

Cultural Resources Survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract

Berkeley County, South Carolina



July 2019

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Final Report

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Abstract

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the 800-acre Gippy Plantation Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina, between August 2018 and January 2019. This work was conducted for DR Horton, Inc., in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as administered through regulatory programs of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Coastal Zone Management Act as administered through regulatory programs of the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM). Investigators recorded seven new archaeological sites, one historic resource, and nine isolated finds (Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199-38BK3204; Resource 1285; and Isolates 3-11). No extant historic structures were identified on the project tract. The results of the survey and our recommendations are summarized in Table i.

We recommend additional work at Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200. These resources are unevaluated, requiring additional testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200 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 38BK3201-38BK3204,

Resources 1285 and 339 0033, and Isolates 3-11 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

The current development plan proposes to preserve all unassessed sites on the project tract. These include the archaeological ruins of two historic slave settlements (Sites 38BK3163 and 38BK3199) and one unknown historic house site (Site 38BK3200). This preservation will ensure long-term protection of these unassessed resources. We recommend that the Owner/Applicant work with local conservation groups, such as the Lord Berkeley Trust, to manage easements for each of these sites and to develop a long-term preservation plan.

Table i. Summary of survey results and recommendations for the Gippy Plantation Tract.

<i>Cultural Resources on the Gippy Plantation Tract</i>			
Resource	Description	Recommendation/Status	Proposed Action
38BK3163	Slave Settlement	Unassessed	Preserve in Place
38BK3199	Slave Settlement	Unassessed	Preserve in Place
38BK3200	House Site	Unassessed	Preserve in Place
38BK3201	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
38BK3202	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
38BK3203	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
38BK3204	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
1285	Historic Tidal Rice field	Not Eligible	None
<i>Cultural Resources Near the Gippy Plantation Tract</i>			
Resource	Description	Recommendation/Status	Proposed Action
339 0032	Gippy Plantation House	Listed	No Effect
339 0033	Gippy Dairy	Eligible	No Effect
110 0001.00	Lewisfield Plantation	Listed	No Effect

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1.0 Introduction

Between August 2018 and January 2019, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The survey was conducted on behalf of DR Horton, Inc., as part of their due diligence process as they plan for the residential development of the tract. All work was performed in compliance with state and federal 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 US Code [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 Gippy Plantation Tract is in the Town of Moncks Corner, South Carolina. The tract is delineated by Old Highway 52 to the west, the west bank of the Cooper River to the east, the northern limits of the Lewisfield Plantation to the south, and the Fairlawn Barony residential neighborhood to the north. Portions of Gippy Dyke Road traverse the southern and eastern boundaries of the tract. The entire 800-acre project tract constitutes the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The 800-acre tract consists of salt marsh and freshwater water ponds, lowland hardwood swamps, upland pine and hardwood forest, and pastures. Approximately 650 acres of the tract are uplands that have been primarily used for

agricultural practices and cattle raising. The tract contains a well-maintained infrastructure of buildings, roads, ponds, bridges, fences, shelters, and enclosures associated with a working cattle farm. The remaining 150 acres are low-lying cypress swamps and saltwater marshes associated with the former rice fields that are enclosed by Gippy Dyke Road. This road encloses a large pond in the southeastern part of the tract.

Brockington completed a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Gippy Plantation Tract in 2005 (Philips 2005). This project provided an in-depth history of the property. For the current project, Brockington designed the intensive cultural resources survey to identify and assess all cultural resources in the 800-acre APE. Cultural resources investigations of the project tract included additional archival research and archaeological and architectural surveys. Prior to fieldwork, archaeologists conducted background research for the NRHP-listed or -eligible resources using the ArchSite program maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA).

Historic resources within 0.5 mile of the project tract include the NRHP-listed Gippy Plantation house and garden (listed in 2016), the NRHP-eligible Gippy Dairy complex, and the NRHP-listed Lewisfield Plantation (listed in 1973). Development of the project tract will have no effect on the Lewisfield Plantation due to the 0.5-mile distance and the dense vegetation between this historic property and the project area. The Gippy Dairy complex (Resource 339 0033) is adjacent to the western boundary of the project tract but is separated from the project area by a dense vegetation buffer. We recommend not altering the forested viewshed buffer that separates the proposed development from the adjacent Gippy Dairy and the Gippy Plantation house and garden (Resource 339 0032), located approximately 0.11 mile to the west of the tract boundary. In addition, we recommend not altering portions of Dairy Farm Road and Avenue of Oaks roadway (located outside the APE), particularly between the Gippy Dairy and the Gippy Plantation house. Based upon these recommendations, the proposed development will have no effect on the NRHP-eligible Gippy Dairy or

the NRHP-listed Gippy Plantation house and garden (Resource 339 0032).

During the survey, we identified seven new archaeological sites (38BK3163, 38BK3199-38BK3204), one historic resource (Resource 1285) and nine isolated artifact finds (Isolates 3-11). Sites 38BK3163 and 38BK3199 are the ruins of former slave settlements associated with the early eighteenth- through early nineteenth-century plantation period of land use. Site 38BK3200 is a house ruin and possible out-buildings associated with the mid- to late nineteenth-through early twentieth-century period of land use. We recommend additional work at Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200. These resources should be considered unevaluated, requiring additional testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If preservation is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Site 38BK3201 represents a small scatter of Pre-Contact materials. Sites 38BK3202-38BK3204 represent small scatters of Post-Contact materials. Resource 1285 is a large tidal rice field complex. We recommend Sites 38BK3202-38BK3204 and Resource 1285 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

Investigators identified nine isolated finds (Isolates 3-11) during the cultural resources survey. Isolate 3 consists of one pearlware sherd and Isolate 4 consists of one quartzite flake and one chert flake. Isolates 5, 6, and 7 consist of two Pre-Contact plain sherds and two residual sherds. Isolate 9 consists of one porcelain sherd and Isolates 10 and 11 consists of a stoneware sherd, a Pre-Contact residual sherd, one orthoquartzite flake fragment, and one square/cut nail from four shovel tests. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 3 through 11 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 3 through 11 is not warranted. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the Gippy Plantation Tract and all identified cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius.

