

# Data Recovery Investigations at Bermuda Plantation (38CH314)

Charleston County, South Carolina



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# Abstract

The South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA) contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc., to conduct data recovery investigations at Site 38CH314 located in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. Archaeological Site 38CH314 represents the remnants of the former eighteenth through nineteenth century Bermuda Plantation. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. SCPA plans to extend Wando River Way south to the site of its new headquarters building on the Wando Welch Terminal. The project's area of potential effect includes a right-of-way (ROW) for the extension of Wando River Way through a selected portion of 38CH314. Data recovery followed the approved Treatment Plan, and complies with the Memorandum of Agreement. The information recovered and documented in this report contributes to the history of the Bermuda Plantation and the wider Wando Neck region, and effectively mitigates the adverse effects of the proposed ROW to select portions of 38CH314. SCPA have fulfilled their obligations with respect to the management of this site, and should be allowed to go forward with the proposed development.



# Acknowledgements

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Lastly, we would like to thank our field crew who exhibited exceptional skills to obtain, process, and complete the data set for this study. Archaeologists from Brockington's Atlanta and Charleston offices included Scott Kitchens, Jimmy Lefebre, and James Page. Additionally, Appalachian Archaeology supplied us with archaeologists to assist with excavations. Jeff Sherard and Jake Wilkerson were responsible for the laboratory analysis. Cristian LaRosa, Inna Moore, and Michael Walsh created the graphics and report layout, while Meagan Brady completed the editing of the final report.



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# 1.0 Introduction

The South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA) is building its new headquarters facility at the northern end of its Wando Welch Terminal under US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Permit SAC-2016-01502-8N. The project's area of potential effect (APE) includes a right-of-way (ROW) for the extension of Wando River Way to the new headquarters facility. Archaeological site 38CH314, the remnants of the former Bermuda Plantation that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), lies within the APE. The new Wando River Way ROW will adversely affect a portion of 38CH314; the remainder of the site lies in areas within the APE that will not witness ground disturbing activities, or outside the APE. The SCPA, the USACE, and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) entered a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA; attached to the USACE permit) to manage the portions of 38CH314 within the APE. The SCPA contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to conduct data recovery investigations at 38CH314 to mitigate adverse effects to the site that will result from the project. This report documents the result of these investigations. Figure 1.1 displays the location of 38CH314 and the permit area/APE on the USGS *Charleston, SC* and *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangles.

Historic property 38CH314 contains the remnants of the former eighteenth through nineteenth century Bermuda Plantation, as well as evidence of earlier and later occupations. The site lies on five individual tax parcels within and adjacent to the permit area/APE:

- TMS 5370000041 (owned by the SCPA)
- TMS 5370000045 (owned by Windward Longpoint Apartments LLC)
- TMS 5370000072 (owned by Hospice of Charleston, Inc.)
- TMS 5370000098 (owned by Hubner Manufacturing Corporation)
- TMS 5370000151 (owned by Edwin Pearlstine and Christopher Frasier)

TMS 5370000151 contains a detention pond. TMS 5370000045 contains an apartment complex and includes a preservation easement for the portion of

38CH314 within the parcel. TMS 5370000072 contains a detention pond and undeveloped wooded areas within the site boundary. Only the portions of the site within the permit area/APE in TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5370000041 are affected. Figure 1.2 displays the location of the five individual tax parcels, the boundary of Site 38CH314, and the proposed location and configuration of the SCPA headquarters.

An extension of Wando River Way provides access to the new SCPA headquarters (see Figure 1.2). The new road extends approximately 600 feet (ft) through 38CH314 in TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5370000041 along a 40-ft-wide ROW to parking areas surrounding the planned headquarters building. Project-related activities directly affect only the portions of 38CH314 within the ROW. The SCPA will preserve the remaining portions of the site in green spaces adjacent to the new headquarters. Figure 1.3 shows the area of investigation for the data recovery investigations at 38CH314 within tax parcels TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5370000041.

Archaeological field investigations were divided into three phases of work that occurred between September 19-23, 2016, and March 20-31, 2017. The initial phase included close-interval shovel testing across portions of 38CH314 within TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098. Based upon these results, the Post-Contact component of 38CH314 was divided into four analytical areas (Loc 1-4) and Butler (2016) developed a treatment plan for investigating the affected portions of the site. The second and third phases of the investigation (hand and mechanical excavations) focused on the recovery of additional artifacts and information within the affected portions of the site, as per the SHPO-approved treatment plan (Butler 2016).

The following report describes in detail activities undertaken by Brockington for the SCPA to mitigate adverse effects to 38CH314. Chapter 2 presents the research design and the methods of investigation. Chapter 3 describes the environmental and cultural setting. Chapter 4 provides the analyses and interpretations of the late eighteenth through twentieth century occupation of 38CH314. Chapter 5 provides summaries and analyses of each analytical unit of 38CH314. Chapter 6 provides laboratory analyses of

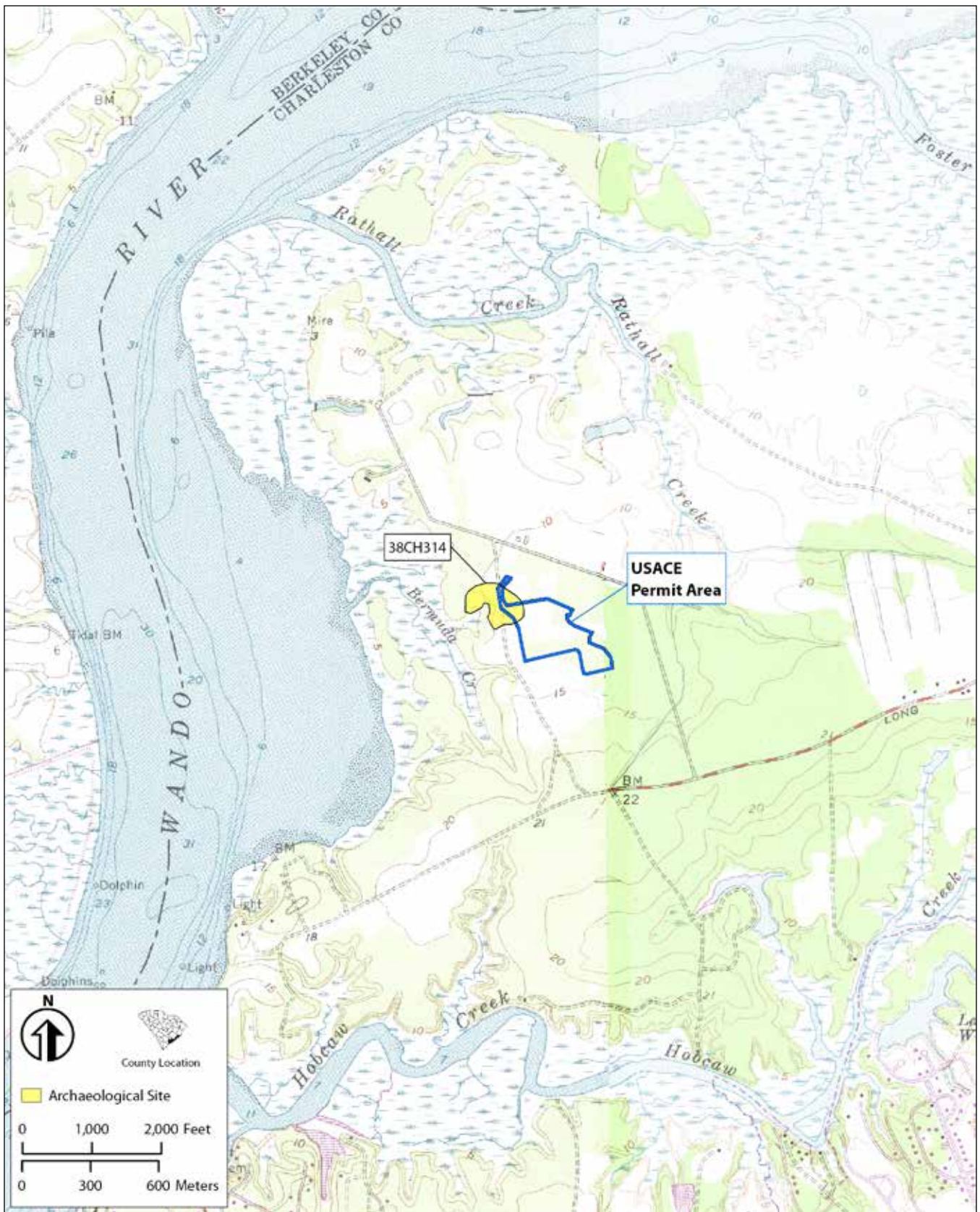


Figure 1.1 The location of 38CH314 and the permit area/APE on the USGS Charleston, SC and Fort Moultrie, SC quadrangles.



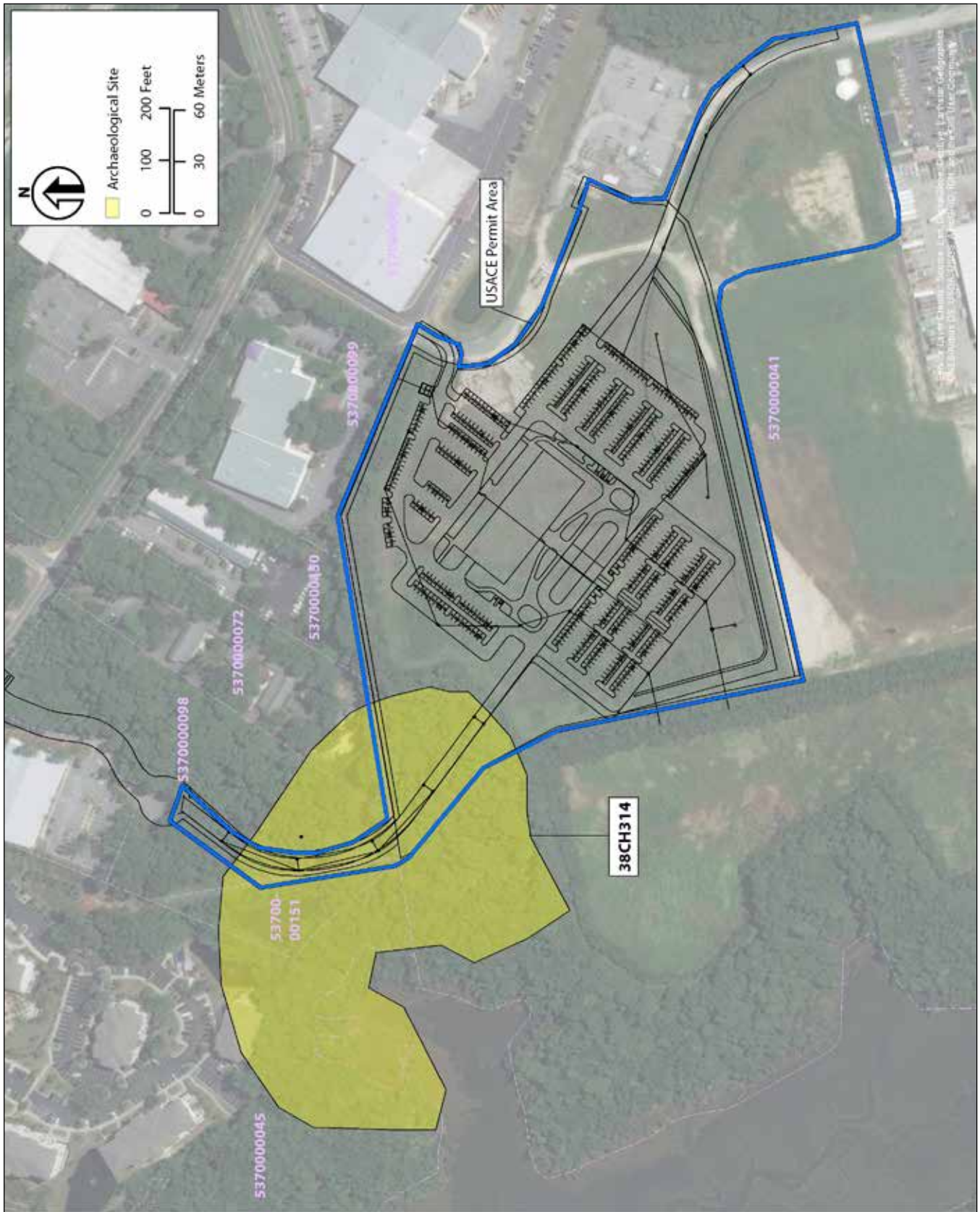


Figure 1.2 The route of the proposed access road through 38CH314 and the proposed location and configuration of the new headquarters facilities.

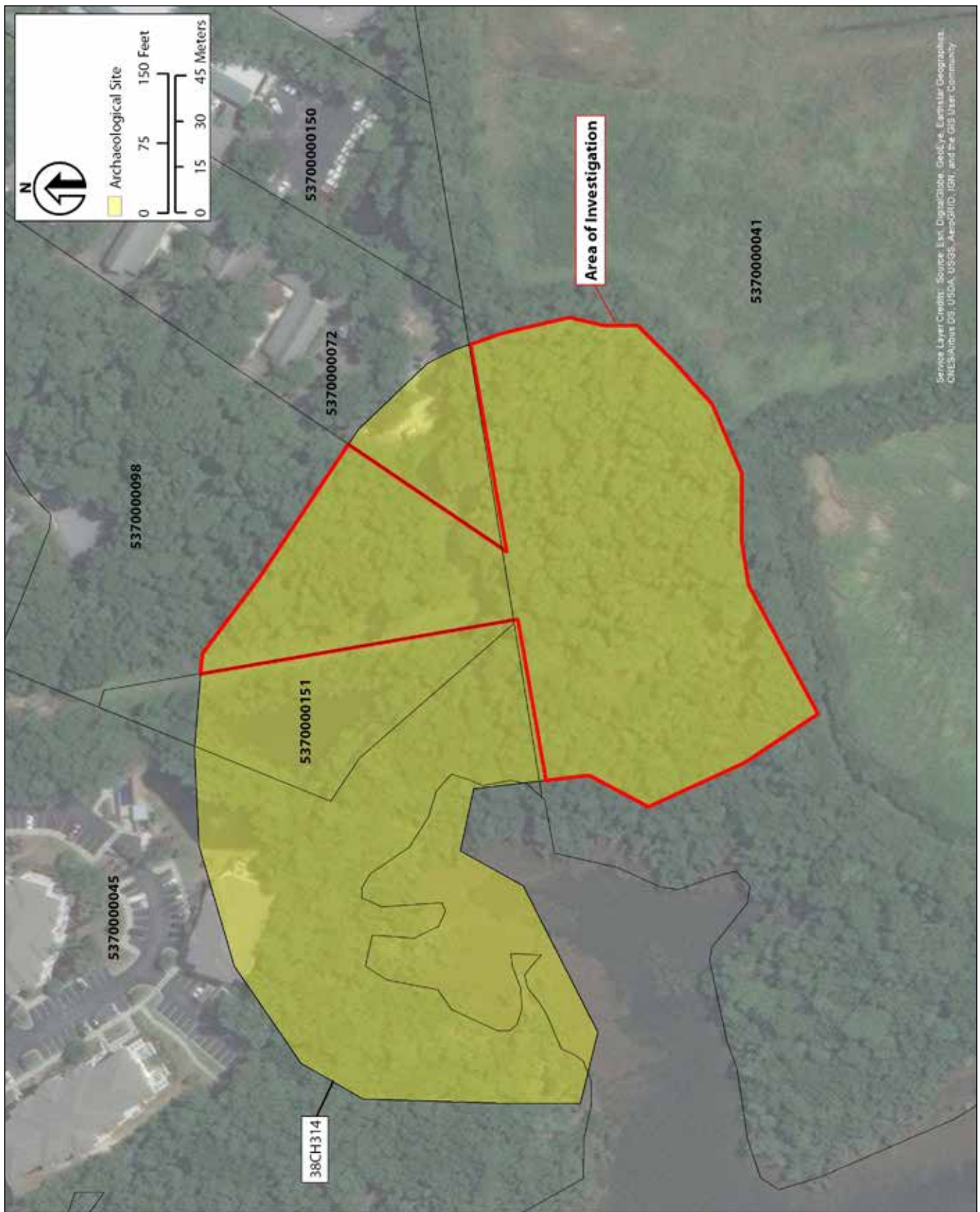


Figure 1.3 The area of investigation for the data recovery investigations at 38CH314 as it corresponds with two tax parcels (TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5370000041).

the recovered materials. Chapter 7 addresses the research design and presents an interpretive perspective of 38CH314. Chapter 8 contains the management recommendations and summary. Appendix A contains the artifact catalog, Appendix B contains a portion of the 1900 US Census, and lastly, Appendix C contains all SHPO Correspondence.





## 2.0 Research Design and Methodology

### 2.1 Project Objectives

Data recovery investigations at 38CH314 mitigate adverse effects to 38CH314. Per the MOA attached to USACE Permit SAC-2016-01502-8N, Butler (2016) developed a treatment plan that outlines a research strategy to recover information from 38CH314 to address questions pertaining to Bermuda Plantation and later occupations. The research strategy examines behavior patterns or shared activities through the recovery of related materials and analysis of site structure and function through a multidisciplinary framework of historical research and archaeological field and laboratory investigations.

### 2.2 Research Design

The archaeological investigation follows standards set forth in the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). As with any scientific endeavor, data recovery cannot be undertaken without a set of research questions and issues that guide historical research, field and laboratory work, and permit the interpretation of recovered information.

Research goals for this study focus on understanding the distinguishing characteristics between occupations in an effort to contribute to the broad regional comprehension of planter and African American lifeways of the antebellum and postbellum periods. Due to the differences in past Post-Contact occupants and periods of tenure, some research questions focus on the late eighteenth through early nineteenth century portion of site (Loci 1, 2, and 3 as defined by Butler 2016) specifically, while other questions pertain to the later nineteenth through early twentieth century tenant house area (Locus 4) in the northern portion for the site. Specific research questions and themes that guided all aspects of these investigations appear below. These questions follow those outlined in the approved treatment plan (Butler 2016) with some revisions based on the nature of the information recovered during the current investigations, since some of the original questions cannot be addressed with the recovered information.

- *Was the colonial Bermuda town ever laid out and constructed at 38CH314?*
- *How does the artifact assemblage from Loci 1-4 explain an occupational timeline and spatial layout of Site 38CH314?*
- *What is the integrity of the architectural footprint at 38CH314 and does it reflect the 1796 plat of the Bermuda Plantation settlement? How do these ruins, if any, reflect building construction methods, plantation layout, and lifeways during the antebellum period?*
- *How does our study at 38CH314 contribute to the broader study of the socio-economic development of African-Americans in the Wando Neck Region during the postbellum period to the early twentieth century?*

### 2.3 Background Research

The project historian did an extensive search of the primary materials in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, and the Charleston Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, the Charleston County Probate Office, and South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston. He consulted secondary works in the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Public Library, particularly narratives by Trinkley (1978), Scurry and Brooks (1980), Brockington et al. (1985), Smith (1988), Bailey and Ellerbee (2007), and Jarvis (2010). The research produced deeds, plats, records, and narratives related to Bermuda Plantation. The documents enabled the identification of a group of mariner-related settlers who established a vibrant industrial community around what became known as “Bermudoes Town” on the north side of Wakendaw Creek (today’s Hobcaw Creek) in the early eighteenth century. Bermuda Plantation takes its name from this early eighteenth-century community.

## 2.4 Previous Investigations at 38CH314

Site 38CH314 was initially recorded by Trinkley (1978) during his survey of the Mark Clark Expressway corridor. He described the site as an extensive brick and shell scatter along the edge of a marsh cove. The site was heavily forested at the time and surface visibility was limited, though he recovered one hand painted historic ceramic sherd. Trinkley (1978:52) assessed the 38CH314 as follows:

This site is in the vicinity of Bermuda Town as well as Venning Plantation.... At this time it is difficult to evaluate the importance of this site, although if it is Bermuda Town, the area has immediate significance and is possibly worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38CH314 was revisited during an archaeological survey of a commercial subdivision by Adams et al. (1991). The southern site limit was not defined because the site extended onto SCPA property outside Adams et al.'s project tract. Adams et al. (1991) excavated 22 shovel tests and identified an early nineteenth-century component at the site. They suggested that this nineteenth-century occupation of 38CH314 likely masked earlier occupations; they recommended 38CH314 eligible for the NRHP (Adams et al. 1991:14).

The site was revisited again by Rust and Poplin (1999) during their survey of a 230-acre residential development within the larger Belle Hall Tract. They excavated three shovel tests in the northern portion of the site and recovered three historic ceramic sherds and one Pre-Contact sherd. They agreed with the assessment by Adams et al. (1991) that the site is eligible for the NRHP.

Bailey and Ellerbee (2007) revisited a portion of 38CH314 during their survey of the SCPA Wando Welch Terminal Expansion project. They excavated 42 shovel tests within the southern portion of the site. They recovered a wide range of ceramics dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. These ceramics (n=18) included Delftwares, buff-bodied slipwares, agateware, colonoware, Nottingham stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone; buff-bodied

slipwares were the most frequently identified type with seven sherds recovered. They also identified two surface features which they interpreted as likely representing a postbellum well and a cellar depression. The investigators extended the site boundary slightly to the south, and agreed with earlier assessments that the site is eligible for the NRHP. The terminal expansion project was redesigned to avoid potential impacts to 38CH314.

## 2.5 Current Field Investigation Methods

Archaeological data recovery investigations occurred within the limits of 38CH314 within TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5270000041 as shown in Figure 1.3. Data recovery investigations at 38CH314 included close interval shovel testing, block excavations, mechanical excavations, and feature excavations. All field investigations at 38CH314 proceeded under the direction of Principal Investigator Dr. Eric Poplin and Field Director Larry James. Figure 2.1 displays the plan of the data recovery investigations at 38CH314.

### 2.5.1 Close Interval Shovel Testing

Between September 19-23, 2016, Brockington completed the first task of the investigation. Investigators laid out a 5-meter (m) interval grid for close-interval shovel tests across portions of 38CH314 within TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098 (see Figure 2.1). The close-interval site grid was required since previous surveys provided only limited information regarding the distribution of artifacts and features within the site (Adams et al. 1991; Bailey and Ellerbee 2007; Rust and Poplin 1999; Trinkley 1978). Brockington excavated 528 close-interval shovel tests within TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098 (Butler 2016:12); 173 of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel testing within TMS 5370000151, TMS 5370000045, and TMS 5370000072 was excluded since these parcels will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

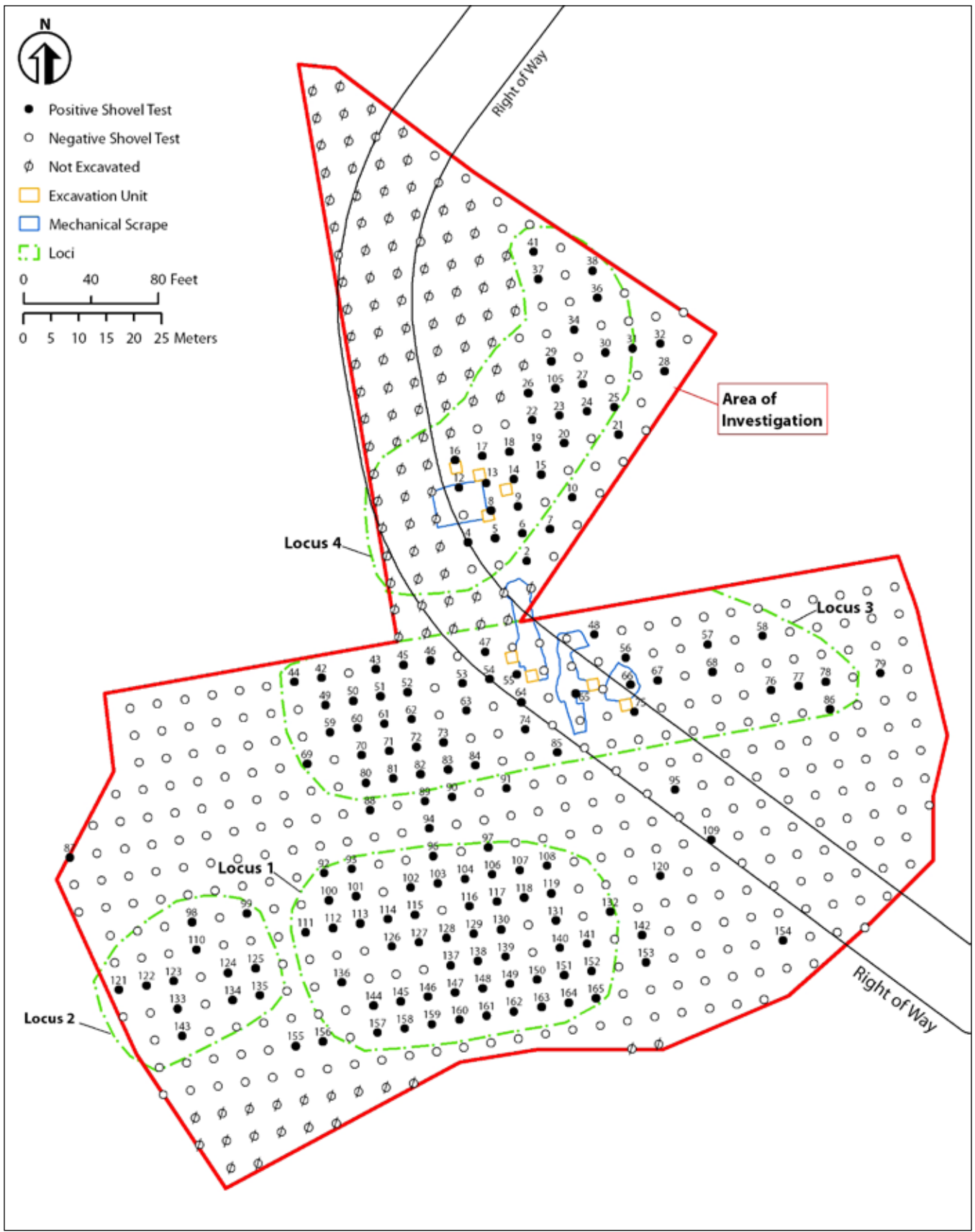


Figure 2.1 Plan of the data recovery investigations at 38CH314.

### **2.5.2 Hand Excavation Units**

Based upon the distributions of artifacts derived from the 5-m-interval shovel testing, Brockington hand excavated a total of 32 m<sup>2</sup> in the proposed ROW. This included the excavation of eight 2-by-2-m units (Excavation Units [EU] 401-408). Excavation of the units generally continued until features were exposed on the floor of the unit or until reaching sterile subsoil. These excavation units uncovered two cultural features: Feature 601 in Unit 402, and Feature 602 in Unit 408.

### **2.5.3 Mechanical Scraping**

Following the hand excavation of the units, a smooth-bladed backhoe, operated by Edge Solutions, Inc., was employed to expose a total of 300 m<sup>2</sup> in four portions of the site (defined as Scrapes 1-4) within the proposed ROW (see Figure 2.1). These excavations uncovered three cultural features (Features 603, 604, and 605 A, B, C, and D) and one non-cultural feature (Feature 606).

### **2.5.4 Feature Excavation**

All the features identified during these excavations were excavated. Feature excavation proceeded as follows:

- Clean for plan view drawing and photography;
- Bisect one half;
- Screen fill through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth;
- Clean for profile view drawing and photography;
- For pit features, excavate the other half and screen;
- For posts and similar features, the other half is left in place;
- Record feature characteristics on standardized feature form.

All cultural features identified during these investigations were very shallow, precluding the recovery of soil samples for flotation processing.

### **2.5.5 Soil Profiles**

The soil matrix of an archaeological site is an important consideration, from excavation units to cultural features. Investigators sketched the profile of at least one wall of each (2 m<sup>2</sup> or greater) unit excavated into underlying soil horizons during the current investigation. The treatment plan specifies that all hand-excavated subsurface investigations would be conducted in 10-centimeter (cm) arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons. When cultural features were encountered at the base of the plowzone, excavations were halted until additional hand or mechanical excavations exposed more of the area. Stratigraphic profiles were drawn for all units where excavation stopped at the base of the plowzone. At minimum, these sketches showed soil horizons (e.g., Ab, Ap, B, C), Munsell color, and texture, and often showed bioturbation (e.g., roots, rodent burrows) and/or cultural features. Similarly, investigators sketched one or more profile of each cultural feature.

### **2.5.6 Mapping**

The locations of all excavation units, features within the units, and the limits of the scraped areas were plotted with a mapping-grade GPS receiver. For this project, archaeologists used a Trimble Pro-XRT submeter-accurate differential GPS with a Trimble Nomad data collector to record the locations of excavation units, identified features, and other relevant elements of the landscape at 38CH314.

## **2.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation**

All recovered artifacts and soil samples were transported to both Brockington's Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, laboratory facilities, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Most artifacts were washed in warm water with a soft-bristled toothbrush. Artifacts that were fragile, had sooting, or were to be used for chemical analyses were not washed but left to air-dry and, if needed, lightly brushed. Each separate archaeological context from within each site (surface collection, shovel test, excavation unit, scrape) was assigned a specific provenience number.

The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type, using published artifact type descriptions from sources pertinent to the project area. Artifact types were assigned a separate catalog number, and artifacts were analyzed and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts tend to decompose through time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. Artifacts that were weighed but not counted include biological (i.e., wood, charcoal), floral, and faunal artifacts that have not been modified into a tool (e.g., bone comb or handle); building materials (e.g., brick, mortar, tabby, slate, building stone); fire-cracked rock; and cultural rocks. All artifact information was entered into a database (Microsoft Access 2010). Appendix A presents a catalog of artifacts recovered from 38CH314 during these investigations.

Numbers and frequencies of certain types and classes of materials were drawn from the database as needed for various analyses. Analyses of ceramic artifacts included typological identifications. Analyses of other classes of artifacts were undertaken to provide complementary information to the ceramic analyses. A detailed discussion of these results appears in Chapter 6.

All artifacts were bagged in 4-mil-thick archivally stable polyethylene bags. Artifact types were bagged separately within each provenience and labeled using acid-free paper labels. Provenience bags were labeled with the site number, provenience number, and provenience information, and were placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes.

The artifacts recovered from 38CH314 will be temporarily stored at Brockington's Mount Pleasant office until they are ready for final curation. Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina (SCIAAA) for permanent curation.



## 3.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting

### 3.1 Environmental Setting

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

Site 38CH314 lies on the eastern shoreline of the Wando River, within the town of Mount Pleasant in Charleston County, South Carolina. This geographical area is the Wando Neck, defined by the estuary of the Wando and Cooper rivers to the west and the Atlantic coastline beaches to the east. The site lies on a large peninsula of mostly developed land bounded by Rathall Creek to the north, Hobcaw Creek to the south, and by the Wando River to the west (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CH314 contains a variety of vegetation, including mostly stands of pine forest, with portions containing elements of a maritime forest ecosystem that border the riverine salt marsh.

A significant degree of ground disturbance has occurred within the boundary of 38CH314. Several areas of the northern portion of 38CH314 were highly disturbed by the excavation of the detention pond on TMS 5370000151. The excavation of the pond resulted in the deposition of a large spoil pile on the adjacent TMS 5370000098. Ground disturbance by heavy machinery was noticed throughout most of the central portion of the site, likely associated with the excavation of the pond, the installation of a powerline between TMS 5370000151 and TMS 5370000098, and the installation of a stormwater drain along the northern edge of TMS 5370000041 (see Figure 1.2). Figure 3.1 presents views of the ground disturbance at 38CH314.

#### 3.1.2 Geomorphology

Topography of the Wando Neck consists of low ridges between the meandering channels of the many streams that drain the Lower Coastal Plain. The ridges consist of sandy and loamy soils, with more clayey soils and sediments occurring in the drainages, marshes, and swamps that border the streams. Elevations range from 0-5.8 meters above mean sea level (amsl), with portions flooding during peak tidal episodes.

Soils at 38CH314 consist of Yonges loamy fine sand (Miller 1971). These soils are characterized as deep and poorly drained. These soils represent Late Pleistocene and early Holocene coastal deposits; that is, they are remnants of barrier islands along

the former shoreline similar to the modern barrier islands (e.g., Isle of Palms, Sullivan's Island) that lie to the east. The relict beach ridges and islands are defined as distinct "terraces" of the Coastal Plain (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). The Pamlico Terrace represents the latest of these relict shorelines (Long 1980); it is associated with the last two stable high stands of the ocean during the Pleistocene Epoch, dating approximately 10,000 and 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967; Hoyt et al. 1968).

Similar processes have been examined in more detail for the more recent deposits that constitute the modern Sea Island provinces of South Carolina. As with earlier changes in sea level, the most recent fluctuations were related to the advance and retreat of the ice formations and glaciers of the northern hemisphere (Colquhoun 1969). Colquhoun and Brooks (1986) and Brooks et al. (1989) have documented the minor fluctuations that have occurred since the end of the last glacial period (circa 10,000-12,000 Before Present [BP]). These fluctuations greatly influenced the Pre-Contact utilization of the region and, to a lesser extent, its historic utilization.

Excavations at 38CH314 revealed fairly uniform soils. See Chapter 5 for excavation unit profiles from 38CH314. In general, we observed an Ah horizon, an Ap horizon, and a B/C horizon.

**Ah Horizon.** An active humus layer (Ah) extends across the site, extending 0-10 cm below surface (cmbs). This layer is similar in composition to the underlying Ap horizon, though not as dense and with higher organic content. Ah horizon soils are typically loose sands that range in color from black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). Investigators often recorded Ah horizon soils as part of the underlying Ap horizon.

**Ap Horizon.** All excavations across the site encountered an Ap horizon, extending an average of 0-30 cmbs. The Ap horizon is directly associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural activities. The deep plowzone/Ap horizon of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam extends 10-30 cmbs. Most of the cultural materials recovered from 38CH314 came from this horizon.





Figure 3.1 Views of the ground disturbance at 38CH314.



**B/C Horizons.** The B horizon is a thin transitional layer of 10YR 4/3 very pale brown sand (20-30 cmbs) between the plowzone and the C horizon subsoil of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand and areas of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay (35+ cmbs). Our excavations at 38CH314 were often void of the B horizon. More typically, the Ap horizon extended into the underlying C horizon. Miller (1971) describes the B and C soils as gray fine sandy loam and brown fine sandy loam, extending 20-70 cmbs. Across 38CH314, depending on the level of ground disturbance, investigators encountered slight variations in the C soil colors, texture, and depth below the surface.

In summary, excavations across 38CH314 exposed very similar soils, consistent with Miller's (1971:32) description of Yonges loamy fine sand. Typically, deep and poorly drained Yonges soils occur in woodland, cropland, and pastures on level landforms. Small variations exist within each soil horizon in soil color, composition, and depth. For the most part, cultural materials were recovered 0-40 cmbs or from the Ap and B soil horizons. Cultural features occurred within these soil horizons and have slightly different characteristics based on the density of cultural materials and temporal associations.

### 3.1.3 Climate

The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, humid summers. The average daily maximum temperature reaches a peak of 80.1° Fahrenheit (F) in July, although average highs are in the 80° F range from May through September. A mean high of 46.8° F characterizes the coldest winter month, January. Average annual precipitation for Charleston County is about 1.4 m, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the late summer and early fall (Miller 1971).

### 3.1.4 Holocene Changes in the Environment

Profound changes in climate and dependent biophysical aspects of regional environments have been documented over the last 20,000 years (the time of potential human occupation of the Southeast). Major changes include a general warming trend, melting of the large ice sheets of the Wisconsin glaciation in northern North America, and the associated rise in sea level. This sea level rise was dramatic along the South Carolina coast (Brooks et al. 1989), with an increase of as much as 100 m during the last 20,000 years. At least 10,000 years ago (the first documented presence of human groups in the region) the ocean was located 80 to 160 kilometers (km) east of its present position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about 2 m (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Figure 3.2 summarizes these more recent fluctuations in the region.

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries like the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouth. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources, and thus population centers for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region.

The general warming trend that melted the glacial ice thereby raising sea level also greatly affected vegetative communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest was dominated by northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase through time. With continuation of the general warming and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 7,000 to 5,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general cli-

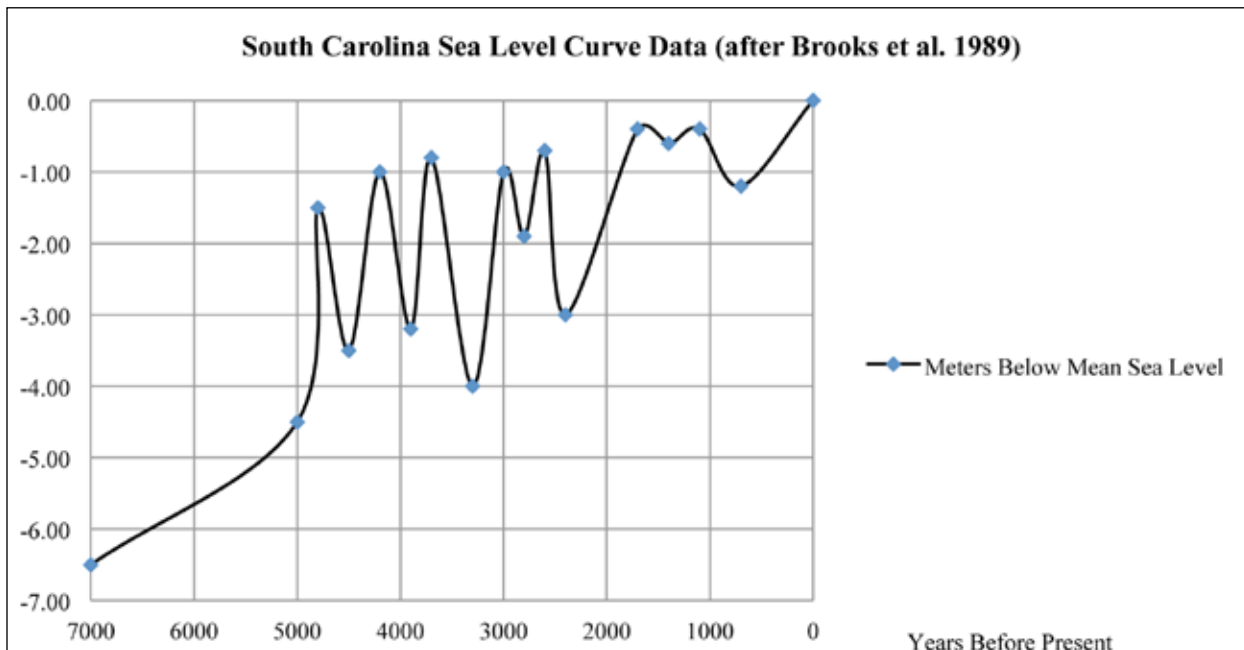


Figure 3.2 South Carolina sea level curve data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

matic trend in the Southeast has been toward cooler and moister conditions, and the present Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest as defined by Quarterman and Keever (1962) became established.

Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 12,000 to 10,000 years ago. Pre-Contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural history of North America generally is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers primarily to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations usually were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions have been

defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time. Here, we discuss the Contact and Post-Contact eras, since the Pre-Contact component of 38CH314 does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site.

#### 3.2.1 The Contact Era

The Europeans permanently settled the Carolina coast in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566-1587) to the south apparently had limited impact on the study area. The French attempt at Port Royal (1562) also had little impact. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive trade with the Indians of the region, and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread north and south along the coast.

Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian so-

cial organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770 cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee “tribes” in the vicinity of Cainho, and the Wando and Sewee located on the east side of the river. These latter two groups likely considered the Wando Neck region their lands. Mortier’s (1696) map of Carolina shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando Rivers, to the northeast of Daniel Island, and the Wando Indians and Sewel [sic] Indian fort east of the Wando River, northeast of Daniel Island (Mortier 1696). Other tribes in the local area included the Coosaw who inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670. They met the first English settlers but soon gave their settlement to the colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River and they may have traversed the Wando Neck region. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14).

### 3.2.2 The Post-Contact Era

European colonization into South Carolina began with short-lived Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. The English were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. Figure 3.3 shows the approximate location of 38CH314 in the 1665 Carolina grant. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Lord Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new Carolina colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670; by 1680 they moved their town to Oyster Point and called it Charles Town (Dunn 1973:111-116). The early settlers quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

The Lords Proprietors hoped to establish a benevolent, land-based aristocracy in Carolina. They granted large tracts, called baronies, to the aristocracy and smaller grants to commoners. Commoners received land on a headright basis. Each head of household could obtain 60 acres for himself and 50 acres for every woman, child, and slave they brought to the colony (Fagg 1970:172). Additionally, the Proprietors offered the aristocracy grants of 12,000 acres called baronies. A special barony granted to a Lord Proprietor was called a seigniorship (Smith 1988:1). The end of the Proprietors’ ownership in 1719 ended the granting of titles with attached baronies.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The project tract was part of Christ Church Parish, created by the Church Act of 1706. The church building itself served both religious and political purposes (Edgar 1998:94-97). As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, “The parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not

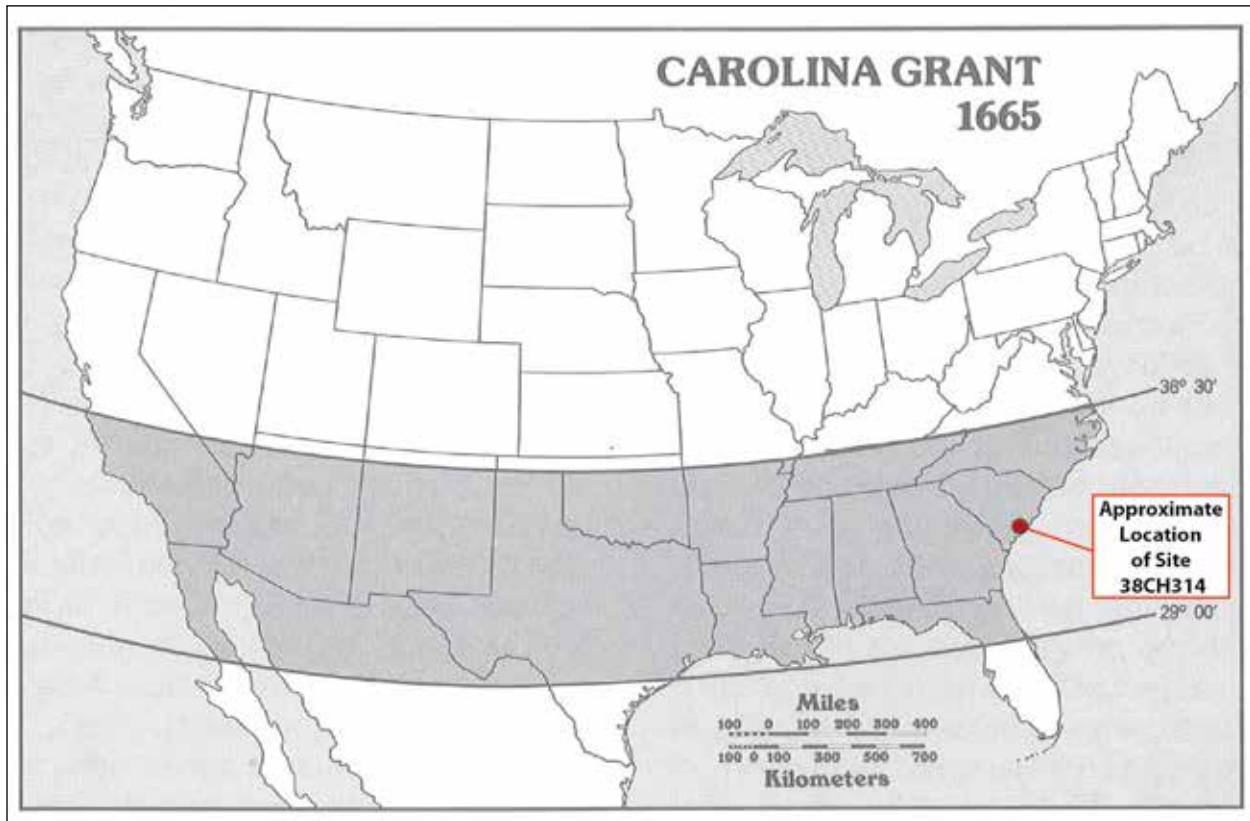


Figure 3.3 The land granted by Charles II to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989).

a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston.” Christ Church Parish extended between the Cooper River on the southwest, the Wando River on the northwest, Awendaw Creek on the northeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. The parish church was located in the south-central part of the parish along the public road from Haddrell’s Point to Georgetown. The parish was settled largely by “small farmers and mechanics,” who also tended to focus on animal husbandry, naval stores, brick manufacturing, and maritime trades (Gregorie 1961:20; Wayne 1992). Figure 3.4 shows the location of the study area in the parish.

In 1702, the War of Spanish Secession (1702-1712) in Europe erupted into Queen Anne’s War in the American colonies. Carolinians took advantage of the war to make a series of raids against the Spanish and their Indian allies in Florida. In the first decade of the eighteenth century, Carolinians invaded Florida three separate times, sacking the city of St. Augustine and destroying the Spanish Mission system among the Native Americans tribes. They returned with hundreds of Indian slaves, ef-

fectively destroying Native American threats from Florida (Arnade 1959:55; Eliades 1981:93-94; Gally 2002:132-137).

One result of Queen Anne’s War was a closer trading relationship with the Yamasee. However, by spring 1715, the Yamasee and their Creek allies, angered by mistreatment from traders and continued encroachments on their land, attacked the British traders and settlements in South Carolina. Despite an extensive alliance that included nearly every Native American tribe in the colony except the Cherokee, the Yamasee War did not dislodge the British settlers from the country. Most of the surviving Yamasee Indians removed from the colony to Spanish Florida or west to modern-day Georgia and Alabama (Covington 1978:12). However, Yamasee raiders from Florida continued to attack outlying settlements in Carolina until 1728 when John Palmer’s raid on St. Augustine ended their depredations (Ivers 2016:190-199; Ramsey 2008).

The conclusion of the Yamasee War made settlement easier in the Charleston vicinity. Many early settlements and plantations in the area focused on

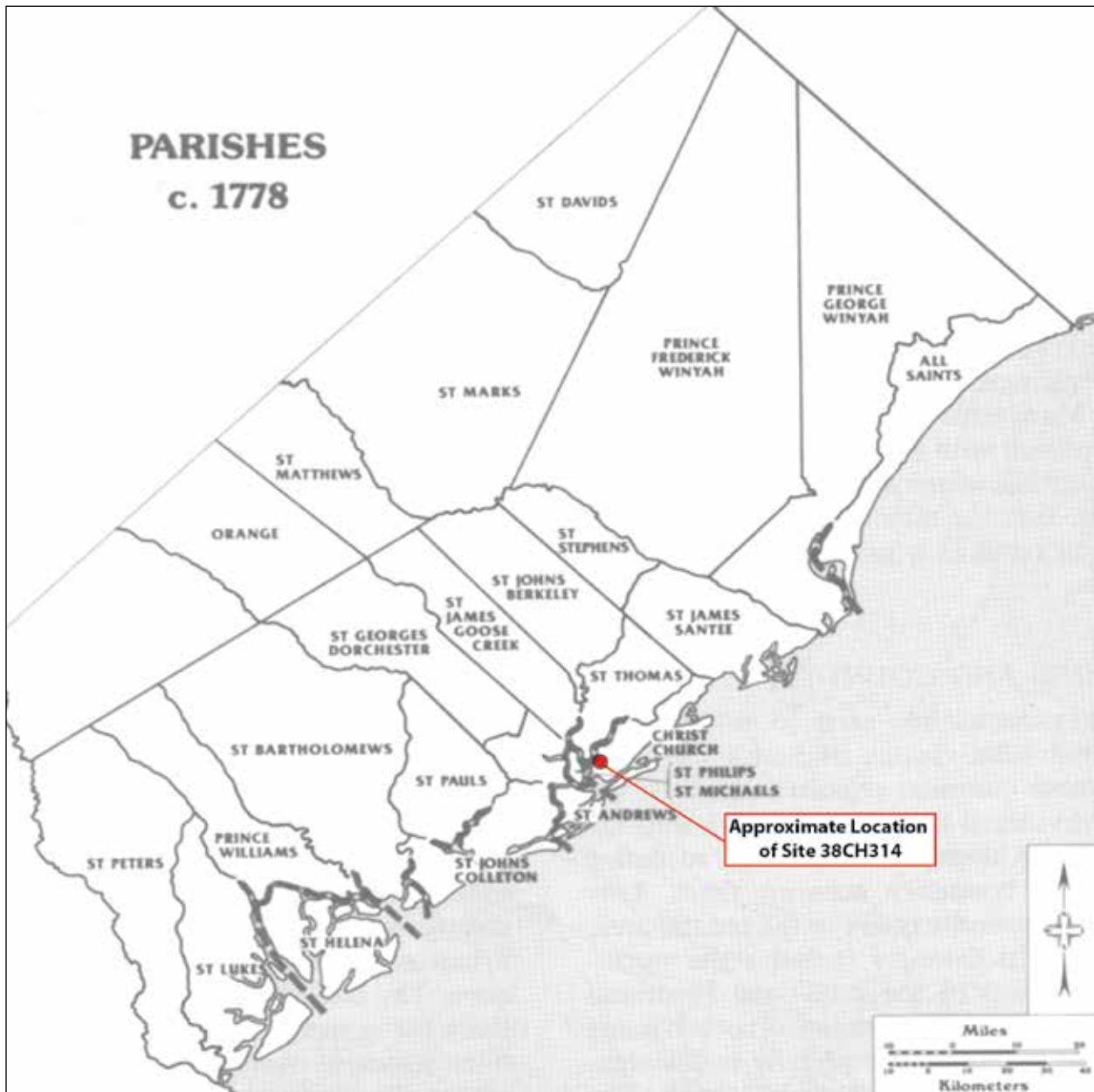


Figure 3.4 The approximate location of 38CH314 in Christ Church Parish (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:89).

the Ashley, Cooper, Wando, and Stono Rivers. These waterways provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) and the best avenues of transportation to Charleston and other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remain today as archaeological sites and surviving architectural structures.

Early South Carolina settlers sought certainty through a secure economic base. First-generation Carolinians experimented with several commercially

viable crops including almonds, citrus, wheat, olives, silk, and wine without much success. The Proprietors encouraged the colonists to grow tropical goods that did not grow elsewhere in the English colonies. However, none of these thrived in the temperate Carolina climate, and as a result, economic development in the Charleston area initially focused on the deerskin and Indian slave trade until a more stable commodity could be developed (Berlin 1998:67).

Trade with Native Americans was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth

century, but by 1716, conflicts and disease drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Despite this loss, Carolinians reestablished trade with the Catawba and the Cherokee, and to a limited degree the Lower Creeks (Ramsey 2008:181-187). The Yamasee remained enemies and continued to harass Carolinian settlers, especially in the southern end of the colony, until Palmer's 1728 raid on St. Augustine ended the threat. Christ Church Parish experienced its last Indian fight near Copahee Sound in 1751 (Gregorie 1961:20).

