

Cultural Resources Survey and NRHP Evaluative Testing on the Limehouse Tract

Dorchester County, South Carolina



April 2018

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Final Report

April 2018

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Abstract

Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Limehouse 270-Acre Tract (Limehouse Tract) and evaluative testing of Site 38DR462 in Dorchester County, South Carolina between February 2016 and January 2018. This work was conducted for Summerville Partners of GA, LLLP, in compliance with state laws and regulations concerning the management of historic properties affected by development activities in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina.

Investigators recorded 12 new archaeological sites and three isolated finds (Sites 38DR460-38DR471; Isolates 1-3), and one historic architectural resource (Resource 1296). These resources are summarized below.

The current owners are negotiating the sale of parts of the tract for development. We recommend that treatment of the archaeological sites that are unassessed or that are determined eligible for the NRHP be managed through the regulatory programs of the lead permitting agency. These programs stipulate that preservation of significant sites is preferable. If preservation is not practical, then adverse effects may be mitigated through archaeological data recovery.

Summary of the Cultural Resources Identified at The Limehouse Tract.

Resource	Description	NRHP Status	Management Recommendation
38DR460	18th century Fair Spring Plantation	Unassessed	Preserve in place or evaluative testing
38DR461		Not Eligible	None
38DR462	Norman farm and blacksmith shop	Eligible	Preserve Block A or data recovery
38DR463		Not Eligible	None
38DR464		Not Eligible	None
38DR465		Not Eligible	None
38DR466		Not Eligible	None
38DR467		Not Eligible	None
38DR468	Fair Spring rice fields (wetlands)	Eligible	Preserve in place
38DR469	Historic property boundary	Not Eligible	None
38DR470	Historic logging road	Not Eligible	None
38DR471	Historic tram line	Not Eligible	None
1296	Limehouse farmhouse	Not Eligible	None

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Craig Shewmaker and the Summerville Partners of GA, LLLP, and Richard and Pike Limehouse for their assistance during this project. Charlie Philips and Josh Fletcher conducted the background research for the project. Rachel Bragg served as architectural historian and conducted the architectural survey. The archaeological field crew consisted of Josh Fletcher, Larry James, Joe Frezza, Scott Kitchens, and Jimmy Lefebre. Sheldon Owens, Jeff Sherard, and Jake Wilkerson conducted the artifact processing and analysis. Cristian LaRosa, Inna Moore, and Michael Walsh prepared the graphics for this document. Eric Poplin, Melissa Parker, and Meagan Brady provided editorial assistance. Michael Walsh produced the report.

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1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Introduction

Between February 1 and 25, 2016, and between December 19, 2017 and January 8, 2018, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Limehouse 270-Acre Tract (Limehouse Tract) and evaluative testing of Site 38DR462 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for Summerville Partners of GA, LLLP, the landowner, in compliance with state laws and regulations concerning the management of historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected by development activities in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina. Compliance is administered through the regulatory programs of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (33 CFR Part 325) and the South Carolina Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) (15 CFR Part 930). These laws and regulations include the following:

- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1948 (33 USC 1344), as amended;
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470), as amended;
- 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties;
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 USC 1451 et seq.), as amended; and
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1976 (Chapter 39, Title 48, SC Code), as amended.

The Limehouse Tract is located southeast of the Town of Summerville in southeastern Dorchester County, South Carolina. The project tract is bordered to the north by Dorchester Road (SC Route 642), to the south by the Ashley River, and to the east and west by private property. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the Limehouse Tract and all identified cultural resources on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 1979 *Stallsville*, SC quadrangle.

The survey included background research, archaeological field investigations, and architectural field investigations. During the archaeological survey, investigators identified and recorded 12 new archaeo-

logical sites and three isolated finds (Sites 38DR460-38DR471; Isolates 1-3). During the architectural survey, investigators identified and recorded one new historic architectural resource (Resource 1296).

Site 38DR460 is the remnants of eighteenth-century Fair Spring Plantation, owned by the Izard family. We recommend additional work at Site 38DR460 to refine the horizontal and vertical limits of the site and to assess its NRHP eligibility.

We conducted evaluative testing at Site 38DR462. Site 38DR462 is a multicomponent site, containing remnants of an unknown Pre-Contact and late seventeenth/early eighteenth-century Post-Contact occupation associated with the Norman family. We recommend Site 38DR462 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D. The portion of 38DR462 that contributes to the site's eligibility is the Post-Contact component designated as Block A.

Site 38DR468 is the remnants of the historic inland rice fields associated with the Izard family's eighteenth century Fair Spring Plantation. We recommend Site 38DR468 eligible for the NRHP. Since the site is located almost completely within wetlands associated with the Ashley River, it is unlikely that extensive ground-disturbing activities associated with the development of the project tract will occur within the site. In the event that trails or boardwalks are constructed to provide access to the Ashley River, care should be taken to avoid impacts to elements that make up the historic inland rice field complex.

Sites 38DR460, 38DR462-Block A, and 38DR468 should be preserved in place. If preservation is not possible and proposed development activities that are regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers or OCRM will have an adverse effect on any of these resources, a Treatment Plan designed to mitigate those effects should be implemented in consultation with the permitting agency and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

We recommend Sites 38DR461, 38DR463-38DR467, 38DR469-38DR471, Isolates 1-3, and Resource 1296 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

The remainder of Chapter 1 describes the methods of investigation employed during the cultural

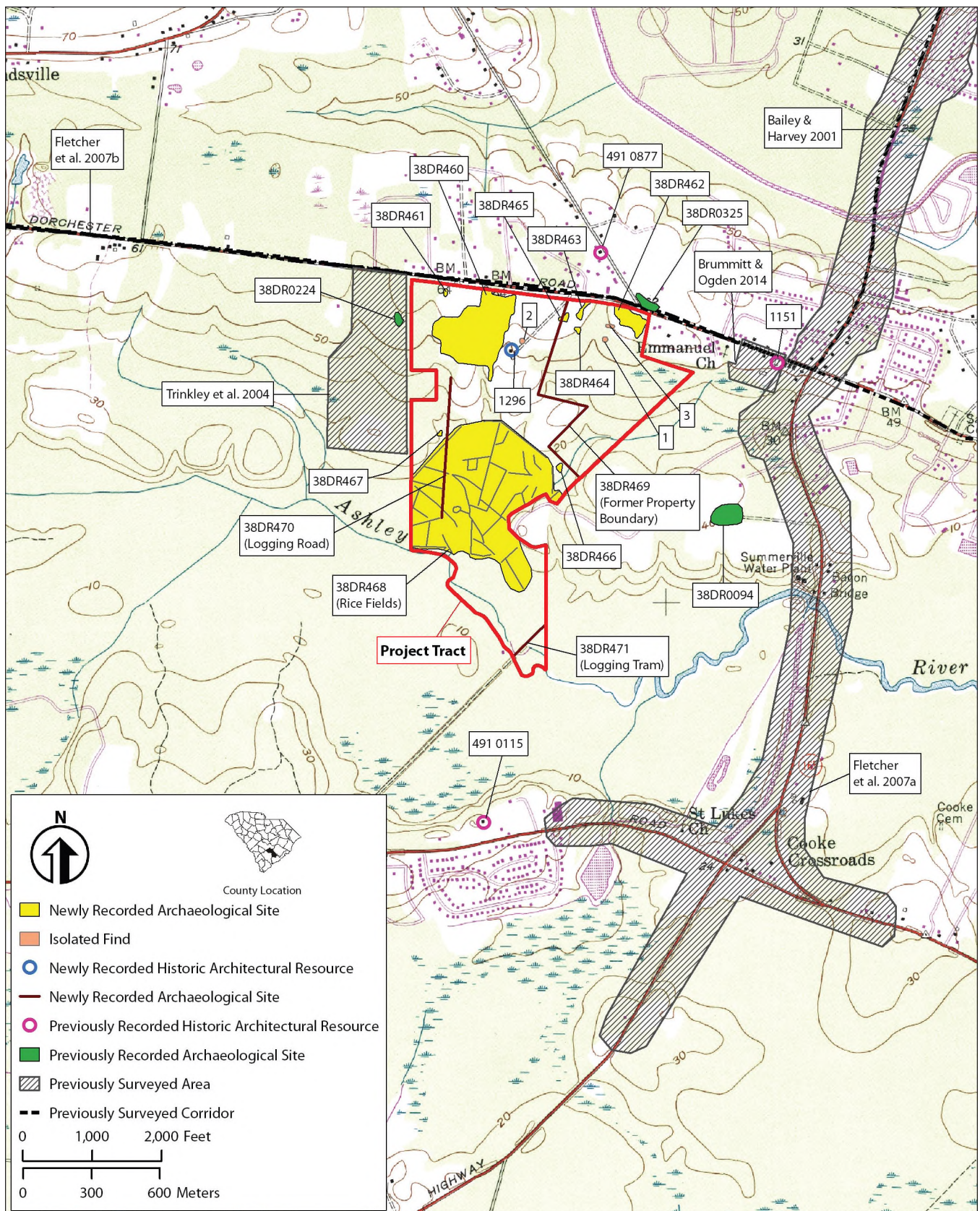


Figure 1.1 Location of the Limehouse Tract and all identified cultural resources on the USGS 1957/p.r. 1979 Stallville, SC quadrangle.

resources survey and the assessment of NRHP eligibility. Chapter 2 of this report presents the environmental and cultural settings. Chapter 3 presents the results for all resources requiring additional work. Chapter 4 presents the results for all resources recommended not eligible. A summary of the results and recommendations for the management of cultural resources on the project tract is presented in Chapter 5. The artifact catalog is attached as Appendix A. Appendix B includes the Statewide Survey Form for Resource 1296. Appendix C includes all SHPO correspondence.

1.2 Methods of Investigation

1.2.1 Project Objective

The objective of the cultural resources survey is to assess the potential for development of the Limehouse Tract to affect historic properties. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, archaeological and architectural survey investigations, laboratory analysis, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

1.2.2 Background Research

Archival research for this report included a review of Brockington's cultural resource management reports for projects conducted in the greater Summerville, South Carolina, area. The project historian (Charles Philips) reviewed primary materials in the Colleton County Register of Deeds and Probate offices in Walterboro, the Dorchester County Register of Deeds Office in St. George, and the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) and Probate offices in Charleston. He also reviewed primary materials in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia and primary and secondary materials in the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Public Library in Charleston that included Walker (1941), Smith (1988 a-c), Edgar (1998), Hill (1998), Edelson (2006) and Smith (2012). He also conducted two interviews with members of the Limehouse family, whose ancestors have owned the property since the 1830s.

The archaeologist (Josh Fletcher) initially visited ArchSite, a website co-sponsored by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the SCDAH. ArchSite is an online cultural resources system that combines data from recorded archaeological sites, aboveground resources, and cultural resource investigations. Additionally, the principal investigator conducted research at the SCIAA and SCDAH to identify nearby areas of previous cultural resources investigations and the locations of known archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and historic properties within 0.5 mile of the Limehouse Tract. Previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project tract are summarized in Chapter 2. The purposes of the archival research were to identify potential Pre- or Post-Contact archaeological sites and buildings and to develop a historical context that would assist in evaluating identified cultural resources.

1.2.3 Field Investigations

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the project tract following *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Shovel test transects were spaced at 30-meter (m) intervals across the project tract. No shovel tests were excavated in wetlands (approximately 123 acres). Shovel tests were excavated at 30-m intervals along each transect. The ground surface was inspected between each of the shovel test locales along each transect. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil (usually 60 to 80 cm below surface [cmbs]). Investigators sifted the fill of every shovel test through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. They recorded information relating to each shovel test 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. Investigators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. Investigators excavated 961 shovel tests across the project tract. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Figure 1.2 presents the locations of transects at the Limehouse Tract on a recent aerial photograph.

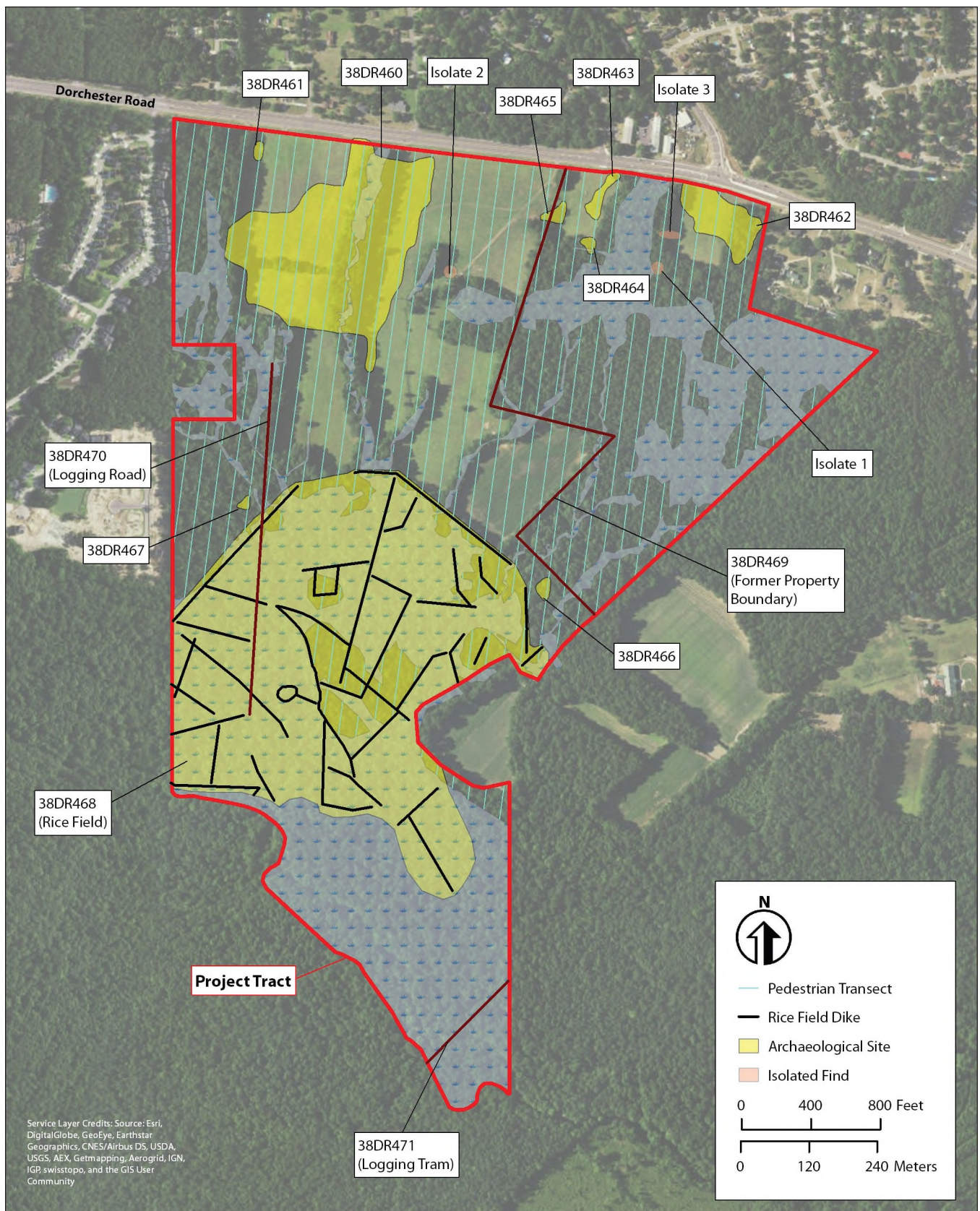


Figure 1.2 Transect locations at the Limehouse Tract.

An archaeological site is a locale yielding three or more Pre- or Post-Contact artifacts within a 30-m radius. Locales that produce less than three contemporaneous artifacts are identified as isolated finds (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Also, obviously redeposited artifacts (even if greater than three in number) are typically defined as an isolated find rather than a site unless there is a compelling reason for doing otherwise. Closer-interval shovel tests were excavated at 7.5-m and 15-m intervals to define the limits of the sites and isolated finds.

Investigators recorded the location of the archaeological sites and isolated finds with a Trimble Pro XR. The GPS receiver was calibrated to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83). Data was differentially corrected and brought into the ArcView 10 software program where it was reprojected to the UTM Zone 17N NAD27 projected coordinate system and plotted on the digital USGS quadrangle and aerial photographs of the project tract.

Evaluative Testing

Evaluative testing investigations at Site 38DR462 employed close-interval shovel test blocks and test unit excavation. We began with the excavation of close-interval shovel tests at 5-m intervals to add to the artifact distribution data resulting from the 15-m-interval shovel testing conducted as part of the site delineation process. Shovel test excavation followed the same procedures as noted above. Shovel test results were employed to create artifact distribution maps to guide placement of larger 1-by-2-m test units.

A metal detecting survey was conducted at 38DR462 in order to supplement the close-interval shovel testing. Metal detecting sweeps occurred north-south between existing 5-m shovel test transects. Results were mostly concentrated in the southeastern and central portion of Block B and throughout the entirety of Block A where a significant metal cloud was noted. A total of seven targets (five in Block A and two in Block B), representing various type of metal artifacts, were documented.

Each test unit was hand-excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels to allow for vertical control of stratigraphic deposits. Each test unit was excavated through two 10-cm levels of sterile (no artifacts) soil or into true subsoil (e.g., hard compact clay)

or until features were encountered. Unit excavation was halted and the features were documented. All excavated fill was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Excavation notes were recorded on standardized level forms, and at least one representative profile from each test unit was drawn to scale and photographed. Detailed notes were recorded on soil condition, stratigraphy, Munsell color, and number of artifacts. Any features encountered were photographed and fully documented. Artifacts from each excavation level of each test unit were sorted into individual plastic bags and labeled according to site number, test unit, and excavation level. All test units were backfilled upon completion.

1.2.4 Architectural Survey

The project architectural historian (Rachel Bragg) conducted an intensive architectural survey of all aboveground cultural resources within 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 2007) 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 South Carolina Department of Archives and History (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 2007:9):

- 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; and
- 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 (2007:10), 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 1296) in 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 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 2007:31).

1.2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mount Pleasant 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 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 artifact type descriptions from sources pertinent to the project area. Artifact types were assigned a separate catalog number, 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).

Typological identification as manifested by technological and/or stylistic attributes served as the ba-

sis for the Pre-Contact artifact analysis. Lab personnel classified all Pre-Contact ceramic sherds larger than 2-by-2 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 (Anderson et al. 1982; DePratter 1979; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Poplin et al. 1993; South 1973; Trinkley 1980, 1981, 1990; Williams and Shapiro 1990). Lithics were categorized by raw material and stage of production. Identified categories of lithic flakes include the stage of production (primary, secondary, tertiary, or thinning), portion (whether whole or flake fragments), and cores (Odell 2003).

Post-Contact artifact analysis was primarily based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified with the use of published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-Contact 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), McAllister and Michel (1993), and Slesin et al. (1997). Laboratory personnel consulted Jones and Sullivan (1985) to identify bottle glass and Jones (1986) to identify bottle and container glass forms. 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. Artifacts are temporarily stored at Brockington's Mount Pleasant office until they are ready for final curation. Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated

records (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to SCIAA for curation.

1.2.6 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

All cultural resources encountered are assessed as to their significance based on the Criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR Part 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 historic 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 historic 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 historic 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) (Sav-

age 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 historic 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 (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 Part 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.

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2.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

2.1 Environmental Setting

2.1.1 Introduction

The Limehouse Tract is located southeast of the Town of Summerville in southeastern Dorchester County, South Carolina. The project tract contains approximately 270 acres and is bordered to the north by Dorchester Road, to the south by the Ashley River, and to the east and west by private property. Several grassy pastures of varying size are located in the northern portion of the tract. A series of fences extends across the northern portion of the tract to contain cattle in the pastures. A standing house and nearby shed are located in the central portion of the tract. A dirt road leads to these structures, and several other dirt roads pass through the pastures. A plowed agricultural field is located in the east-central portion of the project tract. The layout of the fields has not changed in at least the last 60 years, based upon an inspection of a 1957 aerial photograph of the area. Wooded wetlands are located in the eastern portion of the tract, and the entire southern half of the tract is wooded wetlands adjacent to the Ashley River; several trails pass through this area. Several springs drain from the northern portion of the tract into the wetlands in the southern portion of the tract. Figure 2.1 presents views of the Limehouse Tract.

Soils in the project tract include Blanton fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Bonneau fine sand (2 to 6 percent slopes), Coosaw loamy fine sand, Ellore fine loamy sand (occasionally flooded), Emporia loamy fine sand (2 to 6 percent slopes), Grifton fine sandy loam (frequently flooded), Mouzon fine sandy loam (occasionally flooded), Plummer loamy sand, and Yemassee fine sandy loam. Blanton fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are somewhat excessively drained soils located on small ridges adjacent to flood plains and on nearly level upland terraces (Eppinette 1990:14.). Bonneau fine sand (2 to 6 percent slopes) soils are well suited to use as pastureland and are located on gently sloping stream terraces (Eppinette 1990:16). Coosaw loamy fine sand is somewhat poorly drained and is located on level, low ridges (Eppinette 1990:19). Ellore fine loamy sand (occasionally flooded) soils are poorly drained and are located along drainage-

ways and in broad depressions (Eppinette 1990:21). Emporia loamy fine sand (2 to 6 percent slopes) soils are well drained and located on gently sloping upland terraces (Eppinette 1990:21). Grifton fine sandy loam (frequently flooded) soils are poorly drained and are located along small drainageways and on nearly level flood plains of major swamps (Eppinette 1990:24). Mouzon fine sandy loam (occasionally flooded) soils are poorly drained soils located on broad, nearly level, low upland terraces (Eppinette 1990:29). Plummer loamy sand soils are poorly drained soils located in depressions and in drainageways (Eppinette 1990:34). Yemassee fine sandy loam soils are somewhat poorly drained soils located on nearly level terraces (Eppinette 1990:36).

2.1.2 Regional Overview

The project tract is located in southeastern Dorchester County in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. This portion of Dorchester County lies within the Ashley-Cooper-Edisto drainage system. The Ashley River borders the project tract to the south.

All soils in Dorchester County formed during the Pleistocene epoch (Eppinette 1990:89). During this time, as the ocean moved over the area, it left soil formations or terraces indicative of former shorelines. Six terraces have been identified in Dorchester County (Eppinette 1990:89). From the intertidal zone inland, these include the Recent, Pamlico, Talbot, Penholoway, Wicomico, and Sunderland terraces (Eppinette 1990:89-90). The project tract is located on the Pamlico and Talbot terraces, ranging in elevation from 3.0 to 12.2 meters above mean sea level (amsl).

The project area has been substantially altered from its Pre-Contact and early Post-Contact settings. Widmer (1976) presents a model of late Pre-Contact- and early Post-Contact-period vegetation patterns for the southern portion of Dorchester County. Widmer's model followed major vegetation types presented by Braun (1950), including the Southern Hardwood Swamp, the Longleaf Pine Forest, the Freshwater Marsh, and the Tidal Marsh.

Today the project area is dominated by large stands of planted pines and hardwood swamp. In the past, hardwood swamp and upland forest



Figure 2.1 Views of the project tract: main entrance into the project tract, facing southwest (top); creek in the western portion of the project tract, facing north (middle); and plowed field in the east-central portion of the project tract, facing northeast (bottom).

expanded across the project area. Information on floral and faunal communities for the area is summarized from general sources such as Quarterman and Keever (1962) and Shelford (1963). This ecosystem supports 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). Fresh- and saltwater fish are abundant in the streams and marshes of the region, and shellfish are present in large numbers in most of the tidally affected wetlands throughout the region.

Eppinette (1990:2) provides climatic data for Dorchester County. The climate of the project area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, humid summers. The average daily temperature reaches a peak of 80.1°F in July, although average highs are in the 90+°F range from May through September. A mean high of 46.8°F characterizes the coldest winter month, January. Average annual precipitation for Dorchester County is 1.2 meters, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 260 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare, and the climate in general 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 fall months (Eppinette 1990).

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 meters 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 pres-

ent position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two meters (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Figure 2.2 summarizes these more recent fluctuations in the region.

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries such as 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 led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level greatly affected vegetation 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 southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 5,000 to 7,000 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 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Pre-Contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

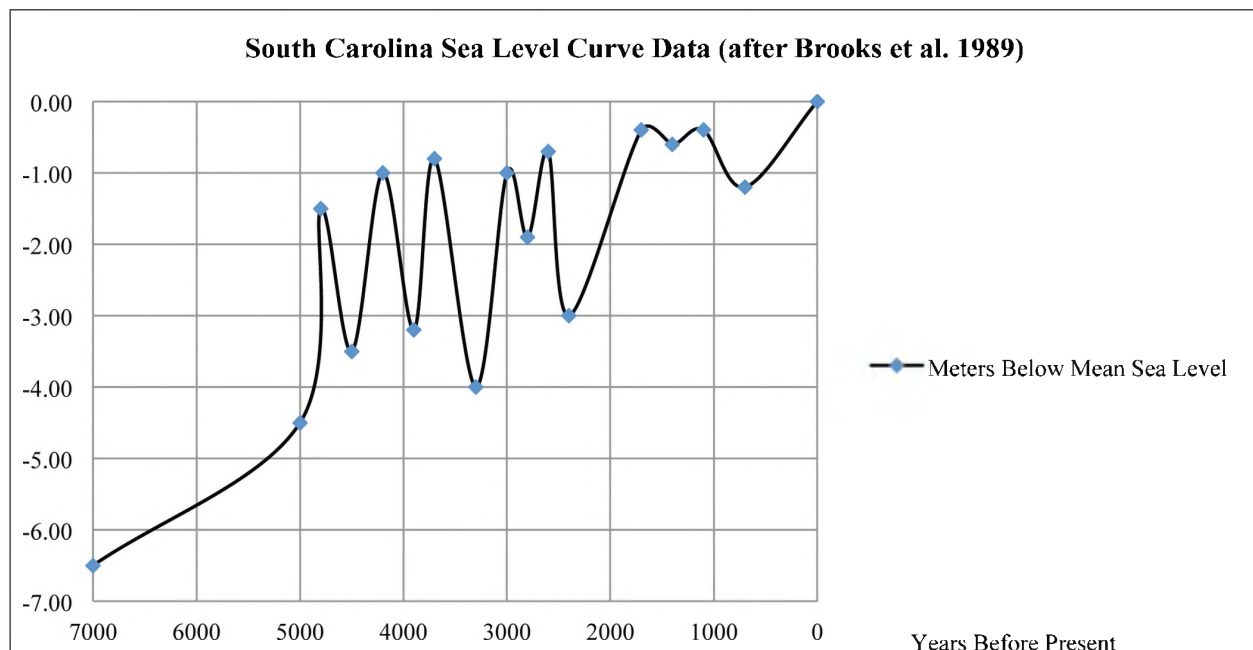


Figure 2.2 South Carolina sea level curve data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

2.2 Cultural Setting

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

2.2.1 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 Wisconsin or 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 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 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites but reflects 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 are 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 through the period.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) recently 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 meter 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. 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 2.1.

The best-known Ceramic Late Archaic-period sites are shell rings, which occur frequently along tidal marshes. 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. Some archaeologists have interpreted these sites as actual habitation loci adjacent to or within productive shellfish beds. More recent research suggests that these sites had some ceremonial function and represent monumental architecture along the southeast Atlantic seaboard (Saunders 2002). These sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples.

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

Table 2.1 Ceramic Sequence for the Central South Carolina Coast.

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

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 semi-permanent 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 meter 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 meters 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, 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 the Middle Woodland decorative elements, including check stamping, but appears to have been manufactured between AD 700 and 1200. 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 (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. Semi-permanent 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 semi-permanent habitations.

The Mississippian Stage. Approximately 1,000 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, often incorporating temple mounds or plazas. 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 three periods (Early, Middle, 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 characterize 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 1989; Anderson et al. 1982). 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 apparently lacked any mound centers, although a large Mississippian settlement was present on the Ashley River that may have been a “moundless” ceremonial center (South 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 southeast 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.

2.2.2 The Contact Era

The Contact era begins in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Native American 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 Native American 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 disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Native Americans 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).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Contact-era groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates, and dispersal into one- to three-family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Contact-era groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, have been summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round but did not have permanent, year-round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that Sewee groups produced a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics in the region; this late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973, 2002; see also Anderson et al. 1982). Recent excavations at 38BK1633 on Daniel Island exposed the remnants of a Contact-era hamlet or farmstead. Ashley Complicated Stamped, Cob Marked, and Line Block Stamped ceramics dominate the assemblage. The site contains portions of three separate houses, a probable corn crib, and large fire/refuse pits. Substantial volumes of animal

bone and ethnobotanical remains occur in these pits, including charred corncobs and peach pits.

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the middle of the 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 Charleston 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 Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island to the northeast of Charleston, 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 (Orvin 1973:14). Mortier’s map of Carolina, prepared in 1696, shows the Sampas (Sompa) between the Cooper and Wando rivers, to the northeast of Daniel Island, and the Wando tribe and Sewel [sic] tribe fort east of the Wando River, northeast of Daniel Island (St. Thomas Isle).

2.2.3 The Post-Contact Era

Early Settlement and Colonial Period. This brief historic overview of lower Dorchester County is designed to highlight the major trends and themes to provide a framework for evaluating the significance of any discovered cultural remains dating to the Contact and Post-Contact eras. An early theme in the history of South Carolina and Dorchester County is the pre-1740 or pre-rice planter era settlement patterns. As noted above, the interior of South Carolina remained largely unexplored throughout most of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In 1670, an English settlement was established at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River and called Charles Towne. Their settlement point had been

the residence of the Kiawah Indians who relocated to modern-day Kiawah Island. Charles Towne grew slowly, relying on Indian trade as a major source of income but soon served as the base for the settlement of the region by an ever-growing number of Europeans and their African slaves. Settlement initially spread along the coastal rivers and remained near the coast for many years. In 1680, the colony's leaders moved the new town to the Cooper River side of Oyster Point. This became the nucleus of modern day Charleston.

By 1675, Anthony Lord Ashley Cooper and Sir John Colleton, two of the Lords Proprietors, had established settlements on the upper reaches of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers and were developing a lively Indian Trade. In the 1680s Andrew Percival established a notable trading post (involving the trading of European goods with goods from local Native Americans) at the headwaters of the Ashley River, in an area still known as the Ponds, in modern day Dorchester County. Early settlement in Carolina between 1670 and 1740 was dominated by small, frequently non-slave holding farmers. An early map based on a Maurice Mathewes survey of 1685 reveals that small planters had already established a number of farms on both sides of the Ashley River up to the headwaters. Lord Ashley's settlement at St. Giles Kusso and Percival's settlement at the Ponds served as frontier settlements and exchange and trade complexes in the colony (Lesser 1995:135-36; Shaftesbury Papers 2000:456). These two settlements included fortified homes. Recent archeological investigations have located at least a part of the Lord Ashley settlement on the west bank of the river in the vicinity of Bacon's Bridge, and archaeological investigations at the Ponds have also encountered remnants of Percival's late seventeenth-century settlement (Bailey et al. 2014; Sipes et al. 2007).

In the last years of the seventeenth century and the first years of the eighteenth, several factors changed the settlement of lower Dorchester County. In 1696–1697, a group of Congregationalists settled the town of Dorchester on the north bank of the Ashley River, about five miles southwest of modern day Summerville. This settlement was located approximately three miles southeast (down river) of the project tract. Beginning about 1700, the Lords Proprietors gave grants to William and Stephen

Bull, Abel Kettleby, John Raven, Thomas Elliott, Joseph Blake, Thomas Waring, Benjamin Stead, and John Drayton in the area near Beech Hill, a section southwest of the Ashley River, located to the west of the project tract. A number of smaller planters from Dorchester Town also sought grants at Beech Hill, including Moses Norman, Nathaniel Bacon, and members of the Perry, Chamberlain, Graves, and Sumner families (Smith 1988b:20). Many of these settlers established farms on their tracts, and these pre-1740 settlement sites have received small coverage in the historical narratives. Thus, archeological remains may be the only method of filling in the story of land settlement in the pre-rice planter period in South Carolina history, making these early sites all the more important. Recent archaeological surveys in the region around the Ashley River have noted several of these small, pre-1740 planter homesteads (for example, see Agha et al. 2007). It is possible that Site 38DR462 in the project tract may contain the remnants of one of these pre-rice planter settlements.

Directly as a result of the European War in 1702, Britain lost access to Baltic timbers and naval stores used by the Royal Navy and their merchant fleet. To encourage production in the colonies, bounties were placed on these items that lasted until the 1720s. As a result, planters in South Carolina began extracting and producing naval stores throughout the settled area. Old "tar kilns" on historic plats observed during previous archaeological field investigations mark production areas where colonists converted pine trees into tar, pitch, rosin, and spirits of turpentine. Though timber and naval stores continued to be produced in South Carolina for centuries, the end of the bounties brought an end to most active commercial production (Kovacik and Winbury 1989:70-71; Edgar 1998:138-140). Timber production continued as the need for sawn lumber for both naval and building construction was high throughout the colonial period and increased afterward. Later in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century and beyond, timber and related products once again became a major industry in lower Dorchester County.

The Indian Trade. The Indian trade was a critical component of early Carolina despite a destructive war initiated by the Yamasee Indians in 1715. On Good Friday, 1715, the Yamasee and Creek Indians made a concerted attack against the English traders and settlers in outlying parts of the colony. The Colonial government dispatched militias that ultimately defeated the Native Americans, destroying some groups, forcibly deporting others (e.g., the Congaree), and driving others (e.g., the Yamasee and Yuchi) out of the region to the west or south. Nonetheless the war was devastating on the colony; nearly every home outside a 30-mile radius of Charleston was destroyed. Despite the war, the Indian trade with the Catawba to the north and the Cherokee to the northwest remained important to Carolina and Charleston until the late eighteenth century.

Historians have generally overlooked the origins, impact, and study of the Yamasee War in the American Colonial story. In recent years students of the Colonial Period have observed that abuse from traders was not the only rationale for the violent and brutal struggle, but it had multi-causal origins that included environmental pressure and cultural changes among the Native Americans along with over-dependence on the Anglo-Indian trade (Gallay 2002; Ramsey 2008). The topic remains incompletely understood with sparse archival sources, making archaeological remains from period sites particularly important. The early development of the Indian Trade is an important theme in the history of South Carolina and lower Dorchester County and has only in recent years been explored (Barker 1993; Gallay 2002).

Inland Rice. Beginning in the late seventeenth century and continuing until the Civil War, rice production supplanted the skin and hide trade, trade of Indian slaves, and naval stores industries as the predominant product of the region. By the end of Queen Anne's War in 1712, Carolinians had mastered the art of growing rice in flooded fields, and the value of swamp lands escalated dramatically. By 1740, Carolinians were exporting more than 30 million pounds of the product, nearly ten times the amount shipped to Britain in 1700 (Edgar 2001:140-144; Taylor 2001:237). English economist Arthur Young believed that rice was second only to sugar in the "economy of the [British] Empire," and geographical historian D.W. Meinig

has concluded that by the mid-eighteenth century, South Carolina was one of the "wealthiest and most famous American colonies" (Taylor 2001:237; Meinig 1986:182). Taylor (2001:237) states that prior to the American Revolution, the rice plantations of coastal South Carolina had become the "rice bowl" of the British Empire. Rice became North America's second largest export, adding one million pounds sterling annually to the empire. One historian observed that South Carolina was among the North American colonies "distinct in substance and position, a clearly discernable region; really discrete, structured, and focused" (Taylor 2001:237). Lower Dorchester County was the scene of some of the earliest and wealthiest of these "focused" inland rice planters. Families, like those of Joseph Blake at Newington, Henry Middleton at Middleton Place, Walter Izard at Cedar Grove, Richard Baker at Archdale Hall, Thomas Waring at Pine Hill, and Benjamin Childs at Windsor Hill, rearranged the landscape to wrench from the earth the golden rice grain (Smith 1988c). The project tract had extensive rice fields (Site 38DR468) in the lowlands along the Ashley River that were initiated by Ralph Izard, Sr., in the early to mid-eighteenth century.

Most of these planters had their rice lands in the Ashley River basin. Some planters had begun rice production by the middle years of the eighteenth century, and others expanded into the savanna lands of the upper Stono River basin in southwestern Dorchester County in the early 1700s. However, not until the middle decades did they expand their large-scale rice planting in the Ashley River basin. Using their growing understanding of the complex hydrological controls necessary for large scale rice production, they made radical changes in the natural landscape of the region in lower Dorchester County (Chaplin 1993). Late eighteenth-century plats reveal that vast sections of the low-lying fresh water savanna and swamp lands in southwestern Dorchester and western Charleston counties were converted into extensive rice fields with their accompanying array of miles of earthen banks, dams, ditches, and drains, along with acres of open water reservoirs and spillways called "trunks" to permit movement of water. Families like the Izards, Elliotts, Warings, Postells and Evans owned tracts with hundreds of acres of rice fields (Smith 1988a:244-250). These families and others became extremely wealthy in the

30 years prior to the American Revolution, largely on production and marketing of rice, and later indigo, from their plantations. They were leaders in the colony, serving as members of church vestries, road commissions, and justices of the peace among many other duties. Their wealth permitted them to exercise these social responsibilities to the parish (a small administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor) and “demonstrated their conviction that they possessed both the right and duty” to provide leadership in government at the local and colony level (Waterhouse 1989:125). Inland rice production is a major theme of the lower Dorchester area, and though the development of the later tidal system is well documented, the earlier inland method is just being examined by historians in the past few years (Edelson 2006; Fletcher et al. 2011; Smith 2012; Trinkley and Fick 2006).

