

Cultural Resources Survey of Ashley Hall Plantation

Charleston County, South Carolina



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Abstract

Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract in Charleston County, South Carolina. The project tract is within the boundary of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. This historic property is designated Resource 0004 and archaeological site 38CH56. Archaeological site 38CH47 is also located on the project tract. This site represents a collection of Native American artifacts donated to the Charleston Museum in 1938. In addition to these resources, there are two standing structures on the property. These include a house constructed ca. 1911 and a brick house and associated brick wall constructed ca. 1980. The results of the survey and our recommendations are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of the Phase 1 cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract.

Resource	Description	Significance	Proposed Action	Result
38CH56	Main House and Kitchen Ruins	Contributes to NR Property	Preserve in Place	No Adverse Effect
	Laundry and Slave Residence(s)	Contributes to NR Property	Partial Preservation	Adverse Effect
	Dairy/Springhouse	Contributes to NR Property	Preserve in Place	No Effect
N/A	Unnamed Civil War Battery	Listed on NR; Not on Tract	Not Applicable	No Effect
38CH47	Native American Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible for the National Register	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
N/A	Kinnerty Brick House and Wall (ca. 1980)	Not Historic	Demolish House	Not Applicable
0004	Main House Ruins (0004)	Contributes to NR Property	Preserve in Place	No Effect
	William Bull Monument (ca. 1791)	Contributes to NR Property	Preserve in Place	No Effect
	Two Story House/Plantation Flanker	Contributes to NR Property	Remove 2nd Story Addition	Unknown
	Possible Native American Mound	Contributes to NR Property; Not on Tract	Not Applicable	No Effect
	Oak Allée	Contributes to NR Property	Preserve in Place	No Effect
	Formal Gardens and Well	No Longer Contributes to NR Property	Not Applicable	No Effect
7805	Monument House (ca. 1911)	Eligible for National Register	Preserve in Place	No Effect

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1.0 Introduction

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase 1 cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract between August 29 and September 12, 2016. The project tract consists of two parcels (TMS 3530000003 and 3530000004) that total approximately 45 acres located on the west side of the Ashley River in Charleston County, South Carolina. The survey was conducted for Carolina Holdings Group (CHG). Figure 1.1 shows the location of the Ashley Hall Tract and previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile.

CHG currently has an option to purchase the Ashley Hall Tract. This survey was done as part of CHG's due diligence process as they weigh this option. The survey follows a Cultural Resources Assessment completed in August 2016 (Bailey et al. 2016). The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the condition and significance of the previously recorded resources on the property, to identify and evaluate any additional resources that may also be on the property, and to make recommendations about what effect development may have on significant resources and how to manage those effects.

Currently, there are no land disturbance permits pending and no federal funding will be used to purchase or develop the property. If a permit is applied for in the future, the regulating agency may use this report and other information to make a determination of effect on any cultural resources that are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are commonly referred to as Historic Properties.

Once purchased by CHG, the property may be annexed into the City of Charleston as a Planned Unit Development (PUD) concept referred to within the City Planning Department as a Cluster Development. The development will likely include a single-family residential neighborhood with a community dock and private docks on Bull Creek. The property is within the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property; therefore, the City Planning Department will consider any future annexation and development plans under their Historic Landmark Overlay Guidelines.

As part of their due diligence process, CHG and their project team, including Brockington, Seamon

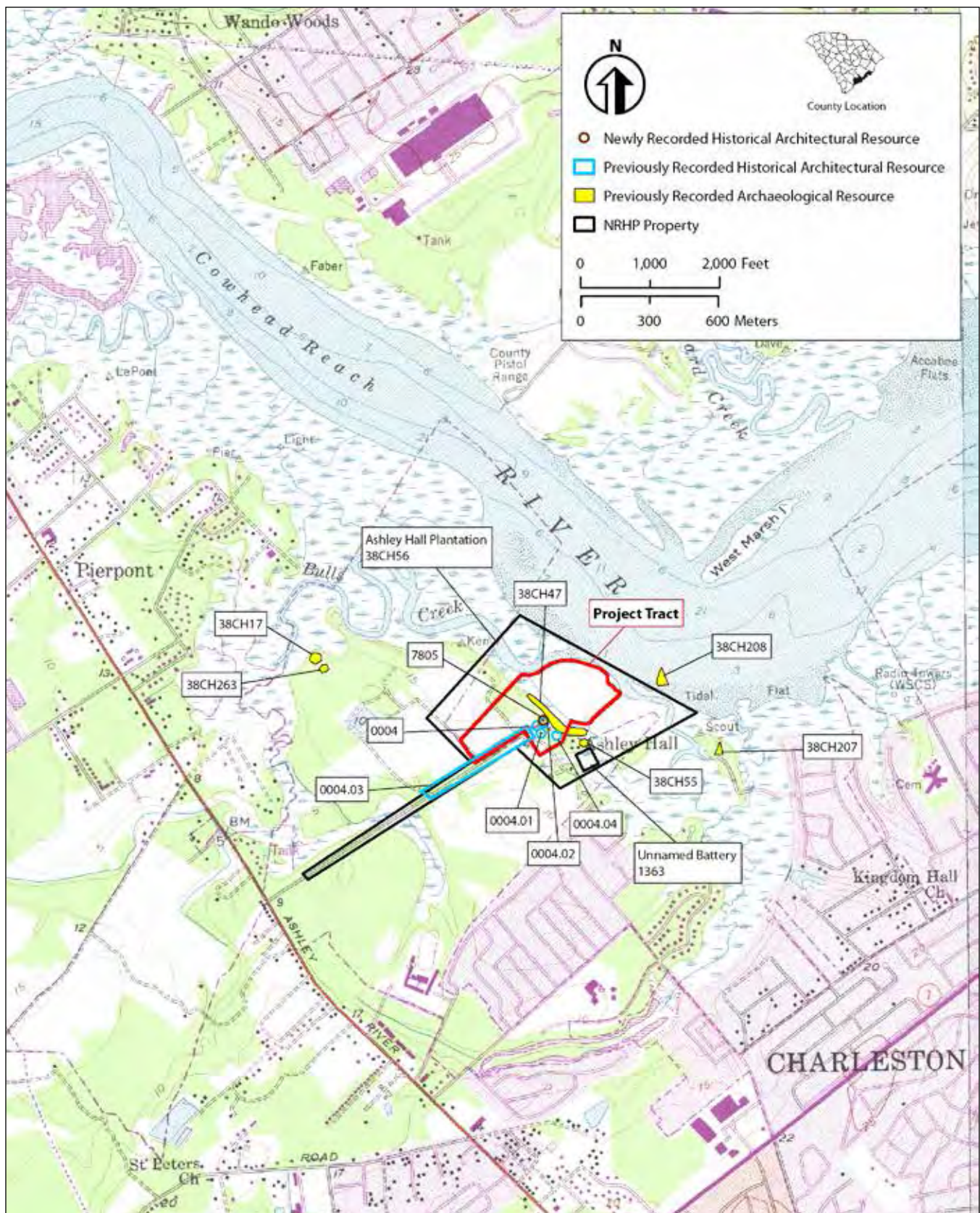
Whiteside Associates, and Bill Hughey Architects, have met with officials from the City of Charleston, the Historic Charleston Foundation, the Charleston Preservation Society, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to seek input early in the design process to ensure that they avoid or minimize effects to historic properties should they move forward with the project.

Ashley Hall Plantation is a well-known historic property among historians, archaeologists, and hobbyists. In the 1970s and 1980s, several archaeological sites were recorded and the property was nominated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Califf and Bull 1975). Few details were provided in the nomination and the property and the surrounding area have seen many changes since that time. The current survey re-assessed the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property and identified and assessed other resources that either had not been previously identified or that had been identified with very little information.

There are several aboveground resources within the project tract that are associated with the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property (Resource 0004). We recommend the ruins of the main house (Resource 0004), the two story house that encapsulates the remains of the original Stephen Bull house (Resource 0004.01), the ca. 1791 Monument to William Bull (Resource 0004.02), the eastern 1,700 feet of the oak allée (Resource 0004.03) that follows Ashley Hall Plantation Road as contributing elements to the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. We recommend the remnants of the formal gardens (Resource 0004.04) not eligible for the NRHP.

The Architectural Historian also identified Resource 7805, known as the Monument House due to its proximity to the William Bull Monument. We recommend this ca. 1911 house eligible for the NRHP. The extant brick house and associated brick wall on the property do not meet the minimum age for inclusion in the Statewide Survey of Historic Structures.

We also identified archaeological resources associated with Ashley Hall Plantation (38CH56). These include the main plantation house and kitchen flanker (Locus 1), a laundry and slave quarters (Lo-



cus 2), and a dairy or springhouse (Locus 3). These archaeological resources contain significant, intact deposits that contribute to the significance of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property.

Archaeological site 38CH47 was recorded by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) based on a private collection of Native American pottery and lithics that were donated to the Charleston Museum in 1938. Current investigations recovered only limited Native American artifacts. There is no indication that intact buried archaeological deposits associated with the Native American occupation of the project tract exist. We recommend 38CH47 not eligible for the NRHP.

We recommend that all of the above ground and archaeological resources that contribute to the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property and the Monument House be preserved in place. If preservation is not feasible, CHG should work with the permitting agency and/or the City of Charleston Planning Department to mitigate the loss of that historic element. One form of mitigation could be to update the 1975 National Register Nomination for Ashley Hall Plantation.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

The objective of the cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract was to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by development of the project tract. Tasks performed to accomplish these objectives include archival research, architectural survey, archaeological survey and evaluative testing, laboratory analyses, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

2.2 Archival Research

In order to provide a general context within which we can assess the cultural resources on the Ashley Hall Tract, the project historian (Charlie Philips) reviewed online indexes of the archives at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), the site files at SCIAA, and materials at the Caroliniana Library in Columbia. He also consulted archives in the South Carolina Room at the Charleston County Public Library (County Library), the Charleston County RMC Office (RMC Office), and the South Carolina Historical Society. He also consulted several works on the Bull family and related topics such as Bull (1952), Bull (1991), Edgar (1998), Olmert (2009), Sirmans (1959), and Vlach (1993).

2.3 Architectural Survey

The project architectural historian (Sheldon Owens) conducted an intensive architectural survey of all aboveground cultural resources within one-half mile of the project tract. The survey was designed to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the project tract. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (SCDAH 2013) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH survey practice, the architectural historian conducted a pedestrian inspection of

all potential historic architectural resources within the project tract.

The principal criterion used by SCDAH to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2013:9):

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.)
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2013:10), a resource that has integrity:

retains its historic appearance and character... [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities.

Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region.

While in the field, the architectural historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

Excellent - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.

Good - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.

Fair - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding; the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements; and the construction of non-historic additions.

Poor - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

The architectural resource (Resource 7805) on the project tract was recorded on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the Survey database in *Microsoft Access*. At least one digital photograph, showing the main and side elevations, was taken of the resource. The location of the architectural resource was recorded on a US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map. The completed form, including the various maps and photographs, was prepared for the SCDAH for review. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by SCDAH and the National Park Service (NPS 2005; SCDAH 2013:31).

2.4 Archaeological Survey and Evaluative Testing

Archaeological survey of the Ashley Hall Tract followed *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). The field investigations were focused on locating, identifying, and documenting all archaeological sites and isolated occurrences on the property. We conducted limited excavations in the immediate vicinity of the main house ruins due to intact architectural features at and above the ground surface.

Archaeological survey included surface and subsurface inspection. Systematic surface and subsurface inspection was conducted at 30-meter (m) intervals along parallel transects. These transects were spaced 30 m apart in the open grass field in the northern portion of the property and 15 m apart in the southern portion of the tract. Three areas of the site containing the ruins of the main house (0004) and two standing resources (Resource 0004.01 and Resource 0004.02) were avoided for ground disturbance because of their understood significance. During our survey, investigators excavated a total of 98 shovel tests at 30-m intervals across the project tract. In addition, we excavated 23 close interval shovel tests at 15-m intervals, five 50-by-50-centimeter (cm) units, one 1-by-1-m unit, and one 1-by-3-m unit at select locations of the site to better understand surface and subsurface features and deposits. Lastly, we excavated six additional shovel test pits running north-south at 15-m intervals in the area of the proposed road corridor that is located approximately 20 m east of Resource 0004 and 10 m north of Resources 0004.02 and 7805.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through one-quarter-inch wire mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected and bagged by provenience. All brick fragments and oyster shell fragments were weighed using a portable electronic scale and then discarded in the field. Excavators recorded provenience information, including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers, on resealable acid-free artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test also was recorded in field notebooks. This information

included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. In areas where very saturated, wetland soils were present, the subsurface soil was inspected but not screened.

An archaeological site is defined as a locale that produces three artifacts from the same occupation within a 30-m radius. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are identified as isolated finds (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators defined the boundaries of sites and isolated finds by excavating additional shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-m intervals according to grid north around the positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests failed to produce artifacts or until reaching natural or cultural features. A map showing the location of each shovel test, the extent of surface scatters, and the approximate site boundary was prepared.

Additional field investigations were conducted in several specific locations identified in the archival research and initial shovel testing. These areas are associated with Ashley Hall Plantation and include the area identified as a kitchen flanker (Locus 1), possible laundry and slave quarters (Locus 2), and possible a dairy or springhouse along the bluff edge (Locus 3). Work at these areas included close interval shovel testing, 50-by-50-cm test units, and one 1-by-1-m test unit.

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Norcross, Georgia laboratory facility, 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, were lightly brushed. Each separate archaeological context from within the site (surface collection, shovel test, or test unit) was assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type, using published arti-

fact 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. All artifact analysis information was entered into a database (*Microsoft Access 2010*[™]).

Typological identification as manifested by technological and/or stylistic attributes served as the basis for the Pre-Contact artifact analysis. The Lab Supervisor (Jeff Sherard) and Field Director (Larry James) met with Martha Zierden at the Charleston Museum to inspect the collection for 38CH47, which is curated at the museum. Ceramic artifacts (i.e., sherds and residual sherds) were the only Pre-Contact artifacts recovered during these investigations. Lab personnel classified all Pre-Contact ceramic sherds larger than two-by-two cm by surface treatment and aplastic content. When recognizable, diagnostic attributes were recorded for residual sherds (i.e., potsherds smaller than two-by-two cm). Residual sherds lacking diagnostic attributes were tabulated as a single group. Sherds were compared to published ceramic type descriptions from available sources (e.g., Anderson et al. 1982; Anderson et al. 1996; DePratter 1979; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Poplin et al. 1993; Sassaman 1993; South 1973; Trinkley 1980, 1981, 1990; Williams and Shapiro 1990).

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 this 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) and the Charleston Museum's type collection. Additional historic ceramic sources included Brown (1982), Carnes (1980), and Slesin et al. (1997). The *Parks Canada Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985) was used to identify bottle glass. Nails were identified using Lounsbury (1994) and

Nelson (1977). 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. Proveniences were placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes.

The artifacts are temporarily stored at the Norcross office of Brockington 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 Moundville, Alabama or another suitable facility for curation, unless the land owners want the collection. If exhibits are created, some artifacts may be removed temporarily from the collection to be used in those exhibits.

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

All cultural resources encountered are assessed as to their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures,

objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. A lack of Native American archaeological sites within a project area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under

Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historical context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (e.g., farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of

integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

3.1 Environmental Setting

The Ashley Hall Tract is located at the eastern end of Ashley Hall Plantation Road, approximately three-quarters of a mile east of Highway 61 (Ashley River Road). The tract borders Bull Creek and the Ashley River to the east. The tract lies within the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:15). The Coastal Plain is characterized by a series of terraces formed by marine sediments deposited during the late Tertiary and Quaternary periods. Most of the Charleston Harbor region lies on the most recent terraces (the Pamlico and the Talbot) that formed near the end of the Pleistocene epoch (Miller 1971). These terraces are 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). As the ocean advanced and withdrew, sands and silts were deposited, forming distinct terraces that generally run parallel to the modern Atlantic shoreline. As one approaches the coast, these terraces represent younger deposits. The sands and silts of these terraces represent the parent materials for all soils encountered throughout the region (Miller 1971). Topography in the region generally 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, while more clayey soils and sediments occur in the drainages, marshes, and swamps that border the streams (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The interface of the floodplains and ridgetops varies from gently sloping to quite abrupt, depending upon local conditions.

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 advancement 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 (ca. 10,000-12,000 BP). These fluctuations greatly influenced the Pre-Contact utilization of the region and, to a lesser extent, its historic utilization.

Miller (1971) describes the majority of the soils within the project tract as nearly level, excessively to very poorly drained, and acidic. Edisto, Hockley, and Wagram soils are present in upland portions of the project tract; these soils are defined as nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils. Santee, Wadmalaw, and Yorges soils are situated on wetland or low-lying portions of the project tract; these soils are defined as nearly level and poorly drained. Significant upland and lowland portions of the project tract extend across what Miller (1971) defines as mine pits and dumps. It should be noted that the mapped extent of all these soil types is highly inaccurate. For example, Miller (1971) shows mine pits and dumps near 38CH2509-Loci 3-5, whereas the soils more closely resemble the published description of Wagram loamy fine sand.

The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. The average daily maximum temperature reaches a peak of 80.1°F in July, although average highs are in the 80° 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. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. 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 (Long 1980:44).

Information on floral and faunal communities for the area is summarized from general sources such as Quarterman and Keever (1962) and Shelford (1963). The project area has been substantially altered from its Pre-Contact to early Post-Contact setting. Most of the woodlands across the Ashley Hall Tract are sub-climax to climax. The maritime live oak forest is the predominant climax community of the southern coastal fringe. Disruptive events like fires, hurricanes, blights, or human influence may temporarily cause new and different communi-

ties to form (i.e., fields, pine forests, swamps), but over time, these eventually revert to the climax community. Live oaks, southern magnolias, and cabbage palms shade understory species such as the red bay, American and yaupon holly, sparkleberry, wax myrtle, saw palmetto, vines (muscadine, cat brier, Virginia creeper), Spanish moss, and many kinds of ferns and woods flowers. Other hardwoods commonly found in maritime forests are water oak, laurel oak, tulip, sweetgum, red maple, pignut hickory, and tupelo. Most of the extant woodlands today are mixed pine/hardwood forests.

Maritime forests support an active faunal community, including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk), birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls), and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles, alligator). Freshwater fish are abundant in the lakes, streams, and marshes of the region.

3.1.1 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 50 to 100 miles east of its present position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two m (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Figure 3.1 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 in number. With continuation of the general warming and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with the southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 7000 to 5000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic 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 the 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

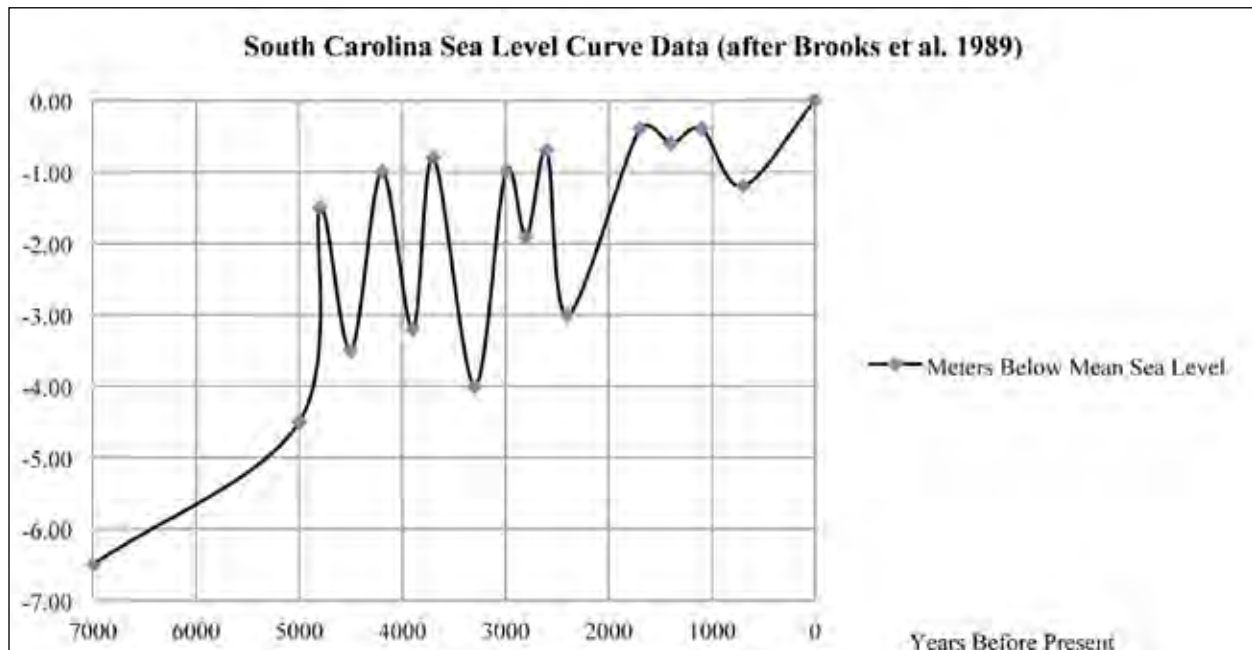


Figure 3.1 South Carolina sea level curve data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each stage follows, including discussions of the temporal periods within each stage. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina.

The Lithic Stage. The beginning of the human occupation of North America is unclear. For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 10,000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade

tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at a number of sites in North and South America. To date, these sites are few in number. The most notable are Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and most recently, the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 1999). All of these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2000 to 3000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites, but that reflect a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during

the succeeding period. Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites is too small at present to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites will be necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period, and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

Paleoindian Period (10,000-8000 BC). An identifiable human presence in the South Carolina Coastal Plain began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers into the region. Initially, the Paleoindian period is marked by the presence of distinctive fluted projectile points and other tools manufactured on stone blades. Excavations at sites throughout North America have produced datable remains that indicate that these types of stone tools were in use by about 10,000 BC.

Goodyear et al. (1989) reviewed the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of the distinctive fluted spear points, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from many sites excavated in western North America, Paleoindian groups generally were nomadic, with subsistence focusing on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. In the east, Paleoindians apparently hunted smaller animals than their western counterparts, although extinct species (such as bison, caribou, and mastodon) were routinely exploited where present. Paleoindian groups were probably small, kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsinan glaciation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

The Archaic Stage. The Archaic stage represents the adaptation of Southeastern Native Americans to Holocene environments. By 8000 BC, the forests had changed from sub-boreal types common during

the Paleoindian period to more modern types. The Archaic stage is divided into three temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers for each of these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode throughout the Archaic periods, although incipient use of cultigens probably occurred by the Late Archaic period. Also, the terminal Archaic witnessed the introduction of a new technology, namely, the manufacture and use of pottery.

Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct early in this period, and more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were established. The Early Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report:

At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone.

Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Generally, Early Archaic sites are small, indicating a high degree of mobility.

Archaic groups probably moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 BC) in South Carolina involving movement of relatively small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. The Charleston region is located within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower

Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line.

Middle and Preceramic Late Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic. Climatically, the region was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the coast until after 3000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points and ground stone artifacts characterize this period, and sites increased in size and density throughout the period.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that “the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to ‘mid-Holocene environmental conditions such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession.’ These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500-1000 BC). By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments occurred that changed human lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Sea level rose to within one m of present levels and the extensive estuaries now present were established (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic period saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. During the Late Archaic, “the first extensive evidence of significant human occupations appears on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens” (Russo 2002:E9.) It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In the project region, this

pottery is represented by the fiber-tempered Stallings series and the sand-tempered or untempered Thom’s Creek series. Decorations include punctation, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.1.

The best known Ceramic Late Archaic period sites are shell rings, which occur frequently along tidal marshes. “Preceding the Woodland and Mississippian mound-building periods by thousands of years, shell rings are among the earliest large-scale architectural features found in the United States” (Russo 2002:E8). These are usually round or oval rings of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Today, many of these rings are in tidal marsh waters. “In areas where the use of shell rings was a tradition, ring builders deposited the shells in circular and semi-circular piles ranging in size from 30 to 250 m in diameter and one to six m in height” (Russo 2002:E9). Russo (2002:E53) summarizes three commonly accepted theories for the function of shell rings:

In terms of the place of shell rings in the larger pattern of settlement, other non-ring sites associated with shell rings are not well known. One model suggests that amorphous middens represent base camps, while shell rings served as communal centers (Michie 1979). Another suggests that shell rings were the base camps or villages of Thoms Creek coastal settlement (Trinkley 1980:312). A third suggests that shell rings may represent both villages and ceremonial centers, and it is up to the archeologist to figure out the function of each shell ring empirically rather than typologically (Russo 2004).