This report provides a detailed study of the cultural resources survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The methods

of investigation are detailed in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 presents the Gippy Plantation tract setting (environmental and cultural). Chapter 4 presents the results of the survey and NRHP recommendations for all identified sites requiring additional work. Chapter 5 presents the results of the survey and NRHP recommendations for all identified sites and resources that need no further management. The artifact catalog is presented in Appendix A. South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SCSSHP) Forms are included in Appendix B. All SHPO correspondence is presented in Appendix C.

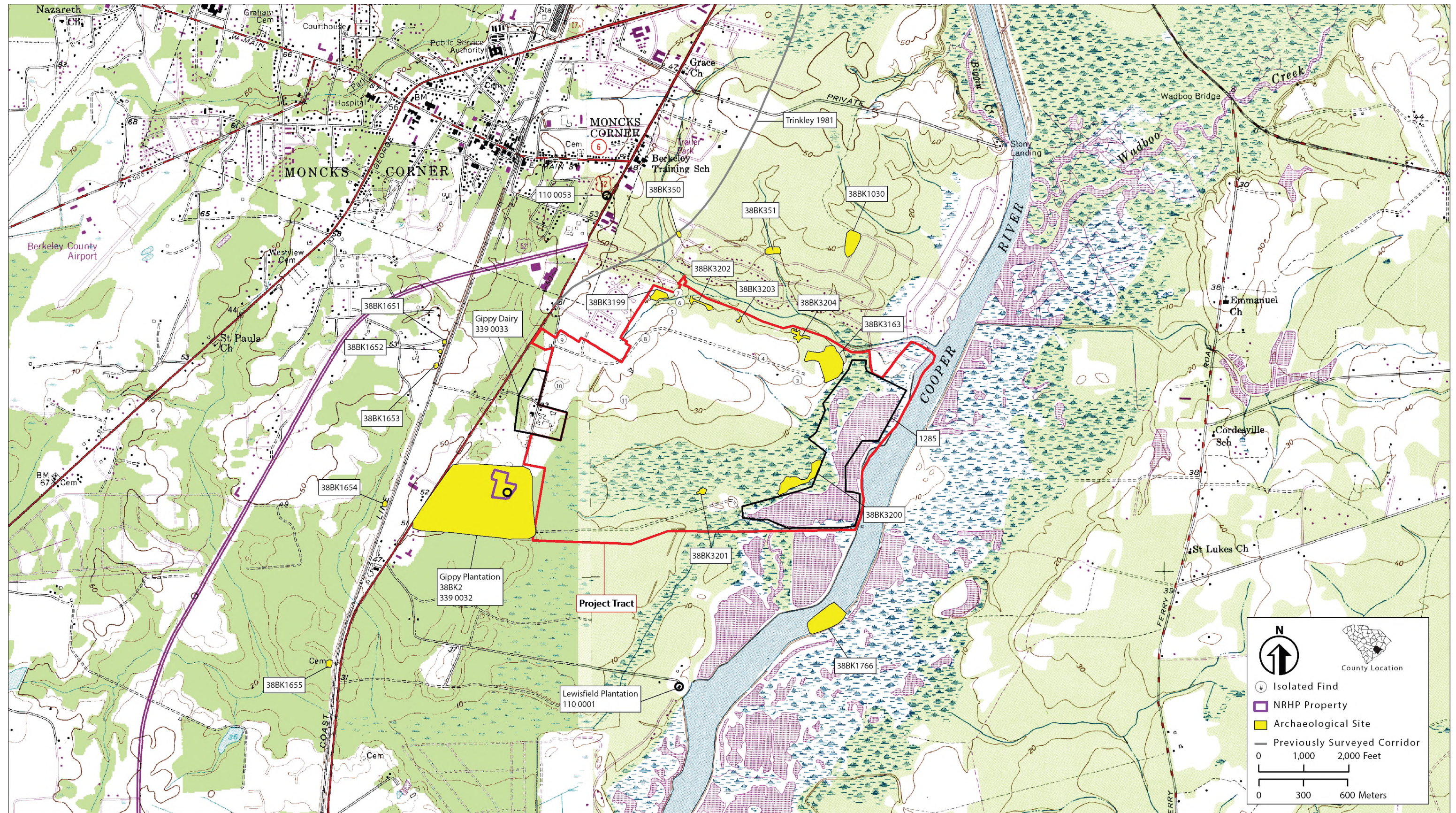


Figure 1.1 Location of the Gippy Plantation Tract and all identified cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1973 *Trio*, SC quadrangle).

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2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

The objective of the cultural resources survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract was to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources in the project tract and to assess what affect, if any, the proposed residential development may have on any resources that are NRHP-listed historic properties or that have been determined eligible for the NRHP. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective included background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

2.2 Archival Research

Methods employed for the background research included examination of the records at the Charleston County Public Library and South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, records at the South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS) in Charleston, and secondary literature in the South Carolina Rooms at the Berkeley County and Charleston County public libraries. Among the works the author consulted were Weir (1983), Cross (1985), Smith (1988), Poplin and Chapman (1990), Edgar (1998), and Heitzler (2005).

2.3 Field Investigations

2.3.1 Archaeological Survey Investigations

Archaeological survey of the project tract followed *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). The field investigations were focused on locating, identifying, and documenting all archaeological sites and isolated occurrences within the Gippy Planation Tract. Archaeological survey included surface and subsurface inspection. We traversed all non-wetland/inundated areas at 30-meter (m) intervals and excavated shovel tests at 30-m intervals in areas of high potential. In low potential areas, shovel tests were excavated at 60-m intervals along 30-m-interval transects, with judgmental

shovel tests excavated in areas that appeared likely to contain archaeological materials (e.g., slightly elevated landforms, near historic roads). No survey or inspections were performed in delineated wetlands or inundated areas. Survey transects were oriented north-south or east-west, depending on the configuration of areas of high and low potential and wetlands/inundated areas. Figure 2.1 displays the survey transects within the project tract.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through 0.25-inch wire mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected and bagged by provenience. All brick fragments and oyster shell fragments were weighed using an estimate of weight based upon a standard volume and then discarded in the field. Excavators recorded provenience information, including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers, on resealable acid-free artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test also was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. In areas where very saturated wetland soils were present, the subsurface soil was inspected but not screened.

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

and the approximate site boundary was prepared in the field for each site.