The production of naval stores, including pine tar, pitch, and rosin, fueled the next economic boom. European wars in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries made the traditional Continental suppliers of these goods less stable, and Parliament established bounties on these goods in 1704. With the bounty in place, Carolinian production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand. The boom was short-lived. Parliament eliminated the bounty in the 1720s, effectively ending it. (Edgar 1998:138-139). Though the boom ended, timber and naval stores remained a product of South Carolina through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. By the end of the naval stores boom, Carolina planters and their slaves had mastered wet rice growing and rice production picked up where the naval stores left off.

For most of the Carolina Colony, rice provided the fortune that early Carolinians sought. First produced in inland swamps, rice accounted for half of the colony's profits by 1720 and remained central to South Carolina's economy throughout the Colonial Period and into the early decades of the nineteenth century. The colony's rice exports increased from 250,000 pounds in 1699 to 43 million by 1740 and 66 million pounds in 1770 (McCurry 1995:32; Taylor 2001:236-237). English economist Arthur Young considered rice as second only to sugar "in the calculus of the empire," stating, "the sugar colonies added above three million [pounds sterling] a year to the wealth of Britain; the rice colonies near a million, and the tobacco ones almost as much" (Taylor 2001:237). The impact on the landscape was dramatic, as inland creeks, swamps, and lowlands were converted into rice fields and impoundments. Christ Church Parish, located close to extensive salt marshes, had less acreage suitable to inland rice pro-

duction. Production in Christ Church parish was limited to planters who owned suitable lowlands and were wealthy enough to purchase large numbers of slaves.

In the 1740s, Lowcountry residents began to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was popular in Europe. It became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century (Jelatis 1999). Both indigo and rice were labor intensive and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony and sugar in the West Indies (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974). While rice production was restricted to inland swamps and river marshes, indigo grew best in well-drained soil. Often, planters developed both crops, planting rice in their swamps and indigo on the highlands. While it produced impressive profits in the mid-eighteenth century, indigo cultivation in South Carolina declined after the Revolutionary War and was replaced with cotton by the end of the century (Jelatis 1999:175-177).

**Revolution and Early Statehood.** The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due in large part to what the colonists considered to be unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war. The people of the Lowcountry were predominantly, but not completely, patriots, while most of the loyalists resided in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

The South Carolina militia armed several points in Christ Church Parish, particularly Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) at the southwest corner of Sullivan's Island and Breech Inlet on the northeast side of the island. The British initiated the war in South Carolina by launching a full naval assault on Fort Sullivan and attempting to cross Breech Inlet in June 1776. The effort to take the fort failed and the British fleet withdrew. The defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies (Gordon 2002:40-46). The British military then turned its attention northward. The British returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah in late December. A major

British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Borrick 2003; Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The patriot South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack and were besieged, and in May, after a weak defense, the city fell to the British. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. British occupation of Christ Church Parish was completed when Lord Cornwallis made the Hibben House in Mt. Pleasant his headquarters.

However, the Patriots were not completely defeated and guerilla warfare against British positions and supply lines continued unabated until the end of the war in 1782. Washington sent General Nathaniel Greene southward in 1780 to reorganize the Southern Army and drive the British from South Carolina. His aggressive attack-and-maneuver tactics helped liberate all but Charleston from British control by the summer of 1782 (Gordon 2002:178-184). Greene's activities and those of partisan fighters like Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter effectively destroyed British military activity in South Carolina, and the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781 forced a negotiated peace (Edgar 1998:236-242; Lumpkin 1981). Fighting in the state ended with the British evacuation of Charleston in December 1782 and formal peace was declared with the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Economically, a significant outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice and indigo profitability. In the post-war period, cotton would become the most profitable crop for planters of Christ Church Parish. By the 1770s, rice cultivation, cattle ranching, and the preparation of naval stores were the leading industries in the parish (Orvin 1973:58). After the Revolution, planters experimented with cotton as a replacement for indigo. They were effectually rewarded by the profitable introduction of Sea Island cotton, the most valuable strain of the crop. Cotton became the primary product along the Sea Islands of South Carolina for more than a century (Porcher and Fick 2005:101-103). Figure 3.5 presents a portion of the 1825 Mills' Map

of Charleston District showing Christ Church Parish in Charleston District, the small planter retreat community of Mt. Pleasant, and the Charleston to Georgetown Road (Mills 1979). Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of Sea Island cotton on the South Carolina coast.

Despite its success in the Lowcountry, Sea Island cotton accounted for only 1.7 percent of the cotton production in the Charleston District on the eve of the Civil War despite requiring 10 percent of the district's improved land (Brockington et al. 1985:41). Brockington et al. (1985:41) go on to say that, "the principal economic base of the parish was lost in the 1850s as rice production fell from 964,000 to 180,000 pounds" and cotton land proved not as productive as those of the other Sea Islands. By the time of the Civil War, planters in Christ Church Parish had already turned back to livestock raising and initiated a new industry, truck farming, that would remain a primary agricultural pursuit of the area until the late twentieth century.

**African American Experience in the Wando Neck Region.** Large-scale agricultural production in South Carolina was achieved through the operation of plantations that employed slave labor, specifically African and African American slaves. The African American experience in South Carolina permeates all other themes. Slaves were brought from southern and western Africa to perform the many tasks necessary to produce cash crops, particularly rice. Knowledgeable slaves (i.e., those taken from rice-producing societies of Africa) conducted and directed the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Joyner 1984). Even before the arrival of the English, African slaves lived in what would become South Carolina. In the sixteenth century, Spanish settlers at San Miguel de Gualdape and Santa Elena imported African slaves to work their fields.

The arrival of the English and the establishment of the first permanent settlements corresponded to the growth of slavery in the colony. As the colony developed a strong agriculture-based economy, the need for slaves expanded (Littlefield 1991:74-119). Most of the early African slaves came from English West Indies; however, slave traders soon turned their attention to Western Africa. Dunn (1972) presents the history of the rise of the planter class in the Eng-





Figure 3.5 A portion of the 1825 Mills' (1979) Map of Charleston District showing the approximate location of 38CH314.



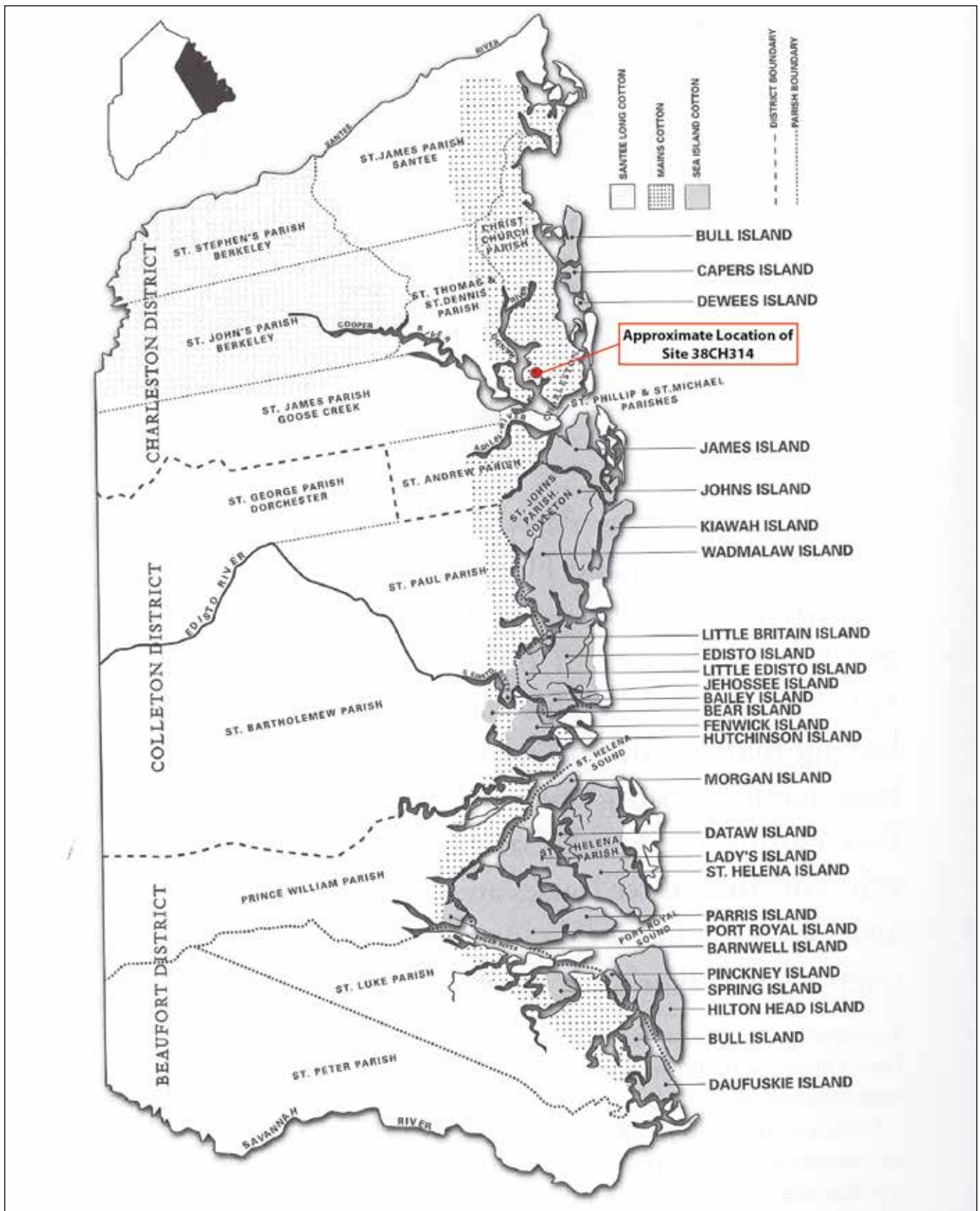


Figure 3.6 Distribution of the Sea Island cotton production on the coast of South Carolina (Porcher and Fick 2005:102).

lish West Indies and how that class influenced the development of South Carolina and the creation of the slave-based economy. Greene (1988) also examines how slavery influenced the development of the British colonies and the emergence of the American culture. This system of production would continue until the end of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The growth of the slave population of colonial South Carolina resulted in a black majority population by 1708. The black population reached as high as 66 percent until the Revolutionary War, when the backcountry opened to settlement. Wood (1974) provides a comprehensive study of the African experience in the colony up to the Stono Rebellion in 1739. Enslaved Africans were employed in all aspects of the economy. From fieldworkers to artisans to ferryboat operators, slaves were present in all facets of public and private life. In the study area, enslaved Africans initially participated in cattle raising and naval stores production, and later built the infrastructure for inland rice fields. As with others across the Lowcountry, the development of the plantation culture greatly influenced the lives of African Americans.

Many archaeological and historical studies have examined slave settlements on Lowcountry plantations. Ferguson (1992) is the authoritative work on the archaeology of slavery in South Carolina. Rather than portraying slaves as victims of the economic system, several historians have examined the social and cultural institutions and material culture that slaves produced and that were integrated into the white culture (Joyner 1999; Thornton 1992; Vlach 1993). These range from African- and Caribbean-influenced architecture on the plantations, to the development of Christian denominations, to the introduction of foodways, to the African influence on the development of rice production.

**The Civil War and Postbellum Adaptations (1861-1900).** Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, there was no fighting in the Long Point area. As in the Revolution, Confederate gunners at Fort Moultrie in the southwest corner of the parish dueled with Federal blockading squadron gunboats and ironclads between 1862 and 1865. Additionally, the Confederate command in Charleston built a line of earthworks from Copahee Sound to the

Wando River to protect the city from a landward attack through the parish. Only sporadically manned, no fighting occurred along that line (Fletcher et al. 2016:26-31). The main impact of the war was complete social and economic upheaval throughout the region. Intermittent raids by Union troops resulted in the loss of food, seed, and livestock. The end of the Civil War in 1865 and the emancipation of the slaves completed the destruction of the plantation system along the Cooper and Wando rivers. Additionally, the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production in South Carolina and throughout the South.

Profound changes for the area both economically and socially followed the end of hostilities in 1865. The relatively abrupt disintegration of the antebellum economic system resulted in a period of freed black migration, the reshuffling of land ownership, a variety of labor systems for new freedmen and their families, and the redefinition of the socioeconomic relationships between freed blacks and white landowners. In-depth consideration and discussion of the agricultural and economic evolution in South Carolina Lowcountry from the end of the Civil War until the beginning of the twentieth century and its archaeological implications can be found in Brockington et al. (1985) and Tuten (2003). A brief overview of the socioeconomic conditions believed to be in existence in Christ Church Parish at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century is provided here.

Christ Church Parish and the Long Point Road area in particular remained a largely black enclave in the decades after the Civil War. Most planters in the area returned to manage their lands and negotiated terms of employment for the newly freedmen. Several important historical works have examined the history of African Americans after the Civil War. Williamson (1990) studies African Americans during Reconstruction in the state. Tindall (1952) discusses the growth of the African American community in the state after emancipation. Newby (1973) continues the story from the beginning of the twentieth century until the 1960s. Though South Carolina elected a series of black leaders during the Reconstruction Period, white rule returned in 1877. Black political leaders were unable to turn back the

rolling tide of segregation laws, later dubbed Jim Crow Laws, that white leaders steamrolled through former Confederate states legislatures in the 1890s and early 1900s.

**Land Ownership Patterns and Changes.** Between 1783 and 1881 Christ Church Parish was placed in Charleston District (County), but in 1881 the Legislature placed the parish in a newly created Berkeley County. They transferred it back to Charleston County in 1898. In the late 1700s, planters began to retreat for the summer months to the area along Andrew Hibben's Ferry tract along the Charleston harbor in southern Christ Church Parish. In 1837, the small community had grown enough to incorporate into the Town of Mt. Pleasant. The Venning family, long time owners of Bermuda Plantation, were early settlers in Mt. Pleasant.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Christ Church Parish's economy centered on timbering and farming, with the latter driven by sharecropping. A small farmer in the Lowcountry could own and crop his own land, enter into a rent contract with a larger landowner, or squat on unused and unattended property. Some African American families found land ownership by pooling their resources and purchasing larger tracts, then subdividing them into small parcels among themselves, such as at Scanlonville near Mt. Pleasant. More frequently, white owners subdivided sections of their lands and sold small parcels (usually 5 to 10 acres) to freedmen and their families, such as at Phillips, Six Mile, or Ten Mile communities. Many African American residents found work in the local phosphate mining and expanding timbering industries and joined with their tenant farming kin to form new communities.

Farm tenancy for whites and blacks emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the nineteenth century in South Carolina and Charleston County. It presented itself in two basic forms, sharecropping and cash renting (Brockington et al. 1985; Harvey et al. 1998; Orser and Holland 1984). Additionally, a certain level of community tenancy remained on Lowcountry rice plantations where former slave quarters remained intact due to the teamwork needs of free market rice production (Tuten 2003:16). Sharecropping was a system whereby the landowner provided all that the

renter might need to tend and cultivate the land (i.e., draft animals, farming implements and tools, seed, and fertilizer). A variety of methods of payment by the renter could be arranged. However, usually an agreed portion of the crop (i.e., a share) would be surrendered to the landowner. Sharecropping was appropriate when tenants could not afford the capital necessary to purchase seed, animals, and tools (Aiken 1998:29-39).

Cash renting generally represented arrangements in which an agreed sum of money was paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer. In these instances, the farmer was more independent and farther removed from the landowner and would provide his own animals, feed, seed, and equipment. This system generally allowed small farmers to accrue larger sums of money and, according to Brockington et al. (1985), was the preferred arrangement for tenant farmers as it was regarded as a profitable operation that would help tenants to eventually acquire their own property. Cash renting was desirable to the landlord because it removed him from the uncertainties of market prices; removed the capital burden of supplying seed, fertilizer, and equipment; and assured steady cash income. Figure 3.7 shows US War Department maps of the area in 1918 with the disbursement of farms and homes, usually centered around a church or community building.

**The Twentieth Century.** At the beginning of the twentieth century, timber and agriculture dominated Charleston County's economy, while manufacturing was limited to the industrial east side of the City of Charleston. The neck area above the city limits also hosted several phosphate and fertilizer plants. However, east of the Cooper River in Christ Church Parish, the landscape was dominated by cotton and rapidly expanding truck farms along with timber harvesting and turpentine operations. Other modern crops in the region, included tobacco, soybeans, and sweet potatoes. The boll weevil effectively destroyed the remaining cotton crop by the 1920s (Long 1980).

During the twentieth century, South Carolina saw a weakening of the traditional agricultural ways due to a number of factors, including the rapid demise of cotton profitability, increased temptation of cash labor opportunities in other areas of the state,



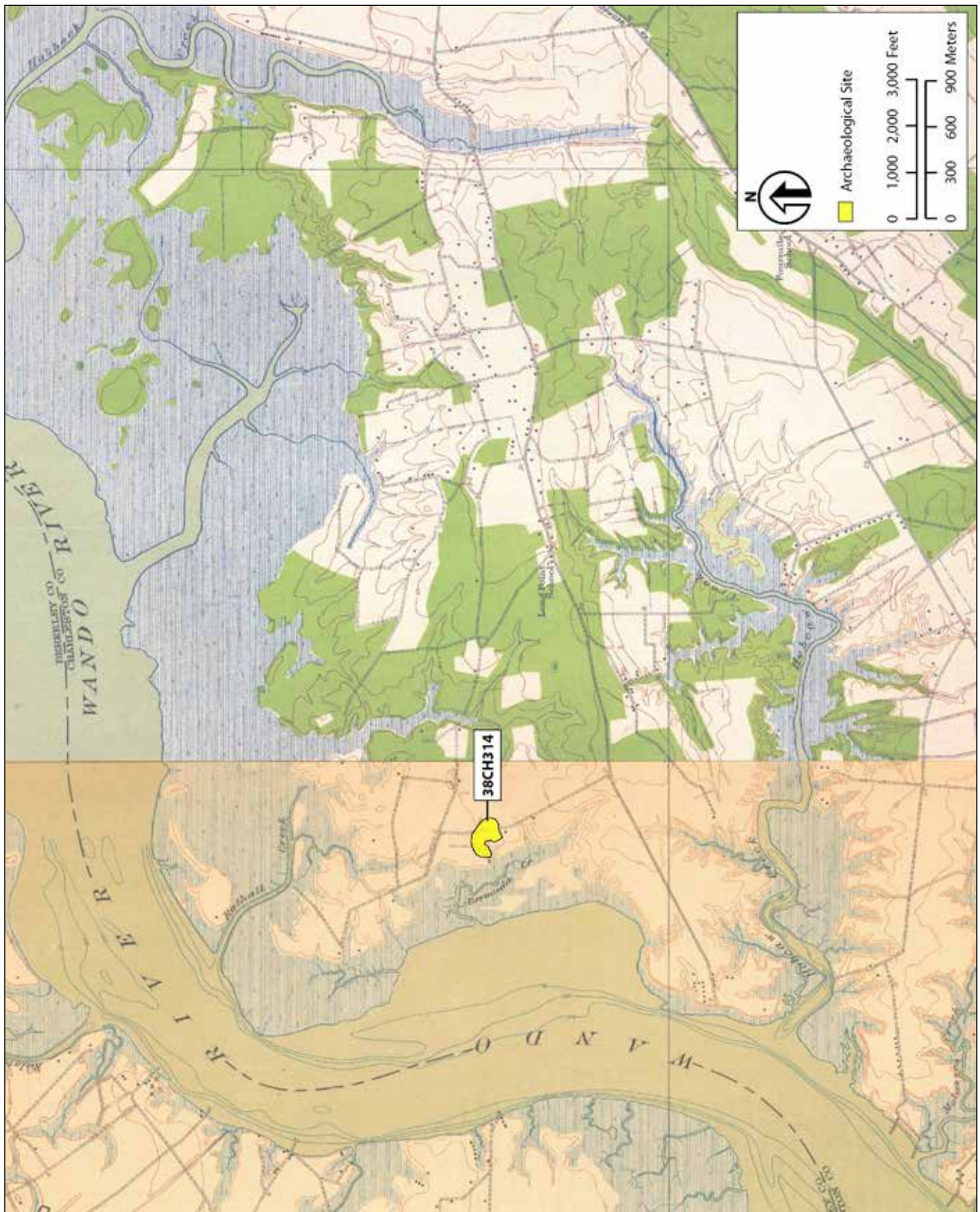


Figure 3.7 The location of 38CH314 on a portion of the US War Department Charleston, SC (1919) and Ft. Moultrie, SC (1919) quadrangles.

soil depletion, and increased profitability of land sales to outside investors. Beginning in the 1910s, more and more Charlestonians began spending increasing leisure time at the beaches, especially Long Island (now called the Isle of Palms), Folly Beach, and Sullivan's Island. Mt. Pleasant served as the primary landing point for visitors coming to the beaches until the completion of the Cooper River Bridge in 1929 permitted vehicular access. After World War II, Mt. Pleasant led old Christ Church, now called the East Cooper area, in residential development, and by the early 1970s a new US Highway 17 bypassed the old town entirely and a second Cooper River Bridge was erected. Figure 3.8 shows a 1937 road map of the East Cooper area showing the roadway changes constructed for the use of automobiles, the bridge across the Cooper River on US 17, and the one across the Wando River on SC 511 (today SC 41).

In the 1970s, the South Carolina State Ports Authority began preparations for developing a containerized port facility along the Wando River at Long Point. By the late 1980s, the terminal had become a major shipping center for the state and helped in attracting new industries including the BMW facility in Spartanburg. The completion of Interstate 526 in the early 1990s through lower Berkeley County and southern and eastern Charleston County opened those areas up to land development and brought new businesses and residents. Long Point Road became a mixed residential-commercial business center.



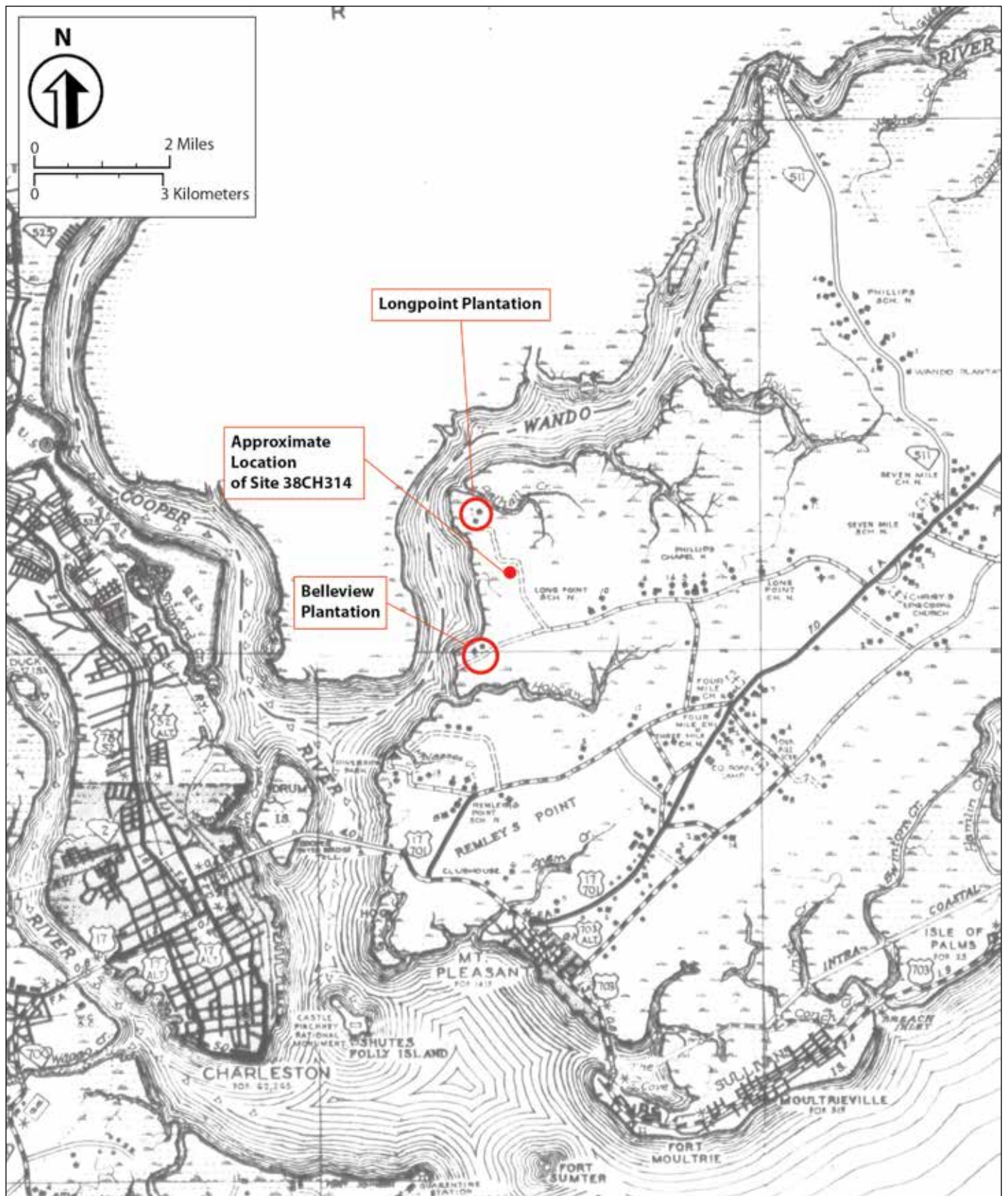


Figure 3.8 The location of 38CH314 and extant buildings associated with neighboring Long Point and Bellevue plantations on the South Carolina State Highway Department Map of Charleston County (1937).

## 4.0 Historical Investigation of Bermuda Plantation

### 4.1 Introduction

The history of the Bermuda Plantation begins with a late seventeenth-century land grant to Oliver Spencer. Spencer's 500-acre grant was subdivided in the early eighteenth century into several smaller parcels. This reflects Wando Neck settlement patterns and lifeways that focused on smaller tracts and early modern industry, and did not include large rice plantations, unlike much of the rest of the Charleston area. Instead, tradesmen, shipwrights, and mariners purchased smaller parcels along Wackendaw Creek (now Hobcaw Creek) and the Wando River, establishing a ship-building and sea-faring-related community that lived here for most of the eighteenth century. Late in the 1700s, wealthier individuals consolidated the smaller parcels into larger cotton plantations. By the time of the Civil War, five plantations dominated the west end of Long Point Road in the southwest portion of Christ Church Parish: Long Point (38CH321), Egypt (38CH834), Retreat (38CH1647), Belleview (38CH434), and Bermuda (38CH314).

For most of the nineteenth century, the Venning family owned Bermuda Plantation as part of their Long Point holdings. The family continued ownership until 1940. The last heir of Nicholas Venning, Jr., sold Bermuda and Belview plantations on Long Point to a wealthy northern couple, John C. and Mary E. Sheridan. The Sheridans used the land for farming and a private retreat for 17 years before selling it to Gulf Oil Company in 1957. The tract passed through several owners before being purchased and subdivided for use by the SCPA in the 1980s. Note that today's Hobcaw Creek was historically called "Wackendaw" or "Wackendau" Creek, and sometimes in the earliest narratives called "Quelche's," "Cornbow", or "Combow" Creek. Also, today's Long Point Road area was known as the Hobcaw Neck.

The early development of Bermuda Plantation typified the speculative and investor-oriented nature of many early plantations of the Lowcountry, particularly in the first half-century of South Carolina's development. The proprietors planned "a compact colony with nucleated towns," but instead settlers quickly dispersed up and down the river systems, violating the letter and spirit of the Proprietors' wishes and separating themselves on isolated tracts

kilometers from Charles Towne (Duff 1998:73). As early as 1674, Lord Ashley Cooper was complaining to Governor Joseph West that "by great tracts of land taken up upon Ashley River" the colonists had failed to "set apart for me a commodious Signory" such that "I am driven to seeke out some other new place to settle in" ([sic] South Carolina Historical Society [SCHS] 2000:446). By the end of the 1670s, surveyors had already laid out tracts along the Wando and upper Cooper rivers. Most would remain unsettled lands speculatively acquired until the late 1690s. This fits the earliest settlement time for Bermuda Plantation (38CH314).

### 4.2 Bermuda Town

Historians of Christ Church Parish have speculated on the location of the early Long Point peninsula community called "Bermuda Town." H.A.M. Smith (1988) concludes that Bermuda Town, sometimes called "Bermudoes Town," was never "much more than a name," and if it existed at all would likely have been on the eastern and northern side of Hobcaw Creek, to the east of the plantation that carries the name (Smith 1988:166). Yet, several early deeds reference the Hobcaw Neck area as Bermuda Town, including two tracts that composed Bermuda Plantation. Although several early land grants on Hobcaw Neck were subdivided into 25-acre and 50-acre plots, these are larger than other town lots in a frontier setting (e.g., Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] M:78, 2B:377). Instead, they coincide with parcels typically given to town settlers outside an actual community. For example, the Town of Dorchester included 115 small town lots surrounded by several thousand acres divided into 50-acre parcels. Each settler was given a deed to a town lot and a 50-acre parcel to plant (Smith 1988:10-11).

Jarvis (2010:333-339) notes that Bermuda-based settlers helped found Carolina, with the first governor William Sayles being the most notable. Many of these immigrants settled on James Island in the latter seventeenth century, including progenitors of the Crosskeys, Chapman, Wilkinson, Witter, and Darrell families. Others settled in the Wando Neck region. Evidence of an East Cooper "Bermuda" community

comes from the letters of the Anglican minister at St. James Goose Creek Parish, Francis LeJau. In March 1708, in a letter to the London directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he mentions a recent incident surrounding another Anglican priest sent to minister in Charles Town who by then was living at “Bermuda Town” on Wackendaw Creek. He writes that minister Richard Marsden “is still in a place at Bermudas Town” but got into “a misunderstanding” over a woman boarder who died and “hard use” of some boys he was educating (LeJau 1956:36). LeJau explained in a later letter, that “Mr. Maston in Bermudas Town in this Province” cannot seem to “moderate himself, for he dos bring all those hardships upon him thru meer crossness of temper” ([sic] LeJau 1956:38). By April 1711, things between Marsden and the Bermuda Town inhabitants had improved, as LeJau reported that “his stile so much reforem’d and there is an Inclination in the Parishoners of a place call’d Bermuastown to Entertain him for their Minister” ([sic] LeJau 1956:89). The story confirmed, at least, that an area along Wackendaw Creek was considered by the Carolinians as Bermuda Town.

The Christ Church Parish minutes provide further evidence of the community. In 1716, the vestry noted that Colonel George Logan should have a warrant run out for land for a schoolhouse “at Bermuda Town for the use of the parish,” and in 1721, a Mr. Jones reported the school land was on a “Neck of land commonly called Bermudas Town” (Gregorie 1961:19). In 1712, a parish minute reported that the “Sewee Broad Path” had been recently completed and included a series of trails connecting Governor Nathaniel Johnson’s lands at Sewee Bay with Bermuda Town (Gregorie 1961:19). The last record for Bermuda Town indicates that any semblance to a town was being disassembled. In January 1741, the Christ Church Parish vestry voted to ask the Assembly to permit them to sell lands that had been set aside for a school at Bermuda Town (Bailey and Ellerbee 2007:24). In his narrative on Bermuda’s rule in the eighteenth century Atlantic trade, Jarvis (2010:336) noted that Bermuda Town was laid out in 1699, yet he gave no specific reference to any plat. We found no plat of a town layout or reference to such a plat in any deed or other legal document, nor did we locate a family directly associated with Bermuda Town.

Despite the dearth of direct archival evidence, the reader should note that several early settlers on the Long Point peninsula either came from Bermuda or had trading ties with that colony. For example, John Hall (often written as Hale in the records), who obtained what appeared to be the western section of the Spencer grant, descended from a Bermuda-based family of ship owners (Moore 1978:185). In the 1730s, Robert Brewton, who purchased a portion of William White’s land adjacent to Spencer’s grant, was from a Bermuda family (South Carolina Memorials [SCM] 5:336, 3:37). White himself was a sea captain whose family members sailed out of Bermuda (Moore 1978:185). Though their origins are somewhat murky, several of the earliest settlers along Wackendaw Creek were either from Bermuda or involved in nautical-related industries that would have supported ships sailing into and out of the Bermuda colony. For example, Jarvis (2010:336, 598) identified both Jonathan Milner and Edmund Robinson as being Bermudians. Robinson was a ship captain and Milner a carpenter, and both were early owners of sections that later became a part of Bermuda Plantation. John Hall was from a Bermuda-based shipping family and a ship captain. Other early settlers included Oliver Spencer, a blacksmith; John Bayley and Jonathan Stocks, cordwainers; John Daniels, a carpenter; Nathaniel Ford, a shipwright; and Andrew Quelch, a store owner related to the Hall family (CCDB T:285, 2H:46). Although Bermuda Town is frequently mentioned, it does not appear to have been laid out or platted. However, there is evidence that the area was populated in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century by families with direct ties to the Bermuda colony, or industries supporting shipping that regularly called there. The tradition of shipyards and related businesses continued along Wackendaw Creek well into the nineteenth century.



### 4.3 Bermuda Plantation

The 260-acre Bermuda Plantation included two primary parcels assembled by Alexander Chisholm sometime prior to April 1760, and a 35-acre parcel of Wando River marshlands on the west side of the high land flanking Bermuda Creek added by a later landowner, Cyprian Bigelow, in 1796. The two primary parcels were both part of a 1683 Proprietary grant to Oliver Spencer. Figure 4.1 displays the early land grants on the Hobcaw Neck. Spencer split his grant into three parcels: a 100-acre northern section, a 247-acre southern section, and a 150-acre western section. Bermuda consisted of the 100-acre northern parcel and 124 acres of the southern portion, plus the marshlands. The plantation was added to the larger Belleview Plantation to the south in 1862 and the two remained as one parcel, usually called Belleview-Bermuda Plantation, until sold in parcels by the Gulf Oil Company after 1957. Table 4.1 gives a complete chain of title for Bermuda Plantation. We will discuss the story of the southern part of Spencer's grant first, then the northern part until the two are combined in 1760.

#### 4.3.1 The Southern Portion of Bermuda Plantation to 1760

The nucleus of Bermuda Plantation was created out of a Proprietary land grant given to Oliver Spencer on May 31, 1683 (South Carolina Proprietary Grant Book [SCPGB] 38:223). Spencer divided his grant conveying the 247-acre southern parcel to William Hyde (Moore 1978:335; SCM 5:320). Apparently, he also sold the northern 100 acres in an unrecorded deed and disposed of the western portion of approximately 150 acres in a third transaction. The northern section of Spencer's grant contained site 38CH314.

William Hyde sold the 247-acre southern parcel of the Spencer grant to William Visier on October 8, 1715 (Moore 1978:334-335; SCM5:320). There is a small discrepancy between the deed from Hyde, which gives the acreage as 247 acres, and Visier's later memorial that says he bought 300 acres (SCM 5:320-321). A subsequent deed indicates that 300 acres was correct (CCDB N7:199). In October 1716, Visier added 53 acres via a land grant to his tract bringing his total to approximately 353 acres (SCPGB 39:190). Visier also purchased a small tract of 25 acres from John Bailey in 1731. This latter parcel adjoined his land on the southeast along

Wackendaw Creek (CCDB K:416). Visier was a Christ Church Parish planter and built a settlement on his land along Wackendaw Creek, not near site 38CH314. The portion of Visier's plantation south of Long Point Road and where his settlement was located is not part of the later Bermuda Planation.

William Visier was Dutch and his inventory indicated he was a middling planter of some means. His inventory in 1741 states that he owned 24 slaves that worked his Christ Church land along Wackendaw Creek. Table 4.2 lists Visier's slaves. He was raising cattle and horses, as well as clearing land and planting, though the estate inventory does not mention specific crops (Charleston County Inventory Book [CCIB] 1740-1743:133). He kept the land until his death prior to September 30, 1741, when his will was proved in court. He willed all his property to Elizabeth Hill (later Quincy), the widow of his friend Charles Hill, and made no mention of his family (Charleston County Will Book [CCWB] 1740-1747:47; 1752-1756:194). Deeds of adjoining property into the 1770s continued to list his name as the owner, though his lands had transferred by then.

Elizabeth Hill remarried, and when she died prior to May 1754, she willed her estate to her daughter Sarah Lining, the wife of Dr. John Lining. Her estate included the "Chattles and Estate which was Divided and Bequeathed to me in and by the Last Will of William Visier" ([sic] CCWB 1752-1756:194). She noted at the end of her will that "if any of the Children of the said Deceased William Vissier shall by their Conduct and Behavior merit the favour and Regard of my said Excr. And Executrix I do recommend such Children to the protection and Assistance of my said Exor and Executrix" ([sic] CCWB 1752-1756:194). Quincy also inherited a sizable plantation and estate on the Ashley River from her husband Charles. In an inventory taken after her death, her slaves included: "Old Nanny a Negro Woman... Wassama... Philis a Young Wench and Suckling Child... Sambo an old Man past Labour for Some Years... Sam a Negro Runaway and Sambo and Plumb his wife both Runaway" ([sic] CCIB 1753-1756:263). These slaves can be identified by the same names in William Visier's inventory, 13 years earlier. During Visier's ownership, they worked on his Wando River lands, but it is not clear if they worked at Quincy's Wando River property or her Ashley River property during her ownership.

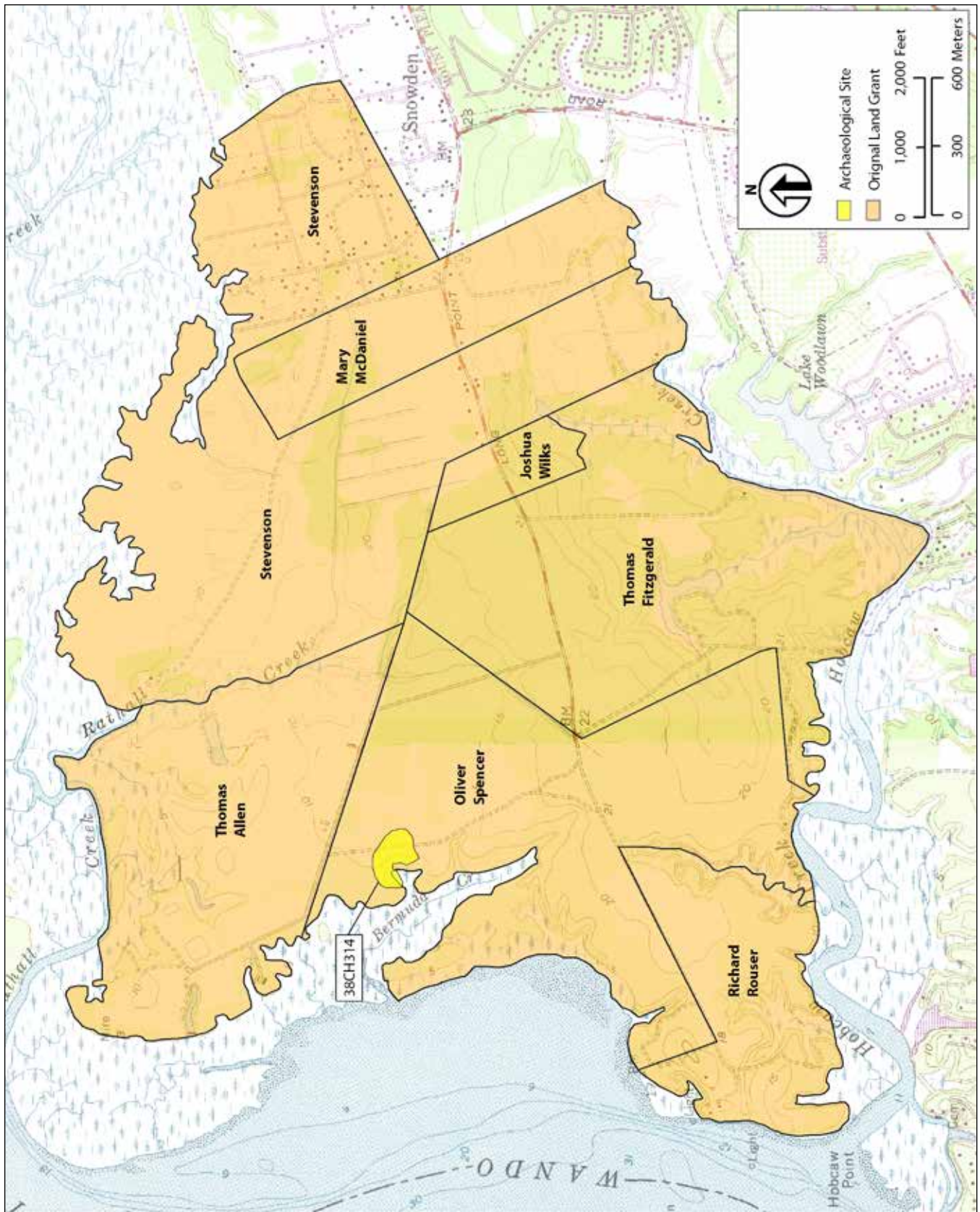


Figure 4.1 Early grants on Hobcaw Neck along Waccow Creek with site 38CH314 superimposed (USGS Wando, SC quadrangle).

**Table 4.1 A complete chain of title for Bermuda Plantation (38CH314).**

Owner	Date Acquired	Method of Acquisition	Reference	Notes
<b>Northern Section of Bermuda Plantation</b>				
Oliver Spencer	May 31, 1683	Proprietary Grant	PGB 38:223	Spencer obtains a 500-acre grant along Wando River. Grant states that it is bounded: South on Richard Rouser; North on Clement Browne; East on Richard Rouser; and Westward on Wando River.
Jonathan Milner	pre-June 1720	Not clear	CCDB A:55	Jonathan Milner obtained 50 acres of the northern parcel of Spencer grant that will make up half of the northern section of Bermuda Plantation.
Elias Foizon	pre-May 19, 1731	Not clear	SCM 5:186	Not clear how or when Foizon gets Milner's land but he obtains it by January 1731.
Henry Gignilliat	May 19, 1731	purchase	SCM 5:186	Gignilliat purchases the Milner 50 acres.
Capt. Edmund Robinson	pre-March 1722	Not clear	CCDB Bb:144	Robinson purchases the other 50 acres that make up the northern section of Bermuda Plantation; listed as adjoining neighbor from several adjoining tracts and sells land in March 1722.
William Rhett, Eleazer Allen and John Croft	March 12, 1722	purchase	CCDB Bb:144	Robinson sells 50 acres to three investors.
Dr. John Hutchinson	pre-January 3, 1731	purchase	SCM 5:186	Hutchinson buys the tract and leaves to his wife Charlotte in his will.
Charlotte Hutchinson	December 1729	will	CCWB G 1729-1731:211	Charlotte inherits land from husband John on his death.
Henry Gignilliat	January 3, 1731	purchase	SCM 5:186	Gignilliat purchases the Robinson 50 acres from Charlotte Hutchinson and later adds the Milner land to his holding making it approximately 100 acres forming the northern portion of Bermuda Plantation.
Alexander Chisholm	pre-1774	Not clear	CCWB SS [1771-1774]:256	Although he recorded no deed Alexander Chisholm obtained the property that became Bermuda composed of "several distinct contiguous tracts" prior to making his will in April 1760. In his will he divided his property between his two daughter's children. However, his grandson Alexander Robert Chisholm, the son of his son Alexander Chisholm (II) ends up with one half. Dr. Samuel Wilson is the son of daughter Ann Chisholme Wilson and ends up with the other half.
<b>Southern Section of Bermuda Plantation</b>				
Oliver Spencer	May 31, 1683	Proprietary Grant	PGB 38:223	Grant states that it is bounded: South on Richard Rouser; North on Clement Browne; East on Richard Rouser; and Westward on Wando River.
William Hyde	pre-October 8, 1715	Not clear	RSP [1714-1717]:335	Hyde purchases 300 acres of Spencer grant (apparently on the southside of the grant).
William Visier	October 8, 1715	Purchase	RSP [1714-1717]:335 and SCM 5:320-321	Hyde's executors sell 300 acres of Spencer grant to William Visier (Visier may have lived there).
William Visier	October 30, 1716	Proprietary Grant	SCM 5:321	Visier added 58 acres to his 300 acres bounded west on Wando River and all other sides by his property.
Elizabeth Hill, widow of Charles Hill	September 30, 1741	Will	CCWB 1740-1747:47	Visier gave all lands and personal property to the wife of a friend, apparently not trusting his children to use his wealth properly.
Sarah Hill Lining	May 27, 1754	Will	CCWB 1752-1756:194	Hill leaves all personal property and real estate, including her lands and personal items she inherited from William Visier to her daughter Sarah Lining, wife of Dr. John Lining, with a provision that if Visier's children show themselves trustworthy they could obtain the estate.
Dr. John Lining	pre-April 7, 1760	Not clear	CCWB SS [1771-1774]: 256 and CCDB I6:219-220	Title is not clear since no deeds were ever recorded, but Dr. John Lining, who outlived his wife, apparently inherited the Visier lands and subdivided them, selling off the sections to two different individuals. Alexander Chisholm bought 120-acre northern part of Vizier land and John Basnett bought 224-acre southern portion.
<b>Bermuda Plantation-Complete</b>				
Alexander Chisholm	pre-April 2, 1760	Not Clear	CCWB SS [1771-1774]: 256	Chisholm obtains the upper 120 acres of the Visier land from Dr. Lining and adds to it two parcels to the north of Visier's land (the former Milner and Foizon tracts).
Dr. Samuel Wilson and Alexander Robert Chisholm	October 2, 1772	Will	CCWB SS [1771-1774]:256 CCDB I6:219-220	Chisholm divided his property between his two daughter's children. However, his grandson, Alexander Robert Chisholm, the son of his son Alexander Chisholm (II) ends up with one half. Dr. Samuel Wilson is the son of daughter Ann Chisholm Wilson and ends up with the other half.
Dr. Samuel Wilson	October 1, 1792	Deed	CCDB I6:219	Wilson obtains complete title when A. R. Chisholm sells his interest to his cousin and explains how he obtained an interest in the property.
Cyprian Bigelow	January 28, 1796	State Grant	CCDB R6:21	Dr. Samuel Wilson sold the Bermuda Tract (less the 35 acres of marsh) to Cyprian Bigelow.
Cyprian Bigelow	August 27, 1796	State Grant	SCSPB 34:419 [Chas Series]	Bigelow adds a 35-acre parcel of marsh to his land at Bermuda bringing the total acreage to 261 (see plat).
William Calhoun	October 8, 1796	Conveyance	CCDB H7:199	Bigelow sold 261-acre plantation.
Ann Henderson	1807	Deed	CCDB H7:398	Henderson purchases the land from Sheriff after local merchant William MacDonald forecloses on Calhoun.
Samuel Venning	1810	Deed	CCDB B8:91	Henderson sold the tract to Samuel Venning.
Heirs of Samuel Venning, Robert M Venning, Arnoldus Venning, Jonah Venning and Nicholas Venning, Jr.	August 17, 1821	Will	CCWB F [1818-1826]:330	Samuel Venning passes the land to his four sons.
Nicholas Venning, Jr.	February 8, 1831	deed	CCDB A10:337	Venning brothers pass the land to nephew, Nicholas Venning, Jr.
Mortimer W. Venning	November 19, 1855	Will	CCWB L [1851-1856]:413	Nicholas Venning, Jr. passes tract to his son Mortimer W. Venning.

(continued)

**Table 4.1 A complete chain of title for Bermuda Plantation (38CH314)** (continued).

Owner	Date Acquired	Method of Acquisition	Reference	Notes
<b>Bermuda Plantation-Complete</b>				
Mortimer W. Venning	1863	Deed	CCDB R14:264	Mortimer W. Venning purchases adjoining Belleview Plantation and combines it with Bermuda.
Emily (Venning) and Edmund Gregorie	1875	Deed	CCDB V16:201	Mortimer W. Venning sold his plantations--Bermuda and Belleview to his daughter Emily V. Gregorie.
Emily and Edmund Gregorie, trustees for children of Mortimer W. Venning	December 16, 1885	Deed of trust and life estate	CCSB A30:289	Emily Gregorie and her husband Edmund Gregorie owners of both Bermuda and Belleview, give a life estate to Mortimer W. Venning her father and set up a trust for her brothers and sisters.
Wilhelmina (Venning) and Ralph Hale as sole survivor of original trust	August 16, 1939	Death of other members of the trust	CCDB Z1:20	Ralph and Wilhelmina Hale are surviving trustors of estate.
John C. and Mary Edwards Sheridan	April 18, 1940	Deed	CCDB Z1:20	Bought Belleview, Retreat, and Bermuda from Hales.
Gulf Oil Company	February 21, 1957	Deed	CCDB D64:306 and 310	Sheridans convey several parcels to Gulf Oil Company including the Bermuda Tract--plat shows the Bermuda parcel though unnamed.
Cox Woodlands	pre-May 1964	Deed	CCDB E88:383	Gulf Oil transferred the tract specified in a plat in CCPB K:193 to Cox Woodlands.
Cox Woodlands	July 10, 1967	Deed	CCDB E88:383	Cox sold the lands as part of a large parcel on Wando Neck to Williams Furniture Company.
Georgia Pacific Corporation	October 23, 1967	merger	CCDB E89:131	Williams and Georgia Pacific merged placing Bermuda Plantation and other lands in ownership of Georgia Pacific Investment Corporation.
Long Point Road Limited Partnership	June 19, 1986	Deed	CCDB Z154:703	sold 1,469 acres of the Wando Neck area including Bermuda Plantation to the limited partnership.
SC Ports Authority (SCPA)	April 17, 1989	Deed	CCDB R183:222	Partnership subdivides the land and sells a 97.81-acre and a 11.92-acre parcel to SCPA.
<b>TMS 537000041 (not owned by SCPA)</b>				
Edwin S. Pearlstine and Christopher B. Fraser	pre-2000	Deed	CCDB C353:462	Long Point Road LP conveyed Tract C2A to Pearlstine and Fraser. Tract C2A was subdivided from larger parcel they purchased in 1986 (see above CCDB Z154:703) tract includes 16.168 acres.
SC Department of Public Safety	August 15, 2000	Deed	CCDB C353:460	Pearlstine and Fraser sell this section of the original Long Point Rd LP tract to State of SC.
Health Sciences Foundation of Medical University of South Carolina (through SC Budget and Control Board)	August 15, 2000	Deed	CCDB C353:462	Same day, SC Department of Safety sells 6.796 acres, or part of the land, to Health Sciences Foundation.
Um-Small, LLC	January 30, 2006	Deed	CCDB E571:891	Um-Small, LLC purchased the 6.7 acre tract from Health Sciences Foundation through the SC Budget and Control Board.
Sashcha, LLC; RPD Properties; and Comela Investments, LLC	September 13, 2006	Deed	CCDB N598:141	The two LLCs purchase the property from Um Small, LLC.
First Palmetto Bank	January 25, 2013	Deed in lieu of Foreclosure	CCDB 0316:461	Sashcha and Comela deeded land in lieu of certain foreclosure by their bank.
Hubner Manufacturing Corporation	May 23, 2014	Deed	CCDB 0407:599	Hubner bought the 6.7 acre tract from First Palmetto.