Brockington’s archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, supports Russo’s (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha et al. 2005). Regardless, these sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples.

Table 3.1 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast.

Period/Era	Date	Ceramic Types
Ceramic Late Archaic	2500-1000 BC	Stallings Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain
		Thom's Creek Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain
Early Woodland	1500-1000 BC	Refuge Dentate Stamped, Incised, Punctate, Simple Stamped, Plain
	1000-200 BC	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
Middle Woodland	200 BC-AD 200	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
	AD 200-500	Wilmington Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Berkeley Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
Late Woodland	AD 500-900	Berkeley Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Wilmington Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
	AD 900-1100	St. Catherines Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Net Impressed
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Santee Simple Stamped
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Wilmington Cord Marked
Early Mississippian	AD 1100-1400	Savannah/Jeremy Burnished Plain, Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped
Late Mississippian	AD 1400-1550	Pee Dee Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Incised
Contact	AD 1550-1715	Ashley Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Cob Marked, Line Block Stamped

The Woodland Stage. The Woodland stage is marked by the widespread use of pottery, with many new and regionally diverse types appearing, and changes in the strategies and approaches to hunting and gathering. Native Americans appear to be living in smaller groups than during the preceding Ceramic Late Archaic period, but the overall population likely increased. The Woodland is divided into three temporal periods (Early, Middle, and Late), marked by distinctive pottery types. Also, there is an interval when Ceramic Late Archaic ceramic types and Early Woodland ceramic types were being manufactured at the same time, often on the same site (see Espenshade and Brockington 1989). It is unclear at present if these coeval types represent distinct individual populations, some of whom continued to practice

Archaic lifeways, or technological concepts that lingered in some areas longer than in others.

Early Woodland Period (1500 BC-AD 200). In the Early Woodland period, the region was apparently an area of interaction between widespread ceramic decorative and manufacturing traditions. The paddle-stamping tradition dominated the decorative tradition to the south, and fabric impressing and cord marking dominated to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement patterns of the Early Woodland period suggest population expansion and the movement of groups into areas minimally used in the earlier periods. Early and Middle

Woodland sites are the most common on the South Carolina coast and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, along with ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of other environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this period was based on the semipermanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior coastal strand sites.

Middle Woodland Period (200 BC-AD 500). The extreme sea level fluctuations that marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as sea level rose from a significant low stand at 300 BC, and for the majority of the period the sea level remained within one m of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

It is apparent that a generally rising sea level, and corresponding estuarine expansion, caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small inter-tidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network...). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why these sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time.

Survey and testing data from a number of sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland period sites are the most frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small, single-house shell middens, larger shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (e.g., 38GE46 [Espenshade and Brockington 1989]). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

The Middle Woodland period witnessed increased regional interaction and saw the incorporation of extralocal ceramic decorative modes into

the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction of groups of different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986, 1990).

Late Woodland Period (AD 500-1100). The nature of Late Woodland adaptation in the region is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the past 500 to 700 years.

The Late Woodland represents the most stable Pre-Contact period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.4 and 0.6 m below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would result in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, the interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems.

Overall, the Late Woodland is noteworthy for its lack of check-stamped pottery. However, recent investigations by Poplin et al. (2002) indicate that the limestone-tempered Wando series found along the Wando and Cooper Rivers near Charleston Harbor displays all of the Middle Woodland decorative elements, including check stamping, but appears to have been manufactured between AD 700 and 1000. Excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) in the Francis Marion National Forest suggest that McClellanville and Santee ceramic types were employed between AD 500 and 900, and represent the dominant ceramic assemblages of this period (Cable et al. 1991; Poplin et al. 1993).

The sea level change at this time caused major shifts in settlement and subsistence patterns. The

rising sea level and estuary expansion caused an increase in the dispersal of resources such as oyster beds, and thus a corresponding increase in the dispersal of sites. Semipermanent shell midden sites continue to be common in this period, although overall site frequency appears to be lower than in the Early Woodland. Instead, there appears to be an increase in short-term occupations along the tidal marshes. Espenshade et al. (1994) state that at many of the sites postdating the Early Woodland period, the intact shell deposits appear to represent short-term activity areas rather than permanent or semipermanent habitations.

The Mississippian Stage. Approximately 1000 years ago, Native American cultures in much of the Southeast began a marked shift away from the settlement and subsistence practices common during the Woodland periods. Some settlements became quite large. The use of tropical cultigens (e.g., corn and beans) became more common. Hierarchical societies developed, and technological, decorative, and presumably religious ideas spread throughout the Southeast, supplanting what had been distinct regional traditions in many areas. In coastal South Carolina, the Mississippian stage is divided into two temporal periods, Early and Late. Previous sequences for the region separated Mississippian ceramic types into two periods (Early and Late), following sequences developed in other portions of the Southeast. However, a simpler characterization of the technological advancements made from AD 1000 to 1500 appears more appropriate. During these centuries, the decorative techniques that characterized the Early Mississippian period slowly evolved without the appearance of distinctly new ceramic types until the Late Mississippian.

Early Mississippian Period (AD 1100-1400). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian stage is marked by major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in coastal South Carolina. The ethnohistoric record, discussed in greater detail below, certainly indicates that seasonal villages and maize horticulture were present in the area, and that significant mound

centers were present in the interior Coastal Plain to the north and west (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989; Ferguson 1971, 1975).

Distinct Mississippian ceramic phases are recognized for the region (Anderson et al. 1982; Anderson 1989). In coastal South Carolina, the Early Mississippian period is marked by the presence of Jeremy-phase (AD 1100-1400) ceramics, including Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain types. By the end of the Late Woodland period, cord-marked and fabric-impressed decorations are replaced by complicated stamped decorations. Anderson (1989:115) notes that “characteristically Mississippian complicated stamped ceramics do not appear until at least AD 1100, and probably not until as late as AD 1200, over much of the South Carolina area.” Poplin et al.’s (1993) excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) produced radiocarbon dates around AD 1000 for complicated stamped ceramics similar to the Savannah series. This represents the earliest date for complicated stamped wares in the region and may indicate an earlier appearance of Mississippian types than previously assumed.

Sites of the period in the region include shell middens, sites with apparent multiple- and single-house shell middens, and oyster processing sites (e.g., 38CH644 [Poplin et al. 1993]). Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance on horticulture and storable foodstuffs. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian period; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system. Maize was recovered from a feature suggested to date to the Early Mississippian period from 38BK226, near St. Stephen (Anderson et al. 1982:346).

Late Mississippian Period (AD 1400-1550). During this period, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. As in the Early Mississippian, the Charleston Harbor area appar-

ently lacked any mound centers, although a large Mississippian settlement was present on the Ashley River that may have been a “moundless” ceremonial center (South and Hartley 2002). Regardless, it appears that the region was well removed from the core of Cofitachequi, the primary chiefdom to the interior (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). DePratter (1989:150) specifies:

The absence of sixteenth-century mound sites in the upper Santee River valley would seem to indicate that there were no large population centers there. Any attempt to extend the limits of Cofitachequi even farther south and south-east to the coast is pure speculation that goes counter to the sparse evidence available.

Pee Dee Incised and Complicated Stamped, Irene Incised and Complicated Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain ceramics mark the Late Mississippian period. Simple-stamped, cord-marked, and check-stamped pottery apparently was not produced in this period.

3.2.2 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 up 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 social 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 disinte-

gration 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. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee “tribes” near the Cainhoy peninsula. The Coosaw 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, but gave their settlement to the English 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. 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).

3.2.3 The Post-Contact Era

The following discussion provides a general overview of the region during the Post-Contact era. A discussion of previous cultural resource investigations in the project area concludes this chapter. Note that the following discussion uses English measurements without metric conversion to maintain consistency with historic documents.

The story of the Ashley Hall Plantation tract recounts elements of several themes prevalent in

the history of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Early proprietary land policy, development of commercially viable inland rice, the rise of an elite planter-merchant class, the growth of the African American slave labor system, the increase in tenant cotton and truck farming, and timber and silviculture growth all play a role in defining the use of the land over the last three centuries. The discussion looks at these themes from a regional and local perspective.

The Colonial Period. European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of eight 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. 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 had moved their town to Oyster Point and called it Charles Towne (Dunn 1973:111-116). These initial settlers, and more who followed them, 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 to the aristocracy and smaller grants to commoners. Commoners received land on the basis of headrights, the number of persons they brought into the colony. Each head of household could obtain 60 acres for himself and 50 acres for every woman, child, and slave (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 seignior (Smith 1988:1). The end of the Proprietors' ownership in 1719 ended the granting of titles with attached baronies.

Initially, the South Carolina colony's early settlements were small despite its geographic spread. In 1700, the colony's population numbered approximately 5,000 European and African American inhabitants. The early colonial economy centered on trade with the Native American population, the naval stores industry, and beef and pork production. By the end of the seventeenth century, however, many colonists began to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s.

Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, Native Americans attacked colonial enclaves in the Yamassee War of 1715. The insurrection failed to dislodge the English (Covington 1978:12). While the Yamassee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had secured the area and made it more accessible to settlers. With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamassee War behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1974:151). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with continuing fears of attack from Native Americans, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with the Native population arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to a historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal

rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The present project tract is within the St. Andrew's Parish, created by the Church Act of 1706. St. Andrew's Parish extended between the Ashley and Stono Rivers and northwest to the boundary with St. George's Dorchester Parish, which was separated from St. Andrew's Parish in 1717. The parish church was located in the south-eastern portion of the parish near the confluence of the Ashley River and Church Creek and still stands today, just north of the project tract. Ashley Hall Plantation is inside St. Andrews Parish. The parish church building served both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, "the parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston." Many of the colonial project tract owners were actively involved in affairs of 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 made three separate invasions into Florida, sacking the city of St. Augustine. They returned with hundreds of Indian slaves, effectively destroying the Spanish Mission System among the Native Americans (Arnade 1959:55; Eliades 1981:93-94).

The conclusion of the Yamasee War in 1716 and John Palmer's raid into Florida in 1728 ended Yamasee threats to settlement in Carolina and opened settlement southward into the Beaufort area. Many early settlements and plantations in the area focused on 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 remains today as archaeological sites and surviving architectural structures.

Early South Carolina also sought certainty through a secure economic base. It was not clear, during South Carolina's first generation or two, what that base would be. The Proprietors had planned for the colony to produce tropical goods that would not grow elsewhere in British colonies. Neither silk, wine, olives, lemons, nor oranges thrived in the colony, however. As a result, the economic development in the Charleston area initially focused on Indian trade until a more stable economy was established. Colonists aggressively pursued trade with Native Americans through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716, conflicts with the Europeans and disease had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population.

Naval stores, including pine tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, fueled the next minor economic boom in South Carolina. European wars in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century made the traditional continental suppliers of these goods less stable, and Parliament established bounties, or subsidies, on naval stores from the colony in 1704. With this bounty in place, the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand, and the boom was short-lived. Naval stores fell off quickly as a major export from South Carolina in the 1720s when parliament eliminated the bounty, and when the Royal Navy opted to acquire its naval stores from Baltic countries (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:70-71; Weir 1983:143-144).

Produce, including beef, pork, and vegetables, also represented important exports for the South Carolina economy. Barbados and other Caribbean islands were importers of produce, and South Carolina was their principal supplier. Livestock in particular became an important segment of the South Carolina economy. As Weir (1983:142) has noted, however, "lucrative as cattle raising might be for a few individuals, it never made fortunes for many."

Rice provided the fortune that the early South Carolina settlers sought. As early as 1720, rice accounted for half of the colony's profits and remained central to South Carolina's economy through the Civil War. From 113,636 kilograms (kg) in 1699, the colony exported 30,000,000 kg in 1770 (McCurry 1995:32). The rice was grown in the multitude of

freshwater swamps and creeks that had a dramatic impact on the environment as these wetlands were banked and drained. By the later third of the eighteenth century, rice cultivation became reliant on a new technology, one dependent on the power of tides to control water levels. By means of levees, dams, and canals, planters were able to inundate their rice crops with fresh water that would kill off weeds and strengthen the plants were ideal for the new rice culture. St. Andrew's Parish, which bordered on the Ashley River, became a wealthy one as a result of rice culture. The mansions and plantations that remain, including Drayton Hall and Middleton Place, testify to the level of wealth in the area. Rice was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in 1740 (Pinckney 1995).

In the 1740s, Lowcountry residents began to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. 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 (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974). While the early rice production was restricted to the freshwater inland swamps, indigo cultivation in South Carolina practically ceased after the Revolutionary War as the British removed the bounty on the crop. Rice, however, continued to grow as an important crop into the antebellum era.

Revolution and Early National Period. 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.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. 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 (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The patriot South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack and were besieged in May after offering a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the South and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

The project area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War, and South Carolina saw little action between the failed British attempt to take Charleston in 1776 and the successful British occupation of the city in 1780. A significant outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many planters of St. Andrew's and surrounding areas began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture.

The end of the Revolution in 1783 to the end of the War of 1812 is a period of trial and testing for the new nation, referred to as the Early National Period (1783-1815). Topics like westward expansion, Native American relations, tariffs, and early industrialization caught the interest of most Americans and dominated political discussion. Slavery was temporarily subjugated as a topic. Massive numbers of slaves were imported into Charleston and other ports to meet the growing labor market of the rice expansion and the exploding cotton kingdom. However, the foreign slave trade ended by Constitutional fiat in 1808.

In South Carolina, cotton became king of the backcountry after the invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s. Settlers poured into the South Carolina backcountry claiming rich cotton lands and bringing their slaves with them. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, the "peculiar institution" of slavery was as firmly a part of the political landscape in the region as it had been in the Lowcountry in the eighteenth century. When lands in South Carolina

were taken up settlers moved into the adjoining states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and after 1821 into Texas and Florida.

A Sea Island version of the product was successfully experimented with by Kinsey Burden on Johns Island and the Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Sea Islands quickly became its primary growing region. Rice and cotton were combined on some plantations to add even more wealth to the landowners (Porcher and Fick 2005). Older areas of the Lowcountry, however, began to decline. St. Paul's and St. George's parishes, largely limited to their inland rice plantations and its antiquated system of rice production, declined in value. The richer rice plantations were those using the tides to manage their water flows. Some planters offset their losses by converting to upland cotton but many were either abandoned or became provision and ranch lands by the 1820s.

The War of 1812 established the United States' place among the Western powers when they successfully fought the British to a standstill. The war had little effect on South Carolina save the naval expansion in and around the City of Charleston as the government sought to protect the rich rice and cotton products shipped daily from the docks of the coastal towns and cities. The state emerged from the war with little damage, as most of the land fighting had occurred along the Canadian border, near Washington and Baltimore, and in Louisiana and Alabama. When the war ended with Andrew Jackson's defeat of a major British force at New Orleans Carolinians joined their fellow Americans in a new sense of optimism and of their region and the country's destiny.

The Antebellum Period and Civil War. The period between the close of the War of 1812 and the beginning of the Civil War was characterized in South Carolina, and throughout the South, by plantation agriculture based on slave labor and the production of staple crops such as cotton and rice. It was also a period of increasing sectional tensions, with Southerners emphasizing the political expedience of states' rights, nullification, and agricultural expansion as a means of protecting their slave-based society (Edgar 1998:324-353).

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo waned quickly as an important crop in the region,

while Sea Island planters were beginning their experiments with long staple cotton. Rice continued to be an important crop. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy, and with the development of new technologies, rice cultivation increased still further. After the Revolutionary War, some planters experimented with new technology that relied on the power of tides to raise river levels; this inundated crops with fresh water that would kill off the weeds. A series of elaborate canals, dikes, and gates were created in the marshes and swamps to keep the salt water out of the fields. In order to do this, the process of radically altering the landscape was expanded as lands along the tidal rivers were drained, canals were built, and fields were surrounded by levies to control their access to the water from southeastern North Carolina to Georgia and later to Northeast Florida (Chaplin 1993:227-276). At the same time, this placed a high priority on geography, for only some rivers had tides strong enough to force tidal action up into the freshwater sections of the rivers.

Duncan Clinch Heyward, the fifth generation of his family to plant rice in the Lowcountry, gave a useful description of the process and the difficulties of clearing the swamps in his 1937 memoirs:

There were many large white gum, cedar, and cypress trees, and the dark alluvial soil was so soft that one could scarcely walk any distance upon it. To avoid sinking he would have to step from one root to another, or trust his weight to some treacherous tussock. Everywhere his progress was impeded by dense undergrowth, and his clothes and flesh torn by briars The first step in reclaiming the swamp lands was to build a bank along the edge of the river, with both ends joined to strips of highland where they approached the river's edge, and through the bank to place trunks, similar to those used in the inland swamps, for the water to pass through. When the bank had been built and the trunks installed, the digging of the canals and ditches in the swamp followed. Then the trees and undergrowth had to be removed, the greatest undertaking of all. The trees were cut down and burned, but their stumps were never completely removed (Heyward 1993:18-20).

The result was a distinctive landscape, which plats from the late eighteenth and nineteenth century capture. Plats of the rice plantations show a series of buildings including rice machines, outbuildings, slave cabins, and the main house, that seem minor features in the midst of the pattern of rice canals and dams. Plantations also tended to be widely spaced as rice and cotton agriculture drove the economy of St. Andrews Parish during the first half of the century. This mode of production continued until the Civil War (1861-1865).

Sectional differences, the debates over slavery in the new territories, and the right of a state to nullify a federal law its citizens saw as harmful ultimately led to South Carolina leading the Southern states out of the Union in 1860. The Civil War that followed made extensive social, political and cultural changes to the country especially in the South. Emancipation of the slaves and the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production. The Civil War witnessed the construction of several defensive structures along Church Creek and other drainages to the south and east of the project area. Battery Barker and Battery Bulow located south of the project tract and along the northern bank of the Stono River, were erected early in the war. Additionally, Fort Bull was built northwest of the project tract in an effort to defend the Charleston-Savannah Railroad line at the Ashley River crossing. Constructed by local slaves for Confederate engineers, these fortifications had little value since a Union presence that far up the Stono or Ashley River would have surely meant the war was over.

Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period. The Civil War effectively destroyed the plantation system in South Carolina and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes for Charleston County both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated as a result of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply coupled with huge debt made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled, as outsiders began purchasing plots and

former plantations that had been abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Newly freed slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites as well as freed African Americans; this fostered an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. Many subdivided their lands and sold small, one- to 10-acre parcels to the freedmen and their families, often supplying financing as well.

Farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the nineteenth century in South Carolina and presented itself in two basic forms, sharecropping and cash renting (Brockington et al. 1985; Orser and Holland 1984; Trinkley 1983). 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.

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.

The advent of phosphate mining in the 1870s benefitted some plantations in the northern part of St. Andrew's Parish. It was a short-lived industry, however, and did not produce any changes in the class structure or race relations that developed as a result of the plantation agricultural system in the region. Even though mining created a large demand for wage laborers, the many African Americans who were hired were under the control of white bosses (McKinley 2014). Also, the company provided housing, medical services, and general stores to the miners, with payment extracted from each workers' wages. Since the usual wage was between \$3.50 and \$7.50 per month, most miners were always in debt to the company (Shick and Doyle 1985:13).

The Twentieth Century and the Rise of the Sunbelt.

In addition to corn, cotton, and phosphate mining, truck farming became an important element of the postbellum economy in St. Andrew's Parish in the early twentieth century. Truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value for Charleston County by 1900. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly, and in 1930, truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in there (Brockington et al. 1985:133). This level of importance remained relatively stable through the 1980s when residential real estate development began to encroach on many of the former truck farms in old St. Andrew's Parish.

World War II had a profound impact on the entire Charleston area, as it did on much of the South and the United States. The war created an economic boom throughout the nation, which was more pronounced in the South given the number of military bases that arose. Charleston was a perfect example. The Charleston Navy Yard received new destroyers, shipbuilding plants, and other support facilities, while other military activities emerged in the city's surrounding region such as the Army Embarkation Depot and the Alexander N. Starke Army General Hospital in North Charleston and the Charleston Army Air Corps Base (later Charleston Air Force Base) in rural Charleston County.

In the four decades after World War II, the Charleston region continued to possess significant numbers of small farms. However, labor demands of the new industries in metro-Charleston area

brought new people into the region. Many of the new arrivals settled in old St. Andrew's Parish, an area now known as West Ashley. The West Ashley area had been growing unabated since the end of World War I in 1918, and after 1945, new subdivisions continued to be created along Savannah Highway (US Highway 17) and Ashley River Road (South Carolina Highway 61). These highways provided the primary arteries for travel into and out of the city from the west side. In the early 1960s, US Interstate 26 was completed from Columbia and provided access to the city from the northwest. Continued growth in the Charleston area has witnessed a steady influx of new suburban residents into the parish, and the development of service facilities and industries for these residents. By 2010, most of historic St. Andrew's Parish had been developed into residential and commercial establishments and the region's rural flavor was quickly disappearing.

3.3 A Brief History of the Project Tract

For 200 years, the Ashley Hall Tract was part of the ancestral home of the Bull family of South Carolina. In 1676, Stephen Bull was granted 400 acres, including the project tract, that he called "Ashley Hall" and passed down through his direct descendants for seven generations (Bull 1952). Table 3.2 shows the ownership of Ashley Hall. In February 1865, the proprietor, William Izard Bull, Sr., burned the main house to keep it from being destroyed by Federal troops. After the war, the property was sold for back taxes and passed out of the Bull family. It became the property of the Whittmores before they conveyed the majority of the plantation east of Ashley River Road to two investors in 1883. The investors kept it for 17 years before selling it to John W. Kennerty. The Kennerty family owned the property for more than 100 years, though their ownership was divided into two periods. They apparently purchased the property to use for truck farming in the early years of the twentieth century. Beginning in the 1950s they began subdividing it into parcels. The project tract is all that remains of the original plantation that has not been converted into residential homes. A brief history of Ashley Hall is presented below.

Table 3.2 Chain of title for Ashley Hall Plantation.

Owner	Date Acquired	Method of Acquisition	Reference	Notes
Stephen Bull (ca. 1653-1706)	October 28, 1676	Proprietary Grant	Proprietary Grant books 38:4	Family tradition says that Bull was already living on the ground before he was formally granted. Bull added land to the tract bringing it up to about 1,000 acres and is buried at Ashley Hall.
William Bull (I) (1683-1755)	1706	Inherited from father	Laws of inheritance-- primogeniture	Born in small house at Ashley Hall in 1683 and built the main house that survived until 1865. Sometimes call "the Honorable" as he was a member of the House of Commons and President of the Council from 1737-1744 and was Lt. Governor of the colony during the Stono Rebellion in 1739. Later moved to plantation near Beaufort called Sheldon. Aided Oglethorpe in settling Savannah and Bull Street in Savannah is named for him.
William Bull (II) (1710-1790)	1755	Inherited from father	CCWB 7:349	Born at Sheldon but known as Governor William Bull, served as Governor of the colony four times from 1710 in the St. Augustine Expedition of 1740 and as Lt. Governor signed the treaty with the Cherokees ending the Cherokee War in 1761 at the small house at Ashley Hall. He designed the gardens and layout of Ashley Hall in 1770. Monument at Ashley Hall is to him.
William Bull (son of S tephen Bull) (ca. 1749-1805)	1790	Inherited from Uncle, William Bull (II)	CCWB B [1786-1793]:388	Known as William Bull of Ashley Hall. Was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1774-1775 supported the Revolution in opposition to his uncle.
William Stephen Bull (1783-1818)	1805	Inherited from his father	inherited from father by law	Member of the SC House of Reps for several terms. Added the third Story to the main house
Colonel William Izard Bull (1813-1894)	1818	Inherited from his father	CCWB F [1818-1826]:388	Added the circular steps in 1853 and was the last owner of the tract in the Bull family. He burned the house in February 1865 he would rather torch his own house than let the enemy do it. He obtained a homestead from the tract when it was sold in 1872 and then lost the homestead in 1873. He is buried at Ashley Hall.
Dr. William Izard Bull (1838-1917)	Did not obtain home but lived there			Born in Chas but lived at Ashley Hall. In December 1905 moved the Bull graveyard at Ashley Hall to Magnolia. He provided the description of the house and gardens and passed on the family oral traditions.