The locations of each cultural resource were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. For this project, archaeologists used a Trimble Pro-XRT submeter-accurate differential GPS with a Trimble Nomad data collector to record the locations of cultural resources across the tract. The data was recorded using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates calibrated to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83). However, SCIAA requires all archaeological site coordinates in NAD-27 format, which correlates with the older USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles employed by SCIAA to record the location of identified archaeological sites. We obtained NAD-27 coordinates through ArcGIS rectification of the collected GPS data.

2.3.2 Architectural Survey Investigations

Brockington conducted an architectural survey of the project tract. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in and within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. Field survey methods complied with the SCDAH's (2015 and 2018) *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties and Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (National Register Bulletin 24 [Parker 1985]).

The principal criterion used by the 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. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2015:9):

- 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; or
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.

In their guidelines for assessing tidal rice fields, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) established the following criteria for NRHP-eligible tidal rice fields in South Carolina:

- Is there an identifiable plantation settlement, such as the plantation house, slave cabins, overseer's house, cemeteries, outbuildings, rice mills, barns, hunting lodges, or guest cottages near the rice field system or verifiable through research?
- Can the rice field system contribute to a further understanding of the plantation that contains the system, as well as the plantation's historical development through time?
- Can the rice field system contribute to our understanding of rice planting technology?
- Is the rice system adjacent to a tidal river?
- Can the historic flow of water through the fields be identified?
- Are the earthworks, canals, water control structures present?
- Can All of the following features be identified: River dike, Interior dike, and canals?
- Does the rice system retain the feeling of openness and flatness?
- Is the system associated with uplands?

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2015:10), 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.

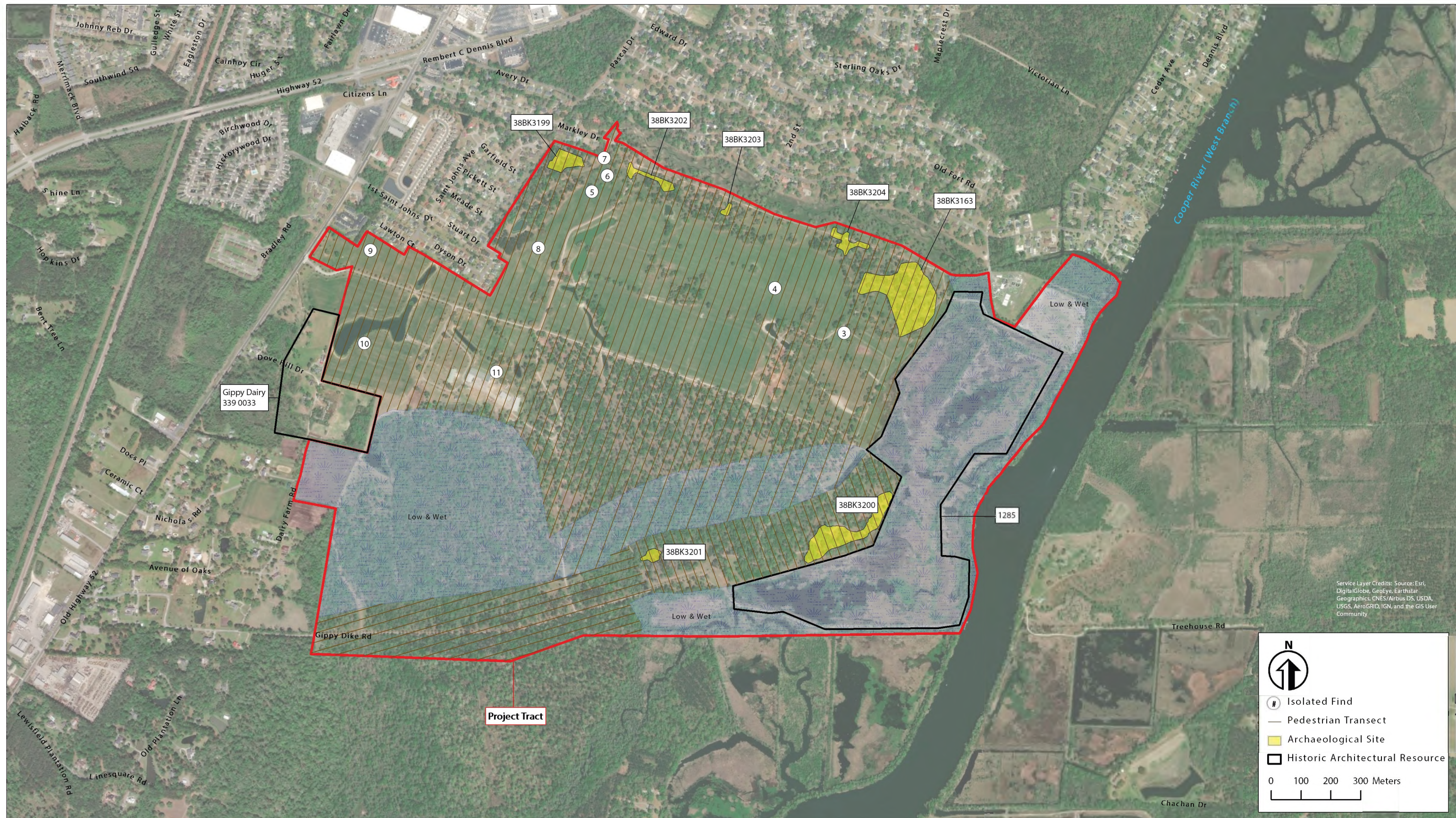


Figure 2.1 Areas of survey within the Gippy Plantation Tract.

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.

Following SCDAH (2015, 2018) guidelines, the architectural historian recorded all the architectural resources in the APE on SCSS forms in digital format using the survey database (Microsoft Access 2016™). The architectural historian took at least one digital photograph of each resource, typically showing the main or oblique elevation. Appropriate USGS maps show the location of each architectural resource. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Following SCDAH (2015) guidelines, the architectural survey uses English units of measurement in descriptions of resources presented in this report and in the forms. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAH (NPS 2013; SCDAH 2015:31).

2.4 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mount Pleasant laboratory facilities, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Most artifacts were washed in warm water with a soft-bristled toothbrush. Artifacts that were fragile were not washed but left to air dry and, if needed, 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 their 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 relational database using Microsoft Access 2016™.