Planters continually sought to improve their fields, and interest in inland rice production declined in the late eighteenth century with the advent of tidal rice systems. In the latter eighteenth century, planters aggressively converted lands along coastal rivers into tidal rice fields, making use of the changing tides to control the flow of fresh water over their crops. Often inland rice planters abandoned their inland fields for the more productive tidal river fields. By the mid-1800s, this had left much of lower Dorchester County vacant or reverting back to provision crops or ranching.

African American Experience in the South Carolina Lowcountry. A major historical theme in lower Dorchester County is the African American experience. This theme permeates all others in both South Carolina and in Dorchester County, especially since African Americans were the majority of residents in the region for more than 300 years after 1700. Enslaved Africans worked on the plantations and in the early timber industry; they constructed the inland rice infrastructure and later the tidal rice system. Enslaved Africans contributed to all aspects of the Colonial and Antebellum economy, providing manual labor and directing almost all labor for their white owners. They served in the military units of the colony and later state, most often as slaves though some as freemen, and they performed in every trade from boat pilots to blacksmiths. After the Civil War,

they served as legislators, businessmen and women, local community leaders, and landowners. However, for a century after emancipation, most were relegated to menial tasks and marginal lands, and after the 1890s all were subject to Jim Crow restrictive race laws. They remained the primary source of manual labor in the region until well after World War II. Without exception, this theme has been one of utmost importance and one of the least examined in the story of the Lowcountry.

Even before the arrival of the English, African slaves lived in what would become South Carolina. In the sixteenth century, Spanish settlers at San Miguel de Gualdape (likely located in coastal Georgia) and Santa Elena (located on Parris Island on the coast of South Carolina) imported African slaves to work their fields. The arrival of the English and the establishment of the first permanent settlements corresponded to the growth of slavery in the colony. As the colony developed a strong agriculture-based economy, the need for slaves expanded. With the rise of rice production, slave traders turned their attention to areas of West Africa where rice was being grown. Dunn (1972) presents the history of the rise of the planter class in the English West Indies and how that class influenced the development of South Carolina and the creation of the slave-based economy. In more recent decades, Wood (1974), Greene (1988), Littlefield (1991), Berlin (1998), Morgan (1998) and Mulcahy (2014) have all examined how slavery influenced the development of the British colonies, the emergence of the American culture, and the development of the Lower South as a “hub of Empire” (Mulcahy 2014).

As mentioned above, the growth of the slave population of colonial South Carolina resulted in a black majority population by 1708. The black population reached as high as 66 percent by the Revolutionary War. Wood (1974) provides a comprehensive study of the African experience in the colony up to the Stono Rebellion in 1739. With the settlement of lower Dorchester County, African slaves initially participated in cattle raising and naval stores production and later built the infrastructure for the inland rice fields (Wood 1974). Many archaeological and historical studies have examined slave settlements on Lowcountry plantations; however, historical studies of slave life involving plantations in lower Dorchester County have been somewhat lacking.

Settlement of the Backcountry and Revolution.

Colonial settlement spread inland along the Santee-Wateree to the east and the Savannah River to the west beyond the boundaries of present day Dorchester County into the upstate. Initially, trading posts along the rivers served as centers of settlement. As an example, Fort Congaree was established near present-day Columbia to further trade with the Catawba and Cherokee. In the 1730s, colonial officials undertook further attempts to encourage settlement of the interior. By order of King George II, now head of the colonial government of South Carolina, 11 townships were established along the interior rivers of South Carolina. Each settler was given a town lot and a 50-acre plantation within the town site. By the 1770s, Orangeburg Township (at present-day Orangeburg) and New Windsor Township (opposite Augusta) were established, and south along the Savannah River Purrysburg was a Township established by Swiss settlers under the direction of Jean Pierre Purry. The development of Savannah only a few years later made Purrysburg unnecessary, and the settlement was eventually abandoned.

The Colonial leadership established the parish system as an ecclesiastical-political subdivision of the colony with the Establishment Act of 1704 and the Church Act of 1706. Lower Dorchester County is in two historic parishes: St. George's Dorchester and St. Paul's Stono. Essentially, land along the Ashley River and to the east is in St. George's Dorchester Parish, and the land west of the Ashley River to the Edisto River is in St. Paul's Stono Parish. The project tract is in the historic St. George's Dorchester Parish. Though these were political subdivisions, all records were kept in Charleston until 1788. As political and ecclesiastical entities, the parishes ended with the Revolution, but they remained important land identification boundaries well into the twentieth century (Stauffer 1994).

Social life for the planters of St. George's Dorchester and St. Paul's Stono Parishes centered on the plantations and the local parish churches, which were social, religious, and political centers. In the 1690s, the Dorchester Congregationalists built their first church (known today as White Church) near the town of Dorchester. Later, as the members of the community settled at Beech Hill, they constructed a smaller structure which they called the Beech Hill

Meeting House, near the intersection of modern-day US Highway 17A and SC Route 61 (Walker 1941:282-285). Anglican communicants began work on the parish church at Dorchester in 1719 and erected a bell tower in 1752 (Smith 1988b:27-28). The St. Paul's Parish church was built along the Stono River and later moved to a site 1.5 mile south of modern-day Delemars Crossroads. Later still in the 1820s, the church moved to Summerville. In the 1750s, many Congregationalists left the Beech Hill and Dorchester areas and moved to modern-day Liberty County, Georgia, where they formed a new community on the Newport River (Smith 1988b:20).

The Revolutionary War (1776-1783) slowed planting efforts throughout the region. A number of skirmishes and camping areas for both combatants are found in lower Dorchester County. Near the county boundary at the Edisto River, Francis Marion and Patriot forces ambushed a British patrol in the Battle of Parkers Ferry, and fortifications were established at the Town of Dorchester, Bacon's Bridge, along Ladson Road and near US Highway 78 where it crosses the Great Cypress Swamp. Most of the military action in and around lower Dorchester County occurred as each side sought to control the Town of Dorchester. Abandoned by the American forces in 1780, its tabby fortification and strategic point along the Ashley River was a British outpost until late in 1781. Fleeing British forces burned the town. The town and tabby fort were not rebuilt, and the ruins remain one of state's most significant archaeological sites of the Colonial Period. The site was long owned by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (today known as WestRock), and in 1969 they donated the land to the State of South Carolina. Today it is Colonial Dorchester State Park and is listed on the NRHP for its historic archaeological resources (archaeological Site 38DR3).

Both British and American forces moved around on the roads in the area, including modern day Dorchester Road, Ashley River Road, County Line Road, Ladson Road, and US Highway 78. The Great Cypress Swamp and other area lowlands provided natural hiding places for guerrillas, and plantations were frequently raided by bandits taking advantage of the lawlessness that occurred with the withdrawal of British troops at the end of 1781. In an effort to secure North Carolina, late in 1780 Lord

Cornwallis moved into that state with the bulk of his Southern Army. This left South Carolina open to Patriot guerrillas and a reorganized Patriot Southern force under Nathaniel Greene. By 1781, Greene, in a series of attacks, defeats, retreats, and continued attacks, and supported by fast moving cavalry officers who knew the countryside like Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter, outmaneuvered the superior British forces and gradually pushed the British and their Loyalist allies back to Charleston (Edgar 2001; Goloway 2005; Showman 1998).

In December 1781, lower Dorchester County came under Patriot control, and with the British evacuation of Charleston in December 1782, the war effectually came to an end in the state. The Revolution greatly affected lower Dorchester County and there are numerous historic sites related to various actions that occurred there. These include Colonial Dorchester State Park, Bacon's Bridge, Archdale Plantation, the British "Mud Fort" along Ladson Road, Middleton Place, County Line Road (then known as Parker's Ferry Road), and numerous others (Smith 1988c; O'Kelley 2004, 2005a, 2005b, and 2006). The wealth of many of the Pre-Revolutionary Ashley River and Goose Creek plantation owners made the area a magnet for both sides, and a better understanding of war's impact on the South Carolina Lowcountry may be found in the archaeological sites in the county.

Development of the Antebellum Plantation System. After the Revolutionary War, settlement and large-scale agriculture expanded rapidly in the new State of South Carolina. Although indigo production declined, rice production expanded. The tidal rice method of production, using impounded freshwater marshes with tidal influence, allowed rice planters to expand their crops exponentially. After the invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s, that crop became the dominant commercial crop in upstate South Carolina, indeed throughout the South. A lack of good roads throughout the region prompted the continued use of the principal waterways (e.g., the Savannah and the Santee) as the major transportation routes (Salo 2009). Cotton planters lobbied and built canals throughout the region in an effort to move their goods faster and more cheaply to coastal markets. For example, the Santee Canal was an early

attempt to open up Charleston markets to planters in the upper Santee River region.

Other private efforts benefitted lower Dorchester County planters. Dr. David Oliphant attempted to speed up traffic through several turns in the upper Ashley River by building a small canal through several tortuous bends on that river along his property (Smith 1988b:225). His canal ended at a bend in the Ashley River near the southwest corner of the project tract. Planters also lobbied for larger canals that drained several of the swamps of the region to give them better water control of their rice crop and a means for floating the heavy rice barrels to market. An example in lower Dorchester County is the Horse Savanna Drain. This extensive drain through the swampy headwaters of Rantowles Creek was authorized as early as the 1740s, planned by the 1770s, but not completed until after the Revolutionary War. Not only did it help inland planters in that region increase productivity and prevent destruction from heavy rainstorms called "freshets," but it reduced transportation time by allowing the planters to float their rice barges down the drain into Rantowles Creek and down the creek to the Stono River and Charleston (Smith 2012:88-91).

During the early nineteenth century, the lack of good transportation routes from the interior prompted a group of Charleston businessmen to construct a railroad from Charleston to Hamburg (opposite Augusta) on the Savannah River. This line, extending 136 miles, was completed in 1833 and was the longest railroad in the world at the time. The modern CSX Railway road bed follows the old South Carolina Railroad bed through Charleston and Dorchester Counties. Towns soon developed at the stations established along the line, and settlement of the interior portions of South Carolina greatly accelerated. In lower Dorchester County the communities of Summerville, Ridgeville, Harleyville, and St. George grew up around the new railroad line. By 1846, the South Carolina Railroad was hauling over 100,000 bales of cotton to market in Charleston each year.

Cotton agriculture grew in importance in the Lowcountry and continued as the dominant industry in the region throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. As rice production declined along the Ashley, Upper Stono, and Edisto river basins, planters turned to cotton production on

their high lands to wrest a living from the soil. Some planters innovatively turned drained and dried out rice fields in the county into cotton fields. This profitable crop predominated the region by the middle decades of the nineteenth century. It replaced indigo on the highlands and helped revitalize worn out rice plantations. Sea Island or long-staple cotton was the most valuable, but it was limited to the coastal regions and was not grown in lower Dorchester County (Porcher and Fick 2005).

The Civil War (1860-1865). The Civil War eliminated the slave-based production system with the abolition of slavery. Though fortifications were built by Confederate defenders of Charleston some distance up the Ashley River and to the south near the Edisto River, except for the movement of forces, the lower Dorchester County area experienced little military action until 1865. The Town of Summerville served as Confederate Headquarters for the coastal regions of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida between 1863 and 1865, and two Confederate military hospitals were located there during those years. Immediately after the war, one of these hospitals served Federal troops stationed there (Hill 1998; West 2004). After Federal troops under William T. Sherman seized Columbia in February 1865, Confederate military authorities abandoned the Charleston area and fled northward. Federal raiding units moved up the Ashley River in pursuit of the Confederates and destroyed several planter residences, including Ashley Hall, Middleton Place, and Wragg Smith's home. Apparently, the units stopped at Bacon's Bridge, and thus residences on the east side of the river were generally spared destruction. The Town of Summerville served as headquarters for Federal troops in the old St. George's Dorchester Parish, part of Colleton County during Reconstruction.

Postbellum Adaptation (1865-1939). The loss of a captive labor force resulted in the reorganization of agricultural production throughout the Southern states, including South Carolina. Systems of tenant farming or sharecropping were instituted, and production slowly increased in the years after the Civil War. This dispersal of production also resulted in the dispersal of the population, and soon numerous smaller farms appeared throughout the interior

Coastal Plain. Cotton, corn, and cattle became the dominant crops of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Agricultural production today has become more large-scale once again (i.e., one farmer works many acres of owned or rented land), as many former tenant farmers and small farmers have moved into the growing cities of the region in search of employment in the expanding industrial base of South Carolina, and mechanization permits one person to do the work of many people. Corn, soybeans, and cotton occur with the greatest frequency throughout the region, although tobacco, cattle, sweet potatoes, and other commodities also are produced.

In 1868, a new state constitution ordered that the former districts be designated counties. Lower Dorchester County fell into Colleton County. In 1896, the state legislature created three new counties out of parts of older ones. Dorchester County was formed out of portions of Berkeley and Colleton, essentially the old St. George's Dorchester Parish, and most of former St. Paul's Parish were united into the new county (Stauffer 1994:17). The railroad community of St. George, being in the center of the county, was selected as the county seat.

After the Civil War, slavery was abolished in name, but many African Americans continued to work under slave-like conditions as tenant farmers and mine workers in the phosphate industry. Though no longer owned by whites, African Americans still had to work the fields for their livelihood. Many also worked in the growing timbering industry. In addition to working as tenant farmers, many African Americans formed new towns and communities as they were free to relocate. Unincorporated and largely segregated, African American communities like Clay Hill, Clubhouse Crossroads, Sand Hill, Slandsville, Knightsville, and Cooks Crossroads grew up in lower Dorchester County as they did throughout the rural areas of the state.

By the mid-1890s, a large percent of the state's residents had been legally disenfranchised from the vote. Revisions to the state constitution established segregation as public policy under the theory of "separate but equal" access to public facilities (confirmed by the US Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* [1896]) and ensuring, as far as whites were concerned, that "when [the races] come together,

whether in politics, labor relations, or social life, whites held the upper hand” (Foner and Brown 2005:208).

Several important historical works have examined the history of African Americans after the Civil War in the Carolina Lowcountry. Pollitzer (1999) examined the Gullah people and their African heritage while Westmacott (2002) examined African American gardens in the rural South. Vlach (1990) and Rosengarten et al. (2008) looked at the African American tradition in American arts, particularly the impact of Lowcountry residents, and Foner and Brown (2005) studied the politics of Reconstruction in the South. Underwood and Burke (2000) edited a series of essays on African American founding fathers during and after Reconstruction. Closer to the Charleston area, Frasier (2011) published his multi-year research on the African American communities around Cainhoy in Berkeley County. Nonetheless, extensive research is still needed to highlight the black experience from Reconstruction until the Civil Rights Era.

Immediately following the Civil War, a new industry came to the Lowcountry: phosphate mining and fertilizer production. Early mines were located on both banks of the Ashley, Stono, Cooper, and Wando River basins in the Charleston area, and soon fertilizer plants were located along some of the banks, particularly in the Neck area above Charleston. However, though the industry provided employment for many former slaves and invested some 5.6 million dollars in equipment and rents in the Lowcountry, it failed to yield sustained growth and fell victim in the early 1900s to larger fields in Tennessee and Florida (Shick and Doyle 1985; McKinley 2014).

Lower Dorchester County played host to several phosphate companies. Gregg’s Fertilizer Mill was located near the former Wragg Smith settlement on the southwest side of the Ashley River, and Bulwinkle’s processing facility was on the northeast side of the river. Near Bulwinkle’s operation was the sizable Ashley Phosphate fertilizer works, one of the companies located in lower Dorchester County that played a role in the limited industrial development of the county in the nineteenth century. By the early 1880s, the Ashley Phosphate Company built a large fertilizer works at the center of their mining operations on the east bank

of the Ashley River on the old Spring Farm Plantation (Shuler et al. 2006). Ashley Phosphate Road follows the old company tram road that tied the plant to the South Carolina Railroad. The company folded after the turn of the century, though the landscape around the river still reveals the impact of the strip mining and phosphate runoff. Another firm, the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, had its primary fertilizer works at Lambs along the Ashley River in Charleston County. Yet, many of its primary mined areas were in southern Dorchester County. The company used heavy equipment to strip mine the Watson Hill section off Ashley River Road in southern Dorchester County in the early 1900s, and the tract still retains some of the largest canals and mine tailings in the Lowcountry.

Timber production continued as a major industry in the region. This resulted from the abandonment of farm lands in the early twentieth century as tenant farming began to decline and formerly cultivated fields reverted to stands of pine trees (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:187). Beginning in the 1890s, large stands of longleaf timber and cypress and hardwood swamps were exploited as timber companies, using vertical integration to control everything from land to finished product, bought parcels of swamp or abandoned farms to cut the huge cypress, oak, and other hardwoods along with pine for the housing market in the expanding cities of the South. This continued until the 1920s, when most hardwood and the longleaf pine were exhausted in South Carolina (Tuten 2006:963; Earley 2004:150-171). The southeast corner of the project tract contains the remnants of a tram line (Site 38DR471) built by E.P. Burton Lumber Company in the early 1900s to carry timber extracted from the Ashley River area to their timber processing facilities.

Even before the Great Depression, South Carolina had already entered a deep recession with falling cotton production, the advent of the boll weevil, and exhausted timber resources, along with a declining population. Beginning with World War I, large numbers of African Americans and many white tenant farmers sought better employment opportunities in northern cities and with their families left the state for good. By the years of the Great Depression (1929-1940), South Carolina was one of the neediest states in the country, and the Lowcountry

was one of the poorest sections of the state. As one historian stated, "Per-capita income was the lowest in the nation; illiteracy, highest. One-Party Democratic-politics prevailed, rural dominated urban by a ratio of three to one...the average citizen seldom ventured beyond his community and almost never outside his state" (Hayes 2001). The state gave President Franklin Roosevelt his biggest support with 98 percent of the popular vote in 1933 and yet proved to be one of his most persistent economic problems (Hayes 2006).

Beginning after World War I, a new kind of timber concern emerged on the scene and began changing the landscape and, in time, offering better opportunities. Kraft paper companies began purchasing much of the land in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina for managing forests, that is renewing them by organized planting, especially with the short needle or "Loblolly pine" (Earley 2004:175-182). Companies like Union Bag Corporation in Savannah, International Paper Company in Georgetown, and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (now WestRock) in North Charleston began acquiring large sections of exhausted lands in South Carolina, including Dorchester County, for harvesting and replanting this pine (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:187). Silviculture techniques left the land fallow for decades, allowing wildlife to return. In the 1940s, the paper companies realized an opportunity to raise additional cash by leasing their lands to local hunting clubs who also served as caretakers for the land, helping to prevent forest fires. By the 1990s, most of lower Dorchester County still consisted of small farms and hunt clubs leasing paper company lands.

World War II and New Changes (1940-present).

World War II brought many new residents to the area. Servicemen and women were stationed at Army, Navy, and Army Air Corps bases in Charleston and North Charleston, and civil service workers by the thousands created a serious housing shortage. The area was appealing, and after the War, many stayed and became residents of lower Dorchester County, traveling on improved road systems to North Charleston and Charleston to obtain better paying jobs. This continued into the 1960s with the opening of Interstate 95 (I-95) and paving of old

Dorchester Road beyond the Charleston Air Force Base. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Town of Summerville expanded, and developers built new subdivisions on former paper company lands, particularly to the south and west of the town.

By the mid-1970s, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company began developing former silviculture lands into subdivisions like Quail Arbor, Ashborough, Ashborough East, and Briarwood, and other developers built subdivisions for new residents at Tranquil Acres on Ladson Road, Kings Grant on the Ashley River, and Oak Knoll and Rose Hill in Summerville. Additionally, rural areas such as Stallville and Knightsville grew with new residents. In the mid-1970s, the Dorchester 2 School District opened a modern high school, Summerville High School, and added additional schools to the area.

During these years, residents also moved into lower Dorchester County to work in new industrial plants being built, like the Exxon Fibers facility on US Highway 78, Dupont's Cooper River Plant at Bushy Park, the Robert Bosch Corporation's automotive plant on Dorchester Road, the Gifford Hill Cement Company in Harleyville, the Alumax Aluminum factory in Goose Creek, and the Aircarbon plant in Ridgeville. This trend continued in the 1980s and 1990s as subdivision creep from North Charleston and Goose Creek enlarged their city limits to include parts of Dorchester County and up to the boundary of Summerville.

In the late 1990s, owners of the 4,000-acre undeveloped former Boy Scout Camp Gregg along Dorchester Road announced that they were planning the Westcott Development, a planned urban development that would ultimately bring thousands of new residents to the area. Development of the tract motivated other owners in the area, and by the mid-2010s the Dorchester Road corridor from the Dorchester-Waylyn neighborhood in eastern North Charleston to Bacon's Bridge Road in Summerville was a continuous developed region complete with new subdivisions, commercial districts, restaurants, shopping areas, and parks. In just 20 years, older residents saw the extensive pine tracts and old rice fields converted into homes and businesses for thousands of new families. A similar change was affecting the Knightsville area on the north side of Summerville. Less expensive homes, good schools,

and a family-oriented community were drawing in thousands of new residents and changing the face of rural southern Dorchester County.

2.2.4 A History of The Limehouse 270-Acre Tract

The project tract contains portions of two eighteenth-century plantations. Approximately 220 acres of the western and southern portions of the project tract lie within the former Fair Spring Plantation, originally owned by the Izard family. About 50 acres of the northeast portion of the project tract was part of homestead plantation of Barak Norman for much of the first half of the eighteenth century. The Barak Norman plantation was acquired by James Coburn in the late eighteenth century. The Limehouse family acquired these lands in the early 1800s and owned them for more than 170 years. The following is a brief discussion of the tract's ownership and use.

The Izard period to Timothy Ford (1697-ca. 1830).

The project tract was part of two grants, a 320-acre grant to William Norman in 1697 and a 115-acre grant to his son Moses in 1733 (Smith 1988c:220). Moses Norman inherited the larger grant from his father and sold 126 acres of the original grant along with the second grant to Ralph Izard shortly after taking out the latter (Smith 1988c:220). This Ralph Izard is the son of Walter Izard of Cedar Grove, a large rice and indigo plantation farther south on the Ashley River. Izard incorporated these lands, plus 197 acres on the northwest side of Dorchester Road that he purchased from Andrew Slann, into his "Burton" plantation and residence. On his death in 1761, he devised it as "the plantation on which he then lived" called "Burton" to his son Ralph Izard, Jr. (Smith 1988c:221). Ralph Izard, Jr., called it Fair Spring, most likely due to the abundance of natural springs on the tract. Figure 2.3 shows Burton or Fair Spring Plantation along the Ashley River, as well as other tracts in the area.

Doubtlessly, Ralph Izard, Sr., acquired the lands along the Ashley River to initiate rice planting. The lowlands of his plantation lie in a cove of the Ashley River flood plain and were ideal for inland rice planting. By the time of his death in 1761, Izard had 61 slaves working on the plantation. The presence of 52 bushels of seed rice, winnowing fans, and rice

sieves indicate that Izard was planting rice as one of his primary products (Charleston County, South Carolina Inventory Book WPA Transcripts [CCIB] 85B [1761]:823-827). In addition, the appraisers noted that his home on the tract contained many items denoting his refinement, including mahogany furniture, silverware, a silver hilted sword, silver watch, and "26 mourning rings" (CCIB 85B:823).

An inspection of the lowlands during this study identified extensive features associated with planting rice. As noted above, the lowlands lie in a natural cove on the Ashley River, ideal for large scale inland rice planting. Also observed were portions of three large dams for reservoirs along with numerous other dams, ditches, and larger canals. These all point to an intricate system of rice fields in the lowlands of Fair Spring Plantation (Site 38DR468). These will be discussed further in Chapter 3.

Ralph Izard, Jr., inherited the tract, living there with his wife, Elizabeth Stead Izard, until after the Revolutionary War. The main settlement was south of Dorchester Road in the western portion of the project tract. A plat made in 1794 (see Figure 2.4) shows the plantation house and the Norman grants. It also shows the Coburn portion of the project tract to the east, but at that time it was not part of the Izard Fair Spring lands.

The Izards were strong supporters of the Patriot cause during the American Revolution. It was here at Fair Spring Plantation that Ralph Izard, Jr., narrowly escaped capture by British troops during the fighting that occurred in the area in 1782. While an aide-de-camp to Colonel Harry Lee's cavalry, who were stationed in the area of Beech Hill near Horse Savannah, Izard visited his home to see his wife and family. British troops still at Dorchester, hearing of his presence, surprised him. Izard was forced to hide in a clothes press, while his wife "maintained her composure and urbanity" and despite the "threats to her of personal indignity and plunder of her house" convinced the soldiers that her husband was not home (Smith 1988a:24). Izard managed to leave out the rear when the soldiers left, waded through the Ashley River swamp, crossed the river, and escaped to American forces (Smith 1988a:24).

After the Revolution, the Izards made their country home at Shieveling Plantation farther down the Ashley River. When Ralph Izard, Jr., died in 1797,

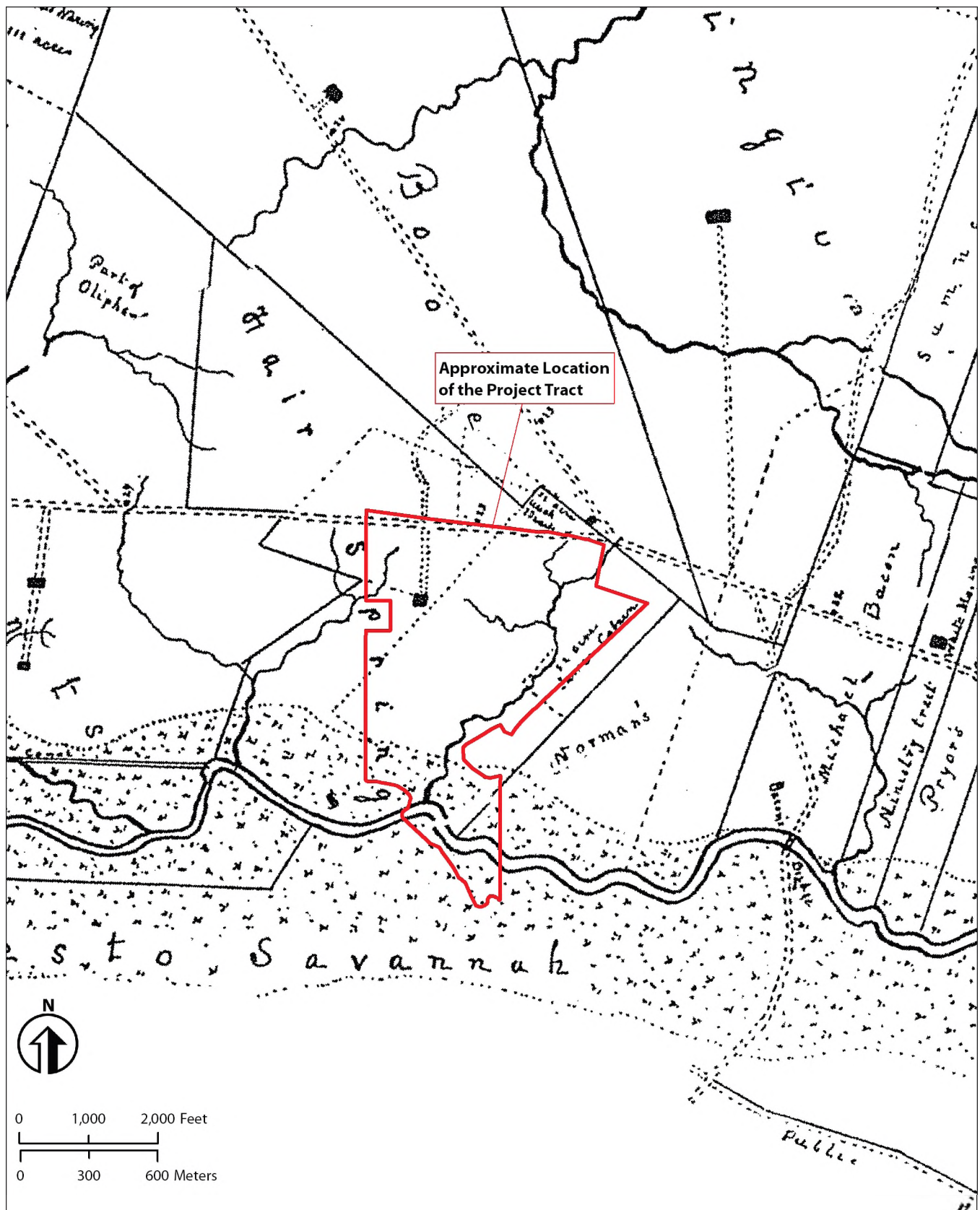


Figure 2.3 The location of Fair Spring or Burton Plantation along Dorchester Road (Smith 1988c:202).

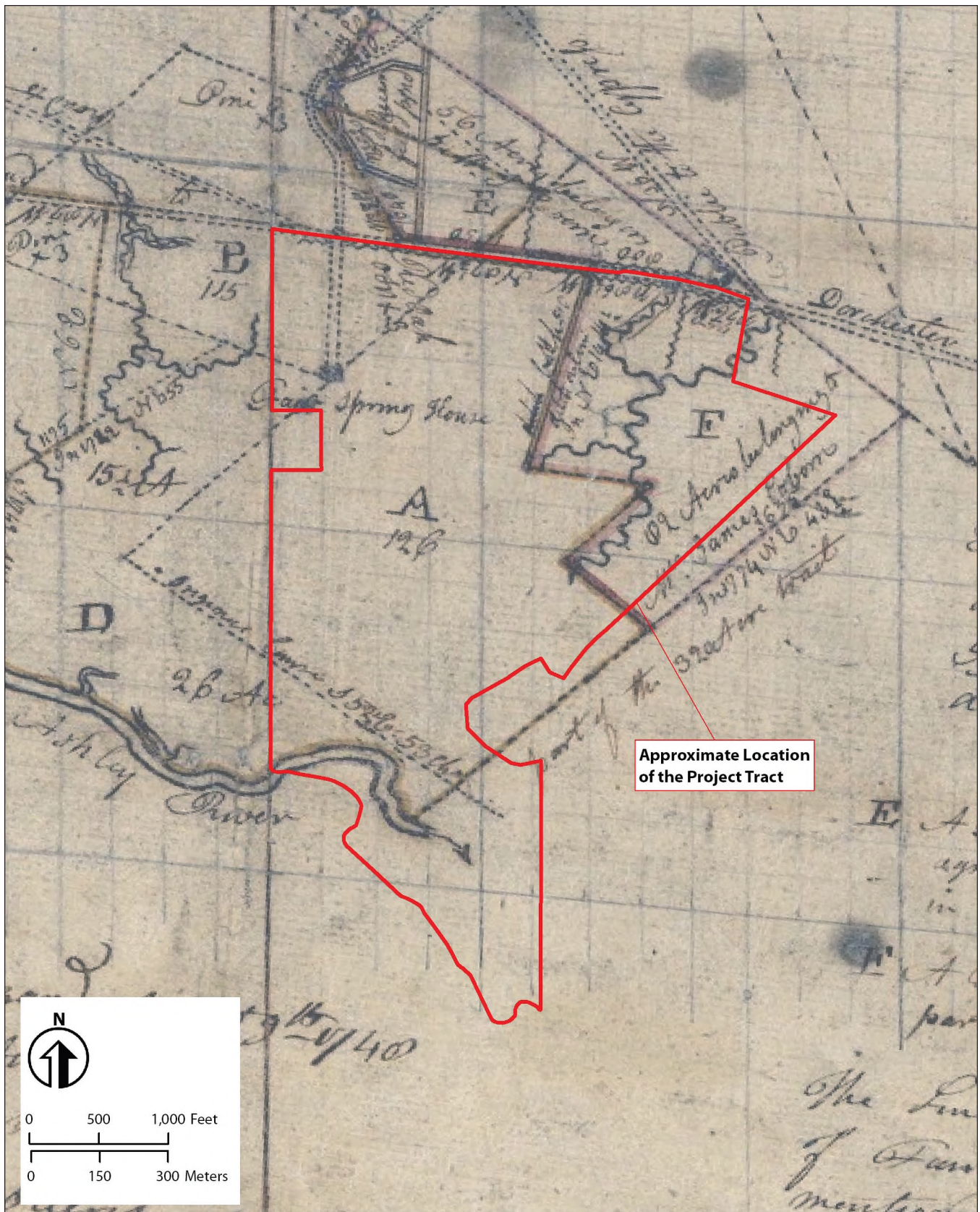


Figure 2.4 A 1794 plat of Fair Spring Plantation with the project tract superimposed (McCrady 4886).

the Fair Spring estate went to his daughter Elizabeth Izard, who later married Colonel Thomas Pinckney (Smith 1988c:221). The Pinckneys conveyed the plantation to Timothy Ford in the early 1800s.

Ford was a notable individual in his own right. Born and raised in New Jersey, he moved to South Carolina shortly after the Revolution. He established a law practice with his brother-in-law Henry William DeSaussure, and along with Fair Spring, he owned homes in Charleston and on Sullivan's Island (Bailey 1984:208). He served in three General Assemblies from 1774 to 1779 and was active in local and civic organizations, including the Ancient York Masons. He served as judge advocate general for the state militia, as director of the Santee Canal Company, and as the commissioner for Charleston to sell stock subscriptions for the new company constructing railroads in the state (Bailey 1984:209). He apparently fell into financial difficulties, for he lost Fair Spring and had a very modest estate at his death in December 1830 (Bailey 1984:209). Part of his losses may have included the sale of Fair Spring at foreclosure, for by 1835, Robert Limehouse, a Charleston merchant, had purchased the plantation (Hill 1998:37).

The Norman Tract. The northeast corner of the Limehouse Tract was a part of a 320-acre land grant to William Norman on September 8, 1697 (Smith 1988c:220). Norman, his wife Huldah and son William (II), along with two servants and one slave, settled in South Carolina from Massachusetts sometime prior to April 4, 1683 (Baldwin 1985:174; Bates and Leland 2005:74). In September of 1684, he obtained a warrant for 320 acres on the upper Ashley River (Smith 1988b:5). Norman traveled back to Dorchester, Massachusetts for a Congregational meeting in 1695, probably to entice his brethren to establish a settlement in South Carolina (Smith 1988b:5).

In 1696, Joseph Lord led a delegation to South Carolina to inspect locations for a Congregational settlement. The delegation stayed at Norman's plantation prior to visiting the Axtell's Newington Plantation. The delegation ultimately decided to purchase the land that became the community of Dorchester (Smith 1988b:6-7). A portion of that purchase is now Colonial Dorchester State Park, just down Dorchester Road from the project tract.

William Norman died prior to February 10, 1702 when his executors obtained administration letters (Charleston County Inventory and Misc Records Books [CCIRB] Book 52:63-64). According to her husband's will, Huldah Norman obtained her husband's property on the Ashely River (Smith 1988b:220). She later married William Adams, and on June 20, 1705, they conveyed 300 acres of the Norman grant to Moses Norman, calling it Burton Plantation.

It is not clear whether Moses Norman lived at Burton or not. He had land elsewhere in the colony; however, by the 1730s he had established a blacksmith shop there. The authors believe archaeological site 38DR462 includes the ruins of the blacksmith shop. In 1708, he began to subdivide and sell portions of the property. On October 13, 1707, he sold the eastern section to Nathan White (South Carolina Memorials [SCM] 5:333). In 1727, he sold the southwestern 150 acres of the tract to his neighbor, Thomas Waring, and on May 23, 1733, he sold the remaining 18 acres on the north side of Dorchester Road to Uriah Edwards (SCM 1:292; SCM 3:291; Charleston County Deed Books [CCDB] 2V:599). On May 17, 1732, he gave a deed of gift of the northeast 50 acres of the tract to his son, Barak Norman (SCM 5:17; Ancestry.com, Trelese Family Tree). It appears that his son Barak already occupied this parcel, but in 1732 Moses formalized the transaction (see SCM 1:292).

In 1733, Barak Norman filed a Memorial on his land (SCM 5:17). He made his home and operated his blacksmith business there. During these years he also obtained a quarter-acre lot in Dorchester Town. On October 13, 1750, he mortgaged his land to Samuel Stevens, his nephew (CCDB 20:54). Norman stated in the mortgage that he was a blacksmith and was securing a loan with:

All those negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep Household Goods and Tools etc. Herein mentioned A Negro Man named Pompy, One Ditto named Venture a Negro girl named Satyra A Mouse colored horse white in his face named Toby branded SS a white horse named Swain brand T five mares and their Increase four colts and a young horse all branded BN [the B is backward] all said Normans. Cattle Viz. Three Cows and Calves and a Heifer one young steer all branded

BN and marked a Crop and a half Crop in one year & and a slit & under keel in the other. Nine head of sheep & their increase, five Feather Beds and Furniture, two Wool Beds & all Household furniture & Kitchen furniture, all said Norman's Smith Tools and Plantation Tools and all his Personal Estate not named. Also all his Real Estate, being Seventy Six acres of Land, bounded on the North on the High Road Northeast on Madm. Ann Boon's land & Southeast on land formerly Nathan White's South and West on land belonging to Ralph Izard, Esq. & one quarter acre Lot in Dorchester Town No. ---- Together with all the building & Appurtenances therewith belonging in anywise appertaining (CCDB 20:54).