Table 3.2 Chain of title for Ashley Hall Plantation (continued).

Post-Bull Ownership				
Owner	Date Acquired	Method of Acquisition	Reference	Notes
Colonel William Izard Bull (1813-1894)	December 18, 1871	Homestead portion of Ashley Hall	CCPB B:19	As a result of a lawsuit, a homestead of 78 acres around the main house was given to Bull--Plat in 1871 shows homestead tract but no features
Benjamin F. Whittmore	November 19, 1873	Sheriff's Sale	CCDB G16:42	Sale of Ashley Hall homestead to Whittmore due to foreclosure
M. Dora Whittmore	May 26, 1874	Deed of Gift to wife	CCDB D16:162	deeded Ashley Hall to wife Dora Whittmore
Eri H. Jackson and Merritt P. Pickett	May 28, 1883	Conveyance	CCDB K19:347	Sold balance of plantation east of Ashley River Road
John W. Kennerty	January 22, 1900	Conveyance	CCDB Q23:110 and CCDB Q22:220	Sold Tract to Kennerty--family will control most of 20th c.
Hibernia Trust Company	May 31, 1906	Deed in lieu of foreclosure	CCDB T24:204	Mortgaged with a trust company and deeded in lieu of foreclosure
Electric Tram Construction Company	January 8, 1907	Conveyance	CCDB H25:124	Sold land to company planning to put a trolley line up Ashley River
Hibernia Trust Company	June 18, 1909	Default conveyance	CCDB W23:249	Master in Equity sale due to default by Electric Tram Construction Company
Southern Woodlands Company	June 10, 1910	Conveyance	CCDB O25:169	Sale by receivers of Hibernia Trust to Southern Woodlands
Sea Coast Timber Company	January 19, 1911	Conveyance	CCDB Y25:57	Sale--Did a plat of the tract
Julius H. Jahnz	March 31, 1915	Conveyance	CCDB C28:25	Sale was to RE agent for W. C. Kennerty
William C. Kennerty	July 29, 1919	Conveyance and Mortgage	CCDB C27:245	Sale to Kennerty and financing--mortgage satisfied in 1920
Rosina Marie Kennerty (elder)	February 16, 1930	Will	CCDB G270:354	Kennerty gave land to widow and two children, William C. Kennerty (Jr.) and Rosina Marie Kennerty Seignious
G & K Partnership	June 28, 1974	Conveyance	CCDB T104:300	Family conveyed land into a partnership--likely for purposes of selling the land--land was subdivided about 1959 and current two lots created--see plat CCPB M:46--plat does not show current newer brick home
Rosina Marie Kennerty Seignious	May 30, 1996	Conveyance	CCDB 270:355 and CCDB 270:359	William C. Kennerty (Jr.) conveyed his interest in the two lots (project tract) to his sister, the current owner of record

Bull Ownership (1676-1873). On October 28, 1676, Stephen Bull obtained a grant for 400 acres on the west bank of the Ashley River, some distance above Charles Towne (SCPG 38:4). Bull was one of the first settlers of South Carolina and he built a home on this tract. His son added other lands adjoining it until, by the early 1700s, Ashley Hall contained approximately 1,000 acres on both sides of Ashley River Road (Bull 1952:61). According to family tradition, Stephen Bull built a small brick home on the tract near the river, in which he lived and in which all his children were born. The first “dwelling was a small one-story brick house, still standing, and now used as an outbuilding” according to a family descendant (Bull 1952:61).

Stephen Bull’s son, William, was born in his father’s home at Ashley Hall in 1683. After obtaining Ashley Hall after his father’s death, he built the larger estate house that remained the primary Bull country seat for more than 150 years (Bull Family Papers, William Izard Bull notes ca. 1900 [BFP WIB]). He is known in the records as “Governor William Bull of Ashley Hall and Sheldon”. He served as Lt. Governor from 1738-1744 and governed the province for several years in the absence of a Royal Governor (Bull Family of South Carolina [Bull Family] 1900:78). He was governor during the War of Jenkins Ear, the Stono Rebellion, and the destructive Charles Town fire of 1740. He also aided James Oglethorpe in laying out Savannah and the colony of Georgia; Bull Street in Savannah is named for him. Despite his large home on the Ashley River, Bull chose to relocate to the south at Sheldon Plantation in Granville County (today Beaufort County) and remained there the rest of his life, dying in 1755 (Bull Family 1900:78). Bull willed his Ashley Hall estate to his son William Bull (II), known in the archives as “Honorable William Bull” (Bull Family 1900:84).

The Honorable William Bull was born at Ashley Hall in 1710. He was one of the first, if not the first, American to graduate in medicine from a European University in 1734 (Bull Family 1900:84). He was active all his life in provincial affairs and held a number of offices including Lt. Governor. As Lt. Governor, he administered Royal business for five separate periods between 1759 and 1775 in the absence of a Governor. He organized resistance to the Cherokees during the 1760-1761 War, and signed

the Treaty ending that war at his Ashley Hall Plantation. The family tradition claims he signed the treaty in the old Stephen Bull house.

Family tradition states that in 1770, Bull designed the landscaped gardens that surrounded the main house that he had inherited from his father. A descendant, William Izard Bull, drew the gardens as he remembered them; a plat of the drawing is shown in Figure 3.2. The plat shows the location of several important features including the main house, flanker buildings (one of these is the Stephen Bull house, which was used for storage by that time), the mound, dairies, laundry, wells, monument, and graveyard, as well as the overall design.

Outbuildings at Ashley Hall. As part of this survey, the remains of a dairy and the laundry building were located on site 38CH56. Outbuildings played a crucial role in the everyday life of a plantation, both for the planter family and their slaves. Barns, privies, smokehouses, kitchens, dairies, and laundries were purpose-built structures used to carry out utilitarian, but critically important, activities. As a practical matter, buildings on plantations served for more than one activity. For example, Vlach (1993:46) notes “because the same range of domestic chores performed out in the house yard might also be performed inside the kitchen, it was not uncommon for plantation kitchens to serve more than one function. At the Foster house near Union Springs, Alabama, for example, one half of a two room kitchen served as a laundry” and the “summer kitchen at Poplar Forest... in Bedford County, Virginia, was combined... with the dairy.” At Greenwood plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, he observed that a kitchen, smokehouse, and dairy were located in the same building, and a fourth room in the building enclosed the well (Vlach 1993:59). His studies showed that outbuildings, especially kitchens, could also serve as quarters for those slaves associated with the use of the building.

At Ashley Hall, the Bulls had at least two dairies: one directly west of the main house next to a well, and an older one to the northeast along the river (see Figure 5.1, 38CH56 Locus 3). Dairies in the hot Southern climate signaled the wealth of the planter class, since the “mere presence of a dairy among a planter’s buildings immediately suggested the va-

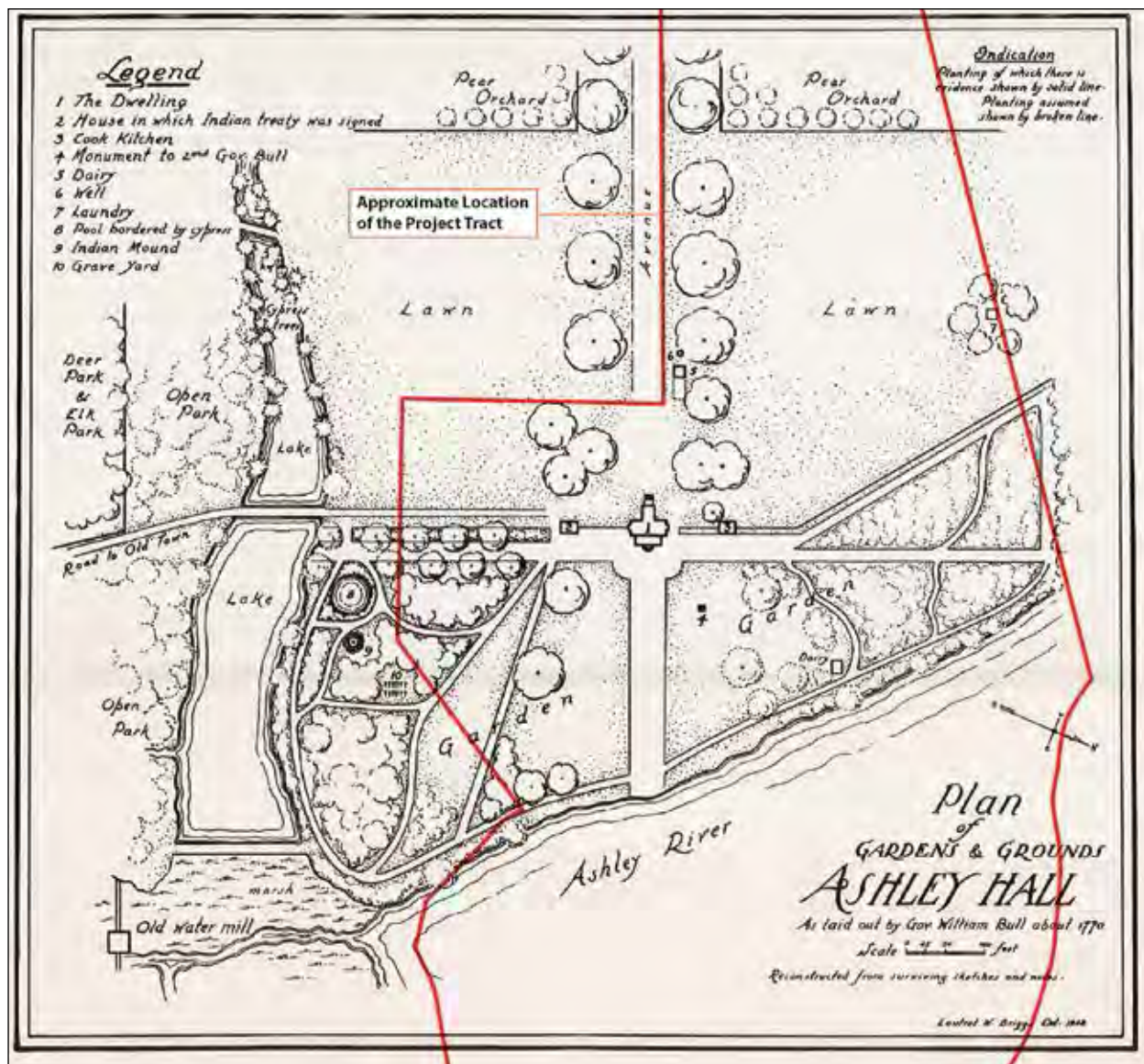


Figure 3.2 Drawing of the house and gardens at Ashley Hall Plantation as designed by William Bull ca. 1770, with the project tract superimposed (Briggs 1948:106).

riety and richness of his table” (Vlach 1993:79). In contrast to modern dairies that included the milking process, the eighteenth and nineteenth century southern “dairy” building was an early version of a refrigerator, “basically a clean room where milk sat undisturbed in shallow dishes or pans for about 10 hours until the cream rose to the top” (Vlach 1993:78). Particularly as the nineteenth century progressed, dairies or spring houses stored other products and foods needing preservation, such as ice cream.

Vlach (1993:78-79) describes a traditional dairy as being about a 14-by-14-ft square with a pyramid or

gabled roof. The structure frequently had overhanging eaves and louvered ventilators to aid in cooling the interior. Water was brought from a nearby well or spring and run through a channel onto the brick floor to a depth of about two ft. The pots or large, shallow pans were then placed in the water to keep the milk cool. Frequently, spring houses served the same function. These were structures built on or next to natural springs that provided a cool source of water. The spring houses were easier to maintain as they had a continual source of cold water, whereas keeping dairy products cold in the hot summer months often required the replacement of the water

in the dairy from the well more than once a day. Figure 3.3 shows the interior of the spring house or dairy at Middleton Place, located further up the Ashley River.

A laundry building was generally much larger than dairy. The Bull's laundry building was located about 350 ft northwest of the main house (see Figure 5.1, 38CH56 Locus 2). In the early years of any Colonial settlement, laundering was done inside the main house. However, as Olmert observed, by the eighteenth century planters moved that activity outside into its own facility. Since cleaning linens and cottons demanded hot water, laundry buildings always contained fireplaces, and on smaller plantations they doubled for kitchens (Olmert 2009). In the early eighteenth century, Maryland and Virginia planters had already moved cleaning to its own facilities with specific styles of construction that included either plank floors with catchments or special-built brick floors to channel wash water into the garden (Olmert 2009). Additionally, laundry walls were lathed and plastered and the building contained a variety of tubs, pails, pots, irons, and baskets along with wooden

tables or collapsible shelves for ironing and folding. Drying was usually done outside the building on drying lines or wooden racks, but more frequently the linens were simply laid on nearby hedges, lawns or sweet-smelling trees, especially during the blossoming season. Figure 3.4 shows an example of Low-country plantation laundry building.

According to William Bull's diagram, by the mid-eighteenth century the laundry was located northwest of the main house, likely in the lawn area of the plantation. Though cleaning was a common chore, the details of which nearly all women and some men understood, most likely the Bull family laundry was cleaned by slaves who worked in the main house. Some evidence from this investigation indicates that the Bull's laundry may have also contained a slave quarter. It is likely that the Bulls may have assigned specific slaves or slave families the job of cleaning the cottons and linens and they lived next to or above the laundry.



Figure 3.3 View of the interior of the spring house at Middleton Place (Duell 2011:26).



Figure 3.4 Laundry building at Chicora Wood Plantation in Georgetown County, SC
(Courtesy of Charleston County Public Library: Lowcountry Digital Library Collection).

Ashley Hall from Revolution to Civil War (1775-1865). Bull sided with the loyalists during the American Revolution, and left Charleston with the British in 1782. He settled in England where he died in 1790. His widow, still residing in Charleston, erected a monument to her husband in the yard at Ashley Hall. The monument is still standing northeast of the ruins of the main house (Bull Family 1900:85). Honorable William Bull had no heirs and he willed his Ashley Hall home to his nephew, William Bull, the son of his brother Stephen. In his will, he gives support to the age of the plantation and the tradition of his family, stating:

My Plant on Ashley River in Carolina being about Eleven hundred & Seventy Acres inc. Marsh, where my Grand Father lived die & lies buried, where my Father all his Children were born I wish to remain in the possession of one of his Posterity I therefore give & devise the Reversion thereof (the said Plantation being given by Trust Deed to my beloved Wife during her life) to my Nephew William Bull & his heirs for ever (Charleston County Will Book [CCWB] B [1786-1793]:388).

This third William Bull is frequently called “William Bull of Ashley Hall” to distinguish him from others of the same name. He inherited the plantation from his uncle in 1790. During the later years of William Bull’s ownership, the artist Charles Fraser was in Charleston and visited Ashley Hall. In 1803 he painted a picture that shows the house without the piazzas, but does show a third story. This painting belies the family tradition that assumed the third story was added by William Stephen Bull in 1810 (BFP WIB; Fraser 1971:26). William Bull of Ashley Hall died in 1805 and was buried in the Ashley Hall graveyard. His only son, William Stephen Bull, inherited the family estate upon his father’s death.

William Stephen Bull was born at Ashley Hall in 1784 and inherited Ashley Hall from his father (Bull Family 1900:82). Like his ancestors, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and was a local leader in the Lowcountry. He may have made alterations to the house and grounds in 1810, but those did not include the third story as was reported

by his grandson. He died and was buried at Ashley Hall in 1818 (BFP WIB).

William Izard Bull was born at Ashley Hall in 1813 and inherited Ashley Hall from his father in 1818. He rose to prominence as a colonel in the South Carolina Militia and member of the South Carolina legislature. He invested in a number of large plantations in Mississippi, and in December 1860 signed the Ordinance of Secession taking South Carolina out of the Union and precipitating the Civil War. During his ownership, a neighbor’s daughter, Henrietta Augusta Drayton, visited Ashley Hall and painted a picture of the house and outbuildings (Drayton 1820). The painting is reproduced in Figure 3.5 and shows the main house without the piazzas, the two flanker buildings (including the Stephen Bull house) and the monument in the garden at the back along the river.

William Izard Bull made two important alterations to the main house at Ashley Hall in 1853: the double piazza and the semi-circular sandstone steps (BFP WIB). At the end of the Civil War, Federal troops moved up the Ashley River, looting, and in some cases burning, homes. Family members later reported that “Colonel William Izard Bull, the last owner, to save the home of his fathers from destruction by his enemies, set fire to the house himself, and it was burned to the ground with all its contents” (Bull 1952:66). Bull attempted to rebuild his fortune after the war but lost the plantation, less a homestead allowance of 78 acres around the ruins of his home (CCPB B:19). In 1873, the homestead was foreclosed and sold, ending nearly 200 years of single-family ownership. By this time, the only remaining building of the main house complex was the old Stephen Bull home that had been used as an outbuilding on the plantation.

Post-Bull ownership to Kennerty family (1873-present). The plantation was purchased at auction by Benjamin Whittmore and Catherine Stewart. Stewart sold her portion to Whittmore in 1873. The Whittmores cut the plantation into lots and began selling portions west of Ashley River Road to local freedmen. In 1883, they sold the balance of the tract to two investors, who in turn sold it to John W. Kennerty in 1900. Kennerty was an immigrant from Kildare County, Ireland, who set up truck farming land in the Charleston area.

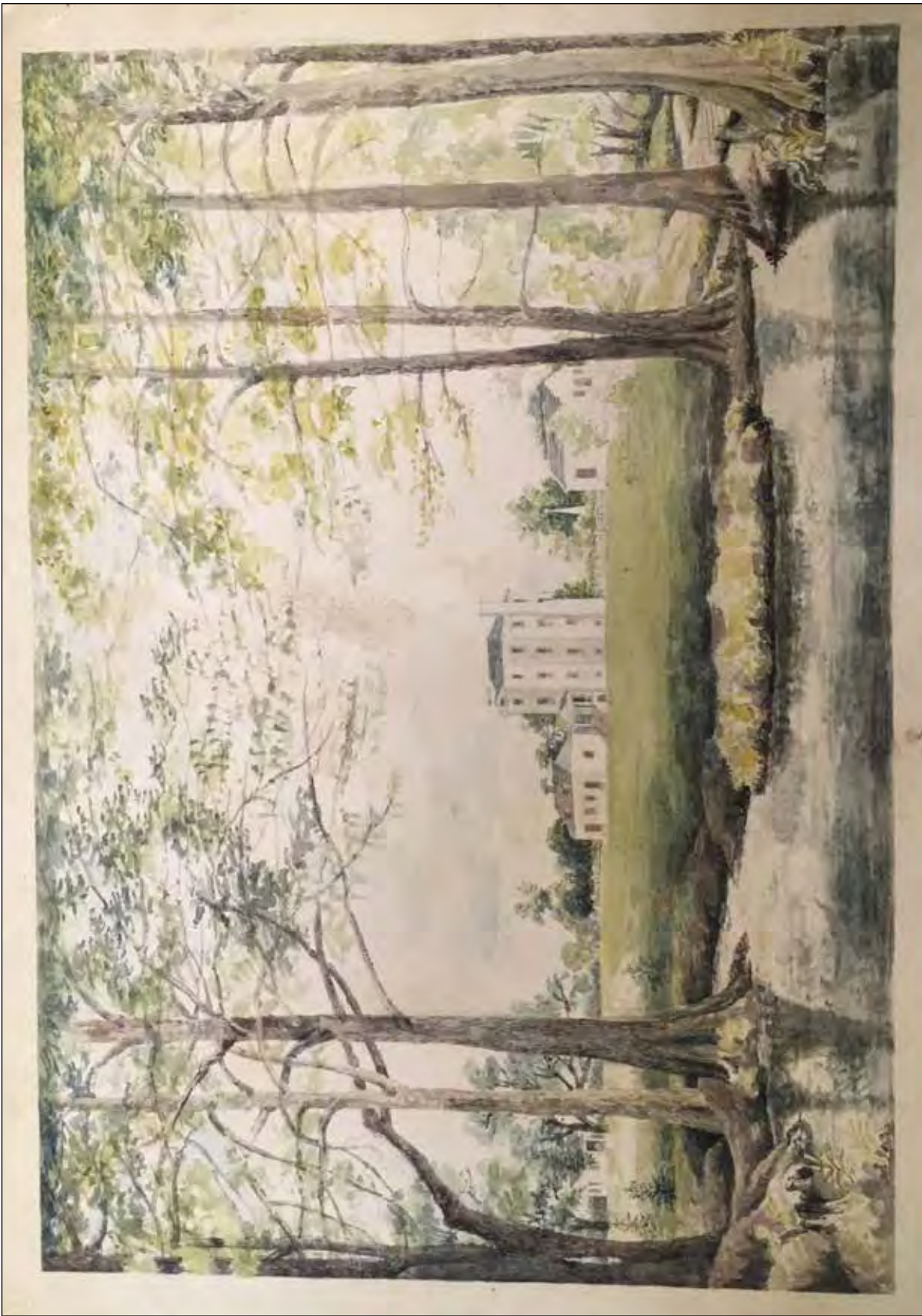


Figure 3.5 Ca. 1820 painting of Ashley Hall (Drayton 1820). The small Stephen Bull house, then used as an outbuilding, appears at the far right.

Around 1900, John Kennerty erected a comfortable wooden house in the historic garden area of Ashley Hall near the William Bull monument (Lawrence Kennerty Personal Communication; Ancestry.com, Kennerty Family Posts 2012). Kennerty lost the tract to foreclosure in 1906 after two bad crop years caused by storms, and the land passed through several hands. According to Kennerty family information, the family continued to rent the plantation for their farm and lived in the wooden home they referred to as “The Monument House” (Lawrence Kennerty personal communication 2016). In 1911, the owner, Southern Woodlands Company, had a plat drawn of Ashley Hall, shown in Figure 3.6. The plat shows the old avenue and the Kennerty residence located southeast of the old ruins near the monument. It also shows the old Stephen Bull house and a number of other buildings located on the property.

After passing through several other investors, William C. Kennerty purchased the tract from Julius H. Jahnz in 1919 (CCDB C28:25). The Kennertys lived on the land and used it as a truck vegetable farm until the 1950s, when they began subdividing it into parcels for local residential developments. In 1959, they had a plat drawn of the remaining lots they owned. The plat shown in Figure 3.7 shows the old avenue, the Stephen Bull house and the turn of the century residence along the river. The plat also shows another residence to the southeast on a peninsula; however, that portion of the Kennerty land is not on the project tract. Sometime after 1974, the family built a spacious brick house on the western lot along the river.

In 1996, William C. Kennerty, Jr. conveyed his interest in the project tract to his sister Rosina Marie Kennerty Seignious, the current owner of record (CCDB G270:354 and CCDB G270:359). By this time, subdivisions surrounded the remaining 60+ acres of the two lots Seignious obtained from her brother. The land remained with Seignious until her death in 2014.

Previous Investigations. Ashley Hall Plantation, including the project tract, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1975. The National Register property also has the archaeological site designation 38CH56 (see Figure 1.1). The nomi-

nation includes 38 acres containing: “(1) the ruins of the 1704 Bull house and gardens, (2) the original house built in the 1670s, (3) the monument to the second Governor William Bull erected ca. 1791, (4) two prehistoric Indian sites, and two 18th century well sites associated with the plantation. The property also includes several of the agricultural fields” (Califf and Bull 1975).

The two prehistoric Indian sites reported in the 1975 National Register nomination refer to archaeological sites 38CH47 and 38CH55 (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CH47 extends along the marsh edge across most of the tract. The site is defined by a small collection of Native American artifacts donated to the Charleston Museum by the Kennerty family in 1938 (Table 3.3). The boundaries of this site were not defined by systematic archaeological investigations and the significance of the site was not assessed. Systematic shovel testing across this area and visual inspection of the bank during the current investigations failed to identify a well-defined Native American component. Site 38CH55 was reported to be an Indian mound and associated village located just south of the project tract (see Figure 1.1). We visually inspected the mound, which is outside the project tract. Shovel testing across the project tract failed to identify any evidence of a village site.

There are several recorded archaeological sites and one unnamed Civil War-era battery located outside but within one-half mile of the project tract (see Figure 1.1). These resources are summarized in Table 3.4.