Typological identification as manifested by technological and/or stylistic attributes served as the basis 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., sherds smaller than 2-by-2 cm). Residual sherds lacking diagnostic attributes were tabulated as a single group. Sherds were compared to published ceramic type descriptions from available sources (e.g., Anderson et al. 1982; DePratter 1979; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Poplin et al. 1993; Sassaman 1993; South 1973; Trinkley 1980, 1981, 1990; Williams and Shapiro 1990).

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 materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to a facility approved by the owners and the SHPO for curation.

2.5 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

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

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce 1998).

Following *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Register Bulletin 15 [Savage and Pope 1998]), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate

information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

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

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

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting

3.1 Introduction

The Gippy Plantation Tract encompasses 800 acres of land located approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the center of the town of Moncks Corner in central Berkeley County. The tract fronts the west bank of the Cooper River prior to its entrance into the Santee-Cooper Canal and Lake Moultrie. The general landscape consists of a broad upland terrace of agricultural pastures and low-lying wetlands and swamps. Modern residential and commercial development surround the tract to the north and east along Old Highway 52, while upland forest and lowland swamps associated with the Lewisfield Plantation mark the southern boundary. Historically, the upland portions of the tract have undergone few major changes in the past two hundred years. Agriculture has dominated past and present economies with historic rice, staple crops, and cattle ranching as primary land use practices.

3.2 Environmental Setting

The Gippy Plantation Tract lies in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. The Coastal Plain is composed of series of relic marine terraces that represent former shorelines of North America. Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the shorelines (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Four of these terraces are present in Berkeley County; all formed during the Pleistocene Epoch (Long 1980:43). The oldest terrace, the Wicomico, occurs at elevations between 70 and 100 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The Penholoway terrace, occurring between 42 and 70 ft amsl and the next oldest formation, is present in and around Moncks Corner; much of the Penholoway terrace is presently covered by Lake Moultrie on the Cooper River. The next oldest formation, the Talbot terrace, extends from 25 to 42 ft amsl, and abuts the earlier Penholoway formation in an irregular boundary just east of Moncks Corner. The most recent terrace, representing the terminal high stand of the ocean in the Pleistocene Epoch, is the Pamlico. Ranging in

elevation from 0 to 25 amsl, this formation is most common. The Gippy Plantation Tract is located at the abutment between the Penholoway, the Talbot, and the Wicomico terraces. The deposits associated with each terrace form the parent material for soils in the region. Most soil types are associated with particular terraces; however, additional local conditions also contribute to the development of particular soil types (Long 1980).

Soils within the project tract are variable, consisting of four types within the upland pastures and one dominate type for the surrounding lowlands. Soils within the uplands include Bonneau loamy sand, Duplin fine sandy loam, Craven loam, and Wahee loam. Wahee and Craven loams are most dominant within the central and eastern portions, while Duplin and Bonneau represent most of the soils along the western edge of the tract. All these upland soils are described as well drained and typically occur on marine terraces throughout the Coastal Plain. Wahee soils are generally associated with the more recent Talbot terrace. Meggett loam soils are generally poorly drained and are found in low-lying areas, such as the project tract's forested wetlands and the broad Gippy Swamp (Long 1980:43; USDA 2015).

Topography within the Gippy Plantation Tract consists of a broad terrace of undulating peaks and valleys that are dissected by intermittent drainages before sloping toward the surrounding wetlands. The tract slopes dramatically to the north along the Fairlawn drainage and gradually to the east into the floodplain of the Cooper River. One exception is near Site 38BK3163, where the upland terrace is a well-pronounced knoll with several outcrops of marl bedrock observed at the surface. At this site, one can witness a towering vista of the Gippy Swamp and the Cooper River. The highest point of land (12 m [40 ft] amsl) is found in the western portion near the entrance to Old Highway 52. The lowest elevation (1 m [3 ft] amsl) is within the surrounding lowlands that contain elevated peaks in the broad floodplain.

Vegetation across the tract varies by location. The upland portions of the Gippy Plantation Tract consist of mostly pasture lands peppered with select groves of large live oak trees. Mature forest surrounds these fields along the eastern and southern areas of

the tract. These forests consist of mature pine and hardwood trees like water oak, hickory, and loblolly pine. Lowland areas contain a mixture of swamp and marsh environments than consist of dense undergrowth and hardwood (cypress and gum) and pine trees. The marsh and wetland areas exhibit signs of land modification in the forms of berms, ditches, and dykes from past land use as rice fields and later recreation activity. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 present views of the project tract during the field investigations.

The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. The average daily maximum temperature reaches a peak of 80.1°F in July, although average highs are in the 80°F range from May through September. A mean high of 46.8°F characterizes the coldest winter month, January. Average annual precipitation for Berkeley County is about 4.6 ft, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the late summer and early fall (Long 1980; Miller 1971).

Paleoenvironment

During the last 15,000 to 20,000 years, the coastal areas of the southeastern United States have experienced a number of changes in local climatic and environmental conditions. These variations are associated with the conclusion of the glacial advances of the late Pleistocene epoch and a number of less dramatic fluctuations noted worldwide during the last 10,000 years. Glacial advances throughout the northern hemisphere during the late Pleistocene lowered sea levels dramatically due to the retention of surface water within the vast ice sheets that were present in North America and Europe. At approximately 10,000 years Before Present (BP; the approximate end of the last glacial advance), the ocean remained 50-100 miles east of the present shoreline. By 5,000 BP, sea level had risen to its present level. During the last 5,000 years, sea level has fluctuated 1-2 m (3-6 ft) above or below

its present level (Brooks et al. 1979; Colquhoun et al. 1981). The present coastal geomorphology (i.e., beaches and barrier islands backed by marshes and lagoons) developed repeatedly as sea level rose, and the shoreline gradually moved westward.

By the time of European arrival in coastal South Carolina (after 1670), modern geomorphic and environmental conditions had long been established. Earlier deciduous forest types had been replaced by the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (Quarterman and Keever 1962), containing numerous pine species (cf. Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Within these forests, faunal communities nearly identical to those present today could be found. However, a number of larger ungulates, including elk, bison, and possibly moose, also were present. Earlier settlers in the region utilized these natural resources to establish their residences and plantations in the region. Wild food resources, primarily animals, were hunted extensively for consumption by the early settlers and planters. The understory of the forests was cleared for growing subsistence and cash crops, and for the pasturage of cattle and hogs. The pine species in the forests were harvested for timber, naval stores, and turpentine. Also by the middle of the eighteenth century, the potential of the tidal mechanics of the coastal rivers was realized, and many of the river marshes were modified to accommodate rice agriculture.

