning to the aforesaid Tract of three hundred and ten Acres to be sold by my Executor's & the Money's ... be put out to Interest for the use of my Two Daughters Martha & Dorcas Hamilton & to be Equally divided Between them as they arrive to the age of Eighteen Years or Day of Marriage ....<sup>5</sup>

Apparently, either this provision was not carried out or the tract on James Island was sold to Paul Hamilton, Sr. ( - ca. 1799), the older brother of the heiresses, Martha and Dorcas, and eldest son of Paul Hamilton. Paul Hamilton, Sr., chose to live on James Island, where he named his 360 acre plantation Stono.

Hamilton did not inherit his father's sense of political responsibility. He did, however, share his appreciation of an elegant lifestyle. In 1757, he advertised for a "cypress canow" which had been lost or stolen. It was described as:

28 feet and an half long, and 5 feet wide painted yellow without, and blue within, except her stern which is of an olive colour, her gunnels black with sails for an awning has an iron hem band with a flower de lis painted white: She is branded under the stern fhceis (sic) PH and rows with 7 oars.<sup>6</sup>

This "canow" was probably the boat he used for his trips to Charleston, where he had a townhouse.<sup>7</sup>

The ease with which the Hamiltons could reach Charleston from their James Island plantation undoubtedly contributed to the frequency with which they participated in the myriad of delights offered in the city. Taverns and clubs proliferated in Charleston, catering to every degree

of wealth and taste. Dancing assembled, concerts, and dramatic performances were merely some of the social events enjoyed by the elite of colonial Carolina.<sup>8</sup> The famous "Charlestown Races," begun in 1754, provided an outlet for the equestrian enthusisams of the Carolina gentry. Soon Race Week in February and the attendant balls and parties luxuriated in by a wealthy and pleasure-loving society had become a tradition.

Intellectual pursuits were also considered proper for the male members of the upper class. In 1748 the Charleston Library Society was founded by 17 men anxious "to save their descendants from sinking into savagery." The Charleston Museum, the oldest in the county, was established in 1773.<sup>9</sup>

Hamilton was an esteemed and prosperous member of the elite society of South Carolina. The eminent Dr. Alexander Garden wrote of him, "He is a very honest Man and bore an exceeding good Character - he was considered as a Man of good property in America." But Paul Hamilton, Sr. was also loyal to England, a stance which led to his self-imposed exile and the loss of a considerable fortune.

On July 4, 1776, the American colonists officially severed their ties with the British Empire. The next six years were marked by strife between not only opposing armies, but neighbors vehemently espousing differing beliefs. Hamilton's feelings were well known. The Revolutionary fervor in South Carolina began long before the actual onset of war. Paul Hamilton, Sr. protested against deviation from the Crown's policies. A contemporary stated, Hamilton "rendered himself very obnoxious by speaking against the Americans and preventing people from signing a paper which was handed abt. for to sign .... "

Unwilling to join "his fellow Citizens in Measures tending to the subversion of the Constitution under which he had ever enjoyed the greatest happiness and prosperity," Hamilton sailed to Bermuda. He lived there for three years in "a State of poverty and Obscurity." In 1778, he received word that the American rebels had double-taxed his estate, as belonging to a known Loyalist, and was threatened with confiscation. He returned to Charleston and, despite his strong views to the contrary, signed an oath pledging loyalty to the American cause.

In 1779, General Prevost led the British Army against Charleston. The American forces forced his withdrawal to James and Johns Islands, where the British plundered the plantations. Despite his known loyalty, Paul Hamilton, Sr. was one of those who suffered. Detachments of the British Army were posted at Stono Plantation, where they "took a great part of his Stock Provisions and other Moveable Property and Effects." Even more insulting, Prevost's troops stole some f 2,000 current money "from my (Hamilton's) pocket," as well as his watch and buckles. The British left for Savannah and the Americans again assumed control over the Carolina Lowcountry. Hamilton was brought to trial and, as he later wrote, "suffered the severest persecution for not bearing Arms against the auspicious Government of his most Gracious Sovereign."

In 1780, the British again attacked Charleston. General Clinton moved a portion of his forces overland from Savannah to Charleston. The



majority, however, came by sea. The British Army once again quartered detachments at Hamilton's Stono Plantation. He himself was employed to "carry Effects to the Army."<sup>10</sup>

Captain Johann Ewald, a Hessian officer serving in the British Army, kept a diary during the siege of Charleston. On February 21, 1780, he wrote,

At dawn the light infantry and the grenadiers, Major Moncrieff in command, crossed near Hamilton's house to James Island and advances as far as Newtown New Cut and Fort Johnson.<sup>11</sup>

Stono Plantation continued in use as a landing and base of operations for the British Army. Capt. Ewald's entry on March 6 noted,

The 2nd Battalion of the 71st left us again. They crossed the river at Mathews' and went into camp at Hamilton's, where Huyn's and the 64th were encamped. The 63rd was quartered in Gibbes' house, since two thirds of the regiment were sick. Ever since we have been at this post our brigade has sent out daily foraging parties into Johns Island; thus a great quantity of livestock has been driven in.<sup>12</sup>

Three days later, Capt. Ewald wrote,

Toward noon we crossed over to Hamilton's house. In place of sailors we had soldiers from the 64th and instead of flatboats, craft somewhat like narrow pettiauguers. It was a rather dangerous crossing; the 33rd did not arrive till twelve o'clock at night. Baggage and horses crossed Johns Ferry. We went into camp on this side of Newtown New Cut. Our commander also left Stono Ferry today and came over with the 63rd.<sup>13</sup>

Reinforcements also landed at Hamilton's Stono Plantation. On April 21, 1780, a British officer recorded, "The troops recently arrived from New York were disembarked today on James Island at Hamilton's landing place."<sup>14</sup>

Although Hamilton's plantation was utilized as a base by the British, it was not protected from plundering by their troops. Hamilton later lamented,

... on the Arrival of the Army in 1780, the Detachments quartered at your Memorialist's Constituents said Plantation (Stono) took nearly all his remaining Stock provisions and other Moveable property and Effects of every kind ....<sup>15</sup>

Among the losses suffered by Hamilton were seven slaves, one of whom had served the British as a guide and another who had been "rendered stupid and worthless."<sup>16</sup>

In June of 1780 Hamilton was one of the signatories of the "Address of Loyalists of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot."<sup>17</sup> The British acknowledged his long-standing loyalty and recommended him to the Board of Police "as proper for the Magistray for Charles Town District ...."<sup>18</sup>

The health of Paul Hamilton, Sr. was seriously impaired by the troubles he had experienced. In 1781 he "collected some of the scattered remains of his Moveable property and effects" and sailed once again for the more salubrious climate of Bermuda.<sup>19</sup>

The British were defeated and ended their occupation of Charleston in December 1782. Paul Hamilton, Sr. had returned to South Carolina but departed, this time forever, in the British evacuation of the city. He was banished by the South Carolina Legislature and his estate - consisting of Stono Plantation on James Island, a plantation on Edisto Island, a house and lot in Charleston, an unstated number of slaves, and personal property - confiscated. When Hamilton appeared before the Loyalist Clearing Commission after the war, he assessed his losses in South Carolina at f 10,000 sterling.<sup>20</sup>

The South Carolina Legislature overturned its confiscation of Hamilton's estate and, in 1784, amerced it at twelve per cent. Paul Hamilton, Sr., however, firmly stated "That he Wisheth And is firmly Resolved never to see his Native Country more .....",<sup>20</sup> and took steps to sell his remaining property in South Carolina. Hamilton lived in Pentonville, parish Clerkenwell, England, until his death sometime between May 30, 1797 and January 25, 1799.<sup>21</sup>

In 1784, the attornies appointed by Paul Hamilton, Sr. advertised for sale:

THAT well known, very valuable, healthy, and pleasantly situated Plantation on James Island, the property of Mr. PAUL HAMILTON, containing three hundred and eighty acres (more or less) Old Measure. The Dwelling House, kitchen, and Negro Houses, are of the best materials, elegantly laid out, and in good order. Most of the other buildings have been injured, but may be repaired at a small expence. The extraordinary quality of the land, together with its delightful situation on Stono River, and its contiguity to the City, render it an admirable retreat.<sup>22</sup>

Thomas Rivers, Sr. (1732 - 1808) purchased Stono Plantation at public auction for 1,700 guineas. At this point, the plantation consisted of 377 3/4 acres, and was bounded west by the Stono River and Newtown Cut, north by New Town Cut and lands now or late of John Taylor, east by William Royal, and south by John Dill.<sup>23</sup>

Thomas Rivers, Sr. married first Mary Warham and later, following her death, her widowed sister Elizabeth Warham Cromwell.<sup>24</sup> He and his first wife had three sons: George, Thomas, and Charles. Thomas Rivers, Sr. was a wealthy planter. In 1785, he owned 377 3/4 acres on James Island, 1,000 acres at "Long Cane unknown," two wheels, or carriages, and 40 slaves.<sup>25</sup> Four years later, his work force had

increased to 43 and he had a town lot, presumably in Charleston, valued at f 625.<sup>26</sup> Rivers apparently spent the bulk of his time on Stono Plantation. In 1790, his James Island household consisted of himself, his wife, and 27 slaves.<sup>27</sup> It is probable that the remainder of his slaves lived and worked on the plantation at Long Cane.

Thomas Rivers, Sr. died in 1808. After making sundry bequests, he gave the remainder of his real and personal estate to his three sons, Charles, George W., and Thomas. Charles Rivers died intestate before his father's estate had been divided. His share was inherited by his two brothers. For several years, Thomas and George W. Rivers enjoyed joint ownership of the plantation and the 50 slaves employed on it. In 1816, however, Thomas Rivers and his wife Mary sold their interest in Stono Plantation to George W. Rivers for \$4,000 and their undivided portion of the slaves for \$8,225.<sup>28</sup>

Thomas and Mary Rivers moved to Providence, Rhode Island. George Rivers and his wife Betsy Tucker apparently lived at least part of the time in Charleston at 2 Greenhill Street,<sup>29</sup> south of Broad Street.

It is unclear exactly who was living on Stono Plantation during the years of George Rivers' ownership. According to the 1820 census, there were 30 persons on the plantation engaged in agriculture. Thirty-eight slaves lived on Stono, as well as 13 free black women. The white household consisted of one male under the age of ten, two females between the ages of ten and sixteen, and one woman between 26 and 45 years of age.<sup>30</sup>

Stono Plantation was purchased by Capt. John Rivers ( - 1857), although it is unclear when the transaction took place. In 1830, Capt. Rivers' James Island property was occupied by one white male under the age of five, one white male between the ages of 30 and 40, one white male over 100 years of age, two white females between the ages of ten and fifteen, and one white female between the ages of 20 and 30. There were 58 slaves.<sup>31</sup>

Capt. Rivers had three wives. On February 12, 1809, he married his first wife, Susannah Love Rivers, the daughter of Mallory and Susannah Love Rivers, the daughter of Mallory and Susannah Rivers. They had two children, Melvyn S.H. (1778 - 1846) and Marvi Hayes (1812 - 1878). Following the death of his first wife, Capt. Rivers married Eleanor Rivers, the daughter of Jonah and Rachel Rivers. She bore him one daughter, Eleanor Carolina (1826 - 1878). Capt. Rivers' wife Eleanor died and he married Mrs. Sarah Ecklin Wyatt Rivers, the widow of Henry Starling Rivers and sister-in-law of his first wife.<sup>32</sup>

In 1850, at which time Capt. Rivers definitely owned Stono Plantation, he owned 96 slaves<sup>33</sup> and his real estate holdings were assessed at \$16,000. At this time, there were 42 planters in St. Andrews Parish. Of these, only five men - Simon J. Magwood, W. Lawton, Ephraim M. Clark, Thomas Legare, and William B. Seabrook - owned real estate valued at more than that belonging to Capt. Rivers.<sup>34</sup>

In 1850, Stono Plantation consisted of 500 acres of improved and 260 acres of unimproved land. His farming implements and machinery were assessed at \$130. Rivers had eight horses, 50 milk cows, four working oxen, 20 other cattle, 20 sheep, and 150 swine for a total value of \$1,200. The agricultural products for the year were 35 bales of sea island cotton, each bale weighing 400 pounds; 1,000 bushels of Indian corn; 80 pounds of wool; 50 bushels of peas and beans; 20 bushels of Irish potatoes; and 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. The plantation also produced 200 pounds of butter; 200 pounds of cheese; five tons of hay; and ten tons of corn blades. The value of the animals slaughtered during the year was \$400. Stono Plantation also produced garden truck for the Charleston market. The produce grown in the market gardens was worth \$1,000.<sup>35</sup>

Indigo and vegetables for the Charleston market had been the primary crops on James Island during the colonial period. The separation of the American colonies from Great Britain brought an end to the government bounty on indigo, thus decreasing the profitability of cultivating this once lucrative plant. At the same time, sea island cotton, brought from the Bahamas, had begun to be raised.<sup>36</sup> The first post-Revolutionary cotton exported from Charleston to Liverpool reached that English port on January 20, 1785. Experimentation finally resulted in the selection of the green seed (short staple) and the black seed (long staple or sea island) types as suitable for South Carolina.<sup>37</sup> By 1798, sea island cotton had replaced indigo on the island.

The cultivation of sea island cotton was limited to a small strip along the Southern coast. The plant would prosper only in a light, sandy soil known as the salt-water lands. Throughout the antebellum period, the sea island cotton area was a belt of coastal land ranging from 20 to 30 miles wide, and extending from the Santee River to the Everglades.<sup>38</sup>

Spring was the planting season. Cotton was planted from about March 20 to April 10. Sweet potato slips were put in the ground the latter part of March and corn was sown around April 1. During the slack time, the slaves were kept busy digging and hauling marsh mud to manure fields, cutting marsh grass for fodder and fertilizer, cutting and sawing wood, and ditching fields.<sup>39</sup>

The average sea island planter raised a little less than six acres per slave. In addition to cotton, planters typically cultivated corn and sweet potatoes as provision crops in the proportion of approximately 7/12 cotton, 3/12 corn, and 2/12 sweet potatoes. The average yield of cotton was around 135 pounds to the acre. Corn usually was about 15 to 25 bushels per acre of the southern white-flint variety and potatoes typically about 150 bushels to the acre. As cotton was the cash crop, the planter generally considered acreage devoted to other commodities as a loss of profit. The amount of land he devoted to provisions was consequently determined not by need, but the number of acres which could be worked without neglecting the main crop.<sup>40</sup>

Virtually all of the sea island planters realized the value of fertilizer. Marsh mud was readily available, inexpensive, and effective. Some planters had marsh mud brought to the manure heaps. Others mixed the mud and manure on the fields by "running a cowpen." In the system, the plantation cattle were penned on succeeding nights in movable yards on the resting fields, on which straw and marsh grass had been strewn. The tramping of the cattle prepared the field for a top dressing of marsh mud. Sometimes marsh grass was placed between the old rows after running the cowpen but before the mud was applied. The sod of one year's growth was then hoed down in to the alleys and the land formed upon it. Some planters used only the marsh grass as a fertilizer. But marsh mud was valuable not only for its promotion of the retention of moisture, but also because of the saline, organic, and calcareous matter which it contained. Most of the marsh mud, however, was lacking a sufficient amount of carbonate of lime. To compensate for this deficiency, the planters often added crushed oyster shells, easily obtained in the coastal areas. Others exploited the old indigo heaps, refuse of the vats, still remaining on many of the sea island plantations. The lime which had been used in the preparation of the dye had by this time become mixed with the soil and was a particularly good fertilizer for the cotton fields.<sup>41</sup>

Many of the planters on James Island grew vegetables such as watermelons, musk melons, tomatoes, okra, peanuts, Irish potatoes, green peas, beans, squash, cabbages, turnips, and sweet potatoes for the Charleston market. Clay peas and corn were also cultivated, and were a significant part of the diet of the slaves, as well as feed for the stock.<sup>42</sup> Capt. Rivers raised vegetables as well as livestock for the Charleston market. In 1857, he owned 111 cattle, 21 sheep and a lamb, 131 bacon hogs, six sows and 20 pigs, 18 shoals and one boar, and a large amount of poultry. Two of his slaves were assigned to work with the animals, one as a butcher, possibly preparing the meat for market as well as home consumption, and one as a hog minder.