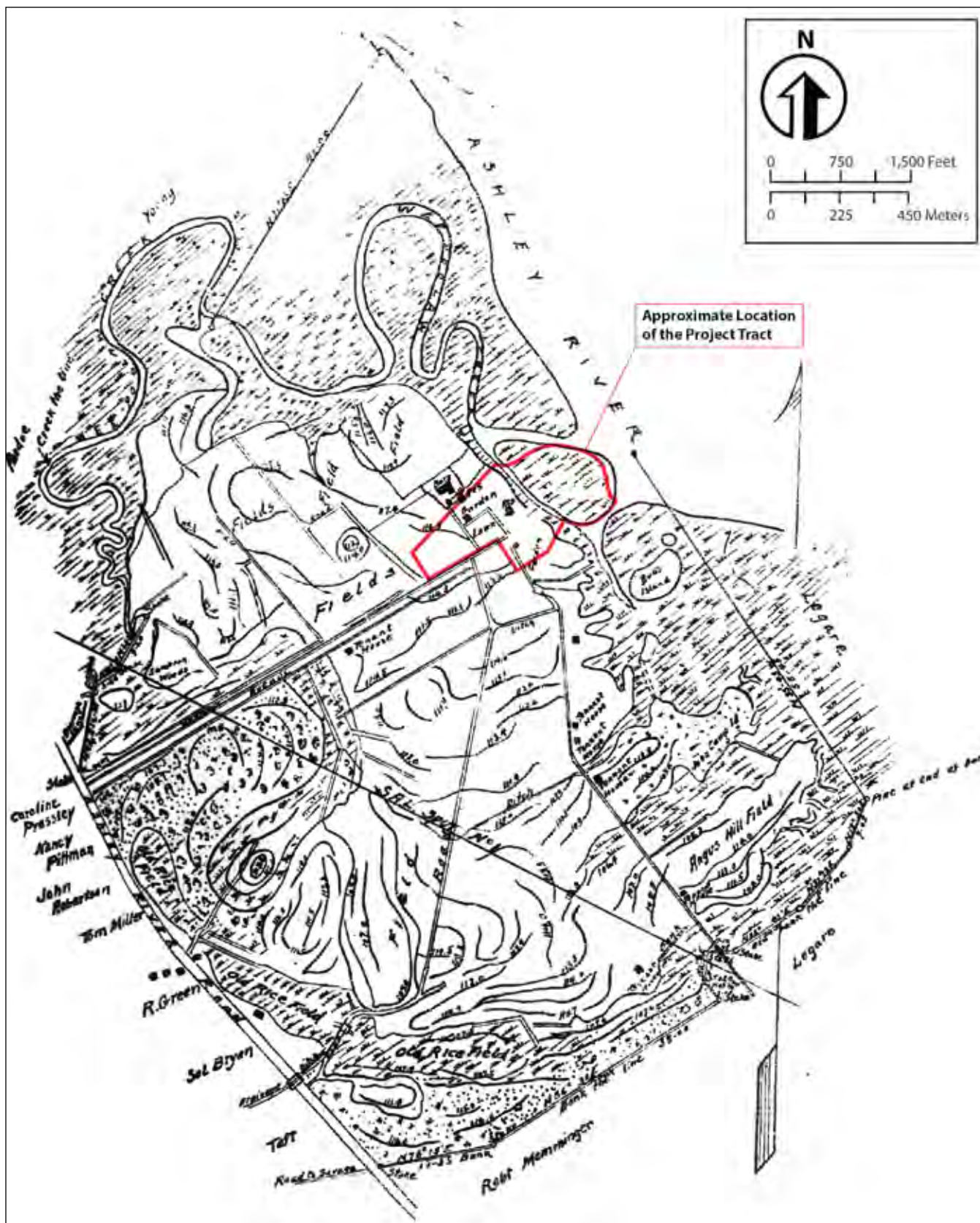


Figure 3.6 1911 plat of Ashley Hall with the project tract superimposed (Charleston County Plat Book [CCPB] C:122).

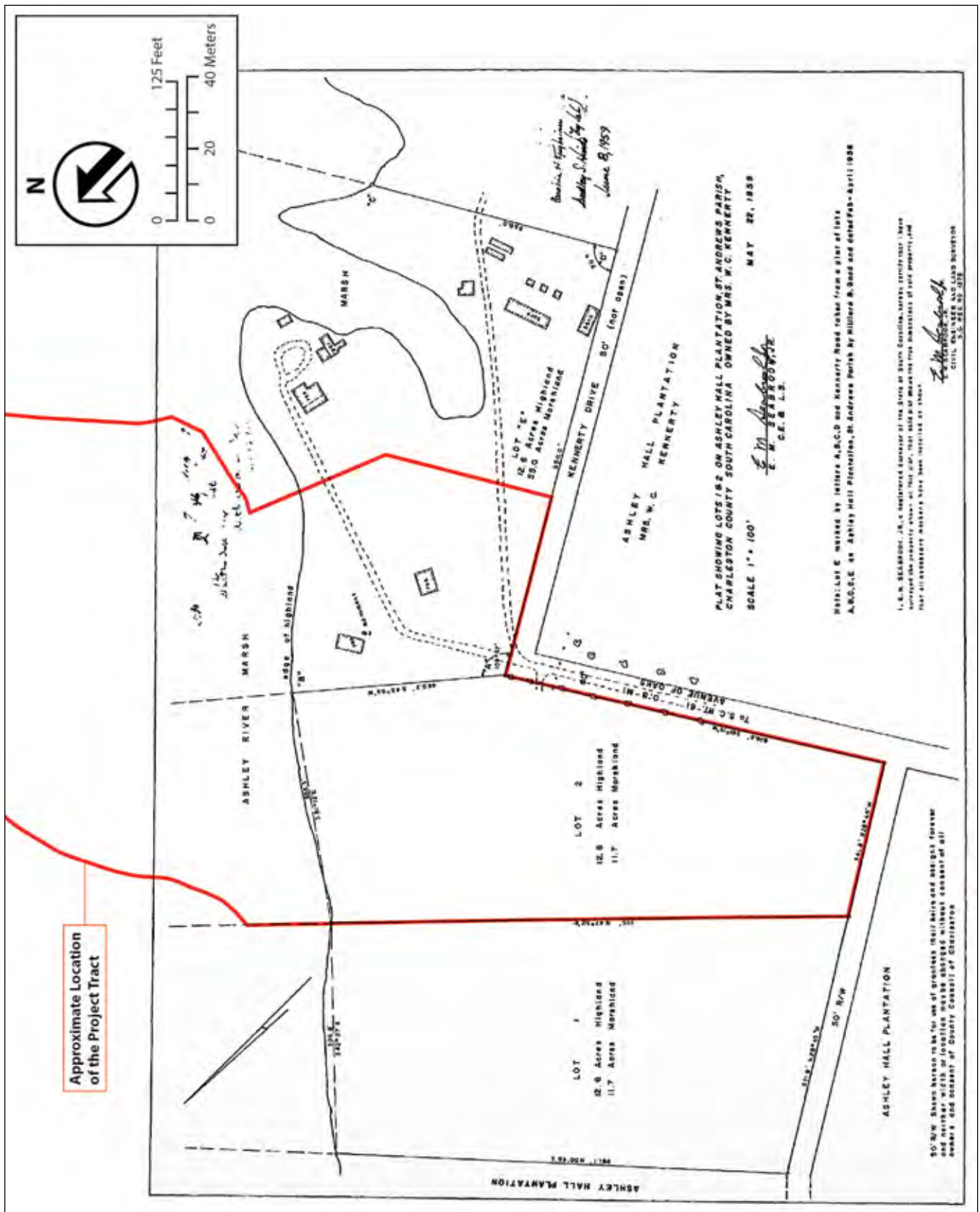


Figure 3.7 1959 plat of the Kennerty land at Ashley Hall Plantation with the project tract superimposed (CCPB H:26).

Table 3.3 Native American artifacts donated to the Charleston Museum by the Kennerty family.

Site	Accession Number	Portion	Temper	Decoration	Type Name	Count
38CH47	ARL-1104	Rim	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped	Deptford	1
	ARL-2287	Rim	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped w/ Notched Rim	Deptford	1
		Rim	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped	Deptford	1
		Body	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped	Deptford	5
		Body	Medium Sand	Cord Marked	Deptford	1
		Body	Medium Sand	Indeterminate Stamped	Deptford	1
		Body	Coarse Sand	Possible Pinched		1
		Base	Coarse Sand	Simple Stamped		1
38CH55	ARL-1150	Rim	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped	Deptford	1
		Body	Medium Sand	Simple Stamped	Deptford	1
		Body	Medium Sand	Cord Marked	Deptford	3
Total						12

Table 3.4 Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the project tract.

Resource	Description	NRHP Status
Archaeological Site 38CH17	Possible brick kiln	Unassessed (destroyed by I-526?)
Archaeological Site 38CH207	Brick pile	Unassessed
Archaeological Site 38CH208	Brick & shell hummock	Unassessed
Archaeological Site 38CH263	Clay extraction pits	Unassessed (destroyed by I-526?)
Civil War Battery (Resource 1363)	Civil War Battery	Listed (location questionable)

4.0 Historic Architectural Survey

The architectural historian conducted an intensive architectural survey of the approximately 45-acre project tract and its immediate viewshed on August 8, 2016. The survey involved driving and walking the project tract, with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, landscape features, and objects over 50 years in age). Each historic resource that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS was recorded using the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Intensive Documentation Form and digital black-and-white photography. Colin Brooker, of Brooker Architectural Design Consultants, contributed as a subject matter specialist involving historic masonry construction methods. The locations of all the historic architectural resources within the Ashley Hall Tract are shown in Figures 4.1 and 4.2 and are described below.

One modern brick house and associated brick fence are also located within the project area. These resources do not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years to be included in the statewide survey of historic architectural resources.

4.1 Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property

The Ashley Hall Plantation Historic Property (Charleston County Resource number 0004) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 5, 1975. The Ashley Hall Plantation NRHP nomination form specifically lists four contributing resources within the Historic Property boundary: “(1) the ruins of a 1704 plantation house and gardens, (2) the original house built in the early 1670s, (3) the monument to the second Governor William Bull erected ca. 1791, (4) two prehistoric Indian sites, and two 18th Century well sites associated with the plantation” (Califf and Bull 1975). No Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Documentation Form was completed. For the purposes of the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties, and in accordance with the Survey Manual, Ashley Hall Plantation was recorded as a complex of six historic resources (Resources 0004 through 0004.04).

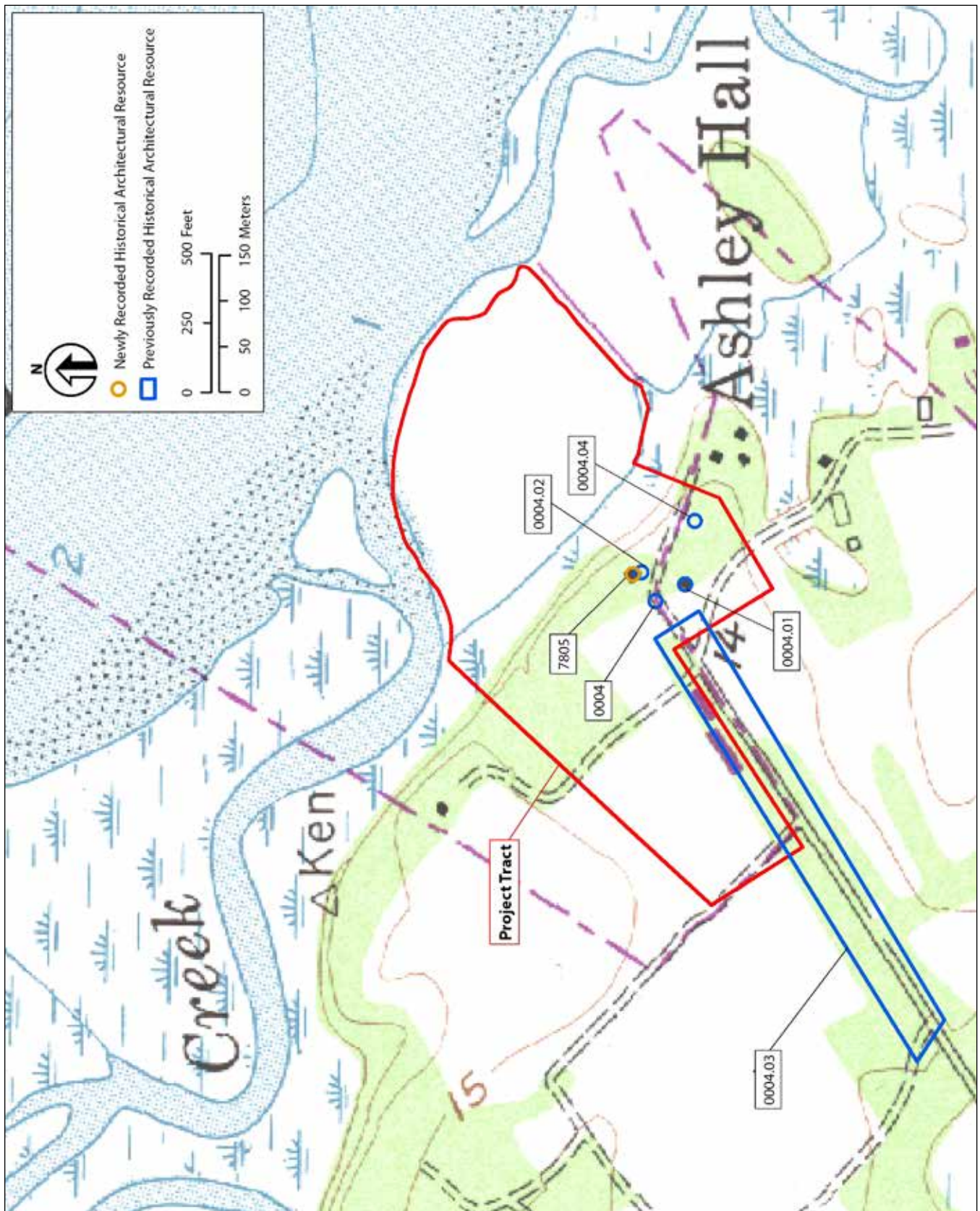


Figure 4.1 Location of the surveyed historic architectural resources within the Ashley Hall Tract (USGS 1979 Clubhouse Crossroads, SC quadrangle).

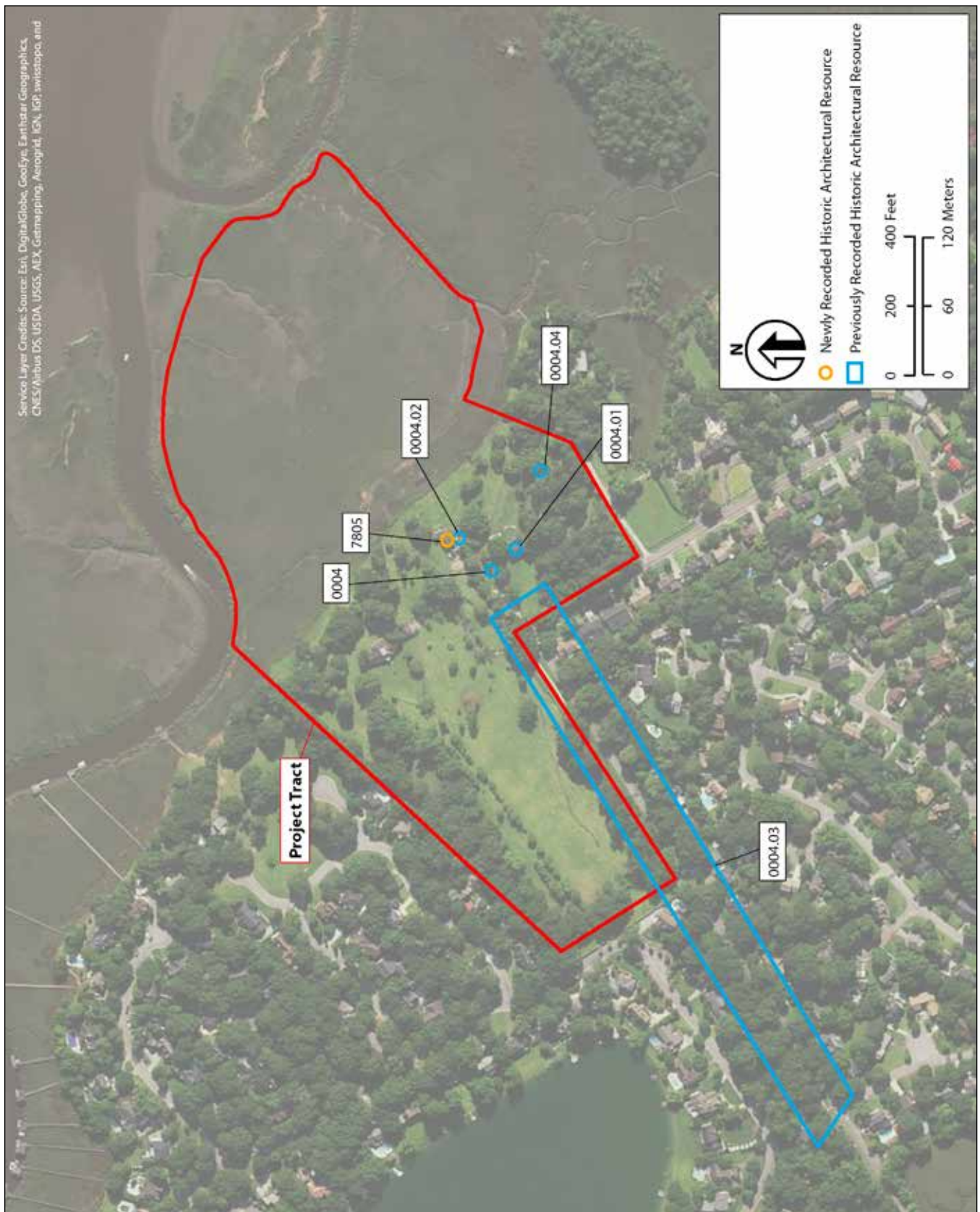


Figure 4.2 Location of the surveyed historic architectural resources within the Ashley Hall Tract on a modern aerial photograph.

4.1.2 Resource 0004

(Ruins of the 1704 Plantation House)

Resource 0004 is the ruins of the main 1704 plantation house which is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form. Today, only the marlstone entry steps and a small portion of the brick foundation walls remain visible aboveground. According to the nomination form, the steps were added in 1853 by Colonel William Izard Bull. The entry steps are of cut-stone pieces, dry stacked in a semi-circular pattern, and include nine steps. The base of the steps measures approximately 15 ft at the widest and approximately six ft from the back to the front. The house faced southwest, away from the Ashley River, and directly down the corridor created by the oak allée.

Only a few portions of the brick foundation walls were visible at the date of the survey. Most of the foundation is now covered by topsoil and grass. Using a ground probe, three foundation walls parallel with the back line of the steps were recorded. The front foundation wall is approximately nine ft distant from the steps. The next foundation wall is approximately 27 ft distant from the steps. The rear foundation wall is approximately 36 ft distant from the steps. All three of the foundation walls are approximately 36 ft long, accounting for the width of the house. Figure 4.3 presents images of Resource 0004.

Archaeologists conducted limited testing in the area to determine if there is intact archaeological evidence of the northern flanker building, labeled as the kitchen on Figure 3.1. Artifacts and intact, buried architectural evidence were documented (see Chapter 5).

Resource 0004 remains in generally the same condition as when it was nominated as a contributing element of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property; therefore, we recommend that this resource continues to contribute to the historical significance of Ashley Hall Plantation.



Figure 4.3 View of the steps at Resource 0004 facing northeast (top) and view of the foundation walls at Resource 0004 (bottom).

4.1.3 Resource 0004.01 (ca. 1675 Stephen Bull House)

Resource 0004.01 is reportedly the first house built by Stephen Bull on the property ca. 1675, which would make it one of the oldest standing buildings in South Carolina. The resource is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form for the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property.

The front façade of the house (southwest elevation) is parallel with the 1704 ruin's steps, and was incorporated as one of two outbuildings flanking the 1704 plantation house. The original core of the house is a one-story brick form, two rooms wide and one room deep. The rectangular core structure measured approximately 37-by-18.5 ft. Currently, the house has a second story addition, likely added in the early to mid-twentieth century. The second story, lateral gable addition is of frame construction, and has approximately twice the floor space as the original plan. The second story addition is positioned so that its excess floor space creates an engaged porch. The porch has a form-poured concrete pad floor and simple wood columns on top of stuccoed brick piers as supports. The primary entry is centered on the southwest façade with a historic wood panel door with six fixed lights. Figure 4.4 presents views of Resource 0004.01.

The exterior brick surfaces are covered with modern, Portland-based cement stucco, while the interior walls are lined with plaster board mounted on timber battens making visual inspection of the underlying fabric impossible without some invasive intervention. To this end, Colin Brooker and Larry James excavated exterior test pits against the structure's north and west enclosing walls. Neither test revealed any sign of tabby, such as broken or whole oyster shell, as the original National Register nomination suggests. Rather, brick construction was revealed belowground in both exploratory excavations. The brick is dark red and hand-made and it is bonded with what appears to be shell-lime mortar. Figure 4.5 presents a view of the exploratory excavation and the exposed brick wall at Resource 0004.01. To confirm that aboveground construction was similar, a hole was cut through plaster board lining the building's interior wall. This revealed that brick was indeed present well above ground level, but this

had been covered by a very hard, dark red/brown, artificial compound consistent in appearance with ro-man or canal cement commonly used to waterproof existing masonry structures in the 1870's and 1880's.

Except for a Victorian style corner fireplace, which could conceivably rest upon earlier foundations of triangular plan in some kind of back-to-back arrangement, no evidence was found for early interior trim, decorative woodwork, or plaster. Everything, including architraves and window surrounds, was most likely removed from the structure when the present second story was added. The core structure measures 37-by-18.5 ft. The main façade has a central door (probably altered) flanked by one window (38 inches wide) to the right and left. End elevations are each pierced by a single window opening of the same or very similar size. The rear façade is much-altered and obscured by a modern extension.

While examination of the structure's exterior wall system was limited, we believe it very unlikely that whatever remains of the early structure is tabby-built. This conclusion is supported by an article describing the same building published by Henry Ravenel Bull in his article entitled *Ashley Hall Plantation* (Bull 1952:61-66). The relevant passage reads:

The first building erected [at Ashley Hall Plantation] was a small one-story brick house, still standing and now used as an outbuilding. It was in this house that the immigrant Stephen Bull lived, all of his children were born, and he is said to have died. Also it was in this house that the treaty with the Cherokee Indians was signed and their chief Attakullakulla was signed in 1761... the house is perhaps the oldest now standing in South Carolina.

That the subject structure and the structure described by H.R. Bull are the same is established by the "*Plan of Garden and Grounds [of] Ashley Hall as laid out by Gov. William Bull about 1770*" made by the well-known landscape architect Loutrel W. Briggs in 1948, when considerably more of the original garden layout was visible than survives today (see Figure 3.2). Designated Structure 2, the subject building called "*the house in which [the] Indian Treaty was signed*" is shown east of the now demolished main house (a brick structure commenced ca. 1704) and appears balanced by a second flanker which Briggs identifies as the "cook kitchen", located west of the chief residence.



Figure 4.4 View of the front elevation (top), oblique (center), and rear elevation (bottom) of Resource 0004.01.



Figure 4.5 View of the exploratory excavation and the exposed brick wall at Resource 0004.01.

Both ancillary structures were apparently linked by a wide walk running at right angles to an avenue leading toward the main highway at its south end and Ashley River at the other, the main residence standing at the intersection. H. R. Bull reproduced two watercolor drawings attributed to Charlotte Drayton (1781-1855), which, if correctly assigned, show elements of the plantation as they existed before the main house was deliberately destroyed by the then-owner during the Civil War (see Figure 3.5). One drawing shows what is called the original house which is depicted as a relatively small, single-story, gable-ended building with rather sparse fenestration. These architectural features are consistent with what remains of our subject building today, if modern accretions (notably the incongruous upper story and entrance porch) were stripped away.

Dimensions of early South Carolina houses are not well-published; however, Table 4.1 indicates that the overall size of the subject property fits reasonably well within dimensional parameters for Lowcountry plantation residences erected during the pre-Revolutionary era.