The description matches the portion of the William Norman grant on which site 38DR462 is located (see Figure 1.1). The tract was northeast of Ralph Izard's Fair Spring Plantation and according to the 1794 plat was part of the land later claimed by James Coburn. Additionally, the mortgage helps us to understand that Norman's plantation was likely a small cattle ranch where he also grew provision crops and worked his blacksmithing trade. At the time of his death Norman referred to himself as a "blacksmith by trade" (Charleston County Will Books [CCWB] 13:949 [WPA Transcript]).

Stevens satisfied the mortgage on December 1, 1758, but by this time, Barak Norman may have been considering moving with the other Congregational settlers at Dorchester Town to Midway, Georgia. It is not clear when Norman left his property near Dorchester, but he died between July 27, 1770 when he made his will and December 14 of that year when it was probated in court (CCWB 13:949 [WPA Transcripts]). At the time he made his will he was living in St. Paul's Parish. He makes no mention of owning any land in South Carolina. However, he stated that he owned a lot, or possibly more than one, at the Congregational settlement in Sunbury, Georgia, the area where the settlers from Dorchester had relocated (CCWB 13:949 [WPA Transcripts]).

There is no deed from Norman, but by 1774 Thomas Grimball controlled the tract and had it and the former Uriah Edwards parcel surveyed (McCrary Plat 4886). By 1794 James Coburn had obtained the tract, and apparently all above ground

traces of Barak Norman's settlement had disappeared. Coburn controlled several parcels along the Ashley River. Sometime in the 1830s, the Limehouses purchased the former Barak Norman parcel and incorporated it into their plantation along the Ashley River near Bacon's Bridge.

Limehouse Ownership (ca. 1835-1860). Robert Limehouse and his son, Robert Ilderton Limehouse, used Fair Spring Plantation as their residence for more than 50 years and added adjacent lands to it. Robert was born in Charleston, the son of a prosperous Charleston merchant. In the years after the Revolution, he made his principal home in Charleston but acquired Fair Spring and other lands in the area of Bacon's Bridge. He used Fair Spring as his country seat. Apparently by the time of his ownership, the Izard house site was long since destroyed, and according to Limehouse family tradition, Robert built a new main house on the high land at the northwest corner of Bacon's Bridge and the Ashley River, at the site of the later water works facility (Smith 1988b:221; Pike Limehouse, personal communication, January 30, 2016).

Robert Limehouse also likely engaged in real estate speculation, for at the time of his death in 1851, he owned 44 town lots in Charleston (My SC History 2001:2). He passed his lands at Bacon's Bridge to his son, Robert Ilderton Limehouse. Robert Ilderton Limehouse was born in Charleston and studied law in the city. In 1833, he married Emma Almeria Mendenhall, the daughter of a successful merchant family (Ancestry: Limehouse Family Tree 2016). The next year he applied for and apparently was accepted to the bar in Charleston (South Carolina Petitions to Practice Law, letter of Robert I. Limehouse, 1834, Limehouse Letter). However, Limehouse soon changed occupations and became a Methodist minister in Chesterfield, later moving to St. George's Parish. By 1850, he was residing on his father's land at Fair Spring and in Summerville (US Census Bureau of 1850, Colleton County, St. Georges Parish).

In the US Census of 1860, Robert Ilderton Limehouse listed his occupation as farmer, apparently managing a comfortable estate that included some 800 acres at Fair Spring. He enumerated 28 slaves on his plantation in St. George's Parish (US Census

Bureau of 1860, Colleton District, Slave Schedule). About the same time, he was also active in Summerville, being elected its intendent (mayor) in 1860 and again after the Civil War in 1867-68 (My SC History 2015:1-2). During his tenure, he negotiated and purchased the lot for the town's first meeting hall and supervised its construction. The Old Town Hall building still stands at 201 West Carolina Street. A photograph of Robert and Emma Limehouse is shown in Figure 2.5.

Robert Limehouse lived at Fair Spring Plantation at least part of the year, and he called it "his home tract" (Colleton County Probate Court [CCPC] 1881; Will of Robert I. Limehouse, Box #9, Package 50 [Limehouse Will 1881]). In 1860, he valued his 740 acres at \$10,000, reporting that they were producing 5,600 pounds of ginned cotton, 800 pounds of sweet potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of Indian corn along with peas, butter, and other crops (US Census Bureau of 1860, Colleton County, Agricultural Schedule). He valued his livestock at \$4,140, the single most expensive product he owned. It is not clear that the project tract portion of Fair Spring served any other purpose than fields. It is not clear if all the living quarters had been relocated to the house site or not since no detailed maps prior to 1920 exist for the project tract. Limehouse family tradition indicates that the family and slaves lived near Bacon's Bridge and not in the project tract (Pike Limehouse, personal communication, January 27, 2016).

Robert I. Limehouse, Jr., and heirs (1860-1946).

Robert I. Limehouse survived the Civil War and lived for many years afterward. In 1876, he subdivided 200 acres of his holdings at Bacon's Bridge and gave them to his daughter, Ella Limehouse Branford. The acreage was split, one half being swamp land on the Ashley River and one half being north of Dorchester Road (Dorchester County, South Carolina, Deed Books [DCDB] 7:469 [Colleton County Transcripts Book]). He kept the balance of the lands and passed his primary country residence to his son Robert I. Limehouse, Jr., under the terms of his will in 1881 (CCPC 1881: Will of Robert I. Limehouse, Box #9, Package 50 [Limehouse Will 1881]). Robert Jr. remained in ownership of the lands all his life. Robert Limehouse, Jr., was born March 22, 1842,

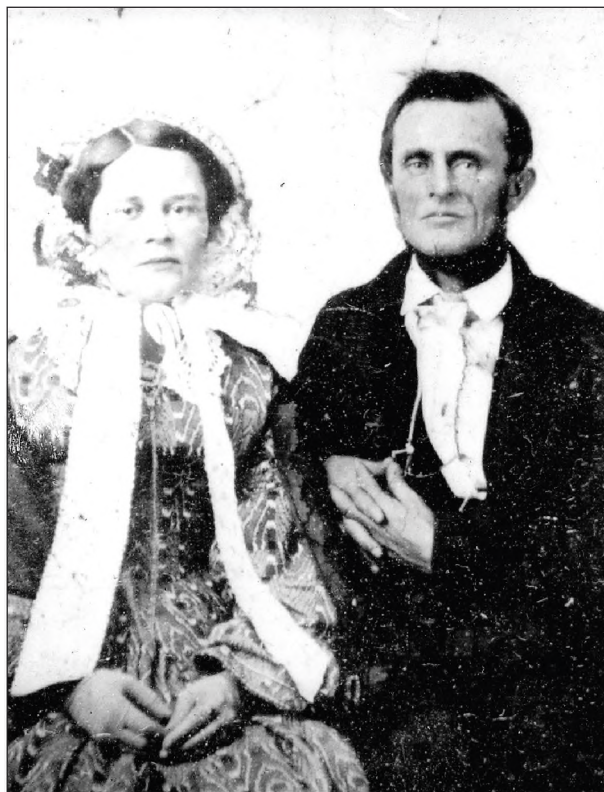


Figure 2.5 A photograph of Robert and Emma Limehouse, taken ca. 1860 (My SC History 2015:2).

and lived in the Summerville area as had his parents.

Robert Limehouse, Jr., served in the 5th South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War along with brothers Edward J. and Marion Mendenhall (5th South Carolina Cavalry Regiment webpage). He enlisted in June 1862 and served on the coast of South Carolina until he transferred to Virginia in April 1864. On May 12, 1864, he was captured at Swift Creek, Virginia, and ultimately was transferred to the Federal Prison Camp at Elmira, New York. He survived prison camp and was released June 19, 1865.

Robert Limehouse, Jr., returned home to take up his father's planting enterprise. By 1870, he had married Agnes Brown and they were living on or near the family farm next to his brothers and parents (US Census Bureau of 1870; Colleton County, SC, St. Georges Parish). By 1880, Robert and Agnes had five children, including Albert J. and Oren B. Limehouse, two sons who would inherit much of the project tract from their parents (US Census Bureau of 1880; Colleton County; Dorchester Township). Along with his Fair Spring lands, Robert Limehouse, Jr., maintained a home in Summerville. When his

first wife Agnes died, Limehouse married a widow, Sallie L. Wescott, and they had at least one son (US Census Bureau of 1910; Dorchester County; Stallsville Township). Although the family shows up on the 1920 US Census, Robert died shortly after the census was taken on April 1, 1920. His lands remained in his estate for several years and were not subdivided among the heirs until the 1930s.

According to Limehouse family traditions, the house site for the family was in the southeast portion of their lands, some distance from the project tract, at the northwest corner of Bacon's Bridge and the Ashley River. The 1920 US War Department *Ravenels*, SC quadrangle shows a single building located on the northwest corner of Bacon's Bridge and the Ashley River, where family tradition states that the main house was located. The quadrangle also reveals one tenant building on the west side of the project tract. This is somewhat in keeping with the Limehouse family tradition that descendants relayed to the project historian. They stated that early in the twentieth century there were two tenant houses near Dorchester Road on the project tract (Richard Limehouse, personal communication, January 26, 2016 and Pike Limehouse, personal communication, January 27, 2016). Figure 2.6 presents a portion of the 1920 US War Department map, showing the approximate location of the project tract.

According to the Limehouse family members, sometime after the early 1900s another farm house was built in the central portion of the project tract. It was a tenant house whose occupant farmed the fields on this portion of their family lands. The house was occupied until the 1960s (Richard Limehouse, personal communication, January 26, 2016). This house (Resource 1296) and one associated farm structure (Resource 1296.1) remain to the present. The house has been severely damaged by termites and general decay, but still stands, and the outbuilding is used by members of the Limehouse family for storage of cattle feed and other supplies (see Chapter 4).

During his ownership, Robert I. Limehouse, Jr., leased the rights for E.P. Burton Lumber Company to build a tramline across his property. E.P. Burton was created in 1901 and eventually amassed 75,000 acres of timber resources and leases on both the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Their primary company camp was at Conifer in Berkeley County, but they

owned 35,000 acres of timber lands at the headwaters of the Ashley River and by 1911 maintained a lumber camp west of the river (Fetters 1990:22). The line linked their lands with the camp and their Charleston or Cooper River mills. By 1911, the company was processing two million board feet per month and was manufacturing 20 million feet of lumber per year (Fetters 1990:22). Remnants of the Ashley River tram line are located in the southeastern corner of the project tract (see Chapter 4).

After Robert I. Limehouse, Jr.'s death in 1920, his widow occupied the property until the 1930s when it was partitioned by the heirs. The bulk of the project tract was divided between two brothers, Arthur J. Limehouse and Oren B. "Bossie" Limehouse (Dorchester County, South Carolina Plat Book [DCPB] 5). Additionally, the Coburn Tract, that 50-acre portion of the land in the northeast part of the project tract, was acquired some years earlier by Amelia N. Blake, a cousin who lived in Savannah (US Census Bureau of 1920; Chatham County, Georgia).

In the 1920s, the City of Charleston sought to satisfy increased water demand from the Goose Creek Reservoir by withdrawing water from the Edisto River and channeling it into the reservoir via an underground tunnel. Between 1928 and 1937, city engineers and contractors built the Charleston water tunnel from the Edisto River to Goose Creek with various access or ventilation points. One of these access points, Shaft No. 11, was built in a low area on the west side of Albert J. Limehouse's lands. The City purchased three acres around the shaft to store fill dirt and permit maintenance. The tunnel runs beneath the project tract west to east until it reaches the Ashley River at Bacons Bridge. From there it turns northeast toward Summerville and Goose Creek (Charleston Water Systems online 2015). Figure 2.7 shows the general location of the tunnel and the three-acre access point purchased from Mr. Limehouse.

Harry J. Limehouse (1946-present). In the 1940s, Harry J. Limehouse, one of the sons of Oran B. Limehouse, began acquiring the land that became the project tract. In 1946, he purchased the Albert J. Limehouse tract (DCDB 89:25) and in 1953 he acquired full interest in his father's lands from his brothers and sisters (DCDB 1205:369). He also

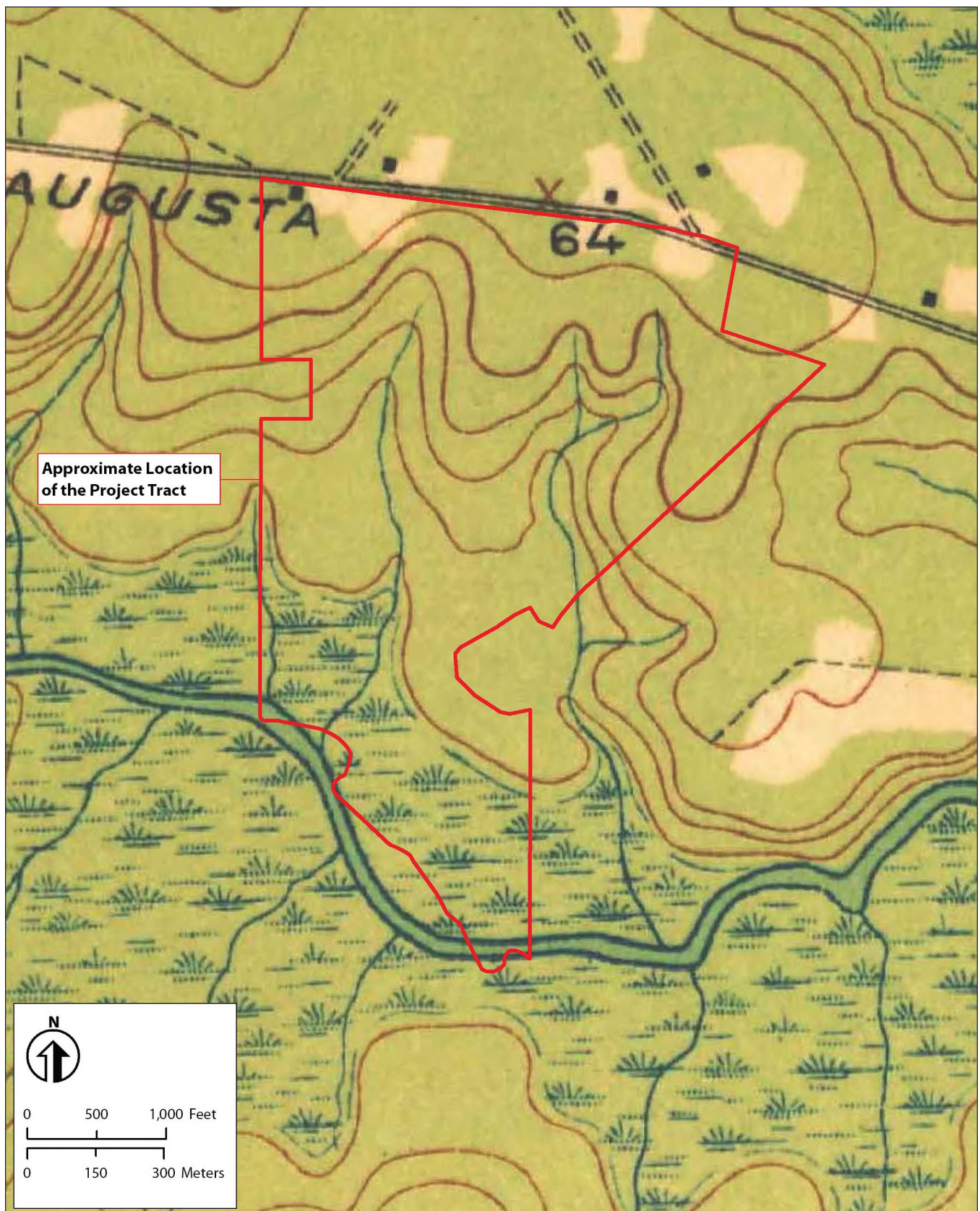


Figure 2.6 The project tract superimposed on the 1920 US War Department Ravenel, SC quadrangle.

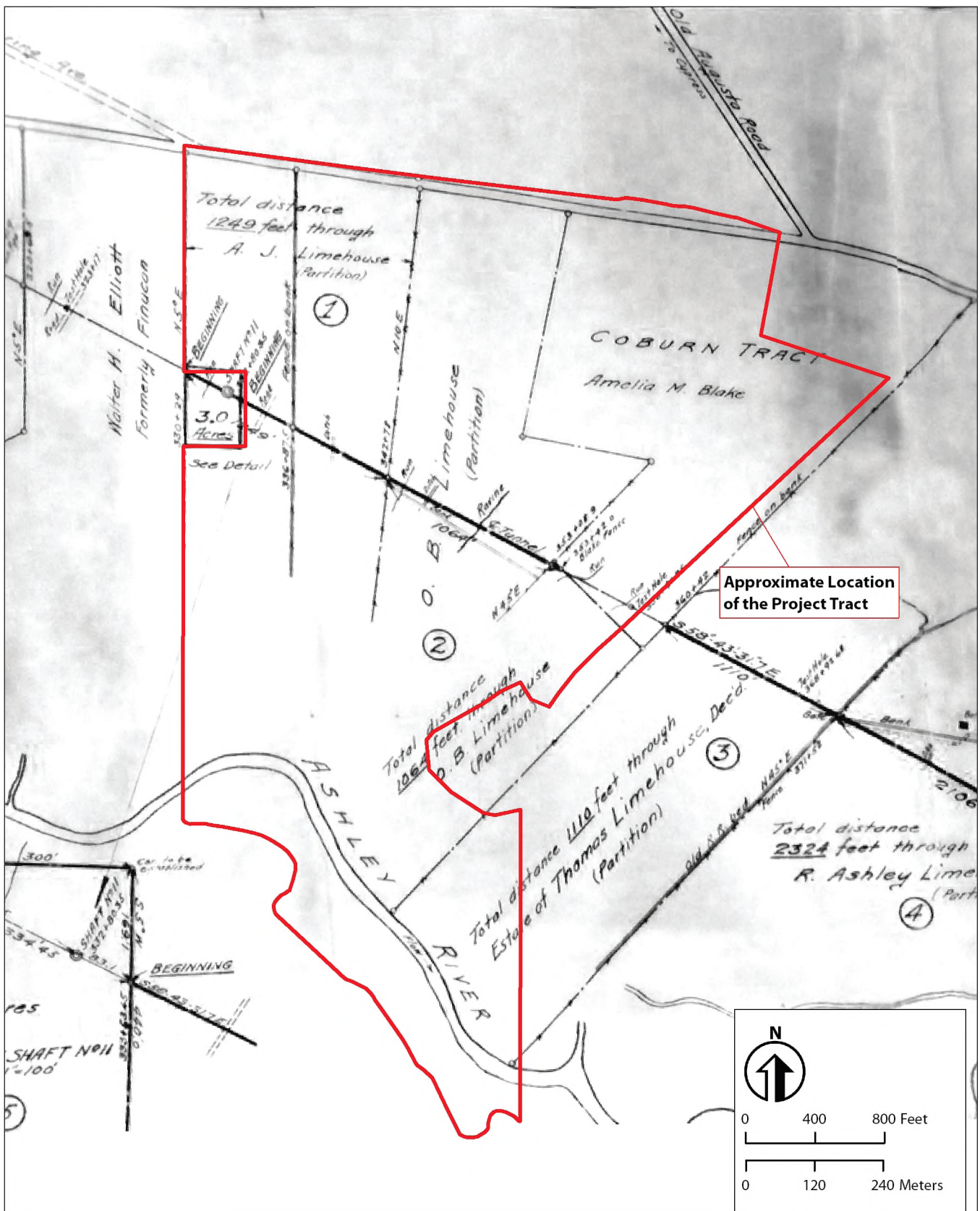


Figure 2.7 Portion of a 1936 plat of the Robert I. Limehouse Estate lands along Dorchester Road and the parcel owned by the City of Charleston for access to the water tunnel (DCPB 5).

purchased a small tract of wetlands to the southeast from the heirs of Daisy L. Murray in 1963 and added the Coburn Tract from William K. Jordan in 1954 (DCDB 131:289 and DCDB 109:41). This latter piece was originally part of the 1696 Norman grant that was not sold by Moses Norman to Ralph Izard in the 1730s. Apparently, he kept the land and it was acquired in the late eighteenth century by James Coburn (South Carolina State Land Grant Plan Books 1:254; South Carolina Plat Books, Charleston Series 1:254). It likely passed to the Limehouses in the nineteenth century. By the early 1900s, Amelia Blake, a cousin of Albert and Oren Limehouse, owned the land and passed it to William K. Jordan, who sold it to Harry Limehouse in 1954. Thus, the project tract was consolidated in Harry J. Limehouse's ownership. During his lifetime, he conveyed the northeast corner of his property along Dorchester Road for a housing subdivision. He passed the lands to his heirs between 1975 and 1999, who put all his holdings along Dorchester Road into the Summerville Partners of Georgia, a Limited Liability Partnership in 1999 (DCDB 2261:61). Summerville Partners of Georgia are the current owners of record of the tract.

2.3 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Near the Limehouse 270-Acre Tract

We examined the state archaeological site files at SCIAA and the NRHP listings on Archsite for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within 0.5 mile of the project tract. Several cultural resource investigations have occurred within 0.5 mile of the project tract. These include Bailey and Harvey (2001), Brummitt and Ogden (2014), Fletcher et al. (2007a, 2007b), and Trinkley et al. (2004). There are three previously recorded archaeological sites and three previously recorded architectural resources within 0.5 mile of the Limehouse Tract. These sites are summarized in Table 2.2 and their locations are presented in Figure 1.1.

Of the three previously recorded archaeological sites, two contain Pre-Contact components (38DR224 and 38DR325). The two Pre-Contact sites consist of small scatters of Woodland ceramic and lithic artifacts. Two of the three sites contain Post-Contact components (38DR94 and 38DR325). The two Post-Contact sites contain the remnants of late eighteenth- to twentieth-century homesites/scatters. Sites 38DR224 and 38DR325 were determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR94 is unassessed for NRHP eligibility. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project tract.

There are three previously recorded historic architectural resources within 0.5 mile of the project tract. All three date to the early to middle twentieth century. All three were determined not eligible for the NRHP. There are no previously recorded architectural resources within the project tract.

Table 2.2 Previously Identified Cultural Resources Located within 0.5 Miles of the Project Tract.

Site/Resource	Description	NRHP Status	Citation
38DR94	Nineteenth- and twentieth-century homesite	Unassessed	Hartley 1984
38DR224	Middle to Late Woodland ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible	Trinkley et al. 2004
38DR325	Middle Woodland ceramic scatter; late eighteenth- to late twentieth-century scatter	Not eligible	Fletcher et al. 2007b
1151	ca. 1946 commercial building	Not eligible	Fletcher et al. 2007b
491 0115	ca. 1900 house	Not eligible	Fick and Davis 1997
491 0877	ca. 1925 house	Not eligible	Fick and Davis 1997

3.0 Sites that Require Additional Management

During Brockington's archaeological survey of the Limehouse Tract, investigators identified and recorded 12 new archaeological sites and three isolated finds (Sites 38DR460-38DR471; Isolates 1-3). NRHP evaluative testing was conducted at 38DR462. During the architectural survey, investigators identified and recorded one new historic architectural resource (Resource 1296). See Figures 1.1 and 1.2 for the locations of these resources. In this chapter, we describe the three resources that require additional management. These include Sites 38DR460, 38DR462, and 38DR468.

3.1 Site 38DR460

Cultural Affiliation – Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Mississippian; eighteenth century

Site Type – Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter; plantation settlement

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes; Plummer loamy sand

Elevation – 15 to 18 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 390 m n/s by 330 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture; mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Unevaluated/evaluative testing or preserve in place

Site 38DR460 is a 390-by-330-m subsurface scatter of Pre- and Post-Contact artifacts located on a ridgetop in the northwest portion of the project tract. The site spans across two grassy pastures divided by a wooded spring/creek that passes through the eastern third of the site. The northern portion of the site extends to Dorchester Road. The landform that the site is located on slopes down towards the south. A wooded, slightly raised former ornamental road passes east-west through the southwest portion of the site, within the western pasture. Figure 3.1 presents a plan of Site 38DR460 (and nearby Site 38DR461).

Investigators excavated 276 shovel tests at 15- and 30-m intervals within and around Site 38DR460; 124 (45%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a brown loamy sand from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand

from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 365 artifacts from 124 positive shovel tests, which is the second highest density of artifacts recovered per shovel test from the project tract. Included in this total are 135 Pre-Contact artifacts and 230 Post-Contact artifacts. The 113 Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts include one Mississippian Rectilinear Complicated Stamped sherd, four Deptford Check Stamped sherds, two Deptford Fabric Impressed sherds, one Deptford Simple Stamped sherd, two Wilmington Check Stamped sherds, six Stallings Plain sherds, and 73 residual sherds. The remaining Pre-Contact ceramics consist of non-diagnostic 14 plain/eroded, 8 cord marked, and two indeterminate decorated sherds. The 22 Pre-Contact lithic artifacts include one translucent quartz Thelma projectile point, 10 chert flakes, seven metavolcanic flakes, one quartzite flake, two pieces of chert shatter, and one orthoquartzite flake. Table 3.1 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38DR460. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The diagnostic ceramic and lithic artifacts reflect Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian occupations of the site. These artifacts are spread fairly evenly across the site. This site most likely represents the remnants of a series of short-term campsites associated with the exploitation of upland resources and the resources in and around the creek/spring that passes through the site. Also, the site is in fairly close proximity to the wide swath of wetlands adjacent to the Ashley River to the south of the site, which would have provided the Pre-Contact inhabitants of the site with a wealth of resources. The artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels.

The 230 Post-Contact artifacts include 122 ceramic artifacts. The majority of these consist of 71 Colonoware sherds (61 residuals and 10 identifiable sherds). The remainder of the ceramic artifacts include five porcelain sherds, nine Delft sherds, two North Devon sherds, 12 buffware sherds, 12 cream-

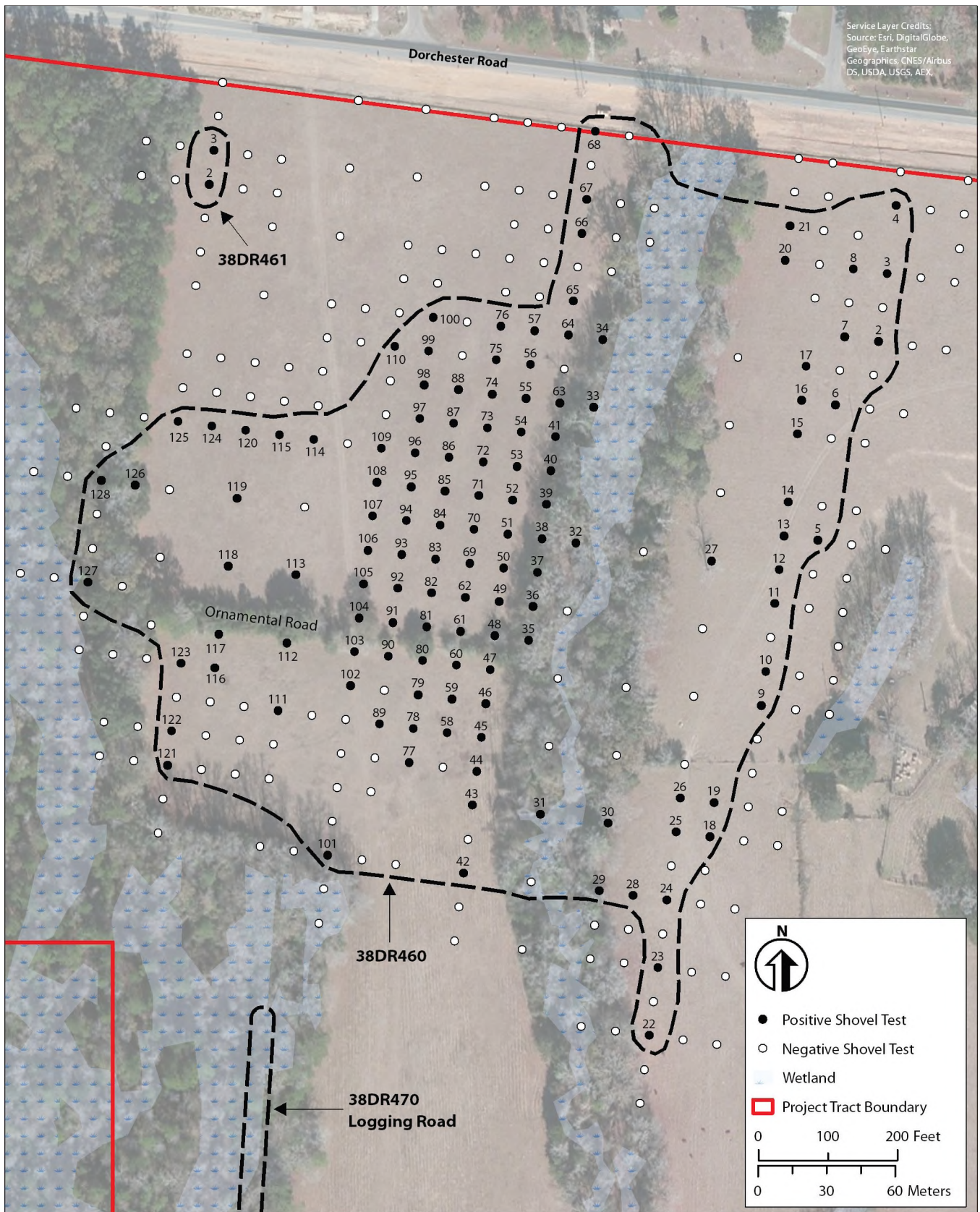


Figure 3.1 Plan of Sites 38DR460 and 38DR461.

Table 3.1 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38DR460.

Functional Group	Material	Ware/Series	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Contact Artifacts					
Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Chinese	4	6.40
			Undecorated	1	0.80
		Delft	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	6	11.30
			Undecorated	3	1.30
		North Devon	Gravel Tempered	2	5.20
		Buffware	Dot Trailed Slipped	2	2.30
			Rouletted Rim Combed Slip	1	2.00
			Molded Brown Slipped	2	4.90
			Lead Glazed	7	10.20
		Creamware	Undecorated	11	19.50
			Molded Green and Yellow Annular	1	4.10
		Pearlware	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	1	2.10
			Cabled White and Brown	1	1.60
			Annular Orange	1	0.50
			Undecorated	2	2.20
		Redware	Black Luster	2	1.70
		Stoneware	Unglazed Gray-Bodied	1	38.90
			Nottingham	1	1.90
			White Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied	1	0.30
			Blue Underglazed Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied	1	1.00
		Colonoware	Plain	6	73.10
			Burnished	4	27.10
			Residual Sherd	61	99.10
	Glass	Bottle/Container	Aqua	2	0.30
			Colorless	7	3.50
			Dark Olive Green	8	119.80
			Light Olive Green	14	43.80
			Olive Green	12	37.70
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick	Fragment		4,041.50
		Mortar	Fragment		1.00
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	17	35.50
	Metal	Iron	Spike	2	63.50
			Unidentifiable Nail	18	46.30
			Hand Headed Square Nail	2	4.90
			RoseHead Wrought Square Nail	3	13.90
Arms	Metal	Lead	Bullet	1	2.40
Tobacco	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl	10	4.10
			Pipe Stem	10	16.90
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Iron Unidentifiable Fragments	2	29.50

(continued)

Table 3.1 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38DR460 (continued).

Functional Group	Material	Ware/Series	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)
Pre-Contact Artifacts					
Ceramics		Mississippian	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	1	4.60
		Wilmington	Check Stamped	2	6.50
		Deptford	Check Stamped	4	26.10
			Fabric Impressed	2	17.60
			Simple Stamped	1	4.90
		Stallings	Plain	6	41.90
		Indeterminate	Plain	11	103.30
			Cord Marked	8	60.90
			Indeterminate Decoration	2	9.50
			Eroded	3	20.60
			Residual	73	166.10
Lithics	Translucent Quartz		Thelma Projectile Point	1	1.90
	Quartzite		Flake	1	0.30
	Chert	Flake	10	1.40	
		Shatter	2	4.60	
	Metavolcanic		Flake	7	1.30
	Orthoquartzite		Flake	1	0.10
Indeterminate Artifacts	Faunal Remains	Indeterminate Shell	Fragment		0.20
		Oyster	Fragment		4.90
Total				365	5,258.80

ware sherds, five pearlware sherds, two redware sherds, and four stoneware sherds. Other Kitchen Group artifacts include 38 bottle glass fragments and five unidentifiable container glass fragments. Tobacco Group artifacts include 20 ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments. Architecture Group artifacts include two spikes, five square nails, 18 unidentifiable nails, and 17 window glass fragments, as well as 4,041.5 grams of brick and 1.0 gram of mortar. One lead bullet represents the Arms Group, and two iron fragments are included in the Miscellaneous Group.

The Post-Contact artifacts all point to an eighteenth-century occupation. While the Post-Contact artifacts were recovered from all portions of the site, some patterning is apparent, with the highest concentrations recovered thus far being located in the pasture to the west of the creek. This western pasture is divided into a north section and a south section by an east-west raised linear feature, believed to be a former ornamental road/path associated with the

Izards' Burton/Fair Spring Plantation. This road is 4.5 m wide and 0.5 m tall and wooded in places with mature trees and a dense understory of bushes. Figure 3.2 presents a view of the former ornamental road. Based on the information recovered thus far from the site, we believe that the slave settlement was located in the area to the north of the ornamental road and that the main house was located somewhere just south of this linear feature.

The Colonoware sherds suggest an enslaved African settlement. While Colonoware vessels have been recovered throughout the Southeast and the Caribbean, they occur with greater frequency within the South Carolina Lowcountry (Anthony 2002; Beaman 2001; Cooper and Steen 1998; Meyers 1999; Singleton 1995). Colonoware was produced by both free and enslaved African Americans and Native Americans from the seventeenth century to the early nineteenth century, with the height of its manufacture being in the eighteenth century



Figure 3.2 View of the raised ornamental road, facing east.

(Anthony 2002:10-11; Cooper and Steen 1998:5-7; Joyner 1984:75; Singleton 1991:160). Archaeological research has shown that Colonoware was used by all Lowcountry residents regardless of their status and ethnicity. This is evident in that it has been found in rural and urban archaeological contexts of Euro-American, African American, and Native American occupations (Espenshade 1996; Ferguson 1992; Garrow and Wheaton 1989; Singleton 1991). However, it is the most common artifact associated with enslaved African American occupations (Singleton 1995). Potters tend to make their wares appealing to their intended users; Colonoware would have been available to African Americans, Native Americans, as well as Euro-Americans, and as a result it exhibits attributes of all three cultures (Cooper and Steen 1998:10-11). Therefore, variations within Colonoware are directly linked to variations in the social interactions between all three cultural groups.

By the time of his death in 1761, Ralph Izard, Sr., had 61 slaves working on his Burton Plantation, though it is unclear if all would have resided on the portion of his plantation that is included within the

current project tract (Charleston County, South Carolina Inventory Book [CCIB] [WPA Transcripts] 85B [1761]:823-827). While Colonoware was recovered from most areas of the site, these artifacts were most heavily concentrated in the area to the north of the ornamental road. This pattern indicates a layout that is typical for eighteenth-century plantations in the area; this design was also encountered at the Izard's Elms Plantation in North Charleston (Fletcher and Philips 2015). Planters wanted to display their wealth, so the slave settlement would have been along the main road into the plantation settlement and the planter's house. In this case, the main road into the plantation extends south from Dorchester Road. Figure 3.3 presents a view of this northwest portion of the site.

Sizeable amounts of brick fragments were recovered from the area to the south of the ornamental road. From historical records, we know that Ralph Izard, Sr., used these lands as his Burton Plantation country seat and built a sizable brick mansion that his son also used as a primary residence before the American Revolution (Smith 1988b:221). A 1794



Figure 3.3 View of the pasture in the northwest portion of the site, facing northeast.

plat shows Burton or Fair Spring Plantation along the Ashley River, with a main road leading to a house in the area of Site 38DR460 (see Figure 2.4). At his death in 1761, his son Ralph Izard, Jr., inherited the plantation (Smith 1988b:220). After inheriting the estate, Ralph, Jr., called it Fair Spring, likely for the number of natural springs that flow into the Ashley River along the land. Ralph Izard, Jr., died in the late 1700s, and a daughter kept the property for several years before selling it in the early 1800s. After the Revolution, the Izards made their home elsewhere on the Ashley River, and Fair Spring ceased to be a primary settlement. After her father died, Elizabeth Izard Pinckney and her husband sold it to Timothy Ford (James et al. 2015:28). The house appears to have been destroyed by the time of Ford's ownership (Smith 1988b:221; Pike Limehouse, personal communication, January 29, 2016). Ford lived in Charleston and likely used the land as an investment and apparently did not live there.

Pike Limehouse (personal communication, January 29, 2016) noted that concentrations of brick had been encountered in the area to the south of the

ornamental road during past plowings of the field, and he had also encountered dense, possibly intact brick deposits when attempting to retrieve a metal-detected object to the south of the ornamental road. Investigators observed scattered piles of eighteenth-century brick rubble in the wooded ravine/creek to the east of this area. Richard Limehouse (personal communication, January 27, 2016) noted that bricks encountered during plowing over the years were routinely dumped into this area. The area to the south of the ornamental road also produced higher concentrations of high-end European ceramics, as might be expected in the vicinity of the main house. Figure 3.4 presents a view of this southwest portion of the site.