Capt. Rivers was a dedicated planter and apparently spent little time in Charleston. But he and his family enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle on their James Island plantation and entertained lavishly. Capt. Rivers had an extensive and carefully chosen selection of wines, including 168 bottles of Madeira dated 1855 and 18 bottles of Malmasy. The family had one small blue dinner set, one tea set, and a large white china dinner set, as well as an abundant supply of tumblers and wine glasses. The furnishings of their house were equally elegant. These included a walnut dining table and two end tables, a marble top pier table, an ice house, and a what not. The family did not lack transportation for their visits to their island neighbors. Capt. Rivers kept a six seat carriage, a two seat buggy, and an old carry all. One of the slaves served as a coachman.<sup>43</sup>

Capt. Rivers had a summer home at Fort Johnson on James Island, close enough for him to return to check on his crops. He and his family generally moved to this locale around May 10. They returned home sometime in November, when the cool weather had lessened the danger of disease.<sup>44</sup> The Rivers' summer home seems to have been small and comfortably furnished. The house boasted a parlour and three

bedrooms crowded with bedsteads and mattresses. The hall had a fireplace and pantry, and was invitingly furnished with a dozen chairs and a wooden sofa and mattress.<sup>45</sup>

All of the wealthy planters on James Island owned a variety of boats.<sup>46</sup> Capt. Rivers owned four "canoes" - one with sixteen oars, one with eight, one with four, and one simply referred to as "old." The canoes were often made out of cypress. These had probably been made by the plantation's slave carpenter and used for fishing as well as transportation. Rivers also owned "2 Flats for marsh."<sup>47</sup>

Capt. Rivers acquired adjacent parcels of land throughout the 1850s. He purchased the 178 acre Hanahan tract in 1840<sup>48</sup> and 220 acre Turquetts Plantation in 1855. In 1855, Capt. Rivers also obtained 80 acres known as "Cut Place."<sup>49</sup>

Capt. John Rivers died in 1857. He bequeathed \$2,000 to his daughter Mary H. Rivers. Upon marrying his wife Sarah, he had come into the possession of a female slave and other property worth \$1,200; the slave and \$2,100 were restored to his wife. The remainder of his estate, both real and personal, was to be kept intact during the life of his wife and the income and profits therefrom were to be equally divided between his wife Sarah and his daughters Melvin S.H. Godber, Mary Hayes Rivers, and Eleanor C. Dill. Following the death of his wife, the estate was to be apportioned among his daughters. If any of his children should die without issue, her share would revert to her sisters. If, however, one of the daughters died after having had a child or children, her issue would be entitled to her portion of the estate. Capt. Rivers named his son-in-law Joseph T. Dill, the husband of his daughter Eleanor, as his executor.<sup>50</sup>

At the time of his death, Capt. Rivers owned 83 slaves. Twelve of these had specific occupations - driver, carpenter, house servant, washer, lady woman, butcher, hog minder, gardener, seamstress, housekeeper, coachman, and cook. The slaves, crops, livestock, and personal possessions of Capt. Rivers at Stono Plantation were worth \$54,263.50. The furnishings of the family's summer home were appraised at \$219.00. He held stock in the South Carolina Railroad, Greenville and Columbia Railroad, Northwest Railroad and Bank Company, Farmers and Exchange Bank, Bank of Charleston, and the City of Charleston. These investments were valued at \$11,001.65. He also held bonds worth \$4,472.47. Capt. Rivers' bank accounts held a total of \$1,481.97. Fifty nine dollars in cash were found in his "pocket book."<sup>51</sup>

The estate of Capt. Rivers was kept intact until the death of his widow in 1867. Prior to that point, the plantation served as a source of income for his widow and three daughters. In 1857, the estate owned 1,436 acres and 79 slaves. It was taxed for a lot in town worth \$400. Mrs. Sarah Rivers was taxed for 25 slaves and a lot in town assessed at \$400.<sup>52</sup> In 1859 and 1860, the estate was

taxed by the City of Charleston for five slaves,<sup>53</sup> who had probably been "hired out" to work in town.

The 1860 Agricultural Census reflects Capt. Rivers' investments in land during the 1850s. His estate had 900 acres of improved land and 366 acres of unimproved land, an increase of 400 and 106 acres respectively as compared to his holdings in 1850. The plantation was appraised at \$60,000 and the farming implements at \$3,000. There were four horses, 100 milk cows, seven asses and mules; one working oxen, 27 other cattle, 17 sheep, and 60 swine. The crops produced on Stono Plantation were 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bales of ginned cotton at 400 pounds each, 50 pounds of wool, 100 bushels of peas and beans, and 3,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. The value of the produce cultivated in the market gardens was \$2,000. Apparently, Capt. Rivers had also started a dairy, for there were 2,500 pounds of butter. There were also 24 tons of hay and the animals slaughtered that year were worth \$500.<sup>54</sup>

By 1860, Capt. Rivers' widow, 68 year old Mrs. Sarah Rivers, had joined the household of Joseph B. Hinson. Her personal estate was worth \$2,500<sup>55</sup> and she owned one slave.<sup>56</sup> Capt. Rivers' daughter Melvyn had married William Stiles Godber. They had no children<sup>57</sup> and, in 1860, she lived alone on James Island. Her real estate was worth \$10,000 and her personal possessions were assessed at \$10,000.<sup>58</sup> She owned 35 slaves who lived in ten houses.<sup>59</sup> Mary Hayes Rivers, her spinster sister, also apparently had her own household. She owned eighteen slaves.<sup>60</sup> Capt. Rivers' personal estate was appraised at \$80,000 and his real estate at \$60,000.<sup>61</sup> The estate's 83 slaves lived in a settlement of 35 houses. Capt. Rivers had amassed a sizeable fortune. Of the 86 slave holders in St. Andrews Parish in 1860, only eight owned more slaves than his estate.<sup>62</sup>

South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 10, 1860. James Island was considered a key to the possession of Charleston. In 1861, General P.G.T. Beauregard had planned and begun work on fortifications on the island. Only partially completed, these were abandoned when General Pemberton assumed command in the area. Pemberton also removed the eleven large calibre guns from Cole's Island, where they had guarded the mouth of the Stono River. Federal troops immediately entered the river and set up a permanent camp on the southeast end of James Island.

On June 2, 1861, the Union troops began landing a large force on James Island. Skirmishes were fought June 2 through June 15. On June 16, General H.W. Benham led Northern troops against Fort Lamar at the southeastern end of the line of the Confederate works which were dotted across the island from Secessionville to its western side. The Federals were repulsed and evacuated the island. In September, General Beauregard once again took command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>64</sup> The batteries were completed and James Island secured. Three batteries - Pringle, Tynes, and Leroy - were placed on Stono Plantation. A local historian wrote of Battery Pringle:

This battery is named for Captain Robert Pringle, who died in a unique fashion at Battery Wagner. One morning a Yankee monitor fired a round at the fort which ricocheted into a school of fish (Mullet) nearby; knocking one of them into the hands of Capt. Pringle. He thanked the Yanks for sending in his breakfast. The next round into the fort killed him instantly.<sup>65</sup>

Confederate troops were stationed on James Island throughout the war. One soldier wrote of the locale,

I was surprised to see what a nice looking country this is .... The houses are mostly built in the old style and are pretty thick.<sup>66</sup>

Private Theodore Honour, a former Charleston bank clerk, wrote,

I went with a party to take a walk to Secessionville, and I think I never saw a more beautiful road than some parts of the road was, for some distance there is a beautiful avenue of cedar and oaks with a thick undergrowth of pretty myrtle, all in bloom, and almost covered with the sweet-smelling jasmine, perfuming the whole atmosphere with its delightful fragrance and in a moss covered grotto, was a spring, tis clear limpid, crystal waters inviting the thirsty traveller to refresh himself, which mute invitation I for one accepted, and last night I paid the penalty ....<sup>67</sup>

Despite his favorable opinion of James Island in springtime, Honour admitted,

This Island ... is I guess rather unpleasant in summertime, as it abounds in Rattle Snakes - Water Moccasins - Alligators - Centipedes - Scorpions and various other kind of 'varmints' too numerous to mention.<sup>68</sup>

During the early summer of 1862 the James Island planters were ordered to evacuate themselves and their slaves from the island. The slaves were known to carry information to the Union forces and the island was too embroiled in fighting to be safe for non-combatants. James Island was put under martial law.<sup>69</sup> Thousands of Confederate troops were stationed on the island, often causing greater damage to the absent planters' property than their Northern counterparts. Honour wrote,

On Saturday last Fred & I went to Dills place (formerly Turquetts; now part of Stono) to get some potatoes. This was the plantation where the enemy was for so long encamped, and I was surprised to find everything in such good order, infinitely better than it would be if many of our country troops had been there the same length of time - for with the exception of two holes in the house, and kitchen, through which cannon balls had passed everything was in as good a condition as they were left by the owner. The gin house and mill on the place had cotton stored in them, and was burned



by our own troops. Now see the difference in the conduct of our boasted up country troops. In Mr. Lawton's house on James Island opposite the battery (your know that red shed house) where the enemy had not been within four miles, some rascally soldiers had entered, and wantonly destroyed a splendid Billiard table worth at least four hundred dollars, tearing and breaking it to pieces because they were not able to appreciate refinement - now had it got into possession of the Yankees (I mean the officers) they would have done all they could to save it, if it was only for the pleasure of playing on it. I also heard that these same country soldiers had deliberately broken to pieces a splendid piano for the purpose of getting the wire strings to clean their pipes with. What do you think of that? Don't let the up country people boast anymore of sending their men down near the City to protect our property.<sup>71</sup>

The South was defeated. On January 15, 1865, General William T. Sherman ordered that the sea islands from Charleston to the lands bordering St. John's River and the abandoned rice fields for 30 miles from the sea were to be reserved for the freed slaves. The blacks were to be given not more than 40 acres per family and guarded by the Army until they could protect themselves or Congress regulated their land titles. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedman, and Abandoned Lands, popularly known as the Freedman's Bureau, was established on March 3, 1865, to protect and guide the newly freed blacks. At least some of the land on James Island was confiscated. Early 20th century historian David D. Wallace wrote,

The white owners returning from the war visiting by military permission Edisto, Wadmalaw, John's, and James Islands, which, had been reserved for negroes, found their homes subjected to desecration and abuse, orchards cut down, mansions hacked up, and in one instance the family tomb used for a dog kennel.<sup>72</sup>

Mrs. Sarah Rivers, the widow of Capt. Rivers, lived to see the defeat of the South. It is unclear at this point as to whether or not Stono Plantation was ever confiscated. In 1865, there was a total of 26,647 acres of land in St. Andrews Parish in the possession of the Freedman's Bureau. Tax records from that year show that the estate of Capt. Rivers was not taxed for any acreage, implying the land was under the control of the Bureau. A list was made of names and acreage not returned on taxes because the land was in the possession of the Freedman's Bureau. This list does not include the estate of Capt. Rivers.<sup>73</sup> In 1866 and 1867, Mrs. Sarah Rivers paid tax on real estate valued at \$300. The estate of Capt. Rivers was taxed on 1,436 acres "not in possession of Freedman's Bureau ...."<sup>74</sup>

Mrs. Sarah Rivers died in 1867. The estate was surveyed and the two surviving heirs, Mary Hayes Rivers and Eleanor Rivers Dill, apparently enjoyed a joint interest in the property. Both women died in 1878. Mary Rivers was a spinster. Apparently, Joseph T. Dill inherited the property through his wife (See Appendix 1).

Dill was a factor and commission merchant. A biographic sketch written in 1884 reported,

In Charleston we find one or two factors making a specialty of Sea Island cotton, and first amongst them comes the firm of Joseph T. Dill & Co., whose office is conveniently located at 2 South Atlantic Wharf, the sample room attached, being provided with a good light for the examination of samples. They are the largest dealers in this market, and rank as one of the most extensive handlers of the long staple in the South, passing through their books from 4,000 to 5,000 bags in the season. This is obtained from the best plantations along the coast, and is the finest grade, the strongest and longest staple cotton produced in the world, the prices ranging from 40¢ to 115¢ per pound. This is mostly supplied to the Willimantic and other Northern mills, French and English lace and thread mills, whose products are in household use, not only in the United States and Europe, but may be obtained, wherever in the civilized or barbaric world, lace and thread is used. Thus the cotton handled by J.T. Dill & Co. reaches over a larger consuming area than almost any other article of merchandise in the world. The business was for many years carried on successfully under the name of Fraser & Dill, which firm dissolving in 1876, Mr. Dill continued a prosperous career alone, and was joined in 1883 by Mr. J.A. Ball, the name becoming Joseph T. Dill & Co. The business transactions of the house are steadily increasing, and necessitate the services of four competent assistants. The firm makes liberal advances to growers, and are always alive to their patrons' interests, taking every care to make advantageous terms with them, and attending promptly to all charges put into their hands. Mr. Dill, the senior member of the firm, is a native of the city, where he has long been known as an honorable, skilled and reliable merchant and respected citizen, while his partner, Mr. J. Alwyn Ball, also a native of Charleston, and likewise carrying on business of Notary Public, served him as confidential employee for seven years, and is recognized as one of the city's energetic and rising men. <sup>75</sup>

Joseph Dill's wife Eleanor died in 1878, and left him with one child, Regina Allison Dill (1851 - 1896). The following year, he married Frances Hinson (1846 - 1916) by whom he had three children: Julia Rivers Dill (1880 - ), Frances Hinson Dill (1883 - 1982), and Pauline Dill (1885 - 1985). Joseph Dill was a member of the Agricultural Society of James Island, an influential group concerned not only with crops but also labor problems. Dill planted "old Dill place and Stono," raising sea island cotton and truck crops for market. <sup>76</sup>

In 1887, Joseph Dill conveyed to Regina Dill all his interest in Stono Plantation, the Birches tract north of Stono Plantation, and the lot and house on the west side of Legare Street. Regina Dill died unmarried in 1896. She bequeathed all of her property to her step-mother, Frances Dill, for life. Following her death, the property was to be divided between the children of Regina's father and step-mother Frances. None of the three daughters of Joseph and Frances Dill had any children. The last of the daughters, Pauline Dill, inherited her sisters' shares in the estate. She died in 1985 and Stono Plantation was bequeathed to The Charleston Museum.<sup>78</sup>

**TURQUETTS PLANTATION:  
A Preliminary Historical Report**

Jeanne C. Calhoun  
THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM  
October 22, 1986

## TURQUETTS PLANTATION

The early history of Turquetts Plantation is currently unknown. It was named for Torquet, who owned the 220 acre plantation in 1748.<sup>1</sup> He apparently purchased the property from John Clafe, possibly the Capt. John Clap who appears on a 1695 map of the area.<sup>2</sup> Charleston gentleman merchant Ribton Hutchinson acquired Turquetts sometime between 1748 and his death in 1752.<sup>3</sup>

Ribton Hutchinson was living in South Carolina by June 7, 1734, when he was made a justice of the peace for Berkeley County. He served in the Thirteenth Royal Assembly (1742-1745) and held the office of Deputy Provost Marshal (1741). He married Providence Grimbball Dennis, the daughter of Paul and Mary Grimbball of St. John Colleton Parish and widow of Lawrence Dennis. Hutchinson's wife predeceased him. The couple had no children and he left his property in South Carolina and Whitehaven, Cumberland to his sisters in England and Ireland.

Ribton Hutchinson was a planter as well as a merchant. The inventory taken at his James Island plantation after his death reveals the diversity of his interests. Among his personal possessions were two fishing rods and tackle. Agricultural implements included two indigo hooks, 21 axes, two spades, one sledge, one "lott" carpenter's tools and vice, 18 rice sickles, ten cart hoops, one pitching ax, 18 old hoses, 12 iron wedges, two grind stones and corn stone, four rice sieves, a winnowing sheet and five whip saws. On the plantation were 13 horses, two colts, 31 sheep, 15 oxen, 18 cows (twelve of which were milk cows), 15 calves, 7 young bulls, and 19 hogs. Corn, rice, and potatoes had been cultivated during the year. A slave named Kitt, who worked as a cooper and apparently made the barrels in which the agricultural products were packed for shipment to Charleston. Hutchinson also apparently had a saw mill on his plantation as the inventory also lists 150 feet of board staves and heading, 329 feet of white oak, and "some slabs" of plank. It only mentions one other slave, Tom, who was a barber.<sup>5</sup> It is possible that Hutchinson also employed indentured servants. A notice in the South Carolina Gazette, Charleston's colonial newspaper, advertized:

Just imported and to be sold by Hutchinson & Grimke, several servants, men & women, of good trades, from the North of Ireland....<sup>6</sup>

On October 13, 1757, Thomas Hutchinson, the executor of Ribton Hutchinson's estate, advertised for sale the property of the deceased. Ribton Hutchinson had owned a total of 718 acres on James Island, which was divided into three tracts.

TO be sold at public Vendue, or otherwise, to the highest Bidder, On Monday the 24th of October next, the Dwelling-House of Mr. Ribton Hutchinson deceased; the said House and Lot containing 115 Feet front on Union-Alley, and 100 Feet deep; all the Furniture, a good 8-Day Clock, a riding Chair, and a milch Cow with a 2-year old Heifer...also will be sold, the Corner House and lot adjacent, 50 Feet front on Union-Street, and 93 on Union-Alley, known by the Number 85, with a Stable, Chair-House and other necessary Out-Buildings thereon.

TO BE SOLD, at the same Time, two Tracts of Land in Craven County ....

AND, on the 23rd of November following ... all the said Deceased's Lands on James Island, containing 718 Acres, good for Corn, Rice, and Indigo, not inferior to any of the said Island; one Part bounding on Stono River, known by the Name of Torquet's, whereon is a small settlement; the North Part on a Creek fronting Charles-Town, with a neat pleasant-situated House thereon, having Piazzas South, West, and North, and being about six miles from Charles-Town; with extraordinary good Out-Buildings, as, a Barn, two kitchins, two Corn-Houses, a Cooper's Shop, a good Store, a Stable and Chair-House, all in good Repair; The Whole under good Fence, and in proper Order for Planting next Season; there is likewise a fine Reserve of Water (well stock'd with various Kinds of Fish) fit for indigo works. There will likewise be Sold, all the Furniture in the House, a good riding Chair, two valuable slaves, one a very good Cooper, the other a handy young Fellow who can wait in a House and shaves very well, all the Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, a good cypress Pettiaugua that can carry 22 Barrels of Rice or 3 Cords of Wood, and 2 Canows.