While there is no certainty that the original house still survives, there is enough evidence to justify careful examination and full documentation (including photography and measured drawings) of the existing structure to establish its true age and origin. This will require supervised demolition of the internal plaster board and sheetrock lining and selective removal of exterior stucco. Portland cement-based stucco and roman cement are both difficult materials to remove from historic masonry without causing damage to the substrate. In Charleston, we have had success cutting away such materials with diamond tipped saws; however, it should be recognized that this is a time-consuming operation that demands experienced operatives. It would be wise to limit initial operations until enough evidence

accrues to determine if full exposure can be accomplished without severely compromising the existing structure. If the building proves to be late eighteenth century or earlier, a full preservation and stabilization plan would need to be developed.

The entry is flanked by a window on either side, while there are two sets of paired windows on the second story addition. The first story end elevations both have a centered single-window port, while the second story end elevations have two evenly-spaced windows. The windows are double-hung sash with a decorative Queen Anne style pattern of a central light surrounded by a border of smaller lights over one light. The rear northeast elevation has a three-part picture window on the north end where the flanking windows are slender decorative six-over-one, double-hung sash. Several windows have the remains of decorative faux shutters. There is a brick chimney with terracotta pipe centered within the rear, northeast slope of the roof. There is a one-story, hipped addition of concrete block construction off the south end of the northeast elevation. A modern wood deck wraps around the addition, providing access to an entry with a historic wood panel door with six fixed lights.

Resource 0004.01 remains in generally the same condition as when it was nominated as a contributing element of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property; although the original structure was most likely brick and not tabby. Therefore, we recommend that this resource continues to contribute to the historical significance of Ashley Hall Plantation. The current structure that is visible from the outside may encapsulate significant architectural elements original to the house constructed for William Bull ca. 1675. We recommend that any alterations to the building be done using extreme care under the direction of an expert in the preservation of historic masonry structures.

Table 4.1. Comparison of Lowcountry Plantation Houses of the pre-Revolutionary Period.

Location	Plantation	Exterior Dimension
Jekyll Island, GA	Major William Horton	41'-6" x 18'-2"
St. Helena Island, SC	Lawrence Fripp	49'-10" x 28'-10"
Port Royal Island, SC	Retreat	36'-1" x 28'-4"
Port Royal Island, SC	Prospect Hill	22'-10" x 32' (?)
Spring Island, SC	George Edwards, Phase I	37' x 19'-9"
Dataw Island, SC	William Sams, Phase I	38'-4" x 20'-3"
Lady's Island, SC	Ashdale	37'-3" x 18'-2"

4.1.4 Resource 0004.02 (1791 William Bull Monument)

Resource 0004.02 is an obelisk approximately 20 ft in height constructed of a cut soft stone, likely sandstone. The monument is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form for the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. It was erected ca. 1791 to commemorate the second Governor of South Carolina, William Bull. Governor Bull's widow commissioned the monument. A large sculpture of an urn tops the monument. There is a rectangular marble plaque inlaid on the southeast face that is mostly illegible due to erosion. Above the plaque is a carved stone profile likeness of Governor Bull. On the northwest side of the obelisk is a carved stone Bull family crest. A decorative iron fence is bolted to the foundation stone. There is evidence of erosion and attempted patches in a few areas. A beaded point has been used with the mortar. Resource 0004.02 is approximately 15 ft south of a ca. 1910 house (Resource 7805). Figure 4.6 presents a photograph of the monument to William Bull.

Resource 0004.02 remains in generally the same condition as when it was nominated as a contributing element of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property; therefore, we recommend that this resource continues to contribute to the historical significance of Ashley Hall Plantation. We recommend that the monument be preserved in place. Repairs or cleaning should be done only if necessary, and should only be done by professionals with experience in historic masonry.



Figure 4.6 Oblique view of Resource 0004.02 facing north.

4.1.5 Resource 0004.03 (Oak Allée)

Resource 0004.03 is the remnants of the live oak allée that originally lined the avenue from Ashley River Road (Highway 61) to Ashley Hall Plantation. The resource is not specifically listed on the 1975 NRHP nomination form as a contributing resource; however, the historic property boundary for Ashley Hall incorporates this linear resource (see Figure 1.1). The oaks could have been planted as early as 1676, but it is more likely that they were planted either ca. 1704 when the plantation house was built or ca. 1770 when the formal gardens were established.

Today, the half-mile portion closest to Ashley River Road is all but gone due to modern developments, including apartment buildings and single-family residences close to or under the tree canopies. The approximately 1,700 ft of the oak allée leading up to the site is still recognizable and provides a picturesque arched canopy to the now-paved Ashley Hall Plantation Road. Modern development has been incorporated along the southeast aisle of trees, and there are gaps in areas where trees once stood. Even with the change in setting, the landscape feature still produces the feeling that the covered drive was meant to create. Approximately 30 oak trees still make up the resource that lines either side of the road. Figure 4.7 presents views of Resource 0004.03.

We recommend that a portion of the oak allée contributes to the significance of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. We recommend that plans for the project be designed to retain the existing trees and the feeling of a formal approach to the property that these trees create.



Figure 4.7 View down the center of the oak allée facing northeast (top) and a view of one of the large oak trees that make up Resource 0004.03 (bottom).

4.1.6 Resource 0004.04 (Formal Italian Style Gardens)

Resource 0004.04 is the formal, Italian-style garden that was situated between the plantation house and the Ashley River. Bull family tradition states that the garden was designed by William Bull ca. 1770 (Bull 1952:62-63). The garden is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form. The nomination states:

William Bull, avid although untrained botanist, entertained Mark Catesby, the botanist. According to Henry D. Bull, descendent of the original owners of the plantation, "the grounds at Ashley Hall were notable. Near the house was a small lake about 50 feet across, surrounded by cypress trees and hydrangeas. An Indian mound was topped by a beautiful statue of Diana, placed there in 1770, and beyond it was a deer and elk park. The formal garden was laid out in the Italian style by the second Lieutenant Governor William Bull." Today the lake, trees, shrubs, and other evidences on the garden remain.

Based on a historic plan that shows the layout of the Ashley Hall Plantation ca. 1770, the garden once occupied approximately eight acres of land (see Figure 3.2). The plan depicts a network of footpaths amongst various unidentified trees and shrubs. It also shows open lawns directly behind the dwelling, and an impounded lake.

Today, very little remains to suggest the existence of a formal garden. The lake that was just off the project tract to the south has been altered dramatically. The eastern section (closest to the river) of the former lake has reverted to salt marsh. The western section has been channelized into a narrow ditch and the rest has been filled in and is now a lawn (see Figure 4.2). The lawn and deer and elk park have been developed. The network of paths around the property have been obliterated by the Kinnerty House and associated landscaping, the Monument House, and a substantial drive that accessed a modern house on a peninsula just off the property to the southeast. The gardens no longer retain enough integrity to convey its historic character. Furthermore, these changes to the gardens cannot be reversed. In addition, the extensive changes to the landscape would make the prospect of recover-

ing significant, new information through archaeological investigations unrealistic. We recommend Resource 0004.04 as a non-contributing element of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property.

4.2 Resource 7805 (Monument House)

Resource 7805 is a ca. 1910 frame pyramidal cottage with elements of the National Folk Style. The house is within the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register boundary, but is not mentioned in the 1975 NRHP nomination form. The house faces southwest with its rear towards the Ashley River. The foundation is form-poured concrete piers with concrete block infill, and is now covered with modern Portland based-cement stucco.

The siding is original weatherboard. The nearly full-façade hipped porch has square wood supports and balustrade. The ceiling of the porch is original bead board painted haint blue. The front entry is offset to the northwest with a replacement wood door. The windows are historic six-over-six, double-hung sash with functional louvered shutters. The pyramidal roof is covered in composition shingles and is dominated by a large pedimented dormer with three single-sash windows of six lights. There is an original brick chimney with decorative elements at the roof pinnacle. There is cornice molding present. There is a historic gable addition off of the northeast rear corner and a historic shed addition just south of that. There is also a modern wood deck off of the northeast rear façade. Figure 4.8 presents views of Resource 7805.

Archival research for this project did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The house was constructed during the era of national folk housing and is a good example of this moderately rare house type. There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7805 possesses a relatively high degree of architectural integrity. We recommend this house eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*). The house should be preserved in place. If preservation of this resource is not feasible, then we recommend that a treatment plan for the documentation of this resource be developed and implemented before the loss of the resource.



Figure 4.8 Views of the Monument House (Resource 7805), including the front façade (top), oblique (center), and rear façade (bottom).

5.0 Results of the Survey

5.1 Site 38CH56-Ashley Hall Plantation

Cultural Affiliation – *Late Archaic through the nineteenth century*

Site Type – *Artifact scatter and plantation settlement*

Site Dimensions – *500 m north-south by 400 m east-west*

Soil Type – *Hockley loamy fine sand*

Elevation – *4 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Bull Creek and the Ashley River*

Present Vegetation – *Open field and mixed woods*

NRHP Recommendation – *Listed; Update nomination form to reflect current conditions*

Site 38CH56 is a multi-component surface and subsurface Pre-Contact and Post-Contact artifact scatter and plantation complex ruins located along the south bank of the Ashley River (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CH56 is situated approximately seven nautical miles upstream from the Charleston Harbor at the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. The landform slopes gradually to the west away from a small tributary named Bull Creek, which is embanked by the river's vast fields of marsh grass. This site is located on a sloping terrace that overlooks the south shoreline of the Ashley River and extends approximately 400 m away from the shoreline. To the north, south, and west of the site lay sprawling residential developments that dominate the modern landscape. The site measures approximately 500 m by 400 m.

The site is primarily within an open field with a few moderately wooded areas containing a mixture of pines and hardwoods surrounded by stands of well-matured old live oaks, crape myrtle, cypress, and magnolias trees with large underbrushes of flowering ornamental bushes such as camellias and azaleas. Site 38CH56 extends beyond the project boundary which is enclosed to the south, west, and north by the property tax boundary of the two parcels (TMS 3530000003 and 3530000004). The portions of the site that extend to the south and east are bordered by the extent of the neighboring property and the marsh. The entire site faces the shoreline of Bull Creek and the Ashley River to the east and south while residential housing and city streets surround the site on its northern and western edges.

During our survey, investigators excavated a total of 98 shovel tests at 30-m intervals across the site in selected areas; a total of 68 shovel tests contained artifacts. Three areas of the site containing the ruins of the main house (0004) and two standing resources (Resources 0004.01 and 0004.02) were avoided for ground disturbance because of their understood significance. In contrast, we excavated 23 close interval shovel testing at 15-m intervals, five 50-by-50-cm units, one 1-by-1-m unit, and one 1-by-3-m unit were excavated at select locations to better understand surface and subsurface features and deposits. Lastly, we excavated six additional shovel test pits running north-south at 15-m intervals in the area of the proposed road corridor that is located approximately 20 m east of Resource 0004 and 10 m north of Resources 0004.02 and 7805. The results of these excavations are discussed below.

Artifacts were generally found within the upper 50 cm of soil, except in areas where buried features extended deeper. Unit excavations ranged between 0 to 90 cm below surface (cmbs). Soil depths and artifact concentrations also varied by unit location. Mapped soils across 38CH56 consist primarily of Hockley loamy fine sand. This soil is generally described as moderately well-drained soils (Web Soil Survey 2016). Shovel tests revealed a 10YR3/1 very dark gray (0-30 cmbs) over a 10YR3/3 dark brown sand (25-45 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR6/8 brownish yellow loamy sand (45-80 cmbs). Figure 5.1 shows a plan view of the Phase I investigation at 38CH56.

A total of 37 Pre-Contact artifacts were found at 38CH56. These artifacts form a small scatter of diagnostic and non-diagnostic ceramics (n=31) most likely associated with an Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-AD 700) occupation (Williams and Thompson 1999:36-40). Diagnostic ceramics include three cord-marked, sand-tempered sherds. The majority of the assemblage (n=28) is temporally non-diagnostic ceramics and includes a mixture of indeterminate, decorated, plain, and heavily eroded or residual sherds. Lithic artifacts consist of six non-diagnostic Coastal Plain Chert flakes and tool fragments.

The majority of the artifacts in the Pre-Contact assemblage consists of very small items that reflect repeated damage and movement (horizontally and

vertically), most likely by later landuse activities. Figure 5.2 shows the wide and sparse horizontal distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts recovered during our survey of 38CH56. While it is possible that remnants of cultural features related to the Woodland occupation may exist at the site, the overall disturbed nature of this site precludes meaningful interpretations. Therefore, it is unlikely that additional investigation of the Pre-Contact component will produce important information about this period of landuse of the site or region beyond that recovered to date.

The more dominant Post-Contact artifacts and recorded intact features date to the historic plantation period of primary landuse from the late seventeenth through the nineteenth century. This historic component of the site is interpreted as the ruins of the main house and outbuildings of the former Ashley Hall Plantation settlement (1670-1872). We have organized the documented elements of the plantation into three separate Loci: Locus 1 is the main house and two flanker buildings, Locus 2 is the laundry/settlement area, and Locus 3 is the dairy/spring house. Lastly, three areas of interest were investigated (wells [1] and [2] and the Bull family cemetery) using shovel testing and pedestrian survey methods. Descriptions of each of these elements of 38CH56 are described below.



Figure 5.1 Plan of the investigation of 38CH56.



Figure 5.2 Plan of 38CH56 showing the distribution of Pre-Contact materials.

5.1.1 Locus 1

Locus 1 of 38CH56 is the surface and sub-surface remnants of the late seventeenth century to late nineteenth century Ashley Hall Plantation main house and outbuilding complex and associated Post-Contact artifact scatter located in the central portion of the project tract (Figure 5.3). More specifically, Locus 1 encompasses the foundation and marl-stone stairway of the mansion house (Resource 0004), the ruins of the northern flanker (kitchen), and two aboveground resources (Resources 0004.01 and 0004.02). During the initial assessment by Bailey et al. (2016), investigators measured the distance between the main house ruins and the location of the extant flanker (Resource 0004.01) to estimate the location of the opposing kitchen flanker.

During the current investigation, archaeologists strategically placed four 50-by-50-cm units in an attempt to locate the former kitchen building (Figure 5.4). The units were located in proximity to positive shovel test 59 (see Figure 5.4) which produced the highest density of historic ceramics, oyster shell (100 grams [g]), animal bone (145 g) and architectural debris (window glass, nails, mortar, and brick). Each unit revealed different stratigraphic layers of deposition and showed varying concentrations of artifact distributions of domestic and architectural material. Combined, the overall assemblage of diagnostic material is contemporaneous with the known dates of the kitchen building (1704-1872). Table 5.1 provides a list of artifacts from the four excavation units and shovel test 59. Figure 5.5 shows a sketch and view of each of the 50-by-50-cm unit profiles excavated in Locus 1. During excavation, one cultural feature was identified (Feature 603).

Feature 603. During the excavation of a 50-by-50-cm unit (Provenience 73/Feature 603), a linear trench feature appeared in plan view approximately 55 cmbs. Excavations above the feature were generally uniform, containing corresponding levels of 10YR2/1 black topsoil sand over a very compact 10YR4/2 dark greyish sandy clay with similar dense historic ceramics, discarded oyster shell, and architectural debris as the adjacent shovel test 59. The second level mentioned is the best representative level of archaeological material that could be loosely aligned with the debris of the demolished flanker

structure. This level of demolition debris is well-defined as zone II between 20-45 cmbs in 50-by-50-cm unit 72, located approximately 6 m north of Feature 603 (See Figure 5.4). Once this layer was removed, investigators noticed a linear trench stain running northeast-southwest that contained large building rubble and larger-than-normal artifacts. After cleaning, the linear trench stain was designated Feature 603 and was documented between 50-90 cmbs. Feature 603 is interpreted as a builder's trench remnant related to the initial construction of the kitchen flanker. The feature's composition can be seen in the test unit's plan view in Figure 5.6.

We recovered 30 artifacts from Feature 603, with materials excavated from 50-90 cmbs. Only Post-Contact artifacts were found, consisting of a scatter of architectural and domestic material from six categories of artifact classes, including Architecture (n=8), Kitchen (n=22), Miscellaneous (n=8), Tobacco (n=2), Fauna (300 g), and Flora (0.70 g). Besides brick and mortar rubble (8 kg), the most numerous artifact type included Euro-American ceramic sherds (n=22, 73%). The historic ceramic wares are represented by a wide range of types that include porcelain, Delftware, North Devon earthenware, and the local, slave-made colonoware. The collective presence of these types generally indicates a late-seventeenth century through early to mid-eighteenth century occupation, but few of these types have extended manufacturing dating well into the nineteenth century (1618-1852). Based upon their extraction from the deep feature, it is most likely these types were deposited during the initial level of activity for the kitchen building, sometime in the eighteenth century. Other artifacts include the expected kitchen-related refuse that includes discarded oyster shells, animal bones, and charcoal fragments. Table 5.2 provides a list of artifacts from Feature 603.

Our excavation of Locus 1 has confirmed the location of the northern flanker/kitchen building ruins. The dense scatter of animal bone, oyster shell, and kitchen-related artifacts found in the central portion of the site supports the idea of this being the ruins of the kitchen building. In addition, we identified Feature 603, a distinct architectural feature characteristic of the building's footprint. The eighteenth-century wall trench feature is located

approximately 20 m grid west of the main house ruins. This feature is linear and runs the same direction as the other eighteenth-century buildings in the complex (Resources 0004 and 0004.01). Additional evidence can be observed in the profile views of two of the 50-by-50-cm units (72 and 73) and in shovel test 59. The thick layer of sandy clay intermixed with mortar, brick, and domestic artifacts is buried 50 cmbs and is directly associated with the demolition of the building. The sub-surface feature related to the activities and construction of the kitchen building is well-preserved beneath this zone of deposition.

A total of six close interval shovel test pits were excavated in the area of the proposed road corridor. Shovel tests were strategically placed in the area of the proposed route that is located approximately 20 m east of the ruins of the main house (Resource 0004) and Resource 0004.01 and 10 m west of Resources 0004.02 and 7805. The proposed corridor runs approximately 120 m north-south between the areas of planned development. Three of these shovel tests contained artifacts but included only a scatter of historic artifacts (one ceramic sherd, two bottle glass fragments, and 1.5 kg of brick rubble). These artifacts were mostly found in disturbed contexts as the majority of soils behind Resources 0004 and 0004.01 appeared stripped of their topsoil and inundated with gravel stones and packed clays. A second review of Google Earth's previous aerial photography of the property shows a former road had once traversed this same area. The recovery of only a few artifacts and the presence of stripped soils support this observation. No features were encountered during our close interval shovel testing of the proposed corridor.



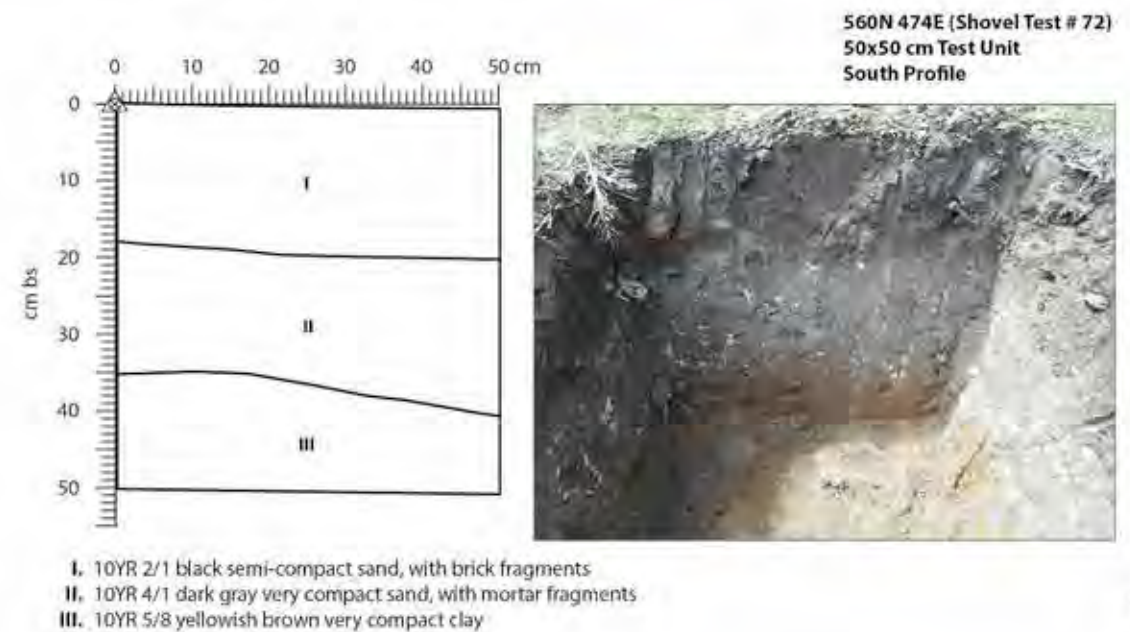
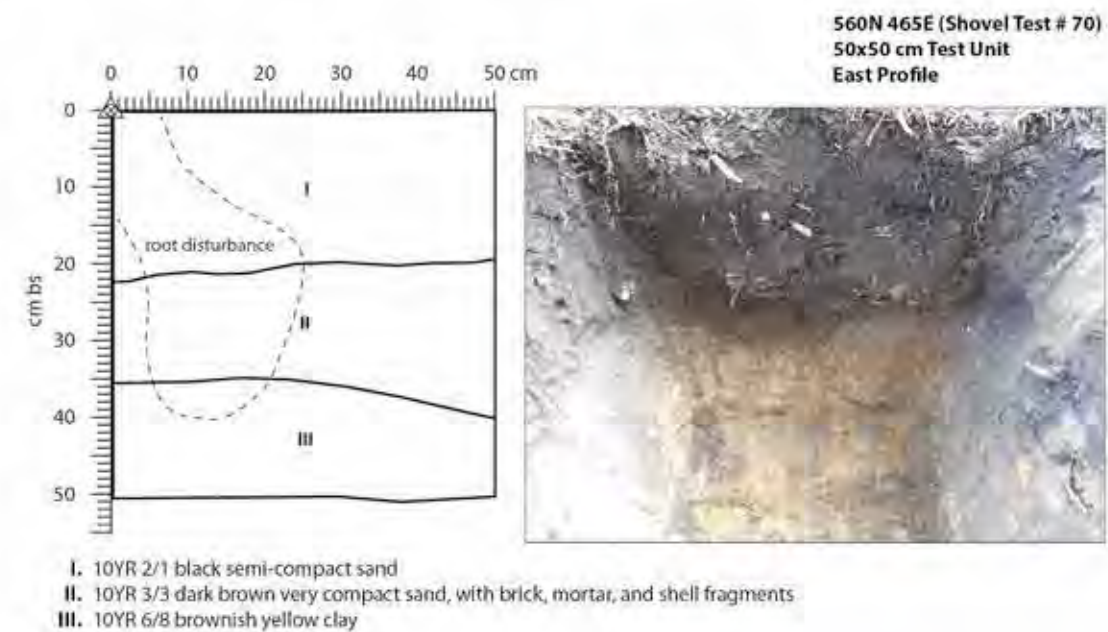
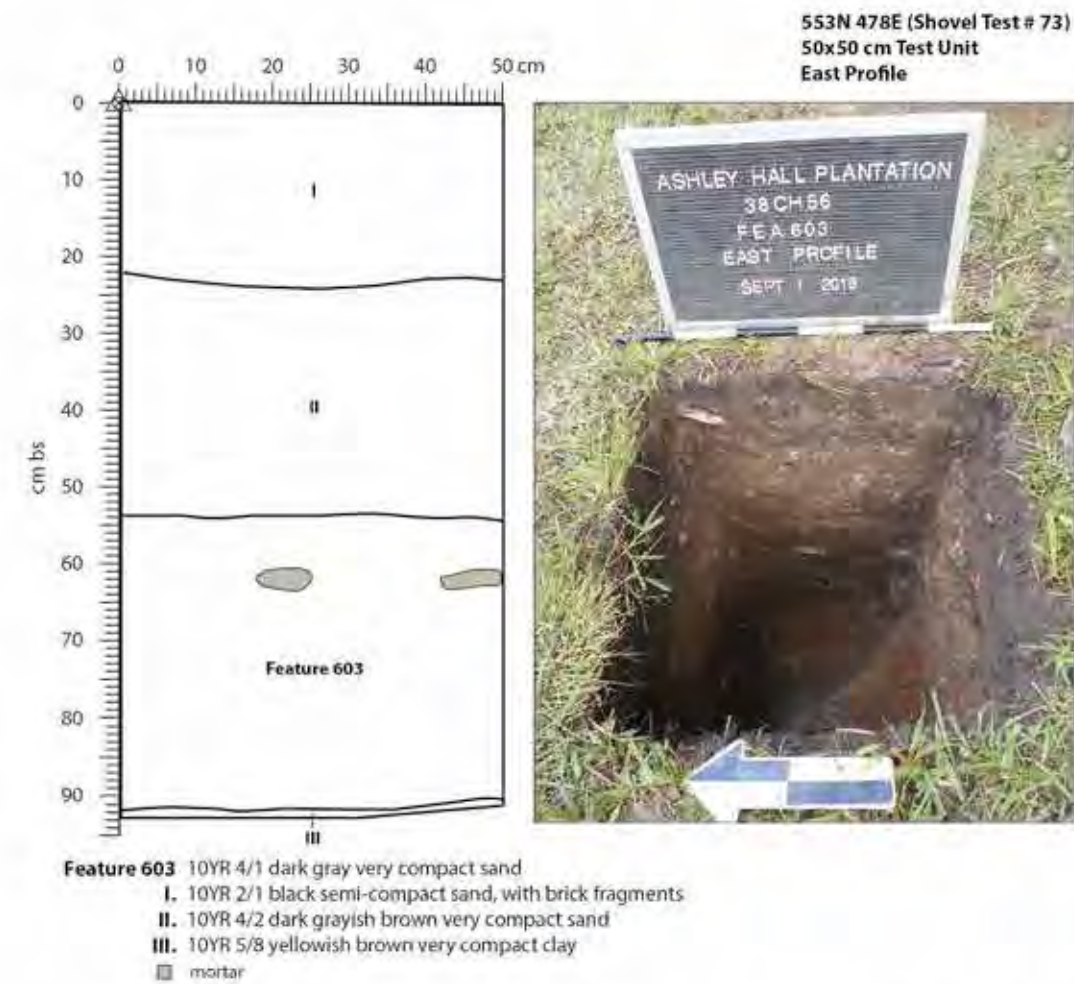
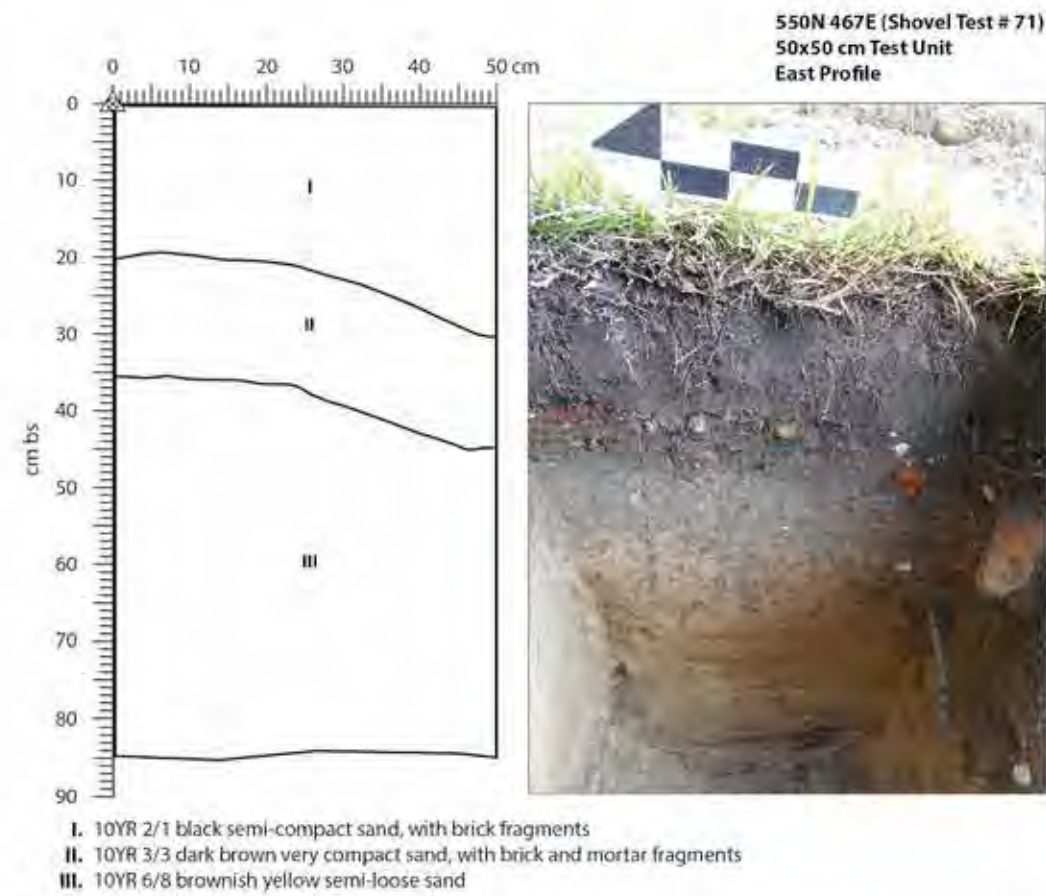
Figure 5.3 View of Locus 1, facing east.