**Table 4.2 Inventories of enslaved persons owned by Bermuda Plantation planters.**

<b>Inventory of William Visier (1741)</b>	<b>Inventory of Sarah Hill Quincy (1754) also were at plantation on Ashley River</b>	<b>Alexander Chisholm (1772)</b>	<b>Nicholas Venning (1855)</b>
Holland, wife and three children	George Negro man	Jack	Tony
Sardam, wife and two children	Die, two children, Bittie and Tommy	London	Joe
Fillis and son	Phillis a young wench and suckling child	Johnny	Duke
Jack, wife and one daughter	Dianna, children 2 Boys and 1 girl	Brickham	Dick
Jemmy, wife and one daughter	Lucy and Jupiter and son	Abraham	Easton
Sambo and wife	Sambo and Plumb both Runaways	Caesar	Cuajoe
Samson	Sam Negro man Runaway	Marcus	Eve
Watsana	Watsanna	Toby	Amy
Loonna and wife	Sulkey	Phillis	Phoebe
Nanny	Old Nanny a Negro woman	Dinah	Elizabeth
Prince	Lakera (?) field Wench	Bina	Cloe
	Celia Young Wench		Mary
	Young Cato lame		Moses
	Quaco field Negro		Ruth
	Harry Young fellow		Tom
	Simon		Patty
	Ned Young fellow		Bella
	Charles, a little boy Old Hannah's son		William
	Pontae Old Man		James
	Dianna old woman past labour		Julia
	Bristol		
	Bungy Old Man		
	Cato Old Man		
	Jupiter Old man		
	Hannah Old Wench (see Charles)		

Source: Charleston County Inventory Books 1671 -1868

Highlighted names indicate similar person owned by Visier and Quincy



Sarah Lining conveyed 124 acres of the Visier tract above Long Point Road in an unrecorded conveyance to Alexander Chisholm, a Charleston merchant and winemaker. Chisholm had acquired half of Hog Island in Charleston Harbor, and also Coles Island at the mouth of the Stono River. He may have been looking for ideal locations for vineyards. He acquired the tract prior to making his will, April 7, 1760. Although Jonathan Milner or Edmund Robinson may have had a residence at or near 38CH314 (see below), Chisholm is the first identified occupant of the site.

#### **4.3.2 The Northern Portion of Bermuda Plantation to 1760**

The northern portion of Bermuda Plantation contained most of 38CH314. The site may have been an early eighteenth-century settlement site for Jonathan Milner or Edmund Robinson, ships carpenter and mariner, respectively, and both Bermudians. Each acquired 50 acres of the northern portion of Spencer's grant on or near 38CH314 by 1715. Figure 4.2 shows the location of the two tracts that make up the northern portion of Bermuda.

Exactly when Oliver Spencer sold the northern 100 acres of his 500-acre Wando River grant is unclear, but by 1715, Jonathan Milner is listed as the owner (Moore 1978:335). Milner subdivided his tract further. On June 28, 1720, he financed 50 acres of it with Henry Peronneau, a Charleston merchant (CCDB A:55). Most likely he sold the other 50 acres to Captain Edmund Robinson. On March 12, 1722, Robinson and his wife Ann created a trust for themselves and their heirs and placed in it their tract of 50 acres in, "Burmada Town, Berkeley County, bounding south on William Visier, West on a creek out of Wando River, North on Thomas Allen and East on Thomas Fitzgerald" ([sic] CCDB Bb:144). Deeds for surrounding owners sometimes place the 50-acre Robinson tract in the northern part of the Spencer grant, while other deeds place it in the southern section (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Thus, we note that both Milner and Robinson shared 50 acres each that formed the northern portion of the Bermuda Plantation (see Figure 4.2).

Edmund Robinson was a sea captain and may have made a homesite on his tract along Bermuda Creek, but little else is known of him. If so, he would

have been the earliest occupant of 38CH314. His occupation and the absence of any ownership of other tracts hints he may have lived there. However, his will states that he is "of Charles Town" (CCWB 1727-1729:34 [WPA Transcript CCWB 2 {1729-1731}:95). The tract remained with the Robinsons until the death of Edmund prior to March 1728, when his will was probated in court (CCWB 1727-1729:34). In his will, he deeded his estate to his wife, Anne Robinson, though there is no mention of the property (CCWB 1727-1729:34; CCDB E:386). There are no deeds from Ann Robinson in the deed books, and again the land disappears until 1733.

Robinson and Milner's land both disappear from the records until Henry Gignilliat filed a memorial for a 100-acre tract he purchased in two transactions in 1733 (SCM 5:186). On April 27, 1733, Gignilliat filed a memorial for two 50-acre tracts that directly correspond to the former Milner and Robinson lands. He provides two 1731 deeds; one from Elias Foizon and one from Charlotte Hutchinson for the two tracts, respectively (SCM 5:186). From the memorial, we learn that Charlotte's deceased husband, Dr. John Hutchinson, acquired the former Robinson 50-acre tract prior to making his will in October 1729 and deeded it to her (SCM 5:18; CCWB G:1729-1731:211). Hutchinson was a physician and the inventory of his estate exhaustive, including a full list of medicines in his office. However, the memorial only covered his properties in Charles Town and makes no mention of any personal items elsewhere (CCIB G:1729-1731:324). There is no information about where or how Foizon obtained the former Milner tract. Twice in 1734 Gignilliat mortgaged the lands, once in April to Joseph Wragg and then again in November to Ann King (CCDB M:76, R:112). The two 50-acre tracts disappear again from the records until purchased by Alexander Chisholm sometime prior to April 7, 1760.

#### **4.3.3 Bermuda Plantation (1760-1810)**

Alexander Chisholm acquired the northern portion of the Spencer grant sometime prior to April 7, 1760, in an unrecorded deed (see CCWB S[1771-1774]:256, I6:219). This includes the Robinson and Milner 50-acre parcels. Chisholm added the 100 acres to a portion of the Visier property he acquired from Sarah Lining. Thus, he assembled most of Ber-

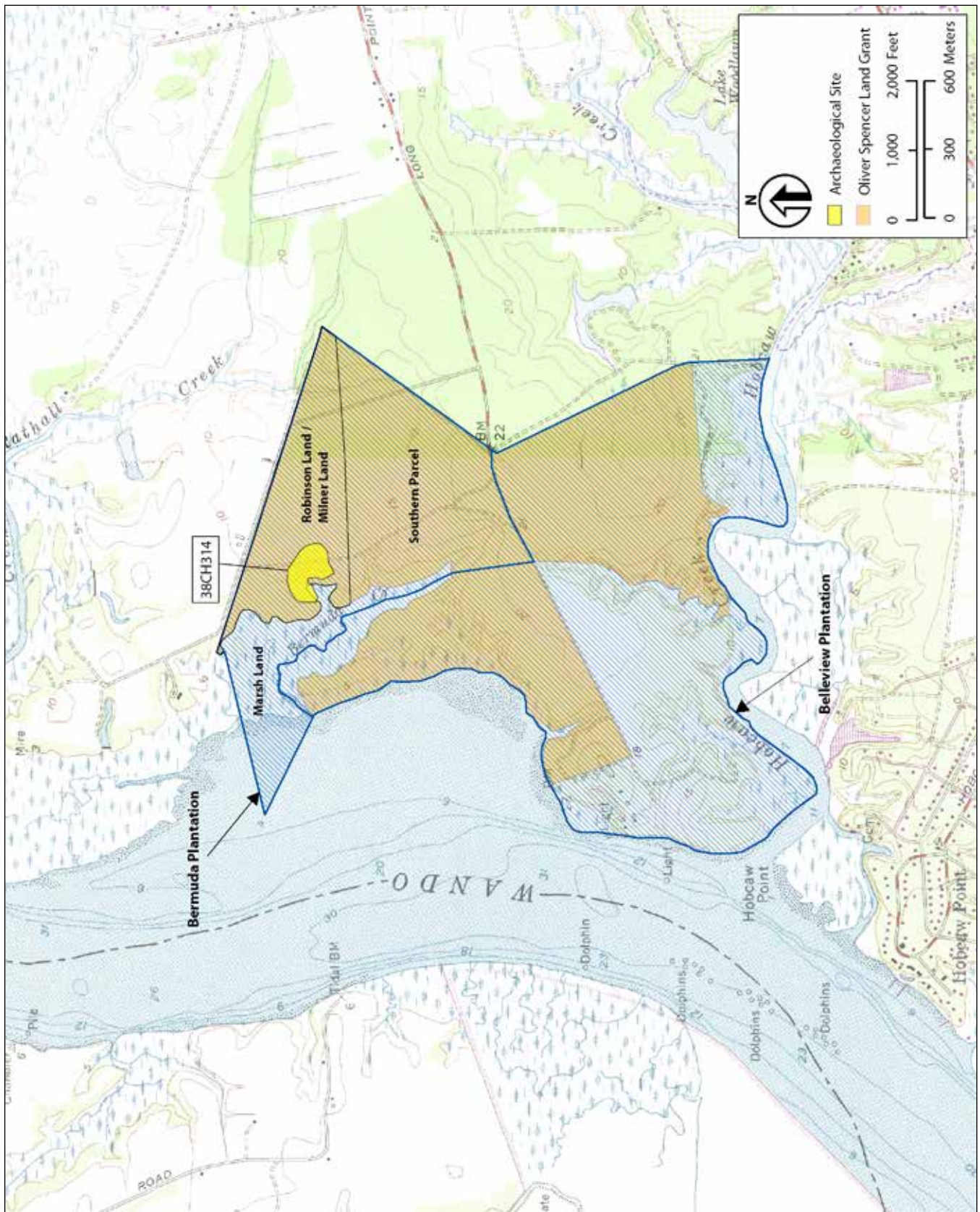


Figure 4.2 The subdivision of the Spencer grant and the later Bermuda and Bellevue plantations with site 38CH314 superimposed.

muda Plantation by combining the northern parcel and part of the southern parcel of Oliver Spencer's grant into a single tract (CCDB I6:219, H7:199). The northern parcel contained 38CH314.

Alexander Chisholm was a Charleston merchant and vintner. He made his will on April 7, 1760, though he did not die until 1772. He acquired the 100-acre northern portion of Spencer's grant originally sold to Jonathan Milner and subdivided into the two parcels described above; he also bought 124 acres of the southern parcel of the grant, likely from Elizabeth Quincy. Though he does not specifically mention the property, he devised his lands to his daughters, Christina Chisholm and Ann Chisholm Wilson, and their heirs (CCWB 1771-1774:256). Ann was the wife of Robert Wilson, another Charles Town merchant with whom Chisolm was in business. We learn from a later deed that Chisholm owned the land at the time of making his will (CCDB I6:219 and CCDB R4:183).

Alexander Chisholm died prior to October 2, 1772, when his will was proved in court (CCWB 1771-1774:256). At the time of his will, he listed himself as a "Christ Church" resident. He owned no other property in the parish and most likely was residing at Bermuda at that time. His inventory included 11 slaves, shown in Table 4.2. The inventory indicates he was running a moderate-sized farm producing primarily provision crops and raising livestock. The inventory listed corn, potatoes, peas, and straw for the livestock that included "8 Horses and mares, 20 horned cattle, 30 sheep, 13 hogs, and poultry" (CCIB 1772-1776:173). It also listed personal items for his home along with several bonds (notes due him) worth more than £2,000 and "a ledger containing 232 Pages," but his executor noted "the Balances are uncertain" (CCIB 1772-1776:173). Interestingly, it does not mention wine. Based upon these historical documents, Chisholm appears to be the first confirmed occupant of 38CH314.

There are no records of Bermuda Plantation changing hands for the next 20 years. Chisholm's grandsons, Alexander Robert Chisholm and Dr. Samuel Wilson, inherited the land. Deeds of adjoining land acknowledge the ownership of "Chisholm and Wilson," grandchildren of Alexander Chisholm in the 1780s (CCDB R4:183). The 1790 US Census for Christ Church Parish does not list either. In 1792,

the two grandsons testified that, "under the terms of their grandfather's will dated April 7, 1760," they possessed and were selling a "certain tract composed of several distinct and contiguous tracts of land containing on the whole about two hundred twenty-five acres more or less" (CCDB I6:219). On October 1, 1792, Alexander Robert Chisholm sold his "one half undivided moiety or equal half part" of his grandfather's plantation inherited under the "terms of his grandfather's will dated April 7, 1760," to Dr. Samuel Wilson (CCDB I6:219). How the plantation was managed or what the owners were growing remains unknown. Both resided in Charleston; Chisholm was a merchant and Wilson was a physician.

Wilson kept the lands until January 1796, when he sold it to another Charles Town merchant, Cyprian Bigelow (CCDB R6:21). On July 14, 1796, local surveyor John Diamond completed a plat of Bigelow's Bermuda plantation. The purpose of the plat was for Bigelow to annex an unowned tract of 35 acres of salt marsh along the Wando River adjacent to Bermuda. The plat shows a settlement site, a landing along Bermuda Creek, cleared fields, access to Long Point Road to the south, the Wando River to the west, and the 35 acres of salt marsh for which he was obtaining the state grant. Figure 4.3 shows the 1796 plat. On August 27, 1796, Bigelow obtained his state grant for 35 acres of marsh (South Carolina State Plat Book [SCSPB] 334:419).

The plat also reveals that Bermuda Plantation consisted of three tracts or pieces of land put together. The first is a 102-acre portion of the northern parcel of Oliver Spencer's original 1683 land grant. The second is a 124-acre portion of the southern parcel of Spencer's grant acquired by William Visier in 1715. The third portion is the 35-acre land grant of salt marsh Bigelow obtained in August 1796. In total, Bermuda contained 261 acres bounding William Gowdy's plantation (Long Point Plantation) to the north, John Hufford's land (Retreat Plantation) to the east, and lands then owned by John Levy (Lebby) and later known as Belleview to the south. To the west, the land was bounded by marshes and a creek coming out of the Wando River, today called Bermuda Creek.

Apparently, Bigelow did not plan to keep the land long. On October 8, 1796, he conveyed the plantation to William Calhoun. Calhoun financed



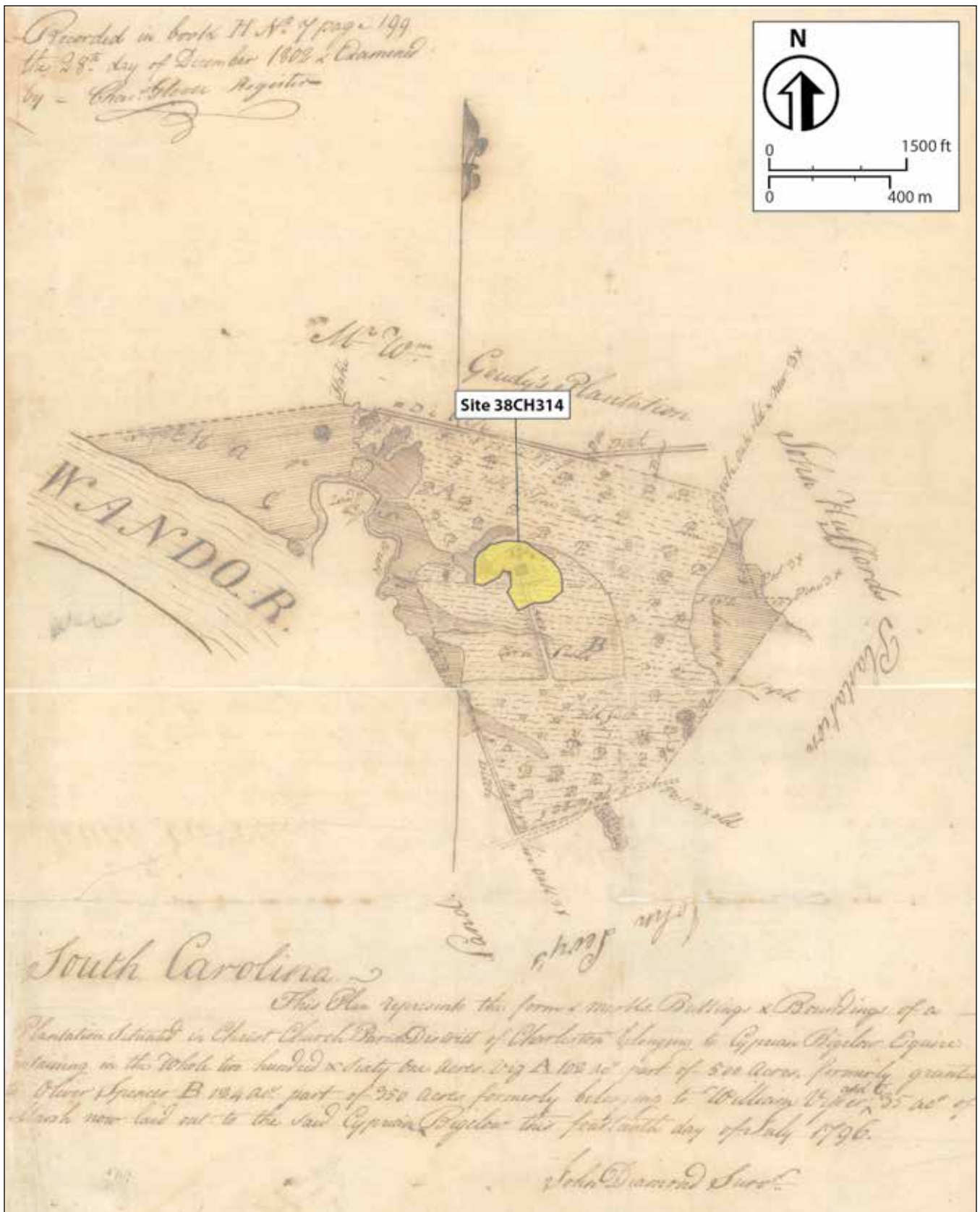


Figure 4.3 A 1796 plat of Bermuda Plantation showing the settlement area and site 38BK314 superimposed (CCDB H7:199).

the transaction with a local merchant, William McDonald (CCDB H7:199). Calhoun is listed in the 1800 US Census with five white residents, presumably his family, and 12 slaves (US Census of 1800, Charleston District, unstated parish). When Calhoun defaulted, McDonald foreclosed and the sheriff sold the tract to Ann Henderson in 1807 (CCDB U7:398). In February 1810, Henderson sold Bermuda Plantation to Samuel Venning, who had some years earlier purchased the adjoining Long Point Plantation to the north (CCDB B8:91). When Samuel died, three of his sons, Robert, Arnoldus, and Jonah, sold the tract to their nephew, Nicholas Venning, Jr., on March 5, 1831 (CCDB A10:337). When the last heir of Nicholas Venning, Jr., sold the tract in 1940, it had remained with the family for 130 years.

#### **4.3.4 The Vennings Family Ownership (1810-1940)**

The preeminent period of Bermuda Plantation occurred under Venning family ownership. Samuel Venning purchased Bermuda Plantation from Ann Henderson in February 1810 (Brockington et al. 1985:84). Prior to purchasing Bermuda, he acquired Long Point Plantation to the north where he resided. To this, he added Bermuda in 1810. By Lowcountry standards, Venning and his brother Nicolas were middling planters, but a large planter by Christ Church Parish standards. At the time of his death in 1821, his executors enumerated 51 slaves producing 3,000 pounds of seed cotton, as well as potatoes and corn, and managing a sizable herd of cattle along with other livestock (CCIB 1818-1824:394). Venning was a Georgia native who came to South Carolina and maintained a sizable Christ Church plantation on which he enumerated 58 slaves in the 1820 US Census (US Census of 1820, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish).

Throughout the Colonial and Antebellum periods, Christ Church Parish estates were historically small in comparison to those owned by many of the larger Lowcountry planter families. The parish consisted of “small farmers and mechanics” in the Colonial Period and small to middle-sized planters during the Antebellum Period. Planters in Christ Church Parish were unable to develop large-scale rice or cotton plantations, as the area was too salty

for rice and too far inland for strains of the Sea Island cotton particular to the barrier islands (Gregorie 1961:20; Porcher and Fick 2005:102-103). Instead, Christ Church planters settled for lesser grades of cotton in addition to developing their lands for industrial purposes such as rice mills, brickworks, and shipyards (Porcher and Fick 2005:102). Nonetheless one author observed:

Collectively, the Vennings, due to a variety of agricultural and commercial pursuits, were the wealthiest family in the [Christ Church] parish, possessing the largest number of slaves and owning property that, combined was worth more than that of any other local family (Brockington et al 1985:85).

During this period, Bermuda must be considered within the overall family holdings of the Vennings. By 1850, the family owned 2,742 acres in Christ Church Parish and even more acreage in adjoining St. Thomas/St. Denis Parish. They controlled 1,144 acres in three plantations on the Wando Neck that included Long Point, Belleview, and Bermuda, and owned all the deep-water access between Wackendaw Creek and Rathall Creek. Inside the Venning lands, Bermuda became the most productive long-staple cotton plantation during the last decade of the Antebellum Period. Bermuda, under the ownership of Nicolas Venning, Jr., and his son Mortimer W. Venning, equaled productivity of larger Venning lands at Long Point to the north or Belleview to the south (Brockington et al. 1985:87).

Samuel Venning left all his lands, including Bermuda, to his four sons, Nicholas, Robert, Arnoldus, and Jonah (CCWB F[1818-1826]:330). Nicholas Venning's son, Nicholas Jr., purchased Bermuda Plantation from his uncles in 1825 and made it his country seat and primary working plantation (CCDB A10:37). In 1840, Venning enumerated five whites, including himself, and 16 slaves on his Bermuda plantation along the Wando (US Census of 1840, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). In 1850, Nicholas and Martha Venning are enumerated with two young children. They place their real estate value at \$2,000.00 (US Census of 1850, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). Nicholas enumerated 14 slaves on his 300 acre-plantation. Bermuda was pro-

ducing 1,200 pounds of ginned cotton, 205 bushels of Indian corn, and 100 bushels of oats, as well as other provision products such as 150 pounds of butter from his eight milk cows, on 50 acres of improved land. Also, the plantation contained 78 head of cattle (US Agricultural Schedule of 1850, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). This made Nicholas Venning's Bermuda one of the smaller plantations owned by this family. Under his son Mortimer, the fortunes of Bermuda would change dramatically.

Nicholas Venning, Jr., died in 1855. His executors enumerated 20 slaves at Bermuda (see Table 4.2). He also had four small hand cotton gins, three boats, a carriage, and livestock valued at \$297.00 (CCIB D[1854-1857]:361). At the time, Bermuda appears as a modest plantation complex that was little more than a working farm. However, profitability at Bermuda under son Mortimer Williams Venning improved, making the small Wando River tract one of the most profitable of the Venning lands. In 1850, Nicholas and Mortimer Venning had 25 slaves working their tracts (Mortimer had 12 slaves on adjoining land). Bermuda produced 1,200 pounds of baled Sea Island cotton and other products. However, 10 years later, productivity had jumped more than six-fold to 7,600 pounds on only 100 acres of improved land. Also, Venning was growing corn and sweet potatoes, producing wool from a flock of sheep and ranch products from a sizable herd of cattle (Brockington et al. 1985:87). Additionally, the value of Bermuda had grown from \$3,000.00 in 1850 to \$10,000.00 in 1860, more than double that of the main Venning settlement at Long Point Plantation (US Census of 1860, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish).

Other numbers indicate that Mortimer W. Venning developed a highly productive enterprise at Bermuda. He increased the slave population from the 25 that he and his father owned in 1850 to 44, including nine owned by his mother (US Slave Census of 1860, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). Though individual Christ Church Parish planters produced more cotton, few had the productivity of Bermuda. For example, his neighbor B.J. Johnson produced 9,200 pounds of ginned cotton and small amounts of rice and corn, but he had 1,500 acres of improved land. Charles MacBeth produced 8,800 pounds of ginned cotton but used 160 acres, more

than 50 percent more than the 100 acres under cultivation at Bermuda. Yet he was only able to produce 15 percent more product (US Agricultural Census of 1860, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish). No other Christ Church Parish planter compared with Bermuda's output in the years before the Civil War.

Mortimer Venning also attempted to develop a citrus fruit farm on Bermuda Plantation. In November 1862, *The [Charleston] Courier* (Monday November 17, 1862, column 3) ran an article on his efforts to produce:

*The Sweet Orange*—that this delicious fruit can be reared to great perfection in this latitude, was fully and pleasingly demonstrated to our mind on Saturday last, by a liberal sample presented to us, and an additional one through us, for the benefit of our hospitals, from the Bermuda Plantation of our liberal and patriotic friend, M. W. Venning, Esq. in Christ Church Parish.

The paper reported that Venning's plantation had a grove of young orange trees, thirteen of which were bearing fruit from which he hoped to harvest 2,000 oranges. It went on to say that from one tree alone, he hoped to pick 600 oranges. The writer also observed Venning was experimenting with lemon trees and hoped to develop the citrus industry further at Bermuda (*The [Charleston] Courier*, Monday November 17, 1862, Column 3).

The Civil War ended the slave-plantation system in Christ Church Parish, though the parish saw little fighting. The end of the war provided opportunities for new freedmen and their families to obtain their own lands, possibly lands of former plantation owners. A breakdown of law and order followed the evacuation of Confederate troops in the Charleston area and permitted some former slaves to force Christ Church planter families from their homes. However, by late spring "economic necessity" brought a halt to the unrest (Brockington et al 1985:44). By 1866, hopes of free land did not materialize when wholesale confiscation by Federal officials did not become policy. Other arrangements were made between freedmen and landowners; the owners needing labor to pay taxes and the freedmen to supply food and goods for their families. After efforts to establish a labor contract system broke

down, most former planters disposed to “rent” their lands in either a cash rental agreement or a form of payment by splitting the harvest between the owner and the farmer, quickly called “share-cropping” (Brockington et al. 1985:44-45). Some like Mortimer Venning chose to rent the entire tract to an individual, usually Northerners with funds, and let them sublet the tracts to freedmen tenants.

The sharecropping system became effective and led to an explosion of new tenanted farms in Charleston County. Between the US Census of 1860 and the US Census of 1870, farm units in Charleston County went from 810 to 2,494, a 250 percent increase. However, the percentage increase in Christ Church Parish was even greater, growing from 61 farms or plantations in 1860 to 517 in 1870, an increase of 747 percent (Brockington et al. 1985:47-48). The farms in Christ Church were more numerous than elsewhere in the county, but they were also smaller, averaging less than 10 acres (Brockington et al. 1985:47).

During the Civil War, Venning purchased Belleview Plantation to the south of Bermuda, at one time owned by his uncle Robert (CCDB R14:264). From here until the ownership by the SCPA in 1985, the two plantations were under a single owner and treated as one plantation, usually called Belleview and Bermuda. In the immediate aftermath of the war, Mortimer W. Venning negotiated a series of rental agreements with northern men who came south after the Civil War. Venning obtained good terms, and was able to replace a portion of his pre-war cotton-planting income by leasing the land. In 1866, Venning rented Belleview and Bermuda to Henry Weldon for \$1,500.00 per year to increase to \$2,500.00 per year by 1870 (CCDB A14 no.6:84). Weldon was a 44-year-old New Yorker who came south after the northern victory (City of Charleston Health Department Death Records [CDR], Henry Weldon, 1875). Apparently, his first farming effort was with Venning’s Belleview and Bermuda Plantation on Long Point. His five-year lease agreement lasted until 1869 when Venning leased the property to another. Weldon must have either employed former freedmen or worked out a sharecropping or rental agreement at Bermuda and Belleview. He called himself a “planter,” a term generally used for an owner who was engaged in labor-intensive agricultural pursuits. After he left Belleview and Bermuda, Weldon leased four planta-

tions on Edisto Island between 1873 and 1874. He seemed to be connected with one Peter Trainer of New York who may have been supplying the funds (CCDB F16:282, L16:223 and 407, M16:69). Weldon remained in debt, financing equipment and his farming efforts with loans from Trainer and Witte Brothers Store in Charleston. In 1873, Weldon sold all his personal goods at Sea Side Plantation on Edisto Island to Trainer (CCDB L16:263). Then, he proceeded to accept a Power of Attorney from Trainer, who was in New York, to manage the property (CCDB K16:228). He died in January 1875 in Charleston from malaria at the age of 53 (CDR, Henry Weldon. 1875).

In 1869, Venning rented Belleview and Bermuda to Otis Larned for two years (CCDB K15 no.1:341). The fee was similar to that given to Weldon. Larned, like Weldon, was a Massachusetts transplant who came to Charleston after the war. In March 1864, he was listed as a retail liquor dealer with the US Army of the Potomac in the occupied section of Virginia and may have come to Charleston shortly afterward (US Internal Revenue Service [IRS] Tax Assessment Lists, State of Virginia, 1864). In 1867, he married a 28-year-old Augusta Rosebrooks, another Massachusetts transplant in Charleston (Beers-Crawford Family Tree, 2017). The two are listed in rural Christ Church Parish, likely at Belleview and Bermuda, in the 1870 US Census (US Census of 1870, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County). Some of the African American family names that appear to be located near the Larneds were McCall, Lamly, Fiall, Sanders, Pringle, Hurst, and Furman. It is very possible some of these and others were living at Bermuda during this period. There is no inventory of what the Larneds were producing.

Like Weldon, Larned financed some of his farming equipment with local businessmen, specifically Thomas J. Kerr and Herman Bulwinkle in partnership as T.J. Kerr & Co., a Charleston dry goods store. At the time, he was financing mules, carts, two boats, and “a ten horse-power steam engine” (CCDB U15:2). In June of that same year, he financed part of his cotton crop at Belleview and Bermuda giving a lien to William Gurney of Charleston (CCDB S15:153). He was likely using the small steam engine to run a cotton gin. Unlike Weldon, Larned stayed in the area leasing nearby Retreat and Palmetto Plantations in 1871 and later a tract called the “Mil-

ton Ferry Tract” (CCDB W15:423 and P16:287).

In 1870, Mortimer Venning enumerated his two plantations comprising some 750 acres of land and valued them at \$20,000.00, doubling Bermuda’s value prior to the conflict (US Census of 1870, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). The Census taker reported that Venning and his wife Jane and their family were living either in or near Mt. Pleasant and not at his plantation (US Census of 1870, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish). Venning’s terms of his lease restricted Larned to farming and improvements to the buildings and fencing, but left the timber for himself to cut. The 1870 census indicated that Venning was cutting \$1,200.00 worth of forest products and keeping 62 head of cattle on his land in addition to collecting the leasehold funds (US Agricultural Census of 1870, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish).

Larned’s lease expired in December 1870, and in January 1871, Venning gave a new five-year lease for the same amount per year to Joseph K. Heath (CCDB W15:125). Like the others, Heath financed his cotton crop for supplies and goods to A.G. Goodman & Co. in Charleston in June of that year, but little else is known about his activities at Belleview and Bermuda Plantation (CCDB X15:232). Perhaps Heath left the lease early, for in 1875, Venning sold his two plantations along Wackendaw Creek, now called Hobcaw Creek, to his daughter Emilie V. Gregorie (CCDB V16:201). He kept a small portion along the creek for a landing and a well/spring that he leased in 1876 to shipbuilder Miguel Fran for \$276.00 per year (CCDB X16:252). During these years, the Vennings did not reside at Bermuda or Belleview; their primary residence was in Mt. Pleasant. The leaseholders likely occupied the plantation. However, after he sold the land, Venning may have moved back to his former plantation and used it as a residence by 1880. The 1880 US Census enumerated the Vennings in a rural area with their children at what appears to be Belleview and Bermuda (US Census of 1880, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County).

When they sold the tract to their daughter, Mortimer and Jane Venning retained a life estate at Belleview and Bermuda. On December 16, 1885, Gregorie appointed her husband as trustee for the plantations (CCDB A30:289). The beneficiaries were to be herself and her brothers and sisters, the chil-

dren of Mortimer and Jane Venning. As each child died, their share of the land passed to the remaining family members. The land remained in the trust for 55 years, until 1940. A 1919 US War Department map of the area indicates that the main family living area was the former settlement of Belleview Plantation, southwest of Bermuda. However, a scattering of houses, likely tenant homes, surrounded the former Bermuda settlement. Figure 4.4 displays a portion of the map showing Bermuda and site 38CH314.

Mortimer W. Venning lived into the twentieth century, and by 1900 he occupied his former plantations. In the 1900 US Census, he was enumerated at Belleview and Bermuda as head of house with five of his unmarried daughters living with him (US Census of 1900, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish). Philip M. Pepper, the census enumerator, noted that he was at Belleview and Bermuda on the Census, so we not only know that Venning was living at the Belleview settlement, but we have a listing of the other families living on the tracts (US Census, Retreat, Belleview and Bermuda, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County). Copies of the pages of residents at Belleview and Bermuda are listed in Appendix B. Further research may reveal much about the families living in and around Bermuda Plantation in the postbellum period, using the 1900 Census as starting point.

Mortimer Venning died April 5, 1905, at the age of 89, and was buried in the Christ Church Parish churchyard outside of Mt. Pleasant (Findagrave.com: Mortimer W. Venning). In 1910, two of his daughters and the Gregories were enumerated at Belleview Plantation (US Census, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County). It is likely that the main settlement at Bermuda was either abandoned or occupied by tenants by this time, Belleview having become the primary living quarters for the owners since the mid-1860s. By 1939, Mrs. Wilhelmina Hale was the last living beneficiary of the Gregorie trust. She appointed her son, Ralph M. Hale, as trustee (Scurry and Brooks 1980:13). Hale sued to quiet the title, and in 1940 under order from the court, he sold the two plantations to John C. and Mary Edwards Sheridan, a wealthy New York couple (CCDB Z41:20). At the time of the sale, Hale had the tract surveyed; this plat is shown in Figure 4.5. The plat reveals that the main settlement is in the south-



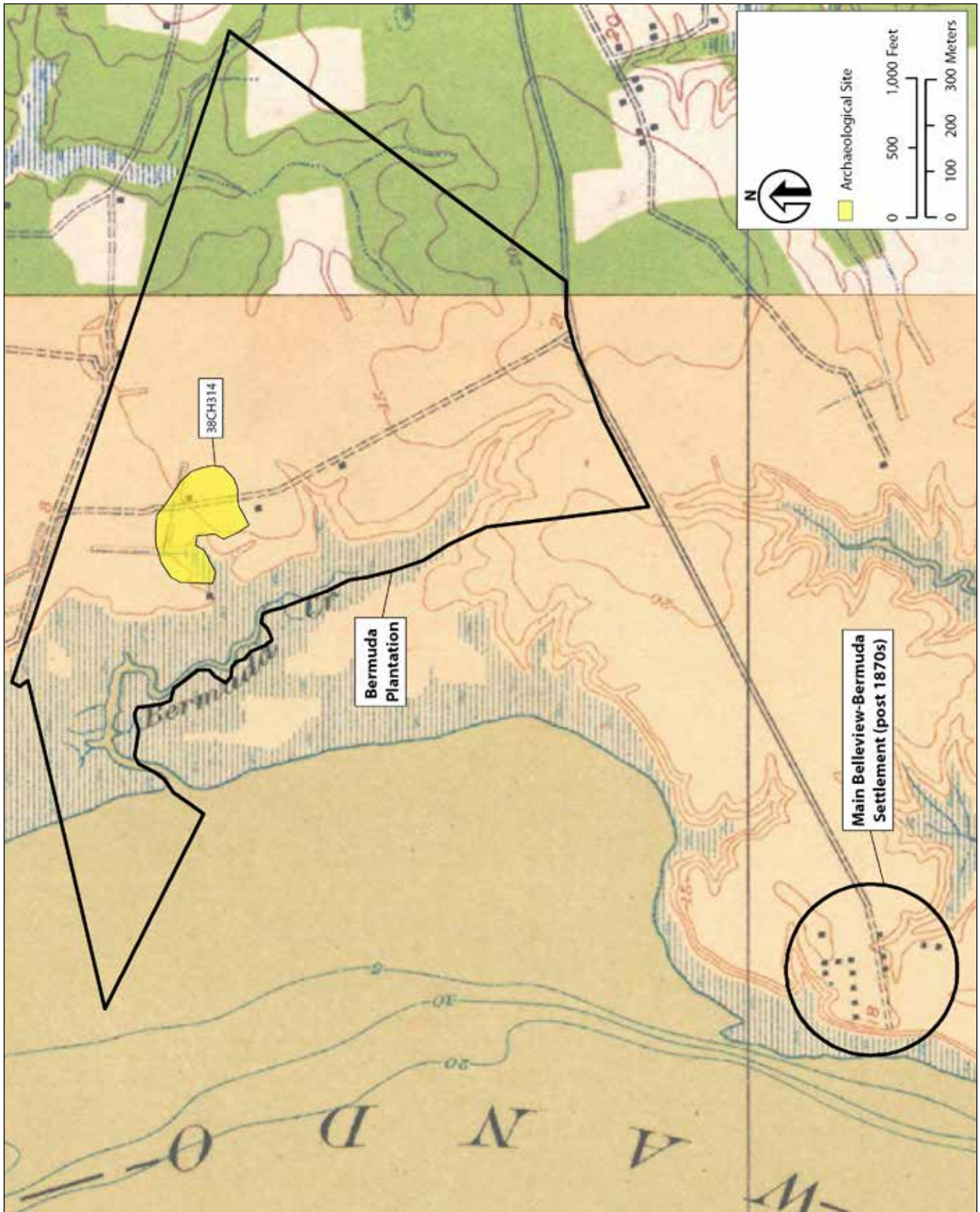


Figure 4.4 A portion of the 1919 US War Department Wando, SC quadrangle showing the area of Bermuda and Belleview with site 38CH314 superimposed.

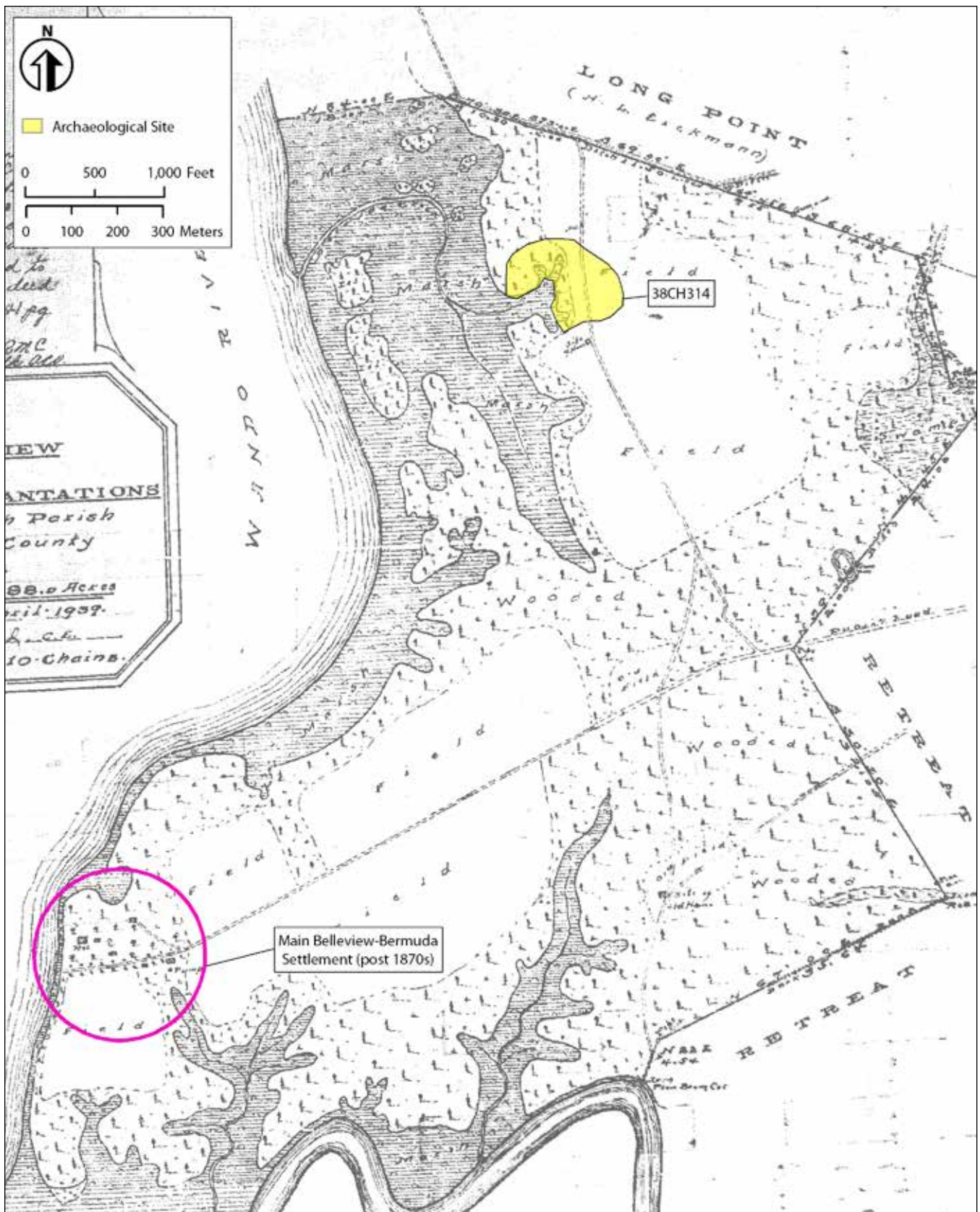


Figure 4.5 A 1940 plat of the Venning lands that included Bermuda and Belleview plantations (CCPB F:54).



west corner of the plantations along the Wando River at the former Belleview settlement site. The area around the former Bermuda settlement shows a single house, cleared fields, and the old road leading from the settlement to Long Point Road. Until the sale of Bermuda-Belleview in March 1940, the Venning family had owned Bermuda Plantation for 130 years.

#### **4.3.5 Post Venning Ownership (1940-present)**

The Sheridans kept the land as their retreat for 17 years. After World War II, they began to open their retreat for annual plantation house tours. A 1951 article in the *Charleston Evening Post* indicates that they had mechanized planting at the property and were experimenting with growing cassia leaves for tea and other crops (*Charleston Evening Post*, April 27, 1951:19). They also called their tract “Belleview” and resided at the old Belleview settlement area on the Wando. In 1957, John and Mary Sheridan sold their tract to the Gulf Oil Company (CCDB D64:310). Gulf Oil combined several plantations on the Wando Neck into a 3,414-acre tract that included all the lands on Hobcaw Neck, and sold them to Cox Woodlands in 1964, who conveyed them to Williams Furniture Company on July 10, 1967 (CCDB E88:383). How the companies used the lands is not clear. Likely, they produced timber and other forest products. Williams Furniture merged with Georgia Pacific Company and held the lands for 19 years. In 1986, Long Point Road Limited Partnership purchased several parcels of the Georgia Pacific lands along Long Point Road, including the former Bermuda Plantation (CCDB Z154:703). They subdivided the land, and on April 17, 1989, they sold a parcel containing site 38CH314 to the SCPA (CCDB R183:222). The SCPA sold off sections of their parcel, including one containing the northern half of 38CH314. This section was subdivided further by a subsequent owner and went through several hands until, in 2010, Huber Manufacturing Company purchased a 2.036-acre lot of the parcel (CCDB 316:461). Figure 4.6 below shows the current lots around 38CH1314.

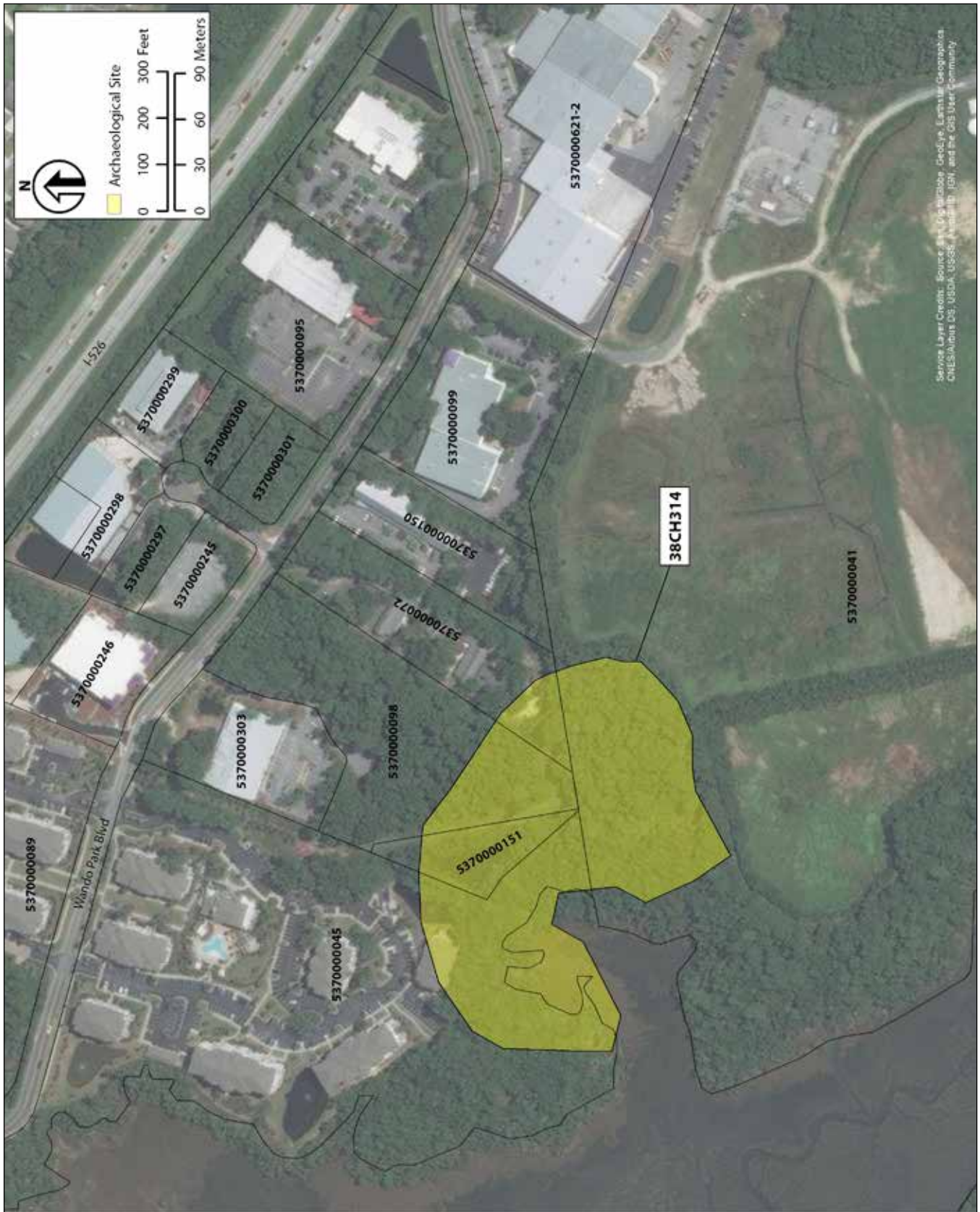


Figure 4.6 Current lots in the vicinity of 38CH314 (Charleston County GIS Department 2016).



## 5.0 Archaeological Investigation of Portions of 38CH314

Archaeological field investigations were conducted in two phases of work in September 19-23, 2016, and March 20-31, 2017. The initial phase in 2016 included the excavation of close interval shovel tests within TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098. The second phase included relocating the 2016 site grid, the hand excavation of eight 4.0-m<sup>2</sup> excavation units (EUs 401-408 containing 32 m<sup>2</sup> in total), and the mechanical excavation of four areas encompassing 300 m<sup>2</sup> of the surface of 38CH314 within and immediately adjacent to the proposed ROW of Wando River Way. Figure 5.1 presents the plan of data recovery investigations at 38CH314 showing the location of Loci 1-4, the shovel tests, excavation units, and mechanical scraping areas.

### 5.1 Close-Interval Shovel Testing

Close-interval shovel testing across 38CH314 included the excavation of 528 30-cm diameter shovel tests at 5-m intervals within the portions of the site in TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098. The close-interval shovel test results provided information to plot the distribution of artifacts across 38CH314. Using this data, we identified four artifact concentrations and defined them as analytical areas, or Loci 1-4. Figure 5.2 shows the excavated shovel tests, overall artifact density/distribution, and the limits of Loci 1-4 within the investigated portion of 38CH314. Table 5.1 presents a full list of artifacts recovered during the close interval shovel testing.

Some projected shovel tests were not excavated in the northern portion of the site due to the presence of a large earthen spoil pile. The spoil pile was created during excavation of the detention pond in adjacent TMS 5370000151. In addition, an area along the southern border was not shovel tested because of previous disturbance by heavy machinery (likely associated with the creation of the large detention pond to the south of the site). Several shovel tests were not excavated along the boundary between TMS 537000014 and TMS 5370000089. This area fell within a highly disturbed drainage easement that contains a large buried concrete pipe and a powerline corridor.

Based upon our shovel test results, we interpreted four concentrations of artifacts within this

portion of 38CH314, defined as Loci 1-4 (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2). These loci appear to reflect the location of former buildings or activity areas within the Bermuda Plantation settlement, as shown on a 1796 plat (see Figure 4.3). Locus 1 in the south-central portion of the site represents the Bermuda Plantation main house. Ceramics from this portion of the site date primarily from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and include slip-glazed buffware, redware, creamware, and pearlware. Locus 2, immediately west of Locus 1, may represent a detached kitchen or servants' quarters. Locus 3, immediately north of Locus 1 and along the northern boundary of TMS 5370000041, corresponds to the cluster of six smaller buildings on the 1796 plat. Locus 3 may represent outbuildings or possibly the plantation slave quarters. During our shovel testing, we recovered several Colonoware sherds from this area. Colonoware pottery is often associated with African-American slave occupations. Locus 4, north of Locus 3 in TMS 5370000098, contains artifacts predominately associated with a postbellum occupation, including whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and solarized-amethyst bottle glass.

Investigators noted a well feature in Locus 2 and a large brick rubble pile in Locus 4. The well feature contained a circular depression surrounded by a scatter of articulated bricks that, at one time, formed the lining of the well's shaft. The diameter of the well measured approximately one meter. Standing water in the well indicated the shaft was still open. The well most likely supported the main house and possibly the slave residential area. The brick pile contained surface and subsurface articulated and disarticulated bricks embedded in tree roots at the base of a large oak tree. The brick pile loosely formed what appeared to be a possible foundation or chimney base of a former structure. Based upon historical research and the date range of the surrounding artifact scatter, it is likely Locus 4 represents the ruins of a possible tenant residence depicted on the 1919 topographic map (see Figure 4.4). Figure 5.3 shows a view of the well feature and brick rubble pile located in the southeast corner of TMS 5370000098.