It is proposed, for the Convenience of those whom the whole Land may not suit, to sell it in 3 Tracts, as near as it can be conveniently divided. The Property not to be altered 'till the Purchase-Money is paid.

All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to the Subscriber, on or before the last Day of Sale; and those for whom it stands indebted, to bring in the same property attested and receive Payment.<sup>7</sup>

John Dill apparently purchased Turquetts as a memorial dated 1761 refers to him as the owner of the plantation.<sup>8</sup>

By 1784, John Dill owned 702½ acres on James Island and 45 slaves.<sup>9</sup> The following year, he was taxed on 548 acres and 46 slaves. His wife Sarah owned 80 acres on the island, probably Cut Plant Plantation and three slaves.<sup>10</sup>

John Dill died in 1788 and his wife qualified as the executrix in January, 1789.<sup>11</sup> In 1789 his estate paid taxes on 481 acres and 47<sup>12</sup> slaves. Dill's estate was appraised in July of 1789. Thirty-nine slaves were listed in the inventory, along with 17 head of cattle, hogs, poultry, and a white horse named Jocky. The presence of "a lot" of seines, a net, one pettiauger and three boats indicates that the diet of his household and slaves included seafood caught in the Stono River. His personal possessions included, among other things, a silver watch and buckles; silver bowl, milk pot "& c.;" one desk; a coffee mill; and a warming pan. Dill's primary crop was indigo. He also seems to have sold honey, as bee hives are mentioned in his inventory.<sup>13</sup>

John Dill bequeathed his wife Sarah a life estate in Turquetts, his Bluff plantation, and one half of his plantation on Dickson's Island. Following her death, Turquetts and the half of Dickson's Island Plantation were to be inherited by his step-son Thomas Taylor.<sup>14</sup> In 1791, Sarah Dill paid taxes on 561 acres and 55 slaves.<sup>15</sup> Three years later, she was assessed for 413 acres and 58 slaves.<sup>16</sup>

Thomas Taylor predeceased his mother, Sarah Dill, and she inherited his estate. Sarah Dill died in 1803. Apparently, she had continued to live on Turquetts. An inventory and appraisal of her personal estate compiled after her death listed poultry, two plantation horses, provisions on the plantation wore \$250, one cart, plantation tools, one large boat, two small boats, one old wooden boat, one rifting chair and harness, 29 head of cattle, and 14 hogs. She owned 12 slaves, four of whom were children. Among her household furnishings were one mahogany bedstead; a mahogany table; five tablecloths; three dozen large plates (one dozen of which were referred to as "China"); two dozen small plates, two dozen cups and saucers; one dozen pewter plates; seven large table and eight tea spoons; three dozen baking pans; two pairs of candlesticks; one set of plated casters; and one old silver watch. Sarah Dill bequeathed Turquetts Plantation:

to my beloved daughter Jane Elizabeth during her natural life as a home for her and her family without being liable for her husbands debts or to his countrol. And I give and devise the said plantation on the decease of my said daughter to and among her Children whom she may leave alive, and the Issue of such of them as may be dead (such Issue to take the deceased parents share) to be equally divided among them share and share alike in fee simple. It is however my intention ... that the Negroes comprehended in the bequest of the rest ... of my personal Estate to my Grand Children shall and may be worked ... on the said plantation called Turkets for the benefit of my said Grand Children during the life of their Mother; and until the last division of the Estate among the Grand Children, when and not before, the said land may be divided or sold by the said Grand Children for their benefit.<sup>18</sup>

Jane Elizabeth Taylor had married Robert Rivers in 1785. He died in 1791 and she married Joseph Dill, who lived until 1802. Joseph Dill's father, also named Joseph Dill, had been a planter and a builder of houses and boats. In 1758, he had built a house for his new wife and lined it up with Prices Alley, at that time a causeway across Vanderhorst Creek. He constructed another house on the lot which he squared with the street. Known as the Dill House, the "small but handsomely finished townhouse" was occupied by the family when they left their James Island plantation to enjoy Charleston society.<sup>19</sup> Jane E. Dill lived on Prices Alley, probably in the Dill House, for at least five years, from 1802 to 1807.<sup>20</sup> She moved to Lamboll Street, where she resided from at least 1822 to 1849.<sup>21</sup> It is unknown if she spent any time at Turquetts. It is possible that an overseer supervised the operation of her plantation or that it was not farmed. In 1830, Mrs. Dill owned 36 slaves in St. Andrews Parish.<sup>22</sup> By 1850, she owned 300 acres of unimproved land on James Island, which were appraised at \$4,000.<sup>23</sup>

Jane Elizabeth Dill died in 1854. In her will, she directed,

that my Executors and Executrix hereinafter named shall have full power ... and I do hereby invest them with full power ... to sell ... the whole of my Estate both real and personal at such time and upon such terms as to them in the exercise of a sound discretion shall seem most advantageous to all parties interested.<sup>24</sup>

In February of 1855, the heirs of Jane Elizabeth Dill sold 220 acres of Turquetts to Capt. John Rivers for \$4,400.<sup>25</sup> Capt. Rivers made Turquetts a part of Stono Plantation.



Footnotes

TURQUETTS PLANTATION

1. Memorials, Vol. 7: 505
2. Throckmorton or whatever map 1695
3. Memorials, Vol. 7: 370-371
4. Bio Directory, Vol. 2: 349
5. Inventories, Vol. 84 (1756-1758): 231-234
6. South Carolina Gazette, Nov. 23 - Nov. 30, 1734
7. South Carolina Gazette, Oct. 13, 1757
8. Memorials, Vol. 7: 370-371
9. Tax Returns - 1784
10. Tax Returns - 1785
11. Wills, Vol. 22: 351
12. Tax Returns - 1789
13. Inventories, Vol. B (1787-1793): 214
14. Wills, Vol. 22: 351
15. Tax Returns - 1791
16. Tax Returns - 1794
17. Inventories, Vol. D: 259
18. Wills, Vol. 29: 558
19. Dill and Rivers Geneological Charts
20. Charleston City Directories, 1802, 1803, 1806, 1807
21. Charleston City Directories, 1822, 1849
22. U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1830 St. Andrews Parish: 173, 173b
23. U.S. Agricultural Census 1850 St. Andrews Parish: 333
24. Wills, Box 89, No. 11 pp. 497-499
25. RMC Vo. H 13: 593

Appendix 2.

Dill Sanctuary Archaeological Projects: 19 1989 -2011

Site Name/Number	Cultural Components	Site Impact	Field Work Performed	Personnel Involved	Date(s) of Field Work	Results/Interpretation	Cultural Material	Recommendation(s)
Turquetts Plantation, 38CH465 - locus "A"	18th to mid 19th century, Middle Woodland Phase	discing, bush hogging, secondary forest	controlled surface collection, extensive testing	Marth Zierden, Kimberly Grimes, and volunteers	4/1989 - 5/1989	detection of horizontal patterning and subsoil cultural features	structural, kitchen, and personal related artifacts	block excavation, eligible for the NRHP
Rose Plantation, 38CH464 - locus "D"	late 18th/19th century, Middle Woodland Phase	discing, bush hogging, tree removal (after hurricane "Hugo")	shovel testing (7 tests)	Ron Anthony	1/22/1990	determination of southern site limit(s) as within 50 feet of 1990 tree line	late 18th/early to mid 19th century ceramics and glass	controlled surface collection, extensive testing
Turquetts Plantation, 38CH464 - locus "H"	Middle Woodland Phase (ca. 500 B.C. - AD 400)	secondary forest, shoreline erosion	shovel testing (17 tests)	Ron Anthony and Martha Zierden	4/12/1990	determination of eastern site limit(s) and artifact frequency and diversity	Middle Woodland Phase pottery and oyster shell fragments	visual monitoring of site
38CH854 and 38CH857 (Catherine Parker Site)	18th through early 20th century	establishment of a ca. 6 acre <b>wildlife pond</b>	re-survey and re-establishment of site limits	Ron Anthony and Celina Anthony	9/6/1990	current impact zone for pond virtually devoid of cultural material, 38CH857 is located <b>outside</b> of direct impact area	18th and 19th century ceramics and glass observed	area archaeologically cleared for pond establishment
Turquetts Plantation, 38CH464 - Locus "H"	unknown - historic period	shoreline erosion	surface survey	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden, David Beard (SCIAA), and Carl Naylor (SCIAA)	11/5/1990	boat remains not identified	none	shoreline monitoring
Rose Plantation, 38CH464 - locus "B"	late 18th/19th century, Middle Woodland Phase	discing, bush hogging, secondary forest growth	shovel testing (along 4 compass transects)	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden - Alvin Bangulan, T. Kirby (C. of C. interns)	11/5/1990, 11/7/ 1990	delineation of western site limit(s)	late 18th/ 19th century ceramics & glass	controlled surface collection, extensive testing
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic Period - present	shoreline erosion, 20th/21st century residential upkeep	monitoring of the installation of a subsurface water line and sifting of soil(s) from ditch excavation	Ron Anthony, Celina Anthony, Alvin Bangulan, Tom Kirby, and Larry Cadigan, Jr. (volunteer)	11/21/1990, 11/26/1990	evidence of primarily mid 19th century through early 20th century occupation	19th century pottery and glass, Middle Woodland pottery, and an Early Archaic Phase " <b>Kirk</b> " <b>projectile point (ca. 6,000 B.C.)</b>	extensive testing and monitoring of ground disturbing activity
Battery Pringle	Mid 19th Century, Middle Woodland Phase	shoreline erosion, secondary forest growth	site survey to decide which vegetation to allow at and on Battery Pringle slopes, shoreline monitoring	Brien Varnado, Ron Anthony, and B. Sabine	2/14/1991	hand clearing of "brush" and burning in place - burn to occur w/in 2 weeks - observation of Middle Woodland Shell Midden under Battery Pringle	clay marble, 19th century ceramics, Middle Woodland Phase pottery (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 400)	monitoring of any activity resulting in ground disturbance, shoreline stabilization, periodic routine patrol/check of cultural property
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "C"	Early and Middle Archaic phases - Early and Middle Woodland phases - 17th and 18th century Native American - colonial and antebellum plantation - Revolutionary Era British Military - post bellum to 20th century commercial farming	discing, bush hogging, dirt road maintenance,	systematic <u>surface collection</u> , extensive testing, remote sensing, block excavation (3 blocks)	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden, Barbara Borg, C. of C. students, Larry Cadigan, Jr., and other volunteers	5/21/1991 - present	<b>discovery and documentation</b> of European and African American colonial, antebellum, and post bellum <b>structures</b> and activity areas - discovery and documentation of late 17th/early 18th century <b>Historic Native American</b> occupation as well as Early and Middle Archaic Phase occupation(s)	colonial through early 20th century structural, kitchen, personal, activities, weapons (hunting, fishing, military), related artifacts ( <b>British Military buttons, stock collar, cannon shell, Irish coins</b> ) - Ashley Phase pottery, Kasita Red Fired pottery (Creek), Early and Middle Woodland Phase pottery, Early and Middle Archaic projectile points and debitage,	continued problem-oriented archaeological research, continual and routine site monitoring, control of vegetation in currently open field/yard areas of site, thoughtful maintenance of Military Road bisecting site
*****	**	*****	**	*****	**	*****	**	*****



Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A" - Airport Tract (west of pole shed area - northeastern Airport Tract)	19th and 20th century (late material possible associated with airport support facilities)	excavation via heavy equipment	monitoring of "old" fuel tank(s) removal (3 tanks southeast of quonset hut, 2 tanks east of airport "hanger")	Dr. John Brumgardt, Brien Varnado, Ron Anthony, and DHEC representative	6/31/1991	successful removal - no damage to intact archaeological deposits	none - only disturbed fill dirt observed	maintenance of current condition
Dill Sanctuary (northwest marsh/tidal creek)	ca. 1 year old human burial (modern)	shoreline/tidal creek erosion	With police, viewing of burial area - underwater at time of visit (Chief Ruben Greenburg on site)	Ron Anthony and David Beard (SCIAA)	8/12/1991	detailed memo report provided to Charleston Museum Administration - possible burial resulting from "foul play"	20th century artifacts likely not associated with burial (female)	routine monitoring/patroling of northern sectors of Dill Sanctuary for trespassers
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A" (pole shed area)	late 17th through 20th century (European and African American)	locale scheduled for construction of Lab/Storage/Maintenance Bldg. and an outside fenced storage facility	extensive systematic testing to determine research potential	Ron Anthony, Celina Anthony, and Larry Cadigan, Jr.	6/27/1991, 8/23/1991 - 8/28/1991	this effort has mitigated potential adverse effect of construction	primarily 19th century ceramics and glass - slight concentration of late 17th/early 18th century ceramics in NW testing area	archaeological monitoring recommended during construction
Rose Plantation, 38CH464 - loci "B" and "D"	late 18th/19th century, Middle Woodland Phase	discing, bush hogging, secondary forest growth	systematic controlled surface collection	Martha Zierden and C. of C./Charleston Museum archaeological field school students	6/8/1993 - 6/14/1993	documentation of horizontal stratigraphy and determination of cultural components present	18th/19th century structural and other residential artifacts - Middle Woodland Phase pottery	extensive testing and further documents search
Catherine Parker Site, 38CH857 and 38CH854	late 19th/early 20th century homestead	discing, bush hogging, bisected by Military Road	surface survey to re-locate site limits due to scheduled wildlife pond establishment	Ron Anthony and Kevin Sandifer (C. of C. intern)	1/28/1994	highest frequency of cultural material is north of Military Road which bisects the site (38CH857) - site limits not determined completely	late 19th/early 20th century ceramics and glass	confine access and other impact associated with pond establishment to current path/trend of Military Road
Catherine Parker Site, 38CH857	mid 18th/19th century	discing, bush hogging, dirt access road traffic	systematic controlled surface collection	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden, Barbara Borg, Larry Cadigan, Jr., and C. of C./Charleston Museum archaeological field school students	6/23/1994 - 6/29/1994	detection of horizontal stratigraphy and documentation of cultural components present	primarily 18th/early 19th century artifacts, some late 19th century cultural materials	extensive testing based on results of controlled surface collection
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic Period - present	bush hogging, dirt road maintenance	sub surface testing in impact area slated for dirt road widening and maintenance (Military Road) near S310 E330	Ron Anthony, Larry Cadigan, Jr., (C. of C. interns) Rhonda Varallo, and Tony Eustis	8/3/1994	intact subsoil cultural features (postholes) observed in Test Unit "A"	19th/early 20th century cultural materials	no ground disturbing activities (deeper than 6 - 8 inches) in "grassy" areas before further archaeological evaluation
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - loci "B" and "C"	19th century (locus "B") - late 17th through mid 20th century at locus "C"	dirt road maintenance to entrance road into "Shorty's", that is, high ground south of Battery Tynes borrow pit	shovel testing (5 tests) between Military Road and higher ground to the west (Shorty's), south of Battery Tynes at locus "B" - "practice" survey for USDA SCS interns at locus "C"	Ron Anthony and Larry Cadigan, Jr. - Larry Robinson and Jim Errante (USDA SCS) and USDA SCS interns (30)	8/24/1994	artifact density and diversity low at locus "B"	brick fragments, 19th century ceramics (mocha white ware) at locus "B" - no artifacts collected from locus "C" during "practice" archaeological survey	archaeological clearance for shovel tested area in locus "B" south of Battery Tynes
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic Period - present	widening of Military Road near S345	testing of brick foundation - mapping of numerous subsoil features along north side of road exposed by L.E. Cribb with tractor	Ron Anthony, Larry Cadigan, Jr., (C. of C. interns) Rusty Clark, Molly Matlock, and Rhonda Varallo	10/19/1994 - 10/21/1994, 10/26/1994 - 10/28/1994	high frequency of intact sub plowzone cultural features observed east of Military Road	19th/early 20th century structural remnants, kitchen and various activity related artifacts	systematic extensive testing to further evaluate entire area's research potential - potentially eligible to NRRIP
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "C" - 38CH854 (Wild Life Pond)	late 17th/early 20th centuries	intern "practice" surface collection (partnership activity with USDA SCS) - wildlife pond excavation	monitoring of USDA SCS "practice" surface survey (interns) - VHS filming/monitoring of wildlife pond excavation in progress	Ron Anthony, Jim Errante (USDA SCS archaeologist), and USDA SCS interns	3/22/1995	interns learned to identify various 18th/ early 19th century artifacts - 20 minute VHS film made of wildlife pond excavation	no artifacts collected	pond excavation should continue in designated footprint