Figure 5.4 Plan of 38CH56 showing a close-up of Loci 1 and 3 with 50-by-50-cm unit and test unit locations.

Table 5.1 Artifacts recovered by level from Shovel Test 59 and 50-by-50-cm units at Locus 1.

Time Period	Material	Type	Artifact	ST 59	Unit 70	Unit 71		Unit 72		Unit 73		Total	
					Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2		
				0-70 cmbs	0-32 cmbs	0-40 cmbs	40-80 cmbs	0-18 cmbs	18-34 cmbs	0-20 cmbs	20-65 cmbs		
Post-Contact	Ceramics	Porcelain	Undecorated	1	1							2	
			Blue Underglaze Hand Painted		2	1	3				1	7	
		Earthenware	Refined Undecorated							1		1	
			Blue Underglaze Hand Painted						1		2	3	
		Delft	Polychrome Hand Painted	1								1	
			Unglazed								1	1	
		Buffware	Slipped						1	4	2	7	
			Undecorated		2		1		2	1		6	
		Pearlware	Blue Shell Edge				1			1		2	
			Green Shell Edge	1								1	2
			Underglaze Hand Painted Brown							1		1	
		Whiteware	Undecorated			1	2					3	
		Ironstone	Undecorated		1							1	
		Redware	Slipped			1						1	
			Black Glazed	1								1	
		Stoneware	Brown Slipped Buff Bodied		1							1	
			Salt Glazed White Bodied						1			1	
			Clear Glazed Brown Bodied					1				1	
		Colonoware	Rounded Rim			1						1	
			Burnished							2		2	
			Plain	4	4	2	1		2	4	4	21	
			Residual Sherd							2		2	
		Kaolin	Pipe Bowl Fragment			1		1			1	3	
			Kaolin, Pipe Stem		2	2			1	3	12	20	
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	17	
			Teal		1							1	
		Unknown Manufacture Method - Bottle	Olive Green	4	2	1	1	6	4	8	22	48	
			Colorless					1				1	
			Aqua							1	5	6	
	Metal	Iron	Cut Nail			1		2	5	3		11	
			Wrought Nail								3	3	
			Unidentifiable Nail	3		1					2	6	
			Unidentifiable Square Nail								6	6	
			Iron Unidentifiable Fragments			4					6	10	
	Other	Stone	Gun Flint	1								1	
			Ballast	2		2				1	25	30	
Pre-Contact	Sand Tempered	Deptford	Cord Marked Body			1					1		
			Plain Rim					1			1		
		Indeterminate	Eroded Body							1	1		
			Simple Stamped Rim							1	1		
			Eroded Rim							2	2		
Total				20	17	20	10	16	21	34	99	237	



Scale for all profile drawings
0 25 cm

Figure 5.5 Sketch and view of 50-by-50-cm unit profiles at Locus 1.



Figure 5.6 View of Feature 603.

Table 5.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature 603.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	---	7,021.40
	Other	Mortar	Fragment	---	1162.30
Kitchen	Ceramics	Porcelain	Overglaze Hand Painted Brown	1	1.70
		Delft	Blue Purple Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware	1	1.70
			Undecorated Hollowware	4	13.10
		Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered Green Glazed Hollowware	1	9.10
		Colonoware	Rounded Rim, Hollowware	1	2.50
			Plain Hollowware	6	55.10
Miscellaneous	Other	Stone	Smooth	8	362.80
Tobacco		Kaolin	Pipe Bowl	1	0.50
			Kaolin, Pipe Stem	1	2.50
Fauna	Animal bone	Fragment		6	107.50
	Oyster	Fragment		---	211.80
Flora	Charcoal	Fragment		---	0.70
Total				30	8,952.70

5.1.2 Locus 2

Locus 2 of 38CH56 is the sub-surface remnants of the late seventeenth-century to late nineteenth-century Ashley Hall Plantation laundry building and associated Post-Contact artifact scatter. Locus 2 was first recognized as a high potential area of interest in the northern portion of the property during the cultural resource assessment (Figure 5.7) (Bailey et al. 2016). The building was listed as one of the plantation outbuildings in the drawing designed by Honorable William Bull ca. 1770 (see Figure 3.2). During our reconnaissance survey, no evidence of the building was seen on the ground surface; therefore, for the current investigation, a grid of close-interval shovel testing, one 50-by-50-cm unit, and one 1-by-1-m unit was excavated in order to locate the former laundry building. Figure 5.8 presents a plan of 38CH56 showing a close-up of Locus 2 with shovel test, 50-by-50-cm unit, and 1-by-1-m test unit locations.

The close-interval shovel test area measured approximately 75-by-60 m in a north-south alignment and consisted of 17 additional 30-by-30-cm shovel tests spaced at 15 m intervals. A total of 15 of these shovel tests (88%) contained artifacts. In general, soils at Locus 2 consisted of similar soil deposits yielding 10YR2/1 black semi-compact fine grained

sand (0-20 cmbs) over a 10YR4/3 brown very compact loamy sand (20-40 cmbs) followed by a subsoil of 10YR5/8 brownish yellow very compact sandy clay (40-60 cmbs). Artifacts were recovered primarily from the first two levels of stratigraphy between 0-40 cmbs.

We recovered 304 artifacts from the close interval shovel testing at Locus 2. This assemblage includes both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact artifacts. Pre-Contact artifacts include two eroded and residual sherds, two lithic debitage fragments, and one utilized tool. These artifacts were found in Shovel Tests 4, 11, and 18, and represent a diffuse scatter of material.

Post-Contact materials (n=299, 98%) include a wide range of artifacts from seven categories of artifact classes: Architecture (n=57 with 565.10g brick/mortar), Kitchen (n=177), Miscellaneous (n=3), Tobacco (n=6), Personal (n=1), Activities (n=2), and Fauna (n=45 with 592.0g shell). Outside of brick/mortar and window glass rubble (±600g), the most numerous artifact type is Euro-American ceramic sherds. The ceramics are represented by a wide range of types that include: buffwares, creamware, porcelain, redware, stoneware, whiteware, and colonoware. Colonoware (pottery made by enslaved Africans [Anthony 2002:46]) comprises 75 percent



Figure 5.7 View of Locus 2, facing north.

of the ceramic assemblage. Bottle glass fragments include a variety of colors (n=37, 55%) with a moderately dense distribution of more modernized (1880-1915) molded clear/colored container/bottle shards (n=30). Nails constitute 14 percent of the Post-Contact assemblage and include eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manufactured types: nine wrought nails, 17 cut nails, four wire nails, and 11 unidentifiable nail fragments. Lastly, two iron wood-working bit fragments were found. Figure 5.9 presents the plan of 38CH56 Locus 2 showing the distribution of architectural and historic ceramic materials. Table 5.3 provides a list of artifacts from the close interval shovel tests pits around Locus 2.

During the excavation, investigators encountered a possible midden feature in Shovel Test 20 (N485/E350). Larger-than-typical amounts of historic ceramics, discarded oyster shell, and architectural debris were documented between 20-65 cmbs. Table 5.4 provides a list of artifacts from Shovel Test 20. Figure 5.10 presents a view of the buried midden in Shovel Test 20.

We recovered 51 artifacts from Shovel Test 20. Outside of the dense shell ($\pm 500g$) and animal bone

(82.6g) deposits, the most numerous artifact types included historic ceramics and bottle glass fragments that include large samples of the historic dark olive green glass (n=14, 27%). Eighteenth century Euro-American ceramic sherds are represented by small samples of buffware, stoneware, and porcelain (1680-1770s) (Noël Hume 1969:134-135). The majority of the ceramics is American-made colonoware (n=7). The colonoware sherds represent pottery attributed to enslaved African occupations (Anthony 2002:46).

Investigators strategically placed one 50-by-50-cm unit 15 m south of Shovel Test 20 (see Figure 5.9). The unit revealed no direct evidence of the midden feature and showed a more typical stratigraphic soil profile seen in the open field surrounding Locus 2. Artifacts were separated between levels of 10YR2/1 black topsoil (0-20 cmbs) and the 10YR4/3 brown very compact loamy sand associated with the horizontal zone of the majority of buried deposits. A total of 11 artifacts was recovered in the 50-by-50-cm unit. Artifacts from the two zones were generally intermixed, showing a level of disturbance between the Pre-Contact (n=1) and Post-Contact (n=10) occupations. With minimal brick fragments (<10g),

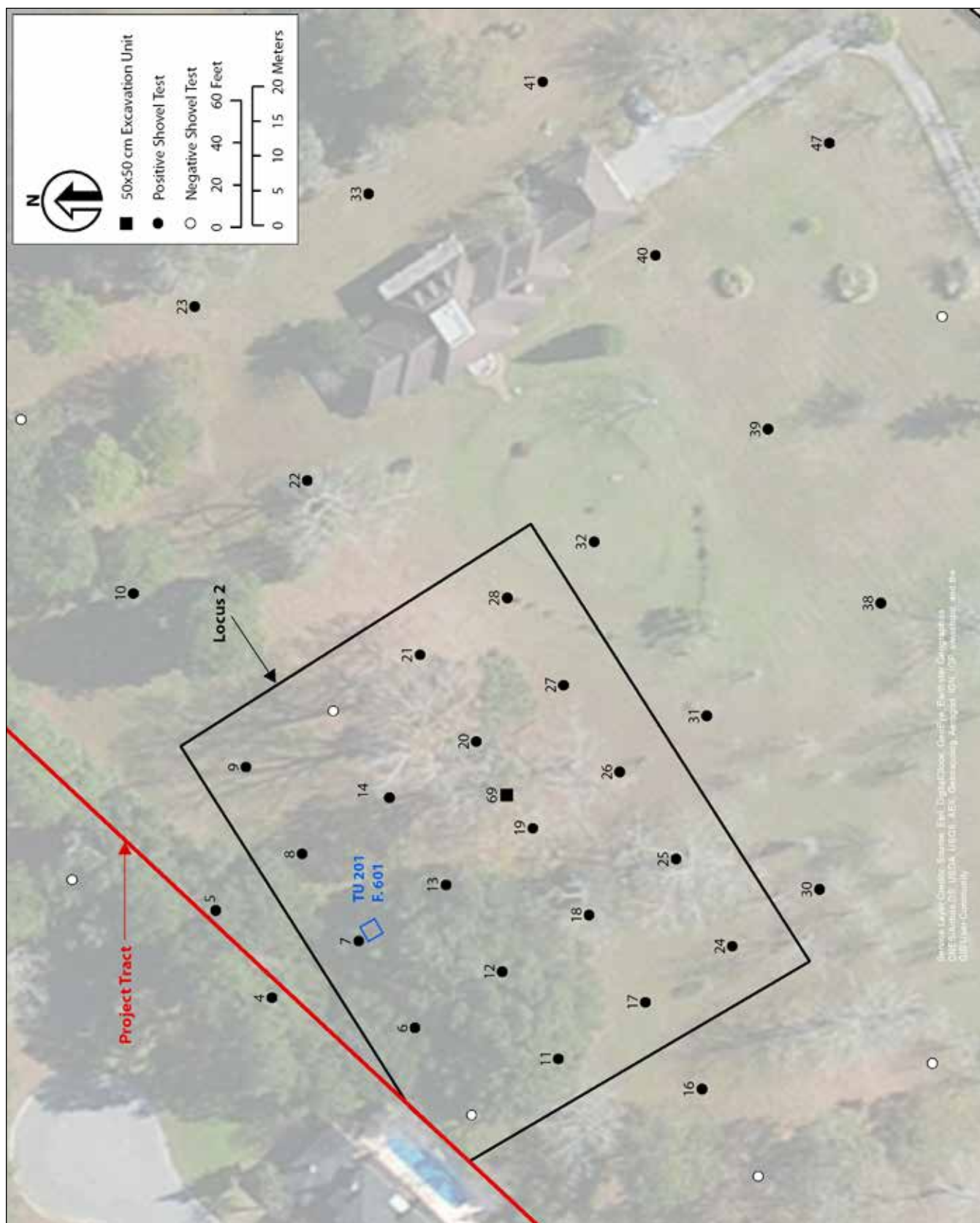


Table 5.3 Artifacts recovered from close-interval shovel testing at Locus 2.

Time Period	Functional Group	Material	Type	Count	Weight (g)
Post Contact	Architecture	Ceramic	Brick Fragment	---	521.30
		Glass	Window Glass Fragment	16	14.60
		Metal	Iron Cut Nail	17	50.30
			Iron Wrought Nail	9	41.60
			Iron Wire Nail	4	12.30
			Iron Unidentifiable Nail	11	45.80
		Other	Mortar Fragment	---	43.80
	Activities	Metal	Iron Wood Working Bits	2	18.80
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Delft	1	11.60
			Buffware	5	6.80
			Colonoware	81	234.60
			Creamware	4	7.20
			Porcelain	6	12.80
			Redware	2	2.30
			Stoneware	5	34.80
			Whiteware	4	12.60
		Glass	Amber	3	1.50
			Aqua	4	2.70
			Colorless	12	34.40
			Light Blue	4	1.90
			Light Green	3	1.10
			Olive Green	36	291.10
			Solarized Amethyst	4	9.90
		Metal	Iron Can Fragment	2	2.70
			Aluminum Pull Tab	1	0.20
	Miscellaneous	Coal	Fragment	1	1.70
		Glass	Milkglass	1	0.90
		Metal	Unidentified Iron Object	1	572.00
	Personal	Ceramic	Whiteware Chamber Pot Rim	1	4.00
	Tobacco	Ceramic	Kaolin Pipe Fragment	6	8.50
	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	42	106.90
		Shell	Oyster	---	591.70
		Teeth		3	20.60
Pre Contact	Flaked Stone	Chert	Flake	2	0.90
			Utilized Core	1	23.20
	Ceramics	Indeterminate	Residual	1	2.70
			Eroded Sand Tempered	1	5.20
Total				296	2755.00

Table 5.4 Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 20.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	---	10.10
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	1	0.30
	Metal	Iron	Cut Nail	2	13.90
	Other	Mortar	Fragment	---	19.70
Kitchen	Ceramics	Porcelain	Undecorated Hollowware	1	1.50
		Buffware	Dot and Trail Slipped Hollowware	1	2.20
		Stoneware	Clear Glazed, Gray-Bodied	1	1.90
		Colonoware	Tapered Rim, Hollowware, Burnished	2	25.90
			Burnished Hollowware	3	8.30
			Plain Hollowware	2	24.20
	Glass	Unknown Manufacture Method - Bottle	Aqua	2	1.20
			Milkglass	1	0.90
			Olive Green	14	155.40
		Molded	Colorless	1	26.40
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Iron Unidentifiable	1	572.00
Tobacco	Ceramics	Kaolin	Kaolin, Pipe Stem	2	5.20
Fauna	Animal bone	Fragment		15	63.30
	Animal teeth	Fragment		2	19.30
	Oyster	Fragment		---	500.00
Total				51	951.70

the most numerous items were nineteenth-century whiteware ceramic sherds and colored bottle glass. One unidentifiable nail was also found. Figure 5.11 shows a sketch and view of the 50-by-50-cm unit profile excavated in Locus 2. No cultural features were identified in this unit.

Test Unit 201/Feature 601. Test unit placement was based on one specific shovel test pit location that yielded the most informative deposit associated with the laundry area. The location selected was immediately adjacent to Shovel Test 7, which revealed a dense amount of brick rubble near the surface. The unit measured 1-by-1-m square and was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs before reaching sterile subsoil. During the investigation, one feature was identified (Feature 601).

Two soil zones were documented during the excavation of Test Unit 201. Soils between 0-20 cmbs revealed a 10YR2/1 black semi-compact fine grained

sand. This topsoil horizon represents a “burnt-like” layer that may have been undergone episodes of burning during later landuse activities. This zone was superseded a layer of dense layer of brick rubble intermixed with 10YR3/4 brown very compact sandy clay (20-50 cmbs) associated with the sterile subsoil. This was the final depth of excavation. The cultural horizon containing the majority of the brick rubble is likely associated with the demolition of former laundry building. This layer of rubble was designated as Feature 601. Figure 5.12 shows a plan view of Test Unit 201 and Feature 601.

We recovered a total of five Post-Contact artifacts from Test Unit 201. All of the artifacts were recovered from the first soil strata (0-20 cmbs). This generally falls within the area designated as the plowzone. Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century diagnostic artifacts include one cut nail, one wire nail, and a glass club sauce stopper embossed “LEA & PERRINS” (1839-1958; Lea & Perrins 2015). Brick



Figure 5.10 View of midden feature in Shovel Test 20.

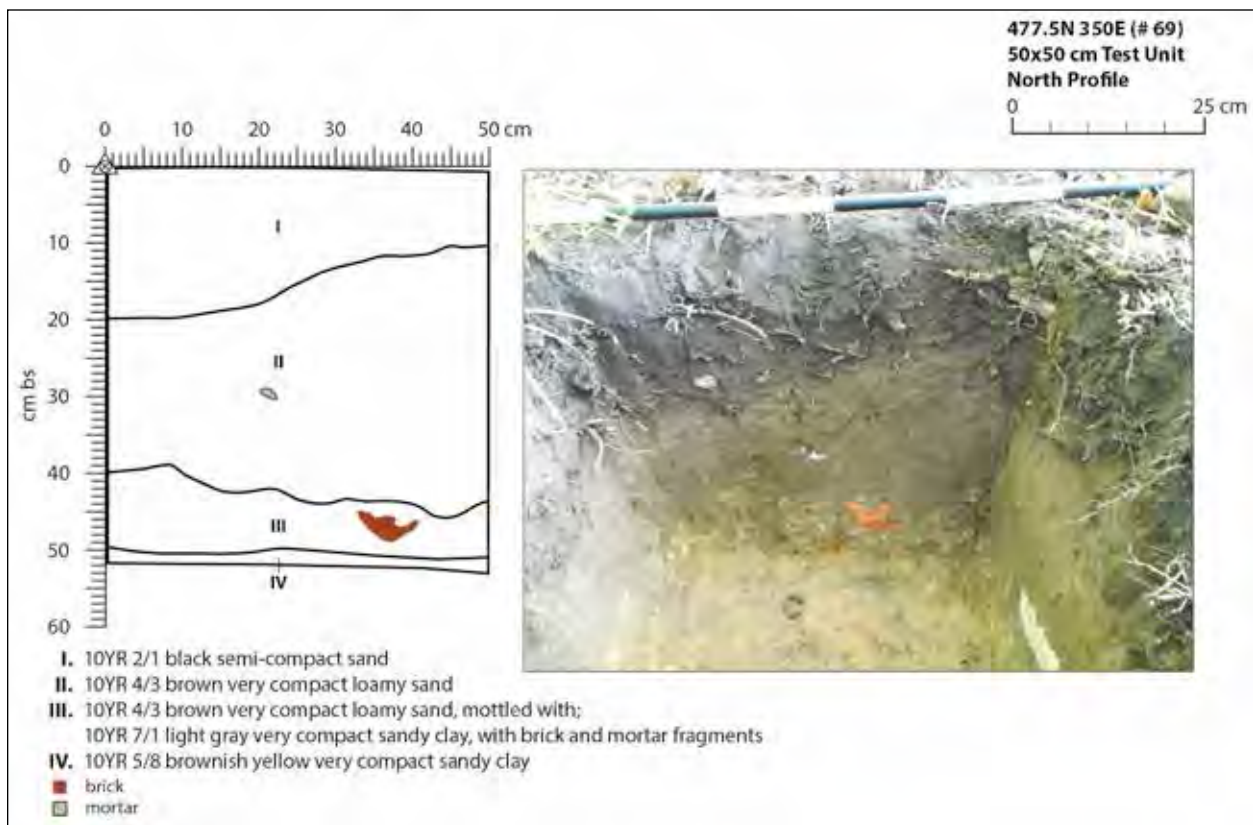


Figure 5.11 View of 50-by-50-cm unit (N477.5/E350) North Profile.