The Izards were strong supporters of the Patriot cause during the American Revolution. It was here at Fair Spring that Ralph Izard, Jr., narrowly escaped capture by British troops during the fighting that occurred in the area in 1782. While an aide-de-camp to Colonel Harry Lee's cavalry who were stationed in the area of Beech Hill near Horse Savannah, Izard visited his home to see his wife and family. British



Figure 3.4 View of the pasture in the southwest portion of the site, facing north towards the former ornamental road.

troops still at nearby Dorchester, hearing of his presence, surprised him. Izard was forced to hide in a clothes press, while his wife “maintained her composure and urbanity” and despite the “threats to her of personal indignity and plunder of her house” convinced the soldiers that her husband was not home (Smith 1988a:24). Izard managed to leave out the rear when the soldiers left, waded through the Ashley River swamp, crossed the river, and escaped to American forces (Smith 1988a:24). Pike Limehouse (personal communication, January 29, 2016), in past metal detection activities, recovered several musket balls and eighteenth-century coins from an area to the east of the creek/ravine, in the eastern portion of Site 38DR460. These artifacts may indicate a military presence in the area of the main house, though it is unclear if they were dropped by British or Patriot troops. Alternatively, they may just be a part of the domestic assemblage. Figure 3.5 presents a view of this eastern portion of the site.

Site 38DR460 is obviously associated with the massive inland rice complex in the lowlands adjacent to the Ashley River, represented by Site

38DR468 (see below). It was these rice fields, and the enslaved Africans that created and worked these fields, that provided the bulk of the immense wealth enjoyed by the Izards. Local historian H.A.M. Smith (1988a:222) noted that in the early 1900s, there was still evidence of a spring “not far from the house and what appeared to have been an old ornamental pond” at the former Fair Spring Plantation. This ornamental pond may have also doubled as the water reservoir created by the series of massive dams that formed the northern edge of the inland rice fields of Site 38DR468. This “ornamental pond” was apparently still present when Smith visited the former plantation in the early twentieth century, though the dams have since been breached by the creeks that flow from the uplands into the lowlands. The Izards also had ornamental ponds at their Elms Plantation (Fletcher and Philips 2015), and in both cases, the main house was positioned on a hill overlooking their rice fields in the lowlands below the settlement. We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR460 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of



Figure 3.5 View of the pasture in the eastern portion of the site, facing south.

the region. The site is believed to contain the core remnants of the main house and slave settlement of the Izard family's eighteenth-century Burton/Fair Spring Plantation. The site also contains evidence of Pre-Contact Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian occupations. Additional investigation of Site 38DR460 may be able to generate additional information about the period of use (Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian; eighteenth century) and the presumed function (camps for procuring resources; plantation settlement). The site may be able to generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38DR460 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Site 38DR460 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38DR460 is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for the site to be tested during a second phase of archaeological investigations.

3.2 Site 38DR462

Cultural Affiliation – Middle through Late Woodland; eighteenth to nineteenth century

Site Type – Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter; Post-Contact home site

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes

Elevation – 18 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 120 m n/s by 135 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture; mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Eligible/preserve Block A or mitigation

Site 38DR462 is a 120-by-135-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts and Post-Contact artifacts and features located on a ridgetop in the northeast corner of the project tract. Investigations of 38DR462 were conducted in two phases that included the Phase I cultural resources survey and a Phase II NRHP Evaluative Testing. The western portion of the site is in a grassy pasture and the eastern portion of the site is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods. The site is located just south of Dorchester Road, across from its intersection with Old Orangeburg Road. The eastern portion of the site is covered with modern domestic refuse, likely dumped in this area from neighboring homes to the east of the project tract. Figure 3.6 presents a plan of Sites 38DR462-38DR465. Figure 3.7 presents a view of Site 38DR462.

3.2.1 The Phase I Survey

During the Phase I survey, investigators excavated 73 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR462; 32 (44%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a brown loamy sand from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 114 artifacts (38 Pre-Contact and 76 Post-Contact) from 32 positive shovel tests, which is the highest density of artifacts recovered per shovel test in the project tract. The 38 Pre-Contact artifacts include eight unidentifiable sherds, 15 residual sherds, six chert flakes and flake fragments, eight pieces of chert shatter, and one

orthoquartzite flake. Table 3.2 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38DR462. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Pre-Contact artifacts were recovered primarily from the western half of the site. The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. The Pre-Contact component of this site most likely represents a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources and resources in the wetlands located to the west of the site. The Pre-Contact artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels.

The 76 Post-Contact artifacts include three porcelain sherds, seven Delft sherds, 10 buffware sherds, two creamware sherds, one pearlware sherd, one whiteware sherd, one Jackfield sherd, seven stoneware sherds, three Colonoware sherds (one flattened rim sherd and two residual sherds), 22 bottle glass fragments, three ball clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, one unidentifiable iron fragment, four window glass fragments, three wire nails, and eight unidentifiable square nails, as well as 1,455.4 grams of brick fragments, 14.1 grams of oysters, and 1.7 grams of animal teeth (see Table 3.2).

The Post-Contact artifacts range in date from 1695-1870. These artifacts were recovered primarily from the eastern half of the site. The Colonoware sherds suggest a possible enslaved African occupation. Shovel testing indicates that the western portion of the site in the grassy pasture is disturbed, while the wooded, eastern portion of the site is intact. This portion of the site may contain intact house remnants dating to the late seventeenth-through eighteenth-century Norman family ownership of the property. In Site 38DR462, Pike Limehouse (personal communication, January 29, 2016) noted that he had metal detected in this area and recovered several eighteenth-century buttons and other personal items, including a Catholic Saints medal shown in Figure 3.8.

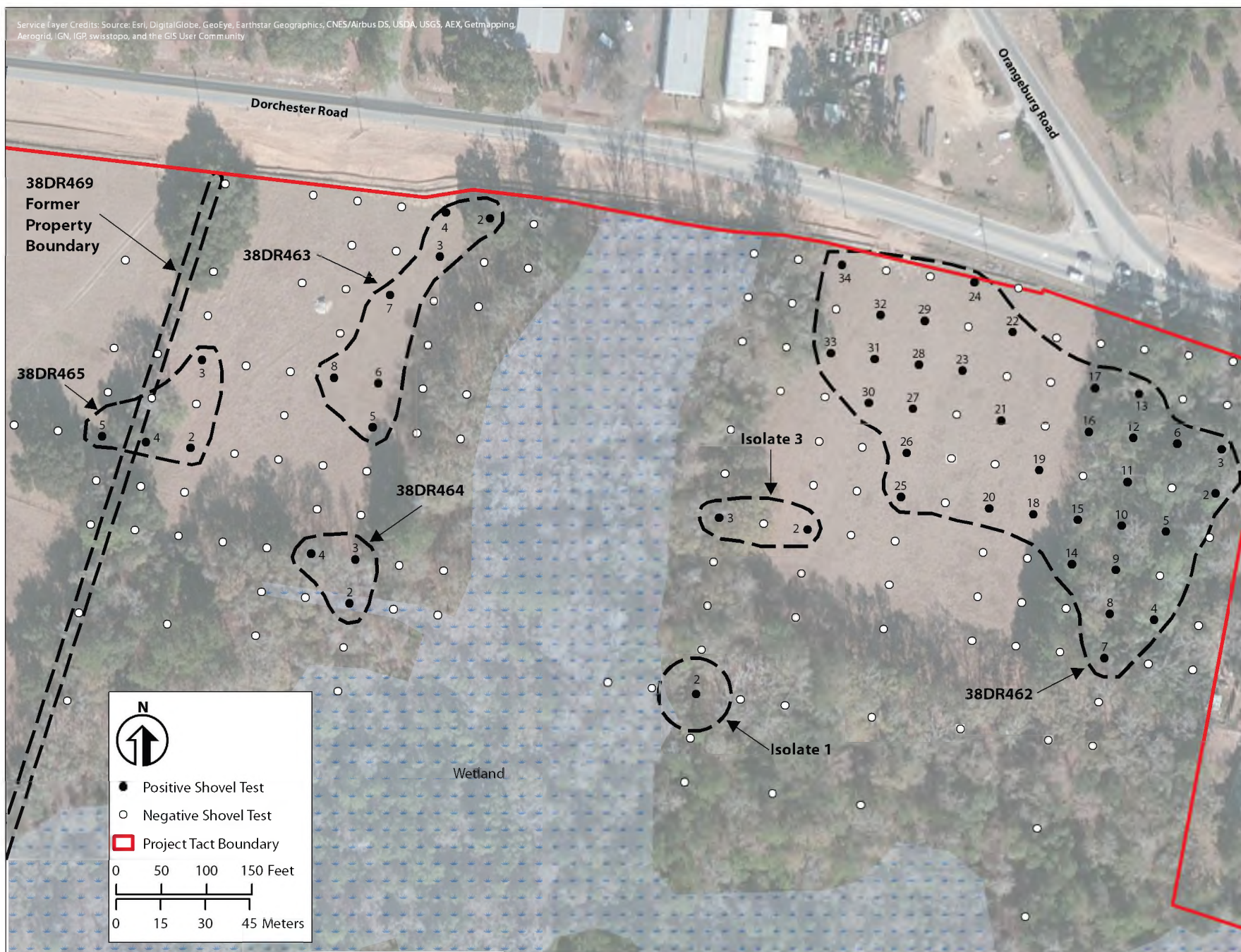


Figure 3.6 Plan of Sites 38DR462, 38DR463, 38DR464, and 38DR465.



Figure 3.7 View of Site 38DR462, facing east.

Table 3.2 Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 38DR462.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Contact Artifacts					
Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plain	1	1.30
			Brown Underglazed	1	0.60
			Blue Underglazed	1	0.40
		Jackfield	Hollowware	1	0.20
		Delft	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted	5	6.00
			Undecorated	2	1.50
		Buffware	Lead Glazed	6	2.50
			Combed Slip	3	9.20
			Slipped	1	0.70
		Creamware	Green Brown Clouded Lid, Whieldon	1	5.50
			Undecorated	1	0.30
		Pearlware	Undecorated	1	1.10
		Whiteware	Undecorated	1	4.10
		Stoneware	White Salt Glazed	3	7.50
			Scratch Blue White Salt Glazed, Rhenish	1	0.10
			Scratch Blue Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied, Rhenish	1	0.90
			Molded Blue	1	5.80
			Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied	1	0.80
		Colonoware	Flattened Rim	1	1.20
			Residual	2	8.50
	Glass	Bottle/Container	Colorless	10	726.50
			Green	5	8.50
			Dark Olive Green	1	3.60
			Olive Green	6	4.1
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick	Fragment		1,455.40
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	4	2.10
	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	3	5.40
			Unidentifiable Square Nail	8	14.20
Tobacco	Ceramic		Pipe Stem	2	0.70
			Pipe Bowl	1	0.10
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Unidentifiable Fragment	1	4.30
Pre-Contact Artifacts					
Ceramics		Indeterminate	Cord Marked	7	54.90
			Plain	1	0.30
			Residual	15	30.60
Lithics	Chert		Flake/Fragment	6	0.50
			Shatter	8	5.30
	Orthoquartzite		Flake	1	0.10
Indeterminate Artifacts	Faunal Remains	Oyster	Fragment		14.10
		Animal teeth	Fragment		1.70
Total				114	2,390.60

ceramic types include Colonoware (n=38), Delft (n=33), buffware (n=20), stoneware (n=17), porcelain (n=15), redware (n=10), creamware (n=5), and earthenware (n=5). Colonoware sherds represent the majority with 27 percent of the ceramic assemblage. Figure 3.11 presents the distribution of Colonoware and Kitchen-related artifacts at 38DR462/Block A.

Glass fragments collected in Block A include a large sample of container/bottle (n=152) shards in a variety of colors. This large recovery is only a small sample of the site's container glass found within the eastern portion of Block A. As previously mentioned, the entirety of Block A is littered with twentieth-century refuse, consisting of mostly whole and broken bottles. Bottle glass recovered from shovel testing in Block A includes a variety of historic (colored/colorless bottle) and modern forms (bottle/container) that date from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries.

Architectural artifacts include various types of nails (n=60), and a small quantity of window glass (n=17; 13.3 g). Diagnostic nail types include wrought (n=1) and cut (n=43) that date from the eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. Figure 3.12 Presents the distribution of architectural-related artifacts at 38DR462/Block A.

Remaining items include small quantities from the Miscellaneous, Activities, Clothing, Arms, and Tobacco artifact classes. Combined, they represent only seven percent of the assemblage from shovel testing in Block A. The majority of these artifacts were tobacco pipe fragments that include bowl (n=12) and stem fragments (n=13).

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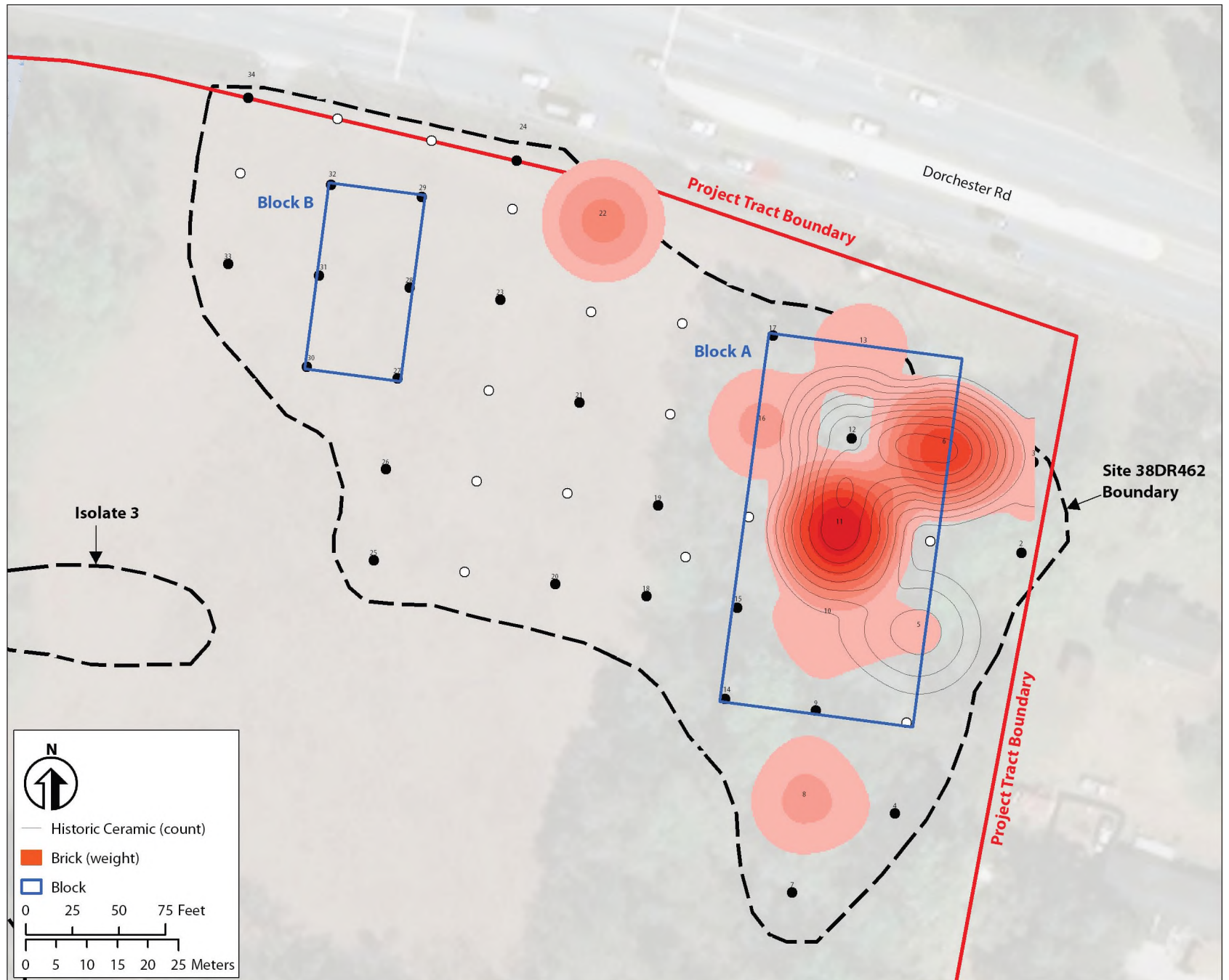


Figure 3.10 Distribution of Post-Contact artifacts (historic ceramics and brick) at 38DR462.

Table 3.3 Artifacts recovered from Block A during close interval shovel testing.

Functional/Artifact Group	Material	Type	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Ceramic	Delft	Decorated	16	15.3
			Undecorated	17	10.4
		Buffware	Decorated	14	35.6
			Undecorated	6	5.3
		Colonware	Undecorated	38	115.4
		Creamware	Decorated	2	0.6
			Undecorated	3	2.8
		Earthenware	North Devon	3	24.2
			Jackfield	1	2.4
			Undecorated	1	0.6
		Porcelain	Decorated	10	17.2
			Undecorated	5	4.3
		Redware	Decorated	7	47.9
			Undecorated	3	72.4
		Stoneware	Glazed	16	302
			Unglazed	1	8.5
	Glass	Aqua	Container	10	27.5
		Brown	Container	8	56.1
		Cobalt Blue	Container	1	0.6
		Colorless	Container	69	126.1
			Tableglass	1	0.8
		Dark Olive Green	Container	3	183
		Green	Container	3	10
		Light Olive Green	Container	17	35.2
		Milkglass	Container	3	25
		Olive Green	Container	37	193
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick (g)			11031.2
	Glass	Window Glass		17	13.3
	Metal	Iron	Square/Cut Nail	43	168.2
			Unidentified	8	19.8
			Wire Nail	6	27.7
			Wrought Nail	1	8.3
			Spike	2	53.9
Arms	Chert/Flint	Gun Flint	Fragment	1	3.9
Clothing	Metal	Button	Brass	2	1.8
Tobacco	Ball Clay		Pipe Bowl	7	2.7
			Pipe Stem	5	10
	Kaolin		Pipe Bowl	5	7
			Pipe Stem	8	9.9
Activities	Ceramics	Porcelain	Doll Part	1	1.6
	Metal	Iron	Horseshoe Nail	1	7.5
	Other	Stone	Ballest Fragment	2	7.7

(continued)

Table 3.3 Artifacts recovered from Block A during close interval shovel testing (continued).

Functional/Artifact Group	Material	Type	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Miscellaneous	Glass		Fragment	1	0.7
	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	1	18.6
		Pewter	Unidentified	1	0.2
Fauna	Bone			7	4.2
	Oyster				51.6
	Teeth			1	4.3
Flora	Charcoal			1	0.1
Prehistoric Ceramic	Sand Tempered	Deptford	Cord Marked	7	98.1
			Fabric Impressed	1	2
		Untyped	Plain	2	21.5
			Eroded	2	17.1
	Limestone Tempered	Wando	Cord Marked	1	4.6
			Simple Stamped	1	5.5
	Residual Sherd			41	85.4
Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Debitage	Flake Fragment	3	1
			Shatter	1	0.4
Total				475	13012

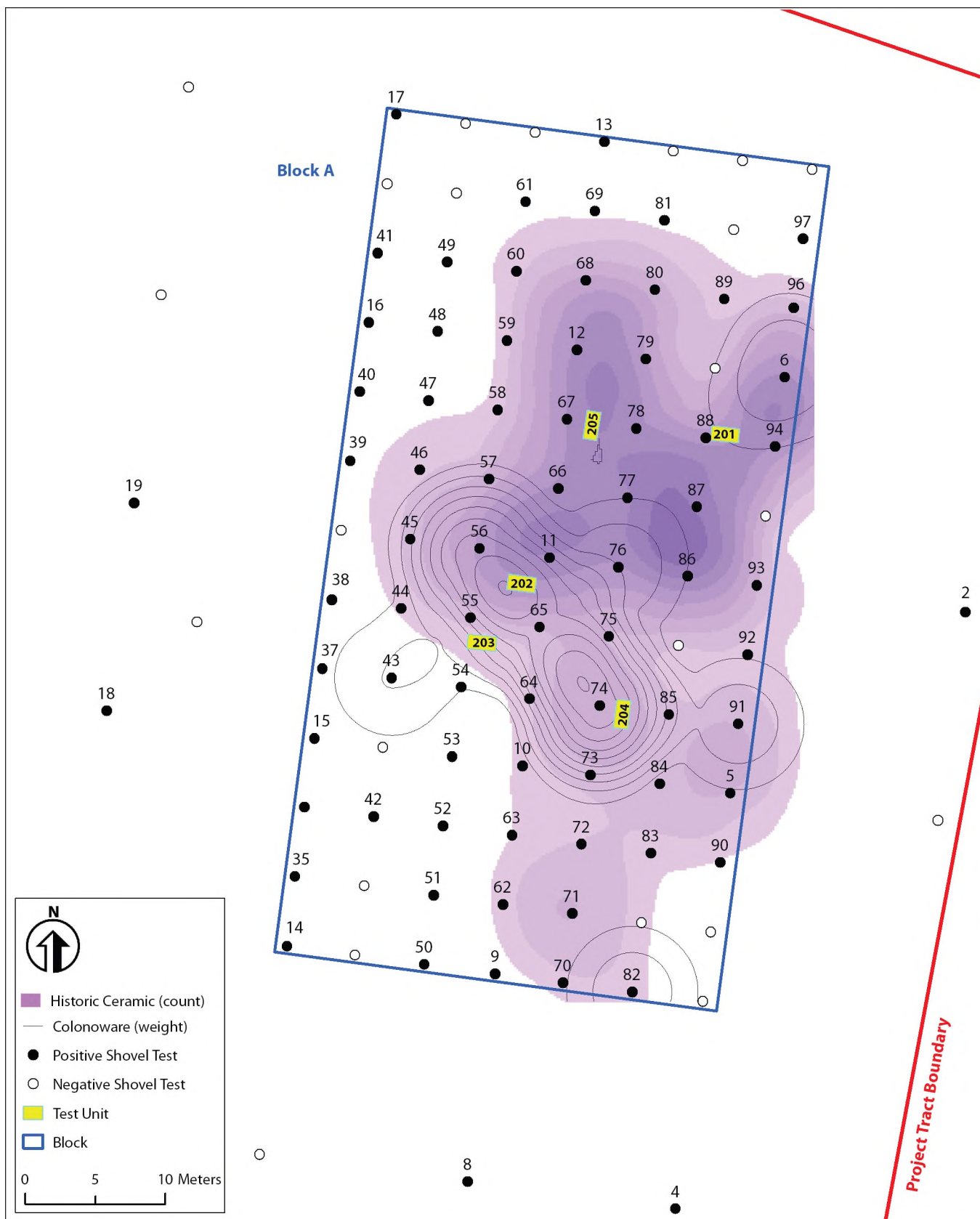


Figure 3.11 Distribution of Colonoware and Kitchen-related artifacts at Block A.

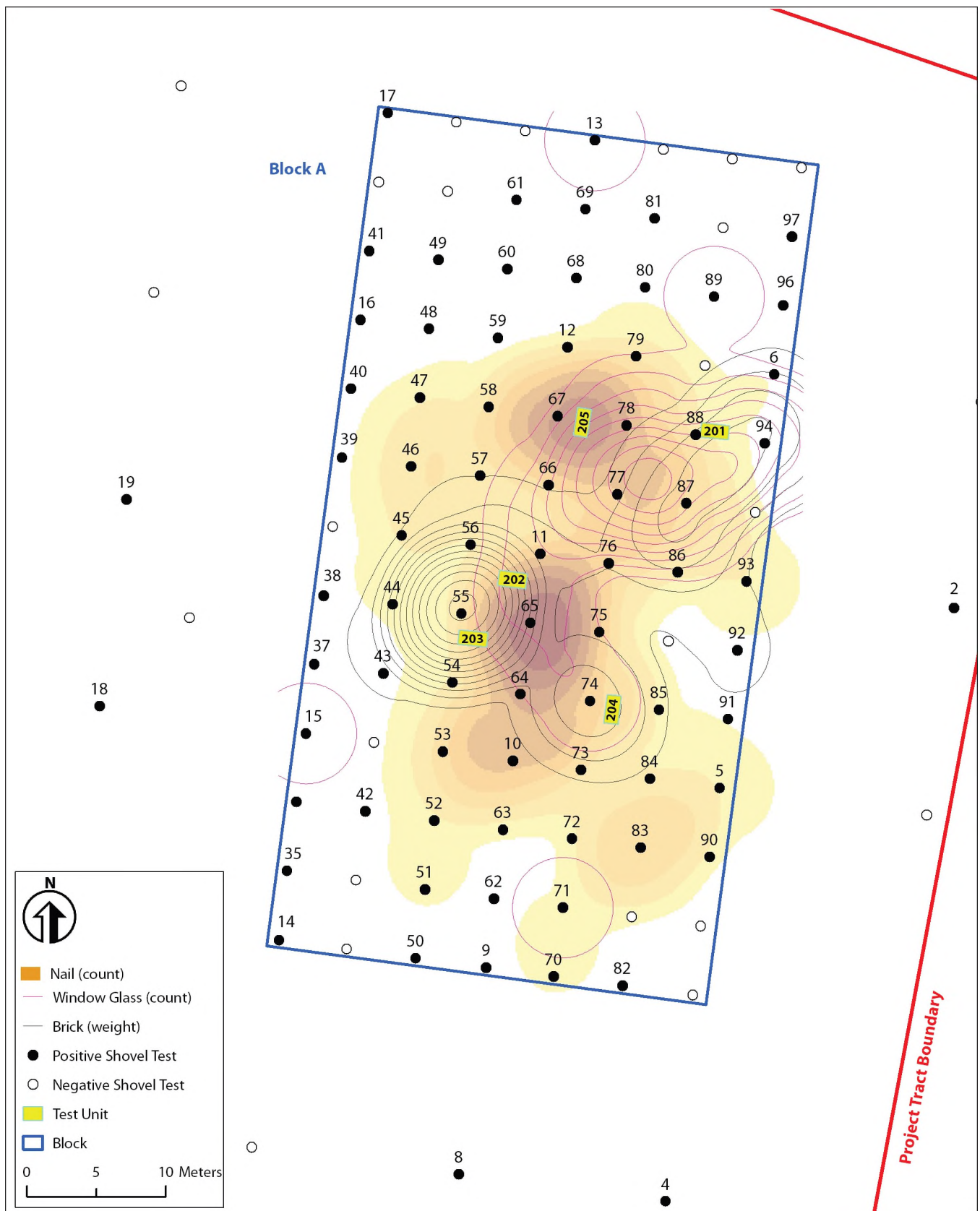


Figure 3.12 Distribution of Architectural-related artifacts at Block A.

Test Unit 201. Test Unit (TU) 201 was placed near the recovery of a large quantity (300+ g) of brick found in a shovel test (Provenience Number 88) situated near the northeast corner of Block A. We established the datum at 1745 E, 1189.1 N. We excavated two 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-2, 10-30 cm below datum [cmbd]). Soil profiles revealed two levels that include a 10YR 2/1 thin topsoil A horizon over a compact B horizon plowzone of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand. During the excavations of Levels 1-2, a large brick feature (Feature 601) was identified and documented. The unit excavation was terminated at the top of Level 3 (30 cmbd) to preserve the feature.

We recovered 207 artifacts in TU 201, with materials recovered from Levels 1-2 (10-30 cmbd). Post-Contact artifacts constitute the majority (n=200; 97%) of the assemblage, with heaviest concentration (n=152; 74%) in Level 2 (20-30 cmbd). Pre-Contact artifacts were found intermixed with the more dominant Post-Contact artifacts and account for three percent of the assemblage. Pre-Contact artifacts include three unidentifiable decorated sherds and four residual sherds. Faunal material was recovered in Level 2 and includes three bone fragments (2.8 g) and 86.0 g of oyster shell. All recovered shell was weighed and discarded in the lab. Table 3.4 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 201.

Post-Contact artifacts recovered in TU 201 are consistent with material collected from Block A. The 200 Post-Contact artifacts represent five different classes of artifacts. These include 129 Kitchen artifacts (bottle and container glass fragments and European-American ceramics), 52 Architectural artifacts (window glass, mortar, slate and nails), nine Tobacco artifacts, six Miscellaneous artifacts, and one Arms artifact. Brick debris (+/-6 kg) was weighed and discarded in the field.

European-American ceramics account for the most numerous artifact in the assemblage (n=85). Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics recovered include Delft (n=28), buffware (n=25), stoneware (n=12), earthenware (n=5), porcelain (n=3), redware (n=3), and creamware (n=3). Colonoware accounts for 7 percent (n=6) of the historic period ceramic assemblage. Kitchen-related glass fragments include large samples of colored and colorless bottle (n=38) sherds. A small sample

of container (n=5) and table (n=1) glass fragments were also collected.

Architectural material from TU 201 includes a moderate quantity of iron nails (n=32) and a small amount of window glass (n=20). Nails identified in the assemblage include a variety of eighteenth-through early nineteenth-century types that include wrought (n=5) and square/cut (n=27). The remaining artifacts include nine tobacco pipe fragments, one piece of lead shot, and six miscellaneous items (lead, plastic and slag).

Feature 601. During the excavation of TU 201, a significant architectural feature was uncovered (Feature 601). Feature 601 was first recognized during the close-interval shovel testing and later confirmed during the excavation of TU 201, Level 2. The brick feature was documented after the removal of the surrounding matrix of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand and appeared to continue vertically and horizontally beyond the terminus of TU 201. The feature measures 1.4 m long (east-west) and 85 cm wide (north-south), forming an "L"-shape base that is two and three bricks in width.

Feature 601 was the northeast corner foundation of a structure associated with an eighteenth-century occupation. It is possible the structure is related to the Barak Norman ownership (see Chapter 2). This interpretation is consistent with the diagnostic artifacts found in TU 201. A steel probe was used to confirm the feature continues toward the southeast at least two meters farther. Further excavation will be needed to confirm the feature's function and design. Figure 3.13 shows a plan and view of Feature 601 in TU 201.

Table 3.4 Artifacts Recovered from TU 201.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Delft	Decorated	4	2.4	15	36	19	38.4
		Undecorated	3	1.9	6	12.3	9	14.2
	Buffware	Decorated	3	2.6	8	35	11	37.6
		Undecorated	2	2	12	7.9	14	10
	Colonoware	Undecorated	2	3.1	4	9.8	6	12.9
	Creamware	Undecorated	3	1.9			3	1.9
	Earthenware	Jackfield	1	1			1	1
		North Devon			1	24.9	1	24.9
		Decorated	2	4.1	1	1.6	3	5.7
	Porcelain	Decorated	1	0.7	1	0.3	2	1
		Undecorated			1	0.4	1	0.4
	Redware	Undecorated	1	1.3	2	1.4	3	2.7
	Stoneware	Glazed	2	3.5	10	59	12	62.5
	Glass	Bottle	8	105	30	80.5	38	185.5
		Container			5	7.8	5	7.8
		Table	1	7.6			1	7.6
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick		1.5		6000		6001.5
	Glass	Window	2	3.7	18	11.5	20	15.2
	Nail	Square/Cut	11	42.5	16	83.5	27	126
		Wrought			5	36.9	5	36.9
Arms	Lead	Shot	1	1.6			1	1.6
Tobacco	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl	2	1.8	3	1.4	5	3.2
		Pipe Stem	1	3.8	3	4.5	4	8.3
Miscellaneous	Lead	Unidentified			1	11.6	1	11.6
	Plastic				4	0.3	4	0.3
	Slag				1	33.5	1	33.5
Fauna	Bone				3	2.8	3	2.8
	Shell	Oyster				86.0		86.0
Prehistoric Ceramic	Indeterminate Decoration		1	10.1	2	5.6	3	15.7
	Residual Sherd		4	9.7			4	9.7
Level Total			55	212	152	6554.5	207	6766.3



N

38DR264

TU201

Feature 601

Plan View

0 40 cm

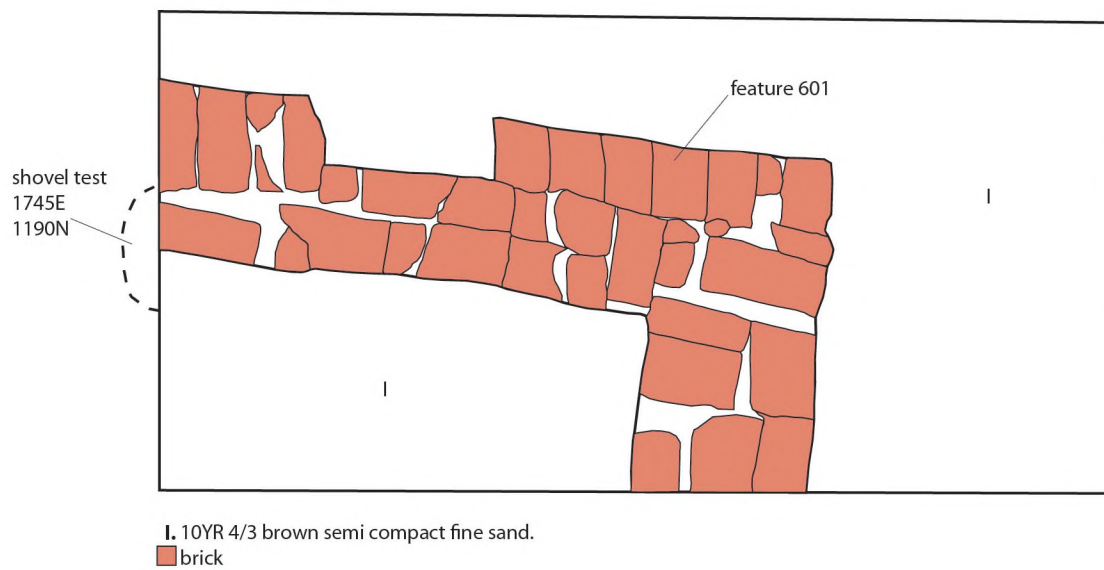


Figure 3.13 Plan and view of Feature 601 in TU 201.

Test Unit 202. TU 202 was placed near the recovery of a large quantity of historic ceramics, nails, and brick found in a shovel test (Provenience Number 65) situated in the center of Block A. We established the datum of this unit at 1732.5 E, 1179.5 N. We excavated five 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-5, 10-60 cmbd). Soil profiles revealed three levels of stratified zones that include a 10YR 2/1 thin topsoil A horizon, over a B horizon plowzone layer of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand, over a sterile C horizon of 10YR 6/6 loose brownish-yellow sand. During the excavations of Levels 4-5, a posthole feature (Feature 602) was identified.

We recovered 334 artifacts in TU 202, with material recovered from Levels 1-5 (10-60 cmbd). Post-Contact artifacts constitute the majority (84%; n=282) of the assemblage in TU 202 and were found in all five levels, with the heaviest concentration (n=255; 76%) in Levels 2 and 3 (20-40 cmbd). Pre-Contact artifacts were found intermixed with the more dominant Post-Contact artifacts and account for six percent of the assemblage. Pre-Contact artifacts include two lithic flakes fragments, three Deptford Cord Marked sherds, three unidentifiable sherds, and 12 plain/eroded/residual sherds. Faunal material was recovered in Levels 1-5 and includes 28 bone fragments (46 g) and two animal teeth. A similar amount of oyster shell was recovered (59 g) that was weighed and discarded in the lab. Lastly, a small amount of charcoal was collected (0.3 g). Table 3.5 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 202.

Post-Contact artifacts in TU 202 represent six different classes of artifacts. These artifacts include 177 Kitchen, 66 Architectural, 31 Tobacco pipe fragments, three Clothing related, one jewelry stone (Personal class), and four miscellaneous items. Brick rubble (+/-7 kg) was weighed and discarded in the field. Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics accounted for the most numerous artifact group in the assemblage (n=122), including Delft (n=31), buffware (n=23), stoneware (n=12), earthenware (n=2), porcelain (n=8), redware (n=7), and creamware (n=2). Colonoware accounted for a highest percentage of one type (n=37; 30%).

Kitchen-related glass fragments include bottle (n=50), container (n=3), and tableglass (n=3) fragments. Architectural materials include large quantities of iron nails (n=52) and a small amount

of window glass (n=13). The majority of diagnostic nails are square/cut (n=38). One iron strapping band fragment was also identified. The remaining artifacts include three iron buckles (Clothing), one pressed jewelry stone (Personal), and four Miscellaneous items (brass, iron and glass).

Feature 602. During the excavation of TU 202, Level 5, a small architectural feature was uncovered (Feature 602). Preliminary interpretations show Feature 602 is a posthole stain from a deteriorated upright post. The feature was documented in plan view and in the north profile wall of TU 202. A total of seven artifacts were collected from Feature 602, including three bone fragments, three Delft sherds, and one Colonoware residual. Further excavation will be needed to confirm if the posthole is associated with a structure or fence row. Figure 3.14 shows the north profile and view of Feature 602 in TU 202.