Catherine Parker Site, 38CH857	primarily mid 18th/early 19th century - secondarily late 19th/early 20th century	discing, bush hogging, dirt road traffic, drainage ditch(s)	testing of site to assess archaeological research potential - tests were located based on the results of a 1994 controlled systematic surface collection	Ron Anthony, Martha Zlerden, Barbara Borg, Larry Cadigan, Jr., and C. of C./Charleston Museum archaeological field school students	5/16/1995 - 6/2/1995	this site is eligible for the NRHP - horizontal stratigraphy and intact subsoll cultural features exist at the site - the site exhibits good artifact frequency and diversity	<b>George Washington Commemorative Button</b> (found 5/16/95 by volunteer Steve Davis) - primarily mid 18th through early 19th century artifacts	nomination to NRHP - protection from all ground disturbance deeper than 6 inches - continual and routine site monitoring - control of vegetation - vehicle traffic strictly restricted to existing dirt road
Battery Pringle	mid 19th century Confederate Military - (possible) Revolutionary War Military - Middle Woodland Phase	shoreline eroision, secondary forest growth, site looting,	monitoring and documenting (photographs [slides] and daily log) C.O.E. Rip Rap project (access road establishment, materials storage, shoreline rip rap)	Ron Anthony	9/14/1995 - 11/11/1995	possible evidence of "earlier" fortification observed and photographed - Middle Woodland Shell Midden located under Battery Pringle - daily log and photo time line maintained during project	Mid 19th century ceramics and (Middle Woodland Phase) <b>Deptford pottery (ca. 500 B.C. - AD 400)</b> observed along shoreline at Battery Pringle	continual close monitoring of the site - mapping of site
Catherine Parker Site, 38CH857	mid 18th/19th century	discing, bush hogging, dirt road traffic, ditch(s)	re- established site grid for GPR survey - GPR survey in 3 defined cells	Ron Anthony and Andrew Agha (C. of C. intern) - Ron Anthony, Larry Cadigan, Jr., Jim Errante and James Dolittle (USDA SCS)	12/10/1997, 12/17/1997	GPR survey did not locate solid foundations or other recognizable features, however it inferred/complemented concentrations of cultural activity in areas indicated by surface survey and testing	no artifacts collected during this project	Nomination of site to NRHP, continual and routine site monitoring, vehicle access restricted to existing dirt road, control of vegetation
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic Period - present	installation of PVC water line to NW corner of caretaker's house	monitoring pipeline installation	Ron Anthony and Larry Cadigan, Jr.	2/17/1999	no intact cultural deposits impacted	19th and early 20th cultural material	testing of locus and monitoring when ground disturbance occurs - locus "A" needs to be more completely assessed for archaeological research potential
Southern limit to north/south (SCE&G) power line easement on Dill Sanctuary - west of Riverland Drive - 300 feet north of Dill Sanctuary main entrance	20th century	installation of 165 linear feet of fence line and padlocked entrance gate (by Glover Fence Co.) between Riverland Drive and SCE&G powerline easement to help deter "4-wheeler" trespassers	monitoring of the excavation of fence postholes and sifting of fill dirt for cultural materials	Ron Anthony	2/26/1999	no site(s) detected	no cultural material observed other than modern trash along roadside	archaeological clearance for this specific locale only
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	19th/ 20th century - Middle Woodland Phase	<b>Pavillion &amp; Restroom Facilities</b>	construction monitoring and shovel test in Pavillion footprint	Ron Anthony and Larry Cadigan, Jr.	9/6/2001, 9/7/2001, 9/10/2001	Pavillion atop fill dirt from Dill Sanctuary wildlife pond excavation	1780 <b>Spanish coin</b> (silver) from Shovel Test #1 (fill dirt from pond establishment)	archaeological clearance for area of Pavillion and Restroom Building
Stono Plantation, 38CH851- locus "A"	19th/20th century - Middle Woodland Phase	PVC (2 inch diameter) water pipeline and electric line establishment	monitoring establishment of <b>Pavillion &amp; Restroom/Storage Building</b> , waterline, and electric line	Ron Anthony and Larry Cadigan, Jr.	10/30/2001 - 10/31/2001	no cultural material observed in impact zones	no artifacts collected	archaeological monitoring of area when impacted by ground disturbing activities
Airport Tract Battery (unnamed)	Civil War fortification (probable)	shoreline erosion, modern trash on site - no evidence of site looting activity observed	re-location and survey of unnamed battery (SW sector of Airport Tract) - site visit by SCIAA archaeologists - site location via GPS - digital photography of the site	Ron Anthony and Carl Borick - Ron Anthony, Carl Borick, Steve Smith, and Jim Legg - Ron Anthony and Damon Jackson - Ron Anthony	1/28/2005, 5/13/2005, 11/12/2007, 11/4/2009	"U" - shaped (3 gun) earthworks observed and recorded (earthworks currently are in "good shape" - possible shell impact crater east of earthworks - borrow pit on south side)	no artifacts observed or collected	protection/preservation in place - continual monitoring - remote sensing survey - plan view and contour mapping

Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic Period - present	mowing, residential upkeep, shoreline erosion	monitoring and photographing of the installation of a water pipeline from Restroom Building (Pavilion area) to NW corner of caretaker's house	Ron Anthony	5/30/2007	discovery of a brick foundation pier (likely remnants of "Store House" depicted on William W. King map dated October 17, 1990)	low density occurrence of late 19th/early 20th century ceramics and glass, with some shell, observed (not collected) in pipeline ditch soils west of caretaker's house	archaeological monitoring of area when impacted by ground disturbing activities - preservation in place
Dill's Slave Cemetery and Devil's Nest (or Buzzard's Nest) Cemetery	19th/20th century	vandalism, secondary vegetation, modern trash disposal (from Riverland Drive)	documentation of burials and associated cultural materials	Martha Zierden, Ron Anthony, C. of C. interns, volunteers, and DCPCG	(began) 10/9/2007 and 10/22/2007 - present	documentation of 83 graves from Dill's Slave Cemetery and 44 (+ 11 possible) graves at Devil's Nest Cemetery	19th/20th century markers, vases, bottles, flower pots, and tripod flower stands	continual site monitoring and secondary vegetation control
Dill Sanctuary	Early Archaic Phase - 20th century	shoreline erosion, discing, bush hogging, residential upkeep, secondary vegetation, modern trash disposal	GPS location of several Dill Sanctuary Cultural Resources	Ron Anthony and Damon Jackson	11/12/2007	GPS location of: Dill's Slave Cemetery and Devil's Nest Cemetery - visible brick structural remnants at 38CH851, locus "A" - N300 E300 at 38CH851, locus "C" - Batteries Tynes, Pringle, and Airport Battery - 38CH464 (Rose Plantation) -	no artifacts collected	continual site monitoring and secondary vegetation control
Rose Plantation, 38CH464 - locus "B"	18th/19th century - Middle Woodland Phase	discing, bush hogging, secondary vegetation	grid re-establishment and testing (excavation of two, 5 by 5 foot test units)	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden, C. of C. interns (2), and Ashley Hall High School students	2/19/2008, 2/21/2008, 3/5/2008	good artifact diversity and frequency demonstrated as well as intact subsoil cultural features	primarily late 18th/early 19th century ceramics, glass, and structural debris	further subsurface testing for more accurate assessment of site research potential - continual monitoring - secondary vegetation control
Dill Sanctuary	Early Archaic Phase - present	discing, bush hogging, secondary vegetation, dirt road maintenance, shoreline erosion	digital photography (for Archives and History review) of Dill Sanctuary for <b>NRHP district nomination</b>	Ron Anthony	11/4/2009	digital photography of Dill Sanctuary's diverse cultural resources/features	Late Archaic Phase - present	pursuit of establishing the Dill Sanctuary as a NRHP District
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic - present	discing, bush hogging, secondary vegetation, shoreline erosion, maintenance of dirt road and caretaker's house	extensive testing for assessment of research potential	Ron Anthony, Martha Zierden, Barbara Borg, and C. of C./Charleston Museum archaeological field school students	5/10/2011 - 5/20/2011	most areas from S235 to S390 and E295 and E240 are severely disturbed via heavy equipment and 20th trash disposal	primarily late 19th/mid 20th century (foundation remnants of 2 structures documented)	archaeological monitoring of locus when ground disturbing activity is required
Stono Plantation, 38CH851 - locus "A"	Archaic - present	discing, bush hogging, secondary vegetation, shoreline erosion, maintenance of dirt road and caretaker's house	monitoring and documenting the establishment of a septic tank drainage field north of the current septic tank location (by Knight's Septic Tank)	Ron Anthony and Greg Brown	5/23/2011	no significant cultural deposits observed within direct impact zone	19th/20th century cultural materials	archaeological clearance for project direct impact zone

## Appendix #3

### **Stono Plantation Elevation Reference Points - (38CH851)**

\***All** elevations are ultimately derived from *Monument "J"*, **12.80** feet mean sea level, located in wooded areas east of Block I. *Monument "J"*, a concrete anchored plate (ground surface level), was established by professional surveyors in the 1980s.

Reference Point #1 (RP #1) - a wooden stake, near N300 E300 grid point, the top of which was at **13.01** feet mean sea level. It was used in 1993. RP #1 is **no longer** functional/to be used.

Reference Point #2 (RP #2) - two galv. nails in wooden power pole east of Block I excavations and north of Block II excavations. **RP #2** had elevation of **13.03** feet mean sea level.

Reference Point #3 (RP #3) - a wooden stake hammered into a section of white PVC pipe on east side of grid point/marker N300 E300. This reference point was used primarily for the 1994 C. of C. archaeological field school. **RP #3** has an elevation of **13.45** feet mean sea level.

Reference Point #4 (RP #4) - a wooden stake located about 1.5 feet east of N140 E455. It was established via RP #2 on 06/02/99. **RP #4** had an elevation of **12.74** feet mean sea level. It was **removed** in June 2000.

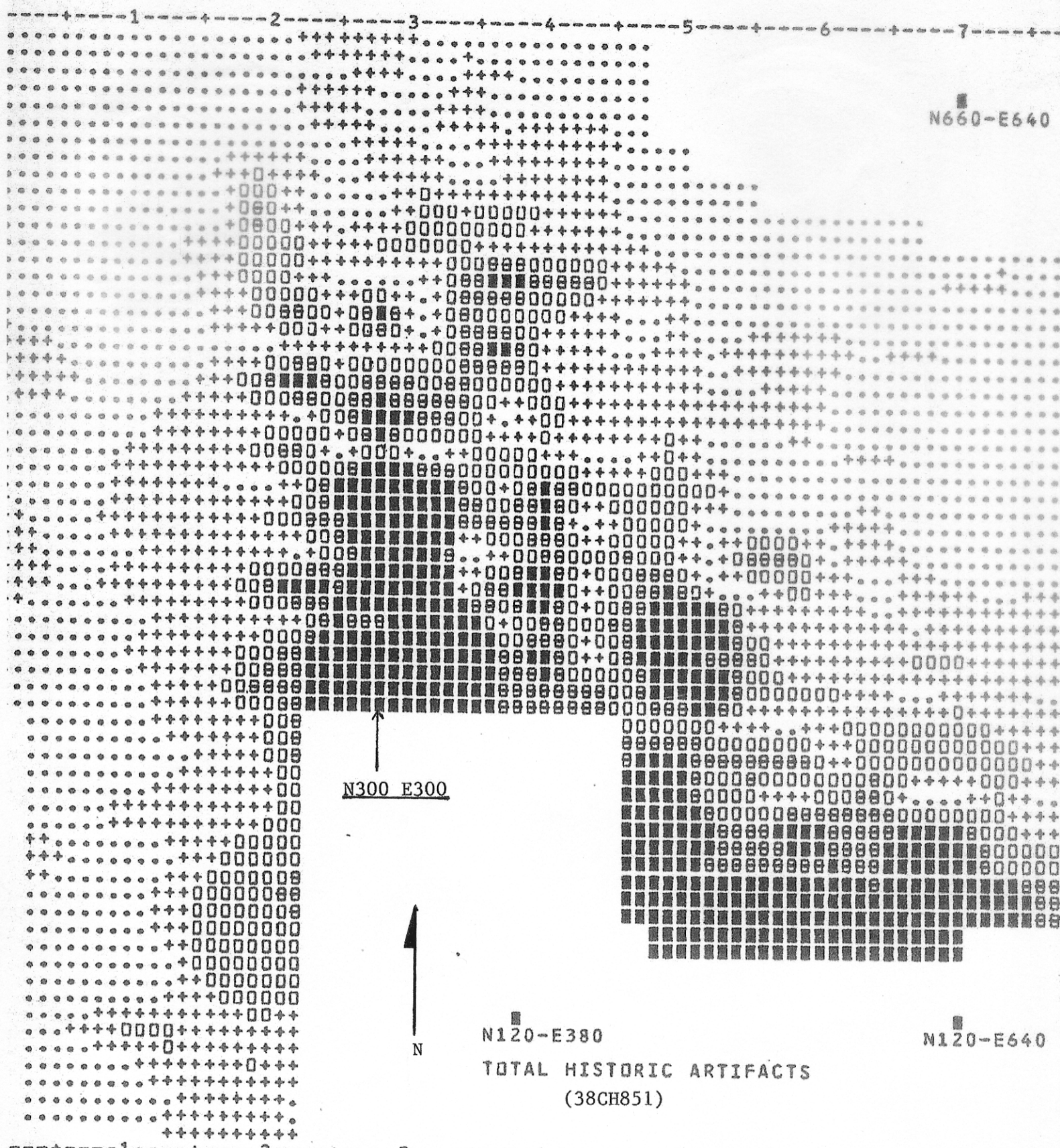
Reference Point #5 (RP #5) - is a large nail in a power pole. The nail is situated about 3 feet above the present ground surface. **RP #5** has an elevation of **15.16** feet mean sea level. **RP #5 replaces RP #2** - it's in the same power pole as RP #2.

Reference Point #6 (RP #6) - PVC pipe in concrete near grid point/marker N300 E300. **RP #6** has an elevation of **13.41** feet mean sea level. It **replaces RP #3**.

Reference Point #7 (RP #7) - is a large "gutter" nail/spike hammered into a large live oak near grid point N65 E450. **RP #7** has an elevation of **14.59** feet mean sea level. It was established 06/26/02 via RP #5. It's located about 3 feet above the ground surface and currently flagged with blue colored surveyors flagging/tape.

Reference Point #8 (RP#8) - is the NE corner of (2<sup>nd</sup> step up from the current ground surface) a concrete step at the "back" or rear door of the Dill Sanctuary caretaker's house (just north of an outside spigot). **RP#8** has an elevation of **9.23** feet mean sea level. This RP was derived from RP #7 and was used during May of 2011 (13<sup>th</sup> C. of C./Charleston Museum archaeological field school - ANTH 493).

N660-E640



N300 E300



N120-E380

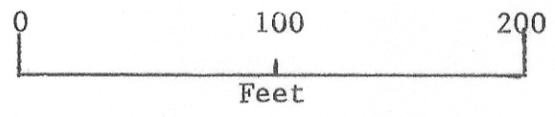
N120-E640

TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
(38CH851)