3.3 Cultural Setting

The cultural history of North America is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers to Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000-12,000 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.



Figure 3.1 Views of the upper portion of project tract during the field investigations, facing north (top) and west (bottom).



Figure 3.2 Views of the lower portion of the project tract during the field investigations, facing east (top) and north (bottom).

3.3.1 The Pre-Contact Era

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

The Lithic Stage

The beginning of the human occupation of North America is unclear. For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 10,000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that pre-date 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 Paleo-

indian 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) review 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: 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) 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. During the Late Archaic, “the first extensive

evidence of significant human occupations appears on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens (Russo 2002:E9.)” It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In the project region, this pottery is represented by the fiber-tempered Stallings series and the sand-tempered or untempered Thom’s Creek series. Decorations include punctation, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.1.

The best-known Ceramic Late Archaic-period sites are shell rings, which occur frequently along tidal marshes. “Preceding the Woodland and Mississippian mound-building periods by thousands of years, shell rings are among the earliest large-scale architectural features found in the United States (Russo 2002:E8).” These are usually round or oval rings of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively

sterile area in the center. Today, many of these rings are in tidal marsh waters. “In areas where the use of shell rings was a tradition, ring builders deposited the shells in circular and semi-circular piles ranging in size from 30 to 250 m in diameter and one to six m in height (Russo 2002:E9).” Russo (2002:E53) summarizes three commonly accepted theories for the function of shell rings:

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

Table 3.1 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	Irene/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	Wilmington Cord Marked
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Santee Simple Stamped
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		St. Catherine’s Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Net Impressed
	AD 500-900	Wilmington Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Deptford Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Cape Fear Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Berkeley Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
Middle Woodland	AD 200-500	Berkeley Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Cape Fear Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Wilmington Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
	200 BC-AD 200	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
Early Woodland	500-200 BC	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
	1500-500 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

Brockington's archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, supports Russo's (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha and Poplin 2005). Regardless, 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 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 m below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would result in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, the interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems.

Overall, the Late Woodland is noteworthy for its lack of check-stamped pottery. However, recent investigations by Poplin et al. (2002) indicate that the limestone-tempered Wando series found along the Wando and Cooper Rivers near Charleston Harbor displays all of the Middle Woodland decorative elements, including check stamping, but appears to have been manufactured between AD 700 and 1000. Excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) in the Francis Marion National Forest suggest that McClellanville and Santee ceramic types were employed between AD 500 and 900 and represent the dominant ceramic assemblages of this period (Cable et al. 1995; 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. The use of tropical cultigens (e.g., corn and beans) became more common. Hierarchical societies developed, and technological, decorative, and presumably religious ideas spread throughout the Southeast, supplanting what had been distinct regional traditions in many areas. In coastal South Carolina, the Mississippian stage is divided into two temporal periods, Early and Late. Previous sequences for the region separated Mississippian ceramic types into two periods (Early and Late), following sequences developed in other portions of the Southeast. However, a simpler characterization of the technological advancements made from AD 1000 to 1500 appears more appropriate. During these centuries, the decorative techniques that 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 ethno-historic 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.

3.3.2 The Contact Era

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

Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984, 1987). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina

apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770 [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 which 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]). Site 38CH1633 on Daniel Island and 38CH1531 in Francis Marion National Forest are two Late Mississippian Ashley Phase sites that fit this settlement pattern (Lansdell et al. 2008; Marcoux et al. 2011). This coastal Contact adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Contact 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 a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; this late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by Anderson et al. (1982), Marcoux et al. (2011), and South (1973).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee “tribes” near the Cainhoy peninsula. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670 but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton

1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14).

3.3.3 The Post-Contact Era

Colonial and Antebellum Period

Europeans first permanently colonized the South Carolina coast in 1670. The early Spanish attempt at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north, the French attempt at Port Royal (1562), and the Spanish settlement at Santa Elena (1566-1587) on Parris Island had little impact on the study area. In 1663 King Charles II gave a grant to new lands in North America to eight Lords Proprietors who had helped him secure his throne. In 1665 he enlarged it between the 36th and 29th degree latitudes. Figure 3.3 shows the location of the grant. British and Barbadian settlers established Charles Towne in 1670, the first permanent settlement in South Carolina. The presence of the British in Carolina however, sparked a period of intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region, and supplied a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Wando and Cooper Rivers and into modern Charleston and Berkeley Counties.

The early economic development of the region focused on the Indian trade. Henry Woodward mentions that Maurice Mathews opened a trade from Fair Lawn Barony, near Moncks Corner, by July of 1678 (Fagg 1970). However, agricultural industries soon replaced the trade in furs from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The settlers aggressively pursued trade with the Indians through the beginning of the eighteenth century. However, conflicts, including the devastating Yamasee War (1716-1718), along with European diseases had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Trade with the interior Catawba, Creek, and Cherokee continued throughout the eighteenth century and into the first decades of the nineteenth century.

The Church Act of 1706 set up the parish as the local unit of government. Counties or districts within Carolina were divided into parishes, with the local church serving as the administrative, religious, and frequently social center of the parish. Deeds