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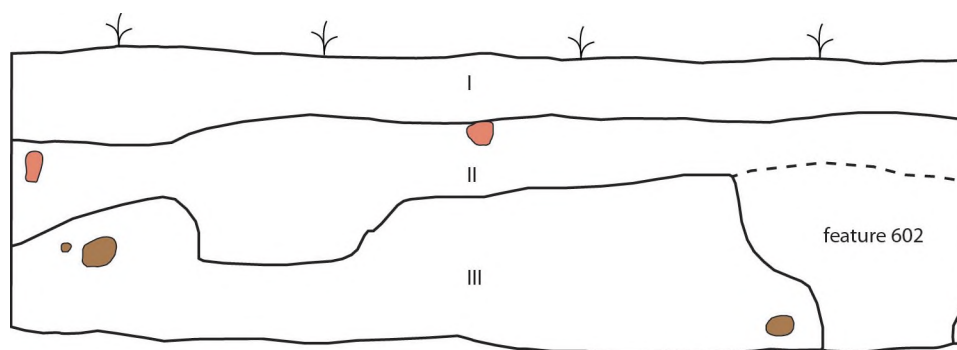
Table 3.5 Artifacts Recovered from TU 202.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Delft	Decorated	4	4.9	3	10.7	5	11.7					12	27.3
		Undecorated	2	1.1	8	4.8	7	4.6	1	0.5	1	0.4	19	11.4
	Buffware	Decorated	2	13.9	5	8.4	6	12.2					13	34.5
		Undecorated	3	14.8	2	1.8	4	3.4	1	0.6			10	20.6
	Colonoware	Undecorated	5	19.9	22	82.8	7	31	3	4.5			37	138.2
	Creamware	Decorated	1	4.7			1	0.2					2	4.9
	Earthenware	Jackfield			1	0.3							1	0.3
		North Devon			1	2.5							1	2.5
	Porcelain	Decorated			2	4.9	1	1.7	1	0.9			4	7.5
		Undecorated	2	0.8	1	0.2	1	0.1					4	1.1
	Redware	Decorated	2	6.3	1	6.5	2	9.1					5	21.9
		Undecorated	1	13.2			1	3.4					2	16.6
	Stoneware	Scratch Blue			2	1.1							2	1.1
		Glazed	4	2.5	3	11.4	3	20.8	1	3.7			10	19.3
	Glass	Container			3	1.2							3	1.2
Bottle		12	42.8	25	85.4	12	50.1	1	1.1			50	179.4	
Table		1	32			1	0.6					2	32.6	
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick		2000		2350		2750		100				7200
	Glass	Window	1	0.4	6	3.5	4	2.1	1	0.3	1	0.6	13	6.9
	Nail	Square/Cut	8	45.9	18	46.8	11	59.8	1	10			38	162.5
		Wrought			3	15.8	2	9.1					5	24.9
		Unidentified					9	21.8					9	21.8
	Iron Strapping		1	59.6									1	59.6
Clothing	Iron	Buckle			3	23.8						3	23.8	
Personal	Jewelry Stone	Pressed			1	0.4						1	0.4	
Tobacco	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl	1	0.9			3	1.8					4	2.7
		Pipe Stem	3	4.5	5	10.3	6	9.7	1	0.5			15	25
	Kaolin	Pipe Bowl			8	3.1							8	3.1
		Pipe Stem	1	0.8			2	2.2	1	2.1			4	5.1
Miscellaneous		Fragment			1	0.8							1	0.8
	Brass	Unidentified			1	2.4							1	2.4
	Iron				1	16.1	1	167					2	183.1
Fauna	Bone		2	1	14	11.4	8	18	1	0.5	3	15.7	28	46.6
	Shell	Oyster				22		21.1		16				59.1
	Teeth						2	3.2					2	3.2
Flora	Charcoal				2	0.3							2	0.3
Prehistoric Ceramic	Deptford	Cord Marked									3	32.7	3	32.7
	Untyped	Eroded/Residual	3	10.9	7	21.7							10	32.6
		Plain					2	26					2	26
		Indeterminate					3	32.2					3	32.2
Prehistoric Lithics	Debitage	Flake Fragment			1	0.5	1	1.1					2	1.6
Level Totals			59	2281	150	2750.9	105	3274	13	140.7	8	49.4	334	8476.8

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38DR462
TU 202
Feature 602
North Profile

0 40 cm



- I. 10YR 2/1 black semi compact fine sand with roots.
- II. 10YR 4/3 brown semi compact fine sand.
- III. 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loose fine sand.
- feature 602.** 10YR 4/3 brown semi compact fine sand, mottled with;
10YR 6/6 brownish yellow semi compact sand.
- brick
- root

Figure 3.14 North profile and view of Feature 602 in Test Unit 202.

Test Unit 203. TU 203 was situated two meters north and east of a large quantity of brick (3 kg) found in a shovel test (Provenience Number 55) situated in the center of Block A. We established the datum of this unit at 1730.25 E, 1174 N. We excavated two 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-2, 10-30 cmbd). Soil profiles revealed consistent stratified zones of deposition that include a 10YR 2/1 thin topsoil A horizon, over a B horizon plowzone layer of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand. During the excavation of Level 1, a second large architectural feature (Feature 603) was identified.

We recovered 167 artifacts in TU 203, with material recovered from both levels of excavation. Pre-Contact artifacts (n=7) were found intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts (n=155) and include one lithic flake fragment, one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, and five eroded/residual sherds. Faunal material recovered includes 5 bone fragments (17 g) and a small amount of oyster shell (13 g). Table 3.6 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 203.

Post-Contact artifacts from TU 203 include 155 artifacts representing three different classes. These artifacts include 115 Kitchen, 31 Architectural, and nine Tobacco pipe fragments. Brick (+/-9 kg) and mortar (37 g) debris was weighed and discarded in the field. Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth century-ceramics accounted for the most numerous artifact group in the assemblage (n=60), including Delft (n=11), buffware (n=8), stoneware (n=2), porcelain (n=4), pearlware (n=1), redware (n=1), and creamware (n=1). Colonoware accounted for the highest percentage of one type (n=32; 28 percentage).

Kitchen-related glass artifacts include fragments from containers (n=36), bottles (n=18), and tableglass (n=1). Architectural material from TU 202 include large quantities of iron nails (n=26) and a small amount of window glass (n=3). Diagnostic nail types include 16 square/cut, eight wrought, and two wire nails. Two asbestos tile fragments were also recovered.

Feature 603. During the excavation of TU 203, a second significant brick feature was uncovered (Feature 603). Feature 603 was first recognized during a steel probe investigation of the area surrounding two shovel tests (Provenience Numbers 55 and 56). The feature was confirmed and partially exposed with the excavation of TU 203. Feature 603 was recorded as an architectural element containing at least three stacked courses of articulated bricks. The feature measures more than two meters long (east-west) and more than one meter wide (north-south) and forms an “U”-shape on a base five bricks wide.

Feature 603 is a large chimney base associated with an eighteenth-century occupation. It is possible this was a second structure (perhaps the blacksmith shop) associated with the Barak Norman ownership. This interpretation is based on diagnostic artifacts found in and around the feature. Based upon our inspection, the feature continues two meters toward the north, east, and west. Further excavation will be needed to confirm the feature’s design and if a firebox can be determined. Figure 3.15 shows a plan and view of Feature 603 in TU 203.

Table 3.6 Artifacts Recovered from TU 203.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Delft	Decorated	2	0.7	2	3.2	4	3.9
		Undecorated	7	6.2			7	6.2
	Buffware	Decorated	5	12.9	2	24.8	7	37.7
		Undecorated			1	2.2	1	2.2
	Colonoware	Undecorated	20	68.7	12	65.1	32	133.8
	Creamware	Decorated	1	0.4			1	0.4
	Pearlware	Undecorated			1	0.5	1	0.5
	Porcelain	Decorated	2	10.2			2	10.2
		Undecorated	1	0.7	1	0.5	2	1.2
	Redware	Decorated	1	10.1			1	10.1
	Stoneware	Scratch Blue			1	0.2	1	0.2
		Glazed			1	2.2	1	2.2
	Glass	Bottle	10	43.2	8	46.4	18	89.6
		Container	31	39.1	5	17.1	36	56.2
		Table			1	10	1	10
Architecture	Brick	Fragments		4000		5000		9000
	Glass	Window	1	0.5	2	0.8	3	1.3
	Nail	Square	13	55.1	3	7.2	16	62.3
		Wire	2	9.0			2	9
		Wrought	5	26.2	3	17.5	8	43.7
	Asbestos	Tile	2	2.7			2	2.7
	Mortar	Fragments				36.5		36.5
Tobacco	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl	2	0.7			2	0.7
		Pipe Stem	6	21.6			6	21.6
	Kaolin	Pipe Bowl			1	3.8	1	3.8
Fauna	Bone	Fragments	2	14.5	3	2.2	5	16.7
	Shell	Oyster				12.8		12.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	Deptford	Cord Marked	1	17.5			1	17.5
	Untyped	Eroded/Residual	3	14.9	2	11.6	5	26.5
Prehistoric Lithics	Debitage	Flake Fragment			1	1.3	1	1.3
Level Total			117	4355	50	5265.9	167	9620.8



38DR264
TU203
Feature 603
Plan View

0 40 cm



Figure 3.15 Plan and view of Feature 603 in TU 203.

Test Unit 204. TU 204 was placed near a large quantity of domestic artifacts found in two shovel tests (Provenience Numbers 73 and 74) in the southeastern portion of Block A. We established the datum of this unit at 1738.5 E, 1170 N. We excavated four 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-4, 10-50 cmbd). Soil profiles revealed the consistent levels of stratified zones of deposition (B horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand over a C horizon of 10YR 6/6 loose brownish-yellow sand). During the excavation of Level 4, two features (Features 603 and 604) were identified.

We recovered 360 artifacts in TU 204, with material recovered from Levels 1-4 (10-50 cmbd). Post-Contact artifacts constitute the majority (n=287; 80%) of the assemblage in TU 204 and were found in all four levels. The heaviest concentration (n=216; 60%) was recovered from the B horizon in Levels 2 and 3 (20-40 cmbd). Pre-Contact artifacts were found intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts and account for 13 percent of the assemblage. Pre-Contact artifacts include five Deptford Cord Marked sherds, one Wando Cord Marked sherd, 41 eroded/residual sherds, and one undiagnostic Coastal Plain Chert projectile point. Faunal and floral material was recovered in Levels 1, 2, and 4 and includes 20 bone fragments (31 g). A small amount of oyster shell (30 g) and charcoal (0.9 g) was also recorded. Table 3.7 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 204.

Post-Contact artifacts in TU 204 represent five different classes of artifacts. These artifacts include 199 Kitchen, 43 Architectural, 40 Tobacco pipe fragments, three Clothing-related artifacts, and two Miscellaneous items. Brick fragments (+/- 5 kg) were weighed and discarded in the field. Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics account for the majority of artifacts in the Post-Contact assemblage (n=143; 50%), including Delft (n=27), buffware (n=17), stoneware (n=13), redware (n=5), earthenware (n=2), and porcelain (n=2). Colonoware accounted for the highest percentage of one ceramic type (n=77; 54%).

Kitchen-related glass fragments include quantities of bottle (n=35) and container (n=21) glass fragments. Architectural materials include iron nails (n=38) and window glass (n=2). Diagnostic nail types include square/cut (n=22) and wrought (n=16) varieties. Three sheet metal fragments were

also identified. The remaining artifacts include two brass buttons, one white metal button, and two Miscellaneous items (iron and slag).

Features 604 and 605. During the excavation of TU 204, two small features were discovered (Features 604 and 605). Feature 604 was identified during the excavation of Level 4 and was documented in plan view measuring approximately 35-by-40 cm wide, located in the northern portion of TU 204. Feature 604 is a possible refuse pit. Two small bone fragments (7.4 g) were collected from Feature 604.

Feature 605 was also identified during the excavation of Level 4 and was documented in plan view and in the east profile of TU 204. Feature 605 measures approximately one meter wide in profile. Feature 605 is a series of re-worked postholes. Further excavation will confirm if the isolated posthole is associated with a structure or fence row. Figure 3.16 shows the west profile and view of Features 604 and 605 in TU 204.

Table 3.7 Artifacts recovered from TU 204.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Delft	Decorated			5	4.4	3	4.2			8	8.6
		Undecorated	7	3.7	6	7.8	5	2.6	1	0.2	19	14.3
	Buffware	Decorated	1	1.2	1	6.2	5	26.6			7	34.0
		Undecorated			7	7.6	1	1.3	2	1.1	10	10.0
	Colonoware	Undecorated	8	18.8	41	89.8	21	59.3	7	16.2	77	184.1
	Earthenware	Undecorated			1	1.0	1	1.6			2	2.6
	Porcelain	Decorated	2	1.1							2	1.1
	Redware	Decorated					1	4.9			1	4.9
		Undecorated	1	0.9	1	0.2	1	2.0	1	0.2	4	3.3
	Stoneware	Glazed	2	2.2	6	16.5	5	15.3			13	34.0
	Glass	Bottle	8	33.8	16	47.0	9	108.4	2	4.1	35	193.3
		Container	15	29.8	5	1.8	1	0.4			21	32.0
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick		1000.0		2250.0		1300.0		300.0		4850.0
	Glass	Window	1	0.4	1	0.2					2	0.6
	Nail	Square/Cut	3	13.8	8	18.4	10	26.0	1	5.8	22	74.0
		Wrought	2	8.4	11	32.2	2	10.6	1	3.4	16	54.6
	Metal	Sheet			3	8.2					3	8.2
Clothing	Metal	Brass Buttons			1	2.4	1	1.9			2	4.3
		White Metal Button			1	4.6					1	4.6
Tobacco	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl					6	3.8	1	0.1	7	3.9
	Kaolin	Pipe Bowl			10	5.7					10	5.7
		Pipe Stem	3	5.4	13	30.2	5	9.9	2	4.4	23	49.9
Miscellaneous	Iron	Unidentified					1	2.5			1	2.5
	Slag						1	3.5			1	3.5
Fauna	Bone		3	17.2	5	6.7			12	7.3	20	31.2
	Shell	Oyster				10.7		6.4		19.8		30.5
Flora	Charcoal								5	0.9	5	0.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	Deptford	Cord Marked			1	7.1	4	30.6			5	37.7
	Wando	Cord Marked							1	42.0	1	42.0
	Untyped	Eroded/Residual	8	35.5	23	73.6	6	22.1	4	7.6	41	138.8
Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Projectile Point					1	0.3			1	0.3
Level Totals			64	1172.2	166	2632.3	90	1644.2	40	413.1	360	5865.4

38DR462
TU 204
Feature 605
West Profile

0 40 cm

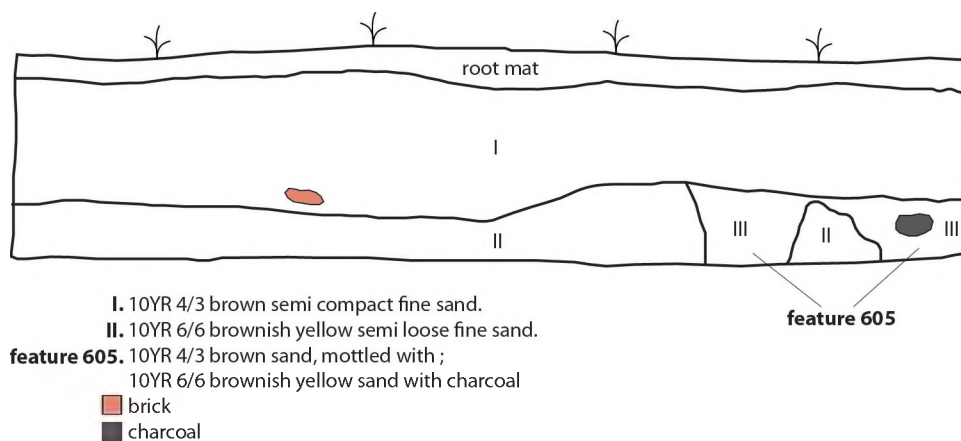


Figure 3.16 West profile and view of Features 604 and 605 in TU 204.

Test Unit 205. TU 205 was placed near a large quantity of nails and historic ceramics found in a shovel test (Provenience Number 67) situated near the northern portion of Block A. We established the datum of this unit at 1737.5 E, 1189.5 N. We excavated four 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-4, 10-50 cmbd). Soil profiles revealed consistent levels of all stratified zones in Block A (Horizon A topsoil 10YR 2/1 black sand, over B horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown fine sand, over a C horizon of 10YR 6/6 loose brownish-yellow sand). During the excavation of Level 3, one feature (Feature 606) was identified.

We recovered 480 artifacts in TU 205, with material recovered from Levels 1-4 (10-50 cmbd). Post-Contact artifacts constitute the majority (n=456; 95 percent) of the assemblage in TU 205 and were found in all four levels. The heaviest concentration (n=320; 67 percent) was recovered from the B horizon in Levels 2 and 3 (20-40 cmbd). Pre-Contact artifacts were found intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts and account for three percent of the assemblage. Pre-Contact artifacts include one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, 13 eroded/residual sherds, and one flake fragment. Faunal material was recovered in all levels and includes seven bone fragments (8 g), a small amount of oyster shell (11 g), and two animal teeth. Table 3.8 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 205.

Post-Contact artifacts in TU 205 represent six different classes of artifacts. These artifacts include 269 Kitchen, 135 Architectural, 31 Tobacco pipe fragments, three Clothing, one Arms, and 17 Miscellaneous items. Brick fragments (+/- 9 kg) were weighed and discarded in the field. Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics are the most numerous artifact in the assemblage (n=183) and include Delft (n=52), buffware (n=56), stoneware (n=27), porcelain (n=19), Colonoware (n=9), redware (n=7), earthenware (n=5), creamware (n=7), and Agateware (n=1) sherds. Kitchen-related glass artifacts include large quantities of bottle (n=72) and smaller quantities of container (n=12) glass fragments.

Architectural material from TU 205 include iron nails (n=88) and window glass (n=45). Diagnostic nail types include 34 square/cut nails. One iron spike and one loop fragment were also identified. The remaining artifacts include two modern can fragments,

one gunflint, one bone button, two iron buckles, and 17 Miscellaneous items (iron, slag, and plastic).

Feature 606. During the excavation of TU 205, one feature was discovered (Feature 606). Feature 606 measured approximately one meter wide in the unit's profile. Preliminary interpretations show Feature 606 is a refuse pit located immediately east of the unit. Figure 3.17 shows the east profile and view of Feature 606 in TU 205.

Summary of Block A. A total of 20 square meters (ninety-one 30-by-30 cm shovel tests and five 1-by-2 m units) was excavated in Block A. Results of this investigation included the recovery of 1,820 Post-Contact artifacts and documented six cultural features (601-606). Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics accounted for the most numerous artifact in the assemblage (n=362). Delft (n=156), buffware (n=124), stoneware (n=66), and porcelain (n=49) were the most dominant imported types and have manufacturing dates primarily between 1670-1780. Local slave-made Colonoware (n=193) was the most prevalent single type of pottery found in Block A.

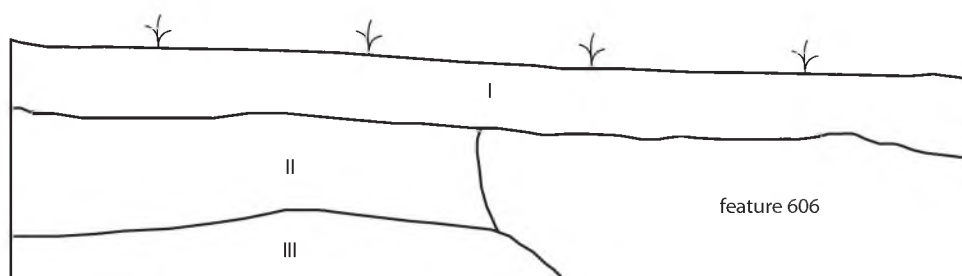
The recovery of diagnostic ceramics from an archaeological context allows for the calculation of a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) to address research questions regarding a site's occupational time range. MCDs are calculated using the dateable ceramic sherds collected from a site. MCD provides a median date or midpoint of a site's occupation period. Our calculations used the original formula presented by South (1977:210-212) and the modifications developed by Carlson (1983). Using these formulas, we calculated the MCD for the Block A ceramic assemblage. The MCD for Block 1 is 1725 with a range of 1640-1950, which is consistent with the historical record suggesting the eastern portion of 38DR462 was primarily occupied in the early through late eighteenth centuries. This date would place the major occupant during the Barak Norman ownership. The recovery of a number of later materials suggests the site was either re-occupied in the nineteenth century by James Coburn or inundated by refuse disposal in the twentieth century. Table 3.9 presents the list of dateable Euro-American ceramics and their dates of production for Block A.

Table 3.8 Artifacts recovered from TU 205.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Delft	Decorated	5	2.9	17	19.7	4	2.3	2	1.7	28	26.6
		Undecorated	7	3.7	8	6.0	9	5.1			24	14.8
	Agateware	Decorated			1	3.1					1	3.1
	Buffware	Decorated	11	31.2	9	16.8	9	5.3	3	2.6	32	55.9
		Undecorated	7	6.6	8	15.7	9	18.5			24	40.8
	Colonoware	Undecorated	1	7.3	6	28.7	2	4.3			9	40.3
	Creamware	Decorated			1	0.2	2	1.9			3	2.1
		Undecorated			2	4.3	2	0.6			4	4.9
	Earthenware	North Devon	1	1.5							1	1.5
		Undecorated	3	3.5	1	45.5					4	49.0
	Porcelain	Decorated	5	30.7	10	9.8	1	0.4	1	0.2	17	41.1
		Undecorated			1	0.3			1	0.3	2	0.6
	Redware	Decorated	1	1.8	2	46.0					3	47.8
		Undecorated			2	5.7	1	4.0	1	0.4	4	10.1
	Stoneware	Scratch Blue			1	1.8					1	1.8
		Glazed	5	7.9	10	14.4	4	0.8	6	6.5	25	29.6
		Unglazed			1	1.2					1	1.2
	Glass	Bottle	12	48.4	31	53.7	24	39.4	5	3.6	72	145.1
		Container	6	12.0			6	4.9			12	16.9
	Iron	Can Fragment			2	4.3					2	4.3
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick		3500		3000		2000		350		8850.0
	Glass	Window	10	6.6	18	10.6	13	8.3	4	1.8	45	27.3
	Iron	Loop					1	7.6			1	7.6
	Nail	Square/Cut	10	55.6	17	77.1	2	11.9	5	20.4	34	165.0
		Unidentified	10	22.4	12	23.9	31	119.9	1	1.4	54	167.6
	Spike		1	26.9							1	26.9
Arms	Chert/Flint	Gun Flint					1	3.4			1	3.4
Clothing	Bone	Button					1	1.0			1	1.0
	Iron	Buckle	1	16.2	1	13.9					2	30.1
Tobacco	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl			7	5.0	7	2.9			14	7.9
		Pipe Stem	3	4.2	6	8.6	5	3.4	1	0.7	15	16.9
	Kaolin	Pipe Bowl	1	0.3							1	0.3
		Pipe Stem					1	5.6			1	5.6
Miscellaneous	Iron	Unidentified					3	20.9			3	20.9
	Slag		3	18.9	5	24.7	3	3.3	2	2.8	13	49.7
	Plastic		1	0.1							1	0.1
Fauna	Bone		1	2.3	2	0.5	3	5.1	1	0.1	7	7.9
	Shell	Oyster				11.3						11.3
	Teeth								2	0.6	2	
Prehistoric Ceramics	Deptford	Cord Marked	1	7.2							1	7.2
	Untyped	Residual/ Eroded	2	8.5	6	33.0	4	12.6	1	1.2	13	54.1
Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Flake Fragment							1	0.1	1	
Level Totals			108	3826.7	187	3485.8	148	2293.4	37	394.4	480	9998.3

38DR462
TU 205
Feature 606
East Profile

0 40 cm

- I. 10YR 2/1 black semi compact fine sand with roots.
- Feature 606.** 10YR 4/3 brown semi compact fine sand, mottled with;
 10YR 2/1 black semi compact fine sand.
- II. 10YR 4/3 brown semi compact fine sand.
- III. 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow fine sand.

Figure 3.17 East profile and view of Feature 606 in TU 205.

Table 3.9 Mean Ceramic Date for Block A.

Ceramics	Date Range	Median Date	Total Sherds	Dateable Sherds	Product	Range	Sherds w/ Date Range	Product/ Range	Sherds/ Range	Range2	Product/ Range2	Sherds/ Range2
Porcelain												
undecorated			13									
overglz. painted			3									
underglz. painted			30									
white w/transfer print			1									
decal	1902 - 2006	1954	1	1	1954	104	1	18.788	0.010	10816	0.181	0.000
Chinese blue underglz	1660 - 1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1	12.357	0.007	19600	0.088	0.000
Buffwares												
undecorated slipware	1670 - 1795	1732.5	58	58	100485	125	58	803.880	0.464	15625	6.431	0.004
combed/dot & trail	1670 - 1795	1732.5	62	62	107415	125	62	859.320	0.496	15625	6.875	0.004
manganese mottled	1680 - 1750	1715	3	3	5145	70	3	73.500	0.043	4900	1.050	0.001
black glaze			1									
Creamwares												
undecorated	1762 - 1820	1791	9	9	16119	58	9	277.914	0.155	3364	4.792	0.003
Whieldon	1740 - 1770	1755	8	8	14040	30	8	468.000	0.267	900	15.600	0.009
Delft												
undecorated	1640 - 1750	1695	87	87	147465	110	87	1340.591	0.791	12100	12.187	0.007
blue/green/purple decorated	1660 - 1750	1705	59	59	100595	90	59	1117.722	0.656	8100	12.419	0.007
polychrome decorated	1660 - 1750	1705	10	10	17050	90	10	189.444	0.111	8100	2.105	0.001
Pearlware												
undecorated	1780 - 1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1	36.100	0.020	2500	0.722	0.000
blue hand painted	1780 - 1820	1800	1	1	1800	40	1	45.000	0.025	1600	1.125	0.001
Redwares												
undecorated slipware	1670 - 1795	1732.5	3	3	5197.5	125	3	41.580	0.024	15625	0.333	0.000
combed/dot & trail	1670 - 1795	1732.5	7	7	12127.5	125	7	97.020	0.056	15625	0.776	0.000
North Devon gravel temper	1675 - 1760	1717.5	5	5	8587.5	85	5	101.029	0.059	7225	1.189	0.001
Jackfield	1745 - 1800	1772.5	2	2	3545	55	2	64.455	0.036	3025	1.172	0.001
Refined Agateware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	1	1	1757.5	35	1	50.214	0.029	1225	1.435	0.001
unglazed, refined			4									
black glazed			4									
brown glazed			2									
clear glazed			4									
molded			2									
unidentified			5									
Stonewares												
scratch blue	1744 - 1775	1759.5	4	4	7038	31	4	227.032	0.129	961	7.324	0.004
wht. slt glz tableware	1740 - 1775	1757.5	26	26	45695	35	26	1305.571	0.743	1225	37.302	0.021
mold wht sltglz tblware	1740 - 1765	1752.5	8	8	14020	25	8	560.800	0.320	625	22.432	0.013
brown slt. glz, gray bodied			5									
black glazed			1									
clear salt glazed			18									
white glazed			1									
unglazed/unidentified			3									
Whitewares												
undecorated	1815 - 1925	1870	2	2	3740	110	2	34.000	0.018	12100	0.309	0.000
mold decorated	1815 - 1925	1870	4	4	7480	110	4	68.000	0.036	12100	0.618	0.000
Colonoware			193									
Burned/Unidentified			7									
Total Sherds			659									
Total Dateable Sherds				362	624791		362	7792.319	4.494		136.463	0.078
MCD/South					1725.942							
MCD/Range*					1733.852							
MCD/Range Square*					1744.479							
Minimum Date Range	1750 - 1902											
Maximum Date Range	1640 - 2006											
Terminus Post Quem	1902											
Terminus Ante Quem	2006											

* Carlson 1983

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A total of six cultural features were documented in Block A. The documentation of a brick foundation element (Feature 601) in TU 201 and a large brick chimney base (Feature 603) in TU 203 shows structural ruins are located in the northern and central portions of Block A. The additional posthole features (Features 602 and 605) in TUs 204 and 205 also provide evidence of possible semi-permanent structures in and around the ruins. Lastly, the discovery of two refuse pits (Features 604 and 606) in TUs 204 and 205 reveals intact sub-surface deposits related to the domestic lifeways of the eighteenth-century occupation are also present.

In summary, the documentation of cultural features and over 1,000 eighteenth-century artifacts have shown a significant archaeological footprint has been discovered within Block A. We argue the features and deposits in Block A have sufficient archaeological detail to address research questions regarding the architecture and domestic activities of the former Norman family residential complex.

Block B. Block B was placed in the western portion of 38DR462 in an open pasture, currently used for grazing cattle. This area of the site produced higher frequencies of Pre-Contact ceramics and lithics. The block measured 30-by-15 m in a north-south alignment and included forty 30-by-30-cm shovel test units at 5.0-m intervals. A select number of 2.5-interval shovel tests (n=14) were excavated between and beyond the 5.0-m interval tests to further locate

Pre-Contact deposits concentrated in the southeastern corner of Block B. Soils encountered throughout Block B were similar to those encountered during the initial survey. A distinct topsoil/plowzone A/B horizon of 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand (0-35 cmbs) overlies a sterile C horizon of 10YR 5/6 brownish-yellow loose fine sand (30-80 cmbs).

We recovered 31 artifacts from Block B, the majority of which were recovered from the initial plowzone soil strata (0-30 cmbs). Pre-Contact artifacts constitute 84 percent (n=26) of the assemblage from the close-interval shovel testing. Post-Contact artifacts were found in a diffuse scatter and include three historic ceramic sherds, one small arms bullet, one pipe stem fragment, and 63 g of brick (weighed and discarded in the field). A quick metal detecting sweep was also performed in Block B and recovered two brass objects (one watch part and a clasp). Faunal material included 13 g of oyster shell. Table 3.10 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Block B.

Pre-Contact artifacts include 15 temporally non-diagnostic sherds and 11 flaked stone fragments. All the lithic artifacts are Coastal Plain chert fragments. The Pre-Contact pottery consists of all sand-tempered sherds, including two cord marked and 13 eroded/residual sherds. The highest percentage of Pre-Contact artifacts (n=13; 50 percent) were concentrated in the southeastern portion of the site.

Table 3.10 Artifacts Recovered from Block B Close Interval Shovel Testing.

Functional/Artifact Group	Material	Type	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	Undecorated	1	1.4
		Pearlware	Undecorated	2	2.6
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick			63.4
Arms	Metal	Bullet		1	1.7
Tobacco	Ceramic	Ball Clay	Pipe Stem	1	0.8
Fauna	Shell	Oyster			13.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	Sand Tempered	Untyped	Cord Marked	2	16.8
			Eroded	1	6.4
			Residual	12	23
Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Debitage	Flake	1	0.1
			Flake Fragment	10	9.2
Total				31	139

Test Unit 206. TU 206 was placed near the area of the highest lithic and ceramic recovery in a shovel test (Provenience Number 107) situated in the southeastern portion of Block B. We established the datum 10 cm above the surface in the southwest corner of this unit at 1654.5 E, 1194.5 N. We excavated three 10-cm arbitrary levels (Levels 1-3, 10-40 cmbd). Soil profiles revealed the same consistent levels of all stratified zones found during shovel testing that include a topsoil/plowzone A/B horizon of 10YR 2/1 black sand (10-25 cmbd) over a sterile soil C horizon of 10YR 6/6 loose brownish-yellow sand (30-40 cmbd). During the excavation of Level 3, one non-cultural feature (Feature 607) was identified.

We recovered 83 artifacts in TU 206, with material recovered from Levels 1-3 (10-40 cmbd). Pre-Contact artifacts constitute the majority (n=79; 95%) of the assemblage. The heaviest concentration (n=43; 51%) was recovered from Level 3 (30-40 cmbd). Post-Contact artifacts were found intermixed with Pre-Contact artifacts and account for five percent of the assemblage. Post-Contact artifacts include two creamware sherds, one pearlware sherd, 4 g of brick, and one copper wire fragment. A small amount of charcoal (5 g) was also recovered. Table 3.11 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 206.

Pre-Contact artifacts include a small variety of lithic and ceramic artifacts. The lithic artifacts are all Coastal Plain chert and include one flake, one

shatter, and numerous flake fragments (n=55). The Pre-Contact pottery consists of all sand-tempered sherds and includes two Deptford Cord Marked sherds, one nondiagnostic cord marked sherd, and 19 eroded/residual sherds.

Feature 607. During the excavation of TU 206, one feature was discovered in the southwest corner of the unit (Feature 607). Feature 607 was originally identified as a possible refuse pit at the bottom of Level 3. Feature 607 measures 80-by-45 cm wide. The excavation of Feature 607 produced only one lithic flake. The feature was an organic tree stain and non-cultural. Figure 3.18 shows the north profile and view of Feature 607 in TU 206.

Summary of Block B. In summary, the diagnostic Pre-Contact assemblage from Block B consists of one primary Deptford phase occupation associated with the Middle through Late Woodland Period (200-1000 AD) (Williams and Thompson 1999). The pottery assemblage from shovel testing and unit excavation in Block B revealed the majority of artifacts are non-diagnostic sand-tempered sherds with only two Deptford pottery types found. The distribution of artifacts from Block A revealed more diagnostic information (Deptford and Wando) but were found intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts.

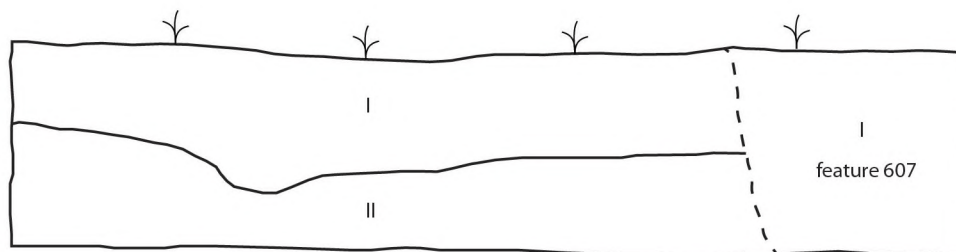
Based upon the combined diagnostic ceramic distribution across 38DR462, the Pre-Contact

Table 3.11 Artifacts recovered from TU 206.

Functional/ Artifact Group	Type	Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Unit Total	
			Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Creamware	Undecorated	2	5.2					2	5.2
	Pearlware	Decorated			1	0.1			1	0.1
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick				4				4.0
Miscellaneous	Copper	Wire	1	1.1					1	1.1
Flora	Charcoal					1.7		3.1		4.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	Deptford	Cord Marked			1	5.5	1	12.9	2	5.5
	Untyped	Cord Marked			1	2.6			1	2.6
		Residual/Eroded	4	7.0	7	15.3	8	45.5	19	67.8
Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Flake	1	0.7					1	0.7
		Flake Fragment	3	2.1	18	8.9	34	13.0	55	24.0
		Shatter	1	4.1					1	4.1
Level Totals			12	20.2	28	38.5	43	74.5	83	119.9

38DR462
TU 206
Feature 607
North Profile

0 40 cm



- I. 10YR 2/1 black semi loose fine sand.
- II. 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown semi loose fine sand

Figure 3.18 North profile and view of Feature 607 in TU 206.

component appears to be associated with a Middle through Late Woodland seasonal resource extraction camp. An examination of the site density shows the artifacts are too widespread and intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts to expose intact sub-surface artifact clusters or features that would produce a discernible intra-site pattern of this component. In addition, the later subsequent agricultural practices have disrupted any possibility of intact vertical or horizontal distribution in the western portion of 38DR462. Additional archaeological investigations of the Pre-Contact component would not generate additional contributing information beyond what has already been recovered. Therefore, we recommend the Pre-Contact component as *not contributing* to the NRHP of 38DR462.

3.2.3 NRHP Assessment for Site 38DR462

Archival and archaeological research has shown the Post-Contact component within Block A contains the most significant portion of Site 38DR462. Based upon intact features, diagnostic artifact deposits, and historical research, our investigations have shown the archaeological footprint within Block A is the remnants of a house and blacksmith shop associated with the eighteenth-century Norman family occupation.

Under Criterion D, an archaeological site has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory (Savage and Pope 1998). Our analysis has confirmed Block A contains substantial research potential that could be significant in understanding the early eighteenth-century colonial development not only in the Upper Ashley River region but also in the broader South Carolina colony. In order to evaluate an archaeological site using Criterion D, questions must be generated to further produce information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past activities at the site.

Additional investigations should be able to provide substantial evidence that the Post-Contact occupation at 38DR462 yields further knowledge of our understanding of the Colonial development in South Carolina in the eighteenth century. Questions regarding the site should address site integrity, chronology, and social and architectural organization. Specific research questions regarding 38DR462 may include the following:

- *Is there additional structural evidence within Block A? and, Can the architectural detail be extracted to re-create a model of the former buildings of the Norman residential complex?*
- *Can an intra-site distribution between select artifacts within Block A show distinct activity or work areas, such as a blacksmith shop and slave quarters? If so, does Feature 601 confirm the location of the main house?*
- *The dominant historic ceramic recovered was slave-made pottery called Colonoware. What can we learn from examining and comparing assemblages of early eighteenth-century Colonoware? Are there differences in styles, modes of production, decoration or material characteristics between Colonoware at small home-sites (like 38DR462) and contemporary Plantation sites (like The Ponds 38DR87 and The Villa 38DR378/379/380)?*
- *How does the discovery of a possible abandoned pre-revolutionary site contribute to our knowledge of the development of the Upper Ashley River? What link can be established with the colonial town Dorchester? How does it contribute to our understanding of the broader settlement and migration of colonists prior to the onset of the American Revolutionary War in 1774?*

We recommend Site 38DR462 *eligible* for the NRHP. The most significant portion of 38DR462 that contributes to the eligibility for the NRHP is the area designated as Block A. Based on the results of close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavations, we argue that the intact cultural features and deposits associated with the eighteenth-century occupation are confined to a circumscribed "Preservation Area" designated from the features and deposits found within Block A. We recommend that this portion of 38DR462 should be considered a historic property; this portion should be protected from all ground-disturbing activities and should be avoided.