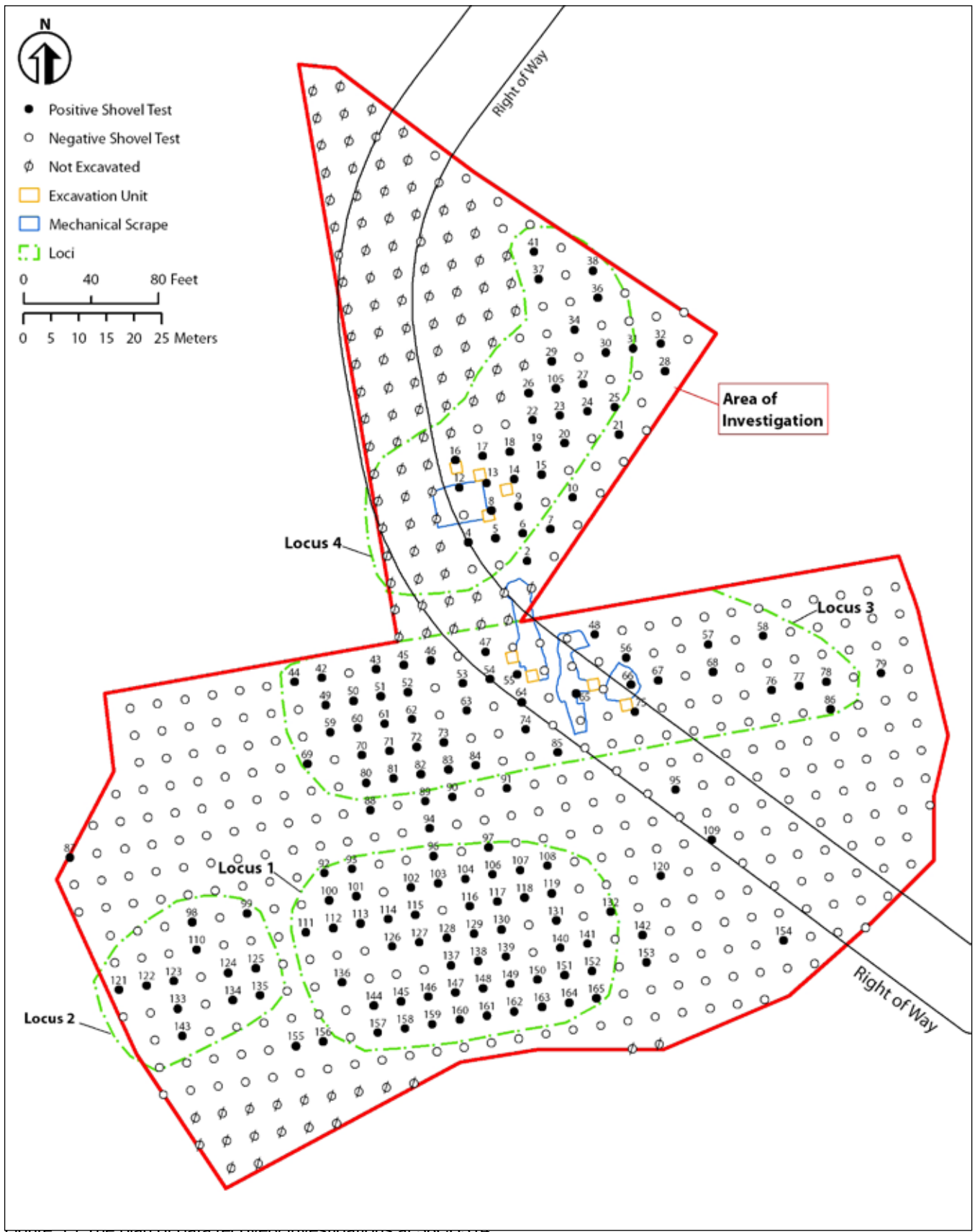


Figure 3.1 The plan of data recovery investigations at 300 No. 14.



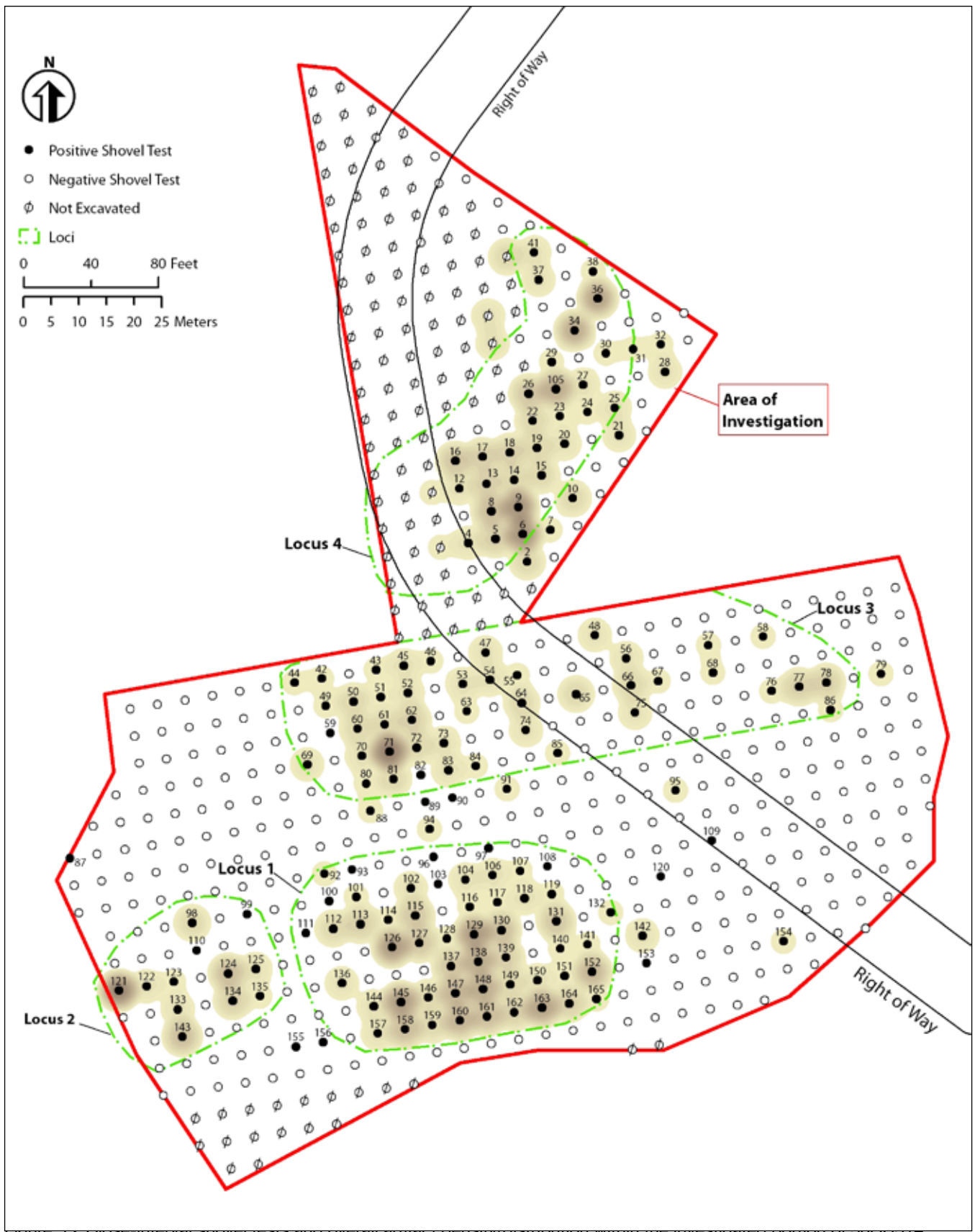


Figure 9.2 Close interval shovel tests and overall attract density distribution within the investigated portion of 0600114.

**Table 5.1 Artifacts recovered during close-interval shovel testing.**

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count
Activities	Metal	Iron	Axe	1
	Other	Vinyl	Record Fragment	1
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick (in grams)		20227.2 g
	Glass	Window Glass	Fragment	20
	Metal	Iron	Barbed Wire	3
			Cut Nail	12
			Wire Nail	6
		Unidentifiable Square Nail	27	
Arms	Metal	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	1
Clothing	Ceramics	Porcelain	Prosser Button	2
Kitchen	Ceramics	Buffware	Undecorated Delft	2
			Underglaze Hand Painted Delft	1
			Staffordshire Slipware	17
			Slipped/Glazed	6
			Unglazed	4
		Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1
		Colonoware		6
		Creamware	Feather Edged	1
			Underglaze Hand Painted	1
			Undecorated	26
		Ironstone	Undecorated	2
		Pearlware	Underglaze Hand Painted	1
		Porcelain	Chinese Hand Painted	2
			Chinese Undecorated	1
			Undecorated	5
		Redware	Glazed	4
			Manganese Glazed	1
			Unglazed	1
		Refined Earthenware	Undecorated	1
		Stoneware	Nottingham	3
			Westerwald	1
			Alkaline Glazed	1
			Salt Glazed	3
			White Salt Glazed	2
		Whiteware	Annular and Cabled Dipt	2
			Indeterminate Decoration	1
			Shell Edged	2
			Underglaze Hand Painted	3
			Underglaze Transfer Printed	3
Undecorated	26			
Yellowware	Annular	2		



**Table 5.1 Artifacts recovered during close-interval shovel testing** (continued).

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count		
Kitchen	Glass	Bottle/Container	Amethyst	14		
			Colorless	28		
			Colorless, Lead Glass	5		
			Olive Green	65		
			Other Colors	26		
		Machine-Made Jar	Colorless	1		
		Machine-Made Tumbler	Colorless, Lead Glass	1		
		Pressed Glass Vase	Colorless	1		
		Unidentifiable Form Tableglass	Colorless	1		
		Unidentifiable Form Tableglass	Colorless, Lead Glass	2		
Miscellaneous	Ceramics	Coarse Earthenware	Clear Glazed (Possible Drainage Pipe)	1		
			Glass	Fragments/Melted	23	
			Metal	Iron	Unidentified Fragment	27
			Other	Hard Rubber	Fragment	2
Tobacco	Ceramics	Kaolin	Pipe Fragments	20		
Fauna	Bone			10		
			Shell (in grams)	1185.9 g		
Prehistoric Ceramics	Sand Tempered	Eroded/Residual		5		
		Plain		5		
		Incised		2		
Prehistoric Flaked Stone	Chert	Debitage		3		
<b>Total</b>				<b>452</b>		

## 5.2 Excavation Units

Brockington hand excavated a total of 32 m<sup>2</sup> within and adjacent to the proposed ROW of Wando River Way. This included the excavation of eight 2-by-2-m units (EU 401-408) placed throughout portions of Loci 3 and 4 that generated high artifact densities (see Figure 5.2). No excavation units were placed within Loci 1 and 2, since these analytical areas will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. All excavations generally continued from the ground surface until reaching sterile subsoil, or until features were encountered. Two cultural features (Features 601 and 602) were discovered during the unit excavations. Figure 5.4 shows a detailed plan of the excavation units and mechanical scraping areas in Loci 3 and 4. Figure 5.5 presents a view of an archaeological technician during hand excavations.

**Locus 3 Excavation Unit Results.** We placed four excavation units (EUs 402, 404, 406, and 408) in the center of Locus 3. During these excavations, we recovered 108 artifacts from the plowzone soil layer and documented two soil features (601 and 602). No artifacts were recovered from either feature during unit excavation.

Soils exposed in Locus 3 include three horizons: Ah, Ap, and C. An active topsoil layer (Ah) extends across each site. This layer is similar in composition to the underlying Ap “plowzone” horizon, though not as dense and with higher organic content. Typically, Ah horizon soils contain a 7.5YR 2.5/1 black sandy loam. Investigators most often recorded Ah horizon soils as part of the underlying Ap horizon. The Ah horizon extends 0-10 cmbs, underlain by the Ap horizon of 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy loam



Figure 5.3 Views of the well feature in Locus 2 and the brick rubble pile located in the southeast corner of TMS 5370000098, both views facing east.



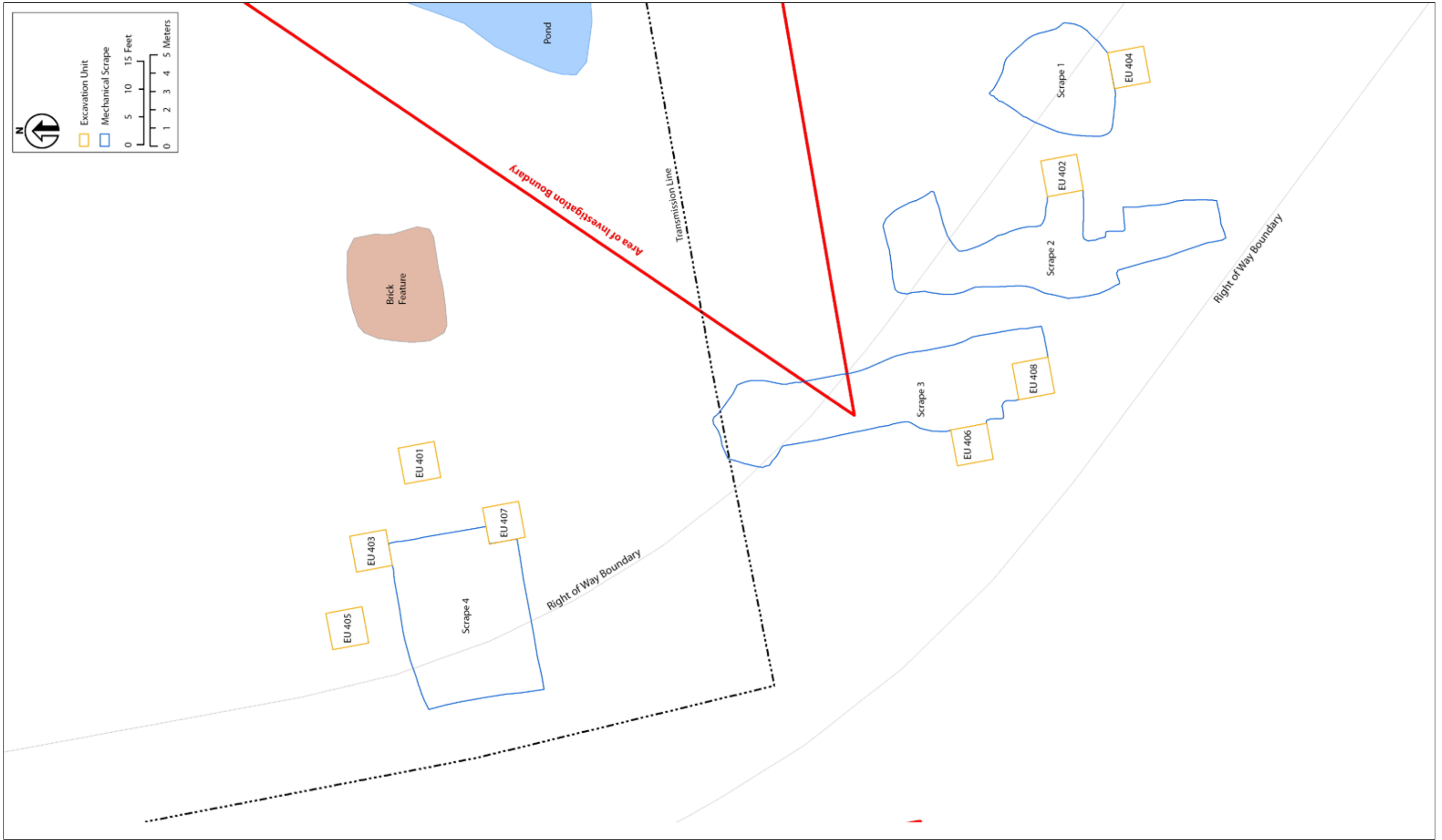


Figure 5.4 Detailed plan of the excavation units and mechanical scraping areas in Loci 3 and 4.

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Figure 5.5 View of archaeological technicians during hand excavations.

between 10-30 cmbs. A culturally sterile C horizon of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand and areas of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay subsoil extend 30-35+ cmbs. Numerous plow scars extend from the base of the Ap horizon into the underlying C horizon, evidence of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural activities in this portion of the former Bermuda Plantation. Figure 5.6 presents a view and drawing of the south profile of EU 402, illustrating the typical soil stratigraphy exposed in Locus 3.

We recovered 108 artifacts from the unit excavations in Locus 3. This total excludes faunal (oyster shell) and architectural (brick and mortar) material which were weighed but not counted. Artifacts appeared as a displaced scatter throughout the Ah/Ap horizon. The artifacts represent a broad range of dates, types, and functions that include: kitchen (historic ceramic sherds and bottle/container glass shards), architecture (nails and window glass), personal (button), and miscellaneous (iron wrench). The highest percentage of artifacts were historic ceramics (40%) and bottle and container glass (38%). Table 5.2 presents the artifacts recovered by level in EU 402, 404, 406, and 408.

We recovered 53 historic ceramic sherds from the unit excavations in Locus 3. The majority of these sherds (n=29; 55%) reflect manufacturing and distribution dates from the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth century (slip-glazed buffware, Delftware, stoneware, redware, and pearlware). The remaining sherds (whiteware, yellowware, and stoneware; n=24) date primarily to a later period of pottery manufacture between the early nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Only three Colonoware residual sherds were recovered from Locus 3; one from EU 404 and two from EU 406.

During unit excavation, two features (601 and 602) were discovered amongst a series of plow scars noted between the transitions of mid-Level 2 to Level 3 (20-30 cmbs). Features 601 and 602 were exposed during the soil transition from the combined Ah/Ap plowzone layers but appeared to descend into the C horizon. Feature 601 was first recognized during the excavation of Level 2 (17-30 cmbs) in the southwest corner of EU 402. The feature was documented as a post-hole soil stain measuring 25-by-25 cm. Feature 602 was first recognized during the excavation of Level 3 (30-35 cmbs) in the southeast corner of EU

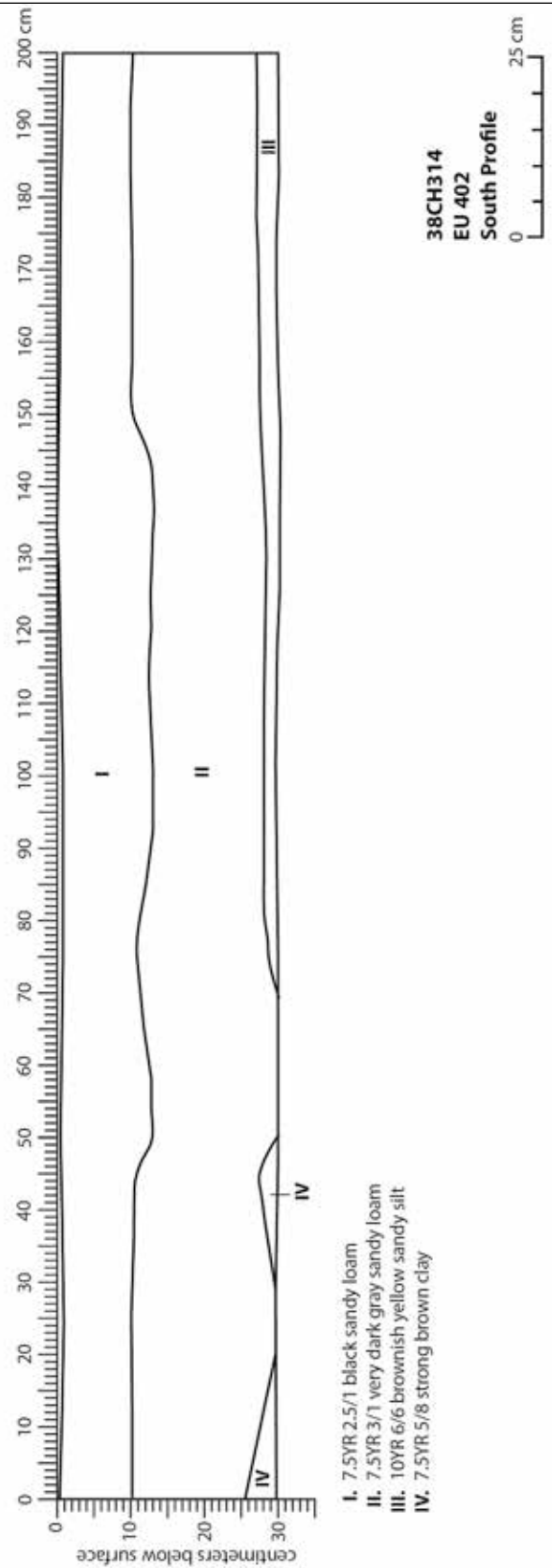


Figure 5.6 View and drawing of the south profile of EU 402 in Locus 3.



**Table 5.2 Artifacts Recovered from EU 402, 404, 406, and 408.**

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	EU 402	EU 404	EU 406	EU 408	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	Buffware	Sherds	1	2		2	5
		Coarse Earthenware	Sherds	1				1
		Colonoware	Sherds		1	2		3
		Pearlware	Sherds		1		3	4
		Porcelain	Sherds	2	1	9	2	14
		Redware	Sherds	1		1		2
		Refined Earthenware	Sherds				2	2
		Stoneware	Sherds		2		2	4
		Whiteware	Sherds	3	6	3	2	14
	Yellowware	Sherds	1	3			4	
	Glass	Container	Fragment	7	12		12	31
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick (g)	Fragment	68.0	51.1	93.9	137.0	350.0
	Metal	Iron	Nail	2				2
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua Fragment		1			1
	Other	Mortar (g)	Fragment	3.5				3.5
Clothing	Ceramic	Button	Prosser			1		1
Activities	Metal	Tool	Wrench	1				1
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron (g)	Fragment		3.1			3.1
Faunal	Shell	Oyster (g)		17.5	8.6	11.6	3.6	41.3
<b>Total Count</b>				<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Total Weight (g)</b>				<b>89.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>397.9</b>

408. The feature was documented as a series of displaced round and abnormal stains suggesting a post or structural element that had been re-positioned several times. The entire stained area measured 60-by-30 cm north-south. Further examination determined that the feature was a non-cultural soil stain, likely a root push or a descending plowscar. No artifacts were recovered from either feature. At this point in the investigation, the features were documented in plan view and excavation was halted until a larger area could be excavated.

Overall, artifacts are evenly distributed across the examined portion of Locus 3, with 20-30 percent of the recovered material coming from each of the units. EU 402 contained the highest number of artifacts (n=40). Typically, the recovery of domestic artifacts suggests refuse disposal near a former residential structure. However, based upon the lack of deep pit features or identifiable artifact clusters, this portion of Locus 3 likely reflects artifacts scattered from a more intense area of occupation by later agricultural practices.

**Locus 4 Excavation Unit Results.** We excavated four units (EU 401, 403, 405, and 407) in the southwestern portion of Locus 4. Shovel tests in this area produced high artifact densities. We recovered 538 artifacts from the excavations. Excavations in Locus 4 revealed an absence of the Ap horizon seen in Locus 3. The thin or even absent top soil layers indicates that this portion of Locus 4 has been significantly altered by land disturbing activities. No cultural features were documented in Locus 4.

Soils exposed during hand excavations in Locus 4 contained less evidence of the plowzone seen in Locus 3, but rather a layer of intermixed soils that appeared to be a result of more recent ground disturbance. Only one unit (EU 401) revealed evidence of a discernible Ah/Ap horizon. More typically, we encountered a thin Ah/Ap horizon of 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown sand (0-10+ cmbs) underlain by a transitional horizon of 2.5Y 8/6 yellow sand mottled with 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown and 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sands (5-15 cmbs) atop the sterile C horizon of predominately dense 10YR 6/8 brown-

ish yellow compact clay (25+ cmbs). In most areas, particularly in EU 405, soils appeared affected by flooding and past ground disturbance. Typically, artifacts were mostly recovered from the thin (10-15 cm) Ah/AP horizon. Figure 5.7 presents a view and drawing of the east profile of EU 405 illustrating the typical soil stratigraphy exposed in Locus 4.

Excavation Units 401, 403, 405, and 407 revealed no cultural features. As within Locus 3, artifacts were scattered throughout the first two excavation levels, 10-30 cmbs. We recovered a total of 539 artifacts from EUs 401, 403, 405, and 407. This total again excludes faunal (oyster shell) and architectural (brick and mortar) material which were weighed and discarded. Artifact function groups include kitchen (historic ceramic sherds and bottle/container glass shards), architecture (nails, window glass, and other), personal (cosmetic jars, buttons, and beads), tobacco (pipe bowls and stems), and miscellaneous (metals and various indeterminate objects). Bottle and container glass (n=286; 60% of total) was the most frequently recovered artifact. Table 5.3 summarizes the artifacts recovered from EU 401, 403, 405, and 407.

We recovered 131 historic ceramic sherds, representing 37 percent of the artifacts from the units excavated in Locus 4. The majority of these sherds (n=101; 77 percent) were manufactured/distributed primarily in the early nineteenth through twentieth centuries (whiteware, yellowware, stoneware, and ironstone). We also recovered a few late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century sherds (slip-glazed buffware, Delftware, stoneware, redware, and pearlware; n=20). We recovered ten Colonoware sherds from Locus 4.

Most of the artifacts recovered from Locus 4 are primarily associated with the nineteenth- to twentieth-century tenant house occupation. Excavation positioned in proximity to the rubble pile feature (EUs 401 and 403) revealed a recognizable stratigraphy and the highest number of recovered artifacts (n=429; 80%). In contrast, units positioned closer to areas of ground disturbance (EUs 405 and 407) produced fewer artifacts and revealed a general lack of defined soil horizons. Based upon this observation, we assumed that the higher density of materials near the tenant house ruins generally reflects the greater disturbance away from this former

building. Earlier materials recovered from Locus 4 likely were scattered from the activity areas of the Bermuda Plantation settlement (Loci 1-3) to the south by postbellum and twentieth century plowing.

**Excavation Unit Summary.** Our excavation of eight 2-by-2-m units across portions of Loci 3 and 4 exposed a minimal number of features and indications of significant ground disturbance. Only one cultural feature (Features 601) was discovered in Locus 3, suggesting this area of the site was outside the main area of the slave residences. In Locus 4, the lack of any features and a minimal Ah/AP horizon indicates that the majority of deposits are closely concentrated near the site of the former tenant house outside the APE.

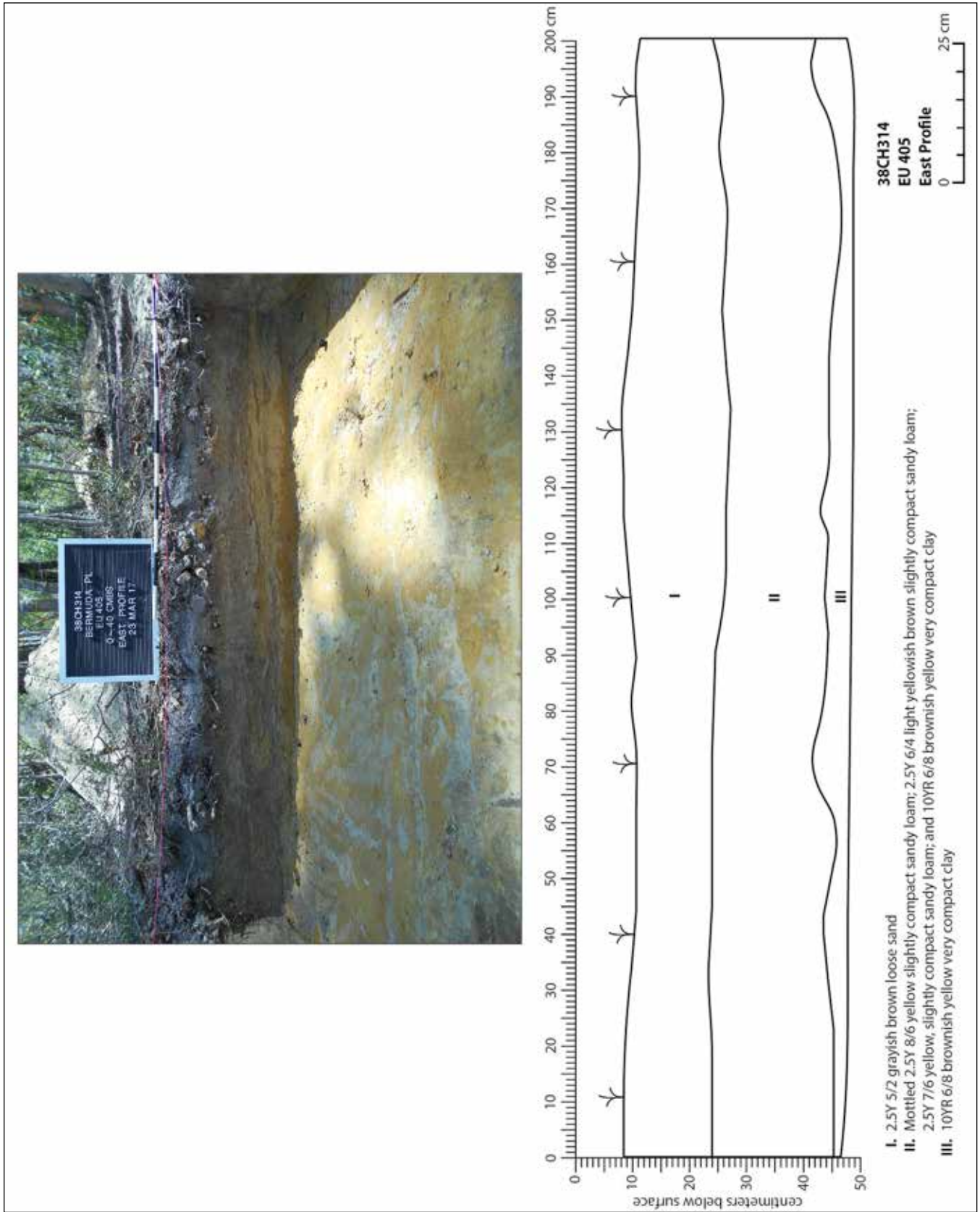


Figure 5.7 View and drawing of the east profile of EU 405.

**Table 5.3 Artifacts Recovered from EU 401, 403, 405, and 407.**

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	EU 401	EU 403	EU 405	EU 407	Total
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick (g)	Fragment	59.4	21.6	9000.0		9081.0
	Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable Nail	83	2			85
		Iron	Wire Nail	5			1	6
		Iron	Cut Nail	8				8
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua Fragment	7	1		2	10
	Other	Mortar (g)	Fragment	7.8				7.8
Marble (g)		Fragment			15.9		15.9	
Arms	Metal	Shotgun Shell				1		1
Clothing	Ceramic	Button	Prosser	1				1
	Glass	Bead	Light Blue	1				1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Buffware	Sherds	3	7	3		13
		Colonoware	Sherds	4	4	1	1	10
		Ironstone	Sherds	3	2	3	2	10
		Pearlware	Sherds	1			1	2
		Porcelain	Sherds	5	4			9
		Redware	Sherds				1	1
		Refined Earthenware	Sherds	3		1		4
		Stoneware	Sherds	2	3	3		8
		Whiteware	Sherds	29	23	9	5	66
	Yellowware	Sherds	5	2	1	1	9	
Glass	Container	Fragment	142	71	47	26	286	
Personal	Glass	Marble		1				1
Tobacco	Ceramic	Ball Clay	Pipe	6	2			8
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron (g)	Fragment	18.8		106.7	25.0	150.5
	Other	Hard Rubber (g)	Fragment			0.8		0.8
	Other	Slate (g)	Fragment	0.4			1.4	1.8
Faunal	Shell	Oyster (g)		0.7			0.4	1.1
<b>Total Count</b>				<b>309</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>Total Weight (g)</b>				<b>87.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>9123.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>9258.9</b>

### 5.3 Mechanical Scraping and Feature Excavation

Following the hand excavation of the units, we employed a smooth-bladed backhoe to expose 300 m<sup>2</sup> of the surface of 38CH314 in the Wando River Way ROW in Loci 3 and 4. These excavations occurred in four areas (Scrapes 1-4). Scrapes 1-3 were placed in Locus 3, in line with EUs 404 (Scrape 1), 402 (Scrape 2), and 406 and 408 (Scrape 3), which produced high artifact densities and the one cultural feature (601). Scrape 4 was positioned in Locus 4 between EUs 403 and 407 to further explore the possibility of more intact deposits. In total, the mechanical scrapes un-

covered three new cultural features (Features 603, 604, and 605 A, B, C, and D) and one non-cultural feature (Feature 606), all in Locus 3. Table 5.4 presents a summary of the features encountered in Locus 3. All the cultural features identified during these investigations were excavated but were very shallow, precluding the recovery of soil samples. Figure 5.8 presents a view of mechanical scraping in Locus 3.





Figure 5.8 View of mechanical excavation in Locus 3.

**Table 5.4 Features Encountered in Locus 3.**

Feature	Scrape	Function
601	2	Posthole
602	2	Tree/Root Stain
603	3	Posthole
604	2	Posthole
605	2	Posthole
606	2	Plowscar

### 5.3.1 Scrapes 1-4 Results

Scrape 1 was positioned near Shovel Tests 55, 66, and 75 in the central portion of Locus 3 (see Figure 5.1). The scrape was angled in a north-south and east-west direction and measured approximately 7-by-7 m, extending north from the north wall of EU 404. Scrape 1 was excavated to the base of EU 404, a general depth of between 20-30 cmbs. Field crews shovel-shaved and hand-troweled away loose dirt to expose features or buried artifact deposits. Only a few additional artifacts (10+) were recovered from the scraped fill with no contextual association.

No cultural features were documented and soil horizons remained consistent with the unit excavation.

Scrape 2 was positioned near Shovel Test 65 and EU 402 (containing Feature 601), also in the central portion of Locus 3 (see Figure 5.1). The excavation extended in a north-south alignment from the west wall of EU 402. The scrape measured approximately 25-by-10 m, extending to 30 cmbs. Scrape 2 exposed a total of three cultural features (Features 603, 604, and 605 A-D) and one non-cultural feature (Feature 606). Figure 5.9 presents a plan of Scrape 2 and associated features.

Scrape 3 was positioned near Shovel Tests 64, 54, and 47, and EU 402 (containing Feature 602) in the north-central portion of Locus 3 (see Figure 5.1). The excavation extended in a north-south alignment from the east walls of EUs 406 and 408. The scrape measured approximately 20-by-10 m, and extended to 30 cmbs. Scrape 3 exposed no cultural features and we recovered less than 10 artifacts from the excavated fill.

Scrape 4 was positioned near Shovel Tests 4 and 12, and EUs 403, 405, and 407 in Locus 4 (see Figure

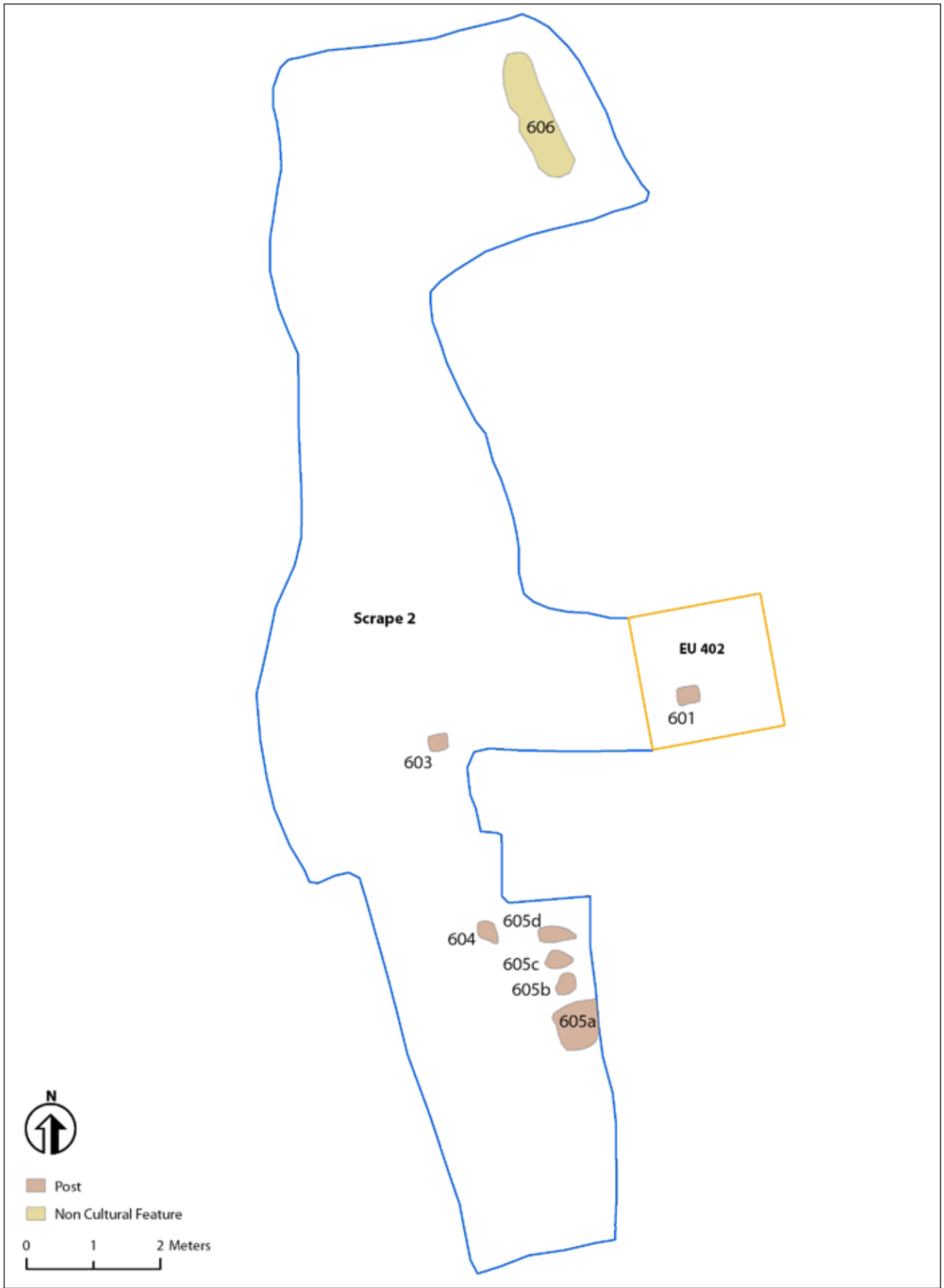


Figure 5.9 Plan of Scrape 2 and associated features.



5.1). Scrape 4 was positioned to explore the area of ground disturbance previously noted throughout the southwestern portion of Locus 4. The excavation extended in an east-west alignment from the west walls of EUs 403 and 407. The scrape measured approximately 10-by-10 m and extended to 30 cmbs. Scrape 4 exposed no cultural features and produced less than 10 artifacts from the excavated fill. Soils in Scrape 4 were consistent with those exposed in EUs 403 and 407, exposing a shallow topsoil horizon.

### 5.3.2 Cultural Features

Data recovery excavations at 38CH314 exposed a total of six features, including four cultural features (601, 603, 604, and 605 A-D) and two soil disturbance features (602 and 606). Features 602 and 606 were determined to be remnants of organic staining (602) and plow scarring (606) associated with later agricultural activity.

We interpret the four cultural features, all square-shaped, as postmold stains. The features cluster in the center of Locus 3 but exhibit no distinct pattern or alignment. This suggests that they represent a series of fences or garden posts. The average depth of many of the posthole features ranged from 15-20 cm below the terminal scrape or unit surface. All four of these features were bisected, with one half being excavated, leaving another half for recording the profile. The soil matrix fill for these four posts was very consistent, with predominantly dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand.

Features 601, 603, 604, and 605 represent square-shaped postholes found in the southern portion of Scrape 2. Feature 605 appeared less organized and was documented as a series of shallow posthole attempts (A-C), with a larger pit (D) being the final position of the upright post. All features were documented in profile with only a few brick fragments recovered from Feature 605 D. The features represent the bottom portions of the posthole where the upper portions were truncated by the subsequent plowing. Figures 5.10 and 5.11 present views and drawings of the plans and profiles of Feature 601, 602, 603, 604, and 605 A-D.

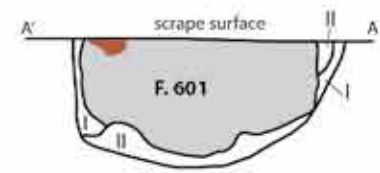
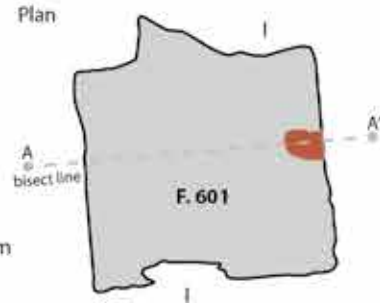
## 5.4 Excavation Summary

The combined excavations at 38CH314 recovered a total of 1,016 artifacts and exposed four cultural features (Features 601, 603, 604, and 605[A-D]). Based upon the shovel test data, we interpreted four initial artifact concentrations as the ruins of the Bermuda Plantation main house (Locus 1) with an associated outbuilding (Locus 2), and a possible slave residential area (Locus 3); Loci 1-3 are associated with the late eighteenth- through early nineteenth-century occupation of the site. These areas lie in the southern, southeast, and central portions of the site, respectively. Locus 4 lies in the northern part of the site near a brick rubble pile and scatter of architectural and domestic artifacts near the mapped location of a possible tenant house. Our excavation of four 2-by-2-m units (EUs 402, 404, 406, and 408) and three mechanical scrapes (Scrapes 1, 2, and 3) in Locus 3 revealed no definitive evidence that former slave residences once stood in this portion of the site within the proposed Wando River Way ROW. The four postholes (Features 601, 603, 604, and 605) exposed in Locus 3 appear to be the remnants of a possible fence or temporary yard enclosure. It is possible that the portions of Locus 3 to the east and west of the ROW contain more substantial deposits. The excavation of four units (EUs 401, 403, 405, and 407) and one mechanical scrape (Scrape 4) in Locus 4 revealed disturbed soils and limited interpretable artifact deposits. The more significant deposits related to the ruins of a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century tenant lie approximately 20 m east of the Wando River Way ROW. Severe post-occupational ground disturbance occurred in much of the sampled area within Locus 4.

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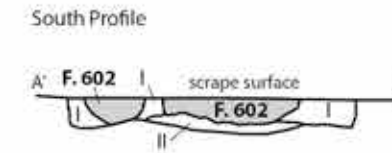
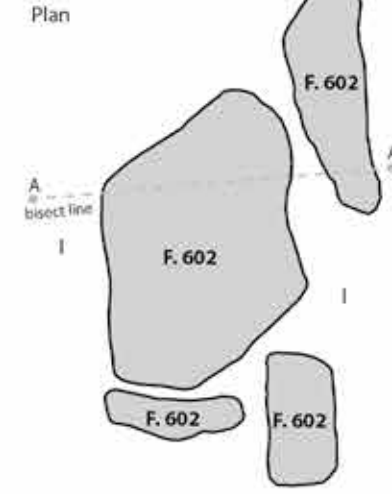
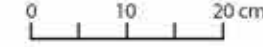
38CH314  
Scrape 2  
Feature 601  
Plan and South Profile



**Feature 601.** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand  
I. 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand  
II. 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay (very compact)  
■ brick



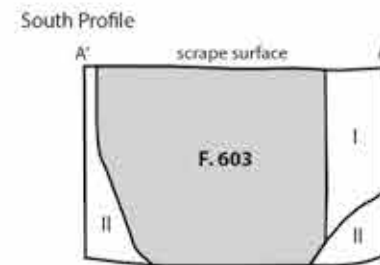
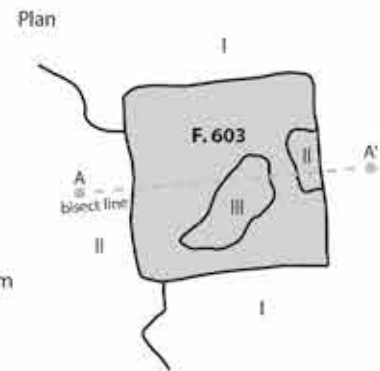
38CH314  
Scrape 2  
Feature 602  
Plan and South Profile



**Feature 602.** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown fine sand  
I. 10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sand  
II. 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay (very compact)



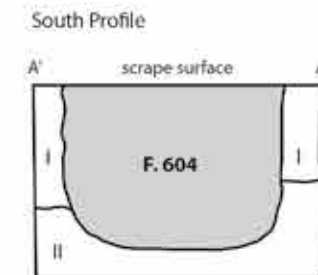
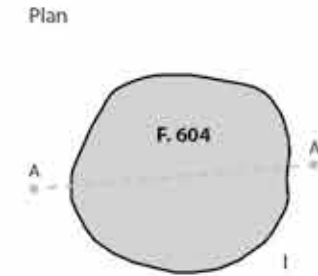
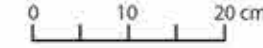
38CH314  
Scrape 2  
Feature 603  
Plan and South Profile



**Feature 603.** 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand  
I. 10YR 8/2 very pale brown sand  
II. 7.5YR 7/3 Reddish yellow clay (very compact)  
III. Mottled 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand and; 10YR 8/2 very pale brown sand



38CH314  
Scrape 2  
Feature 604  
Plan and South Profile



**Feature 604.** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown fine sand  
I. 10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sand  
II. 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay (very compact)

Figure 5.10 Views, plans, and profiles of Feature 601, 602, 603, 604.

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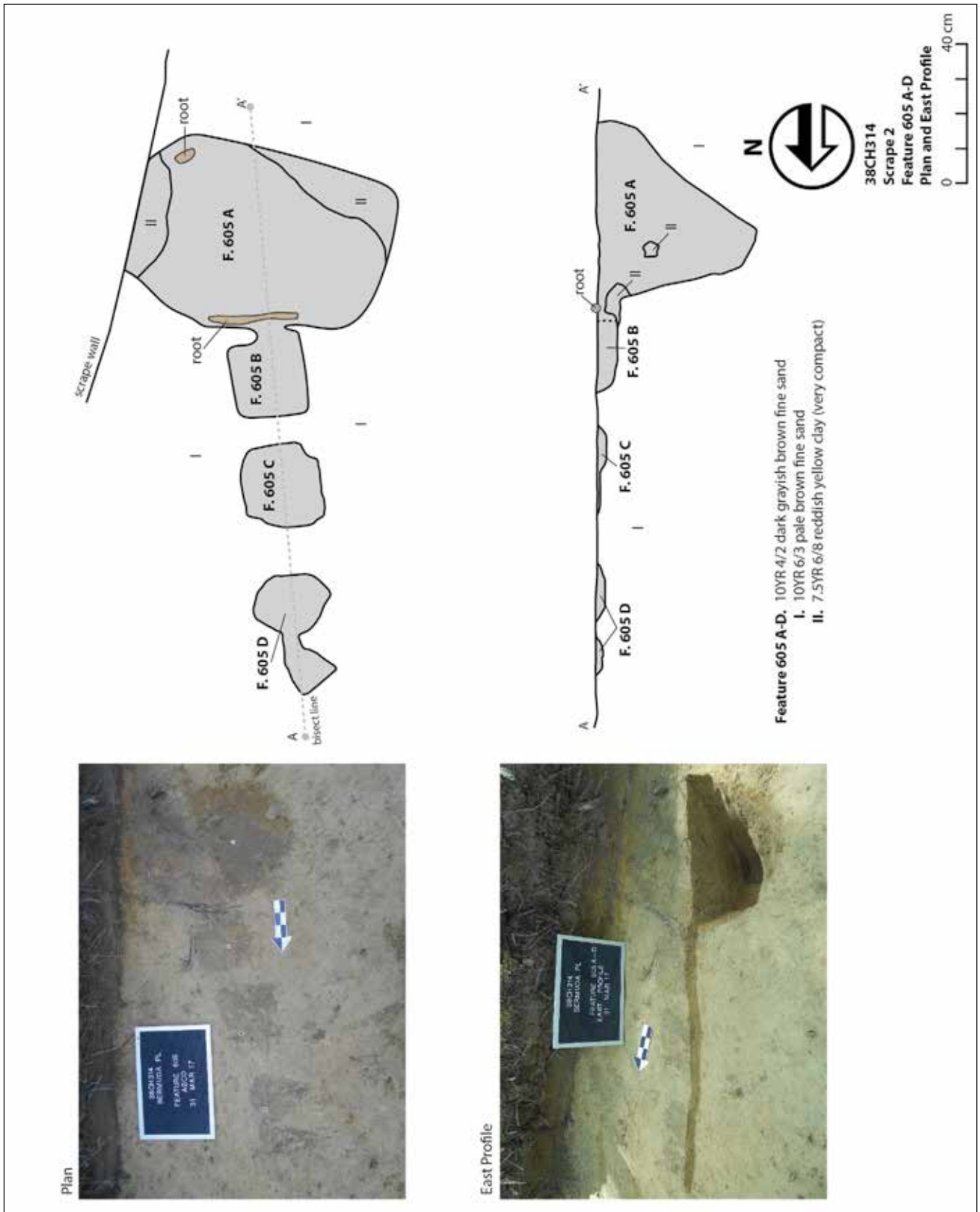


Figure 5.11 Views, plan, and profile of Feature 605 A-D.





## 6.0 Analyses of the Artifact Assemblage

The following section describes the analytical and interpretative artifact dataset of 38CH314. Following a basic inventory of the cultural material from the entire investigation and within each analytical locus, special analyses were conducted that include Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) calculations and Interpretable Occupation Range (IOR) estimations for Loci 1-4. These analyses help to further our comprehension of the use and development of each of the designated loci of 38CH314.

During our data recovery investigation, we recovered six Pre-Contact artifacts. These items include three undiagnostic eroded sand tempered pottery sherds and three Coastal Plain chert fragments. These artifacts occurred in no specific concentration within 38CH314. Pre-Contact artifact deposits within the investigated portion of 38CH314 likely were compromised by the extensive Post-Contact activities at the site. Overall, the Pre-Contact artifacts recovered from the investigated portions of the site are too minimal to contribute information about the Native Americans who lived or visited the site.

The Post-Contact artifact analysis was primarily based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified with the use of published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Historic artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969), the Charleston Museum's type collection, and online sources such as the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology ([www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/gallery\\_types/](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/gallery_types/)) and Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab's Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website ([www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Index.htm](http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Index.htm)).

While all types of artifacts were identified and catalogued, a few classes of artifacts provide much more information than others, especially ceramics. Thus, the bulk of our analyses focused on the ceramics recovered from 38CH314. General definitions of basic ceramic wares used in our descriptions and

analyses follow. Detailed discussions of MCD calculations and IORs appear below.

### 6.1 Historic Artifact Assemblage Diversity and Function (South Inventory)

Archaeologist Stanley South (1977:95-96) developed a method of classifying Post-Contact artifacts by function. These include Activity, Architecture, Arms, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, and Tobacco groups. For this discussion, Colonoware is included in the Kitchen Group, after Garrow (1982:57-58). There also are numerous miscellaneous items not included in the following discussions. Architectural materials such as brick, mortar, plaster, and stone, and other items such as unidentifiable metal are excluded from this analysis since they are only weighed. For this analysis, we identified 1,017 Post-Contact artifacts.

Kitchen Group artifacts (n=850; 83.6%) are the most frequently recovered materials from 38CH314. The Architecture Group (n=123; 12.1%) represents the next highest category. We recovered no Furniture Group items. Recovered artifacts from the Arms Group were minimal (n=2; 0.2%), as were artifacts from the Clothing Group (n=4; 0.4%) and the Personal Group (n=5; 0.5%). Lastly, Tobacco Group items account for a total of 30 artifacts (2.9%) while three artifacts (0.3%) are from the Activities Group. Table 6.1 details the relative frequency of each artifact group recovered during our investigation of 38CH314.