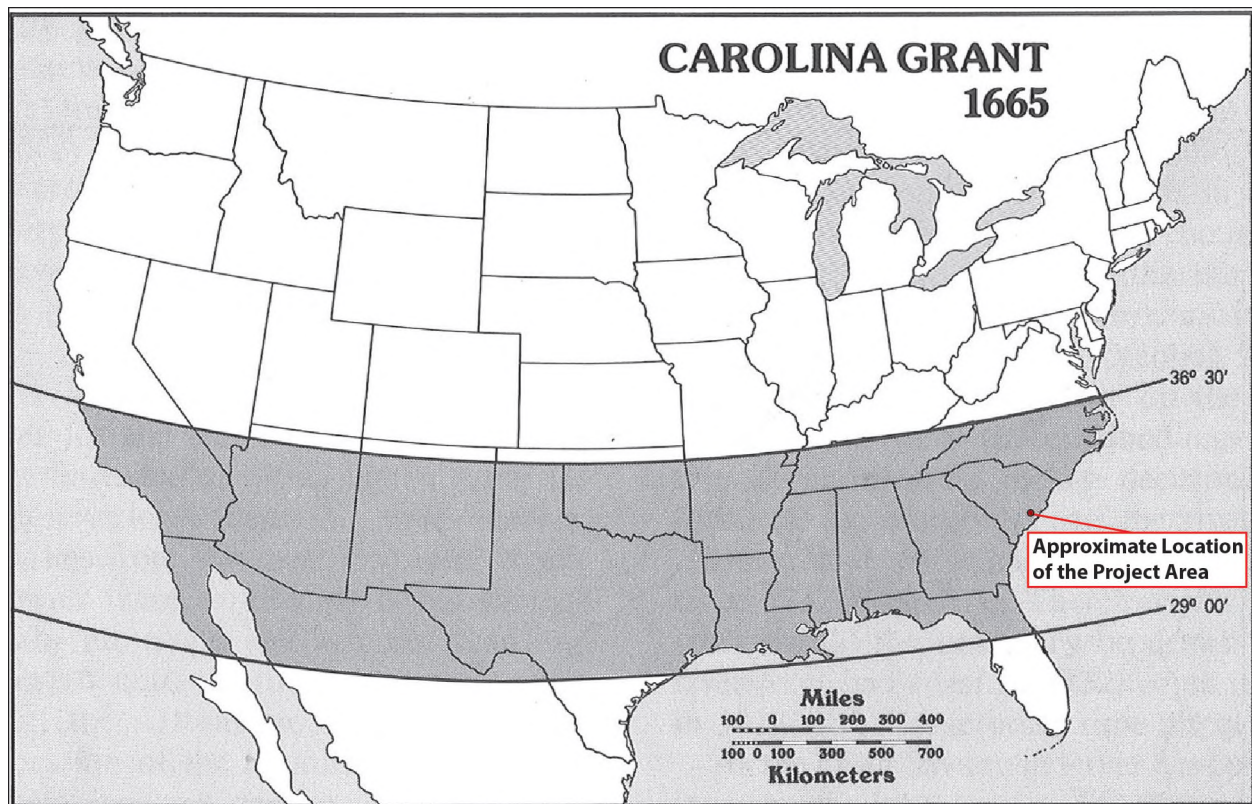


Figure 3.3 The approximate location of the project tract in the Carolina Grant given by King Charles II in 1663 (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:3).

throughout the eighteenth century to the present record the parish in which the tract is located. The project tract is the southern tip of St. Johns Berkeley Parish; the parish begins at the intersection of the Cooper and Back Rivers and extends to the northwest up to the Santee River. Biggin Church was the St. Johns Berkeley Parish church located near Moncks Corner. The parish remained in Charleston District [County] until 1881 when the State Legislature transferred it into Berkeley County. Figure 3.4 shows the project tract near Moncks Corner in central St. Johns Berkeley Parish.

The Lords Proprietors settled the Carolinas as a private colony; it was not until 1719 that South Carolina became a royal colony controlled by the British crown. They granted land under a headright system to those interested in settling in the colony; the Proprietors taking large tracts themselves called Baronies (Mills 1979). The grant to Lord Proprietor Sir John Colleton for Fairlawn Barony in 1678, on which the project tract is situated, was a Proprietary grant for 12,000 acres (Smith 1988:19). After 1719, the King, through the governors, granted land until he ceased issuing patents during the Revolutionary

War. Once independence from Great Britain was achieved in 1783, the State of South Carolina issued land grants until 1868.

The first settlements in the region took advantage of the extensive woodlands, harvesting the timber cleared from the land to produce naval stores. Settlers produced lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin from the pine tree forests they cleared for agricultural lands (Gregorie 1961:20; Orvin 1973). We see evidence of these harvesting activities in the many small circular tar kilns throughout the region (cf. Hart 1986). In the project area, the lumber industry continued to be a primary use of the land until the 1820s. The timber industry has remained important to the economies of Charleston and Berkeley Counties to the present day.

During the early 1700s, rice cultivation, cattle raising, and the preparation of naval stores were the leading industries in Berkeley County (Orvin 1973:58). During this period, the population of South Carolina expanded dramatically. Plantations spread throughout much of the Lowcountry, following the river systems inland. Some of the first settlers in Berkeley County were French Huguenots fleeing