The current plan for the development of this portion of the Limehouse Tract includes a designed commercial property model that will adversely affect this portion of the site. We recommend that ap-

appropriate data recovery plans should be developed and implemented in consultation with the SHPO to mitigate these adverse effects. We recommend the remaining portions of 38DR462 as non-contributing. We believe that these areas will not likely yield any additional important additional information pertaining to the Pre-Contact or Post-Contact occupation. We recommend that no further management consideration is necessary in these areas prior to development activities.

3.3 Site 38DR468

Cultural Affiliation – Eighteenth century

Site Type – Inland rice field complex

Soil Type – Mouzon loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Elevation – 2 m amsl

Nearest Water Sources – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 732 m n/s by 671 meters e/w

Present Vegetation – Mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Eligible/preserve in place or mitigate

Site 38DR468 is a 732-by-671-m complex of embankments, ditches, and dams making up a historic inland rice field system in the southern portion of the project tract. The site is bounded to the south by the Ashley River. The rice fields are associated with the eighteenth-century Iward family ownership of the project tract. With the exception of the dam remnants located at the northern edge of the rice field complex, the site lies entirely in wetlands adjacent to the Ashley River. The site area was not flooded at the time of the investigations. The site is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods with an understory composed largely of scrub palmettoes. Figure 3.19 presents a plan of Site 38DR468 (including the remainder of the sites within the project tract) on a modern aerial photograph. Figure 3.20 presents a LiDAR-generated view of the inland rice complex, as well as other nearby linear sites (Sites 38DR469-38DR471).

Investigators observed numerous rice field-related embankments and ditches throughout the wetlands adjacent to the Ashley River. Most of the embankments are 0.3-0.6 m in height, though some are larger, and many are accompanied by ditches.

The features generally form a linear and angular design and are present throughout the majority of the Ashley River flood plain within the tract, though are largely absent in the southeast portion of the tract. It is unclear at this time if they were formerly in this area and were erased by generations of river flooding, or if the field system never extended into this area. Figure 3.21 presents views of typical inland rice field features in the wetlands portion of Site 38DR468.

An interesting feature that is most apparent in the LiDAR image of the area (see Figures 3.18 and 3.19) is an apparently manmade circular feature in the southwest portion of the rice complex. This circular element, which measures approximately 25 meters in diameter, is surrounded by water. An earthen embankment leads to this feature, but a wide (and likely deep) creek has since breached this embankment, rendering it inaccessible by land. This type of circular feature, generally located at or near the center of an inland rice complex, has been observed at other inland rice plantations, including at the Ponds, an eighteenth-century plantation located farther up the Ashley River. No extensive investigations have been undertaken within these circular features, but archaeologists have speculated that they may have been used as some type of interim rice processing center.

A defining characteristic of the inland rice field system of Site 38DR468 is a series of large earthen dams at the northern edge of the complex. These dams are located across the mouths of several springs that drain from the uplands of the project tract. The dams may have once been one continuous dam across the edge of the distinctive and unusual natural curved “cove” that separates the uplands from the lowlands within the project tract, though the dams have since been breached by the springs/creeks that they once impounded. The dams typically measure approximately 6-8 m wide at the base, 1-2 m wide at the top, and are approximately 2 m tall. Figure 3.22 presents views of the dams in the northern portion of Site 38DR468. One bank and adjoining ditch leads from the large dam in the north center of the complex down into the fields. We believe that this was likely the primary method of transferring water from the upper reservoir into the lower fields when needed. Local historian H.A.M. Smith (1988c:222) noted that in the early 1900s,

there was still evidence of a spring “not far from the house and what appeared to have been an old ornamental pond” at the former Fair Spring Plantation. It is believed that this ornamental pond may have also doubled as the water reservoir created by the series of massive dams in Site 38DR468. This “pond” was apparently still present when Smith visited the former plantation in the early twentieth century.

The Izards were noted rice planters and though other crops were grown there, Burton Plantation (later known as Fair Spring Plantation) was established as a rice plantation. By the time of his death in 1761, Ralph Izard, Sr., had 61 slaves working on his Burton Plantation, and the presence of 52 bushels of seed rice, winnowing fans, and rice sieves in a plantation inventory indicates that he was planting and harvesting rice as one of his primary products (Charleston County, South Carolina Inventory Book WPA Transcripts [CCIB] 85B [1761]:823-827). It is believed that Ralph Izard, Jr., continued the rice operations established by his father. The design and layout of this inland rice system in the freshwater flood plain of the Ashley River is consistent with other Lowcountry eighteenth-century inland rice plantations.

3.3.1 NRHP Assessment for Site 38DR468

Site 38DR468 was evaluated for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied to Site 38DR468 below, followed by management recommendations.

Under Criterion A, a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The inland rice field system present at Site 38DR468 is associated with eighteenth-century rice farming technology. Historically, inland rice-growing preceded tidal rice-growing -- an endeavor that generated far more wealth for tidal planters than their inland forbearers. Scholars have shown that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, rice was the crop that helped to turn the Carolina colony, and later, South Carolina, into an agricultural powerhouse. Until fairly recently, inland rice systems have not been studied nearly as much as have the tidal rice systems. Site 38DR468 contains large portions of

the inland rice field system associated with the Izard family's Burton/Fair Spring Plantation. The physical remnants of the inland rice fields at Site 38DR468 are a tangible record of the extraordinary amount of skill and labor exerted by the enslaved African population at the above-mentioned plantations. The layout and design of the inland rice field system is still quite clear and visible. Though the rice field embankments have experienced an unknown amount of erosion and degradation over the passing centuries due to weather, flooding, and possible timbering activities, the banks and ditches retain more than enough of their original integrity and form to allow the viewer to visualize what is believed to be the original layout of the fields. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR468 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The inland rice system of Site 38DR468 is associated with the eighteenth-century Burton/Fair Spring Plantation. While Ralph Izard, Sr., and Ralph Izard, Jr., were valuable, contributing members of their society, the footprint they left on the landscape (the inland rice system that is Site 38DR468) is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38DR468 is not significant under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, resources may be eligible for the NRHP that embody “the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction...” (Keller and Keller 1994:6). African slaves working at Burton/Fair Spring Plantation created the inland rice field system present at Site 38DR468. These rice fields embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The inland rice field components were carefully laid out, engineered, and maintained to maximize the control of water from one space to another, which is an absolute requirement for a successful inland rice operation. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR468 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

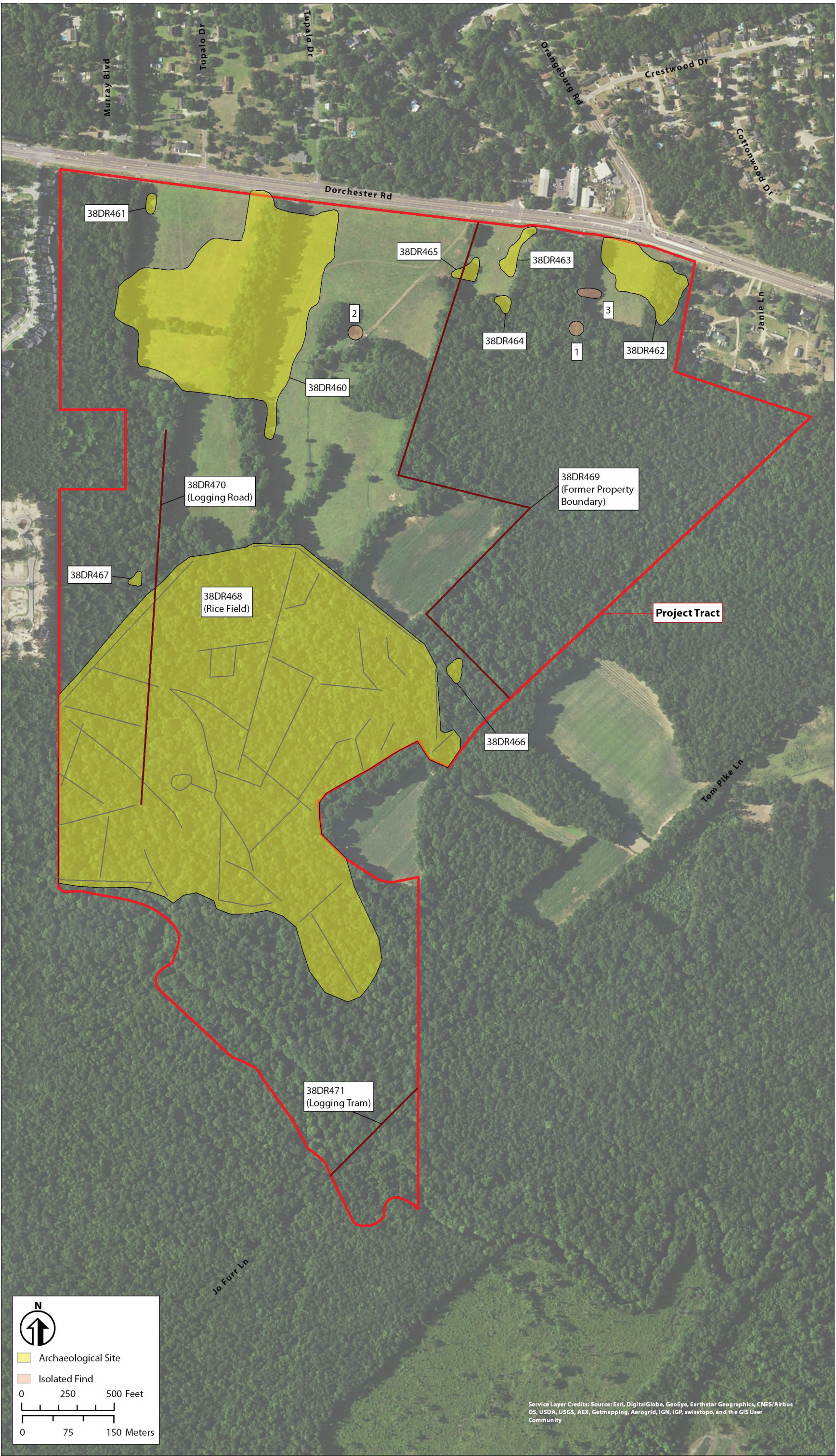


Figure 3.19 Plan of Site 38DR468 on a modern aerial photograph.

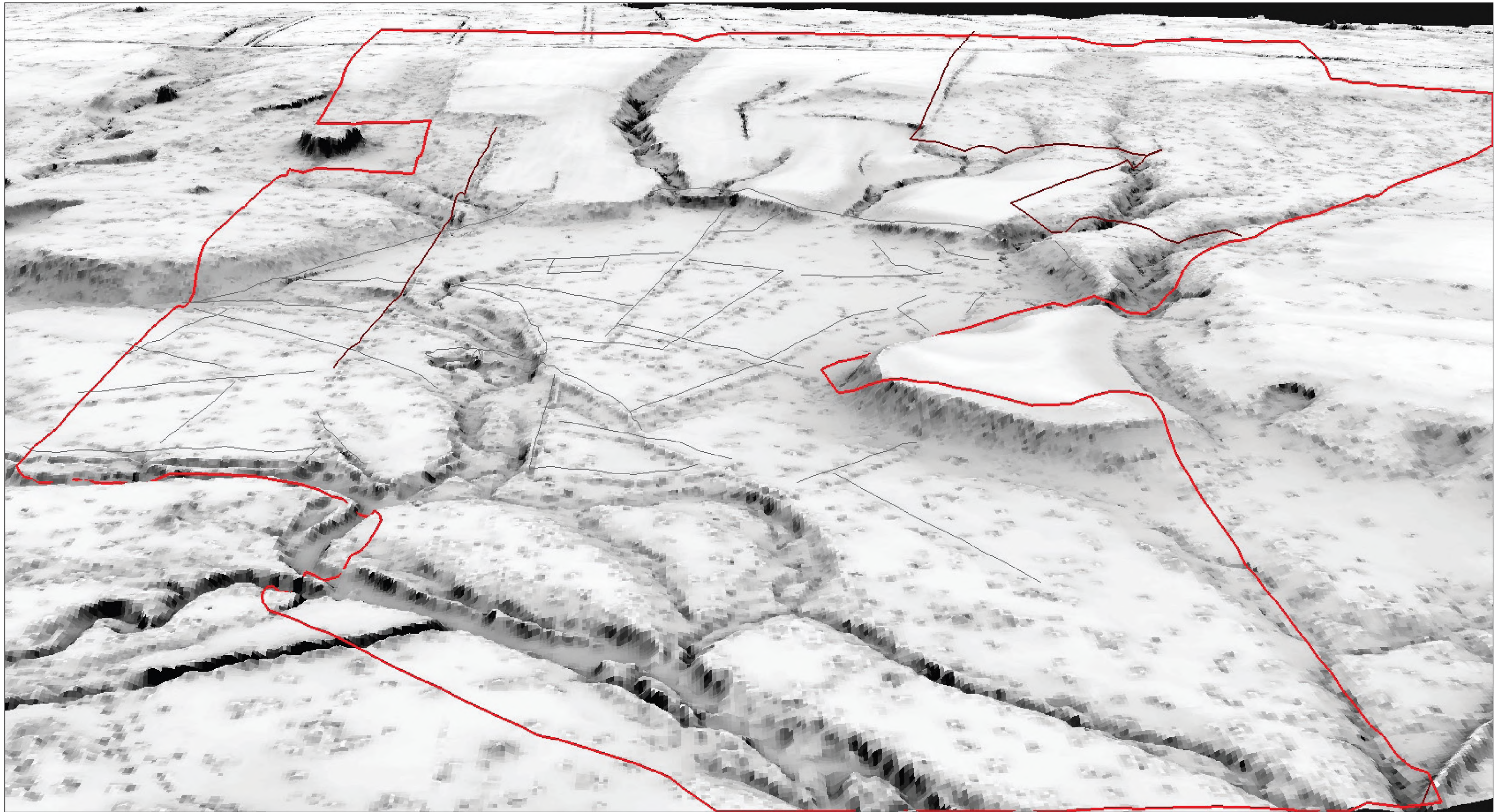


Figure 3.20 LiDAR-generated view of Site 38DR468.



Figure 3.21 Views of typical inland rice field features in the wetlands portion of Site 38DR468: typical embankment, facing east (top); and embankment along the Ashley River, facing east (bottom).



Figure 3.22 Views of dams in the northern portion of Site 38DR468, moving west to east: facing east (top); facing southeast (middle); and facing south (bottom).

Under Criterion D, a resource may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Previous archaeological investigations (of which there are relatively few) have demonstrated that excavations of inland rice features can provide valuable information about the construction and maintenance of these features. Agha (1999, 2001) conducted archaeological investigations to understand the construction and repair techniques of an embankment at the James Stobo plantation at Willtown Bluff. Agha (1999) conclusively showed that limited amounts of fieldwork can produce a very high yield of data relating to the initial construction and maintenance of inland rice fields that predate 1760. He demonstrated not only that artifacts can be recovered from these earthworks, but also that they can be associated with specific up-turned soils, captured during different stages of the dike construction and maintenance. He used in situ artifacts to obtain the interpretive dates. Thus, Agha (2001) was able to date the initial construction of the earthworks to the 1719-1740 period and repairs to the 1750-1765 period. Similar future investigations of Site 38DR468 may be able to yield information about many aspects of the construction, use, and maintenance of the eighteenth-century inland rice system, which may also be applicable to other similar systems located across the South Carolina Lowcountry. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR468 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

We recommend Site 38DR468 *eligible* for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Site 38DR468 should be preserved in place. Since the site is located almost completely within wetlands associated with the Ashley River, it is unlikely that extensive ground-disturbing activities associated with the development of the project tract will occur within the site. In the event that trails or boardwalks are constructed to provide access to the Ashley River, care should be taken to avoid impacts to elements that make up the historic inland rice field complex.

4.0 Sites and Isolated Finds Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

4.1 Site 38DR461

Cultural Affiliation – Early to middle twentieth century

Site Type – Post-Contact home site

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes

Elevation – 18 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 25 m n/s by 15 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38DR461 is a 25-by-15-m subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located on a ridgetop in a grassy pasture in the northwest portion of the project tract. The site is located to the south of Dorchester Road. Figure 3.1 presents a plan of Site 38DR461. Figure 4.1 presents a view of Site 38DR461.

Investigators excavated 14 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR461; two (14%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils

at the site generally consist of a brown loamy sand from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of seven artifacts from two positive shovel tests, including two clear glass fragments, one amber bottle glass fragment, two wire nails, one unidentifiable nail, and one unidentifiable iron fragment, as well as 21.6 grams of brick fragments. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The artifacts are indicative of an early to middle twentieth-century occupation. The 1915 Dorchester County soil survey map shows a house in the area of Site 38DR461. The 1920 US War Department quadrangle map (see Figure 2.6), as well as the 1944 USGS *Ravenel*, SC quadrangle, depicts a house in the general location of the site. The 1939 and 1959 Dorchester County Highway maps do not show a house in this location. No structures are visible in



Figure 4.1 View of Site 38DR461, facing south.

this area on a 1957 aerial photograph of the project tract. Based on the maps and photographic evidence, the house ceased to exist sometime between 1944 and 1957.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR461 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by the likely removal/clearing of the house that once stood in the site area. Additional investigation of Site 38DR461 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (early to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (home site). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR461 *not eligible* for the NRHP. Site 38DR461 warrants no further management consideration.

4.2 Site 38DR463

Cultural Affiliation – *Unknown Pre-Contact; eighteenth to twentieth century*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact lithic scatter; Post-Contact home site*

Soil Type – *Blanton fine sand, zero to two percent slopes*

Elevation – *18 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Ashley River*

Site Dimensions – *80 m n/s by 50 m e/w*

Present Vegetation – *Grassy pasture*

NRHP/Management Recommendations – *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38DR463 is a 80-by-50-m subsurface scatter of Pre- and Post-Contact artifacts located in a grassy pasture in the northeast portion of the project tract. The site is located just to the south of Dorchester Road (see Figure 3.6). Figure 4.2 presents a view of Site 38DR463.

Investigators excavated 32 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR463; seven (22%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish-brown silty sand from 0-35 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand from 35-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were

recovered from 0-100 cmbs, though the majority were recovered from 0-35 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 12 artifacts from seven positive shovel tests. The one Pre-Contact artifact recovered from the site is a chert bifacial flake. The 11 Post-Contact artifacts include two Colonoware residual sherds, one clear bottle glass fragment, two wire nails, two machine-made nails, one unidentifiable square nail fragment, one machine-headed spike, and two unidentifiable iron fragments, as well as 650 grams of brick fragments and 80 grams of mortar fragments. Table 4.1 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38DR463. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources. The minimal Pre-Contact artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and/or maintenance.

The Post-Contact artifacts are indicative of a diffuse eighteenth- to twentieth-century occupation. The two Colonoware residual sherds suggest a possible enslaved African presence, though the remainder of the artifacts do not indicate such an early occupation. The majority of the artifacts date to the late nineteenth/twentieth centuries. No structures are present in the vicinity of the site on the 1915 Dorchester County soil survey map, the 1920 US War Department quadrangle map, or the 1939 and 1959 Dorchester County Highway maps. No structures are visible in this area on a 1957 aerial photograph of the project tract. It is possible that these artifacts were pushed here during land clearing or plowing activities during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR463 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The site area has been disturbed by plowing and likely land clearing activities. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of Site 38DR463 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact, eighteenth to twentieth century) and the presumed



Figure 4.2 View of Site 38DR463, facing northeast.

Table 4.1 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38DR463.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Contact					
Kitchen	Ceramic	Colonoware	Residual Sherd	2	2.80
	Glass	Bottle/Container	Colorless	1	2.20
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick	Fragment		650.00
		Mortar	Fragment		80.00
	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	2	9.10
			Machine-Made Nail	2	12.40
			Unidentifiable Square Nail Fragment	1	3.20
			Machine Headed Spike	1	20.80
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Iron Unidentifiable Fragments	2	1.20
Pre-Contact Lithics	Chert		Flake	1	0.20
Total				12	781.90

function (camp for procuring resources, possible home site). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR463 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38DR463 warrants no further management consideration.

4.3 Site 38DR464

Cultural Affiliation – Unknown Pre-Contact

Site Type – Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes

Elevation – 17 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 25 m n/s by 25 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38DR464 is a 25-by-25-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts located in the corner of a grassy pasture in the northeast portion of the project tract; wooded areas containing wetlands are present just south and east of the site. Figure 3.6 presents a plan of Site 38DR464. Figure 4.3 presents a view of Site 38DR464.

Investigators excavated 18 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR464; three (17%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish-brown silty sand from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown

sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of three Pre-Contact artifacts from three positive shovel tests, including two residual sherds and one metavolcanic bifacial reduction flake. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources. The inhabitants of the site likely camped at the location to take advantage of the resources in and near the adjacent wetlands. The minimal Pre-Contact artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR464 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The artifact density is low and the area has been disturbed by generations of plowing and land clearing activities. Additional investigation of



Figure 4.3 View of Site 38DR464, facing south.

Site 38DR464 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact) and the presumed function (camp for procuring resources). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR464 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38DR464 warrants no further management consideration.

4.4 Site 38DR465

Cultural Affiliation – Eighteenth to middle twentieth century

Site Type – Post-Contact home site

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes

Elevation – 18 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 40 m n/s by 40 meters e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture with several pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38DR465 is a 40-by-40-m subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located in a grassy pasture in the northeast portion of the project tract. A steel well pipe extends above the ground surface in the western portion of the site. Site 38DR469, an eighteenth-century property boundary berm (see Section 4.7), passes through the site; several pines and hardwoods are located on the berm as it passes through Site 38DR465. Figure 3.6 presents a plan of Site 38DR465. Figure 4.4 presents a view of Site 38DR465.

Investigators excavated 23 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR465; four (17%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish-brown silty sand from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of four Post-Contact artifacts from four positive shovel tests, including one Colonoware residual sherd, one pearlware sherd, one transfer printed porcelain sherd, and one milk glass fragment, as well as 25 grams of brick



Figure 4.4 View of Site 38DR465, facing west.

fragments. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The artifacts are indicative of a light eighteenth- to twentieth-century occupation. Richard Limehouse (personal communication, January 27, 2016) noted that a small house stood in the site area sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The well pipe is likely associated with that house. No structures are present in the vicinity of the site on the 1915 Dorchester County soil survey map, the 1920 US War Department quadrangle map, or the 1939 and 1959 Dorchester County Highway maps. No structures are visible in this area on a 1957 aerial photograph of the project tract. However, a structure is present in the location of the site on the 1944 USGS *Ravenel, SC* quadrangle. Based on the maps and photographic evidence, the house ceased to exist sometime between 1944 and 1957.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR465 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by the apparent razing/destruction of the house that once stood in the site area. Therefore, the potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of Site 38DR465 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (eighteenth to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (home site). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR465 *not eligible* for the NRHP. Site 38DR465 warrants no further management consideration.

4.5 Site 38DR466

Cultural Affiliation – *Early to Middle Woodland*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter*

Soil Type – *Coosaw loamy fine sand*

Elevation – *9 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Ashley River*

Site Dimensions – *40 m n/s by 25 m e/w*

Present Vegetation – *Mixed pines and hardwoods*

NRHP/Management Recommendations – *Not eligible/ no further management*

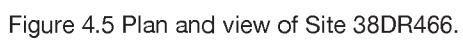
Site 38DR466 is a 40-by-25-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact Early to Middle Woodland ceramic artifacts located on the western end of a narrow ridgetop in the eastern-central portion of the project tract. The ridge slopes down to the north, east, south, and west; the ridge continues to the northeast. A small unnamed creek passes to the east of the ridge. A broad expanse of wetlands adjacent to the Ashley River is located to the south of the site. The site area is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 4.6 presents a plan and view of Site 38DR466.

Investigators excavated 17 shovel tests at 15-m intervals within and around Site 38DR466; four (24%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a very dark grayish-brown loamy sand from 0-30 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown loamy sand from 30-45 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 45-65+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-30 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of four Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts from the four positive shovel tests, including one Deptford Check Stamped sherd and three residual sherds. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Deptford Check Stamped sherd reflects an Early to Middle Woodland occupation of the site. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources and the resources in and around the creek to the east and the wetlands to the south. The limited artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in the cooking and/or storing of food in pottery vessels.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR466 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The site has a very low artifact density,



and the soils of the ridgetop are somewhat deflated due to erosion; therefore, intact features and deposits are unlikely. Additional investigation of Site 38DR466 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Early to Middle Woodland) and the presumed function (campsite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR466 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Additional management of this site is not warranted.

4.6 Site 38DR467

Cultural Affiliation – *Unknown Pre-Contact*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter*

Soil Type – *Ellore loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded*

Elevation – *5 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Ashley River*

Site Dimensions – *20 m n/s by 20 m e/w*

Present Vegetation – *Mixed pines and hardwoods*

NRHP/Management Recommendations – *Not eligible/
no further management*

Site 38DR467 is a 20-by-20-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts located on a ridge nose in the west-central portion of the project tract. The landform is bordered to the east and south by wetlands. A series of dirt roads pass through/near the site. The site is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 4.6 presents a plan and view of Site 38DR467.

Soils at the site generally consist of a very dark grayish-brown loamy sand from 0-30 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown loamy sand from 30-45 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil from 45-65+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-30 cmbs.

Investigators recovered three residual Pre-Contact sherds from the three positive shovel tests. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources adjacent to the surrounding wetlands. The minimal artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabit-

ants were engaged in cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38DR467 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by cutting and maintenance of dirt roads, as well as erosion of soils off the ridge nose. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of Site 38DR467 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact) and the presumed function (camp for procuring resources). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Dorchester County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR467 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38DR467 warrants no further management consideration.

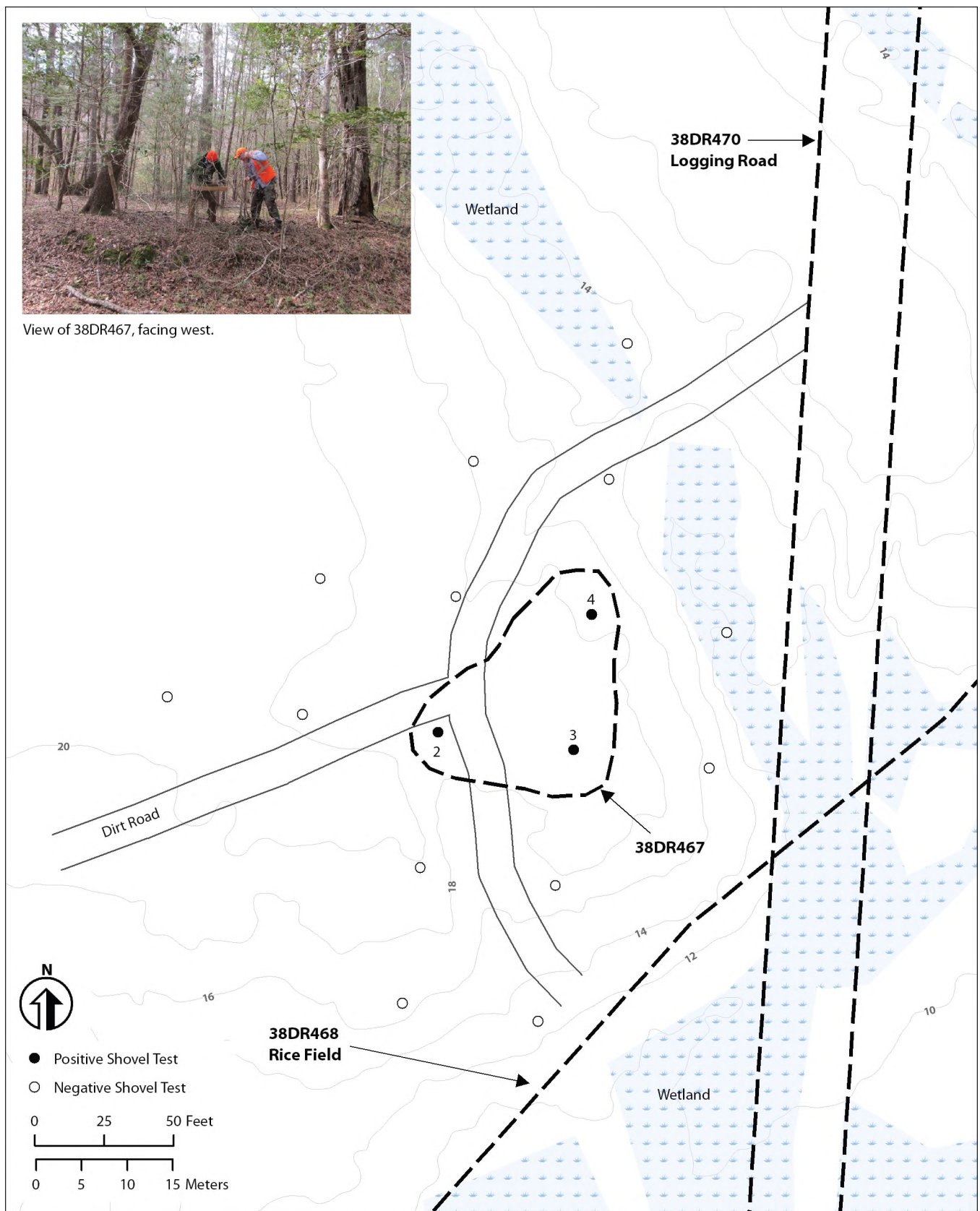


Figure 4.6 Plan and view of Site 38DR467.

4.7 Site 38DR469

Cultural Affiliation – Eighteenth century

Site Type – Former property boundary

Soil Type – Blanton fine sand; Coosaw loamy fine sand; Emporia fine sandy loam, 2-6 percent slopes; and Plummer loamy sand

Elevation – 6 to 18 m amsl

Nearest Water Sources – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 793 m n/s by 213 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38DR469 is an earthen berm that formerly demarcated the boundary between Burton/Fair Spring Plantation and the adjoining Norman/Coburn Plantation. The berm is laid out in a “zigzag” fashion, with the northern end located at the southern edge of Dorchester Road and the southern (recorded) end extending to the east-central project tract boundary. The berm extends some distance to the east of the project tract onto private property. The berm passes through a small pasture at its northern end (in this area, the berm and immediately adjacent areas are

covered in mature pines and hardwoods); the remainder of the berm is located in areas covered in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 3.18 presents a plan of Site 38DR469 on a modern aerial photograph. Figure 4.7 presents views of Site 38DR469.

The former property boundary berm spans a range of elevations, beginning at 18 m amsl at its northern end and ending at approximately 6 m amsl at its southern end. There is no discernable ditch associated with the berm. The top of the berm is approximately 60-100 cm above the natural ground surface. The base of the berm is approximately 3 m wide, though it is narrower in several sections. The berm has been breached in several places by dirt roads and paths, and there is a natural break towards its southern terminus where it crosses a small creek.

The exact date of construction of the feature is unclear, but it was likely constructed in the early to middle eighteenth century. Approximately 50 acres in the northeast corner of the project tract was originally part of the Coburn Tract, a small plantation owned by the Norman family (granted to William Norman in 1697) and later acquired by James Coburn in the late eighteenth century. This property



Figure 4.7 View of the central portion of Site 38DR469, facing south.

was kept separate from the Izard's Burton/Fair Spring Plantation. Site 38DR469 is clearly shown on a plat made in 1794 (see Figure 2.4). This plat shows the Izard family's plantation house to the west and the Norman grants. It also shows the Coburn portion of the project tract to the east, which at that time was not part of the Izard's Fair Spring Plantation lands.

Site 38DR469 was evaluated for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four Criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The Criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied to Site 38DR469 below, followed by management recommendations for the site.

Under Criterion A, a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Site 38DR469 is a property boundary dating to the eighteenth century. It is unclear who constructed the berm, though it demarcated Norman/Coburn lands to the east from Izard lands to the west. While the layout and design of the feature is still quite clear and visible, it has experienced an unknown amount of erosion and degradation over the passing centuries due to weather and timbering activity and has been breached in by dirt roads and paths. Plantation boundaries of this type are fairly common in the area. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR469 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The plantation boundary feature of Site 38DR469 is associated with the eighteenth-century Norman and Coburn families. While William Norman and James Coburn were likely valuable, contributing members of their society, the footprint they left on the landscape (the landscape feature that is Site 38DR469) is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR469 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, resources may be eligible for the NRHP that embody "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess

high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction..." (Keller and Keller 1994:6). It is unknown who constructed the berm, but it is of a type common to the period. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR469 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a resource may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Some types of earthen landscape features, most prominently inland rice features, have demonstrated value in archaeological investigations. That is, archaeological investigations have been able to provide valuable information about the construction and maintenance of inland rice features. Unlike inland rice earthworks, the plantation boundary berm such as Site 38DR469 was constructed simply to mark a property boundary. We have already gleaned valuable information about it through the study of historical documents and through data/mapping analysis tools such as LiDAR. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR469 **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38DR469 warrants no further management consideration.

4.8 Site 38DR470

Cultural Affiliation – Twentieth century

Site Type – Logging road

Soil Type – Coosaw loamy fine sand; Emporia fine sandy loam, 2-6 percent slopes; and Mouzon loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Elevation – 2 to 14 m amsl

Nearest Water Sources – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 610 m n/s by 4 m e/w

Present Vegetation – Mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38DR470 is the remnants of a twentieth-century logging road. This earthen berm begins in the uplands in the western portion of the project tract and extends approximately 610 m southward into the wetlands, ending at the Ashley River. The entire berm is located in areas covered in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 3.18 presents a plan of Site 38DR470 on a modern aerial photograph. Figure 4.8 presents a view of Site 38DR470.



Figure 4.8 View of Site 38DR470, facing south.

The berm spans a range of elevations, beginning at 14 m amsl at its northern end and ending at approximately 2 m amsl at its southern end. The top of the berm is approximately 0.6 to 1.5 m tall. It is shorter in the uplands, but noticeably taller in the wetlands, in order to rise above the waters when the areas adjacent to the Ashley River flood. The base of the berm is 3-4 m wide. The berm has been damaged in several places by apparent logging and land clearing, and has also been breached in several places by dirt roads and paths. In the lower wetlands portion of the berm, the feature has been bisected by numerous creeks that pass through the former inland rice fields (Site 38DR468).

The exact date of construction of the feature is unclear, but it was likely constructed in the early twentieth century (Pike Limehouse, personal communication, January 29, 2016). Mr. Limehouse recalled that it was used to transport felled timbers to the Ashley River, and the Limehouse family also used it to access the river. The berm is not associated with a known timber company, such as the E.P. Burton logging tram line (nearby Site 38DR471, see Section 4.9).

Site 38DR470 was evaluated for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four Criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The Criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied to Site 38DR470 below, followed by management recommendations for the site.

Under Criterion A, a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Site 38DR470 is a logging road remnant dating to the early twentieth century. It is unclear who constructed the logging road, though given the time period, it may have been constructed under the direction of the Limehouse family. While the layout and design of the feature is still clear and visible, it has experienced a large amount of erosion and degradation due to timbering and land clearing activities, and lack of maintenance. It has been breached by dirt roads, paths, and creeks. Logging road remnants of this type are quite common in the area. The remnants of this logging road lack association with other elements of the timbering industry that permit us to visualize how it participated in that

industry. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR470 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The logging road feature of Site 38DR470 may be associated with the Limehouse family. While the Limehouses were and are valuable, contributing members of their society, the footprint they left on the landscape (the landscape feature that is Site 38DR470) is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR470 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, resources may be eligible for the NRHP that embody “the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction...” (Keller and Keller 1994:6). It is unknown who exactly constructed the logging road berm, but it is of a type common to the period. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR470 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a resource may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Some types of earthen landscape features, most prominently inland rice features, have demonstrated value in archaeological investigations. That is, archaeological investigations have been able to provide valuable information about the construction and maintenance of inland rice features. Unlike inland rice earthworks which were carefully engineered to control the flow of water from field to field, the logging road berm such as Site 38DR470 was constructed simply as a means to access the Ashley River. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR470 **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38DR470 warrants no further management consideration.

4.9 Site 38DR471

Cultural Affiliation – Twentieth century

Site Type – Logging tram

Soil Types – Grifton fine sandy loam, frequently flooded; and Mouzon loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Elevation – 2 m amsl

Nearest Water Sources – Ashley River

Site Dimensions – 183 m ne/sw by 4 m nw/se

Present Vegetation – Mixed pines and hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/no further management

Site 38DR471 is the remnants of a logging tram roadbed. Only a relatively short 183-m long portion of this former roadbed lies within the southeast corner of the project tract, ending at the Ashley River/project tract boundary. The modern USGS quadrangle (see Figure 1.1) shows a complementary feature on the opposite bank of the Ashley River and continuing to the southwest. LiDAR imagery shows that the feature extends well to the northeast of the project tract, toward the intersection of Dorchester Road and Bacon’s Bridge Road. Within the project tract, this feature lies entirely in wetlands associated with the Ashley River that are currently covered in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 3.18 presents a plan of Site 38DR471 on a modern aerial photograph. Figure 4.9 presents views of Site 38DR471.

The former tram feature is an earthen berm. The top of the berm is approximately 1.5 m tall. The base of the berm is approximately 4 m wide. The berm has been damaged in several places by creeks and multiple Ashley River flooding episodes.