YMAP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

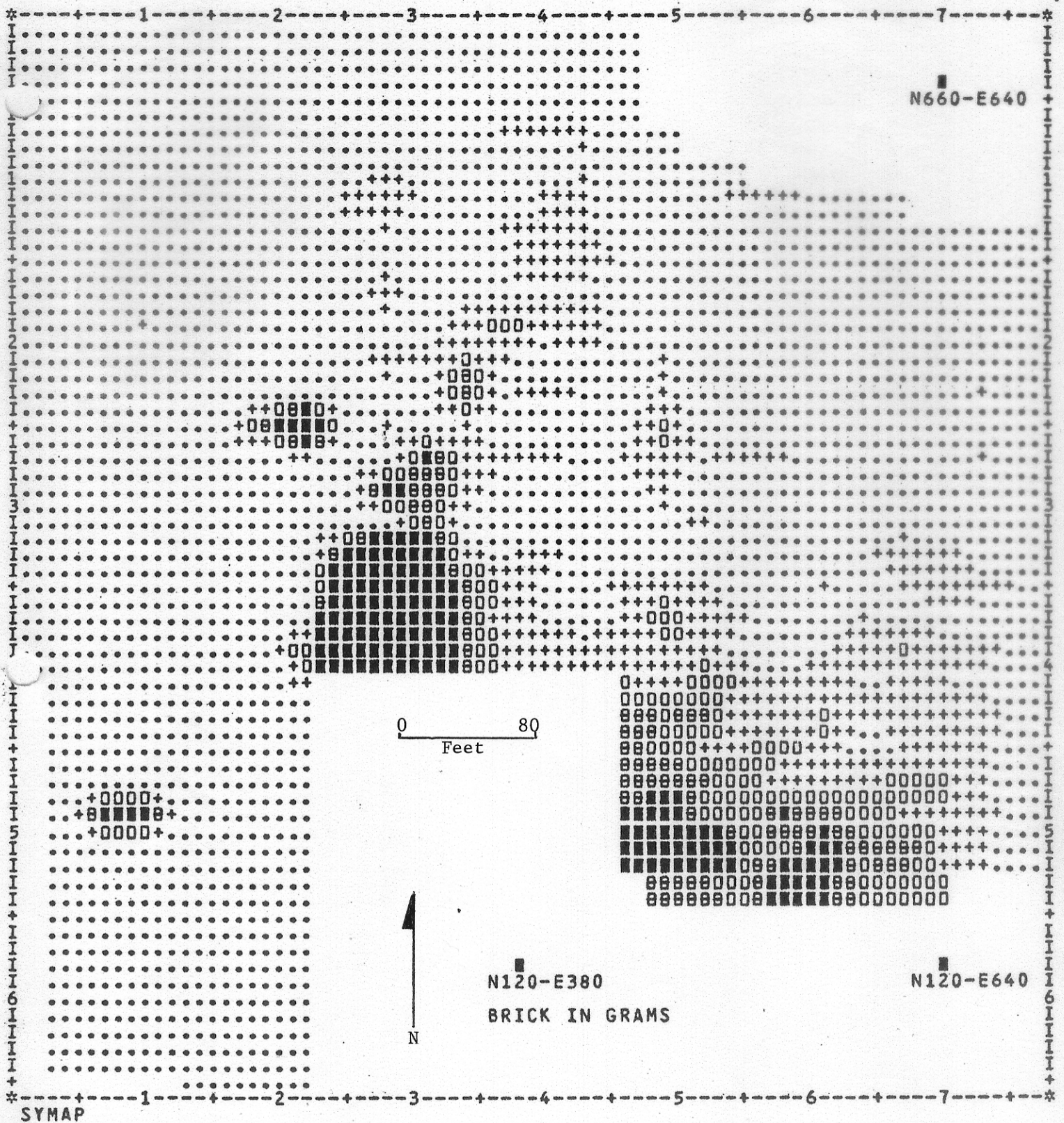
APPENDIX #4

Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map



Total Historic Artifacts

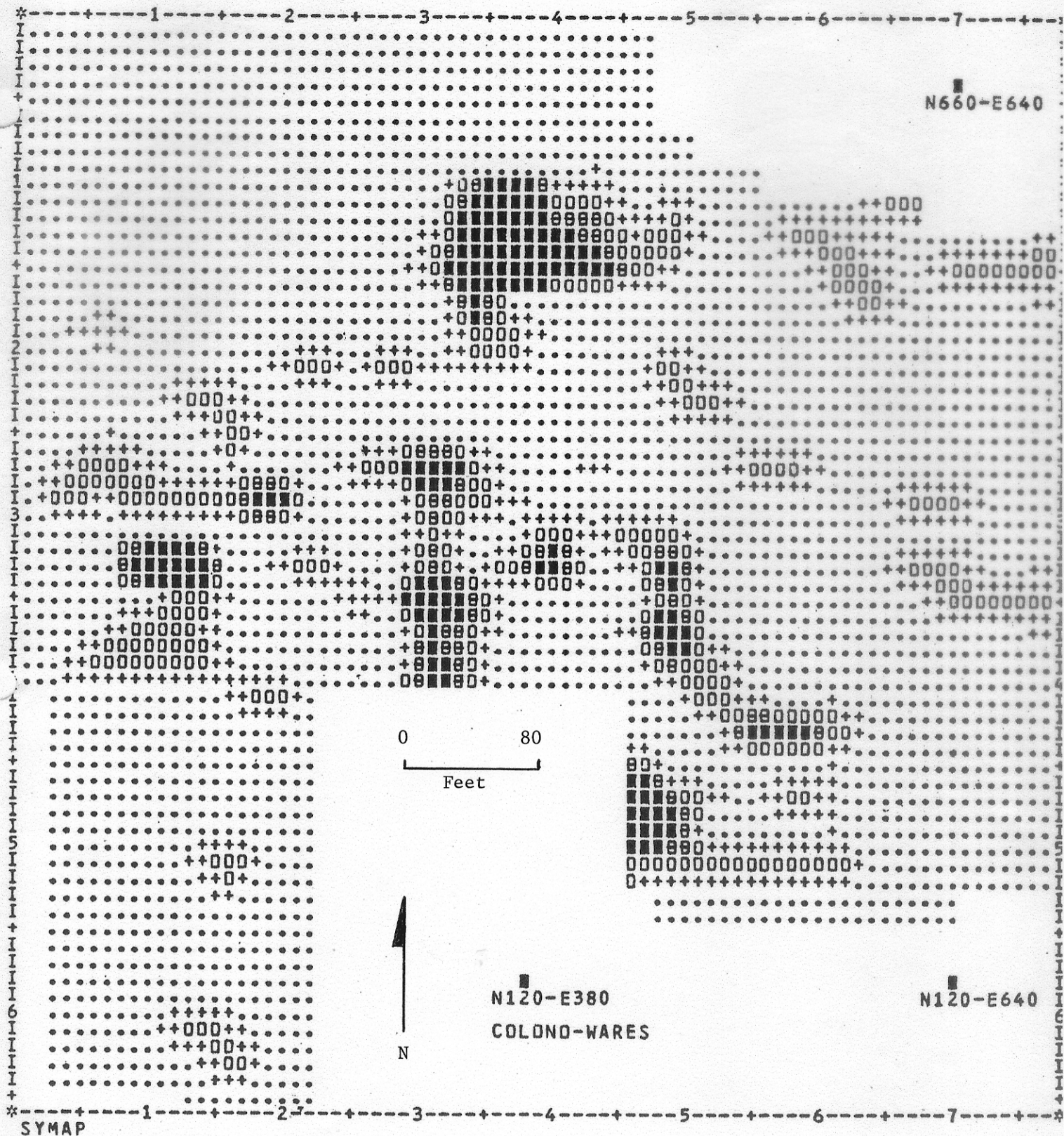




TIME = 08:40:17

Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map

Brick (in grams)



N660-E640

0 80  
Feet

N

N120-E380  
COLONO-WARES

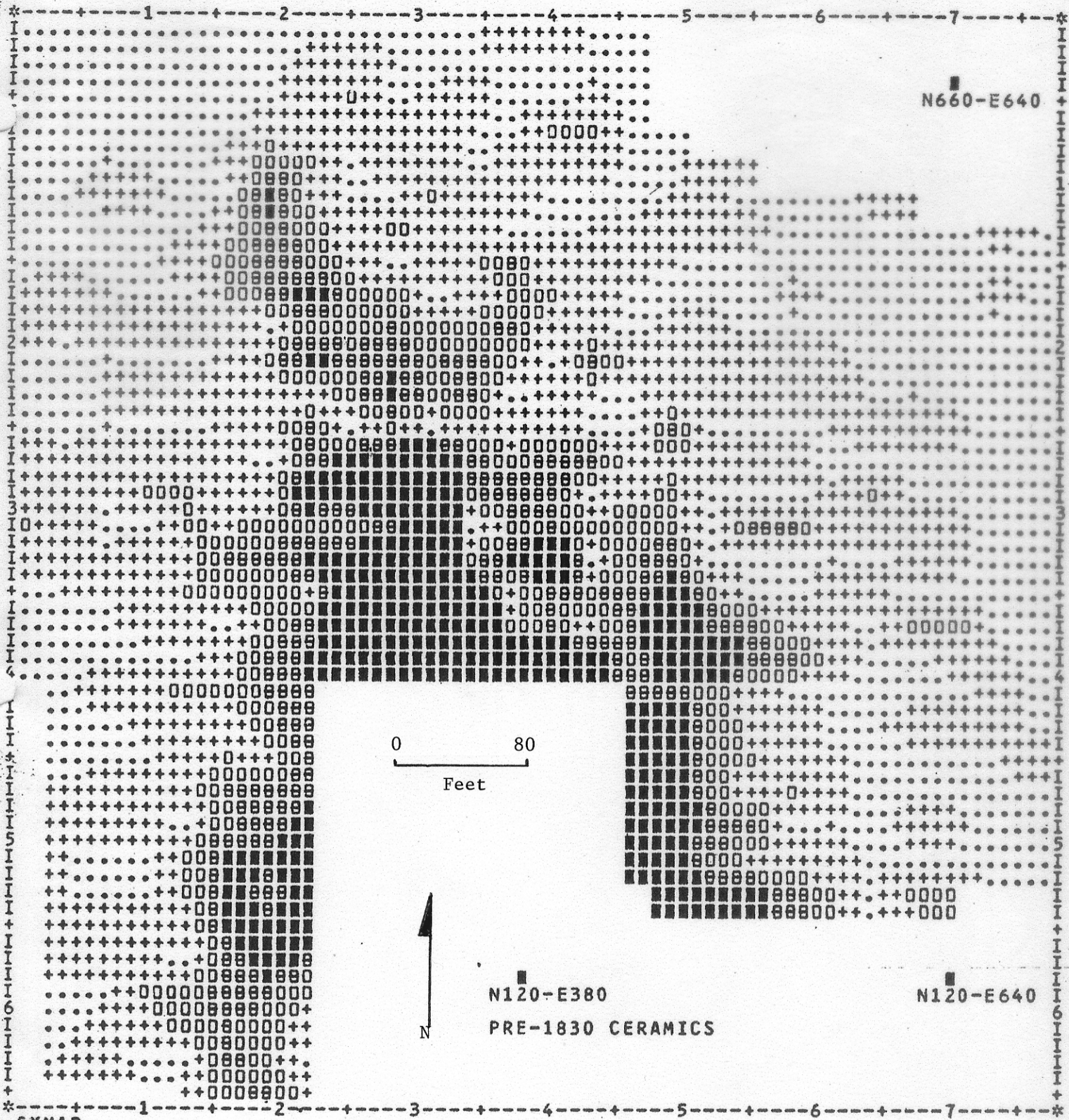
N120-E640

SYMAP

TIME = 08:42:37

Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map

Colono ware



N660-E640

0 80  
Feet



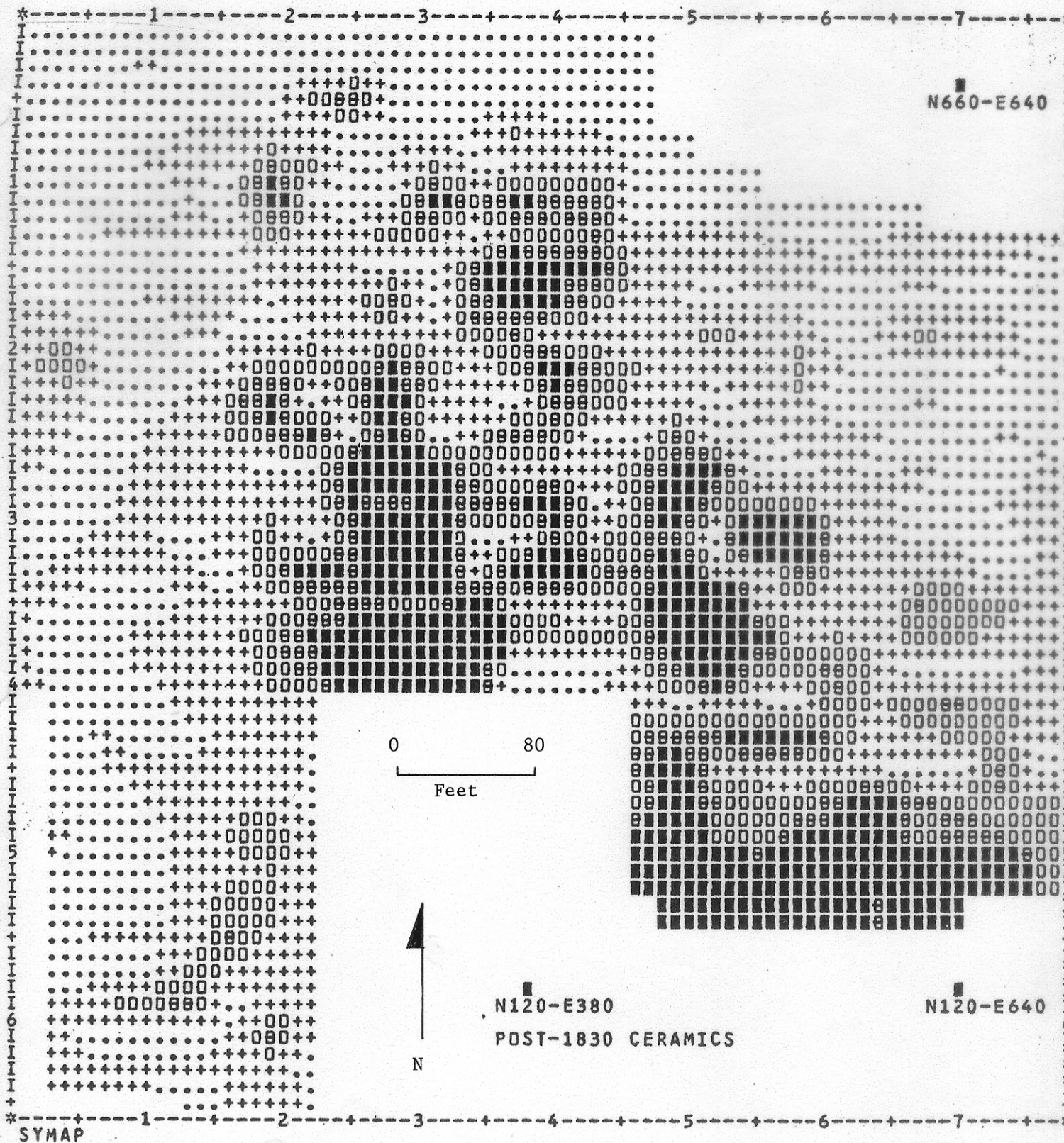
N120-E380  
PRE-1830 CERAMICS

N120-E640

SYMAP

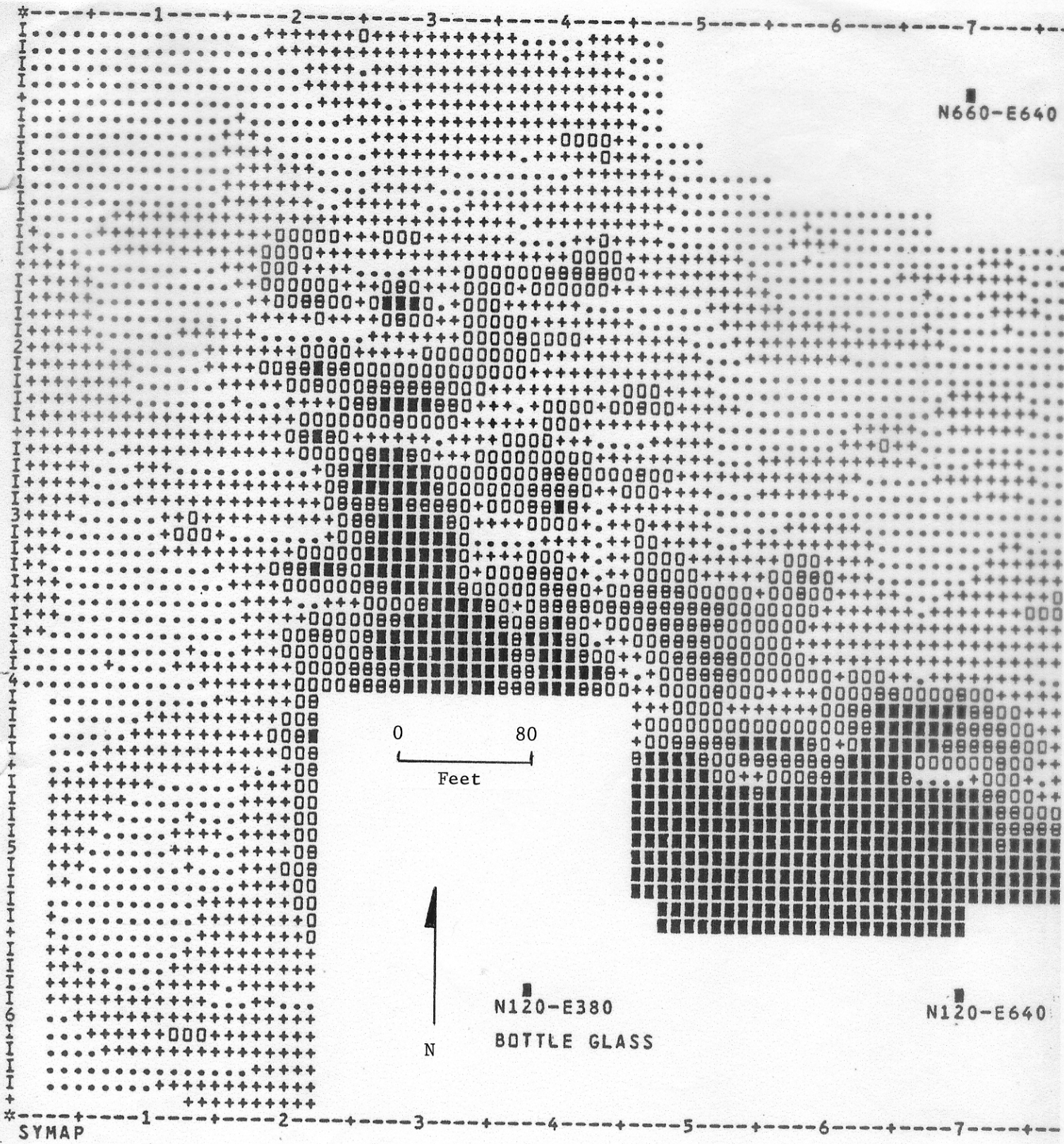
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Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map  
pre-1830 ceramics



Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map

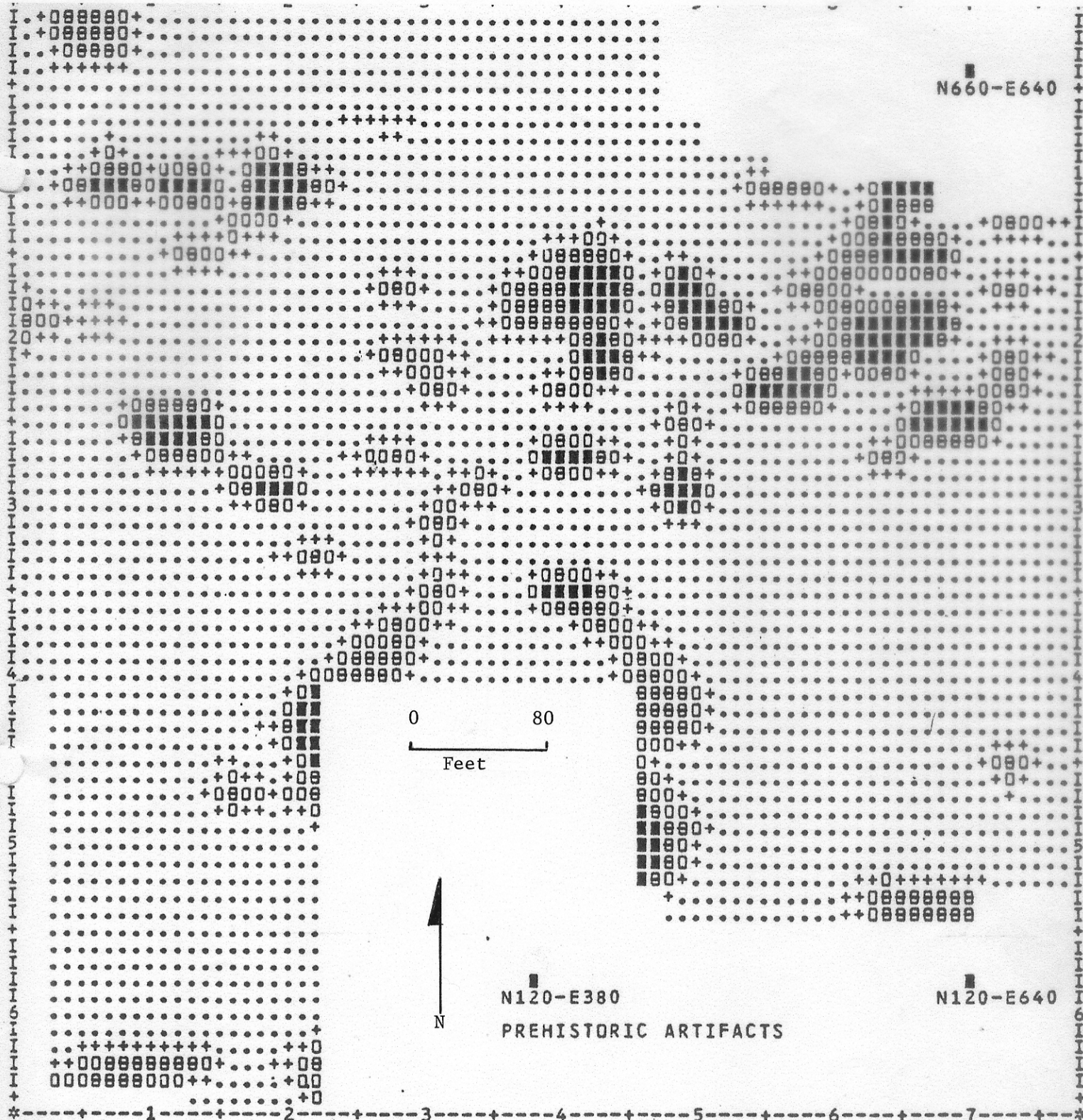
post-1830 ceramics



Stono settlement  
SYMAP Density Projection Map

Bottle Glass

N660-E640



TIME = 08:34:57

# Stono settlement SYMAP Density Projection Map

## Prehistoric Artifacts

## Appendix #5

### **Excavation Units at Stono Plantation (38CH851)**

#### **1991** (Charleston Museum Staff and Volunteers)

N325 E325	N325 E330	N325 E340	N330 E305	N330 E310	N330 E315
N330 E320	N330 E325	N330 E330	N335 E305	N335 E310	N335 E315
N335 E320	N335 E325	N335 E330	N340 E305	N340 E310	N340 E315
N340 E320	N340 E325	N340 E330	N345 E310	N345 E315	N345 E320
N345 E325	N345 E330	N350 E310	N350 E315	N350 E320	

#### **1992** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N280 E460	N280 E465	N285 E460	N310 E460	N315 E302*	N315 E305
N315 E310	N315 E315	N320 E302*	N320 E305	N320 E315	N325 E302*
N325 E305	N325 E310	N325 E315	N325 E315	N325 E320	N325 E335
N325 E345	N330 E335	N330 E340	N335 E335	N335 E340	N335 E365
N335 E375	N340 E335	N340 E340	N340 E345	N340 E350	N345 E335
N345 E340	N345 E345	N345 E350	N345 E355	N345 E360	N350 E325
N350 E330	N350 E335	N350 E340	N350 E345	N350 E350	N350 E355
N350 E360	N355 E310	N355 E315	N355 E320	N355 E325	N360 E310
N360 E315	N360 E320	N365 E310	N365 E315	N365 E320	N415 E310
N415 E315	N445 E315	N445 E320	N445 E325	N450 E320	N450 E325
N540 E375	N540 E385				

#### **1993** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N145 E485	N165 E485	N185 E485	N205 E485	N225 E485	N245 E485
N250 E340	N280 E340	N310 E340	N310 E345	N310 E350	N310 E400
N310 E435	N315 E330	N315 E340	N320 E330	N320 E335	N320 E340
N320 E345	N320 E350	N320 E355	N330 E345	N335 E345	N335 E350
N335 E355	N335 E360	N380 E345	N380 E350	N380 E355	N385 E330
N385 E335	N385 E340	N385 E345	N385 E350	N385 E355	N385 E370
N385 E380	N390 E330	N390 E335			

#### **1994** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N300 E305	N300 E325	N300 E330	N300 E335	N305 E325	N305 E330
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N305 E335	N305 E370	N310 E325	N310 E330	N310 E335	N315 E320
N315 E325	N315 E330	N315 E335	N315 E345	N315 E350	N320 E320
N320 E325	N320 E375	N335 E370	N345 E305	N350 E305	N350 E380
N355 E305	N360 E305	N365 E305	N365 E335	N365 E350	N370 E335
N370 E350	N375 E315	N380 E315	N385 E315	N390 E315	N395 E315
N400 E315	N420 E330	N420 E335	N430 E375	N435 E375	N440 E375
N445 E375					

**1995** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N280 E307*	N285 E305	N290 E305	N295 E305	N295 E310	N295 E315
N295 E320	N295 E325	N295 E330	N300 E310	N300 E315	N300 E320
N302 E285*	N302 E290*	N302 E295*	N302 E300*	N305 E274	N305 E285
N305 E290	N305 E295	N305 E300	N305 E305	N305 E310	N305 E315
N305 E320	N310 E305	N310 E310	N310 E315	N310 E320	N340 E355
N340 E360	N380 E320	N390 E320	N400 E320	N400 E325	

**1996**

N335 E275 (Charleston Museum Staff and Volunteers)

**1997** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N290 E205	N295 E220	N295 E225	N295 E230	N295 E235	N295 E250
N300 E260	N320 E80	N320 E105	N320 E120	N320 E125	N320 E130
N320 E135	N325 E120	N325 E125	N325 E130	N325 E135	N325 E150
N325 E165	N325 E180	N330 E170	N330 E185	N330 E200	N325 E215
N330 E230	N325 E245	N330 E260	N335 E260	N355 E345	N360 E325
N360 E337	N360 E340	N360 E345	N365 E330	N365 E340	N365 E345
N365 E355	N365 E360	N370 E305	N370 E310	N370 E320	N370 E325
N370 E330	N370 E340	N370 E355	N375 E305	N375 E310	N375 E320
N375 E325	N375 E330	N375 E335	N375 E340	N375 E345	N375 E350
N380 E340	N385 E305	N385 E325	N385 E335	N405 E305	N405 E310
N410 E305					

**1999** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N110 E450	N110 E465	N115 E460	N115 E465	N115 E470	N115 E480
N115 E485	N120 E455	N120 E460	N120 E465	N120 E470	N120 E480



N120 E485	N125 E445	N125 E450	N125 E455	N125 E460	N125 E465
N125 E485	N130 E445	N130 E450	N130 E455	N130 E460	N135 E445
N135 E450	N135 E455	N135 E460	N140 E455	N155 E395	N170 E450
N180 E455	N190 E450	N240 E440	N250 E445	N255 E455	N260 E445
N265 E455	N270 E445	N275 E455	N285 E425	N285 E435	N285 E440
N285 E445	N290 E355	N290 E360	N290 E365	N290 E370	N295 E345
N295 E350	N295 E355	N295 E360	N295 E365	N295 E370	N295 E445
N295 E455	N300 E355	N300 E360	N300 E365	N300 E370	

**2000** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N45 E390	N45 E395	N75 E425	N90 E445	N90 E450	N90 E455
N95 E445	N95 E450	N95 E455	N100 E445	N100 E450	N100 E455
N100 E460	N105 E445	N105 E450	N105 E455	N105 E460	N105 E465
N110 E445	N110 E455	N110 E460	N110 E470	N110 E475	N110 E480
N110 E485	N110 E490	N115 E445	N115 E450	N115 E455	N115 E475
N115 E490	N115 E405	N120 E445	N120 E450	N120 E475	N120 E490
N120 E495	N125 E435	N125 E465	N125 E470	N125 E475	N125 E490
N130 E435	N130 E440	N130 E465	N130 E475	N130 E480	N130 E485
N130 E490	N135 E420	N135 E425	N135 E430	N135 E435	N135 E440
N135 E465	N140 E425	N140 E445	N140 E450	N140 E460	N140 E465
N145 E335	N145 E445	N145 E450	N145 E455	N145 E460	N145 E465
N150 E335					

**2002** (Charleston Museum Institute Volunteer Archaeological Field School)

N110 E495	N125 E495	N130 E495	N130 E420	N140 E420	N140 E425
N140 E430					

**2003** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School and Charleston Museum Teacher Archaeological Field School)

N310 E360	N310 E365	N310 E370	N315 E355	N315 E360	N315 E365
N315 E370	N315 E380	N320 E360	N320 E365	N320 E370	N320 E380
N325 E365	N325 E380	N330 E360	N330 E365	N330 E380	N335 E365
N335 E380	N340 E365	N340 E380	N345 E365	N345 E375	N345 E380
N350 E365	N350 E370	N350 E375	N350 E380	N355 E330	N355 E340
N355 E350	N355 E360	N355 E365	N360 E350	N360 E355	N360 E360
N360 E365					

**2004** (Charleston Museum Teacher Archaeological Field School)

N305 E365    N310 E375    N315 E375

**2005** (Charleston Museum Institute Volunteer Archaeological Field School)

N135 E415    N140 E405    N140 E415

**2006** (Charleston Museum Staff and Ashley Hall High School Student Volunteers)

N140 E410

**2007** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N145 E415    N145 E420    N145 E425    N145 E430    N150 E415

**2011** (College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School)

N150 E420	N150 E425	N150 E430	N155 E415	N155 E420	S235 E260
S270 E260	S275 E295	S290 E245	S290 E260	S295 E230	S295 E295
S315E295	S330 E245	S330 E260	S330 E290	S380 E235	S380 E260
S380 E275	S400 E275				

**Note:** All excavation units are 5' x 5' in size except those designated with an \*. These units are 3' x 5' in size.

**Appendix #6a.**

**College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School Students,  
Volunteers, and Assistants At Dill Sanctuary (1992 – 2011)**



**1992 – Group #1**



**1992 – Group #2**



**1993**



**1994**



**1995**



**1997**



1999



2000



2003



2007



2011

## **Appendix #6b.**

### **College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Archaeological Field School Students, Volunteers, and Assistants at the Dill Sanctuary (1992 – 2011)**

#### **2011**

Julia Askins  
Heather Brickley  
Samantha Brown  
Timothy Buero  
Eric Craig  
Michael Dahlman  
Amy Dubis  
Chris Freeman  
Taylor Fort  
Derek Fronabarger  
Melissa Haeffner  
Kira Krewson  
Miles Newbern  
Nick Randall  
Lauren Ramey  
Alison Welsler

(Volunteers) Grey Gowder, Mike Stoner, Bob Welch, Brianna Winkelmann,

#### **2007**

Andrew J. Beckham  
Judith Marie Bushell  
Jeanna C. Crockett  
Cara A. Frigerio  
Christine Hope Heacock  
Jennifer McCormick  
Thomas Meacher  
Jessica Leigh Phillips  
Daniel S. Robinson  
Jennifer Self  
Jasmine A. Utsey

## **2003**

Katie Cochran  
Brian Falls  
Kelly Gallagher  
Damon Jackson  
Donnie Kokes  
Carolina Lee  
Virginia Livingston  
Chris Mercer  
Thais Ponder  
Heather Reitano  
Lauran Riser  
Eric Roberts  
Merritt Sanders  
Phillip Spencer  
Blair Toombs

(C. of C. intern) Blair Campbell  
(Graduate interns) Andrew Agha, Nicole Isenbarger

(Volunteers) Ancely Anthony, Larry Cadigan, Jr., Jason Grismore

## **2000**

William (Ham) H. Biscksler  
Jaime Lynn Destefano  
Katrina (Katie) Small Epps  
Christopher P. Erbland  
Travis Langley Groves  
Margaret Harris  
Chad Michael Kruse  
Jill Marie Langenberg  
Melinda L. Munoz  
Meaghan K. Poyer  
Elizabeth Wake Sigmon  
Elizabeth E. Thompson

(Volunteers) Ancely Anthony, Larry Cadigan, Jr.

**1999**

Jennifer (Jenn) Bell  
Lisa Colittle  
Chad Counts  
Karen Ferstl  
Sara Glennon  
Nicole Isenbarger  
Justin Jones  
Roberta Maynard  
Jason Moore  
Meghan Siudzinski  
Chris Steedly

Kathy Strobe  
Saralyn Williams  
Jennings Woods

Suzanne Johnson (ECU Grad Student)

(Volunteer) Larry Cadigan, Jr.

**1997**

Andrew Agha  
Jackie Baggley (Winthrop College)  
Genevieve E. Brown  
Molly Biagiotti  
James Catto  
Elizabeth W. Garrett  
Kelly Jones  
Richard (Richie) Paul Lahan  
Victoria (Tori) Y. Roberts  
Hayden Smith  
William Matthew Tankersley

(Volunteer) Larry Cadigan, Jr.