Figure 5.12 View of Plan of Test Unit 201 and Feature 601.

rubble (35 kg) and one unidentifiable bone fragment represents all the material found in the corresponding layer designated as Feature 601 (20-50 cmbs).

In summary, Locus 2 likely contains the former location of the laundry building complex associated with the Ashley Hall Plantation. The examination of the Post-Contact artifact distribution shows the architectural and domestic artifacts are substantial and illustrate distinct dateable characteristics of not only commercial activities associated with the plantation's laundry services but also tenancy of the enslaved. In addition, the excavations at Shovel Test 20 and Test Unit 201 exposed sub-surface artifact clusters and features associated with a substantial building(s) that appears to have an eighteenth-through twentieth-century domestic occupation. Combined, these factors suggest overlapping activity and architectural areas that are still present and may very well be preserved beneath more modern plowzone topsoil. The distribution of later materials in the top soil level suggests the site has had some disturbance, most likely from past land management activities. However, the vertical and horizontal distribution of eighteenth-century artifacts and

large architectural deposits buried in select locations around Locus 2 suggest that a significant portion of the former laundry building and associated activity areas are still intact and appear as a direct by-product of the demolition of at least one historic building in this portion of 38CH56.

5.1.3 Locus 3

Locus 3 of 38CH56 is the sub-surface remnants of the Ashley Hall Plantation dairy building and associated Post-Contact artifact scatter. Locus 3 was first recognized as a high potential area of interest in the northern portion of the property during the cultural resource assessment (Bailey et al. 2016) (Figure 5.13). The building was also listed as one of the plantation outbuildings in the drawing designed by Honorable William Bull ca. 1770 (see Figure 3.2). During our reconnaissance, surface evidence of articulated bricks was found in the north profile of a drainage ditch that leads eastward from the modern brick house to the Ashley River (Bailey et al. 2016:7). A small grid of close-interval shovel testing and one 1-by-3-m unit was excavated to examine the former dairy building (See Figure 5.3).



Figure 5.13 View of Locus 3, facing north (top); view of Feature 602 (bottom).

The close-interval shovel test area measured approximately 45-by-15 m in an east-west alignment and consisted of four additional 30-by-30-cm shovel tests units spaced at 15 m intervals; two of these shovel tests contained artifacts. These close-interval shovel tests were designed as an attempt to uncover additional evidence of buried architectural features. No features were encountered during our close-interval shovel testing.

In general, soils at Locus 3 consisted of soil deposits yielding 10YR2/1 black semi-compact fine grained sand (0-10 cmbs) over a 10YR5/2 grayish brown very compact loamy sand (10-40 cmbs) followed by a subsoil of 10YR5/8 brownish yellow very compact sandy clay (40-60 cmbs). Artifacts were recovered primarily from the first two levels of stratigraphy between 0-40 cmbs.

We recovered 58 artifacts from the close interval shovel testing. A total of 52 artifacts was excavated from Shovel Test 44, located approximately 15 m west of the surface brick features. The assemblage from Shovel Test 44 contains Pre-Contact eroded and residual sherds intermixed with historic architectural rubble (e.g., nails, brick fragments, and

window glass), historic ceramics, discarded oyster shell, and clear and colored bottle glass. Diagnostic artifacts, such as the polychrome annular whiteware sherd and square and cut nails, date between the late eighteenth through middle-to-late nineteenth century. Table 5.5 provides a list of artifacts from Shovel Test 44.

Test Unit 202/Feature 602. Test Unit 202 was strategically placed over the exposed brick feature along the western incline of the north-south drainage ditch located in the southern portion of the Locus 3. Since additional brick was seen along the opposite shoulder, investigators extended the unit to include both inclines as well as the bottom of the ditch. The unit measured 1-by-3 m and was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs before reaching the bottom of the exposed brick feature. Once exposed, we designated the brick ruins as Feature 602.

During the reconnaissance survey, a surface brick feature was recorded as the possible location of the former dairy building located in the extreme northern portion of 38CH56 (Bailey et al. 2016). During the current investigation, the feature was

Table 5.5 Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 44.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	---	595.00
		Tile	Redware Fragment	1	59.20
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	5	3.50
	Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable Nail	1	3.90
			Unidentifiable Square Nail	3	36.50
	Other	Mortar	Fragment	---	
Kitchen	Ceramics	Earthenware	Refined Earthenware	2	2.20
		Whiteware	Annular Polychrome	1	2.20
		Colonoware	Plain Hollowware	1	2.60
	Glass	Unknown Manufacture Method - Bottle	Aqua	2	2.20
			Olive Green	6	28.60
	Miscalenious	Other	Coal	Fragment	13
Fauna	Animal bone	Fragment		11	8.70
	Oyster	Fragment		---	10.80
Pre-Contact	Ceramics	Indeterminate	Residual Sherd	5	9.70
			Eroded Rim Sand Temper	1	3.00
Total				52	786.90

designated as Feature 602. The excavation of one 1-by-3-m test unit (Test Unit 202) was placed to further expose Feature 602. Feature 602 was only partially exposed and measured approximately 220 cm wide by 100 cm long in plan view (see Figure 5.13, bottom). The feature consisted of two east and west sides of four distinct articulated brick levels that appeared connected by a central base level of bricks positioned within the floor of the ditch. The excavation of Feature 602 included the removal of all soils between 0-50 cmbs in order to fully expose the feature. The feature was documented in plan view, since the shallow depth and incline of the ditch did not provide an informative profile view from the base of the unit (the deepest part) except for additional articulated brick used for the control of water. This excavation exposed the feature's shallow depth of construction consisting of what appears as only one course of articulated bricks (50 cmbs).

A total of 12 artifacts was collected from Test Unit 202/Feature 602. All artifacts were recovered between 0-50 cmbs and include material from both sides of the exposed incline. Feature 602 contained eighteenth- through nineteenth-century diagnostic artifacts. Outside of brick rubble (5 kg), the majority of the artifacts from Feature 602 are clear window glass shards (n=6) and historic ceramics (n=5) that include samples of whiteware, pearlware, and stoneware (1787-1840). A large amount of discarded oyster shells (500 g) were encountered beneath and beside the bottom of the brick floor indicating a possible shell lining prior to the construction of the more substantial brick infrastructure. Table 5.6 provides a list of artifacts from Test Unit 202/Feature 602.

Feature 602 is interpreted as the ruins of a brick spring house/dairy building located along the eastern shore of the property (see Figure 5.1 and Section 3.3). During the excavation of Feature 602, four distinct levels of descending brick stairs were exposed that appear to be built into the slope of a former drainage ditch. The ditch seems to have once led between the former well location (see description below) and the marsh shoreline. The exposed portion of the ruin is rectangular in form and appears to be continuous along both sides and floor of the ditch. The building was likely placed on top of the ditch to control the flow of water. Additional evidence can be observed in the plan view of Feature 602 which reveals how layers of oyster shell and packed clay provided a base for the placement of storage vessels that required cooling, such as dairy products. The presence of larger-than-typical pottery shards recovered at the base of the feature supports this interpretation.

5.2 Additional Areas of Interest

During the initial assessment, several areas were surveyed for surface evidence of a former well and a second dairy building located in the central portion of 38CH56. These features are believed to be associated with the former plantation and were listed as part of the landscaped grounds in the drawing designed by Honorable William Bull ca. 1770. Only a brick-lined well was found, but it was improved in the mid- to late twentieth century during the Kennerty's ownership of the property (see Bailey et al. 2016).

During the current investigation, archaeological investigators conducted close-interval shovel testing

Table 5.6 Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 202/Feature 602.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	---	50,000.00
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	5	20.10
Kitchen	Ceramics	Stoneware	Blue Sponged Bristol Glazed Buff-Bodied	3	75.50
		Whiteware	Undecorated Flatware	1	7.60
		Pearlware	Blue Underglazed Transfer Printed	1	10.00
	Glass	Unknown Manufacture Method - Bottle	Colorless	1	1.80
			Olive Green	1	12.50
		Total			

in the area near the Ashley Hall Avenue gate where a historic well and dairy are shown on the Briggs (1948) drawing (see Figure 3.2). The close-interval shovel test area measures approximately 30-by-15 m in a north-south alignment and consisted of four additional 30-by-30-cm shovel test units spaced at 15-m intervals (see Figure 5.1). The close-interval shovel test area was designed as an attempt to uncover evidence of either the well or the former dairy building which was illustrated nearby. Three of these shovel tests contained artifacts but only a small scatter of historic artifacts (e.g., ceramics, bottle glass, and brick) were encountered within previously disturbed soils. No features were encountered during our close-interval shovel testing of the dairy and well area.

Investigators were also interested in the potential for historic landings and associated artifacts in the marsh and adjoining Bull Creek. Historic maps indicate that there was a mill on a small peninsula just south of the project tract but within the historic limits of Ashley Hall Plantation (see Figure 3.2). A straight channel connects the location of the former mill to Bull Creek. It is likely that this former mill site also served as a landing, with boats coming and going by way of the channelized creek. Figure 3.2 also shows a broad path leading directly from the main house to the marsh. There is indication of a landing, but the location would not have been ideal for one considering the distance to deep water from the bluff edge.

5.3 Recommendations for 38CH56

We identified several intact archaeological deposits associated with Ashley Hall Plantation. These include the main house and two flankers (Locus 1), the work area and possible quarters for enslaved workers (Locus 2), and a dairy/springhouse (Locus 3). We recommend that these deposits contribute to the significance of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property and should be preserved in place. Specific preservation areas for each locus are shown in Figure 5.1. If preservation of these portions of 38CH56 cannot be preserved, we recommend archaeological data recovery to mitigate the loss of that resource.

6.0 Project Summary

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase 1 cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract between August 29 and September 12, 2016. The project tract is within the boundary of Ashley Hall Plantation (Resource 0004/Archaeological Site 38CH56). There are several aboveground resources within the project tract that are associated with the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. We recommend the ruins of the main house (Resource 0004), the two story house that encapsulates the remains of the original Stephen Bull house (Resource 0004.01), the ca. 1791 Monument to William Bull (Resource 0004.02), and the eastern 1,700 ft of the oak allée (Resource 0004.03) that follows Ashley Hall Plantation Road as contributing elements to the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property. We recommend the remnants of the formal gardens (Resource 0004.04) not eligible for the NRHP.

The Architectural Historian also identified Resource 7805, known as the Monument House due to its proximity to the William Bull Monument. We recommend this ca. 1911 house eligible for the NRHP. The extant brick house and associated brick wall on the property do not meet the minimum age for inclusion in the Statewide Survey of Historic Structures.

We also identified archaeological resources associated with Ashley Hall Plantation (38CH56). These include the main plantation house and kitchen flanker (Locus 1), a laundry and slave quarters (Locus 2), and a dairy or springhouse (Locus 3). These archaeological resources contain significant, intact deposits that contribute to the significance of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property.

Archaeological site 38CH47 was recorded by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) based on a private collection of Native American pottery and lithics that were donated to the Charleston Museum in 1938. Current investigations recovered only limited Native American artifacts. There is no indication that intact buried archaeological deposits associated with the Native American occupation of the project tract exist. We recommend 38CH47 not eligible for the NRHP.

We recommend that all of the above ground and archaeological resources that contribute to the

Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property and the Monument House be preserved in place. If preservation is not feasible, CHG should work with the permitting agency and/or the City of Charleston Planning Department to mitigate the loss of that historic element. One form of mitigation could be to update the 1975 National Register Nomination for Ashley Hall Plantation.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog: Ashley Hall

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. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Site Number: 38CH56		Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
SITE NUMBER: 38CH56									
Provenience Number:		2 . 1		Transect 1, Shovel Test 11, N530, E290, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
2	1	9.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
3	1	11.9	Porcelain, Brown Overglaze Hand Painted Flatware Body						
Provenience Number:		3 . 1		Transect 1, Shovel Test 13, N590, E290, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	3.8	Porcelain, Undecorated Base						
2	0	500	Brick, Fragment						
3	0	20	Shell, Discard						
Provenience Number:		4 . 1		Shovel Test , N470, E305, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	8.9	Brick, Fragment						
2	1	5.2	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number:		5 . 1		Shovel Test , N485, E305, 0-40 cmbd					
1	1	8.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body						
2	1	3.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Rim						
3	1	5.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body						
Provenience Number:		6 . 1		Shovel Test , N455, E320, 0-60 cmbs					
1	0	250	Brick, Fragment						
2	0	10	Mortar						
3	0	10	Shell, Discard						
4	2	2.4	Bone						
									Discard
									Discard
									Discard

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
5	1	5	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
6	1	4	Whiteware, Undecorated Chamber Pot Rim			c1820+	
7	2	12	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
8	2	6.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	26.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
Provenience Number: 7 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E320, 0-10 cmbs							
1	0	250	Brick, Fragment				Discard
Provenience Number: 8 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E320, 0-21 cmbs							
1	1	2.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
2	1	1.8	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 9 . 1 Transect 2, Shovel Test 1, N500, E320, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	16.3	Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	0	20	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 10 . 1 Transect 2, Shovel Test 11, N530, E320, 0-60 cmbs							
1	1	7.3	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
Provenience Number: 11 . 1 Shovel Test , N440, E335, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.3	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	3	1.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	16.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	1	2.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 12 . 1 Shovel Test , N455, E335, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.4	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
2	2	4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body			1790 - present	
3	1	6	Cut Nail			1850-	
4	1	1.6	Wire Nail				
5	1	6	Unidentifiable Nail				
6	1	0.4	Bone				

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number: 13 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E335, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	1.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	8	12.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
4	2	2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	25.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
7	5	4.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
8	7	9.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	3	7.3	Cut Nail				
10	1	8.6	Wire Nail			1790 - present	
11	3	5.8	Unidentifiable Nail			1850-	
12	1	1.3	Teeth				
Provenience Number: 14 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E335, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body			1880 - 1915	
2	1	1.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	1.2	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.5	Light Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	3.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
6	1	1.7	Coal				
Provenience Number: 15 . 1 Transect 3, Shovel Test 10, N230, E350, 0-40 cmbs							
1	2	5.4	Redware, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				Mend
Provenience Number: 16 . 1 Shovel Test , N425, E350, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	57.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
2	6	4.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
3	1	3.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 17 . 1 Transect 3, Shovel Test 3, N440, E350, 0-40 cmbs, Large mortar pile near surface							
1	1	1.2	Colorless Glass Hollowware Rim				
2	2	3.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment			1790 - present	
3	1	3	Cut Nail				
4	4	9.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	0	579.3	Mortar				Discard

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number: 18 . 1 Shovel Test , N455, E350, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	5.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
2	1	1.3	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	2	0.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.4	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	23.2	Chert Utilized Core Tool				
6	1	0.5	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
7	1	0.4	Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number: 19 . 1 Transect 3, Shovel Test 2, N470, E350, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	15.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Base				
2	2	5	Porcelain, Undecorated Body			1618 - 1802	Mend Together and With Catalog # 4
3	2	13.3	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim, Delft				
4	2	8.3	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	Mends With Catalog # 3
5	1	0.8	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
6	1	4.4	Redware, Combed Slip Flatware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	"Pie crust" Rim
7	1	1.4	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
8	1	1.4	Buffware, Undecorated Base, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
9	1	0.4	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
10	3	5.6	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
11	2	4.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
12	3	6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
13	1	3.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
14	2	5.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
15	1	1.4	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				Embossed
16	7	7.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
17	2	9.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
18	1	0.1	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 20 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E350, 0-90 cmbs							
1	2	10.1	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	2	19.7	Mortar				Discard
3	0	500	Shell, Discard				Discard
4	2	25.9	Colonoware, Tapered, Burnished Bowl Rim				

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
5	3	8.3	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
6	2	24.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
7	2	5.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	1	1.5	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
9	1	1.9	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
10	1	2.2	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
11	1	26.4	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				Partial Maker's Mark
12	1	0.9	Milkglass Container Body			1743-	
13	2	1.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
14	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
15	1	101.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
16	13	53.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
17	2	13.9	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
18	1	572	Iron Unidentified				
19	15	63.3	Bone				
20	2	19.3	Teeth				
Provenience Number:							
		21 . 1	Transect 3, Shovel Test 1, N500, E350, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	35.8	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	2.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				Mend
4	2	4.4	Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
5	3	7.3	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number:							
		22 . 1	Transect 3, Shovel Test 11, N530, E350, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	23.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
2	1	1.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:							
		23 . 1	Transect 3, Shovel Test 12, N560, E350, 0-60 cmbs				
1	1	1.4	Bone				
2	0	30	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number:							
		24 . 1	Shovel Test , N440, E365, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.7	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	14.1	Mortar				Discard

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:		25 . 1	Shovel Test , N455, E365, 0-30 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	10	15	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	2.1	Stoneware, Brown Salt Clazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
4	1	0.8	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
5	1	11.6	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Plate Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	3	4.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.1	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
8	2	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	1	0.2	Aluminum Pull Tab Fragment				
10	1	15.4	Iron Woodworking Bit			1962-	
11	1	4.9	Wrought Nail				
12	5	14.9	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
13	7	30.8	Bone				
Provenience Number:		26 . 1	Shovel Test , N470, E365, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	100	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	0	50	Shell, Discard				Discard
3	2	0.8	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	2	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
5	1	2.8	Creamware, Undecorated Flatware Body			1762 - 1820	
6	1	0.8	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
7	1	1.5	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
8	2	1.6	Buffware, Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
9	1	2.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
10	2	28.5	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Plate Rim			1740 - 1775	Mend
11	1	1.9	Colonoware, Rounded and Incised Hollowware Rim				
12	1	2.9	Colonoware, Flattened and Punctated Hollowware Rim				
13	4	10.7	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
14	6	17.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
15	18	11.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
16	2	4.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
17	1	0.2	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body				
18	1	0.3	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
19	2	0.6	Light Green Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
20	2	2.7	Iron Can Fragment			1810-	
21	2	2.1	Wire Nail			1850-	
22	4	5.6	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
23	2	0.9	Bone				
24	1	1.1	Bone				
Provenience Number: 27 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E365, 0-80 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	2	2.9	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
3	14	70.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
4	1	1.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
5	1	0.1	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
6	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Tumbler Rim			1880 - 1915	
7	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
8	4	3.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	1	3.2	Wrought Nail				
10	2	2.6	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
11	3	10.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
12	1	3.4	Iron Woodworking Bit Fragment				
13	9	5.7	Bone				
14	2	1	Bone				
15	0	1.7	Shell, Discard				
Provenience Number: 28 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E365, 0-60 cmbs							
1	0	30	Shell, Discard				Discard
2	1	0.6	Bone				
3	2	0.7	Bone				
4	1	1.3	Colonoware, Rounded Hollowware Rim				
5	4	3.9	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
6	1	4.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
7	2	5.6	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
8	1	0.8	Buffware, Slipped Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
9	3	4.3	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
10	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	7	33.5	Wrought Nail				

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number: 29 . 1 Transect 4, Shovel Test 6, N350, E380, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
Provenience Number: 30 . 1 Transect 4, Shovel Test 3, N440, E380, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Redware, Unglazed Body				
2	1	3.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	7	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 31 . 1 Transect 4, Shovel Test 2, N470, E380, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	0	50	Shell, Discard				Discard
3	1	5.7	Colonoware, Rounded Bowl Rim				
4	12	16.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
5	1	2.1	Ironstone, Molded Hollowware Body			1815 - 1900	
6	1	11.9	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Base, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
7	4	12.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	5.6	Wrought Nail				
9	3	5	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
10	1	5.8	Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered				
11	3	11.2	Bone				
Provenience Number: 32 . 1 Transect 4, Shovel Test 1, N500, E380, 0-75 cmbs							
1	1	0.5	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
2	2	1.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	1.1	Amber Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
6	1	0.05	Aqua Glass Container Body				
7	2	10.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
8	3	1.7	Bone				
9	1	27.2	Chert Utilized Flake Tool				
10	1	1	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
11	2	1.4	Milkglass Bead Fragment			1743--	

Site Number: 38CH56					
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type
				Temporal Range	
Provenience Number:		33 . 1	Transect 4, Shovel Test 12, N560, E380, 0-40 cmbs		
1	0	60	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Container Body		
3	1	1.3	Cut Nail	1790 - present	
4	1	2.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered		
Provenience Number:		34 . 1	Transect 4, Shovel Test 13, N590, E380, 0-40 cmbs		
1	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment		
Provenience Number:		35 . 1	Transect 5, Shovel Test 5, N380, E410, 0-30 cmbs		
1	0	3	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	1	9.9	Wire Nail	1850-	
3	2	2.6	Unidentifiable Nail		
4	3	10.7	Coal		
Provenience Number:		36 . 1	Transect 5, Shovel Test 4, N410, E410, 0-30 cmbs		
1	0	3	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	1	1.3	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Hollowware Fragment	1880 - 1915	
3	1	0.8	Mortar		Discard
Provenience Number:		37 . 1	Transect 5, Shovel Test 3, N440, E410, 0-20 cmbs		
1	0	5	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	2	2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body		
3	0	3	Shell, Discard		Discard
Provenience Number:		38 . 1	Transect 5, Shovel Test 2, N470, E410, 0-30 cmbs		
1	0	11.4	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	0	3	Shell, Discard		Discard
3	7	1.3	Bone		
4	2	0.7	Bone		
5	1	0.8	Coal		
6	2	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment		
7	1	4.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body		
8	1	1.8	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Body	1720 - 1790	
9	2	4.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body		
10	6	4.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd		
11	1	0.05	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Cup Rim	1720 - 1790	
12	6	4.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment		

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
13	1	0.7	Red and Black Glass Bead				2 Layer Tube Bead, IV a1; Length: 7.6mm, Width: 7.5mm, Bore Diameter: 3.2mm
Provenience Number: 39 . 1 Transect 5, Shovel Test 1, N500, E410, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Porcelain, Brown Annular Rim				
3	5	4.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	9	7.4	Brick, Fragment				
5	1	0.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Fragment			1880 - 1915	
6	1	0.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
8	1	1.8	Chert Biface Tool Fragment				
9	1	0.7	Bone				
10	13	6.8	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 40 . 1 Transect 5, Shovel Test 11, N530, E410, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	25.5	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	1.5	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
3	3	3.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
4	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
5	1	1.4	Pearlware, Polychrome Cat's Eye Hollowware Body, Dipt			1833 - 1840	
6	1	0.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	1	1.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	1	0.1	Light Blue Glass Fragment				
9	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	3.5	Olive Green Glass Melted				
11	1	0.9	Wire Nail			1850-	
12	2	3.4	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
13	0	20	Mortar				Discard
14	2	7.3	Coal				
15	7	4.5	Bone				
16	4	1.5	Bone				
17	0	8.2	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 41 . 1 Transect 5, Shovel Test 12, N560, E410, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Fragment				
2	1	1	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38CH56									
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments		
4	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discard		
Provenience Number: 46 . 1 Transect 6, Shovel Test 1, N500, E440, 0-39 cmbs									
1	1	1.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
2	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Fragment						
Provenience Number: 47 . 1 Transect 6, Shovel Test 11, N530, E440, 0-50 cmbs									
1	1	5.5	Agateware, Refined, Hollowware Body						
2	2	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
3	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment						
4	1	1.1	Bone						
Provenience Number: 48 . 1 Transect 6, Shovel Test 12, N560, E440, 0-50 cmbs									
1	0	85	Brick, Fragment				Discard		
2	0	50	Mortar				Discard		
3	0	50	Shell, Discard				Discard		
4	1	1.5	Buffware, Undecorated Unglazed Body				Partial Maker's Mark		
5	1	2.3	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body						
6	1	3.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
7	2	8.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail						
Provenience Number: 49 . 1 Transect 6, Shovel Test 14, N620, E440, 0-30 cmbs									
1	1	41.6	Terracotta, Undecorated Pot Base				Mend		
2	2	3.9	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Rim						
3	2	2	Bone						
Provenience Number: 50 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E455, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	21	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
Provenience Number: 51 . 1 Shovel Test , N580, E455, 0-60 cmbs									
1	1	3	Light Blue Glass Bottle Body						
Provenience Number: 52 . 1 Transect 7, Shovel Test 2, N470, E470, 0-35 cmbs									
1	0	70	Brick, Fragment				Discard		
2	1	1.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
3	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment						
4	2	8	Cut Nail			1790 - present			
5	3	0.6	Aluminum Pull Tab Fragment			1962-			