The tram line was owned and operated by the E.P. Burton Timber Company. E.P. Burton was a large logging company that timbered a number of parcels in the Lowcountry, and according to Richard Limehouse (personal communication, January 29, 2016), the company erected this line in the early twentieth century.

Site 38DR471 was evaluated for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four Criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The Criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied to Site 38DR471 below, followed by management recommendations for the site.

Under Criterion A, a resource can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have



Figure 4.9 Views of Site 38DR471, facing east (top) and southwest (bottom).

made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Site 38DR471 is the remnants of a logging tram dating to the early twentieth century. It was constructed and operated by the E.P. Burton Timber Company. While the layout and design of the feature is still clear and visible, it has experienced a large amount of erosion and degradation due to damage by creeks and flooding episodes. Logging tram lines of this type are quite common in the area. The remnants of this logging tram lack association with other elements of the timbering industry that permit us to visualize how it participated in that industry. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR471 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The logging tram feature of Site 38DR471 is associated with the E.P. Burton Timber Company. We do not know the person/people who designed and built the tram line. While those people may very well have been valuable, contributing members of their society, the footprint they left on the landscape (like Site 38DR471) is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR471 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, resources may be eligible for the NRHP that embody “the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction...” (Keller and Keller 1994:6). Employees of the E.P. Burton Timber Company constructed the logging tram line, and it is of a type common to the period. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR471 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a resource may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Some types of earthen landscape features, most prominently inland rice features, have demonstrated value in archaeological investigations. That is, archaeological investigations have been able to provide valuable information about the construction and

maintenance of inland rice features. Unlike inland rice earthworks which were carefully engineered to control the flow of water from field to field, this logging tram line Site 38DR471 was constructed simply as a means to access and cross the Ashley River. We have already gleaned valuable information about the feature through the inspection of maps and through data/mapping analysis tools such as LiDAR. Therefore, we recommend Site 38DR471 **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38DR471 warrants no further management consideration.

4.10 Isolated Finds

Investigators identified three isolated finds (Isolates 1-3) during the cultural resources survey (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Isolate 1, located in the northeast portion of the project tract, consists of one Wilmington Cord Marked sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 2, located in the northern central portion of the project tract, consists of one black slipped buffware sherd and one amber bottle glass fragment recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 3, located in the northeast portion of the project tract, includes two Pre-Contact residual sherds recovered from two shovel tests. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-m intervals around each of the isolated finds. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material, except for one additional shovel test at Isolate 3. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 1 through 3 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 1 through 3 is not warranted.

4.11 Historic Architectural Resource 1296

NRHP Recommendation: *Not eligible*

Date: *ca. 1930*

Resource Name/ Location: *approximately 10744
Dorchester Road (south side of Dorchester Road)*

Type/Style: *Single pen*

Integrity/Notes: *Low (additions and lacking
structural integrity)*

NRHP/Management Recommendations – *Not eligible/
no further management*

NRHP Recommendation: *Not eligible*

would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). The house has a low degree of structural and architectural integrity; modifications include historic additions and windows. The roof, cladding, and foundation appear unsound. The resource does not qualify under Criteria C (*architecture*). Resource 1296 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 1296 faces east at approximately 10744 Dorchester Road, southeast of Summerville, South Carolina. It is set within cleared pasture land, surrounded by modern domestic and commercial development. This ca. 1930 single pen house rises one story from a brick pier foundation. There is a historic single-bay side addition on the northern elevation and a historic rear-shed addition. The gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and features exposed rafter tails. There are exterior chimneys on the southern elevation and the rear western addition. The shed-roofed front porch covers the east elevation of the original construction and is supported by square wooden posts on a raised wooden platform. The house is clad in wooden siding. The wooden, double-hung windows vary in pane configuration, including two-over-two in the front elevation, six-over-six on the northern elevation, and three-over-three in the rear addition. The windows in the original construction are surrounded by functional wooden shutters. The front door is wooden with five panes. The house is in poor condition; it no longer appears structurally stable and is missing window frames and portions of the siding and roof. Figure 4.10 presents views of Resource 1296.

There is one outbuilding (Resource 1296.1) associated with Resource 1296. Resource 1296.1 is located approximately 37 m to the east of the house. It has a shed roof, clad in standing seam metal and featuring exposed rafter tails. The exterior of the shed is clad in a mixture of standing seam metal and wood. The single door is wooden with five panels. Figure 4.11 presents a view of Resource 1296.1.

Archival research and other background research did not identify historical associations that



Figure 4.10 Views of Resource 1296: east (front) elevation (top), and north (side) elevation (bottom).



Figure 4.11 West elevation of Resource 1296.1.

5.0 Summary and Management Recommendations

Between February 1 and 25, 2016, and between December 19, 2017 and January 8, 2018, Brockington conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Limehouse Tract and evaluative testing of Site 38DR462 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for Summerville Partners of GA, LLP in compliance with state laws and regulations concerning the management of historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) affected by development activities in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina.

The cultural resources survey included background research, archaeological field investigations, and architectural field investigations. During the archaeological survey, investigators recorded 12 new archaeological sites and three isolated finds (Sites 38DR460-38DR471; Isolates 1-3). During the architectural survey, investigators recorded one historic architectural resource (Resource 1296).

We recommend additional work at Site 38DR460 (Fair Spring Plantation). This resource is unassessed. After evaluative testing, we recommend Site 38DR462 (the Norman Settlement) *eligible* for the NRHP. The Block A portion of this site contributes to its eligibility. We recommend Site 38DR468 *eligible* for the NRHP. Site 38DR468 is the remnants of the historic inland rice fields associated with the Izard family's eighteenth-century Fair Spring Plantation. Sites 38DR460, 38DR462, and 38DR468 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If preservation is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented.

We recommend Sites 38DR461, 38DR463-38DR467, 38DR469-38DR471, Isolates 1-3, and Resource 1296 *not eligible* for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

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

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38DR460	1 - 16	38DR463	57	38DR466	58
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Site Number: 38DR460

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR460

Provenience Number:	2 . 2	Shovel Test , N1165, E1180, 20-30					
1	2	3.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	3 . 2	Shovel Test , N1195, E1180, 30-40					
1	1	3.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	4 . 2	Shovel Test , N1227, E1180, 20-40					
1	2	1.1	Residual Sherd				
2	1	3.9	Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
Provenience Number:	5 . 1	Shovel Test , N1075, E1165, 0-30, 10g Brick DIF					
1	1	10	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	2.1	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Chinese				
Provenience Number:	6 . 1	Shovel Test , N1135, E1165, 0-40					
1	1	5.5	Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	1.3	Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Shatter				Hydrated
Provenience Number:	7 . 1	Shovel Test , N1165, E1165, 0-30					
1	1	19.1	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38DR460

<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: 8 . 1 Shovel Test , N1195, E1165, 0-30							
1	2	36.9	Plain and Scraped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Possible Smoothed Over Decoratoin.
Provenience Number: 9 . 1 Transect 14, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E1150, 0-40, 50g Brick DIF							
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number: 10 . 1 Shovel Test , N1015, E1150, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF							
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number: 11 . 1 Shovel Test , N1045, E1150, 0-40							
1	1	1.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 12 . 1 Transect 14, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E1150, 0-35							
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	2.6	Well Smoothed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 13 . 1 Shovel Test , N1075, E1150, 0-40, 20g Brick DIF							
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.6	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680-1770s	
4	1	0.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment				
5	1	1.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	2.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number: 14 . 1 Transect 14, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E1150, 0-35, 75g Brick DIF							
1	1	0.3	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
2	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number: 15 . 1 Transect 14, Shovel Test 5, N1120, E1150, 0-40							
1	1	3.3	Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 3/4 inch Shatter				
2	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number: 16 . 1 Shovel Test , N1135, E1150, 0-40							
1	1	0.1	Light Olive Green Glass Fragment				
2	4	7.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	4.9	Simple Stamped and Smoothed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
4	1	1.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered	Deptford		Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	

Site Number: 38DR460

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	0.2	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number: 17 . 1 Shovel Test , N1150, E1150, 0-30							
1	1	6.3	Smoothed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
Provenience Number: 18 . 1 Shovel Test , N940, E1135, 0-30, 25g Brick DIF							
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	10	Eroded Body Sherd, Granular Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 19 . 1 Shovel Test , N955, E1135, 0-30							
1	2	3.1	Residual Sherd				Possible Grog Temper
Provenience Number: 20 . 1 Shovel Test , N1195, E1135, 0-30							
1	2	1.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 21 . 1 Shovel Test , N1210, E1135, 0-30							
1	1	3.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 22 . 2 Transect 13, Shovel Test 14, N850, E1120, 20-30							
1	1	2.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 23 . 2 Transect 13, Shovel Test 13, N880, E1120, 10-30							
1	1	4	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	6.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
3	1	7.3	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
Provenience Number: 24 . 2 Transect 13, Shovel Test 12, N910, E1120, 20-40							
1	1	5.8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	2.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
3	1	3.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 25 . 2 Transect 13, Shovel Test 11, N940, E1120, 20-30							
1	1	0.7	Creamware, Hollowware Body				
2	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 26 . 2 Shovel Test , N955, E1120, 20-40							
1	1	5.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	12.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	6.2	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	

Site Number: 38DR460

<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>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	27 . 2		Transect 13, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E1120, 10-30				
1	1	4.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	1.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
3	1	17.8	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	2.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	28 . 1		Shovel Test , N910, E1105, 0-40, 50g Brick DIF				
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	8.6	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim, Delft			1618-1802	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	29 . 1		Shovel Test , N910, E1090, 0-45				
1	1	0.8	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
3	1	39.8	Iron Spike Unidentifiable Square				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	30 . 1		Shovel Test , N940, E1090, 0-30				
1	1	2	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	2	4.5	Residual Sherd				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	31 . 1		Transect 11, Shovel Test 11, N940, E1060, 0-30, 400g Brick DIF				
1	1	400	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	32 . 1		Transect 11, Shovel Test 7, N940, E1060, 0-30, 150g Brick DIF				
1	1	150	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	33 . 1		Transect 11, Shovel Test 5, N1120, E1060, 0-30				
1	1	2.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	34 . 1		Transect 11, Shovel Test 4, N1150, E1060, 0-35				
1	1	4.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	35 . 1		Shovel Test , N1015, E1045, 0-40, 200g Brick DIF				
1	1	200	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
3	3	5.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	36 . 1		Shovel Test , N1030, E1045, 0-40, 20g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.6	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Rim				

Site Number: 38DR460

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	1.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	1	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	37 . 1	Shovel Test , N1045, E1045, 0-40, 20g Brick DIF					
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	3.9	Rosehead Nail				
3	8	17.2	Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	38 . 1	Shovel Test , N1060, E1045, 0-40, 50g Brick DIF					
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	5	12.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	7.8	Colonoware, Eroded Hollowware Body				
4	1	2.5	Buffware, Molded and Brown Slipped Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Rim				
6	1	1.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	39 . 1	Shovel Test , N1075, E1045, 0-40					
1	3	6	Residual Sherd				
2	1	4.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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Provenience Number:	40 . 1	Shovel Test , N1090, E1045, 0-40					
1	2	3.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
2	1	2.4	Buffware, Molded and Brown Slipped Hollowware Body				
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Provenience Number:	41 . 1	Shovel Test , N1105, E1045, 0-40					
1	1	1.9	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body, Nottingham				
2	2	3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
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Provenience Number:	42 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 12, N910, E1030, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF					
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
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Provenience Number:	43 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 11, N940, E1030, 0-40, 300g Brick DIF					
1	1	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	3.8	Colonoware, Hollowware Body				
3	1	40.4	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Rim				Everted Rim
4	1	0.1	Colorless Glass Container Rim				
5	1	1	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
6	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
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Provenience Number:		44 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E1030, 0-40, 75g Brick DIF				
1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	38.9	Stoneware, Unglazed Gray-Bodied Rim				
3	2	4.1	Buffware, Slipped Flatware Body				
4	1	2	Buffware, Rouletted Combed Slip Flatware Rim				
5	1	1.6	Pearlware, White Brown Cabled Hollowware Body			1795-1840	
6	1	4.1	Creamware, Green Molded and Yellow Annular Hollowware Body				
7	1	0.1	Body, Delft				
8	1	1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl				
9	2	3.6	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
10	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
11	1	4.5	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
12	1	5.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Finish				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		45 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 10, N970, E1030, 0-40, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	1.3	Creamware, Flatware Body				
3	1	3	Porcelain, Hollowware Body, Chinese				
4	2	4.5	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	5	11	Residual Sherd				
6	3	22.8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		46 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E1030, 0-40, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	6.2	Creamware, Molded Flatware Rim				
3	1	3.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
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Provenience Number:		47 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E1030, 0-40, 300g Brick DIF				
1	1	30	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.9	Creamware, Hollowware Burned				
3	1	1.8	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		48 . 1	Shovel Test , N1015, E1030, 0-30, 50g Brick DIF				
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	2	5.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	8.8	Colonoware, Smoothed Body				
4	1	0.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		49 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 8, N1030, E1030, 0-40				
1	1	14.2	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	5.1	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		50 . 1	Shovel Test , N1045, E1030, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	10.4	Fabric Impressed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		51 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E1030, 0-40, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl				
3	2	6.8	Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		52 . 1	Shovel Test , N1075, E1030, 0-40, 15g Brick DIF				
1	1	15	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		53 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E1030, 0-40				
1	1	1.1	Buffware, Black Slipped Hollowware Body				
2	1	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
3	1	0.1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	1	3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	4.4	Colonoware, Burnished Flattened Rim Hollowware Rim				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		54 . 1	Shovel Test , N1105, E1030, 0-40				
1	8	16.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
2	1	2.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		55 . 1	Transect 10, Shovel Test 5, N1120, E1030, 0-40				
1	2	4.8	Residual Sherd				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	56 . 1		Shovel Test , N1135, E1030, 0-40				
1	2	4.4	Residual Sherd				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	57 . 1		Transect 10, Shovel Test 4, N1150, E1030, 0-30				
1	1	1.3	Residual Sherd				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	58 . 2		Shovel Test , N970, E1015, 20-50				
1	1	3.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	3.5	Creamware, Hollowware Body				
3	1	2.2	Pearlware, Hollowware Base				
4	1	0.5	Pearlware, Orange Annular Hollowware Rim			1795-1840	
5	1	4.7	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	2	2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
7	5	11.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
8	3	19.9	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	59 . 2		Shovel Test , N985, E1015, 30-50				
1	1	8.6	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	0.2	Body, Delft				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	60 . 2		Shovel Test , N1000, E1015, 20-30, 75g Brick DIF				
1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	61 . 2		Shovel Test , N1015, E1015, 20-50				
1	1	65.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	2.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	1	Mortar				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	62 . 2		Shovel Test , N1030, E1015, 30-60				
1	1	8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	2.7	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	4	0.6	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	63 . 1		Shovel Test , N1120, E1045, 0-40				
1	1	1.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	1	1.6	Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	2	20.6	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	5	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
5	1	4.6	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Mississippian	Mississippian (1000-1600 AD)	
6	1	0.3	Quartzite Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			64 . 1 Shovel Test , N1150, E1045, 0-40				
1	1	1.9	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool			Mississippian (750-50 BC)	
Provenience Number:			65 . 2 Shovel Test , N1165, E1045, 2040				
1	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
2	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
3	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			66 . 1 Shovel Test , N1195, E1045, 60g Brick DIF				
1	1	60	Brick, Fragment				
Provenience Number:			67 . 1 Shovel Test , N1210, E1045, 0-40				
1	1	3.7	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.4	Creamware, Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			68 . 2 Shovel Test , N1240, E1045, 40-50				
1	3	1.3	Residual Sherd				Mend with Catalog #2
2	1	4	Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mends with Residuals from Catalog# 1
Provenience Number:			69 . 1 Shovel Test , N1045, E1015, 0-50				
1	1	7.2	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	10.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:			70 . 2 Shovel Test , N1060, E1015, 30-50				
1	1	32.7	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.8	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:			71 . 2 Shovel Test , N1075, E1015, 30-50				
1	1	9.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	12.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	5.7	Residual Sherd				

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Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:	72 . 2		Shovel Test , N1090, E1015, 10-40				
1	1	30.8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	2	3.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
3	1	5	Colonoware, Smoothed Body				
4	1	2.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number:	73 . 2		Shovel Test , N1105, E1015, 40-50				
1	1	0.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
2	1	0.2	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:	74 . 2		Shovel Test , N1120, E1015, 30-60				
1	1	1.3	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618-1802	
2	1	0.2	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	1	15	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
4	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	0.4	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:	75 . 2		Shovel Test , N1135, E1015, 10-20				
1	1	4.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number:	76 . 2		Shovel Test , N1150, E1015, 40-50				
1	1	8.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Fiber Tempered		Stallings	Late Archaic (2500-1500 BC)	
Provenience Number:	77 . 2		Shovel Test , N955, E1000, 30-50				
1	1	72.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	2.1	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body			1779-1835	
Provenience Number:	78 . 2		Transect 12, Shovel Test 10, N970, E1000, 10-40				
1	1	19.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	2	4	Creamware, Hollowware Body				
3	2	1.3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:	79 . 2		Shovel Test , N985, E1000, 20-50				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	0.1	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618-1802	
3	1	0.2	Creamware, Hollowware Rim				
4	1	2.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	6.3	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	11	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck				
7	1	3.1	Hand Headed Nail				
8	1	3.8	Residual Sherd				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	80 . 1	Transect 9, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E1000, 0-45, 300g Brick DIF					
1	1	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.9	Creamware, Flatware Body				
3	1	0.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Rim, Delft			1618-1802	
4	1	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	2	6.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	3	48.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	1.8	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
8	2	2	Residual Sherd				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	81 . 2	Shovel Test , N1015, E1000, 20-50					
1	1	23.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	0.9	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Chinese				
3	2	2.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	1.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	82 . 2	Transect 9, Shovel Test 8, N1030, E1000, 10-40					
1	1	19	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	0.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720-1790	
3	1	0.2	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	83 . 2	Shovel Test , N1045, E1000, 20-40					
1	1	0.5	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	3.5	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	6.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	4.6	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	84 . 2	Transect 9, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E1000, 20-40, 250g Brick on Surface DIF					
1	1	250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	2	1.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				

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Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:	85 . 2		Shovel Test , N1075, E1000, 20-50				
1	1	38	Brick, Fragment			1680-1770s	Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	1.7	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
4	1	5.7	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:	86 . 2		Transect 9, Shovel Test 6, N1075, E1000, 20-50				
1	1	1.9	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	2	2.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.6	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number:	87 . 2		Shovel Test , N1105, E1000, 20-40				
1	1	4.7	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	3	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
Provenience Number:	88 . 2		Shovel Test , N1105, E1000, 20-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number:	89 . 1		Shovel Test , N970, E985, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number:	90 . 1		Shovel Test , N1000, E985, 0-40				
1	1	6.2	Brick, Fragment			c1805+	Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	2	1.7	Redware, Black Luster Hollowware Body				
3	1	1	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
4	2	1.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	6.1	Rosehead Nail				
Provenience Number:	91 . 1		Shovel Test , N1015, E985, 0-45, 75g Brick DIF				
1	2	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	2	1.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.3	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	2	1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Finish				
7	2	3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
8	1	4.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	92 . 1		Shovel Test , N1030, E985, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	3.3	Gravel Temper Body, North Devon			1650-1775	
3	1	0.9	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618-1802	
4	1	0.8	Creamware, Flatware Body				
5	1	1.6	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
6	1	2.6	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Rim				Sooting on Interior
7	1	0.1	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
8	2	4.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	93 . 1		Shovel Test , N1045, E985, 0-50, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	8.2	Residual Sherd				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	94 . 1		Shovel Test , N1060, E985, 0-60, 75g Brick DIF				
1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	1.5	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	95 . 1		Shovel Test , N1075, E985, 0-30, 10g Brick DIF				
1	1	10	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.4	Lead Bullet				Unfired
4	1	4.9	Oyster				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	96 . 1		Shovel Test , N1090, E985, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	2	3.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	2	6.5	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Coarse Grog Tempered		Wilmington	Middle/Late Woodland (200-1000 AD)	
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	97 . 1		Shovel Test , N1105, E985, 0-40, 40g Brick DIF				
1	1	40	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	4.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
3	1	1	Residual Sherd				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	98 . 1		Shovel Test , N1120, E985, 0-40, 20g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 99 . 1 Shovel Test , N1135, E985, 0-40, 5g Brick DIF							
1	1	5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	5.6	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 100 . 1 Shovel Test , N1150, E985, 0-40							
1	1	6.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 101 . 1 Transect 8, Shovel Test 12, N910, E970, 0-30							
1	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Chinese				
Provenience Number: 102 . 1 Shovel Test , N985, E970, 0-30, 20g Brick DIF							
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number: 103 . 1 Transect 8, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E970, 0-30, 100g Brick DIF							
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.8	Porcelain, Flatware Body				
3	2	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	4	2.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	1	2.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
6	1	3.9	Rosehead Nail				
7	1	0.2	Shell				
Provenience Number: 104 . 1 Shovel Test , N1015, E970, 0-30, 25g Brick DIF							
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618-1802	
3	1	1.9	Gravel Temper Body, North Devon			1650-1775	
4	1	5.8	Creamware, Flatware Body				
5	1	1	Buffware, Slipped Body				
Provenience Number: 105 . 1 Transect 8, Shovel Test 8, N1030, E970, 0-35, 25g Brick DIF							
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.8	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 106 . 1 Shovel Test , N1045, E970, 0-40							
1	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	107 . 1		Transect 8, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E970, 0-35, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.4	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
3	1	2.7	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	108 . 1		Shovel Test , N1075, E970, 0-40, 10g Brick DIF				
1	1	10	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	109 . 1		Transect 8, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E970, 0-30, 10g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	110 . 1		Shovel Test , N1135, E970, 0-40				
1	1	3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	111 . 1		Transect 7, Shovel Test 10, N970, E940, 0-30				
1	1	12.4	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	112 . 1		Transect 7, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E940, 0-40				
1	1	6.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	23.7	Iron Spike Unidentifiable Square Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	113 . 1		Transect 7, Shovel Test 8, N1030, E940, 0-40				
1	1	15.8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	7.2	Fabric Impressed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
3	1	0.3	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	114 . 1		Transect 7, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E940, 0-30				
1	2	29.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment				2 Pieces Mend. Heavy Flat Rectangular
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	115 . 2		Shovel Test , N1090, E925, 20-40				
1	1	6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	116 . 1		Shovel Test , N985, E910, 0-40, 50g Brick DIF				
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	117 . 1		Transect 6, Shovel Test 9, N1000, E910, 0-30, 20g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	1.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		118 . 1	Transect 6, Shovel Test 8, N1000, E910, 0-30				
1	1	26.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
Provenience Number:		119 . 1	Transect 6, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E910, 0-35				
1	1	2.2	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	4	6	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:		120 . 1	Transect 6, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E910, 0-35				
1	1	9.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	2.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:		121 . 1	Shovel Test , N940, E895, 0-30 cmbd				
1	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		122 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E895, 0-40 cmbd, 5g Brick DIF				
1	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		123 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E895, 0-35 cmbd, 20g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
Provenience Number:		124 . 2	Shovel Test , N1090, E895, 20-40 cmbd				
1	1	1	Stoneware, Blue Underglazed Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
Provenience Number:		125 . 2	Transect 5, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E880, 10-30 cmbd				
1	1	2	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	50.1	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:		126 . 1	Shovel Test , N1060, E865, 0-30 cmbd				
1	1	13	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	1	Hollowware Body, Delft				
3	1	5.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:		127 . 1	Transect 4, Shovel Test 8.5, N1015, E850, 0-40 cmbd				
1	10	30.5	Aqua Window Glass				
Provenience Number:		128 . 1	Transect 4, Shovel Test 7, N1060, E850, 0-30 cmbd				
1	1	0.8	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR461

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Shovel Test , N1195, E880, 0-30 cmbd**

1	1	3.2	Colorless Glass Container Body
2	1	7.3	Unidentifiable Nail

Provenience Number: 3 . 2 **Transect 5, Shovel Test 2, N1195, E880, 20-40 cmbd**

1	1	21.6	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	1.3	Amber Molded Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.1	Colorless Molded Glass Embossed Bottle Body				'LLAWFOR'
4	2	4.5	Wire Nail			1850-	
5	1	9.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38DR462

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Shovel Test , N1180, E1765, 0-35, 25g Brick DIF, 400g Clear Bottle Glass DIF**

1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	400	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
3	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				

Provenience Number: 3 . 2 **Shovel Test , N1195, E1765, 20-50, 75g Brick Chunk DIF**

1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.5	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Rim				
3	1	0.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618-1802	
4	1	3.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.7	Teeth, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

Provenience Number: 4 . 1 **Shovel Test , N1135, E1750, 0-50, 25g Brick DIF**

1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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Provenience Number: 5 . 1 **Shovel Test , N1165, E1750, 0-40, 300g Clear Bottle Glass DIF**

1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	300	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
3	5	8.5	Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	0.8	Wire Nail			1850-	
5	1	2.2	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
6	2	1.2	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
7	1	1.3	Porcelain, Flatware Rim				
8	1	0.6	Porcelain, Brown Underglazed Hollowware Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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Provenience Number:	6 . 1		Shovel Test , N1195, E1750, 0-30, 300g Brick DIF				
1	1	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	3	5.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618-1802	
3	1	3.1	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680-1770s	
4	1	5.5	Creamware, Green Brown Clouded Lid Body, Whieldon			1750-1775	
5	1	5.8	Stoneware, Blue Molded Hollowware Body				
7	2	0.5	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720-1790	
8	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglazed Hollowware Body				
9	2	8.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
10	2	5.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	2.4	Wire Nail			1850-	
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	7 . 1		Shovel Test , N1120, E1735, 0-45				
1	1	4.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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Provenience Number:	8 . 1		Shovel Test , N1135, E1735, 0-60, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	1.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	3	1	Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Shatter				Hydrated
4	1	1.3	Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Shatter				Hydrated
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	9 . 1		Shovel Test , N1150, E1735, 0-40, 25g Brick DIF				
1	1	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	3.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.7	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	3	Colorless Molded Glass Finish				
5	2	4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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Provenience Number:	10 . 1		Shovel Test , N1165, E1735, 0-40, 75g Brick DIF				
1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.7	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680-1770s	
3	2	0.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	4.9	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.8	Colorless Molded Glass Embossed Bottle Body				'LAW'
6	4	3.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
7	1	4.5	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Site Number: 38DR462

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	11 . 1	Shovel Test , N1180, E1735, 0-40, 400g Brick DIF					
1	1	400	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618-1802	
3	2	1.5	Hollowware Rim, Delft				2 Pieces Mend
4	1	0.3	Creamware, Hollowware Body				
5	1	7	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720-1790	
6	1	3.6	Buffware, Brown Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680-1770s	
7	1	0.3	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment				
8	1	1.2	Colonoware, Flattened Rim Rim				
9	1	0.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
10	1	1.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	1	4.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
12	1	14.1	Oyster				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	12 . 1	Shovel Test , N1195, E1735, 0-50					
1	1	12.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	2.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680-1770s	
3	2	0.6	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
4	1	0.2	Hollowware Body, Jackfield			1745-1790	
5	1	0.8	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
6	1	0.1	Stoneware, Scratch Blue Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body, Rhenish			1750-1775	
7	1	0.9	Stoneware, Scratch Blue Hollowware Rim			1750-1775	
8	1	0.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
9	3	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	13 . 1	Shovel Test , N1210, E1735, 0-35, 75g Brick DIF					
1	1	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	14 . 1	Shovel Test , N1150, E1720, 0-40					
1	1	1.1	Residual Sherd				
2	1	8.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	1	6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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Provenience Number:	15 . 1		Shovel Test , N1165, E1720, 0-35, 20g Brick DIF				
1	1	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
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Provenience Number:	16 . 1		Shovel Test , N1195, E1720, 0-35, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	2.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	5	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	2.1	Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	17 . 1		Shovel Test , N1210, E1720, 0-30				
1	1	11.3	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	4.1	Whiteware, Flatware Body				
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Provenience Number:	18 . 1		Shovel Test , N1165, E1705, 0-30				
1	1	3.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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Provenience Number:	19 . 1		Shovel Test , N1180, E1705, 0-30				
1	1	1.7	Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	20 . 1		Shovel Test , N1165, E1690, 0-30				
1	1	12	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	7	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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Provenience Number:	21 . 2		Shovel Test , N1195, E1690, 10-30				
1	2	4.3	Residual Sherd				
2	1	14.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
4	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	22 . 2		Shovel Test , N1225, E1690, 30 cmbs, 150g Brick DIF				
1	1	150	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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Provenience Number:	23 . 2		Shovel Test , N1210, E1675, 10-40				
1	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
2	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 24 . 2 Shovel Test , N1240, E1675, 40-50							
1	1	4.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number: 25 . 1 Shovel Test , N1165, E1660, 0-30							
1	1	2.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
2	1	0.8	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 26 . 1 Shovel Test , N1180, E1660, 0-50							
1	1	3	Residual Sherd				
2	2	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number: 27 . 2 Shovel Test , N1195, E1660, 10-40							
1	1	4.1	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 28 . 1 Shovel Test , N1210, E1660, 0-40							
1	2	2.2	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 29 . 1 Shovel Test , N1225, E1660							
1	1	1.3	Chert Cortical 3/4 inch Shatter				
Provenience Number: 30 . 1 Shovel Test , N1195, E1645, Not in Book							
1	1	0.4	Chert Cortical 3/4 inch Shatter				
Provenience Number: 31 . 1 Shovel Test , N1210, E1645							
1	1	4.5	Cord Marked and Smoothed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	0.1	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number: 32 . 1 Shovel Test , N1225, E1645							
1	1	0.2	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
2	2	3.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number: 33 . 1 Shovel Test , N1210, E1630, 0-40							
1	1	2.6	Residual Sherd				
2	1	0.4	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Shatter				
Provenience Number: 34 . 1 Shovel Test , N1240, E1630, 0-40							
1	1	1.1	Pearlware, Hollowware Body				
2	1	1.3	Residual Sherd				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	13.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
4	1	0.9	Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Shatter				
Provenience Number: 35 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1155, E1720, 0-50 cmbs							
1	1	1.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 36 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1720, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	195.6	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Base				
Provenience Number: 37 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1720, 0-40 cmbs							
1	2	3.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 38 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1720, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
Provenience Number: 39 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1720, 0-50 cmbs							
1	1	38.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
Provenience Number: 40 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1720, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
3	1	39.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
Provenience Number: 41 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1720, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	6.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	1	29	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
40	3	1.1	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 42 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1725, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	5.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	2	5.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 43 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1725, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	270	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	6	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
3	1	4.5	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
4	1	0.4	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	44 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1725, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	240	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.4	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied teacup Rim			1720 - 1790	
3	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	8.3	Unidentifiable Square Wrought Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	45 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1180, E1725, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.3	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	1	8.5	Stoneware, Unglazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
4	1	2.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	2	4.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Indeterminate Labels Remain, Green Red and White
7	1	4.2	Unidentifiable Square Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	46 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1725, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	30	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	7.3	Redware, Unglazed Flatware Body				
3	1	0.6	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	7	17.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	2	5.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	47 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1725, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	140	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	7	6.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	143.4	Dark Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	2.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	48 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1195, E1725, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	8.8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	2	4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	49 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1725, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	15.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	1	2.4	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 50 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1150, E1730, 0-35 cmbs							
1	0	30	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.7	Iron Unidentifiable Square Fragment				
Provenience Number: 51 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1155, E1730, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	2.9	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	1	2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number: 52 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1730, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	1.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
2	1	4.5	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number: 53 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1165, E1730, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	6.4	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
4	1	1.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 54 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1730, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	110	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	8.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
4	1	5	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
5	0	3.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
Provenience Number: 55 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1730, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	3250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.7	Buffware, Undecorated Clear Glazed Hollowware Burned				
3	1	8.2	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	
4	1	4.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	3	6.1	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	0.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Body			1904-	
7	2	5.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 56 . 1 Block A, Shovel Test , N1180, E1730, 0-50 cmbs							
1	0	600	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.2	Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	1	0.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	3	16.1	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
6	1	3.8	Colonoware, Burnished Flattened Rim Bowl Rim				
7	4	15.8	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	1.1	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
9	1	4.4	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
10	2	3.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	57 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1730, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.3	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
4	1	3.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Fragment				
6	1	5.2	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
7	1	2	Fabric Impressed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	58 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1730, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.4	Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	Delaminated
3	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
4	1	1.1	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	5.8	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
7	1	1.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	59 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1195, E1730, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	2.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	60 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1730, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	2	1.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	61 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1205, E1730, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field

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<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	62	. 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1155, E1735, 0-35 cmbs				
1	0	65	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	2.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
3	1	5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
4	1	0.5	Light Olive Green Glass Body				
5	1	5	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
6	1	30	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Finish			1904-	
7	3	4.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	63	. 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1735, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	30	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	3	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
4	3	2.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
5	4	7.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
6	1	12.6	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	64	. 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1735, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	11.6	Oyster, Discarded in Lab, Not Counted				Discarded in Lab
3	1	0.9	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	3	13.9	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
5	2	5.6	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
6	2	4.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	65	. 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1735, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	175	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	2.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab, Not Counted				Discarded in Lab
3	1	2.8	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	1	2.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
5	3	10	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
6	1	9.3	Colonoware, Smooth Hollowware Body				
7	1	2.2	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	5	5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
9	1	1.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Molded Bottle Body			1904-	
10	1	13.3	Olive Green Free-Blown Glass Bottle Base				
11	1	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				

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12	6	14.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
13	2	11.1	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
14	1	0.7	Brass Button				
15	4	7.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
16	1	4.3	Teeth, Horse Tooth				Horse Tooth
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	66 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1735, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.1	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.2	Porcelain, Decal Flatware Body			c1880+	
4	1	3.8	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
5	1	0.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim				
6	1	0.3	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
7	1	0.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
8	1	1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
9	1	2.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	1	1.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
11	1	3.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	67 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1735, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	120	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	14.6	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
4	2	2.4	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
5	1	2.4	Earthenware, Hollowware Body, Jackfield			1745 - 1790	
6	2	6.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.6	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	55.9	Olive Green Molded Glass Bottle Base				
10	2	6.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
11	4	23.4	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
12	1	3.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
13	1	0.4	Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Shatter				
14	2	1	Bone, Faunal Remains, Burned				Burned Faunal Remains

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	68 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1735, 0-50 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	1.8	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim				
3	2	0.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	1	0.2	Pewter Fragment				
5	1	1.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	69 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1205, E1735, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	70 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1150, E1740, 0-40 cmbs				
1	0	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.6	Porcelain, Red and Black Overglaze Hand Painted Doll Part Body				
3	2	8.3	Green Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
4	1	1.4	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	71 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1155, E1740, 0-40 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	2.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	4	75.6	Whiteware, Molded Hollowware Body			c1820+	Burned, Possible Bisque
4	1	1.2	Milkglass Machine-Made Finish			1904-	
5	1	10.1	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Neck			1904-	
6	2	9.3	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	"T * NO RETURN" Molded on Side of Bottle, 2 Pieces Mend
7	1	1.8	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	5	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	72 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	1	0.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
2	5	3.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	73 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1165, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	13.5	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	
3	1	0.1	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	2	3.1	Colonoware, Hollowware Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	4.5	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
7	1	0.3	Bone, Faunal Remains, Burned				Faunal Remains, Burns
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		74 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	1000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	62.4	Redware, Hollowware Base				Burned
3	1	7.6	Redware, Brown Glazed Hollowware Body				
4	1	2	Redware, White Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body				
5	1	5.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
6	7	12.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
7	1	2	Colonoware, Burnished Rounded Rim Bowl Rim				
8	1	6.6	Colonoware, Smoothed Flattened Rim Bowl Rim				
9	1	6.4	Colonoware, Smoothed Rounded Everted Rim Jar Rim				
10	1	1.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
11	1	1.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
12	2	0.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
13	1	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
14	3	9	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
15	1	1.8	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		75 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.5	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
4	1	1.2	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	2.5	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Indeterminate Pattern Molded On Exterior
6	1	0.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
7	1	5.1	Unidentifiable Square Cut Nail			1790 - present	
8	1	20	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		76 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1180, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.4	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	7.8	Colonoware, Hollowware Eroded				
4	1	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	0.3	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	1	4.5	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl with Spur				
7	1	1.2	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
8	2	5.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
9	1	7.5	Iron Horseshoe Nail				
10	1	2	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
11	3	8.2	Residual Sherd, Limestone Tempered				
12	1	5.5	Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Very Coarse Limestone Tempered		Wando	Late Woodland (AD 600 - 1200)	
13	1	4.6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Very Coarse Limestone Tempered		Wando	Late Woodland (AD 600 - 1200)	
14	2	18.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
15	1	0.4	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	77 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1740, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	70	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	2	0.4	Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	2	7.6	Whiteware, Hollowware Base				
4	1	2	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
5	1	0.9	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	10.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	3	2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
9	2	4.2	Unidentifiable Nail				
10	3	8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
11	1	4.6	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	78 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1740, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.2	Creamware, Blue Green Clouded Hollowware Body, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	
3	2	5.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
4	1	0.5	Undecorated Fragment, Delft				Delaminated
5	1	0.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	2	2.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
7	2	2.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	2.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
10	2	3.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
11	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Table Glass				
12	1	6.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
13	1	1.1	Brass Button				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	79 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1195, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	25	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
3	1	0.3	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	0.5	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	1	0.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	3	2.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	2.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
9	1	7.9	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	80 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1740, 0-50 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
2	1	0.6	Porcelain, Hollowware Undecorated				
3	1	2.5	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	
4	1	1.6	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
5	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
6	1	0.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	81 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1205, E1740, 0-40 cmbs				
1	0	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	82 . 1		Block A, Shovel Test , N1150, E1745, 0-50 cmbs				
1	0	175	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	15.2	Buffware, White and Red Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	0.4	Creamware, Yellow Purple Molded Hollowware Body, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	Melonware Pattern
4	4	8.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	1	1.5	Colorless Glass Container Rim				Folded Rim
6	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
7	1	4.1	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	1	3.1	Stone Ballast Fragment				
9	1	0.1	Charcoal				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	83 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1745, 0-50 cmbs					
1	2	20.5	Redware, Molded Hollowware Body				
2	1	21.9	Milkglass Machine-Made Painted Container Body			1904-	Red Paint, Bumps Molded Across Exterior
3	2	8.4	Wire Nail			1850-	
4	2	13	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
5	1	16.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	84 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1165, E1745, 0-60 cmbs					
1	0	175	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.2	Undecorated Rim, Delft	Mississippian Triangular		1618 - 1852	Burned
3	1	0.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
4	4	13.2	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1933-	Applied Color Label; "e" "1QT 14FL" Painted on Exterior in White and Red,
5	3	4.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
6	2	15.3	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	85 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1745, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
2	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	1	5.7	Unidentifiable Square Cut Nail			1790 - present	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	86 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1180, E1745, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	400	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	2	1	Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	3	2.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	1	2.7	Redware, Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.4	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
6	1	2.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
7	1	3.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem with Bowl Base				
8	1	1.9	Milkglass Container Body			1743-	
9	1	0.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Lip			1904-	
10	1	1.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	87 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1185, E1745, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	1000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field