**1995**

Claire Anders  
Beverly Baker  
Carrie Bridges

**(1995 cont'd)**

Marjorie Frazier  
Bonnie Frick  
Shana Inman  
John Lehman  
Jennifer O'Neal  
Catherine Orvin  
Penn Rice  
Natasha Ries  
Steve Roberts  
Joe Stanley  
Scott Wolf

(Volunteers) - Larry Cadigan, Jr., Steve Davis, Frank Edward, Brian Kidd, Charry Moseley, Cheryl St. John

(Assistants) – Nat Clarkson (The Citadel), Monica Wiggers (College of Charleston)

**1994**

Mary Heyward Belser  
Russell (Rusty) Clark  
John (Camp) C. Davis  
Kimberly DeAmicis  
Richard (Tony) A. Eustis  
Annabelle F. Javier (Univ. of Michigan)  
Brett A. Nachman  
Thomas Oliver  
Kristin E. Roberts  
Kevin Sandifer  
Rhonda Varallo  
Monaca L. Wiggers

(Volunteers) – Larry Cadigan, Jr., Brian Carrigan, Kimberly Sultan

**1993**

David Adair	Virginia Pierce
Celina P. Anthony (Univ. of Trujillo, Peru)	Suzanne Rauton



**(1993 cont'd)**

Brian C. Brown (USC)  
Jessica Carraway (Mt. Holyoke College)  
Roberta (Bobbi) E. Foster (USC)  
Joseph Gorman  
Keri Holmes  
Teri McBrayer (USC)  
Claire Moore  
Kurt Oberle

(Volunteers) – Kara Bridgeman, Larry Cadigan, Jr., Kay Carter, Barbara Iosue, Sue Turner

**1992**

**(Group #1)**

Kay Carter  
Jennifer Cummings  
Tom Doughty  
John Green  
Eric Logan  
Barbara Rainy  
Chris Stewart  
Brooke Taylor

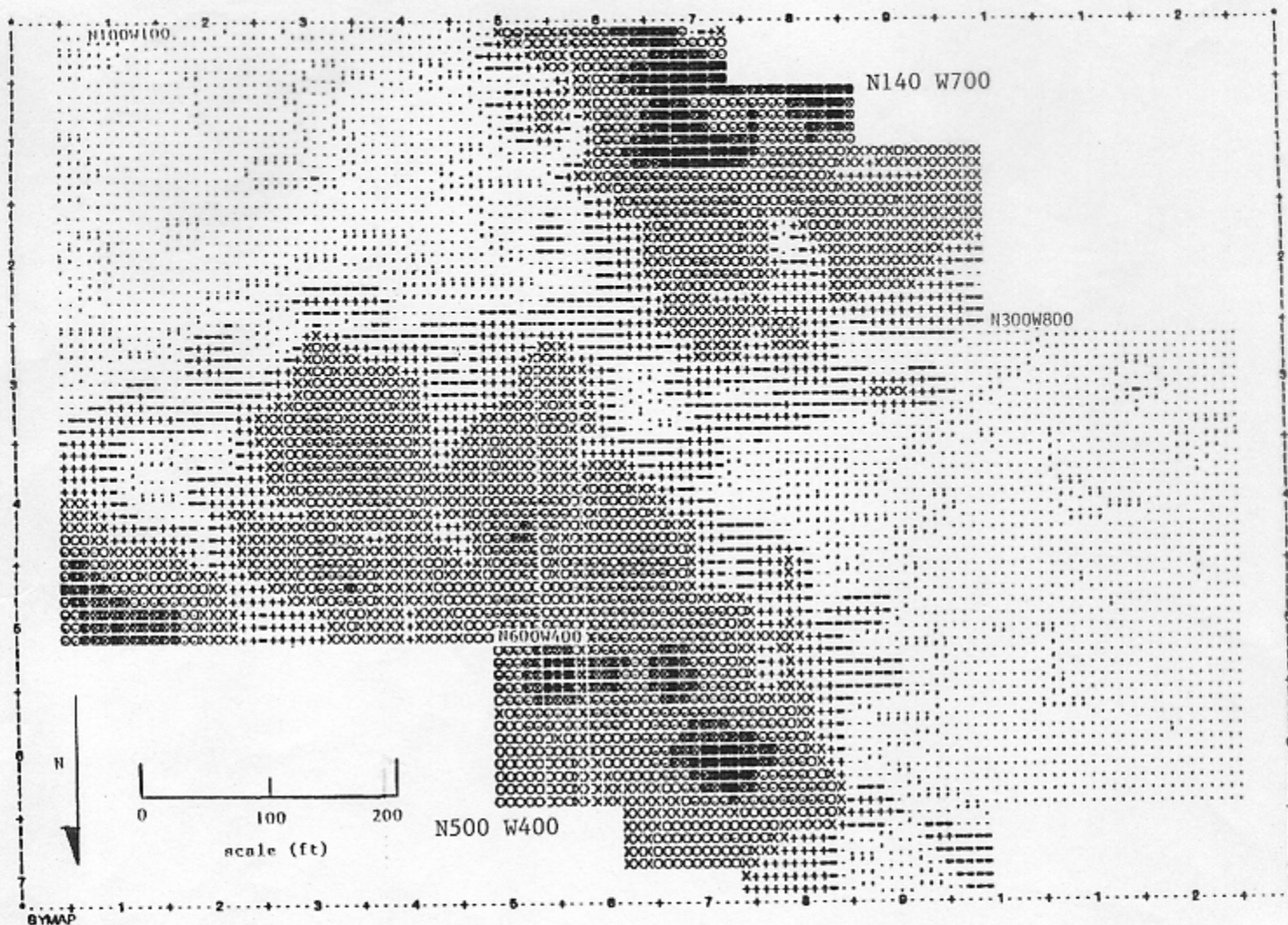
**(Group #2)**

Mark Judd Fortson  
Scott Heavin  
Delores Jahnke  
Scott Jernigan  
Jennifer Sabin (USC)  
Jennifer (Jen) Schmidt  
Christy Thurston  
Kimberly Wingate

(Workstudy) Beth Bell

(Volunteers) Skyler Campbell, Larry Cadigan, Jr., Maria Hays, Pam Olliff

APPENDIX #7



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 87.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
( 'MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

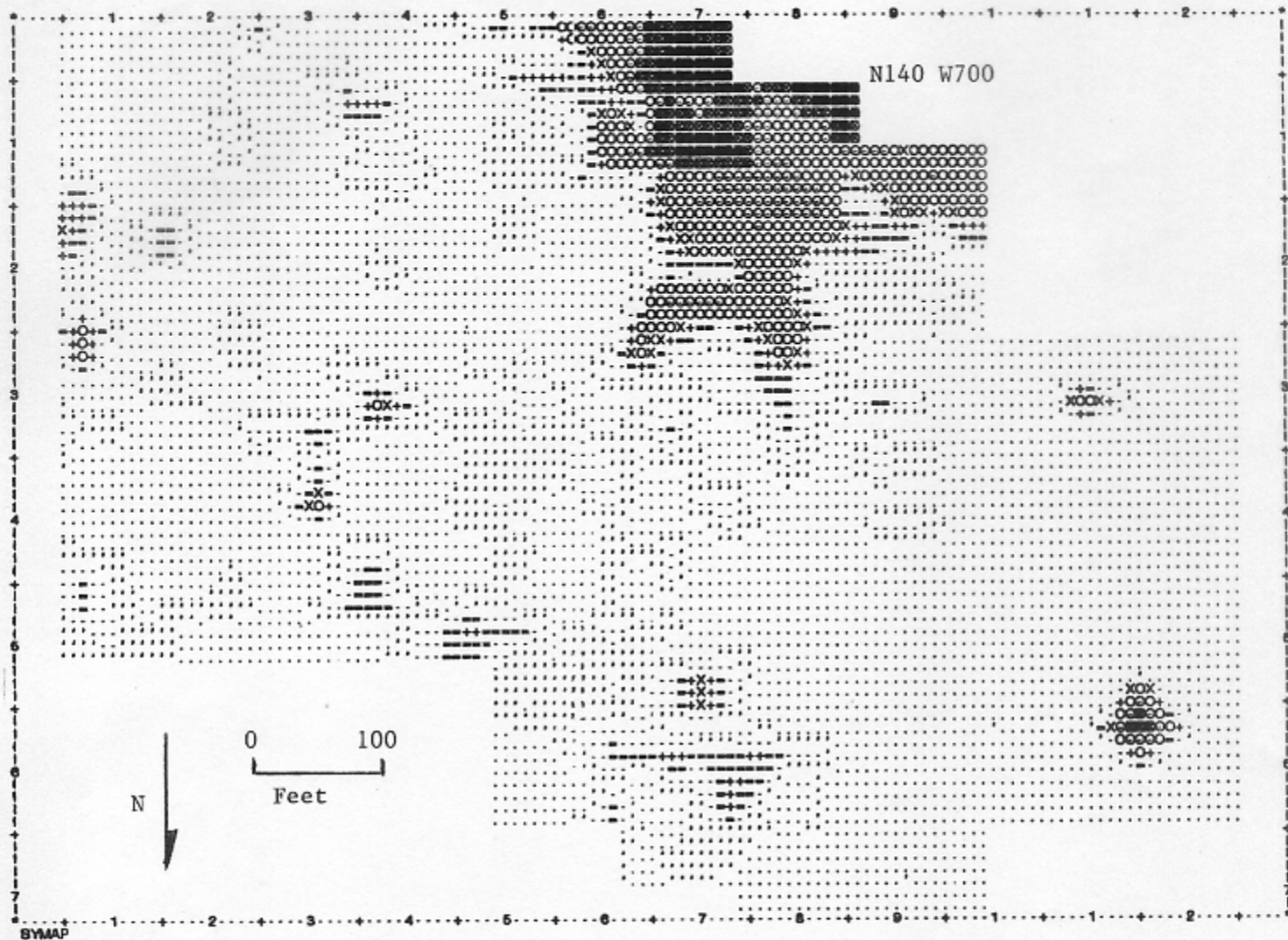
	0.0	0.99	1.97	3.46	4.95	7.98	12.81	17.74	27.69	37.44
MINIMUM	0.0	0.99	1.97	3.46	4.95	7.98	12.81	17.74	27.69	37.44
MAXIMUM	0.99	1.97	3.46	4.93	7.88	12.81	17.74	27.69	37.44	87.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

	1.47	1.47	2.21	2.21	4.41	7.95	7.95	14.71	14.71	44.12
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SYMBOLS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FREQ.	111	83	73	20	58	67	40	47	11	12



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
 BRICK ARTIFACTS  
 WEIGHT IN GRAMS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 1669.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
 ('MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

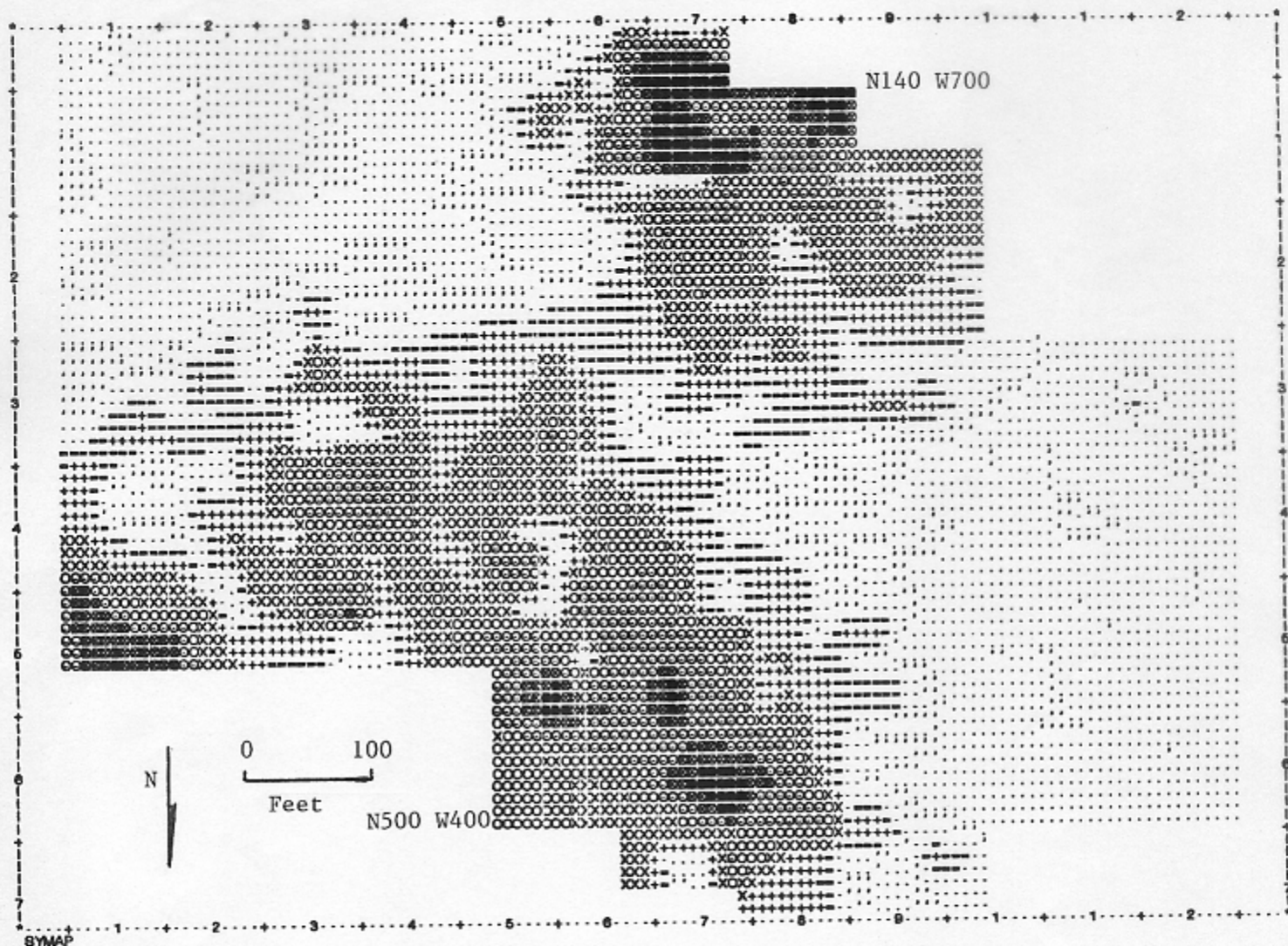
MINIMUM	0.0	27.65	55.30	82.95	110.60	138.25	165.90	331.80	497.70	829.50
MAXIMUM	27.65	55.30	82.95	110.60	138.25	165.90	331.80	497.70	829.50	1669.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	10.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SYMBOLS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FREQ.	308	70	38	20	9	6	20	13	6	6



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
KITCHEN ARTIFACTS  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 87.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
(\*MAXIMUM\* INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

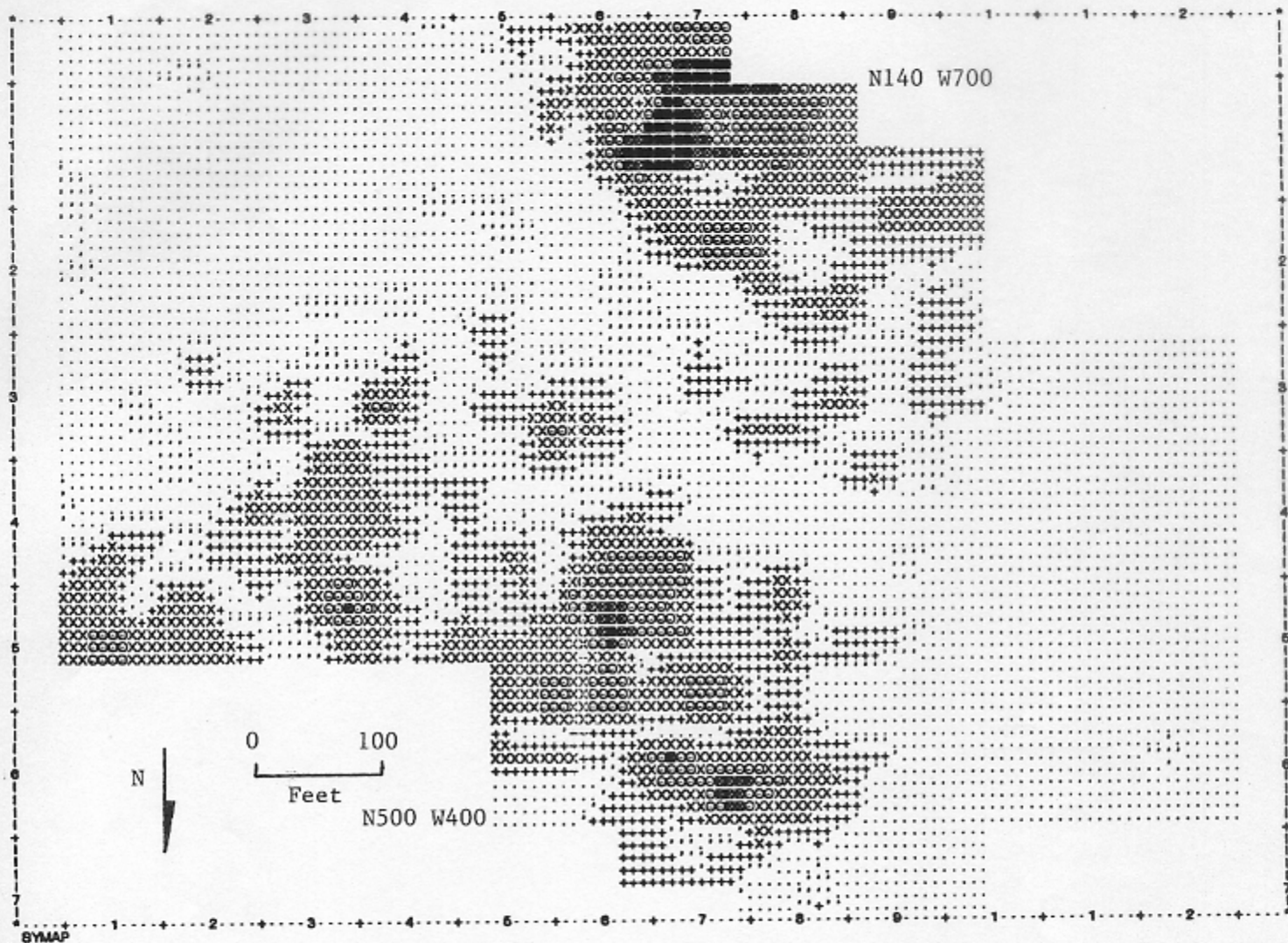
MINIMUM	0.0	0.99	1.97	3.45	4.93	7.88	12.81	17.74	27.69	37.44
MAXIMUM	0.99	1.97	3.45	4.93	7.88	12.81	17.74	27.69	37.44	87.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

1.47	1.47	2.21	2.21	4.41	7.35	7.35	14.71	14.71	44.12
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SYMBOLS	.....1.....	.....2.....	.....3.....	.....4.....	.....5.....	.....6.....	.....7.....	.....8.....	.....9.....	.....10.....
FREQ.	139	61	76	19	58	49	35	38	10	11



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
 PRE-1750 CERAMICS  
 COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 21.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
 ('MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