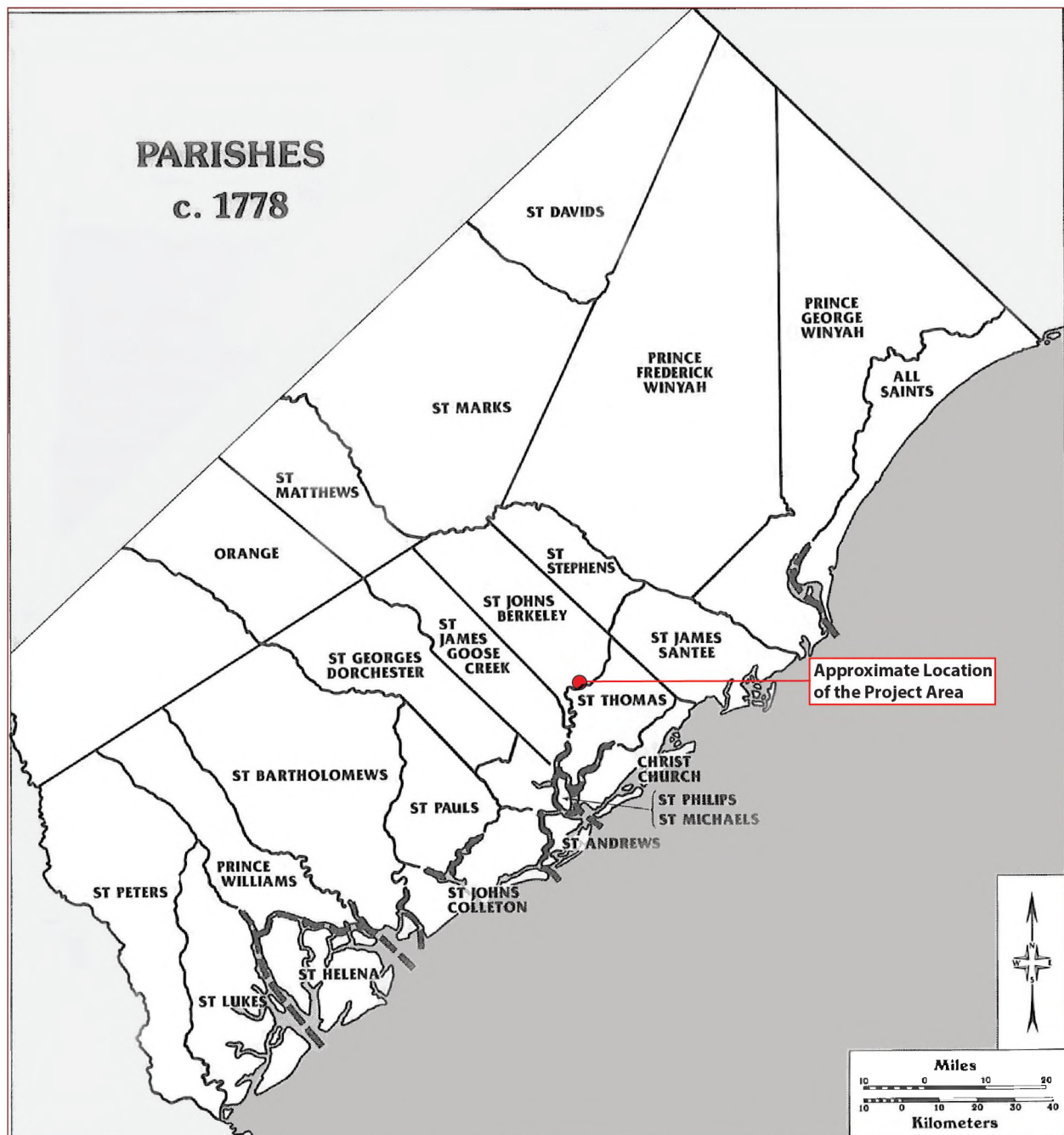


Figure 3.4 The approximate location of the project tract at the southern tip of St. Johns Berkeley Parish (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:8).

persecution in France in the late seventeenth century. Many of the surnames of long-term residents and place names such as French Quarter Creek, Huger Community, Cordesville, Bonneau Beach, and the Cote Bas Peninsula reflect their influence. Yet British settlers in the region matched French influence, and Gippy Plantation, being a part of Fairlawn Barony, was settled by the English-Barbadian Colleton family. St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, located around the Wando River, is an example of

one Berkeley County parish that was settled by both English and French settlers.

Many of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. Land next to the rivers supplied the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (e.g., rice cultivation and later indigo), and the rivers were the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Interior tracts also opened as timber harvest-

ing cleared more lands. From the founding of the colony, South Carolina plantations were dependent on enslaved Africans to do much of the land clearing, ranching, naval stores production, and later rice cultivation. Their labor became more and more important as the eighteenth century wore on; as early as 1715, South Carolina had a “black majority” of residents (Wood 1974).

By the 1740s, colonists had also mastered the commercial production of Indigo, a cash crop grown commercially between 1741 and 1783 (Pinckney 1976). The anil plant was prized for the dark blue dye that was extracted from it. The growing manufacturing industry in Britain demanded the dye for expensive linen and silk cloth; most particularly, the dye was desirable for use in women and men’s fine attire, wool military uniforms, and later in workingman’s clothing (Lawson 1972:3). The British government, dependent on French and Spanish colonies for this dye, heavily subsidized the crop in 1748. However, the Revolutionary War ended the bounty on indigo making it unprofitable (Lawson 1972). By 1800, indigo was no longer a primary crop grown in the state.

Rice became and continued to be the most profitable and stable commodity of the region during the eighteenth century. Enslaved Africans and African Americans constructed elaborate dams and irrigation systems in the Lowcountry swamps for their owner’s rice fields. By the mid-eighteenth century, planters were ordering their factors to purchase Africans from rice-producing regions along the western coast of the continent. These enslaved Africans were essential for rice field expansion; knowledgeable enslaved Africans (i.e., those taken from African rice-producing societies) conducted and directed most of the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Joyner 1984). Both rice and indigo were produced on the Colleton’s Fairlawn Barony and throughout St. Johns Berkeley Parish.

Many rice plantation owners used their available slave labor to manufacture brick. The proper clay for brickmaking existed on many plantations along the banks of the Cooper, Wando, and Ashley Rivers. Local planters demanded bricks for the construction of their plantation buildings, as well as for their townhouses in Charleston. Brickmakers usually constructed their operations near boat landings, as

the rivers supplied a suitable means for transportation to downtown Charleston. The Charleston brick market expanded dramatically in the 1740s when the local building code was changed to require all new construction to use fireproof materials (Wayne 1992:114).

Following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed by the British Parliament, the American colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province. The owners of Fairlawn allied themselves with the Patriot cause, but it did not help them when fighting came to their home.

Britain’s Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in June 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward for two years. Sensing sizable numbers of loyalists in the Southern colonies, the British Navy and Army returned to the South in 1778, besieging and capturing Savannah, Georgia, late in December. A raid on Charleston in February and March almost resulted in the capture of that city. The effort failed when a Patriot force appeared in June and the British retreated back to Savannah.

With reconnaissance information supplied by the earlier raid, a second effort was much more successful. In February 1780, a British expeditionary force under Sir Henry Clinton landed on Seabrook Island and soon crossed to Johns Island. Clinton established a Headquarters at Fenwick Hall and soon crossed over to James Island, and then crossed the Ashley River onto the Charleston peninsula above the city (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack in this direction. They were besieged and entirely captured in May after offering a weak defense.

Subsequently, British troops used Charleston as a base of operations for campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. In August 1780, Lord Charles Cornwallis, who took over control of the British forces in the South, de-

feated American General Horatio Gates at Camden, capping a series of successful operations in South Carolina. However, the British managed to offend many neutral non-combatants in the colony and the region was soon inflamed in guerilla fighting. American success at Kings Mountain and Cowpens generated support for the colonial cause, and raids by partisans such as Andrew Pickens and Francis Marion kept Patriot hopes for an ultimate victory alive. By 1782, American General Nathaniel Greene managed to outmaneuver British outposts in the interior, pushing them into a small perimeter around Charleston. In their retreat to Charleston, British troops destroyed the Colleton's Fairlawn Barony home. A joint American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The British and their Loyalists allies evacuated Charleston in December 1782, and the 13 colonies gained full independence with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783.