The artifact assemblage from Locus 1 includes 138 items. Kitchen Group items (n=115; 83.3%) dominate the assemblage. Architecture Group items follow with 15 artifacts (10.9%), followed by the Tobacco Group (n=8; 5.8%). The investigation of Locus 2 resulted in the recovery of 20 artifacts. The assemblage consists of 15 artifacts from the Kitchen Group (75.0%), four items from the Architecture Group (20.0%), and one artifact from the Tobacco Group (5.0%). Table 6.2 details the relative frequency of each artifact class recovered from the investigation of Locus 1 and 2.

The artifact assemblage of Locus 3 includes 203 items. The Kitchen Group is dominant with

**Table 6.1 Artifact Class Frequencies for 38CH314 (after South 1977).**

Group	Type/Class	Count	%
Kitchen	Ceramics	348	
	Container Glass	502	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	850	83.60%
Architecture	Window Glass	31	
	Cut Nail	26	
	Iron Barbed Wire	3	
	Marble Fragment	1	
	Rosehead Nail	1	
	Unidentifiable Nail	27	
	Unidentifiable Square Nail	22	
	Wire Nail	12	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	123	12.10%
Arms	Brass Rimfire Cartridge	1	
	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	2	0.20%
Clothing	Prosser Button	4	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	4	0.40%
Personal	Milkglass Cosmetic Jar	3	
	Colorless Glass Vial Body	1	
	Light Blue Glass Bead	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5	0.50%
Tobacco	Pipe Bowl	17	
	Pipe Stem	13	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	30	2.90%
Activities	Iron Axe	1	
	Blue and Colorless Swirl Glass Marble Fragment	1	
	Iron Wrench	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	3	0.30%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1017</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

175 artifacts representing 86.2 percent of the assemblage. Kitchen Group items follow with a total of 14 artifacts (6.9%). The remaining items are represented by the Tobacco Group (n=8; 3.9%), the Personal Group (n=2; 0.9%), the Activities Group (n=1; 0.5%), and the Clothing Group (n=3; 1.5%). Table 6.3 details the relative frequency of each artifact class recovered from the investigation of Locus 3. Figure 6.1 presents a sample of the artifacts from Loci 1-3.

The artifact assemblage of Locus 4 represents the bulk of the entire assemblage with a total recovery of 637 classified items. Kitchen Group items (n= 526; 83 percent) dominate the assemblage. Architecture

Group items follow with 89 artifacts (14 percent), followed by the Tobacco Group (n= 12; 18 percent), the Personal Group (n= 5; 0.7 percent), the Arms Group (n= 2; 0.2 percent), the Activities Group (n= 2, 0.3 percent), and the Clothing Group (n= 1; 0.1 percent). Table 6.4 details the relative frequency of each artifact class recovered from the investigation of Locus 4. Figure 6.2 presents a sample of the artifacts from Locus 4.

**Table 6.2 Artifact Class Frequencies for Loci 1 and 2 (after South 1977 and Wheaton 1983).**

<i>Artifact Class Frequencies for Locus 1</i>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Type/Class</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Kitchen	Ceramics	76	
	Container Glass	39	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	115	83.33%
Architecture	Window Glass Fragment	4	
	Cut Nail	2	
	Unidentifiable Nail	8	
	Marble Fragment	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	15	10.87%
Tobacco	Pipe Bowl	4	
	Pipe Stem	4	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	8	5.80%
<b>Total</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<i>Artifact Class Frequencies for Locus 2</i>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Type/Class</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Kitchen	Ceramics	8	
	Container Glass	7	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	15	75.00%
Architecture	Window Glass Fragment	1	
	Cut Nail	2	
	Unidentifiable Nail	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	4	20.00%
Tobacco	Pipe Stem	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1	5.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 6.1.1 Kitchen Group

The Kitchen Group from 38CH314 was comprised of mostly small and fragmented bottle and pottery sherds. The most frequent item found across the entire site were bottle and container glass sherds (n=502). Ceramic fragments include several hundred Euro-American-manufactured pottery sherds (n=315) and a smaller quantity of locally-made Colonoware (n=33). Combined, the majority of Kitchen items occurred within Locus 4 (526 artifacts; 51.7% of all recovered artifacts), while Loci 3 (17.2%), 1 (11.3%), and 2 (1.5%) produced substantially lower quantities.

We did not conduct a minimum number of vessel analysis on the container glass because there were relatively few large pieces and most lacked definite associations with specific activity areas. Instead, we

examined the basic properties of color and manufacture method to characterize the glass containers associated with particular areas within the site. Light olive- to dark olive-green bottle glass fragments from hand-blown vessels occur most frequently on sites dating from the colonial period and early nineteenth century, although this color remained in common usage well into the twentieth century. Most of these vessels were spirits bottles, although many contained water as well. Mid- to late nineteenth-century assemblages most frequently contain machine-made vessel fragments in a myriad of colors, such as amber, cobalt blue, light green, and amethyst. These vessels contained beer, wine, cider, distilled liquor, vinegar, and mineral waters (Jones 1986).

A variety of glass types, styles, and colors were found at 38CH314. The majority of the bottle glass

**Table 6.3 Artifact Class Frequencies for Locus 3 (after South 1977 and Wheaton 1983).**

Group	Type/Class	Count	%
Kitchen	Ceramics	86	
	Container Glass	89	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	175	86.21%
Architecture	Window Glass	5	
	Cut Nail	2	
	Rosehead Nail	1	
	Unidentifiable Nail	4	
	Unidentifiable Square Nail	2	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	14	6.90%
Clothing	Button, Prosser	3	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	3	1.48%
Personal	Medicine Bottle	2	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	2	0.99%
Tobacco	Pipe Stem	1	
	Pipe Bowl	7	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	8	3.94%
Activities	Iron Wrench	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1	0.49%
<b>Total</b>		<b>203</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

recovered from Loci 1-3 (84 of 145, or 58%) are examples of light olive- to dark olive-green bottles, likely associated with a nineteenth-century or earlier occupation. At Locus 4, we unearthed a total of 345 glass shards. This sample includes a variety of late nineteenth through twentieth century colorless (n=170) and colored (n=144) bottle and container glass. Colored glass includes light green/blue (n=65), solarized amethyst (n=52), amber (n=20), milk (n=5), and cobalt (n=2). A total of 31 shards of presumably older olive-green glass were also collected. No whole bottles were recovered during the investigation.

The ceramic assemblage from 38CH314 includes several hundred Euro-American-manufactured pottery sherds. However, like the glass fragments, the pottery assemblage included mostly small and fragmented sherds that produced relatively low frequencies and a general lack of definitive associations with specific activity areas. Therefore, we precluded a minimum vessel analysis. Instead, we divided eighteenth- to nineteenth-century Euro-American ceramics into two basic categories for analysis: tablewares and utilitarian wares. Tableware ceramics include the following types: porcelain, Delft, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, and

ironstone. Utilitarian wares include buffware, earthenware, redware, and stoneware types. Colonoware, which is locally produced pottery often attributed to enslaved Africans, is generally placed in the utilitarian category, but may have had multiple functions and purposes (Anthony 2002:46). A brief description of these ceramic wares and types is explained below to better comprehend the Euro-American ceramics associated with the eighteenth- to twentieth-century occupation at 38CH314.

Porcelain ceramics exhibit a hard, vitreous (non-porous) paste formed of china clay, quartz, and feldspar or alabaster. Paste color can vary from white to pale blue/gray that cleans easily and does not discolor in the soil. Porcelains were primarily produced in Asia and exported to England and Europe; these included the popular Chinese underglaze blue and white porcelain, Japanese Imari wares, and vessels painted with *famille rose* or *verte* (red or green) decoration. European potters began producing true hard-paste porcelains in the early eighteenth century, beginning with the factory at Meissen, Germany (Shulsky, cited in Hunter 2004:286). Soft-paste porcelains, produced in Europe from the sixteenth century, were made of china



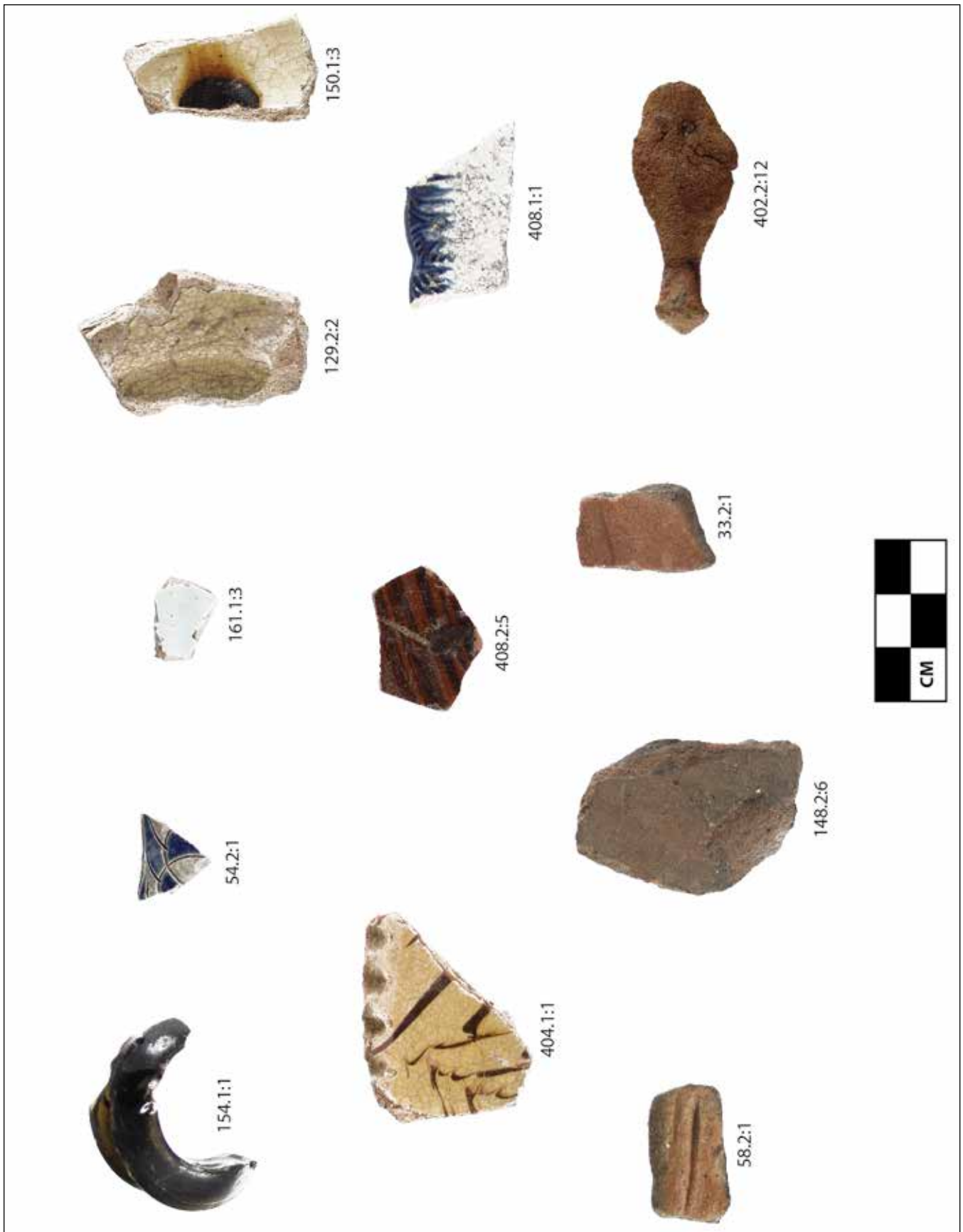


Figure 6.1 Sample of artifacts from Loci 1-3.

**Table 6.4 Artifact Class Frequencies for Locus 4 (after South 1977 and Wheaton 1983).**

Group	Type/Class	Count	%
Kitchen	Ceramics	170	
	Container Glass	356	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	526	82.57%
Architecture	Window Glass	21	
	Cut Nail	20	
	Unidentifiable Nail	34	
	Wire Nail	10	
	Marble Fragment	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	86	13.50%
Arms	Rimfire Cartridge	1	
	Shotgun Shell Cartridge	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	2	0.31%
Clothing	Button, Prosser	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1	0.16%
Personal	Light Blue Glass Bead	1	
	Whiteware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Body	1	
	Milkglass Machine-Made Cosmetic Jar Lip	3	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5	0.78%
Tobacco	Pipe Bowl	6	
	Pipe Stem	6	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	12	1.88%
Activities	Iron Axe	1	
	Glass Marble Fragment	1	
	Iron Barbed Wire	3	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5	0.78%
<b>Total</b>		<b>637</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

clay and glass with other inclusions, and could be easily scratched. However, these porcelains allowed the glaze to sink into the body, creating a softer and more delicate design (Sandon 1980:50).

Delftware is tin-glazed ware that may be attributed to either English or Dutch potters from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Produced in the regions surrounding the town of Delft in the Netherlands and in the potteries surrounding London, Delftware was an attempt to replicate the porcelains imported from Asia. This is sometimes referred to as the Dutch-Chinese tradition. Delftware was exported by the Dutch to the Americas well into the eighteenth century (Wilcoxen 1987:45). Delftware has a pinkish to buff paste (dependent on production date) and possess a tin glaze. Decoration (painted polychrome, blue and

white, or powdered color) was added to the ceramic using a pricked transfer or stencil.

Creamware is a refined earthenware with cream-colored paste that was thinner and stronger than the earlier Delftware. This soft paste is porous and ranges from pale cream to pale yellow in color, and is topped with a clear lead glaze. Creamwares were marketed by Josiah Wedgwood in England and the Americas as “Queen’s Ware” (Williams 1992:10). Common decorations include molded designs (feather or shell edged), a tortoise shell design referred to as “Whieldon”, banded annular, and transfer printed designs.

Pearlware is a light cream- to white-paste earthenware similar to creamware that was “whitened” by adding cobalt to the glaze. Sometimes this created a slightly blue to grayish blue-green cast on the



Figure 6.2 Sample of artifacts from Locus 4.

ware that puddles blue. Pearlwares were introduced in the Staffordshire region of England in the late eighteenth century. Common decorations included floral motifs and “China glaze” hand painted wares. Underglaze transfer printing was adopted on pearlware in 1805 (Williams 1992:14). Metallic oxides were sometimes applied to the body of the vessel to create Lusterwares; this decoration was also popular in redwares.

Whiteware and ironstone are type names often used interchangeably by manufacturers, both domestically and abroad, as both are white-paste earthenware topped with a clear glaze that could be decorated in a variety of ways. These wares developed out of creamware and pearlware, and were first produced in the early nineteenth century (Stoltzfus and Snyder 1972). Common decorations include molding, transfer printing, decal, luster, and hand painted designs. Yellowwares are contemporary with whitewares and ironstones, but are highly fired, yellow-bodied ceramics. Popular decorations for yellowware included molded designs, annular bands, and mocha decorations.

Utilitarian ware types encompass a large range of buffwares and earthenwares possessing a variety of glazes and slips on pastes ranging in color from buff to orange to purple. These wares may be either refined or coarse and are most often low fired. One of the most common designs for these earthenwares is a decorated applied slip (e.g., dot and trail, combed, or sgraffito) coated with a transparent lead glaze. Slipwares, as well as manganese mottled wares, were manufactured by Staffordshire potters throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Coarse-tempered redwares were also produced in North Devon, Buckley, Wales, and throughout Northwest England. North American-produced slipwares include those from the Moravian Philadelphia and North Carolina potters. North American slipwares have been recovered from eighteenth-century sites in Charleston (Zierden 2001:93). French coarse earthenwares, such as Saintonge wares and green glazed buffwares, may have been imported by Dutch merchants who were trading directly with South Carolina by the late seventeenth century (Wilcoxon 1987:49). Fine redwares include Eler’s ware (an engine turned, dry-bodied redware), Jackfield, Astbury, and Agate wares produced in England (Sandon 1980:36).

Stonewares possess a dry, hard, non-porous paste. Paste colors include gray, tan, brown, white, red, and black covered with various glazes and slips. After the 1650s, the Westerwald region became an important ceramics production center for blue and gray Rhenish stoneware, or as it is more commonly called, Westerwald. Cobalt flower motifs and bands (cobalt or manganese) were common on Westerwald vessels throughout the late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth centuries (Wilcoxon 1987:75). Other stonewares originating from Germany during this period include brown mottled jugs called Bartmann, or Beardman, jugs. Black Basalt (dry-bodied), Nottingham, Fulham, and fine molded, scratch blue, or slip-dipped white salt glazed stonewares were produced in England by the mid-eighteenth century (Greer 1999). American-made stonewares were manufactured throughout New England and the Mid-Atlantic states. Eighteenth and nineteenth-century finishes include salt and alkaline glazes as well as a variety of slip and lead glazes.

The pottery assemblage of 38CH314 represents a stylistic variety of both tableware and utilitarian types providing a diagnostic time range between the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Tablewares represent 69 percent of the entire assemblage with a total recovery of 237 sherds. Utilitarian wares represent the remaining percentage with a total recovery of 97 sherds. Table 6.5 summarizes the ceramic types, count, and percentage recovered from 38CH314.

A variety of eighteenth- through nineteenth-century tableware types are collectively represented at 38CH314. These types represent numerous productions that can generally be separated into broad time ranges. Whiteware types dominate the tableware assemblage (n=125; 36.3%) as a single episode of stylistic production. This ware type contained eight sub-types that provide a diagnostic time range of both early and late periods (1780-1940; Godden 1963:111; Miller & Hunter 1990:108-109). The abundance of the undecorated variety is predominantly associated with the later period, as it is commonly found with other late-period tableware ceramics. These types include smaller groups of yellowware (1820-1940; Ketchum 1987:9) and ironstone (1815-1900; Wetherbee 1996:7, 9-10). Predominantly early-period tablewares are typically more decorative, and at 38CH314 occur in smaller groups in Loci

**Table 6.5 Ceramic types, counts, and percentages from 38CH314.**

Ceramic Type	Subtype	Count	%
Porcelain	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	2	
	Decal	1	
	Indeterminate Decoration	1	
	Molded	3	
	Red Overglaze Hand Painted	1	
	Undecorated	20	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.14%</b>
Delft	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	1	
	Undecorated Fragment, Delft	4	
	Black Glazed Body, Delft	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.74%</b>
Buffware	Black Glazed	2	
	Staffordshire	36	
	Unglazed	4	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>42</b>	<b>12.21%</b>
Coarse Earthenware	Green Glazed	1	
	North Devon	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.58%</b>
Redware	Brown Glazed	7	
	Manganese Glazed	1	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.33%</b>
Creamware	Feather Edged	1	
	Undecorated	19	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>20</b>	<b>5.81%</b>
Pearlware	Blue Shell Edged	2	
	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	5	
	Undecorated	11	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.23%</b>
Stoneware	Albany Glazed	1	
	Alkaline Glazed	1	
	Blue Sponged Bristol Glazed	1	
	Brown Glazed	2	
	Indeterminate Decoration Salt Glazed	1	
	Salt Glazed	6	
	White Salt Glazed	4	
	Nottingham	3	
	Westerwald	3	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>22</b>	<b>6.40%</b>

Ceramic Type	Subtype	Count	%
Whiteware	Annular	3	
	Dipt	2	
	Blue Shell Edged	3	
	Underglaze Transfer Printed	3	
	Decal	2	
	Molded	13	
	Polychrome Hand Painted	2	
	Undecorated	97	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>125</b>	<b>36.34%</b>
Ironstone	Molded	2	
	Undecorated	13	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.36%</b>
Yellowware	Annular	7	
	Undecorated	8	
	Molded	2	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.94%</b>
Refined Earthenware	Undecorated	6	
	Agateware	2	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.33%</b>
Colonoware	Colonoware	31	
	Incised	2	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>33</b>	<b>9.59%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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1-3. These include 28 porcelain sherds (1700-1800+; Noël Hume 1969:114, 118), 20 creamware sherds (1770-1820; Noël Hume 1969:129), 18 pearlware sherds (1780-1840; Godden 1963:111; Miller and Hunter 1990:108-109), 6 delftware sherds, and 8 refined earthenware sherds.

A variety of eighteenth- through nineteenth-century utilitarian types also are present at 38CH314. These types represent numerous stylistic productions that reflect broad time ranges. Buffwares account for over 12 percent of the utilitarian assemblage (n=42), with the most popular sub-type being Staffordshire slipwares (n=36). Slipwares had a broad production range (1618-1852; Noël Hume 1969:106-111) but can generally be associated with the early period of occupation at 38CH314. Utilitarian types that contain both early- and late-period subtypes include colonoware (n=32), stoneware (n=22), redware (n=8), and coarse earthenware (n=2). These wares were manufactured throughout the late eighteenth to early twentieth century but could have been utilized at varying times during any occupation of the site. A detailed discussion of how ceramic date ranges apply to the overall occupational time range and to specific loci appears below.

### 6.1.2 Architecture Group

Architecture Group artifacts include nails/spikes, window glass, building materials (excluding brick and mortar), and hardware. Nails (n= 88) account for 93 percent of Architecture Group artifacts. Nail types for 38CH314 include cut, wrought, wire, and unidentifiable square and other nails. Loci 1-3 produced only hand-wrought and machine-cut nails that date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. The overwhelming majority of identifiable nail types (86%) were found in Locus 4 and include machine-cut nails (n=20) and wire nails (n=10) indicating late nineteenth to twentieth century manufacture and use.

The technology of nails in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century included hand-wrought nails for a variety of functions, including framing, lathing, boat building, and decorative effects. The most recognizable type would be the “rose head” nail (Nelson 1968). Machine-cut nails began production after the 1790s and were made by hand and steam-powered machines. This process replaces the hand-

wrought nails with more streamlined designs for all functions (Nelson 1968). Wire nail technology soon replaced the cut nails with a patented round design, and were mass-produced for all construction needs beginning in the late nineteenth century and continuing to the present.

The most complete and well-preserved nails were found throughout Locus 4. The general overall ratio of cut to wire nails is 2:1, which is consistent with the results of the larger recovery in EU 401, where the ratio of cut to wire nails is 8:5. Interestingly, no wire nails (1880s+) were found in Loci 1, 2, or 3, suggesting the buildings in these areas were abandoned before wire manufacture was common. The small sample of nails recovered from Loci 1-3 exhibit a cut to wrought nail ratio of 6:1. Locus 3 produced one rosehead nail. This suggests that Locus 3 witnessed the initial construction activities at 38CH314, prior to construction activities in Locus 1 (the main house) where we found only cut nails. This is highly speculative since the sample size (n=10, 3, and 9 for Loci 1, 2, and 3, respectively) is too small to accurately diagnose construction dates for these areas.

We recovered 31 window glass fragments (both aqua and clear) from 38CH314. The majority were recovered from Locus 4 (n=21; 68%). Only small amounts were collected from Loci 1-3, which combined had a total of 10 fragments. These small quantities are not surprising when compared with the level of excavation per area. Future investigation of Loci 1 and 2 may yield higher quantities of window glass since the planter's house and auxiliary building likely had glass windows. In contrast, the recovery of window glass from Locus 3 may suggest a possible later occupation, either late antebellum or even postbellum. According to historical architect Colin Brooker (James et al. 2016), the installation of glass windows often were later adaptations to original slave housing; most slave residences were wood structures with shuttered, windowless frames. Alternatively, window glass in Locus 3 could reflect displacement from Loci 1, 2, or 4 during subsequent plowing activities. Further analysis and excavations throughout 38CH314 is necessary to address these topics.

### 6.1.3 Tobacco Group

Investigators recovered 30 Tobacco Group artifacts from 38CH314. Tobacco Group artifacts include ball clay and kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments. The majority of fragments (n=12; 41%) were recovered from Locus 4 with no specific concentration in one area. However, the largest amount from a single unit was recovered in EU 401 (n=6; 20%). We positioned EU 401 closest to the tenant house ruins, and artifacts in this unit should be closely associated with the late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation of that house. Ball clay pipes were commonly used throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and could have been used and discarded throughout the site (Noël Hume 1969).

### 6.1.4 Activities, Arms, Clothing, and Personal Groups

The Activities, Arms, Clothing, and Personal Groups account for a total of 14 artifacts (1.4% of all recovered Post-Contact artifacts). Activities Group artifacts include a variety of items: an iron axe, an iron wrench, and a glass marble fragment. Clothing Group artifacts include four Prosser buttons. Personal items include a milkglass cosmetic jar fragment, a light blue glass bead, and a chamber pot fragment. The Arms Group artifacts include one brass rimfire cartridge and one brass shotgun shell brass primer. None of these items provide diagnostic dates that would contribute additional information, but the high number of items (n=11; 79%) from Locus 4 may reflect the later occupancy of the tenant house (closer to the time of our excavations) or our proximity to that building when compared to our excavations in the other loci.

## 6.2 Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD) and Interpretable Occupation Ranges (IOR)

The recovery of diagnostic ceramics from an archaeological context allows for the calculation of an MCD to better understand a site's occupational time range. MCDs are calculated using the dateable ceramic sherds collected from a site. MCD provides a median date or midpoint of a site's occupation period. Our calculations used the original formula presented by South (1977:210-212) and the modifications developed by Carlson (1983). South (1977:218) defines his MCD formula as "a tool expressing the frequency relationship of ceramic types of a known manufacture period in terms of a mean ceramic date." Carlson's (1983) modifications attempt to account more precisely for limited periods of ceramic production, distribution, acquisition, use, and disposal.

Using these formulas, we calculated MCDs for the entire 38CH314 ceramic assemblage and for each locus. The MCD for the entire site is 1779. The MCD for Locus 1/2 is 1791. The MCD for Locus 3 is 1774. Lastly, The MCD for Locus 4 is 1837. Tables 6.6 through 6.10 present the list of dateable Euro-American ceramics and their dates of production for the entire site and for Loci 1-4.

An MCD provides only a median date of occupation. They do not indicate the span of occupation of a site or portion of a site. To estimate an occupation span, ceramics can be used to determine an Interpretable Occupation Range (IOR). During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, ceramic types changed frequently as tastes changed and new technological methods were developed. Following South (1977:214-215), manufacture ranges of ceramic types can be plotted on a linear time scale. The archaeologist then identifies the beginning manufacture date of a type when at least half of all types present are also being manufactured. This date defines the beginning of the IOR. The end of the IOR is the latest beginning manufacture date of an identified type.

The IOR of Locus 1/2 is 1760 to 1845, with an MCD of 1791, and is presented in Figure 6.3. The analysis of dateable sherds in Loci 1 and 2 shows an almost equal quantity of tablewares (n=42) to utilitarian wares (n=31), suggesting that the residents

**Table 6.6 Mean Ceramic Dates for 38CH314.**

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/Range	Sherds/Range	Range2	Product/Range2	Sherds/Range2
<b>Porcelain</b>												
undecorated			20									
overglz. painted			1									
underglz. painted			2									
mold decorated			3									
decal	1902 - 2006	1954	1	1	1954	104	1	18.788	0.010	10816	0.181	0.000
unidentified			1									
<b>Buffwares</b>												
Staffordshire slipware	1675 - 1775	1725	34	34	58650	100	34	586.500	0.340	10000	5.865	0.003
slip coated	1690 - 1799	1744.5	2	2	3489	109	2	32.009	0.018	11881	0.294	0.000
green/yellow glaze			1									
brown glaze			3									
unglazed fine			3									
unidentified			1									
<b>Creamwares</b>												
undecorated	1762 - 1820	1791	19	19	34029	58	19	586.707	0.328	3364	10.116	0.006
feather/molded	1762 - 1820	1791	1	1	1791	58	1	30.879	0.017	3364	0.532	0.000
Delft												
undecorated	1640 - 1750	1695			0	110	4	0.000	0.036	12100	0.000	0.000
polychrome decorated	1660 - 1750	1705	1	1	1705	90	1	18.944	0.011	8100	0.210	0.000
<b>Pearlware</b>												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	11	11	19855	50	11	397.100	0.220	2500	7.942	0.004
blue hand painted	1780 - 1820	1800	5	5	9000	40	5	225.000	0.125	1600	5.625	0.003
shell edged	1780 - 1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2	72.200	0.040	2500	1.444	0.001
<b>Redwares</b>												
North Devon gravel temper	1675 - 1760	1717.5	1	1	1717.5	85	1	20.206	0.012	7225	0.238	0.000
Refined Agateware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	2	2	3515	35	2	100.429	0.057	1225	2.869	0.002
unglazed, refined			6									
lead glazed			1									
brown glazed			7									
manganese lead glazed			1									
<b>Stonewares</b>												
unglazed												
Nottingham	1683 - 1810	1746.5	3	3	5239.5	127	3	41.256	0.024	16129	0.325	0.000
wht. slit glz tableware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	5	5	8787.5	35	5	251.071	0.143	1225	7.173	0.004
Westerwald	1575 - 1775	1675	3	3	5025	200	3	25.125	0.015	40000	0.126	0.000
Albany slipped			1									
brown slit. glz. gray bodied			2									
Bristol slipped			1									
alkaline glazed			1									
undetermined slit glz			7									
<b>Whitewares</b>												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	101	101	188870	110	101	1717.000	0.918	12100	15.609	0.008
shell edged	1815 - 1860	1837.5	2	2	3675	45	2	81.667	0.044	2025	1.815	0.001
hand painted	1815 - 1925	1870	1	1	1870	110	1	17.000	0.009	12100	0.155	0.000
trans. prntd. chrome colors	1828 - 2006	1917	3	3	5751	178	3	32.309	0.017	31684	0.182	0.000
cabled	1815 - 1860	1837.5	2	2	3675	45	2	81.667	0.044	2025	1.815	0.001
annular	1815 - 1860	1837.5	4	4	7350	45	4	163.333	0.089	2025	3.630	0.002
decal	1902 - 2006	1954	2	2	3908	104	2	37.577	0.019	10816	0.361	0.000
mold decorated	1815 - 1925	1870	13	13	24310	110	13	221.000	0.118	12100	2.009	0.001
indeterminate decoration	1815 - 2006	1910.5	1	1	1910.5	191	1	10.003	0.005	36481	0.052	0.000
<b>Ironstone</b>												
undecorated	1845 - 1925	1885	13	13	24505	80	13	306.313	0.163	6400	3.829	0.002
mold decorated	1845 - 1925	1885	2	2	3770	80	2	47.125	0.025	6400	0.589	0.000
<b>Yellowware</b>												
undecorated	1820 - 1940	1880	8	8	15040	120	8	125.333	0.067	14400	1.044	0.001
mold decorated	1827 - 1922	1874.5	2	2	3749	95	2	39.463	0.021	9025	0.415	0.000
annular	1820 - 1940	1880	7	7	13160	120	7	109.667	0.058	14400	0.914	0.000
Colonoware			33									
			<b>Total Sherds</b>	<b>346</b>								
			<b>Total Dateable Sherds</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>446751</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>5286.004</b>	<b>2.935</b>		<b>74.445</b>	<b>0.041</b>
MCD/South					1779.884							
MCD/Range*					1800.763							
MCD/Range Square*					1798.990							
Minimum Date Range	1750 - 1902											
Maximum Date Range	1575 - 2006											
Terminus Post Quem	1902											
Terminus Ante Quem	2006											

\* Carlson 1983

Table 6.7 Mean Ceramic Dates for Locus 1/2.

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/Range	Sherds/Range	Range2	Product/Range2	Sherds/Range2
<b>Porcelain</b>												
undecorated			2									
overglz. painted			1									
underglz. painted			1									
<b>Buffwares</b>												
Staffordshire slipware	1675 - 1775	1725	9	9	15525	100	9	155.250	0.090	10000	1.553	0.001
brown glaze			2									
unglazed fine			3									
<b>Creamwares</b>												
undecorated	1762 - 1820	1791	19	19	34029	58	19	586.707	0.328	3364	10.116	0.006
feather/molded	1762 - 1820	1791	1	1	1791	58	1	30.879	0.017	3364	0.532	0.000
<b>Delft</b>												
undecorated	1640 - 1750	1695	1	1	1695	110	1	15.409	0.009	12100	0.140	0.000
blue decorated	1660 - 1750	1705	1	1	1705	90	1	18.944	0.011	8100	0.210	0.000
<b>Pearlware</b>												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	4	4	7220	50	4	144.400	0.080	2500	2.888	0.002
blue hand painted	1780 - 1820	1800	5	5	9000	40	5	225.000	0.125	1600	5.625	0.003
<b>Redwares</b>												
North Devon gravel temper	1675 - 1760	1717.5	1	1	1717.5	85	1	20.206	0.012	7225	0.238	0.000
brown glazed			3									
manganese lead glazed			1									
<b>Stonewares</b>												
unglazed												
Nottingham	1683 - 1810	1746.5	3	3	5239.5	127	3	41.256	0.024	16129	0.325	0.000
alkaline glazed			1									
undetermined slit glz			2									
<b>Whitewares</b>												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	8	8	14960	110	8	136.000	0.073	12100	1.236	0.001
shell edged	1815 - 1860	1837.5	1	1	1837.5	45	1	40.833	0.022	2025	0.907	0.000
sepia transfer printed	1820 - 1860	1840	1	1	1840	40	1	46.000	0.025	1600	1.150	0.001
cabled	1815 - 1860	1837.5	2	2	3675	45	2	81.667	0.044	2025	1.815	0.001
<b>Ironstone</b>												
undecorated	1845 - 1925	1885	1	1	1885	80	1	23.563	0.013	6400	0.295	0.000
<b>Colonoware</b>			8									
<b>Burned/Unidentified</b>			1									
<b>Total Sherds</b>			82									
<b>Total Dateable Sherds</b>				57	102119.5		57	1566.114	0.872		27.030	0.015
MCD/South					1791.570							
MCD/Range*					1795.363							
MCD/Range Square*					1799.024							
Minimum Date Range	1750 - 1845											
Maximum Date Range	1640 - 1925											
Terminus Post Quem	1845											
Terminus Ante Quem	1925											

\* Carlson 1983

**Table 6.8 Mean Ceramic Dates for Locus 3.**

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/Range	Sherds/Range	Range2	Product/Range2	Sherds/Range2
<b>Buffwares</b>												
undecorated slipware	1670 - 1795	1732.5	1	1	1732.5	125	1	13.860	0.008	15625	0.111	0.000
Staffordshire slipware	1675 - 1775	1725	8	8	13800	100	8	138.000	0.080	10000	1.380	0.001
slip coated	1690 - 1799	1744.5	1	1	1744.5	109	1	16.005	0.009	11881	0.147	0.000
brown glaze			2									
<b>Delft</b>												
undecorated	1640 - 1750	1695	1	1	1695	110	1	15.409	0.009	12100	0.140	0.000
<b>Pearlware</b>												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1	36.100	0.020	2500	0.722	0.000
<b>Stonewares</b>												
wht. slit glz tableware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	1	1	1757.5	35	1	50.214	0.029	1225	1.435	0.001
Westerwald	1575 - 1775	1675	1	1	1675	200	1	8.375	0.005	40000	0.042	0.000
<b>Whitewares</b>												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	1	1	1870	110	1	17.000	0.009	12100	0.155	0.000
shell edged	1815 - 1860	1837.5	1	1	1837.5	45	1	40.833	0.022	2025	0.907	0.000
trans. prntd. chrome colors	1828 - 2006	1917	2	2	3834	178	2	21.539	0.011	31684	0.121	0.000
<b>Yellowware</b>												
undecorated	1820 - 1922	1871	2	2	3742	102	2	36.686	0.020	10404	0.360	0.000
<b>Colonoware</b>			8									
<b>Total Sherds</b>			30									
<b>Total Dateable Sherds</b>				20	35493		20	394.022	0.222		5.519	0.003
MCD/South					1774.650							
MCD/Range*					1774.925							
MCD/Range Square*					1778.044							
Minimum Date Range	1750 - 1828											
Maximum Date Range	1575 - 2006											
Terminus Post Quem	1828											
Terminus Ante Quem	2006											

\* Carlson 1983



**Table 6.9 Mean Ceramic Dates for Locus 4.**

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/Range	Sherds/Range	Range2	Product/Range2	Sherds/Range2
<b>Porcelain</b>												
undecorated												
overglz. painted			9									
molded			2									
underglaze hand painted			1									
<b>Buffwares</b>												
Staffordshire slipware	1675 - 1775	1725	12	12	20700	100	12	207.000	0.120	10000	2.070	0.001
<b>Delft</b>												
undecorated	1640 - 1750	1695	1	1	1695	110	1	15.409	0.009	12100	0.140	0.000
<b>Pearlware</b>												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2	72.200	0.040	2500	1.444	0.001
<b>Redwares</b>												
brown glazed			2									
unidentified			4									
<b>Stonewares</b>												
wht. slt glz tableware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	2	2	3515	35	2	100.429	0.057	1225	2.869	0.002
Bristol slipped			1									
undetermined slt glz			3									
<b>Whitewares</b>												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	65	65	121550	110	65	1105.000	0.591	12100	10.045	0.005
hand painted	1815 - 1925	1870	1	1	1870	110	1	17.000	0.009	12100	0.155	0.000
annular	1815 - 1860	1837.5	2	2	3675	45	2	81.667	0.044	2025	1.815	0.001
decal	1902 - 2006	1954	2	2	3908	104	2	37.577	0.019	10816	0.361	0.000
mold decoration	1815 - 1925	1870	7	7	13090	110	7	119.000	0.064	12100	1.082	0.001
<b>Ironstone</b>												
undecorated	1845 - 1925	1885	11	11	20735	80	11	259.188	0.138	6400	3.240	0.002
mold decorated	1845 - 1925	1885	2	2	3770	80	2	47.125	0.025	6400	0.589	0.000
<b>Yellowware</b>												
undecorated	1820 - 1940	1880	5	5	9400	120	5	78.333	0.042	14400	0.653	0.000
mold decorated	1827 - 1922	1874.5	2	2	3749	95	2	39.463	0.021	9025	0.415	0.000
annular	1820 - 1940	1880	1	1	1880	120	1	15.667	0.008	14400	0.131	0.000
<b>Colonoware</b>			5									
<b>Total Sherds</b>			142									
<b>Total Dateable Sherds</b>				115	211267		115	2179.390	1.179		24.879	0.014
MCD/South					1837.104							
MCD/Range*					1848.876							
MCD/Range Square*					1839.990							
Minimum Date Range	1750 - 1902											
Maximum Date Range	1640 - 2006											
Terminus Post Quem	1902											
Terminus Ante Quem	2006											

\* Carlson 1983

had the means to access and utilize both high and low status ceramics during their occupancy. Examining the datable tableware, we recognize two distinct peaks in the occupation of Loci 1 and 2; one occurs during the middle of the eighteenth century and one occurs during the middle of the nineteenth century. It is likely that Locus 1 was first occupied well after the date of Oliver Spencer's grant in 1683, but possibly before the Bermuda Plantation settlement was drawn on the 1796 map. The terminal date of 1845 suggests the house was not occupied or functioning at full capacity, and was instead used as a second or retreat residency. The lack of later materials suggests the main house complex was possibly abandoned after the Civil War.

The IOR of Locus 3 is 1750-1828, with an MCD of 1775, and is presented in Figure 6.4. Based upon this range, it is likely that Locus 3 was occupied during the period of enslavement, but abandoned (with Locus 1) by the postbellum period. This interpretation is supported by an examination of datable sherds in Locus 3. The higher quantity of utilitarian wares (n=23) is typical for slave dwelling areas, and

indicates a lower-status occupation with less access or means to possess refined tablewares. In addition, the lack of later materials suggest that Locus 3 was likely abandoned prior to the development of Locus 4.

The IOR of Locus 4 is 1750-1902, with an MCD of 1837, and is presented in Figure 6.5. Our examination of the datable ceramics suggests Locus 4 was occupied during the postbellum period. The assemblage consists of mostly tablewares that have date ranges between the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries (n=90; 78%). Based upon this analysis, we suggest the structure identified within Locus 4 is related to a residence that was occupied during the postbellum period or after the demise of the main house complex (Loci 1-3).

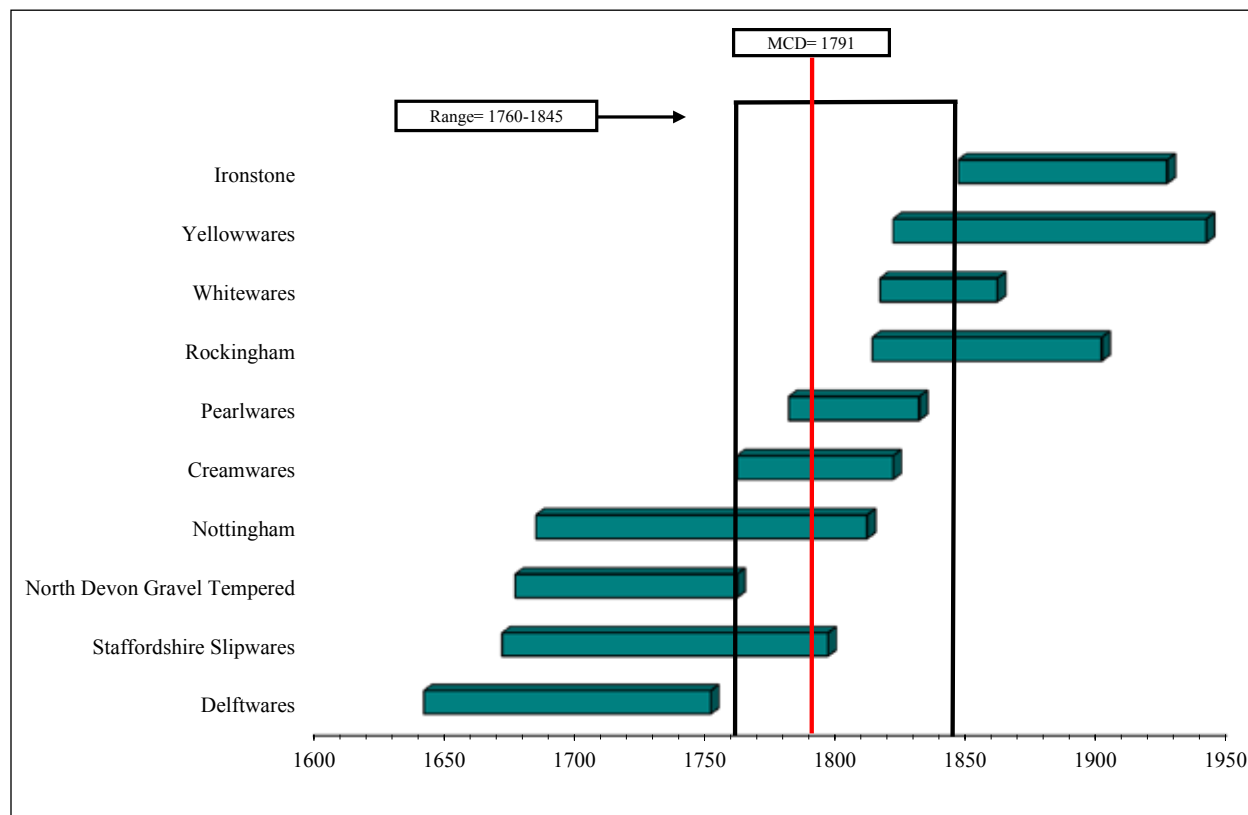


Figure 6.3 Interpretable Occupation Range for Locus 1/2.

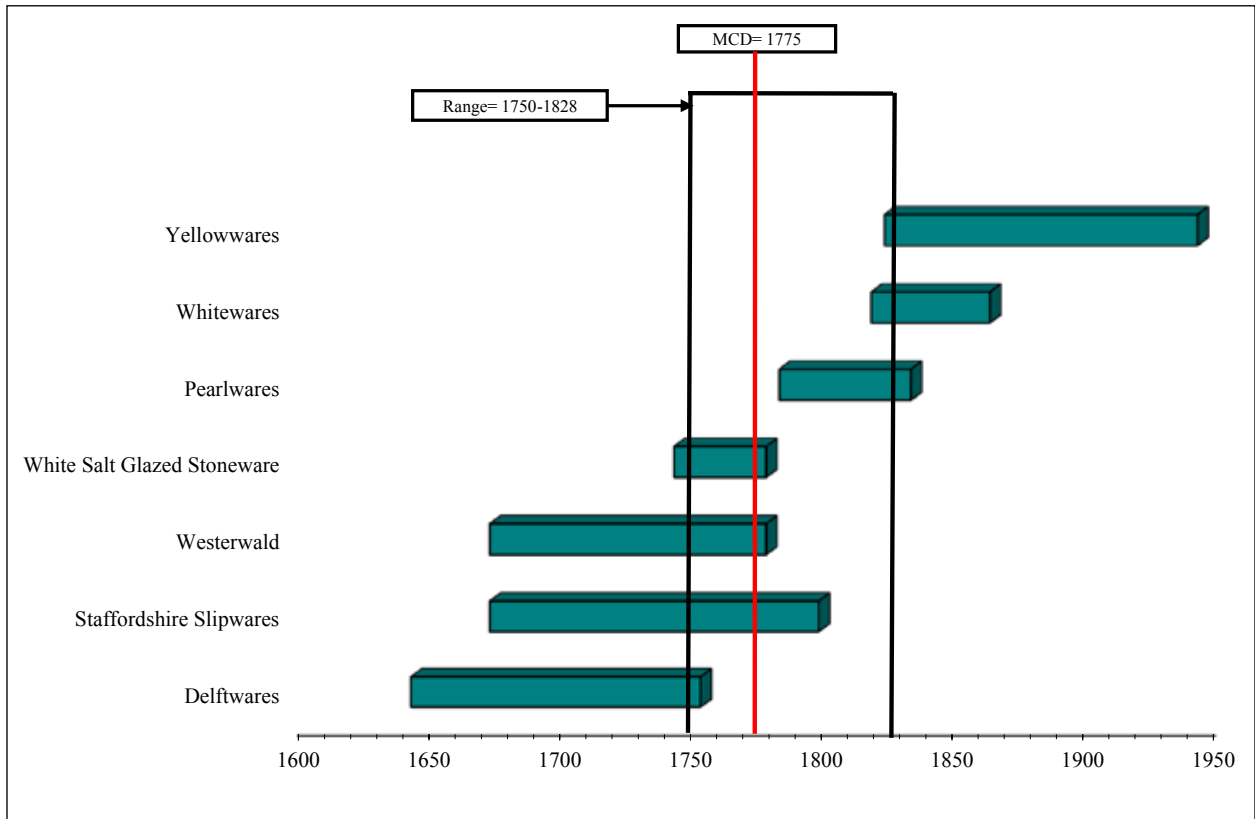


Figure 6.4 Interpretable Occupation Range for Locus 3.

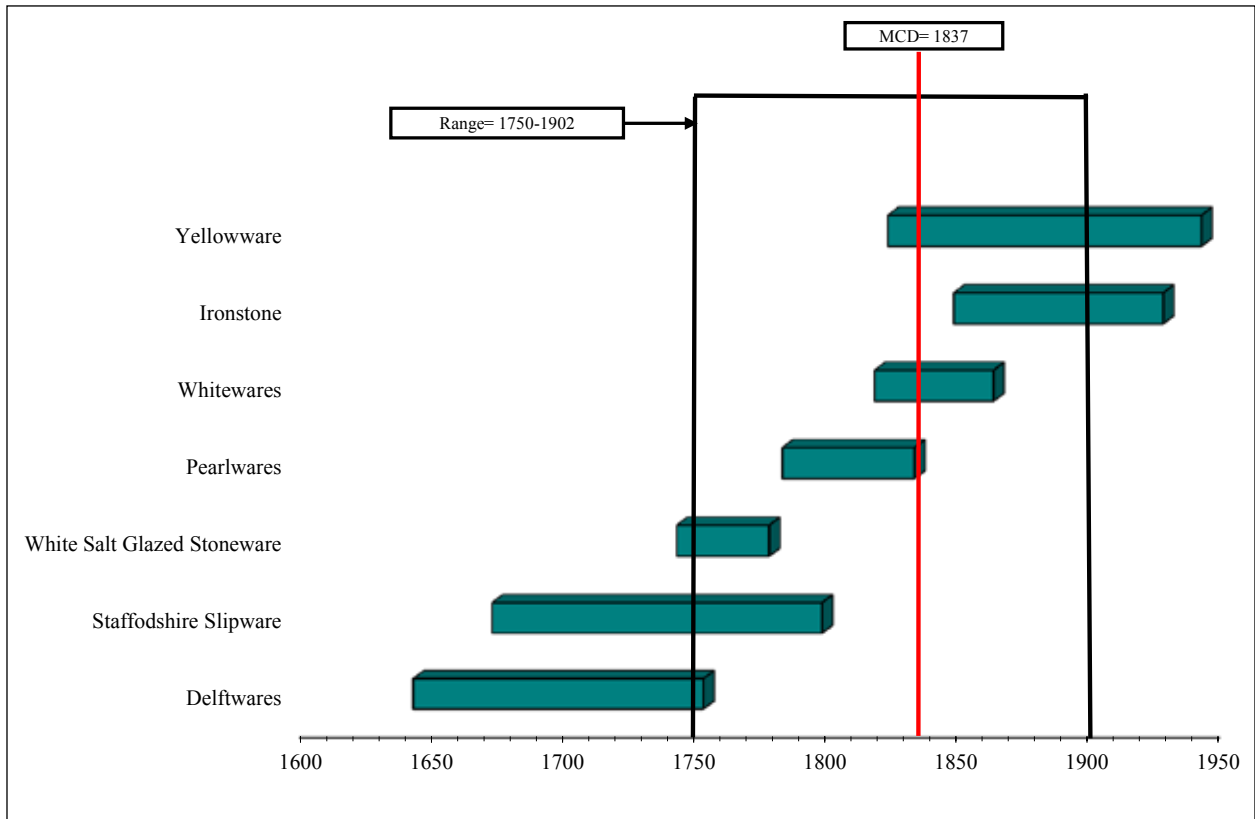


Figure 6.5 Interpretable Occupation Range for Locus 4.

## 7.0 Interpretations and Discussions

We now use contributions from our historical and archaeological research to interpret the past use and development of 38CH314 Bermuda Plantation. This discussion varies from the initial research design presented in the treatment plan (Butler 2016) to accommodate the kinds of information that we recovered during our investigations. A comparison of 38CH314 with contemporary sites on the Wando River to expand our understanding of life on a Wando River plantation during the eighteenth through twentieth centuries concludes Chapter 7.

### 7.1 Addressing the Research Design *Was the colonial Bermuda town ever laid out and constructed at 38CH314?*

Based on our combined archaeological and historical investigation, we found no direct evidence linking Bermuda Town with 38CH314. In addition, we found no evidence Bermuda Town ever existed as a formal urban area with boundaries or a political organization. However, our historical research into the colonial town did uncover evidence of an early community on the Hobcaw Neck that had ties with the Bermuda colony. Several early deeds reference the Hobcaw Neck area as the location of Bermuda Town, including two areas closely associated with the lands that would become Bermuda Plantation.

During our investigation, we uncovered no archaeological evidence of Bermuda Town. Our intensive scraping in Loci 3 and 4 uncovered no architectural or construction features related to a formal grid system, roadways, or sub-divided lots. In addition, our discovered artifact concentrations reflect the locations of the former main house and auxiliary buildings (Loci 1 and 2) and slave settlement area (Locus 3) of the late eighteenth-nineteenth century Bermuda Plantation and a later tenant residence (Locus 4), as depicted on the 1796 and 1919 maps (see Figures 4.3 and 4.4, respectively).