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2	0	24.1	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	1	0.6	Undecorated Body, Delft				Delaminated
4	1	2.3	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	1	0.7	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
6	1	1.9	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
7	1	1	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
8	1	1.7	Redware, Brown Glazed Fragment				
9	1	1.7	Buffware, Flatware Body				
11	1	5.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Handle Attachment			1680 - 1770s	
12	1	14.7	Redware, Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body				
13	1	0.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
14	1	0.2	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
15	1	1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
16	3	2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
17	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
18	1	0.8	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
19	2	53.9	Iron Spike				
20	1	10.1	Unidentifiable Square Cut Nail			1790 - present	
21	1	3.9	Chert/Flint Gun Flint				

Provenience Number: 88 . 1 **Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1745, 0-40 cmbs**

1	0	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	6.9	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	1	0.2	Undecorated Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	2.8	Purple Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	1	1.4	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
6	2	2.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
7	5	6.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
8	2	3.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
9	1	0.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
10	1	2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
11	1	18.6	Iron Unidentified				Possible Tack

Provenience Number: 89 . 1 **Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1745, 0-30 cmbs**

1	0	7.1	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.1	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Body				

Site Number: 38DR462

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	90 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1160, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	20	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.6	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	2.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	91 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1170, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	80	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
3	1	2.3	Yellow and Black Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	1	1.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
5	2	5.9	Colonoware, Smoothed Flattened Rim Bowl Rim				
6	1	2.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Hollowware Base				
7	1	2.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	92 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1175, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.4	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
2	0	320	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	93 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1180, E1750, 0-50 cmbs					
1	0	82.9	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.7	Earthenware, Hollowware Body				
3	1	1.9	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
4	1	4.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
5	2	5.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
6	3	16.3	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Jar Finish			1904-	
7	17	49.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
8	1	1.9	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	"ASE RE"
9	1	1.7	Green Glass Container Body				
10	3	14.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	0.6	Cobalt Blue Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	94 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1190, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	1000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim				
3	2	0.8	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	0.3	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	1	0.4	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1762 - 1820	
6	1	0.1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	2	1.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
8	1	4.4	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
9	1	0.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
10	3	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
11	12	14.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
12	1	4.6	Stone Ballast Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	95 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1195, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	11.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	3.2	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	1	2.9	Buffware, Red Slipped Hollowware Base				
4	1	0.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.5	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
6	1	0.8	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	0.3	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
8	1	8.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	96 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1200, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	7.8	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	1.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.1	Undecorated Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	2.8	Undecorated Bowl Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	97 . 1	Block A, Shovel Test , N1205, E1750, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	70	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	5.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	98 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1215, E1645, 0-60 cmbs					
1	2	7.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	99 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1205, E1650, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	2.2	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Pearlware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim			1779 - 1840	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	100 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1210, E1650, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	36.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	2.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1779 - 1840	
3	1	2.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
4	1	1.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			101 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1215, E1650, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	1.7	Lead Bullet				.22
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			102 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1220, E1650, 0-40 cmbs			
1	0	24.7	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	0	5.8	Oyster, Discarded in Lab, Not Counted				Discarded in Lab
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			103 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1225, E1650, 0-30 cmbs			
1	1	1.4	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			104 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1195, E1652.5, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	2.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			105 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1185, E1655, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			106 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1192.5, E1655, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	1.7	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			107 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1195, E1655, 0-40 cmbs			
1	1	2.7	Coastal Plain Chert Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
2	4	3.3	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
3	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
4	1	2.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
5	1	9.6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
6	1	7.2	Cord Marked Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Notched Rim
<i>Provenience Number:</i>			108 . 1	Block B, Shovel Test , N1200, E1655, 0-40cmbs			
1	1	1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	109 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1215, E1655, 0-40cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
2	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	110 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1225, E1655, 0-40cmbs				
1	1	1.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	111 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1195, E1657.5, 0-40cmbs				
1	1	2.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	112 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1190, E1660, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	1	6.4	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	113 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1205, E1660, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	1.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	0	7.8	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	114 . 1		Block B, Shovel Test , N1215, E1660, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	115 . 0		Block B, Metal Detect , 1221N, E17370-20 cmbs				
1	1	39.7	Brass Watch Part			1888-1930	Ansonia Clocks "Dollar" Pocket Watch. Patent April 17th 1888, Produced Until 1930
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	116 . 0		Block B, Metal Detect , 1215N, E16530-30 cmbs				
1	1	4	Brass Leather Clasp				Flat Smooth Oval with Bent Brads on the Back, Likely Used with Leather
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	117 . 0		Block A, Metal Detect , 1179N, E11730-30 cmbs				
1	1	189.1	Lead Slag				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	118 . 0		Block A, Metal Detect , 1179N, E17220-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.1	Brass Sheet Metal Hoop				Brass Hoop Folded Over
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	119 . 0		Block A, Metal Detect , 1184N, E17410-30 cmbs				
1	1	9.3	Brass Shell Casing				Fired, "36 REM R P" Printed on Reverse
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	120 . 0		Block A, Metal Detect , 1173N, E1735				
1	1	550	Iron Kettle Fragment				

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<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	121 . 0	Metal Detect , 1190N, E1750					
1	1	1170	Iron Shovel				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	201 . 1	Test Unit 201, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd, 1.5Kg Brick					
1	0	1.5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
3	3	1.9	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	4	2.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	2	4.1	Earthenware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Burned				
6	3	1.9	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
7	1	0.7	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
8	1	1	Earthenware, Undecorated Hollowware Body, Jackfield			1745 - 1790	
9	1	1.3	Redware, Fragment				
10	1	0.5	Buffware, Unglazed Hollowware Body				
11	1	1.4	Buffware, Red Slipped Hollowware Body				Exterior Delaminated
12	1	1.5	Buffware, Hollowware Body				Handle Attachment Present
13	2	1.2	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
14	1	3.1	Stoneware, Blue Underglazed Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
15	1	0.4	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
16	1	3.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
17	2	1.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
18	2	3.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
19	5	6.9	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
20	2	12.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	85.9	Dark Olive Green Free-Blown Glass Bottle Base				
22	2	3.7	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
23	1	7.6	Colorless Glass Stemware Body				
24	7	20.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
25	4	22.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
26	1	1.6	Lead Shot				
27	4	9.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
28	1	10.1	Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	201 . 2	Test Unit 201, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd, 6 Kg Brick DIF					
1	0	6000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	0	86	Oyster, Discarded in Field				Discarded in Field
3	1	1.6	Earthenware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Burned				
4	2	2.6	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	4	9.7	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
6	4	0.6	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Fragment, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	3	Purple Sponged Hollowware Base, Delft			1618 - 1852	
8	7	22.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
9	1	2.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
10	1	0.8	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
11	1	7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Base, Delft			1618 - 1802	
12	2	1.4	Redware, Fragment				
13	1	24.9	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	
14	9	7.1	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
15	3	0.8	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Rim				
16	1	10.7	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Base				
17	4	5.7	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
18	1	0.7	Buffware, Red and White Slipped Hollowware Rim				
19	1	1.9	Buffware, Red and White Slipped Hollowware Body				
20	1	16	Buffware, Red and White Dot and Trail Slip Rouletted Flatware Rim			1680 - 1770s	
21	1	45.1	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
22	1	2.8	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
23	1	0.5	Stoneware, Blue Underglazed Salt Glazed White-Bodied Flatware Rim				
24	1	1.2	Stoneware, Molded Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
25	5	3.4	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
26	1	6	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
27	1	0.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Body				
28	1	0.3	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
29	3	1.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
30	3	4.5	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
31	3	7.7	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
32	1	2.1	Colonoware, Burnished Bottle Rim				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
33	20	55	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
34	2	3.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
35	1	16.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
36	4	6.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
37	4	2.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
38	1	1	Colorless Glass Container Rim				Rim Folded Over
39	3	2.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
40	1	1.2	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
41	17	10.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
42	11	30.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
43	3	24.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
44	4	29.1	Unidentifiable Wrought Nail				
45	2	28.4	Machine Headed Cut Nail			1815 - present	
46	1	7.8	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
47	1	11.7	Lead				Stick of Lead
48	1	33.6	Slag				
49	4	0.3	Plastic Fragment				
50	1	2.5	Indeterminate Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
51	1	3.1	Indeterminate Decoration Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
52	3	2.8	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 202 . 1 Block A, Test Unit 202, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd, 2 Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	2000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	4	4.9	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	2	1.1	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
4	2	0.8	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
5	2	6.3	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
6	1	13.2	Redware, Unglazed Hollowware Rim				
7	2	2.1	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware				
8	1	12.7	Buffware, Undecorated Hollowware Base				
9	2	13.9	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
10	1	4.7	Creamware, Green and Brown Molded Hollowware Handle, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	
11	1	1.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
12	2	1.1	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware			1740 - 1775	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
13	1	0.1	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim			1720 - 1790	
14	1	0.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
15	3	4.5	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
16	1	0.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
17	4	12.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
18	1	7	Colonoware, Body				
19	10	26.7	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
20	2	16.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	32	Colorless Free-Blown Glass Stemware Base				
22	1	0.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
23	4	16	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
24	3	18.8	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
25	1	11.1	L Head Cut Nail			1790 - present	
26	1	59.6	Iron Strap Fragment				Holes Present Likely Portion of Strap Hinge
27	2	4.7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
28	1	6.2	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
29	2	1	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

Provenience Number: 202 . 2 **Block A, Test Unit 202, Level 2, 20-30cmbd, 2.35 Kg Brick DIF**

1	0	2350	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	22	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	1	1.1	Undecorated Fragment, Delft				Delaminated
4	6	3.1	Undecorated Flatware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	1	0.6	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
6	3	10.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	2	1.8	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
8	1	2.5	Redware, White Slipped Flatware Body				
9	1	4	Redware, Dot and Trail Slip Rouletted Flatware Rim				
10	4	6.9	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
11	1	1.5	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
12	1	0.3	Earthenware, Hollowware Body, Jackfield			1745 - 1790	
13	1	2.5	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	
14	1	0.2	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
15	2	4.9	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Body				
16	1	1	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	1	0.3	Stoneware, Scratch Blue Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim			1750 - 1775	
18	1	0.8	Stoneware, Scratch Blue Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1750 - 1775	
19	1	8.8	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
20	1	1.6	Stoneware, White Slipped Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
21	16	29.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
22	2	23.5	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
23	2	18.5	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Colonoware Residual Sherd				
24	1	7.8	Colonoware, Eroded Hollowware Rim				
25	1	3.7	Colonoware, Burnished Rounded Rim Bowl Rim				
26	8	3.1	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
27	2	5.6	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
28	3	4.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
29	5	34.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
30	1	25.8	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
31	17	24.7	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
32	3	1.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
33	1	0.8	Colorless Glass Fragment				
34	6	3.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
35	2	0.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
36	1	0.4	Colorless Pressed Glass Jewelry Stone			1825-	
37	12	22.9	Nail				
38	6	23.9	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
39	3	15.8	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
40	1	16.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
41	3	23.8	Iron Buckle Fragment				
42	1	2.4	Brass Unidentified				Decorative Leather Clip
43	5	10.8	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
44	2	10.9	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
45	1	0.5	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
46	2	1.3	Bone, Faunal Remains, Burned				Faunal Remains, Burned
47	12	10.1	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
48	2	0.3	Charcoal				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 202 . 3 Block A, Test Unit 202, Level 3, 30-40 cmbd, 2.75 Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	2750	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	21.1	Oyster, Discarded in Field				Discarded in Field
3	5	3.5	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	2	1.1	Undecorated Flatware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	2	3.5	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	1	0.6	Green Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	3.7	Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
8	1	3.9	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
9	1	3.4	Redware, Unglazed Hollowware Body				
10	1	0.3	Redware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
11	1	8.9	Redware, White and Red Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body				
12	3	2.6	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
13	4	6.4	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
14	1	0.8	Buffware, Hollowware Rim				
15	1	3.4	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
16	1	2.4	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
17	1	0.2	Creamware, Clouded Hollowware Body, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	
18	1	0.1	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Body				
19	1	1.7	Porcelain, Red Overglaze Hand Painted Blue Underglazed Hollowware Body				
20	1	19.1	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
21	2	1.7	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
22	5	13.4	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
23	2	17.6	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
24	3	1.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
25	1	1.2	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem with Spur				
26	2	2.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
27	5	8.5	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
28	8	26	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
29	2	2.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
30	1	21.1	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
31	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
32	1	0.6	Colorless Glass Tumbler Lip				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
33	4	2.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
34	9	21.8	Unidentifiable Nail				
35	7	24.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
36	3	21.7	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
37	1	13.8	L Head Cut Nail			1790 - present	
38	2	9.1	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
39	1	167	Iron Unidentified				L shaped Iron, Shorter End Cylindrical, Longer End Square and Tapering Down on All Sides.
40	2	26	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
41	3	32.2	Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
42	1	1.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
43	8	18	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
44	2	3.2	Teeth, Faunal Remains, Possibly Goat or Sheep				Faunal Remains, Possibly Goat or Sheep
Provenience Number: 202 . 4 Block A, Test Unit 202, Level 4, 40-50 cmbd, 100 g Brick DIF							
1	0	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	16	Oyster, Discarded in Lab, Not Counted				Discarded in Lab
3	1	0.5	Undecorated Fragment, Delft				Delaminated
4	1	3.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.6	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
6	1	0.9	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Body				
7	3	4.5	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
8	1	2.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
9	1	0.5	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
10	1	1.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	0.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
12	1	10	Unidentifiable Square Cut Nail			1790 - present	
13	1	0.5	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 202 . 5 Block A, Test Unit 202, Level 4, 40-50 cmbd							
1	1	0.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
2	1	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	3	32.7	Cord Marked and Smoothed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
4	3	15.7	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 203 . 1 Block A, Test Unit 203, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd, 4 Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	4000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	88.2	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	5	5.2	Undecorated Hollowware , Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	2	1	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft				
5	2	0.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	1	0.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
7	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
8	1	9.8	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Teacup Base				
9	1	1.8	Buffware, Manganese Glazed Hollowware Body				
10	1	8.8	Buffware, Brown Red White Trail Slip Flatware Body				
11	3	2.3	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
12	1	10.1	Redware, Dot and Trail Slip Rouletted Platter Rim				
13	1	0.4	Creamware, Green Molded Hollowware Body, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	Melonware Pattern
14	14	33.6	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
15	1	7.1	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
16	4	23.5	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
17	1	4.5	Colonoware, Burnished Flattened Rim Hollowware Rim				
18	4	17.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
19	2	3.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
20	2	0.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
21	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Fragment				
22	30	39	Colorless Glass Container Body				
23	7	16.9	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
24	3	26.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
25	1	0.5	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
26	8	34.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
27	5	20.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
28	5	26.2	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
29	2	9	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
30	2	2.7	Asbestos Tile Fragment				
31	3	14.9	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
32	1	17.5	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
33	2	14.5	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	203 . 2	Block A, Test Unit 203, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd, 5 Kg Brick DIF					
1	0	5000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	36.5	Mortar Fragment				Discarded in Lab
3	0	12.8	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
4	1	2.2	Stoneware, Molded Gray-Bodied Hollowware Burned				
5	1	2.2	Buffware, Hollowware Base				
6	1	1.3	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
7	1	23.5	Buffware, Red White Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
8	1	0.5	Pearlware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1779 - 1840	
9	1	0.5	Porcelain, Hollowware Rim				
10	2	3.2	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
11	1	0.2	Stoneware, Scratch Blue White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1750 - 1775	
12	8	18.6	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
13	2	20	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
14	1	4.7	Colonoware, Burnished Bowl Rim				
15	1	21.8	Colonoware, Burnished Handle				Strap Handle
16	1	3.8	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
17	5	17.1	Colorless Glass Container Body				
18	1	10	Colorless Glass Stemware Body				
19	2	25.1	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
20	2	11.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
21	4	9.9	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
22	2	0.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
23	1	3.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
24	2	3.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
25	3	17.5	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
26	2	11.6	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
27	1	1.3	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
28	3	2.2	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	204 . 1	Block A, Test Unit 204, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd, 1 Kg Brick DIF					
1	0	1000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	4	2	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	3	1.8	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	1.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	1	0.5	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
6	1	0.5	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
7	1	0.6	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
8	1	1.2	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Body				
9	1	0.9	Redware, Clear Glazed Body				
10	7	13.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
11	1	4.9	Colonoware, Burnished Rounded Rim Hollowware Rim				
12	2	4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
13	1	1.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
14	14	27.1	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Body			1904-	
15	1	2.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	Small Piece of Paper Label Remains
16	1	2.5	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
17	2	26.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
18	3	3.9	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
19	1	0.5	Green Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
20	1	0.3	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
21	1	0.4	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
22	3	13.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
23	2	8.4	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
24	6	19	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
25	2	16.5	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
26	1	9.9	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 204 . 2 Block A, Test Unit 204, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd, 2.25 Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	2250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	10.7	Oyster, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
3	6	6.9	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
4	1	0.7	Buffware, Hollowware Rim				
5	1	6.2	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
6	1	0.2	Redware, Fragment				
7	1	0.9	Undecorated Hollowware Burned, Delft			1618 - 1852	
8	1	3.9	Undecorated Hollowware Base, Delft			1618 - 1852	
9	2	1.7	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
10	2	1.3	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
11	4	3.4	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
12	1	1	Purple Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
13	1	1	Earthenware, Clear Glazed Fragment				
14	2	4.2	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
15	2	1.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
16	1	9.1	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Base			1720 - 1790	
17	1	1.9	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Flatware Body			1740 - 1775	
18	40	81.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
19	1	8.7	Colonoware, Flattened Rim Smoothed Bowl Rim				
20	4	5.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
21	6	18.9	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
22	2	5.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
23	10	5.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
24	1	0.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
25	2	12.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
26	7	12.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
27	4	15.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
28	2	2.6	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
29	1	4.4	Purple Molded Glass Bottle Body				
30	5	1.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
31	1	0.2	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
32	3	8.2	Iron Sheet Metal Fragment				
33	8	18.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
34	7	12.5	Unidentifiable Wrought Nail				
35	4	19.7	Hand Headed Wrought Nail				
36	1	2.4	Brass Button				Soldered Shank, Shank Broken
37	1	4.6	White Metal Material Button				Tombac Button, Soldered Brass Shank
38	21	55.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
39	1	8.9	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
40	1	9.6	Eroded and Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
41	1	7.1	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
42	5	6.7	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

Provenience Number: 204 . 3 **Block A, Test Unit 204, Level 3, 30-40 cmbd, 1.3 Kg Brick DIF**

1	0	1300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	0	6.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	1	7	Stoneware, Black Glazed Red-Bodied Hollowware Burned				
4	5	2.6	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	2	0.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	1	3.5	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	1.3	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
8	1	4.9	Redware, Rouletted and White Slipped Flatware Rim				
9	2	1.7	Buffware, Combed Slip Fragment			1680 - 1770s	
10	1	0.5	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Burned			1680 - 1770s	
11	1	14.2	Buffware, Manganese Glazed and White Slipped Hollowware Rim				
12	1	10.3	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
13	1	2	Redware, Gravel Temper Hollowware Body				
14	2	1.7	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
15	1	2.6	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
16	1	4	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1740 - 1775	Basket Pattern Molded
17	1	1.6	Earthenware, Unglazed Hollowware Body				
18	6	15.9	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
19	3	16.2	Colonoware, Burnished Hollowware Body				
20	1	2.9	Colonoware, Rounded Rim Smoothed Bowl Rim				
21	6	3.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
22	4	5.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
23	1	4.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem with Bowl Base				
24	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
25	6	14.4	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
26	1	36.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
27	1	46.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
28	1	10.6	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
29	11	24.3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
30	5	16.3	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
31	5	9.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
32	2	10.6	Unidentifiable Wrought Nail				
33	1	2.5	Iron Unidentified				Possible Button Without Shank or Round Nail Head
34	1	1.9	Brass Button Fragment				
35	1	3.5	Slag Fragment				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
36	5	18	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
37	4	30.6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
38	1	4.1	Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
39	1	0.3	Coastal Plain Chert Projectile Point Tool			Early/Middle Mississippian (AD 1100 - 1400)	Hydrated
Provenience Number: 204 . 4 Block A, Test Unit 204, Level 4, 40-50 cmbd, 300g Brick DIF, 19.8g Oyster DIL							
1	0	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	19.8	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	2	1.1	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
4	1	0.2	Redware, Hollowware Fragment				
5	1	0.2	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
6	1	0.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
7	2	4.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem				
8	6	8	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
9	1	8.2	Colonoware, Burnished Flattened Rim Bowl Rim				
10	2	4.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	5.8	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
12	1	3.4	Unidentifiable Wrought Nail				
13	4	7.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
14	1	42	Cord Marked and Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Limestone Tempered		Wando	Late Woodland (AD 600 - 1200)	
15	9	4.7	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
16	3	2.6	Bone, Faunal Remains, Burned				Faunal Remains, Burned
17	5	0.9	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 205 . 0 Block A, Test Unit 205, Clean-up							
1	1	0.8	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
2	1	2.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	28.8	Iron Rod				
Provenience Number: 205 . 1 Block A, Test Unit 205, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd, 3.5Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	3500	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	6	3.3	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	1	0.4	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	5	2.9	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	3	3.5	Earthenware, Burned				
6	1	1.8	Redware, White Slipped Hollowware Body				
7	1	1.5	Earthenware, Gravel Temper Body, North Devon			1650 - 1775	

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
8	6	5.7	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
9	5	6.3	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
10	1	0.5	Buffware, Hollowware Rim				
11	2	2.7	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
12	1	0.4	Buffware, Black Glazed Hollowware Body				
13	1	1.5	Buffware, White and Dark Brown Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
14	1	1.2	Buffware, Red Slipped Handle				
15	1	19.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Handle Body			1680 - 1770s	
16	2	1.7	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
17	1	27.8	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
18	2	1.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Flatware Rim				
19	1	4.8	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body				
20	1	0.5	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
21	1	1.3	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Base			1720 - 1790	
22	1	0.9	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Bowl Rim			1720 - 1790	
23	1	0.4	Stoneware, Molded White Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body				
24	1	7.3	Colonoware, Hollowware Colonoware Residual Sherd				
25	1	0.3	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
26	1	1.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
27	2	3.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
28	3	8.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
29	8	17.3	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
30	4	11.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
31	2	0.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
32	10	6.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
33	1	22.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle			1929 - ca. 1950's	Owens-Illinois Glass Company Maker's Mark Present
34	10	22.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
35	7	38.8	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
36	3	16.8	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
37	1	26.9	Iron Spike				
38	1	16.2	Iron Buckle				
39	2	6.5	Iron Slag				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
40	1	12.4	Lead Slag				
41	1	0.1	Plastic Fragment				
42	2	8.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
43	1	7.2	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
44	1	2.3	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 205 . 2 Block A, Test Unit 205, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd, 3 Kg Brick DIF, 11.4 Oyster DIL							
1	0	3000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	0	11.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
3	2	2	Undecorated Fragment, Delft				Delaminated
4	6	4	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
5	9	9.3	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	1	4.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Base, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	1	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Bowl Rim, Delft			1618 - 1802	
8	6	4.7	Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
9	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Fragment				
10	7	5.9	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
11	1	0.7	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim				
12	1	1.8	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Rim, Chinese				
13	1	1.4	Porcelain, Red Overglaze Hand Painted and Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
14	1	45.5	Earthenware, Unglazed Hollowware Body				
15	8	15.7	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
16	6	11.3	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
17	1	3.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
18	1	0.2	Buffware, Slipped Hollowware Rim				
19	1	3.1	Agateware, Coarse, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body				
20	1	1.8	Buffware, Combed Slip Handle			1680 - 1770s	
21	2	5.7	Redware, Clear Glazed Hollowware Body				
22	1	6.6	Redware, Dot and Trail Slip Flatware Body				
23	1	39.4	Redware, Dot and Trail Slip Rouletted Flatware Rim				
24	1	0.7	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
25	1	3.6	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1762 - 1820	
26	2	7.2	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				

Site Number: 38DR462

<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>
27	1	1.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Fragment				
28	1	1.5	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				Indeterminate Blue Decoration
29	1	1.2	Stoneware, Unglazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
30	4	1.6	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
31	1	2.2	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1740 - 1775	
32	1	0.6	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim			1740 - 1775	
33	1	1.8	Stoneware, Scratch Blue White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Base			1750 - 1775	
34	1	0.2	Creamware, Tortoiseshell Glazed Hollowware Body				
35	7	5	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
36	3	3.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
37	3	4.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
38	4	12	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
39	2	16.7	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
40	22	20.5	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
41	2	11.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
42	3	20.7	Dark Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
44	4	0.8	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
45	18	10.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
46	12	23.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
47	11	52.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
48	6	24.7	Hand Headed Cut Nail			1790 - mid 1820s	
49	1	13.9	Iron Buckle				
50	2	4.3	Iron Can Fragment Rim			1810-	
51	5	24.7	Iron Slag				
52	5	9.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
53	1	23.7	Eroded and Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
54	2	0.5	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
Provenience Number: 205 . 3 Block A, Test Unit 205, Level 3, 30-40 cmbs, 2 Kg Brick DIF							
1	0	2000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	1	0.5	Undecorated Fragment, Delft				Delaminated
3	7	3.6	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	1	Undecorated Flatware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	

Site Number: 38DR462

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	3	0.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
6	1	1.6	Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
7	1	0.4	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
8	6	4.8	Buffware, Hollowware Body				
9	1	9.3	Buffware, Hollowware Base				
10	1	0.7	Buffware, Hollowware Rim				
11	1	3.7	Buffware, Handle				
12	6	3.5	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
13	1	0.8	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
14	1	0.6	Buffware, Red Slipped Hollowware Body				
15	1	0.4	Buffware, Manganese Hollowware Body				
16	1	4	Redware, Unglazed Hollowware Rim				
17	2	0.6	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
18	2	1.9	Creamware, Tortoiseshell Glaze Hollowware Body, Whieldon			1750 - 1775	
19	1	0.2	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Fragment				
20	1	0.4	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
21	1	0.1	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim			1720 - 1790	
22	1	0.1	Stoneware, Blue Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Rim			1740 - 1775	
23	7	2.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
24	2	0.2	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
25	2	2.6	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
26	1	0.6	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
27	1	5.6	Kaolin, Pipe Stem with Bowl Base				
28	2	4.3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
29	3	3.5	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
30	6	4.9	Colorless Glass Container Body				
31	3	5.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
32	18	30.7	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
33	13	8.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
34	12	75.8	Unidentifiable Nail				
35	19	44.1	Unidentifiable Nail				
36	1	7.6	Iron Loop				Likely from a Latch
37	2	11.9	Hand Headed Nail				

Site Number: 38DR462

<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>
38	3	20.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
39	3	3.3	Iron Slag				
40	1	3.4	Chert/Flint Gun Flint				
41	1	1	Bone Button				4 Hole Bone Button with Brass Front Cover
42	4	12.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
43	3	5.1	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

Provenience Number: 205 . 4 **Block A, Test Unit 205, Level 4, 40-50 cmbd, 350g Brick DIF**

1	0	350	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field
2	2	1.3	Buffware, Combed Slip Hollowware Body			1680 - 1770s	
3	1	1.3	Buffware, Combed Slip Flatware Body			1680 - 1770s	
4	1	0.4	Redware, Clear Glazed Hollowware Body				
5	1	0.3	Porcelain, Undecorated Flatware Body				
6	1	0.2	Porcelain, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body				
7	2	1.7	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
8	1	0.3	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Fragment				
9	1	3.2	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Hollowware Body				
10	3	2.1	Stoneware, White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			1720 - 1790	
11	1	0.9	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Hollowware Body			c1820+	
12	1	0.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem				
13	5	3.6	Light Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
14	4	1.8	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
15	1	1.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
16	5	20.4	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
17	2	2.8	Iron Slag				
18	1	1.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
19	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
20	1	0.1	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
21	2	0.6	Teeth, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains

Provenience Number: 206 . 1 **Block A, Test Unit 206, Level 1, 10-20 cmbs**

1	1	2.4	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Base			1762 - 1820	
2	1	2.8	Creamware, Undecorated Flatware Rim			1762 - 1820	
3	1	1.1	Copper Wire				

Site Number: 38DR462

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	4	7	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
5	1	4.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Shatter				
6	3	2.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	206 . 2	Block A, Test Unit 206, Level 2, 20-30 cmbd					
1	0	4.4	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	1	0.1	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Fragment			1779 - 1835	
3	7	15.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
4	1	5.5	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
5	1	12.6	Cord Marked Stamped Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
6	2	1.8	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
7	13	6.7	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
8	3	0.4	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
9	0	1.7	Charcoal				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	206 . 3	Block A, Test Unit 206, Level 3, 30-40cmbd					
1	4	6.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	4	38.9	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	1	12.9	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
4	2	3.3	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
5	20	8.6	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
6	9	1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
7	3	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
8	0	3.1	Charcoal				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	602 . 1	Feature 602					
1	3	4.3	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
2	1	3.1	Undecorated Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1852	
3	1	0.6	Undecorated Hollowware Rim, Delft			1618 - 1852	
4	1	0.6	Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
5	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38DR462

<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>
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	604 . 1		Feature 604, Level 1, 40-50 cmbd				
1	1	1.4	Bone, Faunal Remains				Faunal Remains
11	1	5.9	Bone, Faunal Remains				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	607 . 1		Feature 607, Level 1, 40-50 cmbd				
1	1	0.7	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				

SITE NUMBER: 38DR463

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1		Transect 26, Shovel Test 1, N1240, E1510, 0-30, 100g Brick DIF				
1	1	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1		Shovel Test , N1225, E1495, 0-30, 250g Brick DIF				
1	1	250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	2	2.8	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
3	1	3.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
4	1	0.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	4 . 2		Shovel Test , N1240, E1495, 10-100, 250g Brick DIF				
1	1	250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	80	Mortar				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
3	1	0.8	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
4	1	4.1	Wire Nail			1850-	
5	1	5.9	Machine Headed Machine-Made Nail				
6	1	20.8	Iron Spike Machine Headed				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	5 . 1		Shovel Test , N1165, E1480				
1	1	50	Brick, Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	6 . 1		Shovel Test , N1180, E1480, 0-35				
1	1	6.5	Machine Headed Machine-Made Nail				
2	1	0.2	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	7 . 1		Shovel Test , N1210, E1480, 0-35				
1	1	2.2	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	8 . 1		Shovel Test , N1180, E1465, 0-30				
1	1	5	Wire Nail			1850-	

Site Number: 38DR464

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR464

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test , N1105, E1480, 0-40

1	1	1.3	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Transect 25, Shovel Test 5, N1120, E1480, 0-40 cmbd

1	1	4.9	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test , N1120, E1465, 0-60

1	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR465

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Transect 23, Shovel Test 4, N1150, E1420, 0-30

1	1	1.1	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd
2	1	0.3	Pearlware, Hollowware Body

Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Transect 23, Shovel Test 3, N1180, E1420, 0-30, 25g Brick DIF

1	1	25	Brick, Fragment			Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test , N1150, E1405, 0-40

1	1	0.1	Milkglass Fragment		1743-	
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Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Transect 22, Shovel Test 4, N1150, E1390, 0-40

1	1	4	Porcelain, Polychrome Underglaze Transfer Printed Flatware Rim
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR466

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Transect 2, Shovel Test 2, N500, E500, 0-20 cmbd

1	1	1.6	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E515, 0-30 cmbd

1	1	3.9	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered	Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC-700 AD)	
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Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-30 cmbd

1	1	1.9	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-20 cmbd

1	1	2.6	Residual Sherd
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Site Number: 38DR467

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR467

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-30 cmbd

1	1	2.4	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered
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Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-20 cmbd

1	1	2.1	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Transect 5, Shovel Test 5, N500, E500, 0-30 cmbd

1	1	2.1	Residual Sherd
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SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1

Provenience Number: 2 . 2 Transect 29, Shovel Test 6, N1090, E1620, 20-30 cmbd

1	1	11	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Coarse Grog Tempered	Wilmington	Middle/Late Woodland (200-1000 AD)
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SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Transect 17, Shovel Test 8, N1030, E1250, 0-40 cmbd

1	1	13.7	Buffware, Black Slipped Hollowware Body
2	1	0.8	Amber Glass Bottle Body

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 3

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test , N1150, E1630, 0-40

1	1	1.5	Residual Sherd
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Provenience Number: 3 . 2 Shovel Test , N1150, E1600, 20-40

1	1	4	Residual Sherd
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Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Form

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties//
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Site No: 1296
Quad Name: STALLSVILLE

Control Number: U / 35 /
Status County No

8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100
Intensive Documentation Form

Tax Map

Identification

Historic

Common

Address/Location: S. of Dorchester Rd, approximately 10744 Dorchester Rd

City: County: Dorchester

Vicinity of: Summerville

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Domestic

Current Vacant/Not in Use

National Register of Historic Places

SHPO National Register

Notes on National Register

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction c. 1930 Commercial Stories: 1
story

Alteration Historic Core rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: gable, lateral

Materials: raised seam metal

Porch Features

Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Shape:shed

Construction frame

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Foundation: brick pier

Significant Architectural

Single pen with side and rear additions. Gable roof with exposed rafter tails. Exterior chimneys on south and west elevations. Wooden, double-hung windows vary in pane configuration, from two-over-two in the front elevation, six-over-six on the northern elevation, and three-over-three in the rear addition.house is in poor condition

Alterations: Windows, door, additions

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

Page 2

Intensive Documentation Form

Site
1296

Historical Information

Photographs



Program Management

Recorded by: RB, Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded: 01/30/2016

Appendix C

SHPO Correspondence



April 17, 2018

Larry B. James
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Blvd, Suite 700
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

Re: Cultural Resources Survey and NRHP Evaluative Testing on the Limehouse Tract
Dorchester County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0068

Dear Larry James:

Our Office has received the documentation dated March 12, 2018 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey and NRHP Evaluative Testing on the Limehouse Tract*. 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 recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The intensive survey investigated the 270-acre project tract and identified 12 newly recorded archaeological sites (Sites 38DR460-38DR471), three isolated finds (Isolates 1-3), and one historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 1296). Additionally, Site 38DR0462 underwent evaluative testing to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 38DR0462 and 38DR0468 are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 38DR0460 is recommended as unassessed for listing in the NRHP, requiring evaluative testing to assess its NRHP eligibility. The remaining nine sites (38DR461, 38DR463-38DR467, 38DR469-38DR471), three isolated finds (Isolates 1-3), and one historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 1296) are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP with no further management considerations warranted. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Limehouse Tract were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey are not needed for the project tract.
- Site 38DR0460 be preserved or that additional evaluative testing occur to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Sites 38DR0462 and 38DR0468 be preserved or that additional information on the potential effect of the project on these sites be provided to our Office.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when evaluating the project and will determine if additional testing or coordination will be required.

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic architectural and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp>.

Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. Our office accepts the attached survey form as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: two (2) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies, as well as a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format on CD. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please also provide an electronic PDF copy of the architectural survey form. The photographs can be provided as JPEG files, labeled by their SHPO Site Number, or they can be provided as imbedded images on the survey form PDFs and/or a continuation sheet.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please use the shapefile templates, available in the left side bar on the following webpage at <http://shpo.sc.gov/research/Pages/ArchSite.aspx>. SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0068 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Technical Comments

- Pg. 32- TYPO: “from 1794 to 1779”. Please correct date range.
- Pg. 51- Please provide additional information on how and why the boundaries of Block A were selected and delineated.
- Pg. 80,81- If discrete activity areas, such as the referenced blacksmith shop and slave quarters, can be identified outside of Block A please provide additional rationale as to why those areas would not also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of site 38DR0462.
- Pg. 84- Our Office commends the innovative application of the LIDAR-generated view for documenting the rice complex at Site 38DR468.