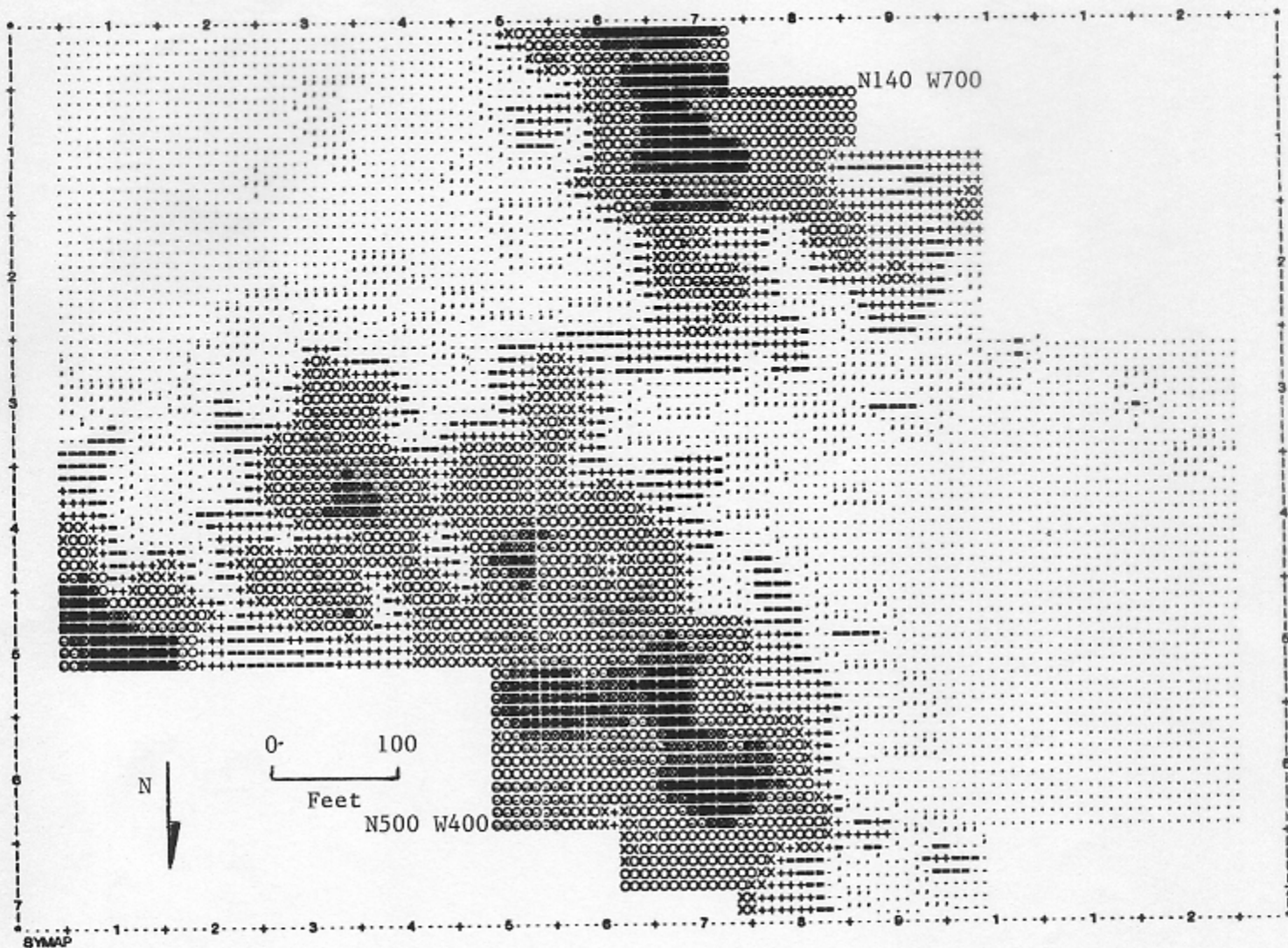
MINIMUM	0.0	0.52	1.05	2.10	4.20	8.40	8.40
MAXIMUM	0.52	1.05	2.10	4.20	8.40	8.40	21.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

2.50	2.50	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	80.00
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SYMBOLS	.....1.....	.....2.....	+++++3++++	XXXXXXXXXX	OOO3OOOXC	OOO3OOOXC	OOO3OOOXC
FREQ.	278	82	49	57	19	6	3



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
POST-1760 CERAMICS  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 42.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
( "MAXIMUM" INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

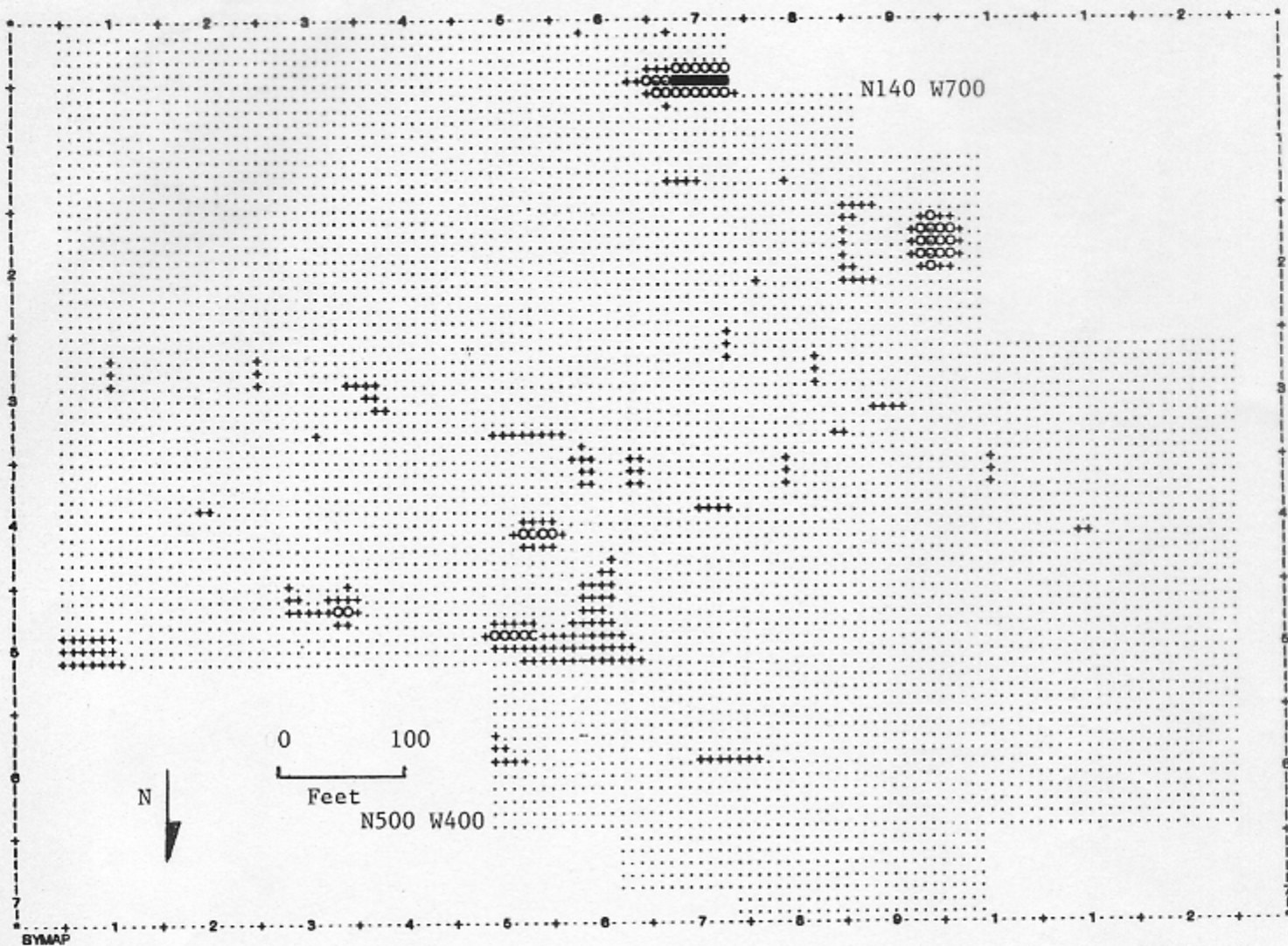
	0.0	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	6.30	8.40	12.60	16.80	21.00	42.00
MINIMUM	0.0	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	6.30	8.40	12.60	16.80	21.00	42.00
MAXIMUM	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	6.30	8.40	12.60	16.80	21.00	42.00	

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SYMBOLS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FREQ.	226	41	31	24	37	27	47	25	10	17



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
COLONMARE  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 4.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
( 'MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

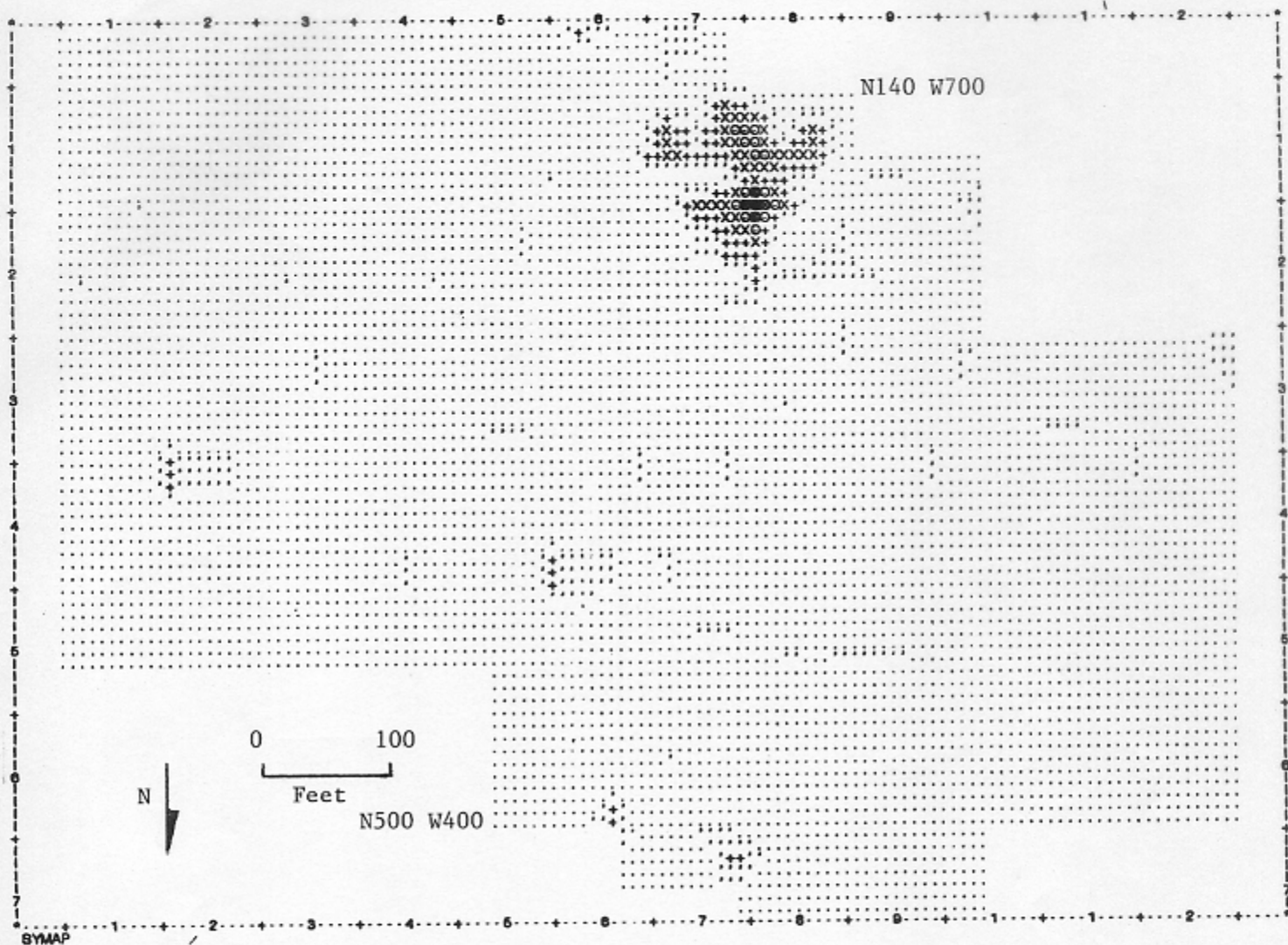
MINIMUM	0.0	0.80	1.60	2.40	3.20
MAXIMUM	0.80	1.60	2.40	3.20	4.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5
SYMBOLS	++++++ 1	++++++ 2	OOOOOO 3	OOOOOO 4	OOOOOO 5
FREQ.	446	42	3	2	1



TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 8.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
( 'MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

	0.0	0.86	1.71	2.57	3.43	4.29	5.14
MINIMUM	0.0	0.86	1.71	2.57	3.43	4.29	5.14
MAXIMUM	0.86	1.71	2.57	3.43	4.29	5.14	8.00

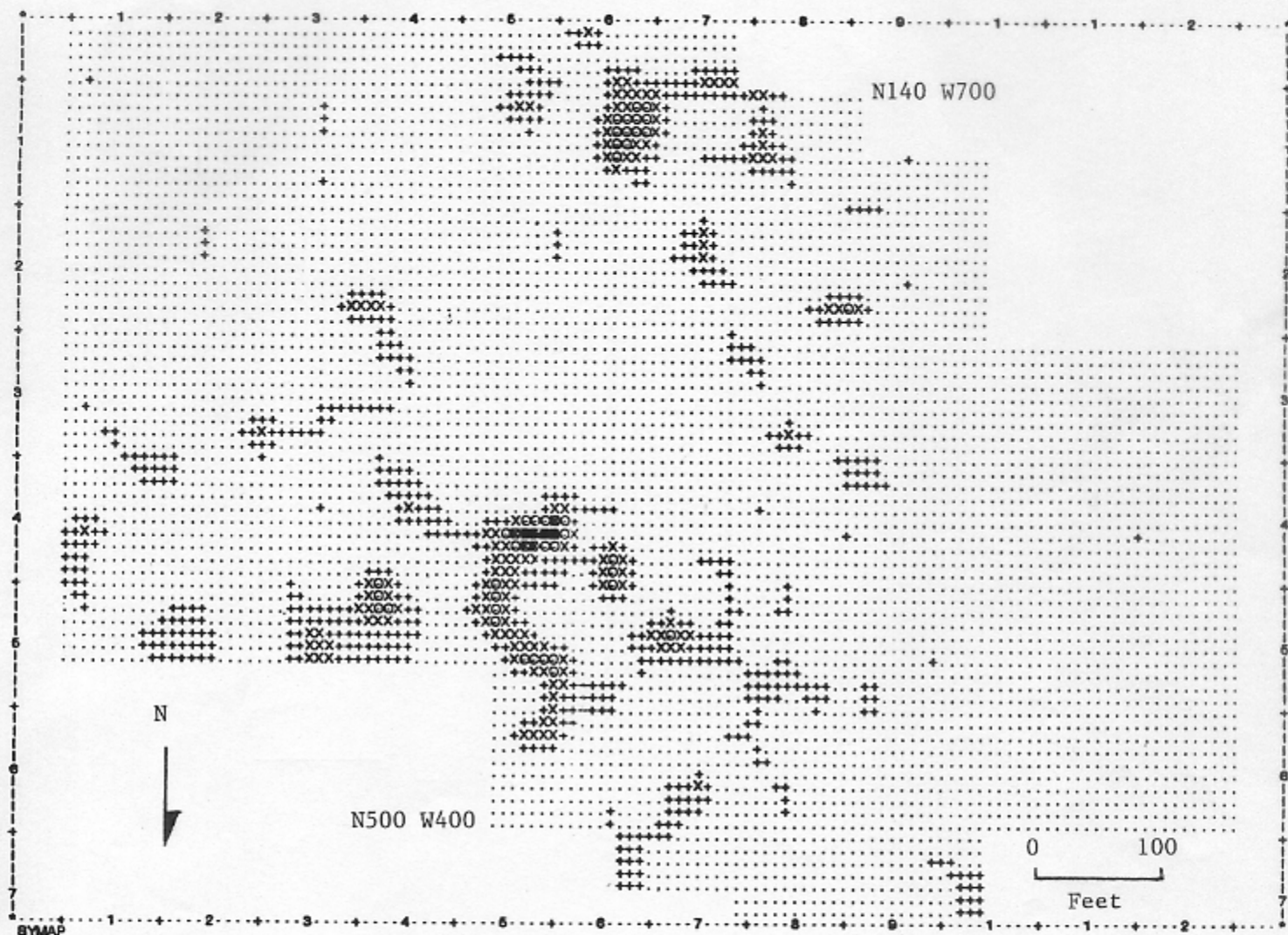
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SYMBOLS	.....	.....	+++++	XXXXXXXX	OOOOOO	OOOOOO	OOOOOO
FREQ.	438	41	9	4	1	0	1





TURQUETTE PLANTATION  
MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS  
COUNTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 6.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL  
( 'MAXIMUM' INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

MINIMUM	0.0	0.83	1.67	2.50	3.35	4.17
MAXIMUM	0.83	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	6.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67
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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5	6
SYMBOLS	.....	+++++++	XXXXXXXXXX	OOOOOOOO	EEEEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG
	.....	+++++++	XXXXXXXXXX	OOOOOOOO	EEEEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG
	.....	+++++	XXXX3XXXX	OOOO4OOOO	EEEE5EEEE	GGGG6GGGG
	.....	+++++	XXXXXXXXXX	OOOOOOOO	EEEEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG
	.....	+++++	XXXXXXXXXX	OOOOOOOO	EEEEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG
FREQ.	399	66	19	9	0	1