Historical documentation of the term “Bermuda Town” suggests the town, or at least the concept, was merely a perceived locality along the Wando River on Hobcaw Neck. The town name served as a cognitive placeholder or a land reference point of a community of settlers on Hobcaw Neck who established 25-50-

acre residences or farms there in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (1690-1710). These settlers were maritime craftsmen and merchants with close ties to the island colony of Bermuda. Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century and lasting through the nineteenth century, wealthy planters transformed the area into working plantations, as larger parcels typically conglomerated smaller tracts that had formed the early colonial community. Regionally, these larger land holdings absorbed the namesakes for many geographical areas. Maritime businesses did continue along this portion of the Wando River, particularly along Hobcaw Creek (cf. Paul Pritchard’s Shipyard; Morby 2000). In many of these developing rural areas surrounded by vast estates, there may have existed business pressures for the formation of an “economic niche” in which residents form a community based upon a similarity of services. It is possible that the Hobcaw Neck community referenced in the early eighteenth century as Bermuda Town was one of the region’s pinnacle areas for maritime development within the emerging enterprises around Charleston (Brockington et al. 1985:21). H.A.M. Smith’s early (circa 1900-1922) research, into “Bermudoes [Bermuda] Town,” concluded that Bermuda Town was never “much more than a name” (Smith 1988), which is consistent with our findings.

### *How does the artifact assemblage from Loci 1-4 explain an occupational timeline and spatial layout of Site 38CH314?*

The historical record has shown that Bermuda Town area was first occupied from the middle of the eighteenth century and lasted through the early twentieth century (see Table 4.1). The archaeological evidence of this occupational timeline can be followed by a review of the diagnostic pottery types in each locus. As a whole, 38CH314 contains an IOR of 1750-1902 with a MCD of 1780. Within this range, a review of the separate analytical areas (Loci 1-4) show how this range reflects a chronology for the overall development of the site.

An analysis of the diagnostic ceramic tableware types from Loci 1-3 manufactured during the documented occupation of the plantation (1750s-1860s) shows the occupation begins in the early to

mid-eighteenth century and is continuous through the late nineteenth century. This can be seen with a moderate presence of the early tableware sherds (Delftware and white salt-glazed stoneware). Their manufacture ends before the date of the first plat of the settlement in 1796, or before the date of the first nineteenth century Venning ownership. In contrast, the later tableware type sherds (whiteware, yellowware, and ironstone), representing approximately 40 percent of the recovered ceramics, occur as a second trend in occupation. These types were manufactured during the period after Samuel Venning's acquisition in 1810. The remaining tableware percentages and types (pearlwares and creamwares) overlap both early and later periods, suggesting a continuous occupation throughout both periods of ownership.

As expected for Locus 4, 98 of the 115 diagnostic ceramic types (representing 88% of the recovered ceramics) were manufactured during the later tenant period (1880s-1950s). Manufacture of these later tableware types (whiteware, yellowware, and ironstone) began during the early to mid-nineteenth century and terminate in the mid-twentieth century (Post-Venning ownership). The remaining ceramics fall within the antebellum period of occupation at Bermuda Plantation, but may reflect dispersal from Loci 1-3 through plowing activities.

These observations are consistent with the historical record. The documentation of the settlement (main house and slave dwellings) in 1796 suggests the area was well established by the date of the plat. The occupation of Bermuda most likely originated with Alexander Chisholm in the 1760s. Prior to this date, records mostly document land acquisitions, showing portions of the plantation being purchased, sub-divided, and conglomerated between the early eighteenth century and the late 1750s. The Chisholm occupation appears more formalized, with an inventory of a working farm that produced provision crops and livestock, with 11 slaves in residence (See Chapter 4.3.4). The historic narrative indicates that farm production increased during Samuel Venning's ownership (beginning in 1810), and peaked prior to the Civil War with his son's improvements, growing to the value of \$10,000 in 1860 (see Chapter 4.3.5). After the war, ownership remained with the Vennings but short-term tenant sharecropping was more prevalent. The area surrounding Loci 1-3 was

likely abandoned as neighboring Belleview Plantation became the family country seat after 1865 or during Samuel's grandson Mortimer Venning's ownership. Thus, Bermuda would have been occupied only by transitional share-cropper tenants who may have lived primarily at Locus 4 between the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries.

***What is the integrity of the architectural footprint at 38CH314 and does it reflect the 1796 plat of the Bermuda Plantation settlement? How do these ruins, if any, reflect building construction methods, plantation layout, and lifeways during the antebellum period?***

We encountered no features of former buildings or structures within the portions of 38CH314 examined in detail for this project. Either former buildings/structures were eradicated by post-abandonment agricultural activities or none were present in the intensively examined portions of the site. Our investigations demonstrate the direct correlation between each analytical locus and the plantation settlement layout depicted on the 1796 plat (Figure 4.3) and the tenant house present on the 1919 quadrangle (Figure 4.4). The lack of architectural features limits our ability to discuss in detail any aspects of the former buildings and structures. We can speculate about the nature of the buildings within each locus based on the materials we observed and recovered during our investigations.

The mid-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century main house (Locus 1) and auxiliary building (Locus 2) survive primarily as scatters of building materials and domestic artifacts. The architectural materials found in Loci 1-2 suggest that the Bermuda Plantation main house and auxiliary building were constructed with wood framing and brick foundations or chimneys. We observed no intact brick foundation elements but the volume of this material in Loci 1 and 2 argue for the presence of brick elements in these buildings when they were built and in use. It is likely additional investigation of Loci 1 and 2 will expose discernable elements of the former buildings, or at least additional architectural material that inform further interpretation the buildings' overall designs and methods of construction.

By aligning the spatial layout of Loci 1 and 2 with the 1796 plat, we can assign each of these

artifact scatters to areas of principal settlement within the plantation. Our analysis concludes that the artifact concentrations of Loci 1 and 2 represent the ruins of the main house and an auxiliary building, respectively. Based upon the limited information currently in hand, no major additions or later construction episodes appear to have expanded or substantially altered the depicted settlement. The 1796 map illustrates a structure to the west of the main house. The limited information we recovered from Locus 2 precludes a definitive assessment of the function of this building, but its proximity to the planter's house in Locus 1 and a recently disturbed brick-lined well suggests Locus 2 serviced the main house. This building may have served a multitude of functions and purposes (i.e., kitchen, laundry, dairy, storehouse, or servants quarters).

On the same map, located immediately north of the main house, is a cluster of six smaller buildings (presumably houses). These buildings most likely represent the Bermuda Plantation slave settlement. Our Locus 3 artifact concentration represents this portion of the plantation settlement. Our investigations examined a narrow portion near the center of Locus 3. We did not expose any definite features related to a building. Either these features were destroyed by later plowing of the site or they did not exist in the area we examined; we may have excavated in a yard space between buildings. However, by comparing the density of brick present in Loci 1 and 2 (6,000+ g) and Locus 3 (1,500 g), we can speculate that the slave structures were likely wood-frame constructions with inground posts or stumps for foundations and brick and/or mud fireplaces and chimneys. Such construction is typical of late eighteenth- through nineteenth-century slave architecture (Adams 1990; Hamer and Trinkley 1997).

Investigations at Locus 4 recorded a large brick rubble pile and wide artifact scatter associated with a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century occupation. The 1919 quadrangle displays a single building (presumably a tenant house) at this locale. The density of artifacts and the extensive brick rubble pile suggests that portions of the house foundation and yard features likely remain intact in Locus 4. This observation is speculative since our investigations were limited to the proposed ROW, outside the main archaeological footprint of

this building. However, a review of the recovered architectural artifacts does permit some further speculation about the house's design and characteristics. The building was likely wood-framed and elevated on brick or wooden piers. The volume of brick in the rubble pile suggests that the house had a brick chimney and fireplace. The house in Locus 4 may have been similar to many tenant houses built throughout the region. Photographer Marion Post Wolcott toured lower South Carolina in the 1930s and photographed many rural African American homesteads. Figure 7.1 presents a view of a typical tenant house during the early twentieth century.

***How does our study at 38CH314 contribute to the broader study of the socio-economic development of African-Americans in the Wando Neck Region during the postbellum period to the early twentieth century?***

The archaeological study of the socio-economic development of African Americans during the post-bellum period to the early twentieth century across the South, particularly in the coastal region of South Carolina, is a relatively rare field of research. One of the issues plaguing this topic of research is the lack of single-component, intact, well-preserved sites. According to former SC Department of Highways, Dr. Michael Trinkley, regional sites related to rural farming lower-class individuals are typically ephemeral and often observed as "low density scatter of ceramics and glass in an agricultural field" (Brockington et al. 1985:i). These types of sites can easily be overlooked or missed because of their faint archaeological footprint. The scarcity of material and features strongly reflects the socio-economic status and other aspects of the lives of African Americans during this time.

Common themes discussed in the regional study of Post-war tenant, sharecropper, and related rural and agrarian sites include the analysis of socio-economic development, settlement patterning, and artifact patterning (Joseph et al. 1991:74). Other studies have examined the historical arrangements of how labor was organized and classified based upon Prunty's (1955) *The Renaissance of the Southern Plantation*. Prunty discusses the dissimilation from the enslavement plantation system to a period of freedmen tenant and sharecropping. Prunty ar-





Figure 7.1 View of an African American homestead in South Carolina in the 1930s, by Marion Post Wolcott (Courtesy of the Library of Congress).

gues these systems are intertwined within the same principles of keeping the working class tied to a practice of dependency on agricultural economy. William Adams (1980) examines this sequenced transition archaeologically at Waverly Plantation in Mississippi and presents an integrated study of history and archaeology based upon the basic forms of labor described by Prunty. These forms include work gang, initial share cropper, early tenant, later tenant, and later sharecropper. Table 7.1 presents

the sequence of labor forms based upon data from Adams (1980) and Prunty (1950) (after Brockington et al. 1985:3-4).

Our historical study of 38CH314 revealed that the localized systems of sharecropping and tenant farming became an effective way of maintaining the success of the plantation while contributing to the socio-economic development for the lifeways of lower class individuals in Christ Church Parish. Immediately after the Civil War, Bermuda witnessed

**Table 7.1 The Sequence of Labor Forms after Adams (1980) and Prunty (1950) (from Brockington et al. 1985:3-4).**

Form of Labor	Time Period	Description
Work Gang	1865-1870s	System implemented wages for former slaves but maintained plantation setting with main house and cabins. Supervision modified but retaining similar aspect of pre-War management.
Initial Sharecropper	1870s-1880s	System of dispersed settlement patterns into smaller units of homesteads with individual dwellings and gardens. Distribution of tools and materials are solely provided and maintained by landowners. Wages were earned by set percentages of shared crops.
Early Tenant	1880s-1890s	System involves sharecropper characteristics with differential sums specified by the rent (in cash or product), replacing the shared system. Materials are also no longer provided (directly) by the landowners without credit arrangements. Settlement patterns mimic earlier period but now with multiple structures to house tools etc.
Later Tenant	1890s-1920s	Similar labor arrangements as preceding period but includes the evolution of a new social and economic changes in the tenant community. Development of technology and increase in population lead to more formal organization and land transference by absentee landlords.
Later Sharecropper	1920s-1930s	Sharecropping emerges as tenants are either displaced or removed from former plantation lands. Period sees increase of mixed racial (seasonal?) laborers. No major change in settlement patterns but increase in migration of former (predominately black) workers.

negotiated rental agreements with northern men who paid top dollar for farming the lands. These northern farmers most likely employed freedmen and their families to assist them with the farming of the plantation. Most freedmen were living in the neighborhood of Bermuda Plantation and would have secured land for self-farming and a residence. Historical records show an increase of small farmsteads in the parish at this time, and were attributed to additional sharecropper arrangements similar to Bermuda. In addition, historic maps of the area in the early twentieth century show a rapid disbursement of small homesteads, usually centered around a church or newly formed, predominately black communities, such as the nearby Snowden, Scanlonville, and Phillips. The 1919 map shows many of these houses clustered within the vicinity of 38CH314 (see Figure 3.7). These exchanges were consistent with the greater cash-renting system that generally represented arrangements in which an agreed sum of money was paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer. This system allowed small farmers a profitable operation that could eventually help them acquire their own property. In addition, the cash renting was desirable to the landlord because it removed oversight of the daily operations and the distributions of material needs from the owner.

In summary, too little archaeological information has been recovered from 38CH314 to make a significant contribution to the broader study of the socio-economic development of regional rural class individuals during the postbellum period. However, our analyses of the analytical areas (Loci 1-4) identified a transitional period between occupations that presents an opportunity to investigate further the dichotomy between plantation and sharecropping systems in Christ Church Parish. Future studies of 38CH314 should focus on how these transitions occurred during the postbellum period to the early twentieth century.



## 8.0 Summary of the Data Recovery Investigation and Management Recommendations

Brockington conducted this data recovery investigation on behalf of the SCPA to mitigate the extension of Wando River Way through a portion of 38CH314 to their new headquarters building on the Wando Welch Terminal in Charleston County, South Carolina. The success of this data recovery investigation at Site 38CH314 (Bermuda Plantation) was based upon a collaborative effort by a valued team of professionals. Results of this investigation consist of new archival and archaeological research that documents the complex background of the historic Bermuda Plantation. The Pre-Contact component of the 38CH314 proved too minimal and lacked integrity, with the majority of artifacts and possible features disturbed by the later occupations. The Post-Contact component spanned the time period of the antebellum plantation and continued well into the twentieth century. The Post-Contact occupation occurs in four analytical areas that include the ruins of the main house (Locus 1), a possible outbuilding/kitchen (Locus 2), a former slave settlement (Locus 3), and lastly, a later tenant residence (Locus 4) (see Figure 1.2). In order to address the research design outlined in the approved treatment plan (Butler 2016) and Chapter 2, background research, archaeological survey, and laboratory analyses provides a multi-disciplinary and cohesive study and interpretation of 38CH314.

Background research for data recovery investigations at 38CH314 was carried out by the project historian. This research expanded the work commenced during the preparation of the treatment plan by Butler (2016), which focused on establishing a general overview for the Bermuda Plantation. New background research answered specific research questions regarding the site history between the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, as well as the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Archaeological field investigations were conducted from September 19-23, 2016, and March 20-31, 2017. The focus of the investigation was to identify and document any structural elements, settlement patterns, and site function at each locus. Field investigations included the hand excavation of eight units (32 m<sup>2</sup>) and mechanical excavation of four areas encompassing 300 m<sup>2</sup> in and around select locations

within Loci 3 and 4 (see Figure 2.1). These efforts identified four cultural features in 38CH314 Locus 3. All appear to represent a former fence or open shed likely associated with agricultural activities in this area after the abandonment of Bermuda Plantation.

Laboratory work began in April 2017, and included the processing and cataloging of all artifacts from the various phases of excavation. Brockington's in-house specialists examined select artifacts for further research of the cultural features. These studies included Mean Ceramic Date calculations and Interpretable Occupation Range for each analytical area (Loci 1-4).

By examining the field and lab results, we can confirm that Loci 1-3 is the location of the former eighteenth through middle nineteenth century plantation settlement. Excavations in these areas failed to encounter architecture features and soil profiles exhibit very little preservation of any of the former structures or living areas. However, excavations did reveal enough material evidence to indicate that the main house (Locus 1) and outbuilding (Locus 2) were wood-framed structures that most likely had brick chimneys and a uniform brick foundation or piers. Based upon historical documents and ceramic analysis, it is likely the first occupation of Locus 1 occurred in the middle of the eighteenth century. The recovery of later-period artifacts suggests the house was continuously occupied through the antebellum period by the Venning family. After the Civil War, it is unlikely the main house at Bermuda was actively occupied, as a transition towards sharecropping occurred after 1865.

Archaeological data from Locus 3 suggests the former slave settlement at Bermuda was comprised of wooden structures with few permanent features. Our investigations uncovered no architectural footprint and revealed that the eastern portion of Locus 3 contains a wide scatter of domestic artifacts displaced by subsequent agricultural practices. The recovery of nails and lack of brick suggests the slave dwellings were most likely wood-frame structures that may have utilized mud or plaster to construct chimneys for indoor cooking and comfort.

The archaeological assessment of Locus 4 confirmed this area as a former residence of a tenant

farmer. Archaeological investigations revealed evidence of a large brick pile located on the eastern edge of Locus 4 that defines the house site. The presence of a brick pile and a wide array of personal and activity artifacts provides few details of the tenant period occupation at Bermuda.

### **Management Recommendations**

The data recovery investigation outlined in this report provides mitigation for the adverse effects to Site 38CH314. The recovery and documentation of the historical and archaeological data was successful in addressing the approved research design and contributes to comprehension of the complex background of Bermuda Plantation, as well as the socio-economic development of the tenant system in the Wando Neck Region during the postbellum period to the early twentieth century.

We encourage the continuation of the preservation of all remaining portions of 38CH314 that have not been explored through intensive data recovery actions. Future research and excavations in these areas could be vital to further comprehending details associated with each analytical area of 38CH314. Our limited recovery allowed for a formal documentation of the history and material cultural of the people and places of Bermuda Plantation. Through the use of public outreach and education, our findings at 38CH314 can further our comprehension of both the plantation and tenant/sharecropper systems, particularly in the Wando Neck region. Brockington has worked closely with the SCPA to encourage the promotion of this heritage, not only within its company but also the larger Charleston area. We hope in the near future our findings and report will be shared with the larger community in the form of an exhibit at the SPCA terminal or at the Mt. Pleasant town center. These efforts meet or exceed the level of effort stipulated in the MOA and approved treatment plan (Butler 2016).

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# **Appendix A**

## Artifact Catalog



# Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

**Site Number:** 38CH314

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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**SITE NUMBER:** 38CH314

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<b>1 . 2</b>	<b>Scrape 2, Surface Collection</b>					
1	1	12.6	Pearlware, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1779 - 1840	
2	1	3	Whiteware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			c1820+	
3	1	9.4	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
4	1	1.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Body			c1820+	
5	1	2.8	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
6	1	1.3	Colorless Black Flashed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
7	1	2.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<b>1 . 3</b>	<b>Scrape 3, Surface Collection</b>					
1	1	0.9	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
2	1	1.5	Whiteware, Blue Annular Hollowware Body				
3	1	3.9	Ironstone, Molded Hollowware Body			1815 - 1900	
4	1	1.5	Ironstone, Undecorated Fragment			1815 - 1900	
5	1	2.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Base				
6	1	4	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
7	1	2.9	Cobalt Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	<b>1 . 4</b>	<b>Scrape 4, Surface Collection</b>					
1	2	5.1	Whiteware, Molded Body			c1820+	



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2	2	3.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
3	1	2.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
4	1	4.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	45.7	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Flatware Body				
6	1	1.5	Porcelain, Molded Flatware Rim				
7	1	3.5	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Base				
8	1	5.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Base				
9	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
10	1	6.4	Yellowware, Brown Annular Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
11	1	5.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
12	1	8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
13	0	2.7	Brick				Discard
14	2	44.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
15	3	27.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
16	2	29.4	Milkglass Machine-Made Cosmetic Jar Lip			1904-	
17	1	1.5	Amber Glass Container Body				
18	1	1.4	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
19	2	6.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Jar Lip			1904-	
20	1	7.2	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
21	1	1.8	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
22	1	7.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
23	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>		<b>2 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 552, N510, E1015, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>				
1	1	2.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
3	1	0.3	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>		<b>3 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 556, N515, E1000, Level II, 13-30cmbs</b>				
1	1	30.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Base				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>		<b>4 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 557, N515, E1005, Level II, 10-25cmbs</b>				
1	1	2.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>		<b>5 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test 558, N515, E1010, Level I, 0-12cmbs</b>				
1	1	4.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	2	2	Colorless Glass Container Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.3	Hard Rubber Fragment				Fine grooves on one surface
<b>Provenience Number: 6 . 1 Shovel Test 559, N515, E1015, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	2	1.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
2	1	1.7	Light Green Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 6 . 2 Shovel Test 559, N515, E1015, Level II, 15-39cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	6.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
3	2	8.5	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	Mends
4	1	1.3	Light Green Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
6	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Container Lip				
7	1	0.2	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
8	1	2.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
9	1	1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 7 . 1 Shovel Test 560, N515, E1020, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 7 . 2 Shovel Test 560, N515, E1020, Level II, 20-40cmbs</b>							
1		500	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.5	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.8	Milkglass Molded Container Body			1743-	
4	1	0.9	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
5	1	0.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
6	1	1	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
7	15	33.1	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
8	1	0.7	Brass Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	Headstamp: "US", .32 caliber
9	2	2.5	Wire Nail			1850-	
10	2	4.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
11	4	4.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 8 . 2 Shovel Test 566, N520, E1010, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	9.1	Redware, Brown Glazed Body				
2	1	0.2	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	10.8	Aqua Glass Container Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	2	2.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
5	1	1.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	Embossed ..."SP..."
<b>Provenience Number: 9 . 1 Shovel Test 567, N520, E1015, Level I, 0-18cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.2	Amber Glass Container Fragment				
4	1	2.4	Light Green Glass Container Body				
5	3	6.6	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
6	1	5.8	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
7	1	4.3	Wire Nail			1850-	
8	3	9.8	Unidentifiable Nail				
<b>Provenience Number: 10 . 1 Shovel Test 569, N520, E1025, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	5.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
2	1	1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
<b>Provenience Number: 10 . 2 Shovel Test 569, N520, E1025, Level II, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	60.5	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 11 . 2 Shovel Test 573, N525, E1000, Level II, 18-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	3.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 12 . 1 Shovel Test 574, N525, E1005, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1	1	4.6	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Base				
2	1	5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 13 . 2 Shovel Test 575, N525, E1010, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1		200	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
5	1	1	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Tumbler Rim			1904-	
<b>Provenience Number: 14 . 1 Shovel Test 576, N525, E1015, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.2	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Fragment				
2	1	6.7	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.8	Wire Nail			1850-	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Provenience Number: 14 . 2 Shovel Test 576, N525, E1015, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
2	1	3.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Rim				Melted glass attached
3	1	9.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	Melted glass attached
4	1	5.6	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
5	4	1.8	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
6	1	2.7	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
7	4	13.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
8	1	0.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 15 . 1 Shovel Test 577, N525, E1020, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	2	7.6	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
2	1	2.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 15 . 2 Shovel Test 577, N525, E1020, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1		10	Brick				Discard
2	1	8.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
3	1	1	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<b>Provenience Number: 16 . 2 Shovel Test 193, N530, E1005, Level II, 12-28cmbs</b>							
1		28.3	Brick				Discard
2	1	4.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	8.2	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	1.7	Hard Rubber Unidentified Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 17 . 1 Shovel Test 194, N530, E1010, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1		0.4	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
3	1	2.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 17 . 2 Shovel Test 194, N530, E1010, Level II, 10-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	6	Eroded Body Sherd, Very Coarse Sand Tempered				
<b>Provenience Number: 18 . 1 Shovel Test 584, N530, E1015, Level I, 0-12cmbs</b>							
1	1	7.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	Melted glass attached
2	1	1	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
3	1	0.8	Amber Glass Container Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 18 . 2 Shovel Test 584, N530, E1015, Level II, 12-35cmbs</b>							
1	2	1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
2	1	0.5	Milkglass Melted Fragment			1743-	
3	1	0.2	Bone, Calcined				Calcined
<b>Provenience Number: 19 . 1 Shovel Test 585, N530, E1020, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.05	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	1	1.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 20 . 2 Shovel Test 586, N530, E1025, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 21 . 2 Shovel Test 588, N530, E1035, Level II, 12-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	2.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Jar Lip			1904-	
<b>Provenience Number: 22 . 2 Shovel Test 197, N535, E1020, Level II, 8-36cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.4	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.6	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 23 . 2 Shovel Test 198, N535, E1025, Level II, 5-35cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.5	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 24 . 2 Shovel Test 199, N535, E1030, Level II, 7-26cmbs</b>							
1	1	42.7	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Lip to Shoulder				
2			Brick, Trace				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 25 . 2 Shovel Test 200, N535, E1035, Level II, 6-24cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	1	1.5	Amber Molded Glass Container Body				
3			Brick, Trace				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 26 . 2 Shovel Test 204, N540, E1020, Level II, 5-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.9	Cut Nail			1790 - present	

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2	2	4.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
3	1	2.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
4	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>27 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 206, N540, E1030, Level II, 4-26cmbs</b>					
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	2	3.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>28 . 0</b>	<b>Shovel Test 209, N540, E1045, Surface</b>					
1	1	27.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Plate Base			c1820+	Partial maker's mark
2	1	41.2	Colorless Pressed Glass Vase Base			1825-	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>29 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 215, N545, E1025, Level II, 5-18cmbs</b>					
1		100	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2	1	0.5	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>30 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 217, N545, E1035, Level II, 4-25cmbs</b>					
1		200	Brick				Discard
2	1	22.8	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip			1892-	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>31 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 218, N545, E1040, Level II, 6-24cmbs</b>					
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	11.6	Colorless Glass Container Base				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>32 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 219, N545, E1045, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>					
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	48.8	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base			1825-	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>33 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 225, N550, E1025, Level II, 5-20cmbs</b>					
1	1	5.3	Colonoware, Incised Bowl Rim				
2	1	7.2	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>34 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 228, N550, E1040, Level II, 4-21cmbs</b>					
1	3	5.9	Iron Barbed Wire			1886 - 2006	
2	1	953	Iron Axe				
3	4	42.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>35 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test 233, N555, E1025, Level II, 4-22cmbs</b>					
1	2	26	Wire Nail			1850-	



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<b>Provenience Number: 36 . 2 Shovel Test 237, N555, E1045, Level II, 7-25cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	8	9.6	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	3.3	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 37 . 2 Shovel Test 241, N560, E1035, Level II, 5-20cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	1.3	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
3		0.3	Shell, Discarded				Discarded
<b>Provenience Number: 38 . 2 Shovel Test 243, N560, E1045, 6-23cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.3	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 39 . 2 Shovel Test 621, N565, E1025, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 40 . 2 Shovel Test 244, N565, E1030, Level II, 6-25cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2			Shell, Trace, discarded in field				Trace, discarded in field
3	1	5.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
4	1	2.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
5	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 41 . 2 Shovel Test 245, N565, E1035, Level II, 5-22cmbs</b>							
1		1500	Brick				Discard
2	1	3.2	Coarse Earthenware, Clear Glazed Red-Bodied Fragment				Possible drainage pipe fragment
3	1	1.3	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<b>Provenience Number: 42 . 1 Shovel Test, N495, E985, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<b>Provenience Number: 42 . 2 Shovel Test, N495, E985, Level II, 15-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	6.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 43 . 2 Shovel Test, N495, E995, Level II, 10-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.8	Buffware, Black Glazed Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 44 . 2 Shovel Test, N495, E980, Level II, 18-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				

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<b>Provenience Number: 45 . 2 Shovel Test, N495, E1000, Level II, 12-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	7.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	1.2	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
<b>Provenience Number: 46 . 1 Shovel Test, N495, E1005, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1	1	1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 47 . 2 Shovel Test, N495, E1015, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.2	Yellowware, Clear Glazed Body			1820 - 1940	
2	1	1.9	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 48 . 1 Shovel Test, N495, E1035, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
3	1	1.1	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<b>Provenience Number: 49 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E985, Level II, 15-35cmbs</b>							
1	1	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 50 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E990, Level II, 12-30cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	0.6	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Flatware Body			c1820+	
3	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2.7	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
<b>Provenience Number: 51 . 1 Shovel Test, N490, E995, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.6	Amber Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 51 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E995, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1	2	3.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 52 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E1000, Level II, 12-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 53 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E1010, Level II, 10-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
2	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				

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<b>Provenience Number: 54 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E1015, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.7	Stoneware, Hollowware Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
2	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 55 . 1 Shovel Test, N490, E1020, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.4	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 56 . 1 Shovel Test, N490, E1040, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	1	4.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.9	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 57 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E1055, Level II, 10-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.5	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 58 . 2 Shovel Test, N490, E1065, Level II, 8-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	3.8	Colonoware, Incised Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 59 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E985, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 60 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E990, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
2	2	1.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 61 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E995, Level II, 5-33cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	1.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Fragment			1880 - 1915	
4	1	0.5	Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	1/4 inch			
<b>Provenience Number: 62 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1000, Level II, 8-30cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	3.8	Buffware, Hollowware Base, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	1.8	Buffware, Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
4	1	1.9	Colonoware, Body				
5	1	0.7	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
6	1	0.2	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	1.9	Unidentifiable Nail				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Provenience Number: 63 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1010, Level II, 10-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 64 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1020, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1		1.3	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.5	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 65 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1030, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1		2.8	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.3	Prosser Button			1840-	4 Hole; 10.6 mm
<b>Provenience Number: 66 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1040, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1		22.4	Brick				Discard
2	1	7.1	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<b>Provenience Number: 67 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1045, 30-40cmbs</b>							
1		0.5	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 68 . 2 Shovel Test, N485, E1055, Level II, 5-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.2	Buffware, Fragment				Glaze missing; possible Delft
<b>Provenience Number: 69 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E980, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	2.6	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 70 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E990, Level II, 6-30cmbs</b>							
1		200	Brick				Discard
2	1	1	Buffware, Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 71 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E995, Level II, 5-38cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	6	7.1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	1	7.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1820 - 1940	
4	1	3.6	Buffware, Brown Slipped Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
5	1	0.8	Buffware, Brown Slipped Body				
6	2	2.6	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
7	2	2.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Provenience Number: 72 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1000, Level II, 6-38cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.9	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed Body			1720 - 1790	
3	2	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 73 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1005, Level II, 5-40cmbs</b>							
1		400	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.2	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	1	1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 74 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1020, Level II, 5-35cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	0.5	Prosser Button			1840-	2 Hole; 11.9 mm
3	1	1.4	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 75 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1040, Level II, 5-35cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.4	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
2	1	12	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
<b>Provenience Number: 76 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1065, Level II, 6-25cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
<b>Provenience Number: 77 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1070, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.6	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820 - 1890	
2	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	2.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
<b>Provenience Number: 78 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1075, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>							
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	2.5	Buffware, Handle Fragment, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	0.1	Buffware, Combed Slip Fragment, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
4	2	0.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 79 . 2 Shovel Test, N480, E1085, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.9	Whiteware, Blue Indeterminate Decoration Body			c1820+	
<b>Provenience Number: 80 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E990, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.1	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	

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<b>Provenience Number: 81 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E995, 0-50cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.5	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
3	1	1.2	Buffware, Brown Glazed Rim				
4	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 82 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E1000, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 83 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E1005, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1		50	Brick				Discard
2	1	1	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	2.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 84 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E1010, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 85 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E1025, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1	1	4.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 86 . 1 Shovel Test, N475, E1075, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.6	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 87 . 0 Shovel Test, N470, E935, Surface</b>							
1		3000	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 88 . 2 Shovel Test, N470, E990, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1		30	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 89 . 2 Shovel Test, N470, E1000, Level II, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	25.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
<b>Provenience Number: 90 . 2 Shovel Test, N470, E1005, Level II, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1		0.5	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 91 . 2 Shovel Test, N470, E1015, Level II, 20-40cmbs</b>							
1		0.5	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<b>Provenience Number: 92 . 2 Shovel Test, N460, E980, Level II, 20-30cms</b>							
1	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 93 . 2 Shovel Test, N460, E985, Level II, 20-40cms</b>							
1		0.5	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 94 . 2 Shovel Test, N465, E1000, Level II, 20-35cms</b>							
1		50	Brick				Discard
2	1	3.8	Whiteware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
<b>Provenience Number: 95 . 1 Shovel Test, N465, E1045, Level I, 0-22cms</b>							
1	1	7.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed Base			1720 - 1790	
<b>Provenience Number: 96 . 2 Shovel Test, N460, E1000, Level II, 20-30cms</b>							
1		0.5	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 97 . 2 Shovel Test, N460, E1010, Level II, 20-30cms</b>							
1		2	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 98 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E955, Level I, 0-20cms</b>							
1	1	3.7	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Flatware Rim			c1820 - 1890	
2	1	2.2	Whiteware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
3	1	1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 99 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E965, Level I, 0-20cms</b>							
1		2	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 100 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E980, Level I, 0-40cms</b>							
1		2	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 101 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E985, Level I, 0-20cms</b>							
1		3	Brick				Discard
2	1	4.1	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body			c1800+	
<b>Provenience Number: 102 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E995, Level I, 0-20cms</b>							
1		4	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.9	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
<b>Provenience Number: 103 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1000, Level I, 0-20cms</b>							
1		2	Brick				Discard



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<b>Provenience Number: 104 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1005, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.8	Redware, Manganese Glazed Body				
2	1	10.7	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Neck				
3	1	0.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 105 . 2 Shovel Test 205, N540, E1025, Level II, 5-25cmbs</b>							
1	1	39.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Plate Rim to Base			c1820+	Partial maker's mark: "...RDS" Crossmends with 105.2:2
2	3	11.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Plate Rim			c1820+	2 mend, crossmends with 105.2:1
3	1	0.9	Yellowware, White Annular Body			1820 - 1940	
4	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				
5	1	2.5	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
6	1	0.2	Hard Rubber Unidentified Fragment				
25	2	7	Unidentifiable Nail				
26	0	4.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 106 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1010, Level I, 0-25cmbs</b>							
1		2	Brick				Discard
2	1	2.4	Yellowware, Blue Annular Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
3	1	3.1	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
<b>Provenience Number: 107 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1015, Level I, 0-10cmbs</b>							
1		3	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2	1	0.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
<b>Provenience Number: 108 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1020, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1		10	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 109 . 1 Shovel Test, N455, E1050, Level I, 0-15cmbs</b>							
1		10	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 110 . 1 Shovel Test, N450, E955, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>							
1		500	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 111 . 2 Shovel Test, N450, E975, Level II, 3-35cmbs</b>							
1		1400	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 112 . 2 Shovel Test, N450, E980, Level II, 5-40cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard

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2	1	1	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body			c. 1775-1810	China Glaze Cobalt Blue
3	1	0.2	Porcelain, Indeterminate Decoration Body				
4	1	9.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>113 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E985, Level II, 4-37cmbs</b>				
1		200	Brick				Discard
2	1	4.3	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	0.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
4	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>114 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E990, Level II, 6-35cmbs</b>				
1	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Fragment			c1820+	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>115 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E995, Level II, 5-38cmbs</b>				
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	2.3	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				Stamped
3	1	1.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	1	1.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	2	0.5	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>116 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E1005, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>				
1		200	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.05	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>117 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E1010, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>				
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.5	Creamware, Undecorated Fragment			1762 - 1820	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>118 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E1015, Level II, 5-35cmbs</b>				
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	6.5	Buffware, Slipped Flatware Pie Crust Rim, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>119 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N450, E1020, Level II, 5-35cmbs</b>				
1		100	Brick				Discard
2	1	6.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<b>Provenience Number: 120 . 2 Shovel Test, N450, E1040, Level II, 7-45cmbs</b>							
1		900	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 121 . 1 Shovel Test, N445, E940, 0-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	2.8	Buffware, Unglazed Body				
2	2	1.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	21.2	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 122 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E945, 15-25cmbs</b>							
1		28.2	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 123 . 1 Shovel Test, N445, E950, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1		6000	Brick				Discard
2	1	2.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 124 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E960, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1		30.5	Brick				Discard
2	2	13.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 125 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E965, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.3	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	1.3	Whiteware, Hollowware Body, Dipt				
<b>Provenience Number: 126 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E990, 25-35cmbs</b>							
1		9	Brick				Discard
2	1	3.5	Coarse Earthenware, Gravel Temper Body, North Devon				
3	1	4.6	Stoneware, Gray-Bodied Hollowware Base, Nottingham				
4	1	2.5	Creamware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			1762 - 1820	
5	1	0.5	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c. 1775-1810	Cobalt Blue China Glaze
6		4.3	Oyster, Discard				Discarded
<b>Provenience Number: 127 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E995, 20-40cmbs</b>							
1		63.3	Brick				Discard
2		11.2	Oyster, Discard				Discarded
<b>Provenience Number: 128 . 2 Shovel Test, N445, E1000, 20-35cmbs</b>							
1		2.5	Brick				Discard

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2	1	1.3	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
3	2	1.8	Buffware, Unglazed Fragment				
4	1	4.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
5	1	2	Porcelain, Undecorated Base				
6	1	7.9	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
7	3	3.8	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	Mends
8	1	1	Creamware, Undecorated Fragment			1762 - 1820	
9	1	0.2	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
10	1	0.05	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>129 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N445, E1005, 20-40cmbs</b>				
1		24	Brick				Discard
2	1	11.4	Buffware, Hollowware Base, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.9	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5		3.6	Oyster, Discard				Discarded
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>130 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N445, E1010, Level II, 0-15cmbs</b>				
1		18	Brick				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>131 . 1</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N445, E1020, 0-30cmbs</b>				
1		9.3	Brick				Discard
2	1	2.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
3	1	0.7	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>132 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N445, E1030, 30-40cmbs</b>				
1	1	0.9	Creamware, Feather Edged Rim			1760s - 1790s	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>133 . 1</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N440, E950, Level I, 0-18cmbs</b>				
1		1000	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2	1	9	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	Partial maker's mark
3	1	6.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>134 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N440, E960, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>				
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	3	Whiteware, Brown Annular and Blue and Brown Cabled Hollowware Body, Dipt			c1820+	
3	2	17.2	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Mends

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<b>Provenience Number: 135 . 2 Shovel Test, N440, E965, Level II, 18-25cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	1.7	Redware, Brown Glazed Rim				Pie crust rim
<b>Provenience Number: 136 . 2 Shovel Test, N440, E980, Level II, 12-30cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	7.7	Porcelain, Red Overglaze Hand Painted Body				
3	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number: 137 . 1 Shovel Test, N440, E1000, Level I, 0-16cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.7	Colorless Frosted Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 137 . 2 Shovel Test, N440, E1000, Level II, 16-30cmbs</b>							
1	1	0.9	Creamware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.3	Buffware, Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
<b>Provenience Number: 138 . 2 Shovel Test, N440, E1005, Level II, 15-30cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	10.7	Redware, Brown Glazed Body				
3	1	1.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
4	1	0.9	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				
5	1	0.1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	1	0.9	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	1	4.1	Colorless Frosted Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
8	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
9	1	2.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<b>Provenience Number: 139 . 1 Shovel Test, N440, E1010, Level I, 0-18cmbs</b>							
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.5	Creamware, Undecorated Fragment			1762 - 1820	
3	1	1.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	2	1.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				1 with patina
<b>Provenience Number: 140 . 1 Shovel Test, N440, E1020, Level I, 0-25cmbs</b>							
1		100	Brick				Discard

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2	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim				
3	1	0.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
4	1	4.9	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
5	1	1.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>141 . 1</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N440, E1025, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>				
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.3	Teal Glass Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>142 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N440, E1035, Level II, 5-20cmbs</b>				
1		75	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>143 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N435, E950, Level II, 4-35cmbs</b>				
1			Shell, Trace, Discarded in field				Trace, Discarded in field
2		1000	Brick				Discard
3	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Container Fragment				
5	2	6.1	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>144 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N435, E985, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>				
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	2	2.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>145 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N435, E990, Level II, 5-37cmbs</b>				
1		300	Brick				Discard
2			Shell, Trace, Discarded in field				Trace, Discarded in field
3	8	8.4	Bone				
4	1	0.5	Bone, Calcined				Calcined
5	1	0.9	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>146 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N435, E995, Level II, 5-30cmbs</b>				
1	2	4.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
2	1	2.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>147 . 2</b>		<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1000, Level II, 6-35cmbs</b>				
1			Brick, Trace				Discard
2	1	0.2	Redware, Brown Glazed Fragment				
3	1	0.3	Buffware, Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	1.5	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
5	2	3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
6	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.3	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>148 . 2</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1005, Level II, 4-40cmbs</b>			
1		600	Brick				Discard
2	3	1.1	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
3	1	3.6	Creamware, Undecorated Base			1762 - 1820	
4	1	5.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.2	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	16.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Base				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>149 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1010, Level I, 0-40cmbs</b>			
1		500	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.3	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
3	1	1.7	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>150 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1015, Level I, 0-42cmbs</b>			
1		50	Shell, Discarded				Discarded
2		40	Brick				Discard
3	1	4.1	Buffware, Dot Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
4	1	1.9	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Base			c. 1775-1810	China Glaze Cobalt Blue
5	2	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
7	2	5	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>151 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1020, Level I, 0-40cmbs</b>			
1	1	0.2	Buffware, Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	
2	1	1	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
3	1	0.9	Chert Shatter				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>152 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1025, Level I, 0-32cmbs</b>			
1	1	4.5	Colonoware, Body				
<b>Provenience Number:</b>			<b>153 . 1</b>	<b>Shovel Test, N435, E1035, 0-40cmbs</b>			
1		5	Brick				Discard



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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Provenience Number: 154 . 1 Shovel Test, N435, E1060, 0-40cmbs</b>							
1	1	10.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
<b>Provenience Number: 155 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E970, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>							
1		10	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 156 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E975, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>							
1		5	Brick				Discard
<b>Provenience Number: 157 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E985, Level I, 0-30cmbs</b>							
1		1	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2		1	Brick				Discard
3	1	0.8	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
4	1	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 158 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E990, Level I, 0-20cmbs</b>							
1	1	1.2	Buffware, Black Glazed Body				
2	1	0.3	Creamware, Undecorated Rim			1762 - 1820	
3	1	0.2	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	2	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.2	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	3.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 159 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E995, Level I, 0-25cmbs</b>							
1		1	Brick				Discard
2	1	2.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.9	Aqua Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 160 . 2 Shovel Test, N430, E1000, Level II, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1		3	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2		30	Brick				Discard
3	1	2.1	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
4	2	2	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Hollowware Body, Nottingham				
5	1	1.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
6	2	9.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.7	Colorless Frosted Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Provenience Number: 161 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E1005, Level I, 0-30cmbs</b>							
1		7	Shell, Discarded in field				Discarded in field
2		30	Brick				Discard
3	1	1	Buffware, Black Glazed Body, Delft				
4	3	2.3	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
5	1	0.3	Buffware, Dot Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
6	1	4.7	Colonoware, Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 162 . 1 Shovel Test, N430, E1010, Level I, 10-30cmbs</b>							
1		50	Brick				Discard
2		1.8	Oyster, Discard				Discarded
3	1	5.7	Colonoware, Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 163 . 2 Shovel Test, N430, E1015, Level II, 20-40cmbs</b>							
1		50	Brick				Discard
2	1	3.9	Creamware, Undecorated Flatware Body			1762 - 1820	
3	2	1.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.4	Stoneware, Undecorated Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
5	4	6.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				1 with patina
6		0.7	Oyster, Discard				Discarded
<b>Provenience Number: 164 . 2 Shovel Test, N430, E1020, Level II, 20-40cmbs</b>							
1		10	Brick				Discard
2	1	5.4	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
3	1	1.5	Unidentifiable Nail				
4	1	2.8	Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment	1/2 inch			
<b>Provenience Number: 165 . 2 Shovel Test, N430, E1025, Level II, 20-30cmbs</b>							
1		0.7	Brick				Discard
2	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<b>Provenience Number: 401 . 1 Excavation Unit 401, Level 1, 0-20 cmbd</b>							
1	1	7.7	Buffware, Combed Slip Pie Crust Rim, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	3.2	Ironstone, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1815 - 1900	
3	1	27	Ironstone, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1815 - 1900	
4	1	2	Whiteware, Red Annular Rim			c1820+	
5	3	9	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
6	2	7.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Body			c1820+	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
8	1	1.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
9	6	10.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
10	1	0.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Fragment			c1820+	
11	2	3.1	Porcelain, Molded Body				
12	1	1.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Rim				
13	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
14	1	4.1	Yellowware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1820 - 1940	
15	1	1.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Fragment			1820 - 1940	
16	2	2.3	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
17	0	55	Brick				Discard
18	1	14.3	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Base			1880 - 1915	Embossed: "...E..."
19	2	2.3	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
20	3	4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
21	2	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
22	4	14.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
23	6	8.6	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
24	1	0.3	Milkglass Container Body			1743-	
25	1	0.4	Blue and Colorless Swirl Glass Marble Fragment			1846-	
26	3	2.3	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
27	6	36.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
28	3	1.9	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
29	3	0.8	Light Blue Glass Fragment				
30	1	3.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Embossed: "...L..." over "...PAR..."
31	7	7.5	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
32	12	12.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
33	8	2.4	Colorless Glass Fragment				
34	4	7.4	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
35	8	29.5	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
36	2	3.4	Wire Nail			1850-	
37	3	4.8	Unidentifiable Nail				
38	0	18.8	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
39	1	0.4	Slate Fragment				
40	0	0.6	Oyster, Discard				Discard

**Provenience Number:** 401 . 2 **Excavation Unit 401, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd**

1	2	8.6	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	0.5	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
3	1	1	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	
4	1	2.3	Whiteware, Polychrome Annular Hollowware Rim			c1820+	
5	2	3	Whiteware, Decal Body			c1880+	
6	1	1.6	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
7	1	1.2	Whiteware, Molded Body			c1820+	
8	2	3.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
9	2	8	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Body			c1820+	
10	6	10	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
11	1	12	Yellowware, White Annular Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
12	1	0.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
13	3	12.1	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				
14	1	15.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Rim				
15	1	0.7	Prosser Button			1840-	4 Hole; 13.0 mm
16	2	4.6	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
17	4	4.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
18	1	1.9	Kaolin, Molded Pipe Bowl Fragment				
19	1	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
20	0	4.4	Brick				Discard
21	2	10.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
22	2	2.5	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
23	1	4.1	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1880 - 1915	
24	3	10.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
25	1	4.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Base			1880 - 1915	
26	4	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
27	1	0.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
28	1	5.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
29	4	6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
30	2	9	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
31	1	1.9	Amber Molded Glass Container Body				
32	1	2.2	Light Blue Molded Glass South Carolina Dispensary Bottle Body				Embossed: "...ARY..."
33	4	7.6	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
34	8	17.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
35	2	1.2	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
36	2	0.7	Light Blue Glass Fragment				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
37	2	5.3	Green Glass Bottle Body				
38	1	0.8	Light Blue Glass Bead				Partially Melted
39	3	21.2	Colorless Molded Glass South Carolina Dispensary Bottle Body				Embossed: 1) "DI..." 2) "...C" over "...SPENSA..." 3) "...Y"
40	1	21.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				Embossed: "...SS" over "...FD BY" over "...E CO."
41	2	7.5	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
42	2	10.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip				
43	1	4.7	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
44	3	3.9	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
45	14	19.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
46	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Vial Body				
47	4	1.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
48	2	0.8	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
49	13	4.1	Colorless Glass Fragment				
50	3	3.5	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
51	6	51.9	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
52	6	15.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
53	3	9.4	Wire Nail			1850-	
54	8	16.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
55	0	24.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
56	1	0.4	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
57	0	7.8	Mortar				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>402 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 402, Level 1, 0-17 cmbd</b>					
1	1	3.6	Whiteware, Molded Hollowware Rim			c1820+	
2	1	5.9	Yellowware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
3	0	17	Brick				Discard
4	1	18.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	5.8	Light Blue Machine-Made Glass Bottle Lip			1904-	
6	1	146.6	Iron Wrench				
7	0	3.5	Mortar Fragment				Discard
8	0	17	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>402 . 2</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 402, Level 2, 17-30 cmbd</b>					
1	1	0.9	Buffware, Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	
2	2	8.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	Mend
3	1	2.7	Redware, Brown Glazed Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	4	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Fragment				
6	1	8.3	Coarse Earthenware, Green Glazed Body				Gray Bodied
7	0	51	Brick				Discard
8	3	12.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	1.2	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Body				
10	1	1.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
11	2	8.6	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
12	1	14.9	Rosehead Nail				
13	1	2.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
14	0	0.5	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>403 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 403, Level 1, 0-20 cmbd</b>					
1	3	8.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	0.3	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	0.5	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
4	1	1.6	Whiteware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body			c1820+	
5	2	5.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
6	4	2.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
7	2	7.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Rim				Mend
8	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
9	1	2.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
10	1	9.5	Colonoware, Incised Hollowware Body				
11	1	3.5	Colonoware, Smoothed Body				
12	1	1.3	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
13	0	15.9	Brick				Discard
14	1	6.6	Milkglass Cosmetic Jar Body			1743-	
15	2	4	Milkglass Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner Fragment			1869-	One Embossed: "...DS GENU..."
16	1	2.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
17	1	1.2	Amber Machine-Made Glass Bottle Lip			1904-	
18	1	2.7	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	6.4	Light Blue Machine-Made Glass Bottle Lip			1904-	
20	4	2.8	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	0.3	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Body				
22	1	1.5	Colorless Molded Glass Container Base				
23	2	2.7	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				

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24	7	7.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
25	2	2.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>403 . 2</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 403, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd</b>					
1	1	1.1	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	1.9	Buffware, Indeterminate Decoration Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	3	7.2	Whiteware, Molded Indeterminate Decoration Flatware Rim			c1820+	Mend
4	1	0.7	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
5	1	9.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Body			c1820+	
6	1	4.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
7	1	0.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
8	9	10.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
9	2	2.3	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	
10	2	17.6	Yellowware, Molded Hollowware Rim			1820 - 1940	Mend
11	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Fragment				
12	1	1.2	Stoneware, Indeterminate Decoration Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Fragment				
13	1	0.2	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
14	2	2.8	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
15	0	5.7	Brick				Discard
16	1	0.5	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	Embossed: "...E..."
17	8	4.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
18	8	18.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	0.2	Teal Glass Fragment				
20	2	5.5	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
21	7	6.1	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
22	1	0.4	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
23	1	1.6	Amber Glass Bottle Base				
24	1	3	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base				
25	3	5.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
26	13	8.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
27	4	1.5	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>404 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 403, Level 1, 0-20 cmbd</b>					
1	1	11.6	Buffware, Combed Slip Pie Crust Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	1.8	Buffware, Slipped Body, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
3	1	0.6	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	



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4	2	8.3	Yellowware, Brown Annular Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	Mend
5	1	1.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
6	0	40.8	Brick				Discard
7	2	12	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	1.6	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	2.8	Light Blue Melted Glass				
10	1	1	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	1.8	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	3.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
13	0	8.6	Oyster, Discard				Discard

**Provenience Number:** 404 . 2 **Excavation Unit 404, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd**

1	2	7	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	Mend
2	4	5.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	20.4	Yellowware, Brown Annular Hollowware Body			1820 - 1940	
4	1	6.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
5	1	9.1	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Base				
6	0	10.3	Brick				Discard
7	1	2.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
8	1	0.9	Solarized - Amethyst Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Base			1880 - 1915	
9	3	14.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	0.3	Teal Glass Fragment				
11	1	2.3	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	1.2	Light Blue Glass Container Body				

**Provenience Number:** 405 . 1 **Excavation Unit 405, Level 1, 0-20 cmbs**

1	1	0.3	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
2	2	1.5	Stoneware, Undecorated White Salt Glazed White- Bodied Body			1720 - 1790	
3	2	1.3	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	
4	1	0.4	Ironstone, Undecorated Fragment			1815 - 1900	
5	1	1.8	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
6	1	1.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
7	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	Partial/Indeterminate Maker's Mark
8	5	6.7	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
9	1	3	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				
10	1	0.4	Yellowware, Undecorated Rim			1820 - 1940	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	1	2.5	Stoneware, Blue Sponged Bristol Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
12	1	2.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
13	1	5.6	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Base			1880 - 1915	Embossed: "122"
14	2	1.5	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
15	2	1	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
16	1	0.2	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Body				
17	2	4.7	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
18	2	0.7	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
19	6	8.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
20	2	2	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
21	2	2.3	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
22	11	14.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
23	3	0.7	Colorless Glass Fragment				
24	4	1.9	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
25	1	3.4	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge			1850-	Winchester Headstamp
26	0	106.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
27	1	0.8	Hard Rubber Unidentified Object Rim				
28	1	15.9	Marble Fragment				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>405 . 2</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 405, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd</b>					
1	1	6.1	Buffware, Indeterminate Decoration Hollowware Base, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
2	1	1.2	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	3.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			c1820+	
4	0	9000	Brick				Discard
5	2	0.8	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	One has Indeterminate Embossing
6	2	2.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	5.1	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Base				
8	1	0.3	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	1.5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Lip				
10	2	1.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>406 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 406, Level 1, 0-15 cmbd</b>					
1	1	0.9	Whiteware, Polychrome Annular Hollowware Body			c1820+	
2	1	3.2	Whiteware, Molded Flatware Rim			c1820+	
3	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				

**Site Number:** 38CH314

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	1.1	Redware, Brown Glazed Body				
6	1	0.7	Prosser Button			1840-	4 Hole; 13.2 mm
7	0	51.4	Brick				Discard
8	1	9.8	Olive Green Molded Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Body				Embossed: "...M A..."
9	1	7.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
10	4	18.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	2	3.4	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
12	1	7.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
13	1	0.4	Cobalt Blue Glass Fragment				
14	1	1	Light Blue Molded Glass Container Body				
15	3	2.4	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
16	1	2.2	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed: "...C"
17	3	6.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
18	0	4.6	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>406 . 2</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 406, Level 2, 15-22 cmbd</b>					
1	2	11	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
2	0	42.5	Brick				Discard
3	3	13.4	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Base			1880 - 1915	2 Mend
4	1	0.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
5	1	1.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.2	Cobalt Blue Molded Glass Container Body				Embossed: "...R S..."
7	2	2.7	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
8	0	7	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>406 . 3</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 406, Level 3, 22-30 cmbd</b>					
1	2	7.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	One has Partial Maker's Mark "J..."
2	1	0.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	1.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Rim				
4	0	26.7	Brick				Discard
5	5	20.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	2.8	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
7	5	6.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>407 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 407, Level 1, 0-20 cmbd</b>					
1	1	2.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Flatware Base			1779 - 1840	
2	1	0.8	Ironstone, Molded Flatware Rim			1815 - 1900	
3	1	3.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815 - 1900	

**Site Number:** 38CH314

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	2	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
5	4	4.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
6	1	8.3	Redware, Brown Glazed Hollowware Body				
7	1	25.8	Yellowware, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1820 - 1940	
8	1	2.8	Colonoware Residual Sherd				
9	0	50	Brick				Discard
10	1	0.4	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
11	3	5.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
12	1	0.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
13	1	23.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
14	1	0.3	Teal Glass Fragment				
15	1	5.4	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
16	2	2.1	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
17	1	0.3	Light Blue Glass Fragment				
18	1	11.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Liquor Bottle Base			1954-	Owens-Illinois Glass Company Maker's Mark
19	3	2.5	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
20	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Container Lip				
21	7	6.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
22	5	2.4	Colorless Glass Fragment				
23	1	39.6	Wire Nail			1850-	
24	0	25	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard
25	1	1.4	Slate Fragment				Discard
26	0	0.4	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>408 . 1</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 408, Level 1, 0-15 cmbd</b>					
1	1	3.6	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Flatware Rim			1800-1830's	Neoclassically-Inspired
2	1	1.9	Pearlware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1779 - 1840	
3	1	1.7	Porcelain, Decal Hollowware Body			c1880+	
4	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
5	1	1.4	Stoneware, Albany Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
6	0	64	Brick				Discard
7	2	4.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
8	0	3.1	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>408 . 2</b>	<b>Excavation Unit 408, Level 2, 15-30 cmbd</b>					
1	1	1.8	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Flatware Rim			1780 - 1840	

**Site Number:** 38CH314

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	6.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	1.4	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
4	1	7.2	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Base, Staffordshire			1675 - 1775	
5	2	6	Refined Earthenware, Hollowware Body, Agateware			c1750	
6	1	1.9	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
7	0	73	Brick				Discard
8	2	4.7	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
9	2	9	Olive Green Molded Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Body				Embossed: "...A..." and "...N..."
10	1	3.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
11	1	2.9	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	4.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	2.4	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
14	1	0.1	Colorless Glass Fragment				
15	1	2.7	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
16	0	0.5	Oyster, Discard				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>601 . 1</b>		<b>Feature 601, 40-52 cmbd</b>				
1	0	288.8	Brick				Discard
<hr/>							
<b>Provenience Number:</b>	<b>605 . 1</b>		<b>Scrape 3, Feature 605, 32-37 cmbd</b>				
1	1	3.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	0	2.8	Brick				Discard



# **Appendix B**

## Portion of the 1900 US Census







TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

4539

A 44

State South Carolina  
County Charleston

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 11  
Enumeration District No. 116

Township or other division of county Christ Church Parish Name of Institution, Belleme  
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, \_\_\_\_\_ Ward of city, \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the 9th day of June, 1900, Philip M. Pepper Enumerator.