Site Number: 38CH56		Catalog # Count		Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments	
Provenience Number:		53 . 1	1	Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-60 cmbs						
1	0	250	Brick, Fragment							Discard
2	1	10.2	Redware, Unglazed Body							
3	1	14.1	Lead Bullet							
Provenience Number:		54 . 1	1	Transect 7, Shovel Test 1, N500, E470, 0-70 cmbs						1675 - 1775
1	1	6.3	Buffware, Hollowware Body, Staffordshire Slipware							
2	1	0.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body							
3	6	13.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body							
4	0	50	Brick, Fragment							
Provenience Number:		55 . 1	1	Shovel Test , N515, E470, 0-50 cmbs						Discard
1	1	0.8	Brick, Fragment							
2	1	5.3	Redware, Undecorated Unglazed Body							
3	2	4.4	Redware, Slipped Body							
4	1	1.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment							
5	1	2.1	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone							
Provenience Number:		56 . 1	1	Shovel Test , N580, E470, 0-45 cmbs						Discard
1	2	0.5	Brick, Fragment							
2	1	1.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body							
3	2	2.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body							
Provenience Number:		57 . 1	1	Transect 7, Shovel Test 13, N590, E470, 0-27 cmbs						1779 - 1840
1	2	32.1	Unidentifiable Nail							
Provenience Number:		58 . 1	1	Transect 7, Shovel Test 14, N620, E470, 0-45 cmbs						1850-
1	5	28	Wire Nail							
2	1	1.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered							
Provenience Number:		59 . 1	1	Transect 7, Shovel Test 12, N552, E472, 0-70 cmbs						Discard Discard Discard EP
1	0	100	Brick, Fragment							
2	0	107.6	Mortar							
3	0	100	Shell, Discard							
4	1	73	Redware, Tile Fragment							
5	1	4.2	Buffware, Polychrome Painted Tin Enameled Hollowware Body, Majolica or Faience							
6	1	1.5	Pearlware, Green Shell Edged Flatware Body							
7	1	5.5	Porcelain, Undecorated Body							

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
8	1	1.1	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
9	4	19.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
10	2	0.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	4	3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
12	3	28.5	Unidentifiable Nail				
13	1	23.7	Stone Smoothed				
14	1	18.5	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone				
15	1	2.3	Chert/Flint Gun Flint				
16	61	145.7	Bone				
Provenience Number: 60 . 1 Transect 7, Shovel Test 11, N523, E475, 0-48 cmbs							
1	0	70	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	2	3.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
4	2	15.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	2	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	4.4	Coal				
7	1	4.7	Coastal Plain Chert Utilized Flake Tool Fragment				
8	1	0.9	Bone				
Provenience Number: 61 . 1 Shovel Test , N580, E485, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	1500	Brick, Fragment				Brick and Mortar, Discard
Provenience Number: 62 . 1 Transect 8, Shovel Test 11, N530, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Rim				
2	1	1.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
3	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.3	Bone				
Provenience Number: 63 . 1 Transect 9, Shovel Test 1, N500, E530, 0-10 cmbs							
1	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 64 . 1 Transect 9, Shovel Test 11, N530, E530, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.2	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	2	3.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38CH56							
<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>
Provenience Number: 65 . 1 Transect 10, Shovel Test 13, N590, E560, 30-42 cmbs							
1	0	10	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	0	10	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 66 . 1 Transect 10, Shovel Test 14, N620, E560, 0-32 cmbs							
1	1	0.2	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
2	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 67 . 1 Transect 11, Shovel Test 13, N590, E590, 0-60 cmbs							
1	1	8.9	Glass Melted				
2	0	20	Brick, Fragment				Discard
3	0	20	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 68 . 1 Transect 11, Shovel Test 15, N650, E590, 0-60 cmbs							
1	1	6.2	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	25.7	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone				
3	4	13.1	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
4	1	0.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 69 . 1 50X50cm unit , N477.5, E350, Level 1, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	4.9	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	2	5.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
3	1	1	Whiteware, Molded Body				
4	1	1.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	13	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 69 . 2 50X50cm unit , N477.5, E350, Level 2, 20-40 cmbs							
1	1	60.7	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	3	13.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.6	Porcelain, Decal Body			c1880+	
4	1	0.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Discard
5	8	42.8	Mortar				Discard
6	1	1	Shell, Discard				Discard
7	1	1.8	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 70 . 1 50X50cm unit , N560, E465, Level 1, 0-32 cmbs							
1	1	1.1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				

Site Number: 38CH56					
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type
2	1	1.6	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment		
3	1	1.4	Stoneware, Brown Slipped Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body		
4	4	13.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body		
5	1	0.8	Porcelain, Undecorated Body		
6	2	2.1	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body		
7	1	0.6	Ironstone, Undecorated Body		1815 - 1900
8	2	2.1	Creamware, Undecorated Body		1762 - 1820
9	1	0.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment		
10	1	3.4	Teal Glass Bottle Body		
11	1	15.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base		
12	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body		Kick-up
Provenience Number:					
		71 . 1	50X50cm unit , N550, E467, Level 1, 0-40 cmbs		
1	0	132.3	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	0	200	Mortar		Discard
3	0	10	Shell, Discard		Discard
4	1	1.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment		
5	4	8.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment		
6	1	1.7	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment		
7	1	5.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base		c1820+
8	1	0.6	Redware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire Slipware		1675 - 1775
9	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Rim		
10	1	2.1	Colonoware, Rounded Hollowware Rim		
11	2	2.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body		
12	2	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment		
13	9	26.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body		
14	1	1.4	Cut Nail		1790 - present
15	1	1.8	Unidentifiable Nail		
16	4	0.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment		
17	2	31.8	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone		
18	1	8.2	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)
19	17	19	Bone		
Provenience Number:					
		71 . 2	50X50cm unit , N550, E467, Level 2, 40-80 cmbs		
1	0	20	Brick, Fragment		Discard
2	1	2.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Body		

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
3	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	3	0.9	Bone				
6	0	10	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number: 72. 1 50X50cm unit , N560, E474, Level 1, 0-18 cmbs							
1	1	3.6	Stoneware, Clear Glazed Brown-Bodied Hollowware Body				
2	1	0.7	Creamware, Overglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.6	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Flatware Rim			1780 - 1840	ESSL
4	2	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Mend
5	1	0.9	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
6	2	1.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body				
7	1	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
8	1	7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				Melted
9	5	22.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	5	10.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	1	5.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
12	2	10.8	Cut Nail			1790 - present	Kick-up
13	1	0.5	Bone				
14	1	0.6	Bone				
Provenience Number: 72. 2 50X50cm unit , N560, E474, Level 2, 18-34 cmbs							
1	1	1.1	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.4	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
3	1	5.1	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	2	4.6	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	2	7.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
6	1	6.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body				
7	1	6	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
8	3	1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	4	6.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	5	12.7	Cut Nail				
11	1	10.2	Plain Rim Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered			1790 - present	
12	1	3.7	Teeth				
13	1	0.2	Bone				

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
14	1	25.4	Redware, Tile Fragment				
Provenience Number:		73 . 1	50X50cm unit , N553, E478, Level 1, 0-20 cmbs, 2 bags, bag # 2 Mortar sample, Yellow brick sample				
1	0	101.5	Brick, Fragment				Discard, Includes One 815g Brick Discard
2	0	865	Mortar				
3	3	7.4	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
4	1	0.6	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
5	1	1	Pearlware, Brown Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body			1779 - 1835	
6	1	0.1	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Flatware Rim			1780 - 1840	
7	1	0.5	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
8	2	2.4	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
9	1	1.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Handle Fragment, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
10	3	6.3	Refined Earthenware, Body				
11	2	15	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
12	4	13.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
13	2	0.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
14	1	3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Lip				
15	7	37.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
16	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
17	2	0.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
18	3	12.5	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
19	1	1.3	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone				
20	9	11.5	Bone				
21	1	0.7	Bone				
22	2	0.5	Shell, Discard				Discard
Provenience Number:		73 . 2	50X50cm unit , N553, E478, Level 2, 20-65 cmbs				
1	0	335.6	Brick, Fragment				Brick and Mortar, Discard Discard
2	0	103.9	Shell, Discard				
3	3	8	Chert/Flint Ballast Stone				
4	22	184.6	Stone Smoothed				
5	1	0.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	3	7.4	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
7	9	25.2	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	1	1.9	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Rim, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
9	1	4	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Handle Fragment, Staffordshire Slipware			1675 - 1775	
10	1	0.7	Buffware, Undecorated Unglazed Body				
11	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
12	2	1.3	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	R
13	1	1.2	Pearlware, Green Shell Edged Flatware Rim			1780 - 1840	
14	1	0.8	Terracotta, Fragment				
15	4	22.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
16	1	7	Simple Stamped Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
17	2	19.2	Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
18	1	3.8	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
19	5	3.9	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
20	2	3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
21	22	25.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
22	6	69.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
23	3	15.4	Wrought Nail				
24	6	30.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
25	2	15.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
26	13	37.5	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
201 . 1		Test Unit 201, Level 1, 0-34 cmbs					
1	1	12.5	Aqua Glass Club Sauce Stopper			1839-1958	Embossed "LEA & PERRINS"
2	1	0.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	77.8	Cut Nail			1790 - present	
5	1	1.7	Wire Nail			1850-	
Provenience Number:							
601 . 1		Feature 601, 13-28 cmbs					
1	0	35000	Brick, Fragment				Brick and Mortar, Discard
Provenience Number:							
601 . 2		Feature 601, 28-45+ cmbs					
1	1	12.9	Bone				
Provenience Number:							
602 . 1		Feature 602, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	50000	Brick, Fragment				Brick and Shell, Discard Mend
2	3	75.5	Stoneware, Blue Sponged Bristol Glazed Buff-Bodied Lid Fragment				
3	1	7.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	

Site Number: 38CH56							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
4	1	10	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Flatware Rim			1787 - 1840	
5	1	1.8	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	12.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	5	20.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 603 . 1 Feature 603, 60-90 cmbs							
1	0	7021.4	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	0	1162.3	Mortar				Discard
3	0	211.8	Shell, Discard				Discard
4	1	1.7	Porcelain, Overglaze Hand Painted Brown Glazed Hollowware Rim, Batavian			ca. 1740-1780	
5	1	9.1	Coarse Earthenware, Undecorated Hollowware Body, North Devon gravel-tempered			1650 - 1775	
6	1	2.5	Colonoware, Rounded Hollowware Rim				
7	6	55.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
8	1	0.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Bowl Fragment				
9	1	2.5	Kaolin, Undecorated Pipe Stem Fragment				
10	1	5.2	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
11	3	7.9	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
12	1	1.7	Buffware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	Tin enamel chipped off
13	1	120.8	Stone Unidentified				
14	7	242	Stone Smoothed				
15	3	0.7	Charcoal				
16	6	107.5	Bone				

Appendix B

Architectural Survey Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 0004.00
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Ashley Hall Plantation
Common Name: Ruins of 1704 Plantation House
Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private Category: site

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Vacant/Not In Use

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1704 Commercial Form: Stories:

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape:

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape:

Porch Width:

Materials:

Shape:

Construction Method:

Exterior Walls:

Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features: Ruins 1704 plantation house; only marlstone entry steps and a small portion of brick foundation walls remain visible above ground; entry steps are of cut-stone pieces, dry stacked in semi-circular pattern, and include 9 steps; base of steps measures approx 15 ft at widest and approx 6 ft from back to front; house faced in a SW direction away from Ashley River, and directly down corridor created by oak alley; only a few portions of brick foundation walls are visible at time of survey; most of foundation now covered by topsoil and grass turf; using ground probe, 3 foundation walls parallel with back line of steps were recorded; front foundation wall is approx 9 ft from steps; next foundation wall is approx 27 ft from steps; rear foundation wall is approx 36 ft from steps; all 3 foundation walls are approx 36 ft long accounting for width of the house

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: According to the nomination form, the steps were added in 1853 by Colonel William Izard Bull.

Source of Information: 1975 NRHP Nomination Form; Bailey et al 2017

Digital Photo ID(s): 00004001.bmp, 00004002.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 0004.01
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Ashley Hall Plantation
Common Name: Stephen Bull House
Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1670s Commercial Form: Stories: 2 stories

Alteration Date: c. 1910 Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: gable, lateral

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: full facade

Shape: engaged

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: stucco

Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features: Front façade of house (SW elevation) is parallel with 1704 ruins steps (Resource 0004.00), and was incorporated as 1 of 2 flanking outbuildings; original core of house is a 1-story brick form, 2 rooms wide and 1 room deep; core approx 37' x 18'-6"; 2nd story addition, likely added in early to mid-20th cent is wood frame, and has approx 2X floor space as core; 2nd story excess floor space creates engaged porch with form poured concrete pad and simple wood columns on top of stuccoed brick piers; primary entry centered on SW façade; historic wood panel door with 6 fixed lights; modern Portland based cement stucco; 2nd story addition sheathed with asbestos shingles; exposed rafter ends; entry flanked by window on either side, 2 sets of paired windows on the 2nd story; 1st story end elevations have a centered single window port, while the 2nd story end elevations have 2; decorative Queen Anne style window pattern of central light surrounded by a border of smaller lights over 1 light, DHS; rear NE elevation has 3-part picture window on the N end where flanking windows are slender decorative 6/1, DHS; faux shutters; brick chimney with terra cotta pipe centered within the rear, NE slope of roof; 1-story, hipped addition of concrete block construction off of S end of NE elevation; modern wood deck wraps around addition, providing access to an entry with a historic wood panel door with 6 fixed lights

Alterations: Additions; porches; siding; windows; roof; doors

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Reportedly first house built by Stephen Bull on property c. 1675, which would make it one of the oldest standing buildings in South Carolina. The resource is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form.

Source of Information: 1975 NRHP Nomination Form; Bailey et al 2017

Digital Photo ID(s): 00004003.bmp, 00004004.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 0004.02
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Ashley Hall Plantation
Common Name: 1791 Monument
Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private Category: object

Historical Use: Landscape

Current Use: Landscape

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1791 Commercial Form: Stories:

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape:

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape:

Porch Width:

Materials:

Shape:

Construction Method:

Exterior Walls:

Foundation:

Significant Architectural Features: Obelisk approx 20 ft high; cut soft stone, likely sandstone; large sculpture of urn on top; rectangular marble plaque inlayed on SE face is mostly illegible due to erosion; above plaque is a carved stone profile likeness of Governor Bull; n NW side of obelisk is carved stone Bull family crest; decorative iron fence is bolted to foundation stone; evidence of erosion and attempted patches; beaded point used with mortar; approx 15 ft S of a circa 1910 house (Resource 7805)

Alterations: Patches

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: The monument was erected in circa 1791 to commemorate the second Governor of South Carolina, William Bull. Governor Bull's widow commissioned the monument. The resource is listed as a contributing resource on the 1975 NRHP nomination form.

Source of Information: 1975 NRHP Nomination Form; Bailey et al 2017

Digital Photo ID(s): 00004005.bmp, 00004006.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 0004.03
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000004

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Ashley Hall Plantation
Common Name: Oak Allee
Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private Category: site

Historical Use: Landscape

Current Use: Landscape

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1704 Commercial Form: Stories:

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape:

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape:

Porch Width:

Materials:

Shape:

Construction Method:

Exterior Walls:

Foundation:

Significant Architectural Features: Live oak allee that originally lined the avenue from Ashley River Rd to Ashley Hall Plantation; the half mile portion closest to Ashley River Rd is all but gone due to modern developments; approximately 1,700 ft of oak allee leading up to site is still recognizable, and provides a picturesque arched canopy to now paved rd; modern development incorporated along SE aisle of trees, and there are gaps in areas where trees once stood; approx 30 oak trees still make up resource that lines either side of what is now Ashley Hall Plantation Rd

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: The resource is not specifically listed on 1975 NRHP nomination form as a contributing resource, but the Historic Property boundary was set to incorporate this linear resource. The oaks could have been planted as early as the Bull family made Ashley Hall Plantation their home, but are more likely to have been planted circa 1704, when the grand plantation house construction was started. They may have also been planted circa 1770 at the same time as the formal gardens.

Source of Information: 1975 NRHP Nomination Form; Bailey et al 2017

Digital Photo ID(s): 00004007.bmp, 00004008.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 0004.04
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Ashley Hall Plantation
Common Name: Formal Gardens
Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private Category: site

Historical Use: Landscape

Current Use: Landscape

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1770 Commercial Form: Stories:

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape:

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape:

Porch Width:

Materials:

Shape:

Construction Method:

Exterior Walls:

Foundation:

Significant Architectural Features: Formal Italian style garden that was situated between the plantation house and the Ashley River; today, very little remains that suggests the existence of a formal garden; garden has mostly reverted to a more natural setting, with large trees and unkempt shrubs; 1 apparently old boxwood shrub was identified; there are oak, pine, cypress, palmetto and magnolia trees, but not organized in the manner of a formal garden setting; Azalea shrubs and Camelia are plentiful, but overgrown and randomly located; what was once a lake has reverted to natural wetlands; there is no visible evidence of the designed footpaths; modern drives cut through the area in several places

Alterations: Modern drives

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Bull family tradition states that garden was designed by William Bull c. 1770. Resource is listed as a contributing resource on 1975 NRHP nomination form. Based on a historic plan that shows the layout of the Ashley Hall Plantation c. 1770, the garden once occupied approx 8 acres of land. The plan depicts a network of footpaths amongst various unidentified trees and shrubs. It also shows open lawns directly behind the dwelling, and an impounded lake

Source of Information: 1975 NRHP Nomination Form; Bailey et al 2017; Briggs 1948: 106

Digital Photo ID(s): 00004009.bmp, 00004010.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 19 / 7805
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Johns Island
Tax Map No.: 3530000003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Monument House

Address/Location: NE end of Ashley Hall Plantation Rd.

City: Charleston

County: Charleston

Vicinity of:

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1910

Commercial Form:

Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date:

Historic Core Shape: square

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: pyramidal

Porch Width: full facade

Materials: composition shingle

Shape: hip

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Foundation: stuccoed masonry

Significant Architectural Features: Pyramidal cottage with elements of National Folk Style; foundation is form poured concrete piers with concrete block infill, now covered with modern Portland based cement stucco; porch has square wood supports and balustrade, ceiling is original bead board painted haint blue; front entry is offset to NW with replacement wood door; historic 6/6 DHS with functional louvered shutters; large pedimented dormer with 3 single sash windows of 6 lights; brick chimney with decorative elements at roof pinnacle; cornice molding; historic gable addition off NE rear corner, and historic shed addition just S of that; modern wood deck off NE rear façade

Alterations: Door; additions; foundation

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: The house is within the Historic Property boundary of the Ashley Hall Plantation, but is not mentioned in the 1975 NRHP nomination form

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s): 07805001.bmp, 07805002.bmp



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington; SO

Date Recorded: 08/08/2016

Appendix C

SHPO Correspondence



January 20, 2017

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Mr. Ralph Bailey
Brockington Cultural Resources Consulting
498 Wando Park Blvd, Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

Re: *Cultural Resources Survey of Ashley Hall Plantation*
Charleston County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No.: 16-EJ0053

Dear Ralph:

Our Office received the draft report referenced above on December 15, 2016, prepared on behalf of Carolina Holdings Group in anticipation of applying for dock and land disturbance permits from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control – Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (SCDHEC – OCRM). This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: “Protection of Historic Properties” or by any state regulatory process. The recommendations stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

This tract is within the boundary of the Ashley Hall Plantation, listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and therefore is a Geographic Area of Particular Concern under the Coastal Zone Management Program administered by SCDHEC – OCRM, and a historic property for the purposes of 36 CFR 800. Historical ownership of the tract can be traced to a proprietary grant in 1676 to Stephen Bull. We appreciate the effort made by Carolina Holdings Group to initiate a cultural resources survey of the Ashley Hall Tract and consider historic properties as development plans are made.

We offer the following comments on the report and its recommendations. Overall, the report is well researched and provides a valuable update and assessment of the historic property. We concur with the report’s NRHP recommendations for the following:

- Contributing resources to the Ashley Hall Plantation listed in the NRHP:
 - Ruins of the Main House (Resource 0004)
 - Two-story house encapsulating remains of original Stephen Bull House (Resource 0004.01)
 - Ca. 1791 Monument to William Bull (Resource 0004.02)
 - Eastern 1,700 feet of oak allee (Resource 0004.3)
 - 38CH0056: Locus 1 (main plantation house and kitchen flanker), Locus 2 (a laundry and slave quarters), and Locus 3 (a dairy or springhouse)
- Ca. 1911 Monument House (Resource 7805): Eligible for the NRHP
- 38CH0047: Not eligible for the NRHP
- Ca. 1980s Kinnerty Brick House and brick wall: Not Eligible for the NRHP

We do not concur with the recommendation of the formal gardens (Resource 0004.04) as not eligible for the NRHP, and believe more work is needed to justify the change to non-contributing from contributing.

The potential eligibility under NRHP Criterion D for the formal gardens is not discussed in either the architectural or archeology survey sections of the report. As noted in the report, above-ground evidence of the garden is largely gone. Has the garden been relatively undisturbed since 1770? If so, does evidence of the garden still exist below-ground? Could the archaeological research potential of a late 18th century Italian-style garden rise to the threshold of eligibility under Criterion D? For other contributing resources discussed in the report, the fact that the resource "remains in generally the same condition as when it was nominated as a contributing element of the Ashley Hall Plantation National Register Property," is given as a reason for continued contributing status. There is no clear indication in the report that Resource 0004.04 has substantially changed since its listing in 1975, yet the same threshold was not applied. The description appears similar to the NRHP nomination from 40 years ago, even though that nomination included Landscape Architecture as an area of significance (for the gardens and more).

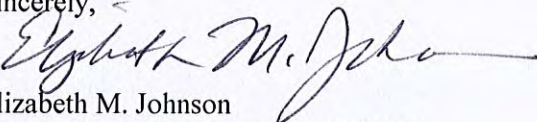
If the Ashley Hall Tract were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, our Office would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that historic properties are present, but no further cultural resources survey is needed. However we would also recommend development of a management plan for the historic properties that more formally outlines the ideas discussed with our office and/or noted in this draft report. These have included:

- Preservation in place recommendations for contributing resources (report pages 3, 85, and 87)
- Retention and rehabilitation of the Monument House
- Retention and rehabilitation of the William Bull Monument
- Possible removal of the second story addition on the two story house/plantation flanker and preservation as a capped ruin after investigative demolition and further structural study
- Placement of interpretive waysides or markers
- Revision of the NRHP nomination (either as mitigation, if applicable, or as a proactive preservation initiative by the new owners). A revised nomination could include archaeology-historic and prehistoric as an area of significance, as well as eligibility under Criteria D.
- Placement of a preservation easement on the property and significant resources

Please address the attached Technical Comments in the final report. Please provide at least two (2) hard copies of a final report to complete the consultation process: one (1) bound and one (1) unbound, as well as two (2) digital copies in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please also provide an electronic copy of the project's Access database for the architectural sites recorded as well as shapefiles for the surveyed areas and sites/resources identified. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6168 or at ejohnson@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Johnson
Director, Historical Services, D-SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office

Cc: Gary Wadsten, Carolina Holdings Group

Technical Comments

Cultural Resources Survey of Ashley Hall Plantation
Draft, December 2016

p. 6 Please include survey forms in draft reports in the future, so we can review and provide comment on the survey forms, prior to their submission with final reports. We recommend this step to avoid wasting time and resources printing forms that may have to be re-submitted.

p. 39, bottom, should read "through 0004.04"....no .05 is recorded or provided.

p. 52, last sentence, "vies"- spelling

p. 52 Contributing status of the formal garden needs further analysis and/or testing.