Table with columns: LOCATION, NAME, RELATION, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP, OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION, EDUCATION, OVERSEER IF BORN. Includes handwritten entries for families like Lawrence, Miller, and others.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

4550 B

State South Carolina  
County Charleston

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 11  
Enumeration District No. 116

Township or other division of county Orbit Church Parish Name of Institution, Rollins Longfist Academy  
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, Met Pleasant Ward of city, \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1900, Philip W. Pepper, Enumerator.

IN CITIES.	LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION							NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.		EDUCATION.				OVERSEER OF HOME.						
				Sex	Color	Age at last birthday.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Number of years married.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.		Place of birth of Mother of this person.	Year of immigration to the United States.	Year of arrival in the United States.	Occupation.	Years of school.	Can read.		Can write.	Occupational English.	Attended school.	United States or foreign.	Years of school.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Orbit Church	Abelton Emichies	Daughter	F	W	Feb 1871 19	2	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Mary	Daughter	F	W	Sept 1876 23	3	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Jack	Son	M	W	Oct 1878 21	3	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Joseph	Son	M	W	Apr 1871 29	2	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Abraham	Son	M	W	Oct 1870 30	3	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		W. H. Hays	Son	M	W	Apr 1870 30	3	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
25	258	William Richardson	Head	M	W	Nov 1864 35	23	1	1	1	1	1	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Rachel	Wife	F	W	Dec 1860 39	21	1	1	1	1	1	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Richard	Son	M	W	May 1870 30	3	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
26	268	Carroll Richard	Head	M	W	Nov 1855 44	44	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Rivick	Wife	F	W	Oct 1840 59	59	2	2	2	2	2	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Oliver	Son	M	W	Nov 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Mary	Son	M	W	July 1872 28	28	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
27	278	Abraham Manning	Head	M	W	Oct 1855 44	44	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Washington	Wife	F	W	Nov 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Samuel	Son	M	W	Jan 1875 25	25	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Samuel	Daughter	F	W	Sept 1875 25	25	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Mother	Son	M	W	Feb 1873 27	27	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Seaman	Daughter	F	W	May 1874 26	26	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
28	288	Palmer	Head	M	W	Nov 1855 44	44	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Robert	Wife	F	W	Jan 1872 28	28	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
29	298	Burton	Head	M	W	Nov 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Julia	Wife	F	W	Oct 1865 35	35	1	1	1	1	1	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
30	308	Hay	Head	M	W	Sept 1865 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Roddy	Wife	F	W	May 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Betsy	Daughter	F	W	Oct 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Russell	Son	M	W	Feb 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Boyce	Son	M	W	Nov 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Clara	Daughter	F	W	Oct 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		James	Son	M	W	Apr 1874 26	26	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Mary	Daughter	F	W	Dec 1874 26	26	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
31	318	Middleton	Head	M	W	Nov 1864 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Frank	Wife	F	W	Dec 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Baby	Son	M	W	May 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Anneta	Daughter	F	W	July 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Samuel	Son	M	W	May 1874 26	26	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Letitia	Daughter	F	W	Feb 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
32	328	Reed	Head	M	W	Nov 1864 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Nicholas	Wife	F	W	Oct 1865 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		William	Son	M	W	Oct 1865 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Edgar	Son	M	W	Dec 1871 29	29	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Levin	Son	M	W	Sept 1874 26	26	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Anneta	Daughter	F	W	May 1877 23	23	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
33	338	Barren	Head	M	W	Nov 1864 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Frank	Wife	F	W	May 1871 29	29	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Madley	Daughter	F	W	Sept 1872 28	28	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
34	348	Rivers	Head	M	W	Sept 1865 35	35	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12
		Walter	Wife	F	W	Sept 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		James	Daughter	F	W	Sept 1870 30	30	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				
		Henry	Son	M	W	Nov 1871 29	29	0	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	1895	1895	Farmer	7	0	0	0	0				



TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

4561 B A

State South Carolina  
County Charleston

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 12  
Enumeration District No. 116

Township or other division of county Christ Church Parish Name of Institution, Long Point  
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, MT Pleasant Ward of city, \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the 9th day of June, 1900, Philip M. Pepper Enumerator.

Table with columns: LOCATION, NAME, RELATION, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP, OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION, EDUCATION, FREQUENT OF HOME. Rows list individuals such as Washington, Mary, William, etc., with their birth dates, places of birth, and occupations.

# **Appendix C**

## SHPO Correspondence



**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AMONG  
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,  
THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,  
AND  
THE SOUTH CAROLINA PORTS AUTHORITY  
REGARDING THE  
PROPOSED WANDO WELCH TERMINAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING  
DEVELOPMENT**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344), an application (SAC-2016-01502) was submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District (Corps), by the South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA), “the applicant,” for a Department of the Army (DA) permit to authorize activities in support of the proposed Headquarters Building development (undertaking) at the Wando Welch Terminal in Mount Pleasant; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps is reviewing SCPA’s application (SAC-2016-01502) for the undertaking pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) and its implementing regulations; and

**WHEREAS**, the undertaking includes constructing a new road to provide access to the interior of the property in order to facilitate construction of a new headquarters building; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps notified the Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (CIN-THPO) about the undertaking's anticipated impacts on historic properties, as required by 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, and received a response from the CIN-THPO, advising the Corps of no immediate concerns and requesting notification if Native American artifacts and/or human remains were located during the ground disturbance phase of the undertaking; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps has defined the permit area as the entire 19.41-acre project site of the undertaking (see Attachment 1); and

**WHEREAS**, survey and evaluation efforts of the permit area confirmed that a portion of archaeological site 38CH314 is located on the project site; and

**WHEREAS**, in consultation with the SCPA and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Corps has determined that site 38CH314 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the SHPO concurred with this determination; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps has determined that construction of the primary access road for the undertaking will have an adverse effect on 38CH314; and

**WHEREAS**, the portion of archeological site 38CH314 that is not located on the 19.41-acre project site or within the permit area is also eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and should be surveyed, evaluated, and mitigated if a future federal undertaking is proposed and would impact those portions of archeological site 38CH314 that are located on adjacent properties; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps has consulted with SHPO and SCPA in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), and 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix C; and

**WHEREAS**, the Corps has consulted with SHPO and SCPA regarding the effects of the undertaking on the historic property and has invited the applicant to sign this MOA as an invited signatory; and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with the Corps' "Revised Interim Guidance for Implementing Appendix C of 33 CFR Part 325 with the Revised Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800" (Apr. 25, 2005); 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix C, Par. 8; 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), and 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(b)(1)(iv), the Corps has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Corps, SHPO, and the SCPA agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

## **STIPULATIONS**

The Corps will monitor the progress of the following stipulated tasks to ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with this MOA, and the SCPA shall ensure that the following measures are implemented.

### **I. ACCESS**

The applicant, including any successors and assigns, shall secure permissions to allow representatives from the Corps and SHPO access to the permit area to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of this MOA.

### **II. TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

The applicant shall not commence work in archaeological site 38CH314 prior to implementation of the Archaeological Treatment Plan (Attachment 2).

Appropriate barriers (e.g., silt fencing, chain-link fencing, or high visibility fencing) shall be installed along the access road right-of-way (ROW) prior to construction and shall remain in place



until all ground disturbing activities associated with the undertaking are complete. The portions of site 38CH314 that are located within the permit area and would not be impacted by construction of the access road shall be preserved in place.

### **III. DURATION**

This MOA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution. Timing of submittal of project documentation is described in Stipulation V below. Prior to such time, any party to this MOA may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation VI below.

### **IV. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

Each year following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, SCPA shall prepare an Annual Report documenting actions carried out pursuant to this MOA. The reporting period shall be from July 1 to June 30, and the SCPA shall prepare and distribute an electronic and a hardcopy the Annual Report to the Corps and SHPO by August 1 (20 days after the end of the reporting period).

The Annual Report shall address issues and describe actions and accomplishments over the past year, including, as applicable: any proposed scheduling changes; historic property surveys and results; the status of treatment and mitigation activities; routine activities for which no consultation occurred; any issues that are affecting or may affect SCPA's ability to continue to meet the terms of this MOA; and any disputes and objections received, and how they were resolved.

### **V. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES**

The applicant shall be permitted to commence work immediately in all other portions of the permit area (other than 38CH314) prior to implementation of the Archaeological Treatment Plan. If unanticipated cultural materials (e.g., large, intact artifacts, or animal bones; large clusters or artifacts or animal bones; patterns of soil stains; buried brick or stone structures; clusters of brick or stone) or human skeletal remains are discovered on portion of the permit area (other than 38CH314) during land altering or construction activities, and they have not been addressed by previous studies and consultation then the applicant shall temporarily halt those activities and immediately notify the Corps and SHPO of the late discoveries.

A minimum 50-foot buffer shall be immediately established around such cultural materials by the construction project manager for the property owner. The buffer must be flagged by appropriate personnel. All project personnel must be notified by the property owner that no land altering activities will be allowed within the buffer zone until the course of action hereinafter described has been established. The halt will afford the Corps and SHPO the opportunity to assess the situation and recommend a course of action within two (2) business days after such notification.

If human remains are found or suspected, they should be left in place and protected until appropriate consultation is completed. The applicant is responsible for notifying SHPO, the Corps, the local coroner or medical examiner, and other interested parties of the find and initiating

consultation. The signatories recognize that human remains and burial grounds are subject to South Carolina law that addresses abandoned cemeteries and burials, including, but not limited to, S.C. Code Ann. §§ 27-43-10 to 30; 16-16-600 and 61-19-28 to 29.

## **VI. REPORTS**

A management summary will be prepared by the applicant's archaeological consultant who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standard for archaeology following completion of data recovery. The management summary will be prepared by the applicant's archaeological consultant and submitted to the Corps and the SHPO for review and approval within 10 calendar days of the last day of field work. The management summary will include a discussion of the research methods, methods employed during the field investigation, and preliminary data recovery results and a plan for how results will be presented to a wider public audience. It is understood that laboratory analysis will be underway during production of the management summary, and analytical results will be largely unavailable at the time of submittal. Ground disturbance within the portion of 38CH314 within the road ROW may be initiated upon acceptance of the management summary by the Corps and the SHPO.

A minimum of two copies of the draft technical report of data recovery investigations will be prepared by the applicant's archaeological consultant and submitted to the Corps and SHPO for review and approval within one calendar year from the last day of the field work. Two copies of the final report incorporating the Corps and SHPO's comments will be provided to the SHPO and the Corps for final review and approval within 6 weeks of receiving comments.

After SHPO, in consultation with the Corps, has determined that the conditions of this Memorandum of Agreement have been met the applicant's archaeological consultant shall provide two (2) bound copies, one unbound copy, and a PDF of the report to SHPO.

In addition to the distribution of reports required for review and compliance, copies of the final data recovery reports will be donated to the Charleston County public library, and the College of Charleston Library. The applicant's archaeological consultant will make copies of the final data recovery report available to the professional archaeological community. A senior member of the data recovery project team will author and present the results of the investigation at an appropriate public venue after the completion of the investigation.

## **VII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Should any signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the Corps shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the Corps determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the Corps will:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the Corps' proposed resolution, to the ACHP, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(b)(2). The ACHP shall provide the Corps with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the

Corps shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP and signatories, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The Corps will then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, the Corps may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the Corps shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The Corps' responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

## **VIII. AMENDMENT**

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. Any party may request that it be amended or modified, whereupon the parties will consult with each other to consider such amendment or modification. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy is signed by all of the signatories and is filed with the ACHP. Amendment of this MOA may require a concurrent request to amend applicable permits and easements or restrictive covenants.

## **IX. TERMINATION**

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VII, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the Corps must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.6(c)(7) and 800.6(c)(8) or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP. The Corps shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution of this MOA by the Corps and the SHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that the Corps has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

## **X. ASSIGNMENT**

The SCPA may assign this MOA to any party that acquires record title to the 19.41-acre project site (Attachment 1). The SCPA shall notify the Corps and SHPO of the intent to assign title at least 30 days prior to such assignment. Upon the sending of written notice of such assignment to the Corps and SHPO, the assignee shall be deemed the "applicant" and the assigning party shall be

released from any and all obligations of this MOA arising accruing on or after the date of the assignment.

**XI. FORCE MAJEURE**

A signatory shall not be liable for the failure to perform the party's obligations if such failure is as a result of acts of God (including fire, flood, earthquake, storm, hurricane or other natural disaster), war, invasion, acts of foreign enemies, hostilities (regardless of whether war is declared), terrorist activities, labor dispute, strike, lockout or interruption or failure of electricity or telephone service.

**XII. EXECUTION OF MOA**

Execution of this MOA by the Corps, SHPO, and the SCPA, and implementation of its terms evidence that the Corps has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f), its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), and 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix C and offered the ACHP an opportunity to comment.


This MOA may be executed in counterparts. A copy with all original executed signature pages affixed shall constitute the original MOA. The date of execution shall be the date of the signature of the last party to sign.


[signature page/attachments follow]

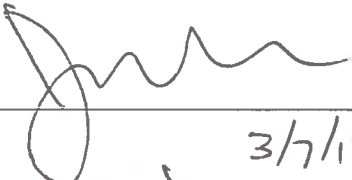
**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AMONG USACE, SHPO, AND SCPA  
REGARDING THE PROPOSED WANDO WELCH TERMINAL HEADQUARTERS  
BUILDING DEVELOPMENT**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this MOA to be executed by their duly authorized representatives as of the last date signed.

**SIGNATORIES:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
\_\_\_\_\_  
27 April 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Travis G. Hughes, RD Chief  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Title  
United States Army, Corps of Engineers, Charleston District

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3-24-17  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Eric Emerson, Director and SHPO  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Title  
South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3/7/17  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James I. Newsome, President and CEO  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Title  
South Carolina Ports Authority

Attachments incorporated by reference into this MOA  
Attachment 1: Archaeological Treatment Plan

**Archaeological Investigation of 38CH314 (Bermuda Plantation/Town)  
in Support of the SC Ports Authority's Proposed New Headquarters Building,  
Wando Welch Terminal, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina**

**Treatment Plan**

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.**

**Scott Butler, Principal Investigator**

**December 22, 2016**

**Introduction**

The SC State Ports Authority (SCPA) plans to construct its new headquarters office on the northeast corner of the Wando Welch Terminal in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. Long Point Road (a 5-lane thoroughfare that terminates at the Terminal) provides access to the Terminal for all current traffic. Security gates and kiosks control access via Long Point Road. Access to the planned office building is more direct and will not conflict with the daily operational traffic of the Terminal if an alternate route is available. Extension of Wando River Way (currently a cul-de-sac originating from Wando Park Boulevard) south into the undeveloped portions of the Terminal will provide more direct access to the new headquarters building and not increase traffic through the Long Point Road gates of the Terminal. The SCPA has applied for a joint OCRM/USACE permit (SAC P/N SAC-2016-01502). A map overlay of the permit area (also the project Area of Potential Effect [APE]) indicates the access road construction could affect previously identified archaeological site 38CH314 (Figure 1). No other previously identified archaeological sites are located within the permit area/APE.

Archaeological Site 38CH314 represents the remnants of the former Bermuda Plantation. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Previous investigators identified and documented 38CH314 on four separate occasions, though none of these studies comprehensively examined the site in its entirety. Initial identification occurred during the survey of the proposed I-526 corridor (Trinkley 1978). Adams et al. (1991) visited the site portion on parcels TMS 5370000072 and TMS5370000098. Rust (1999) visited the portion of the site on TMS 5370000045 and TMS 5370000151. Bailey and Ellerbee (2007) examined the site portion owned by the SCPA on TMS 5370000041. Figure 1 displays the location of 38CH314 and the permit area/APE on the USGS *Charleston and Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangles.

The proposed route of the access road via Wando River Way will pass through 38CH314, which lies south of the present terminus of Wando River Way and along the northern edge of the SCPA's lands (Figure 2). Construction of a planned paved access road through the site from the present terminus of Wando River Way will cause adverse effects. Site vegetation within the APE consists of mature hardwoods and a scrub understory. Trees will have to be removed and the right-of-way graded and filled to accommodate the paved roadway and its associated drainage structures. At this time, no additional infrastructure is planned that would use the access road route to provide service to the new headquarters building. Figure 2 displays the route of the proposed access road through 38CH314 and the proposed location and configuration of the new headquarters facilities.



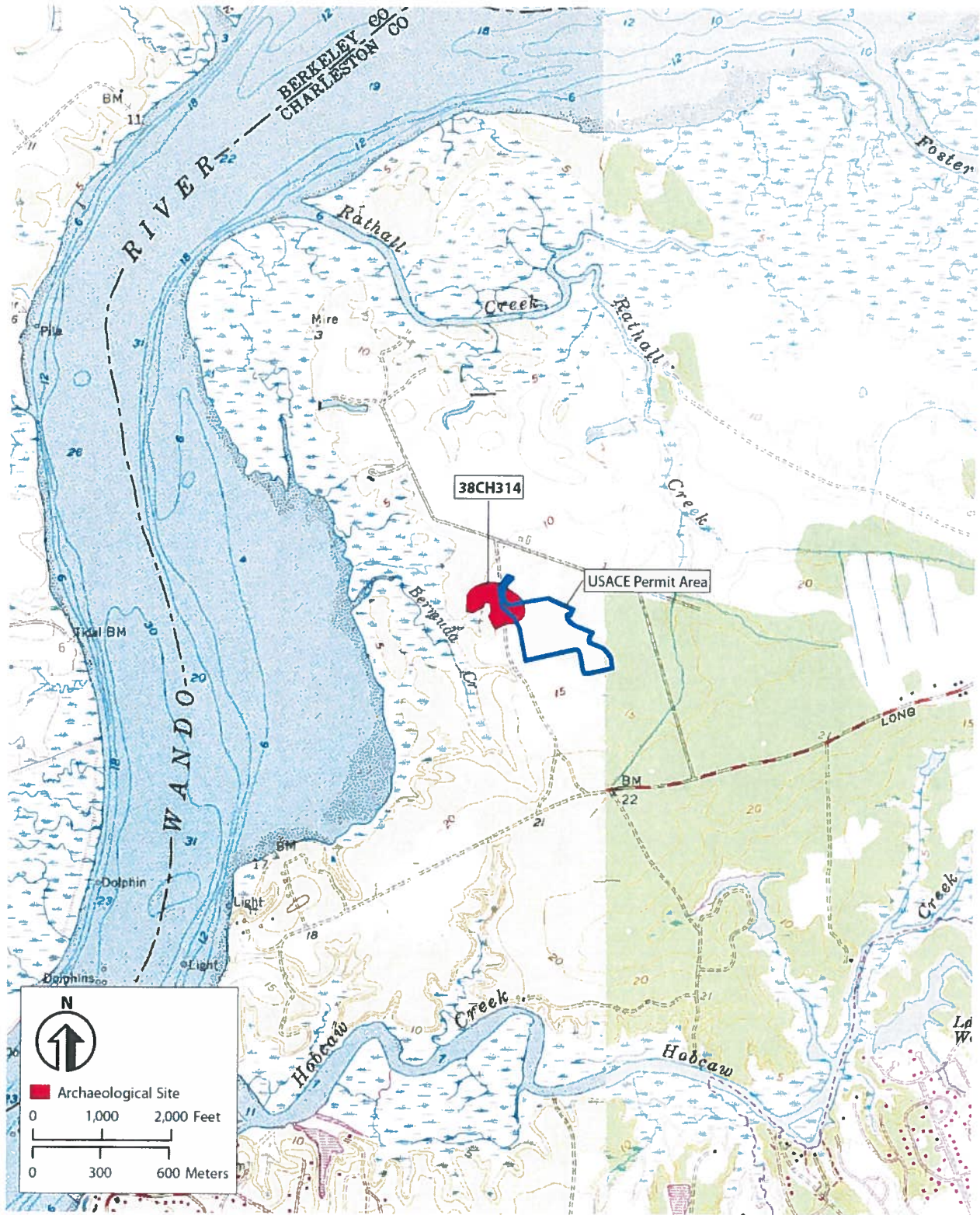


Figure 1. Location of 38CH314 on the USGS Charleston and Fort Moultrie, SC quadrangles.



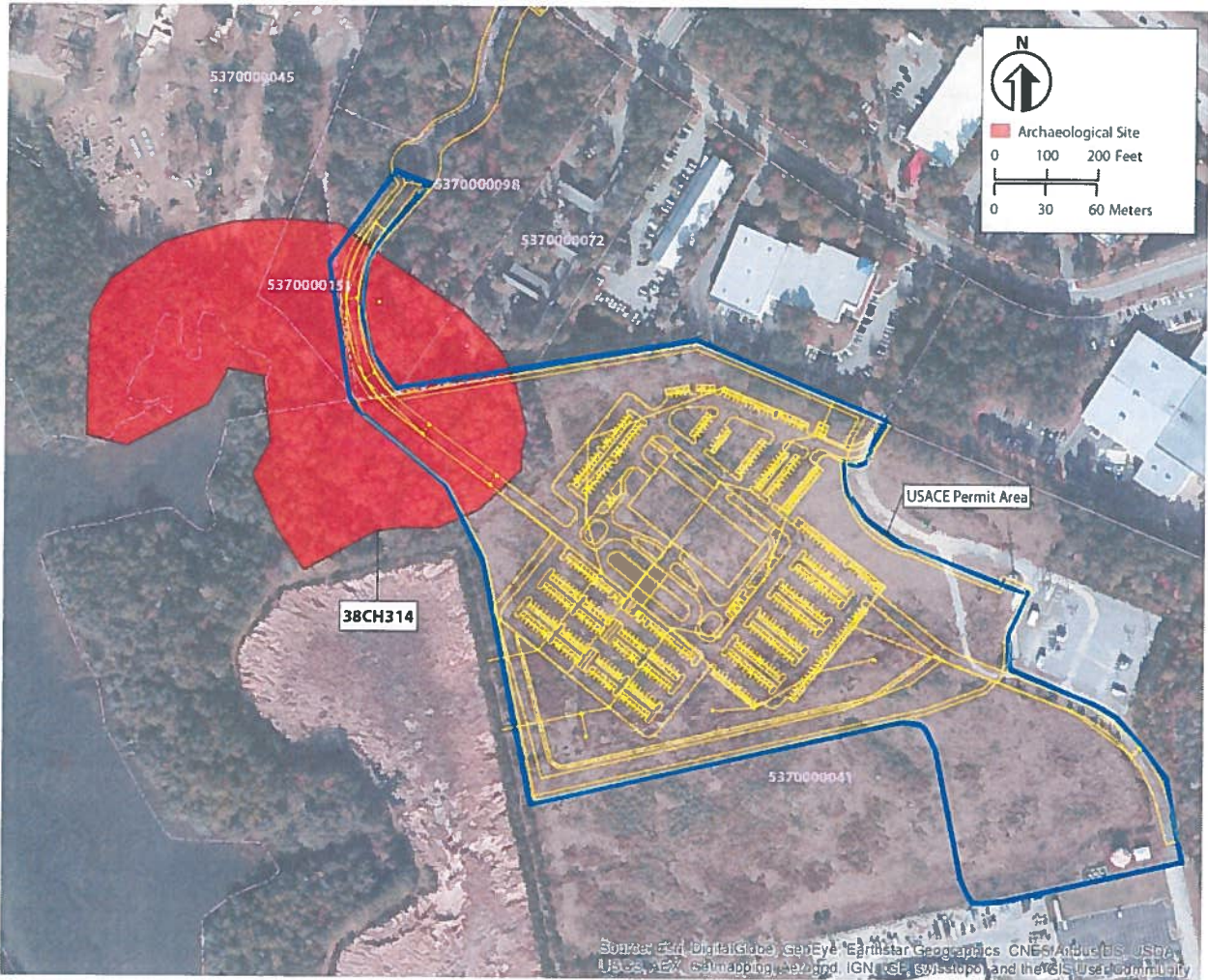


Figure 2. Site 38CH314 showing tax parcels overlaid on an aerial photograph.

As previously delineated, Site 38CH314 currently lays on five individual tax parcels (see Figure 2):

- TMS 5370000041 (owned by the SCPA)
- TMS 5370000045 (owned by Windward Longpoint Apartments LLC)
- TMS 5370000072 (owned by Hospice of Charleston, Inc.)
- TMS 5370000098 (owned by Hubner Manufacturing Corporation)
- TMS 5370000151 (owned by Edwin Pearlstine and Christopher Frasier)

The proposed access road will extend approximately 600 feet through TMS 5370000098 and into TMS 5370000041 along a 40-foot wide right-of-way (ROW) to the parking areas surrounding the planned office building. The portions of 38CH314 in TMS 5370000098 and TMS 5370000041 within the proposed ROW are the focus of proposed archaeological mitigative actions outlined below. TMS 5370000151 contains a detention pond. TMS 5370000045 contains an apartment complex and includes a preservation easement for the portion of 38CH314 within the parcel. Walking paths currently provide residents of the apartment complex access to this



wooded area. In 2012, the owners installed interpretive signs to mitigate potential adverse effects to the site that may have been created by these paths. TMS 5370000072 contains wooded areas within the site boundary.

### **Previous Investigations**

Site 38CH314 was initially recorded by Trinkley (1978) during his survey of the Mark Clark Expressway corridor. He described the site as an extensive brick and shell scatter along the edge of a marsh cove. The site was heavily forested at the time and surface visibility was limited, though he recovered one hand painted historic ceramic sherd. Trinkley (1978:52) assessed the 38CH314 as follows:

This site is in the vicinity of Bermuda Town as well as Venning Plantation. . . . At this time it is difficult to evaluate the importance of this site, although if it is Bermuda Town, the area has immediate significance and is possibly worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

38CH314 was revisited during an archaeological survey of the Longpoint subdivision by Adams et al. (1991). The southern site edge was not defined because of the SPA property boundary. Adams et al. (1991) excavated 22 shovel tests and identified an early-nineteenth-century component at the site. They suggest that this nineteenth century occupation of 38CH314 may simply be masking earlier occupations; they recommended 38CH314 eligible for the NRHP (Adams et al. 1991:14).

The site was revisited again by Rust and Poplin (1999) during their survey of a 230- acre portion of the Belle Hall Tract. They excavated three shovel tests in the northern portion of the site and recovered three historic ceramic sherds and one Pre-Contact grog-tempered sherd. They agreed with the assessment by Adams et al. (1991) that the site is eligible for the NRHP.

Bailey and Ellerbee (2007) revisited a portion of 38CH314 yet again during their survey of the Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion project. They excavated 42 shovel tests within the southern portion of the site. They recovered a wide range of ceramics dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. These ceramics (n=18) included Delft, buff-bodied slipwares, agateware, colonoware, Nottingham stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone; buff-bodied slipwares were the most frequently identified type with seven sherds recovered. They also identified two surface features which they interpreted as likely representing a postbellum well and a cellar depression. The investigators extended the site boundary slightly to the south, and agreed with earlier assessments that the site is eligible for the NRHP. The shipping terminal expansion project was subsequently redesigned to avoid potential impacts to 38CH314.

## **A Brief Overview of the History of Bermuda Plantation**

The following history is a work in progress, focusing on the current study area. Bermuda Plantation is traced to a late seventeenth century land grant to Oliver Spencer. Spencer's 500-acre grant was subsequently subdivided in the early eighteenth century into several smaller parcels. Tradesmen, shipwrights, and mariners began purchasing smaller parcels along Hobcaw/Wakendaw Creek and the Wando River, establishing a thriving ship-building and seafaring related community for most of the eighteenth century. Late in the 1700s, wealthier individuals began consolidating the smaller parcels into larger cotton plantations. By the time of the Civil War, five large plantations occupied the west end of Long Point Road: Long Point, Egypt, Retreat, Belleview and Bermuda. For most the nineteenth century, the Venning family owned 38CH314 and the surrounding lands as part of their Bermuda Plantation. The family continued their ownership until 1940 when heirs of Nicholas Venning, Jr. conveyed their lands at Long Point to a wealthy northern couple, John and Mary Sheridan. The Sheridans passed their lands to Gulf Oil Company in 1957 from whom it passed through several owners before being subdivided for use by the South Carolina State Ports Authority in the 1980s. We note that Hobcaw Creek has also been called "Wackendaw" or "Wackendau Creek" and sometimes in the earliest narratives was called "Cornbow or Combaw Creek

***Bermuda Town.*** Early deeds reference the area near 38CH314 as Bermuda Town, including two deeds for tracts that later composed Bermuda Plantation. Smith (1988) concludes that Bermuda Town, sometimes called "Bermudoes Town," was never "much more than a name," and if it existed at all would likely have been on the eastern and northern side of Hobcaw Creek, some distance east of the plantation that was named "Bermuda" (Smith 1988:166). Several early land grants on Hobcaw Creek were subdivided into 25 and 50 acre plots, but those are not comparable to town lots in other Carolina frontier settings (see for example Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] M:78 and 2B:377). Instead, they coincide with parcels typically given to town settlers outside the actual community. For example, the Town of Dorchester on the upper Ashley River included several hundred town lots surrounded by several thousand acres divided into 50-acre parcels. Each settler was granted a town lot and a deed to a 50-acre parcel for planting. The last record for Bermuda Town suggests that a town was no longer present by 1741, if it ever existed. In January of that year, the Christ Church Parish vestry voted to ask the Colonial Assembly to permit them to sell lands that had been set aside for a school at Bermuda Town (Bailey and Ellerbee 2007:24). No plat of a town layout or reference to such plat in any deed or other legal document has been yet been found during previous or current research. Many of the grantees hailed from Bermuda or had substantial connections to that colony. These associations between the early settlers and Bermuda likely prompted the description of the area of their settlement/landholdings as Bermuda Town. Presumably, Bermuda Plantation drew its name from the same association with this reach of the Wando River with its original owners and residents.

***Bermuda Plantation to 1760.*** The nucleus of Bermuda Plantation was created out of a Proprietary Land Grant given to Oliver Spencer on May 31, 1683 (South Carolina Proprietary Grant Book [SCPGB 38:223). Spencer divided his grant conveying 247 acres of the southern half of his land to William Hyde (Moore 1977:335 and SCM 5:320). He sold the northern 100 acres in another unrecorded deed and disposed of the western portion in a third transaction. The northern section of Spencer's grant contained Site 38CH314. When the exact sale of the northern

section occurred is unclear, but by 1715 Jonathan Milner is listed as the owner of at least 50 acres in the northern portion of Spencer's grant (Moore 1977:335).

Alexander Chisholm acquired the northern portion of the Spencer Grant sometime prior to April 7, 1760, though it is not clear from whom he purchased it (see Charleston County Will Book S [CCWB] (1771-1774):256 and CCDB I6:219). He added it to property he bought from Dr. Lining and thus, he assembled Bermuda Plantation by combining the northern portion and part of the southern portions of Oliver Spencer's grant into one tract (CCDB I6:219 and CCDB H7:199). The northern parcel contained Site 38CH314.

The northern parcel of the Spencer grant was purchased by Jonathan Milner sometime prior to 1715 and disappeared from records until Henry Gignilliat filed a memorial in 1733 (SCM 5:186). Apparently, Milner subdivided his tract on March 12, 1722, for Captain Edmund Robinson and his wife Ann. They created a trust for themselves and their heirs and placed in it their tract of 50 acres in, "Burmada Town, Berkeley County, bounding south on William Visier, West on a creek out of Wando River, North on Thomas Allen and East on Thomas Fitzgerald" (CCDB BB:144). The names of the surrounding owners place the 50-acre Robinson tract in the northern part of the Spencer Grant along with Milner's land. Edmund Robinson retained the parcel until his death prior to December 28, 1728, when his will was probated in court (CCWB 1727-1729:216). In his will, he deeded his estate to his daughter Mary Robinson though there is no specific mention of the Bermuda property (CCWB 1727-1729:216 and CCDB E:386). There are no recorded deeds from Mary Robinson in legal records and the land is not described again until 1733 (CCDB E386).

On April 27, 1733, Henry Gignilliat filed a memorial for two 50-acre tracts directly corresponding to the former Milner and Robinson land. He provided 1731 deeds from Elias Foizin and Charlotte Hutchinson for the two tracts (SCM 5:186). The two tracts, consisting of 50 acres each, were later purchased by Alexander Chisholm sometime prior to April 7, 1760.

***Bermuda Plantation (1760-1810).*** Alexander Chisholm was a Charleston merchant who first began acquiring lands in the Charleston area in the 1750s. He acquired the northern portion of Spencer's grant and 124 acres of the southern portion prior to writing his will on April 7, 1760. Though he does not specifically mention the property he gives his lands to the children of his two daughters Christina Chisholm and Ann Chisholm Wilson. Two grandsons testifying that, "under the terms of their grandfather's will dated April 7, 1760," they possessed and were selling a "certain tract composed of several distinct and contiguous tracts of land containing on the whole about two hundred twenty-five acres more or less." Alexander Chisholm died prior to October 2, 1772 when his will was proved in court. Under the terms of his will his grandchildren inherited Bermuda (CCWB 1771-1774:256). No additional legal description of Bermuda Plantation appears until 1792, though deeds of adjoining land acknowledged the ownership of "Chisholm and Wilson" (CCDB R4:183). In that year, the tract was acquired by Chisholm's grandsons Alexander Robert Chisholm and Dr. Samuel Wilson. On October 1, 1792, Chisholm sold his "one half undivided moiety or equal half part" of his grandfather's plantation under the "terms of his grandfather's will dated April 7, 1760" to his cousin who owned the other moiety, Dr. Samuel Wilson (CCDB I6:219). How the plantation was managed during this period remains unknown.

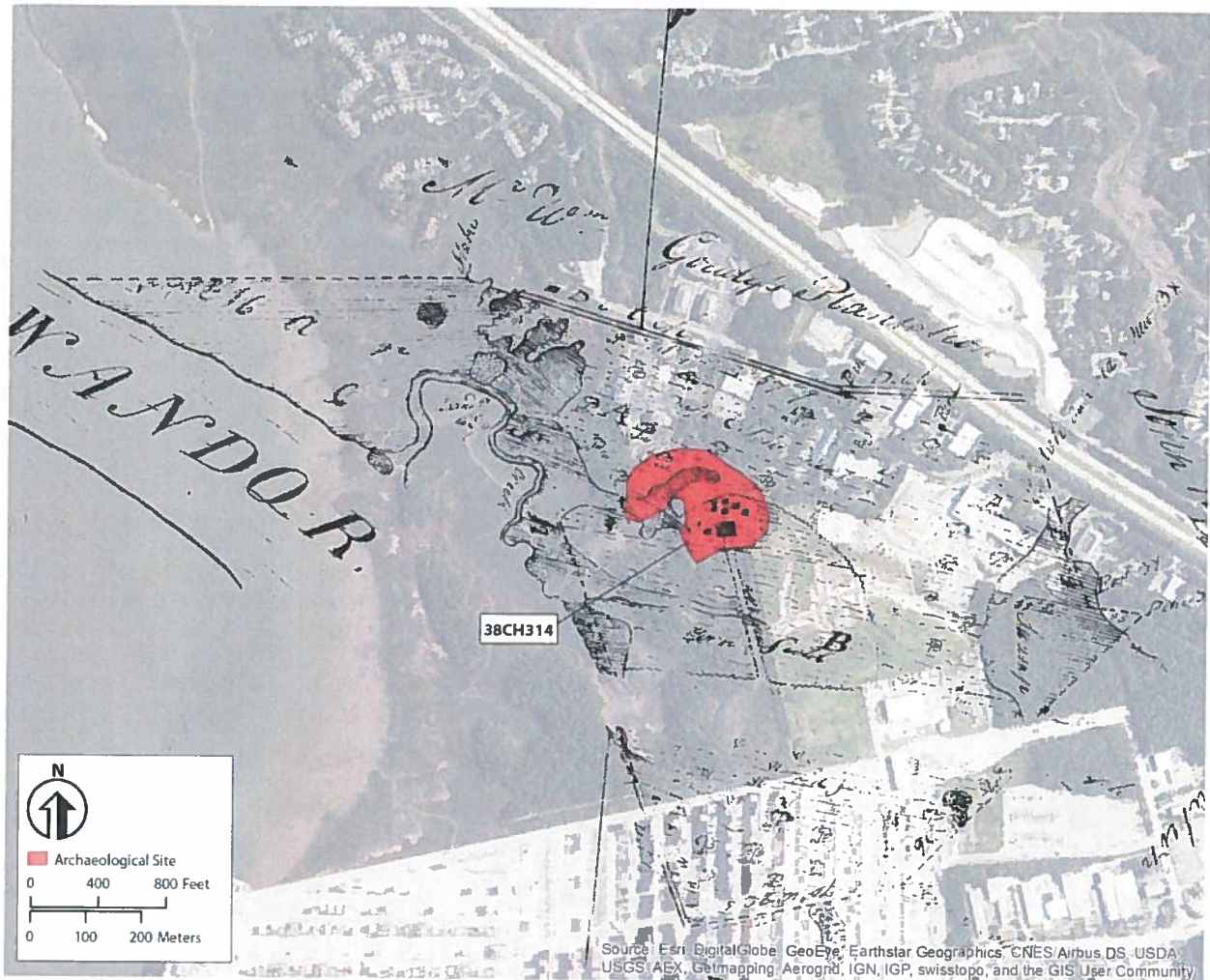


Figure 3. A 1796 plat showing Bermuda Plantation overlaid on a current aerial photograph and 38CH314.

Wilson kept the lands until January of 1796 when he sold it to another Charleston merchant, Cyprian Bigelow (CCDB R6:21). On July 14, 1796, local surveyor John Diamond completed a plat of Bigelow's Bermuda plantation (Figure 3). Bigelow was anticipating approval for a proposed land grant for 35 acres of salt marsh along the Wando River that he planned to attach to his plantation. The plat shows the settlement (38CH314), a landing along Bermuda Creek, cleared fields, access to Long Point Road to the south and the Wando River to the west. On August 27, 1796, Bigelow obtained a state grant for 35 acres of marsh to the west of his plantation (South Carolina State Plat Book [SCSPB] 334:419).

The plat also revealed that Bermuda Plantation then consisted of three tracts pieced together. The first is a 102-acre portion of the northern section of Oliver Spencer's original 1683 land grant. The second is a 124 acre portion of the lands acquired by William Visier in 1715, part of the southern section of Spencer's grant. The third portion is the 35-acre land grant of salt marsh Bigelow obtained that August. The three tracts totaled 261 acres forming Bermuda Plantation. The property bounded to the north on William Gowdy's Plantation (Long Point Plantation), to the east was John Hufford (Retreat Plantation) and to the south was the lands then owned by

John Levy (Lebby) and later known as Belleview. The land bounded to the west on marshes and a creek flowing into the Wando River.

On October 8, 1796, Bigelow conveyed the plantation to William Calhoun who financed the transaction with a local merchant, William McDonald (CCDB H7:199). When Calhoun defaulted McDonald foreclosed and the sheriff sold the tract to Ann Henderson in 1807 (CCDB U7:398). None of these owners appeared to be living at Bermuda though they may have maintained a settlement, labor force, and overseer there. In February 1810, Henderson sold the Bermuda tract to Samuel Venning who had some years earlier purchased Long Point Plantation (CCDB B8:91). When Samuel died, three of his sons, Robert, Arnoldus, and Jonah sold the tract to their fourth brother, Nicholas Venning, March 5, 1831 (CCDB A10:337).

*The Vennings ownership (1810-1940).* Samuel Venning was a Georgia native who came to South Carolina before the Revolution (Brockington et al. 1985:84). He and his brother Nicholas founded prominent nineteenth century families in Christ Church Parish. Prior to purchasing Bermuda, he acquired Long Point Plantation to the north where he resided. To this he added Bermuda to his lands in 1810. Brockington et al. (1985:85) states that “collectively, the Vennings, due to a variety of agricultural and commercial pursuits, were the wealthiest family in the [Christ Church] parish, possessing the largest number of slaves and owning property that, combined was worth more than that of any other local family.” By 1850, the Venning family owned 2,742 acres in Christ Church Parish and more acreage in adjoining St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish. They controlled 1,144 acres in three plantations on the Wando Neck that included Long Point, Belleview, and Bermuda, and encompassed all the deep water access between Wackendaw Creek and Rathall Creek. During the 1850s, Bermuda, under the ownership of Nicolas Venning, Jr. and his son Mortimer W. Venning, became a premier cotton plantation and exceeded productivity at the Venning’s larger Long Point to the north and Belleview to the south (Brockington et al. 1985:87).

During the Civil War, Venning purchased Belleview Plantation to the south of Bermuda, at one time owned by his brother Robert (CCDB R14:264). From here until the ownership by the South Carolina State Ports Authority in 1985, the two plantations were under a single owner. Apparently, Mortimer W. Venning negotiated some form of rental agreement with local freedmen and also prospered in the post-war environment. In 1870, he enumerated his two plantations comprising some 750 acres of land and valued his property at \$20,000.00, doubling Bermuda’s value prior to the Civil War (US Census of 1870, Charleston District, Christ Church Parish). The census taker reported that Venning and his wife Jane and their family were living at Bermuda along with his cousin Marion Ross and his wife Alice, apparently farming with them (US Census of 1870, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish). A number of freedmen and their families were living in the neighborhood but it is impossible to tell from the records which ones, if any, were living at or farming Bermuda land. The productivity at Bermuda and Belleview plantations had decreased in 1870, the census taker recorded only \$1,200.00 worth of forest products, with no cotton, oranges, corn, or other crops enumerated except livestock (US Agricultural Census of 1870, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish).

In 1875, Venning sold his two plantations along the Wackendaw Creek, now called Hobcaw Creek to his daughter Emilie V. Gregorie (CCDB V16:201). He retained a life estate and continued residing there until the time of his death in 1905. On December 16, 1885, Gregorie appointed her husband a trustee for the estate (CCDB A30:289). The beneficiaries were to be

herself and her brothers and sisters, the children of Mortimer and Jane Venning. As each child passed away, their share passed to the remaining family members. A 1919 Charleston, SC topographic map of the area indicates that the main family area was the former settlement site of Belleview southwest of 38CH314. However, a scattering of houses, likely tenant homes surrounded the former Bermuda settlement area. The portion of the map showing the area near 38CH314 appears in Figure 4.

The land remained in the trust until 1940. Mortimer W. Venning is enumerated in the 1900 US Census as head of his household with three unmarried daughters (US Census of 1900, Charleston County, Christ Church Parish). He died April 5, 1905, at the age of 89 and was buried in the Christ Church Parish churchyard outside of Mt. Pleasant, a village he helped to establish (Findagrave.com: Mortimer W. Venning). In the 1910 Federal census, two daughters and the Gregories were enumerated at the (Belleview) plantation. However, the main house at Bermuda probably no longer existed by that time and appears to be occupied by two tenant families (see Figure 4).

In 1939, Mrs. Wilhelmina Hale was the last living beneficiary of the Gregorie trust. She appointed her son Ralph M. Hale as trustee (Scurry and Brooks 1980:13). Hale sued to quiet the title and in 1940 under order from the court he sold the two plantations to John C. and Mary Edwards Sheridan, a wealthy New York couple (CCDB Z41:20). Prior to the sale, Hale had the tract surveyed and the plat is shown in Figure 5. The plat indicates the two tenant residences shown on the 1919 map no longer existed. The plat reveals that the main settlement is in the southwest corner of the plantations along the Wando River at the former Belleview settlement site. The area around the former Bermuda settlement shows a single house, cleared fields, and the old access road leading from the settlement to Long Point Road but little else.



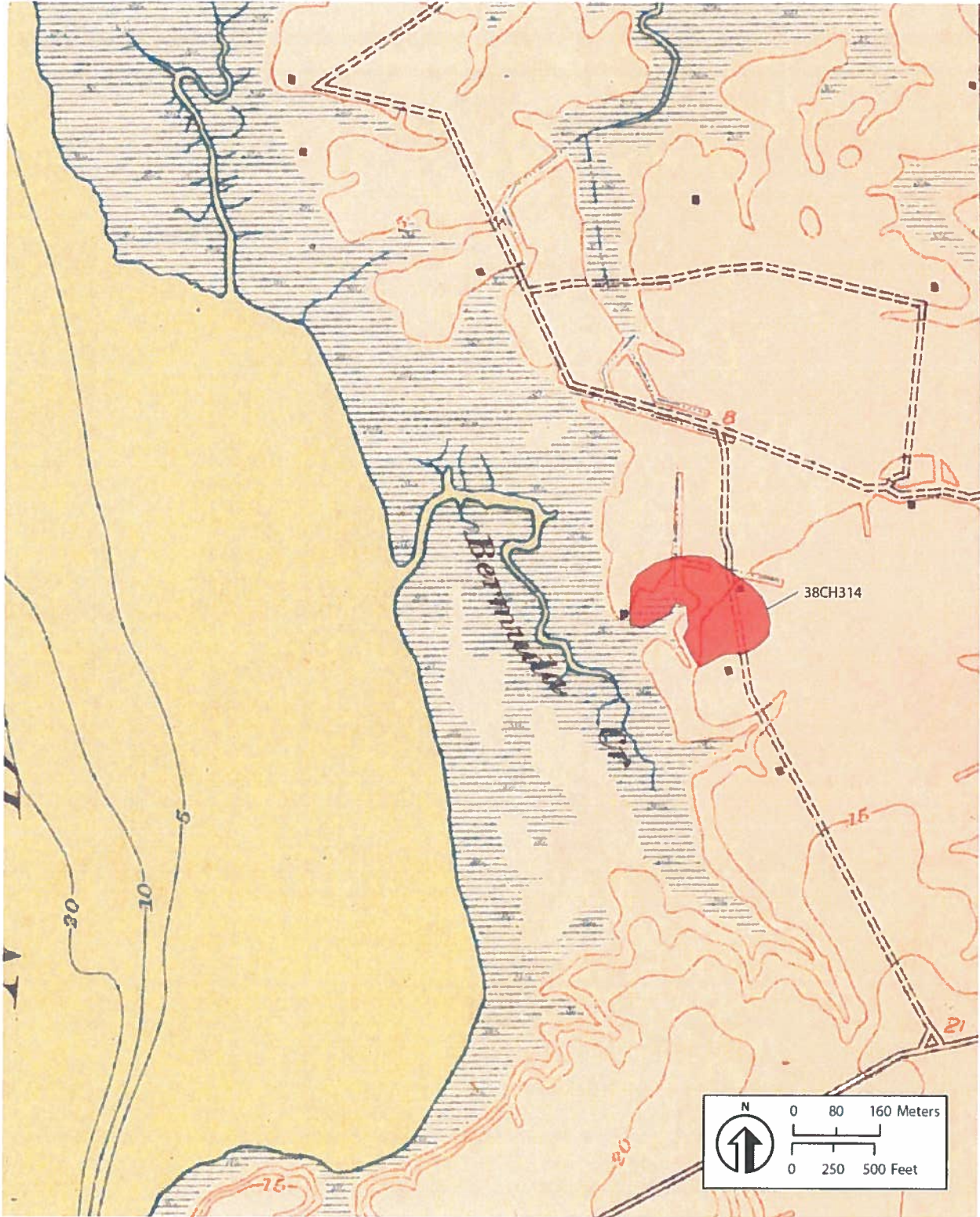


Figure 4. The location of 38CH314 on the 1919 Charleston SC 15 minute quadrangle.



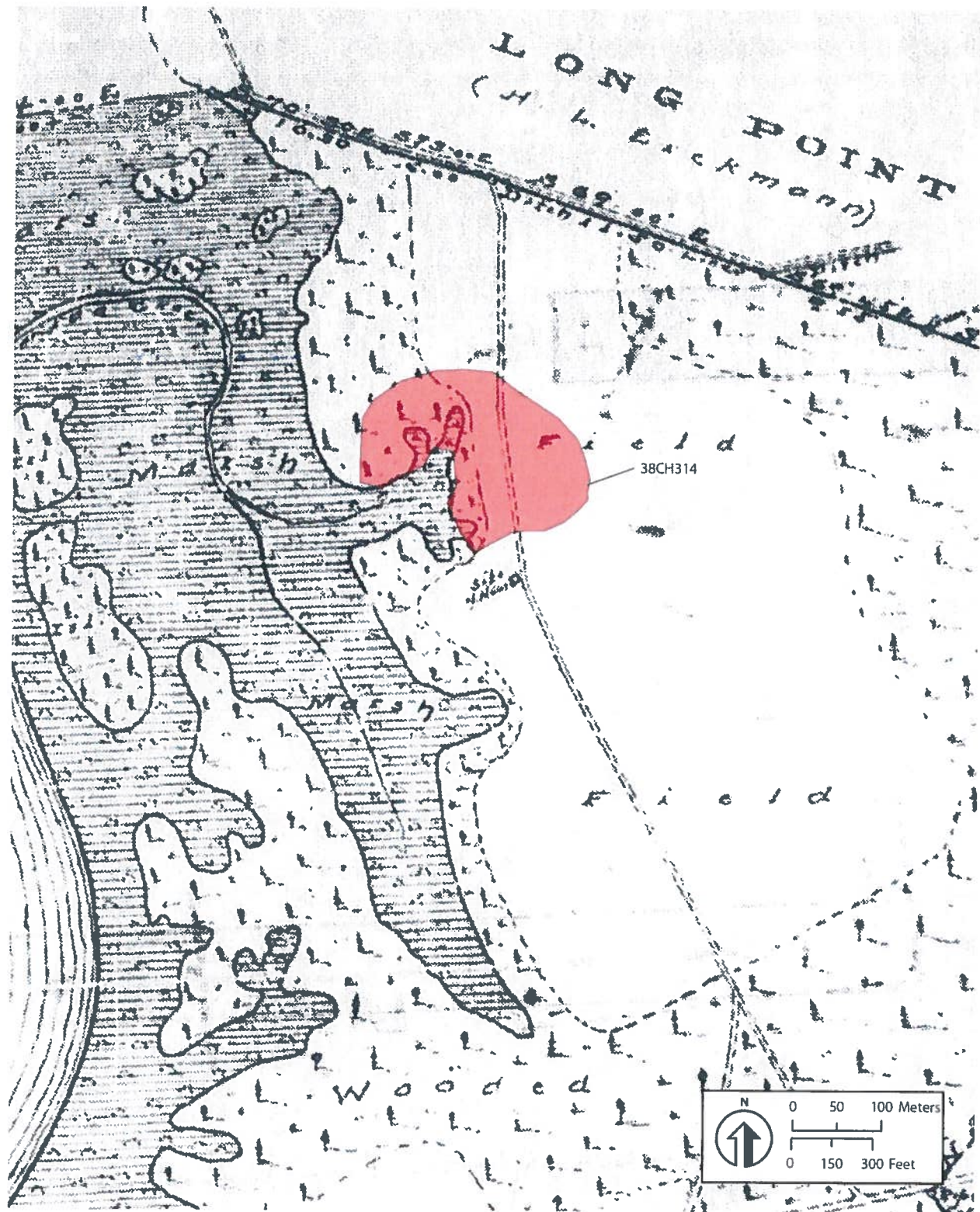


Figure 5. A 1939 plat of Belleview and Bermuda Plantations showing location of 38CH314.

## Close Interval Shovel Testing

Previous surveys examined 38CH314 on four separate occasions (Trinkley 1978; Adams et al. 1991; Rust 1999; Bailey and Ellerbee 2007). None of these investigations provide a comprehensive site overview or distributions of its archaeological deposits. Therefore, we established a close interval site grid and excavated 30-cm diameter shovel tests at 5-meter intervals within the portions of the site in TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098 in September 2016. Figure 6 displays the plan of these tests as projected over the site area in the two subject tax parcels. Shovel testing within TMS 5370000151 was excluded since a detention pond that covers most of this portion of the site. Likewise, shovel test examination of TMS 5370000045 is excluded due to the preservation easement for this portion of the site. TMS 5370000072 contains a portion of the site that also appears to have been disturbed by recent construction. The close interval shovel tests provide an accurate information for the interpretation of the nature of the archaeological deposits in the portions of 38CH314 that could be affected by the proposed project. We will also tie results from earlier archaeological investigations into these close interval tests. However, with the exception of Bailey and Ellerbee (2007), artifact distributions from these previous investigations are poorly mapped and review of these will be of limited usefulness. The present close interval shovel testing gives a much clearer picture of potential deposits within the affected portions of the site.

In September 2016, we excavated 528 close interval shovel tests within TMS 5370000041 and TMS 5370000098. Some projected shovel tests were not excavated in the northern portion of the site due to the presence of a large earthen berm. The berm was likely created there in the 1980s during excavation of the adjacent detention pond in TMS 5370000151. Likewise, an area along the southern border was not shovel tested because of previous disturbance by heavy machinery (likely associated with the creation of a large detention pond to the south of the site in 1990s). Shovel tests along the boundary between the two parcels fell within a highly disturbed drainage easement that contains a large buried concrete pipe. We did not excavate these shovel tests either. Figure 7 shows the excavated shovel tests and the overall artifact density/distribution within the investigated portion of 38CH314. We interpret four concentrations of artifacts within this portion of 38CH314, defined as Loci 1-4.

These artifact concentrations appear to reflect the location of former buildings or activity areas within the Bermuda Plantation settlement, as shown on the 1796 plat (see Figure 3). We believe that Locus 1 in the south-central portion of the site represents the Bermuda Plantation main house. Ceramics from this portion of the site date primarily from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and include slip-glazed buffware, redware, creamware, and pearlware (Table 1). We believe that Locus 2, immediately west of Locus 1, may represent a detached kitchen or servants' quarters. Locus 3, immediately north of Locus 1 and along the northern boundary of TMS 5370000041, corresponds to the cluster of six smaller buildings on the 1796 plat. We believe that Locus 3 represents the plantation slave quarters. Colonoware sherds, often associated with African-American slave occupations, occur in Locus 3. Locus 4, north of Locus 3 in TMS 5370000098, contains artifacts predominately associated with a postbellum occupation, including whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and solarized amethyst bottle glass. Locus 4 likely represents the probable tenant residence depicted on the 1919 topographic map. The proposed ROW will extend through Loci 3 and 4 (see Figure 7). Loci 1 and 2 will not be affected by the proposed road.



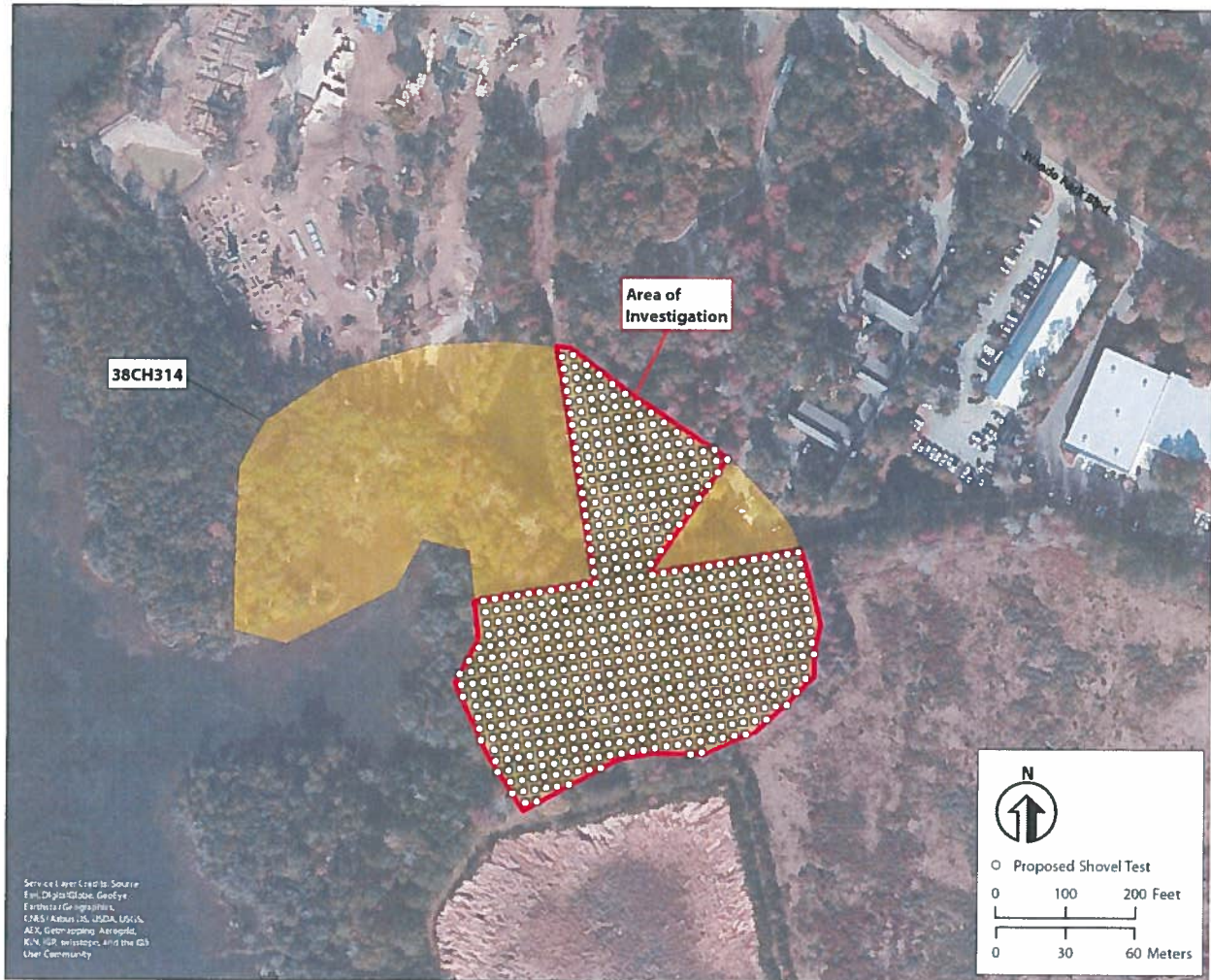


Figure 6. 38CH314 Bermuda Plantation site map showing proposed close (5 m) interval shovel test locations.

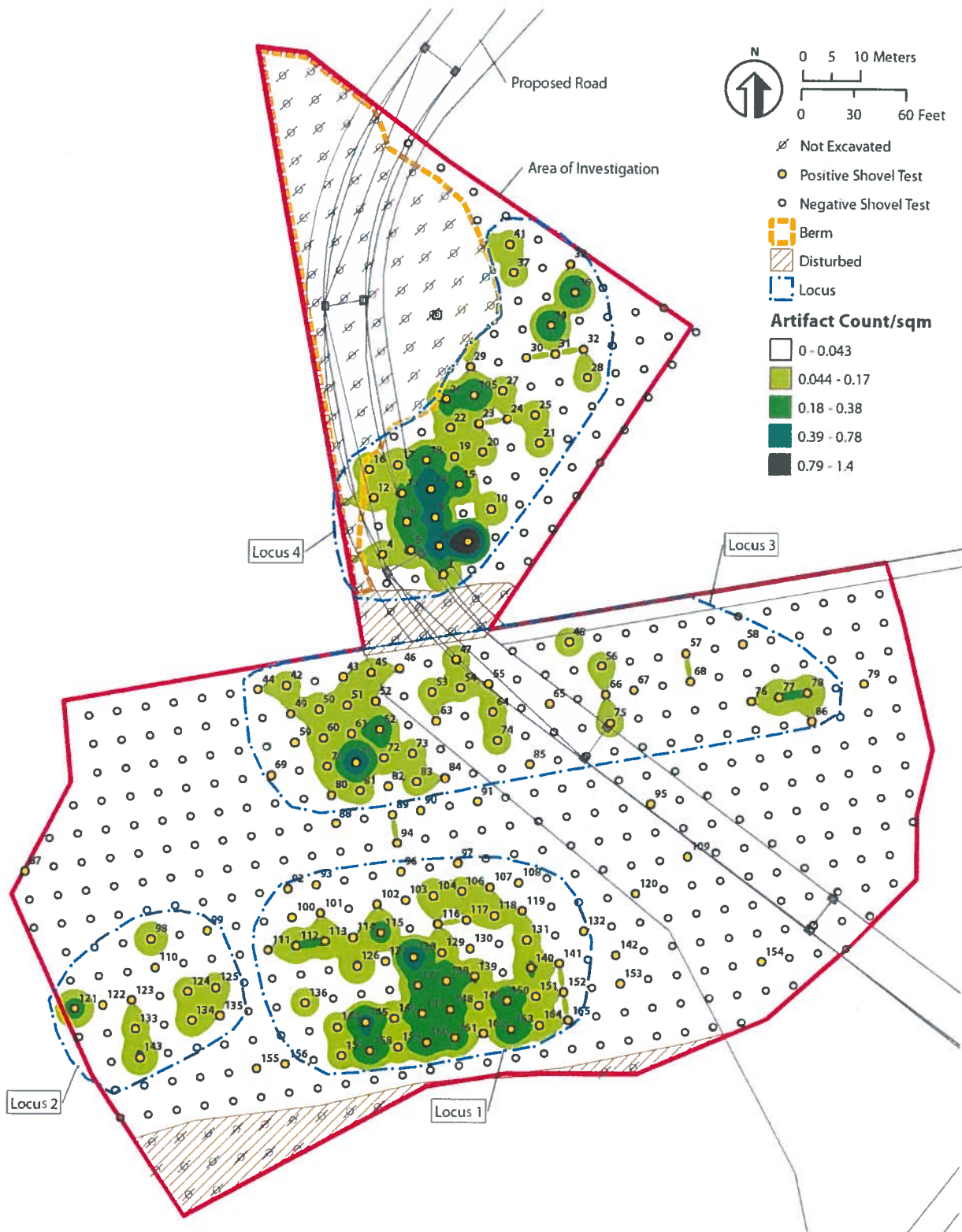


Figure 7. Shovel test artifact density map.

Table 1. Shovel Test Artifact Summary.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count						
Activities	Metal	Iron	Axe	1						
	Other	Vinyl	Record Fragment	1						
	Ceramics	Brick (in grams)		20227.2 g						
		Glass	Window Glass	Fragment	20					
	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Barbed Wire	3					
				Cut Nail	12					
				Wire Nail	6					
				Unidentifiable Square Nail	27					
				Arms	Metal	Brass	Rimfire Cartridge	1		
				Clothing	Ceramics	Porcelain	Prosser Button	2		
							Undecorated Delft	2		
							Underglaze Hand Painted Delft	1		
Staffordshire Slipware	17									
Slipped/Glazed	6									
Unglazed	4									
Coarse Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1								
Colonoware		6								
			Feather Edged				1			
			Underglaze Hand Painted				1			
Creamware	Undecorated	26								
Ironstone	Undecorated	2								
Pearlware	Underglaze Hand Painted	1								
			Chinese Hand Painted				2			
			Chinese Undecorated				1			
			Undecorated				5			
			Glazed				4			
			Manganese Glazed				1			
			Unglazed				1			
			Refined Earthenware				Undecorated	1		
									Nottingham	3
									Westerwald	1
									Alkaline Glazed	1
Salt Glazed	3									
White Salt Glazed	2									
Annular and Cabled Dipt	2									
Indeterminate Decoration	1									
Shell Edged	2									
Underglaze Hand Painted	3									
Underglaze Transfer Printed	3									
Whiteware	Undecorated	26								
	Ceramics	Yellowware	Annular				2			
			Amethyst				14			
			Colorless				28			
			Colorless, Lead Glass				5			
			Olive Green				65			
			Other Colors				26			
			Bottle/Container							
			Machine-Made Jar				Colorless	1		
			Machine-Made Tumbler				Colorless, Lead Glass	1		
			Pressed Glass Vase				Colorless	1		
Unidentifiable Form Tableglass	Colorless	1								
Unidentifiable Form Tableglass	Colorless, Lead Glass	2								
Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass										
Kitchen	Glass		Amethyst				1			
			Melted Fragment				Colorless	4		
	Ceramics	Coarse Earthenware	Clear Glazed (Possible Drainage Pipe)				1			
			Glass				Fragments/Melted	23		
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Unidentified Fragment				27			
			Other				Hard Rubber	Fragment	2	
Tobacco	Ceramics	Kaolin	Pipe Fragments				20			
Fauna			Bone				10			
			Shell (in grams)					1185.9 g		
Prehistoric Ceramics	Sand	Tempered	Eroded/Residual				5			
			Plain				5			
			Incised				2			
Prehistoric Flaked Stone	Chert	Debitage					3			
<b>Total</b>							<b>452</b>			

## Research Questions

### *Was the colonial Bermuda town ever laid out and constructed at 38CH314?*

Based on H.A.M. Smith's early (c. 1900-1922) research, Trinkley (1978) speculated that 38CH314 was the original location for the early eighteenth century "Bermudoes [Bermuda] Town," a nucleated town planned by late seventeenth century speculators. A few early deeds reference the Hobcaw Creek area as Bermuda Town. Smith (1988) concluded that Bermuda Town was never "much more than a name," and if it existed at all would likely have been on the eastern and northern side of Hobcaw Creek, some distance east of 38CH314 (Smith 1988:166). H.A.M. Smith found no plat of a town layout or reference to such plat in any deed or other legal document, nor did he locate a family name associated with Bermuda Town. He hypothesized that Bermuda was discussed but never officially laid out or platted. Is there any archaeological evidence of roads and/or associated drainage ditches laid on a grid system that might define former lots and confirm or disprove Smith's conclusions? Exposure of soil features in hand and mechanical excavations may reveal these former landscape although interpretation may be difficult based on exposures within the proposed 40-foot wide ROW.

*What was the settlement chronology, spatial layout, and population demography of Bermuda Plantation during the late seventeenth to eighteenth century?* Archaeologists have recovered early eighteenth century material at 38CH314. Archival evidence is unclear what occupation this material represents. Deed research indicates Bermuda Plantation was created out of a Proprietary Land Grant given to Oliver Spencer on May 31, 1683 (SCCGB 38:223). Does the archaeological data represent Spencer's late seventeenth/early eighteenth century occupation at 38CH314, or subsequent occupations? Can archaeological information discern between these various ownerships?

Deed research further indicates that William Visier [Vizier] purchased the property in 1715, and subsequently became a well known "Planter." Apparently Vizier kept the land for many years and died sometime in 1741. Little is known regarding the plantation until it was purchased by Alexander Chisolm and Samuel Wilson in 1775. Cyprian Bigelow next purchased Bermuda Plantation in 1796 and a plat from that year reflects the layout at that time (see Figure 3). Are ownership changes reflected in the spatial layout and building chronology? Were the enslaved African-American populations also purchased as part of the plantation, or was a new labor force brought in with each ownership transfer? Is the population demography reflected in the archaeological record?

The recovery of diagnostic artifacts will be necessary to attempt to address many of the questions concerning the early occupations of Bermuda Plantation. Specific features and different activity areas or artifact concentrations may reflect different periods of occupation at the site. Comparisons between the artifacts from these discrete areas may permit the definition of specific areas or buildings associated with the temporal components of the site, and permit the reconstruction of a settlement construction chronology. Comparisons between the frequencies and types of artifacts and the density of features associated with each defined component (if discernable) also may permit the interpretation of the number of individuals living at the site during each period of occupation. Historical research also may assist in determining the number of enslaved workers present at specific times in the past that can then be used to support the archaeological information. As noted above, examination of the portion of the site within the



area of disturbance may limit the archaeological information that can be recovered to address these research questions.

***How do building construction methods, plantation layout, and lifeways at Site 38CH314 change during the antebellum period? Between the colonial and antebellum periods?***

Samuel Venning purchased the 261-acre Bermuda Plantation in 1800. By 1850, the wealthy Venning family had developed Bermuda Plantation into their primary holding (Brockington et al. 1985:86). Even though it was a primary residence by an influential Lowcountry family, very little is known regarding the Bermuda plantation settlement layout at 38CH314 throughout the antebellum period. How do the structural remains and spatial layout of the overall site change over time? Where was the Bermuda Plantation main house and dependencies? Where was the slave settlement? How do these locations compare to those associated with earlier occupations that served the same function?

Results of the initial shovel testing across the site, illustrated in Figure 7, suggest that archaeological deposits at the site reflect the location of the buildings/facilities shown on the 1796 plat of Bermuda Plantation with a high degree of correspondence. Locus 1 in the southern portion of the site appears to reflect the large building shown on the 1796 plat; Locus 2 appears to reflect a small building to the west of the large one (a possible kitchen or servants' quarters). Locus 3 to the north corresponds to the cluster of six small buildings north of the large one. These are presumed to be housing for the enslaved laborers. Locus 4, farther north, may reflect a postbellum occupation/tenant house remnant. Artifacts recovered from each of these areas could help to confirm the period of occupation and association of these portions of the plantation with the Vennings/planters or the enslaved laborers. Investigation in the ROW will expose and sample features and deposits probably associated with the slave residences while investigations in Locus 4 will likely expose features and deposits associated with a later tenant occupation. Confirmation of the slave settlement occupation period could assist in the interpretation of the changes in the plantation settlement through time, particularly when examined in light of the presumed later occupation in Locus 4. At this point, we plan no further investigation of Loci 1 and 2 so detailed analysis and interpretation with respect to the planter's spaces within the Bermuda settlement will not be possible. Details of daily life associated with the enslaved laborers at Bermuda Plantation may be recoverable from artifacts and features present in Locus 3. These details can shed additional light on the life of the enslaved on a relatively small plantation on the Wanod River.

The recovery of features and artifacts from both the colonial and antebellum periods will permit examinations of possible changes through time of these same aspects of the plantation (layout, use of residential space, and daily activities). These kinds of information also form the basis for comparing changes in lifeways between the colonial/antebellum (enslaved) and postbellum tenant (free) occupations. It is highly likely that the residents of the presumed tenant houses shown on the late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps and plats were former slaves. Comparisons of material culture associated with both occupations can further our understanding of integration of freed slaves into the economy and society of the postbellum South through similarities and differences in patterns of consumption of both foodstuffs and other kinds of material culture.



***What is the history of African-American tenancy/sharecropping during the postbellum period to the early twentieth century?*** Shovel testing data indicates a postbellum occupation in the northern portion of 38CH314 (defined as Locus 4). The 1919 topographic map likewise shows a house in this area (see Figure 4). The level of tenancy/sharecropping by African Americans during the postbellum to early twentieth century is not well documented, even though the present shovel testing and previous archaeological studies indicate a twentieth century site occupation. Indeed, white sharecroppers/tenants may have been employed, though African Americans are more likely based on the known population demography from the period. Which system was used? Where were tenant/sharecropper houses? Did the old slave quarters continue to be utilized after the Civil War? If so, how long did these houses last? Did the white owners continue to reside at the property, or did they move elsewhere? When did the main house cease to exist?

Artifacts and features exposed and sampled in Loci 3 and 4 can be compared to determine the intensity of occupation during the antebellum and postbellum periods, and to interpret how the use of residential space varied between enslaved African Americans and free tenant farmers. Comparisons can be made with other tenant sites excavated in the region (results of Brockington et al. 1985's excavations at nearby tenant houses and contemporary occupations on nearby Daniel Island). The kinds of recovered artifacts (functional groups or classes) may assist in these comparisons as well as the nature of the ceramic assemblages and differences between the antebellum and postbellum ceramics from Loci 3 and 4. Archival research also can provide some information, particularly with respect to the landowners (we now know that the Venning heirs and owners of Bermuda were no longer living there by the early twentieth century), to examine the nature of tenancy on the former Bermuda Plantation.

### **Proposed Archaeological Mitigation**

Mitigation of potential adverse effects to 38CH314 will be achieved archaeological data recovery investigations. The level of effort outlined below will be reviewed by the SC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and any Federal or state regulatory agencies that may be involved in the permitting of the access road.

***Background Research.*** Previous archival researchers have outlined the ownership history of the site during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and located several plats. Brockington et al. (1985:84-99) gives the best description of the Venning family occupation (1800-1899). More extensive research will be undertaken to provide additional details concerning the colonial development of Bermuda Town and eighteenth century site use. It is anticipated that primary resources such as census records, probate records, and tax records will be examined. These materials are likely to be present in the official records of Charleston County, at the Charleston County Public Library, at the South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS), and at the SC Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Private papers associated with the former owners also will be sought. These are likely present at SCHS, SCDAH, or the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. Slave narratives from the Works Progress Administration records also will be examined for references to Bermuda Plantation. Information from these sources will be employed to interpret the operation of Bermuda Plantation and to assist in the interpretation of archaeological data.

**Field Investigations.** Close interval shovel testing conducted in September 2016 provides information on the distribution of artifacts and presumably associated archaeological deposits related to the former Bermuda Plantation. Concentrations of artifacts occur in four areas or loci that correspond to a high degree to the 1796 plat of Bermuda Plantation. Locus 1 (along the southern edge of the site) likely reflects the planter's house and associated materials. Locus 2, to the southwest, may reflect a former kitchen or servants' quarters. Locus 3, to the north of Locus 1 and along the northern edge of the SCPA lands, likely reflects the former residences of Bermuda enslaved laborers. Locus 4, farther north on the adjoining parcel, appears to be primarily associated with a postbellum occupation. The route of the proposed access road will pass through Loci 3 and 4, potentially disturbing archaeological features and deposits in these portions of the site.

Hand and mechanical excavations within the ROW in Loci 3 and 4 will expose features and deposits in these portions of the site and recover a sample of artifacts associated with these two functional areas. These artifacts can be analyzed to generate data to employ to address one or more of the research questions outlined above. A maximum of 32 m<sup>2</sup> of the surface of the site will be excavated by hand in units of varying size (e.g., 50-by-50 cm, 1-by-1 m, 2-by-2 m) to recover a sample of the materials associated with the selected portions of the ROW and to serve as control units to determine the depth of vertical deposits. Most likely the control units will be excavated as eight 2-by-2 m units. Note: the area recommended for hand excavation represents an optimum area needed to generate sufficient artifacts for analysis (based on an estimate of 250 artifacts/m<sup>2</sup> excavated- a general expected density derived from numerous similar projects in the area) within a minimal amount of time. Similarly, the area recommended for mechanical excavation is a feasible area given the width and length of the ROW and the density of trees in the area of investigation; again, this is based on the area excavated at similar sites in the region. While most, if not all, of the trees in the ROW will be removed during construction, we do not routinely remove large numbers of trees during/prior to hand or mechanical excavations unless access is very limited by dense tree growth. Tree removal may disrupt deposits within the site prior to our inspection through excavation and requires additional time to clear areas for excavation.

Once the units are excavated, we will mechanically excavate 100-300 m<sup>2</sup> of the plowzone within the ROW using a smooth-bladed backhoe. These excavations may expose subsurface features associated with former buildings and activity areas, providing a more comprehensive view of the organization of activities within the site during its occupation. An archaeologist will monitor the backhoe as it removes the topsoil to expose the interface with underlying subsoils. Soil features (like postholes, refuse pits, and other kinds of pits) generally become visible at this interface. Fill also may be removed adjacent to intact brick features (chimney bases, house piers, etc.) should such be discovered during the exploratory excavations or the hand excavations. Once the backhoe has removed plowzone/topsoils, the scraped surface will be cleaned by hand using shovels and trowels to define any soil features. All potential cultural features will be mapped using a mapping grade GPS receiver or total station. All cultural features larger than 40 cm in diameter will be bisected and excavated; postholes may be sampled within defined buildings or clusters. We anticipate that 25-50 features may be encountered in the excavated areas within the APE/ROW that will be excavated.

Larger hand excavation units will be excavated in arbitrary or natural levels, depending on the depth of the artifact-bearing soils at the site and the nature of these fills. Features will be drawn and photographed in plan view. Excavated features will be bisected, exposing a profile through the feature. Each profile will subsequently be drawn and photographed, and the remaining feature fill removed. A 10-liter sample of fill will be retained from refuse pits or other large excavations for flotation processing. All excavated fills will be screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts recovered from each separate excavation provenience (e.g., shovel test, excavation unit level, feature) will be placed in an appropriately, archivally-stable, resealable plastic bag. Large quantities of masses of material (e.g., brick fragments, shell) may be weighed and discarded in the field. Standard forms will be employed to document the excavations of larger units and features. Appropriate profile drawings and photographs of the excavation units will be prepared.

**Laboratory Analyses.** All recovered artifacts will be cleaned as appropriate for the medium of manufacture and identified using relevant published sources and Charleston-area type collections. Artifact information from each excavation provenience will be entered into a Microsoft Access database from which various groups of data can be generated. More detailed analyses may be conducted for artifact classes that produce sufficient numbers for meaningful interpretation. These may include Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) calculations, interpretable occupation ranges, minimum vessel analysis of ceramics and container glass, detailed colonoware analyses, zooarchaeological analyses, and ethnobotanical analyses of flotation processed soil samples from features. A catalog of recovered materials will be generated from the database for inclusion in the report of the investigations. All of the materials recovered from 38CH314 will be prepared for curation with the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina. Upon acceptance of the final report, all of the artifacts and associated notes will be delivered to the SCIAA for permanent curation. We anticipate recovering approximately 10,350 artifacts, including those from the close interval shovel tests.

**Report Preparation.** A management summary describing results of the fieldwork will be submitted to the SHPO and appropriate regulatory agencies within 10 working days after the end of fieldwork. Review and acceptance of the Management Summary will permit ground disturbing activities to be initiated within the ROW.

A detailed report of the investigations will be prepared and submitted to the SHPO and appropriate regulatory agencies for review within one year of the completion of the field work. The report will include descriptions of the site, its historical setting, descriptions of the field and laboratory activities, descriptions of artifacts recovered during the investigations, and interpretations of the recovered historical and archaeological information. Appropriate tables, drawings, and photographs will be included to support the presentation of information and the interpretations. The report will include a catalog of recovered materials and appendices related to the more detailed artifact analyses undertaken. Agency comments will be addressed, and reviewed again in a revised draft report(s). A final report will be completed within six weeks of the receipt of comments.

***Public Information Component.*** The SCPA has sponsored data recovery investigations at other sites on the Wando Terminal and other of its holdings. Most recently, the results of the investigation of 38CH351 (a Pre-Contact Native American site on the southern portion of the Terminal) were published in *South Carolina Antiquities*, the annual publication of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. Efforts to provide the results of the investigation of 38CH314 to a broader public audience may include a similar effort, interpretive exhibits at or within the proposed new facilities on this portion of the terminal, or some other medium. At this time, it is difficult to determine what the most effective approach for public dissemination of the results may be. Once the field investigations are complete, an appropriate approach will be developed. A plan will be submitted with the management summary that outlines how the results will be presented to a wider public audience.

***Preservation of the Portions of 38CH314 Outside the ROW.*** The SCPA will ensure that the portions of historic property outside the proposed road ROW within the Project APE and outside the Project APE on SCPA-owned lands will be preserved in place. During construction activities, the edge of the ROW will be separated from the remaining portions of the APE by silt fencing and highly visible barriers and/or chain-link fencing. Similarly, the portions of the site outside the Project APE will be separated from the by highly visible barriers and/or chain-link fencing. Silt fencing not be installed along the margin of the Project APE through the site area on SCPA lands to prevent disturbances to near-surface archaeological deposits and features.

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
**ARCHIVES • HISTORY**

30 May 2017

James Newsome  
South Carolina Ports Authority  
P.O. Box 22287  
Charleston, South Carolina 29413

Re: Data Recovery Investigations at 38CH314, Management Summary  
Charleston County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 16-ED0153

Dear Mr. Newsome:

On May 11, 2017, our office received the *Data Recovery Investigations at Bermuda Plantation (38CH314), Charleston County, South Carolina Management Summary* as supporting documentation for the above-referenced undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office is providing comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

The data recovery investigations as described in the summary included the hand excavation of eight 2x2-meter units and four mechanical scrapes totaling 300 square feet. These investigations resulted in the documentation of four cultural features.

The management summary appears to meet the objectives as laid out in the December 2016 treatment plan. On this basis, our office has no objection to construction proceeding as planned. We look forward to reviewing the technical report.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6184 or at [adaggett@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:adaggett@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,

Adrienne Daggett, PhD.  
Transportation Review Coordinator  
South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Michelle Zulauf, USACE  
Eric Poplin, Brockington



**From:** Daggett, Adrienne  
**To:** [Eric Poplin](mailto:Eric.Poplin); [Michelle Zulauf \(Michelle.R.Zulauf@usace.army.mil\)](mailto:Michelle.R.Zulauf@usace.army.mil)  
**Cc:** [Johnson, Elizabeth](mailto:Johnson.Elizabeth)  
**Subject:** RE: SCPA HQ Building and 38CH314  
**Date:** Thursday, December 22, 2016 10:18:22 AM

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Eric,

Thanks again for sending this along. The treatment plan looks great. The only request I have is that you insert the explanations you wrote regarding my 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> comments (changes in the antebellum workforce, and basis for area of proposed excavations) into the pertinent sections. Also –and I apologize for not catching this in the first draft – on page 19, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, there is a discrepancy between the stated maximum area for hand excavation (32 square meters) and the proposed control units (16 2x2s, which would actually be 64 square meters).

All the best,  
Adrienne

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**From:** Eric Poplin [mailto:[EricPoplin@brockington.org](mailto:EricPoplin@brockington.org)]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, December 21, 2016 3:43 PM  
**To:** Daggett, Adrienne; Michelle Zulauf (Michelle.R.Zulauf@usace.army.mil)  
**Cc:** Patrick Moore (pmoore@scspa.com); Scott Butler  
**Subject:** SCPA HQ Building and 38CH314  
**Importance:** High

Adrienne,

Attached is the revised revised (final) treatment plan for 38CH314. Also attached is a summary of the revisions. I will be happy to discuss and revise further.

Thanks again for your assistance!

Happy Holidays!

**Eric Poplin, Ph.D., RPA**  
Senior Archaeologist

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[www.theflankcompany.com](http://www.theflankcompany.com)

**From:** [Scott Butler](#)  
**To:** [Eric Poplin](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Bermuda Plantation (38CH314) Treatment Plan  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 4, 2016 7:31:17 AM

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FYI

Scott Butler, RPA  
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**From:** Dale, Emily [mailto:EDale@scdah.sc.gov]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 03, 2016 5:14 PM  
**To:** Scott Butler  
**Cc:** Ball, Nathaniel I SAC  
**Subject:** RE: Bermuda Plantation (38CH314) Treatment Plan

Hi Scott,

I have reviewed the research design submitted to our office as due diligence on September 19. As this will likely be receiving state or federal permitting, we would be more comfortable finalizing it when their participation has been established and an MOA has been signed. That said, the following are my comments and observations on this research design. There should also be a public education component, unless that will be coming as a separate document.

Please provide some history of Bermuda Town and an explanation of why this site has been interpreted as that location. How is this related to Bermuda Plantation (as a cold reader with no prior knowledge of this place, I need to know more about it before I can assess your methods)? In the second paragraph of the treatment plan, the author assertively states that 38CH314 IS Bermuda Town, but the tone is a bit more doubtful in the research question section. Please be more clear as to why this site is believed to be Bermuda Town, given the vague historic documentation. Pg. 4, last paragraph mentions that “ceramics dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century” were recovered, but no numbers or percentages are given. How much of these ceramics date to the earlier end of the range? In addition to fleshing out the association of this site to Bermuda Town, the reasons that it was recommended eligible for NRHP listing by previous researchers should be expounded upon, including the research questions they proposed in their eligibility recommendations.

4<sup>th</sup> question- 1<sup>st</sup> sentence- please provide citations. 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence: Starts out “This approach...” What approach?, and at what other sites? Please inform this section with other examples or studies in which the synchronic nature of South’s groups has been successfully overcome in this way. Is there a reason you think that discrete ante- and post-bellum feature clusters will be easily identified and in sufficient numbers for this to work? How does breaking the assemblage into two clusters truly create a diachronic view? It sounds like it will just create two synchronic views.

5<sup>th</sup> question, pg. 6: Please tie this question in to what is known about the site. No indication of tenant farms or slave dwellings came out in the limited background provided in the previous investigations section and the proposed methods don't seem to indicate any special effort planned to identify them.

7<sup>th</sup> page, last paragraph: Please be clear that you will attempt to tie previous archaeological collections into the distribution maps, or at least your interpretation of the data you generate. It is difficult to identify site features when you are unable to see the whole picture at once. The data generated from earlier work in areas that you are unable to investigate should be used heavily to inform your interpretations.

Field methods: All in all, it seems as though there is insufficient data regarding what is and is not in the APE to write a logical approach to the intensive excavation of this site. I agree that close interval shovel testing should be conducted prior to opening excavation units, but I think it is not possible for the investigators to write a clear approach for unit excavation or backhoe trenching. The methods do not seem to be tied to the research questions at all in this document, and I'm not sure they really can be without having a better handle on what is there.

Reporting: please allow for multiple comment stages in the reporting section. While this has not been a problem specifically with your office, it has come up with other projects.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Emily Dale

—

Emily K. Dale  
Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223  
803-896-6181  
[edale@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:edale@scdah.sc.gov)

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**From:** Scott Butler [<mailto:scottbutler@brockington.org>]  
**Sent:** Monday, September 19, 2016 10:48 AM  
**To:** Dale, Emily  
**Subject:** RE: Bermuda Plantation (38CH314) Treatment Plan

Thanks Emily. I'll also send hardcopy today.

Scott Butler, RPA  
Vice President/Senior Archaeologist  
Brockington Cultural Resources Consulting  
3850 Holcomb Bridge Road, Suite 105  
Norcross, GA 30092  
678 638 4116 direct  
770 596 7651 cell

[www.brockington.org](http://www.brockington.org)

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**From:** Dale, Emily [<mailto:EDale@scdah.sc.gov>]  
**Sent:** Monday, September 19, 2016 9:28 AM  
**To:** Scott Butler  
**Subject:** RE: Bermuda Plantation (38CH314) Treatment Plan

Thank you, Scott.

In the future, please mail projects to our Office in hard copy format.

Emily Dale

—  
Emily K. Dale  
Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223  
803-896-6181  
[edale@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:edale@scdah.sc.gov)

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**From:** Scott Butler [<mailto:scottbutler@brockington.org>]  
**Sent:** Monday, September 19, 2016 9:25 AM  
**To:** Dale, Emily  
**Cc:** Eric Poplin  
**Subject:** Bermuda Plantation (38CH314) Treatment Plan

Emily:

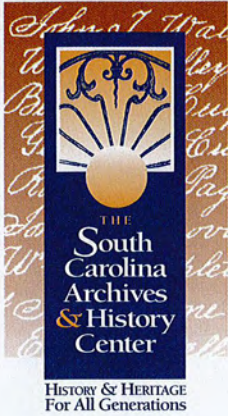
Please find attached an archaeological treatment plan for data recovery at 38CH314 Bermuda Plantation in Charleston County. This is due diligence work for the SC State Ports Authority (SCSPA) in anticipation of either a Section 404 U.S. Corps of Engineers federal permit or an OCRM state permit. The SCSPA requests you expedite this review as they have an aggressive construction schedule.

Please contact me if you have any questions or comments regarding this information.

Scott Butler, RPA  
Vice President/Senior Archaeologist  
Brockington Cultural Resources Consulting  
3850 Holcomb Bridge Road, Suite 105  
Norcross, GA 30092  
678 638 4116 direct  
770 596 7651 cell

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2924



March 2, 2007

Mr. Ralph Bailey  
 1051 Johnnie Dobbs Blvd  
 Suite F  
 Mt. Pleasant, SC 29264

RE: Final Report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion Project Charleston County, South Carolina*

Dear Ralph:

We have received three bound copies, one unbound copy, and one pdf copy of the above referenced final report. The report meets the standards and guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior and those prepared by the South Carolina SHPO. As such, this report fulfills your obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, for identification and evaluation of historic resources in this area. The survey identified one eligible site (38CH314), two potentially eligible sites (38CH444 and 38CH351), three non-eligible sites (38CH2107, 38CH2108, and 38CH2109), and five isolated finds. As a result of this survey, five previously recorded sites were merged with site 38CH351. Previously recorded sites now considered as part of 38CH351 include 38CH367, 38CH400, 38CH401, 38CH402, and 38CH445.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181.

Sincerely,

Chuck Cantley  
 Staff Archaeologist  
 State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA





December 20, 2006

Mr. Ralph Bailey  
Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
1051 Johnnie Dodds Boulevard, Suite F  
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

RE: Draft Report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*

Dear Ralph:

I have reviewed the above referenced archaeological survey report, and find that the report meets both State and Federal standards for the identification and documentation of cultural resources. I concur with the recommendation that site 38CH314 is eligible and site 38CH444 is potentially eligible for the NRHP and should be avoided, if possible. I also concur with your recommendation that sites 38CH2107, 38CH2108, 38CH2109 and the five isolated finds are not eligible for the NRHP. You also recommend that site 38CH351 needs additional testing to determine if significant archaeological deposits will be adversely affected by the expansion project. I concur with this recommendation and would further recommend that given the overall size of site 38CH351 and number of temporal periods represented that you adopt a testing strategy capable of evaluating site structural patterning of individual cultural components within the APE.

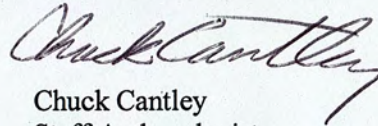
I would suggest a staged approach beginning with controlled shovel tests placed along a grid at a wider-interval and progressing to more shorter intervals in select areas yielding diagnostics, relatively high numbers of artifacts, and/or possible feature locations. Finally, test unit excavations can follow this stage of the investigation. Shovel test intervals selected for specific components/occupations should be appropriate for collecting adequate samples of the cultural component/occupation under investigation (i.e. wider interval shovel testing on larger, long-term occupations containing higher artifact densities in contrast to short interval shovel testing on small, short-term occupations containing lower artifact densities). Shovel tests should also evaluate the site's potential for containing stratified cultural deposits in slow depositional environments that have undergone pedogenetic chemical (intense leaching) processes. In environmental conditions such as these, one must expect a compressed cultural stratigraphy with no direct correspondence to present-day morphological soil horizons. For instance, previous investigations implementing a methodology of digging square 30-x-30-cm shovel tests in 10-cm levels (below the A-horizon) were successful in vertically separating cultural components within relatively shallow and leached soil profiles like those typically found on the coastal plain.



We concur with your recommendation that a MOA be established for site 38CH351 to ensure that any adverse effects are avoided or minimized and mitigated. Also, we recommend the establishment of a preservation covenant for sites 38CH314 and 38CH444 to ensure they are not adversely affected by future construction or ground disturbing activities.

These comments are being provided to assist you with your responsibilities under the South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. I can be contacted at (803) 896-6181 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Chuck Cantley  
Staff Archaeologist  
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA



**BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

**CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS, HISTORIANS, AND PRESERVATION PLANNERS**

23 February 1999

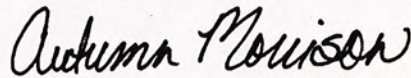
Valerie Marcil  
Review and Compliance Program  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

Re: Archaeological Survey of a 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation Tract, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

Dear Valerie:

Enclosed is a copy of the Final Report of the 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation. Thank you for your comments on the draft. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely yours,



Autumn Morrison  
Office Manager

Enclosure      Final Report (x1)

cc: Dusty Weiderhold, Retail Companies, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA

5980 UNITY DRIVE, SUITE A  
NORCROSS, GEORGIA 30071  
770-662-5807 • FAX 770-662-5824

CHARLESTON

1051 JOHNNIE DODDS BOULEVARD, SUITE F  
MT. PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29464  
843-881-3128 • FAX 843-849-1776



**BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS, HISTORIANS, AND PRESERVATION PLANNERS

13 January 1999

Valerie Marcil  
Review and Compliance Program  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

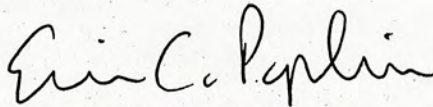
Re: Cultural Resources Survey of a 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Tract

Dear Ms. Marcil:

Enclosed is a copy of the final report of the cultural resources survey of a 230 acre parcel in the Belle Hall Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. This report address your comments of 16 September 1998 and our discussions of November 1998. Please review the report again to insure that we addressed all of your concerns. I added information concerning the suspect locations of some of the previously discovered sites and the changes in setting since the original survey. I have marked the enclosed copy with places where changes were made. If the revisions are acceptable, I will forward additional copies to you and the SCIAA.

Thanks for comments and assistance. Please do not hesitate to call if you require any additional information.

Sincerely yours,



Eric C. Poplin, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

Enclosure      Final Report

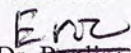




September 16, 1998

Dr. Eric C. Poplin  
Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
1051 Johnnie Dodds Boulevard, Suite F  
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

RE: Draft Report, *Archaeological Survey of a 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation Tract, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*

Dear  Dr. Poplin:

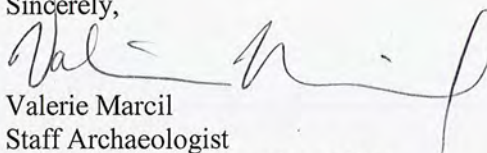
I have reviewed the above referenced archaeological survey report. I concur with your recommendations that sites 38CH314, 38CH319, and 38CH321 be preserved in place. Site 38CH314 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, 38CH321 is listed on the National Register, and 38CH319 is a cemetery that is protected by South Carolina state law. If avoidance is not possible for these sites, the cemetery should be handled according to state law, and the other two sites should be mitigated through data recovery.

I also concur that site 38CH1657 is not eligible for the National Register and that land disturbing activities will affect no significant cultural resources at this site. In addition, I concur that sites 38CH318, 38CH322, 38CH324, 38CH329, and 38CH31, which could not be relocated, are, in all probability, beneath I-526, and have been destroyed by construction of the highway. Although site 38CH322 was previously recommended eligible for the National Register, I concur that it is no longer eligible. Sites 38CH318, 38CH324, 38CH329, and 38CH31 remain ineligible.

For the remaining 14 sites that could not be relocated, 38CH316, 38CH317, 38CH320, 38CH323, 38CH325, 38CH326, and 38CH415-422, I do not have enough information to make any new determinations. This means that, as it stands, site 38CH316 remains eligible for the National Register and should not be subjected to ground disturbing activities without appropriate mitigative actions. Sites 38CH415 and 38CH420 remain potentially eligible and require additional testing to conclusively determine eligibility. The remainder of the unlocated sites retain their status as ineligible for the National Register. Please see the attached technical comments for more detailed remarks about these sites and the isolated finds.

These comments are being provided to you to assist you with your responsibilities under pertinent state and federal laws. Please address them in your final report. I can be contacted at (803) 896-6173 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Valerie Marcil  
Staff Archaeologist  
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Ms. Debbie King, Corps of Engineers, Charleston  
S. C. Department of Archives & History • 8301 Parklane Road • Columbia • South Carolina • 29223-4905 • (803) 896-6100 • [www.state.sc.us/scdah](http://www.state.sc.us/scdah)  
Mr. Keith Derting, SCIAA



## Technical Comments

TO: Eric Poplin

FROM: Valerie Marcil

RE: Draft Report, *Archaeological Survey of a 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation Tract, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*

DATE: September 16, 1998

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1. I do not feel like I have enough information to make determinations for sites 38CH316, 38CH317, 38CH320, 38CH323, 38CH325, 38CH326, and 38CH415-422. If they simply haven't been relocated, I can't say that they are ineligible. There must be some compelling evidence that they have been destroyed or lost integrity. The report argues that either construction for I-526 or agricultural practices have destroyed these sites. The information in the report, including Figure 1, however, does not support this argument. Other sites (38CH319 and 38CH321) which are just as close or closer to the I-526 corridor remain intact. And it is unlikely that agricultural practices would have totally obliterated these sites. I am concerned, actually that so many sites were not relocated, three of which were initially recommended either eligible or potentially eligible. Based on the "Field Investigations" section of the report, the only methodology for locating sites was the use of the 30 m interval transects, with 30 m interval shovel tests. I do not believe that this level of investigation, alone, is adequate for the relocation of sites. Many of these sites are/were apparently relatively small (although the report does not give site dimensions) and could easily be missed with a 30 m grid. Were any additional efforts made to relocate the sites?
2. I am also concerned about the level of effort used to investigate isolated finds. The report only says that "four additional shovel test" were used to define these finds. Where were these shovel tests placed? At what intervals? Just one shovel test in each of four directions would not be an adequate level of investigation.
3. Finally, a number of inconsistencies exist between the site numbers referenced in the last paragraphs of pages 1 and 52 and the descriptions of these sites and their locations in Figure 1. I am assuming that the figure and the site descriptions are accurate and errors are in the listings on pages 1 and 52. I believe the five sites within the I-526 right of way should be 38CH318, 38CH322, 38CH324, 38CH329, and 38CH31 (and these are not even included in the discussion on page 52). The remaining 14 unlocated sites should be 38CH316, 38CH317, 38CH320, 38CH323, 38CH325, 38CH326, and 38CH415-422. Please check carefully to confirm this.