Antebellum Period to Postbellum Period

The end of the Revolution brought peace to the region that had experienced extensive destruction. Planters used the occasion of rebuilding their rice fields to make the leap to new technology, using the tides to grow rice. The Colletons expanded their rice fields to the Cooper River, making use of the new technology by draining and embanking the marsh lands. The rice fields along the Cooper River at Gippy Plantation were constructed at this time. The use of tides increased production quantities exponentially. By the end of the Colonial period, planters were producing 77,000,000 pounds; by the end of the Antebellum period, rice planters in South Carolina were producing as much as 117 million pounds of marketable rice (Edgar 1998:269; United States Department of Commerce 1975:1192).

With the advent of the cotton gin in the early 1790s, cotton replaced indigo as the crop of choice to grow on the high lands; by the early 1800s, cotton surpassed rice in importance (Porcher and Fick 2005). Planters along the Cooper River with access to fresh water tides grew both crops on their plantations, with the low-lying areas used as rice fields, while the higher and drier upland areas were plowed

and planted in cotton. Planters achieved large-scale production through the continued importation of enslaved Africans until 1808, when the United States Constitution abolished the slave trade. The region remained primarily agricultural throughout the nineteenth century. Natural disasters, as well as salt water encroachment, led to increasing dependence on cotton over rice. Planters continued their opulent lifestyles at the expense of their enslaved servants. The residences that remain today, such as those at Medway, Lewisburg, and Gippy, showcase the main houses and grounds of these extensive plantations.

In 1860, South Carolina led the South in leaving the Union, starting the Civil War. Charleston was the locale of military action throughout the war. These operations, however, occurred south and southwest of Gippy Plantation, and fighting occurred along the upper Cooper River until the end of the conflict. In 1865 Federal troops, following Confederates retreating from the city along the Moncks Corner Road (Old Highway 52), traversed the area, raiding plantations but doing little other damage. Gippy Plantation, located well behind the primary Confederate defense lines, suffered no disturbance until then. That February, Federal foragers raided the house with the White family in residence, killing livestock and taking horses and goods. However, Federal officers present at the time prevented damage to the big house and grounds. Today, the Gippy Plantation house and immediate grounds is an NRHP-listed property (Lavelle Tulla 2016).

Following the Civil War, the mode of production shifted from plantations with enslaved labor to one of tenant farmed or sharecropped plots in most of the region. As a result, the population became dispersed throughout the landscape as individual families became responsible for smaller tracts of land. Some planters divided portions of their lands and sold smaller lots to the freedmen. Other owners rented their lands out. Most owners along the Cooper and Back Rivers abandoned their rice fields because of the breakdown of the enslaved labor system. Yet, for three decades after the war, some continued to employ workers to plant rice. Adequate pools of labor and capital were not available to continue the crops' profitable cultivation, and by the end of the century, rice production had ceased.

The Twentieth Century

At the beginning of the twentieth century, timber and agriculture dominated Berkeley County's economy, while manufacturing was virtually nonexistent. Tenant and sharecrop farming led to the dispersal of farm laborers across the upland agricultural portions of the region. Until the 1920s, farmers usually planted cotton as a primary cash crop. Along the Cooper River, owners had abandoned the rice fields, their tenants slowly turned to modern crops in the region to replace rice and later cotton, including tobacco, sweet potatoes, and soybeans (Long 1980). Figure 3.5 shows a map of the area with Gippy Plantation along US Highway 52 southeast of the Town of Moncks Corner.

During the twentieth century, South Carolina saw a weakening of the traditional agricultural ways due to several factors, including the fall of cotton profitability, increased temptation of cash labor opportunities in other areas of the state, soil depletion, and increased profitability of land sales to outside investors. Federal investment into the region intensified these changes. The Great Depression of the 1930s brought millions of federal development dollars into South Carolina, much of it into Berkeley County. Between 1933 and 1936, the US Forest Service purchased nearly 250,000 acres of former plantations and farms in Berkeley and Charleston Counties. The area's desperate need for cash and the depletion of soils from two centuries of intensive farming and timber harvesting made eastern Berkeley County a prime location for federal acquisition for the US National Forest system. In 1936, President Roosevelt designated the purchased lands as the Francis Marion National Forest. Much of the new national forest was in eastern Berkeley County. Federal management of the forest has concentrated on restoration of the natural environment, planned timber harvesting, and development of recreational hunting, hiking, and wilderness experiences for the public (Edgar 2006:399).

About the same time, the Federal Works Progress Administration [WPA] began financing the Santee Cooper Project in upper Berkeley County. The rural electrification project brought needed good-paying jobs and provided electric power for the rural area. Added benefits of the project included flood control for the Santee and Cooper Rivers and malaria eradi-

cation. As part of the multi-million-dollar effort, a sizable section of the county was inundated and became Lake Marion, created as a reservoir for the new power plant. The WPA completed the project in time to supply power to the area's critical factories and military bases at the start of World War II. In the decades after the war, the lake became a major recreational area with visitors from around the county drawn to the excellent boating, swimming, and fishing.

Beginning after the war, the US Navy activated the Charleston Naval Weapons Station along the Cooper River in southern Berkeley County for its growing atomic submarine fleet. The navy bought several thousand acres of former rice plantations along the river and converted them into a support facility for sailors stationed on the submarines and their families. The base also served as a storage area for the nuclear weapons held onboard the subs.

The activation of the weapons station coincided with the development of Bushy Park as an industrial site. By the end of the twentieth century, Berkeley County had emerged as a center for manufacturing in the state. Developed in the mid-1950s along the Cooper River, the Bushy Park industrial corridor was home to many well-known multinational firms such as DuPont, Bayer, SCANNA, and AGFA. The area also attracted large industrial firms in other locations, such as Alumax Corporation that built their facility on the Mt. Holly Plantation outside of the Town of Goose Creek, and Nucor Corporation that built a steel plant on the east side of the Cooper River opposite Bushy Park. In 1995, Berkeley County became the first county in South Carolina to secure \$1 billion in new capital investment during a single year (Edgar 2006:68). The completion of Interstate 526 in the early 1990s through lower Berkeley County opened that area up to extensive development and brought new businesses to both Berkeley County and the Charleston area.

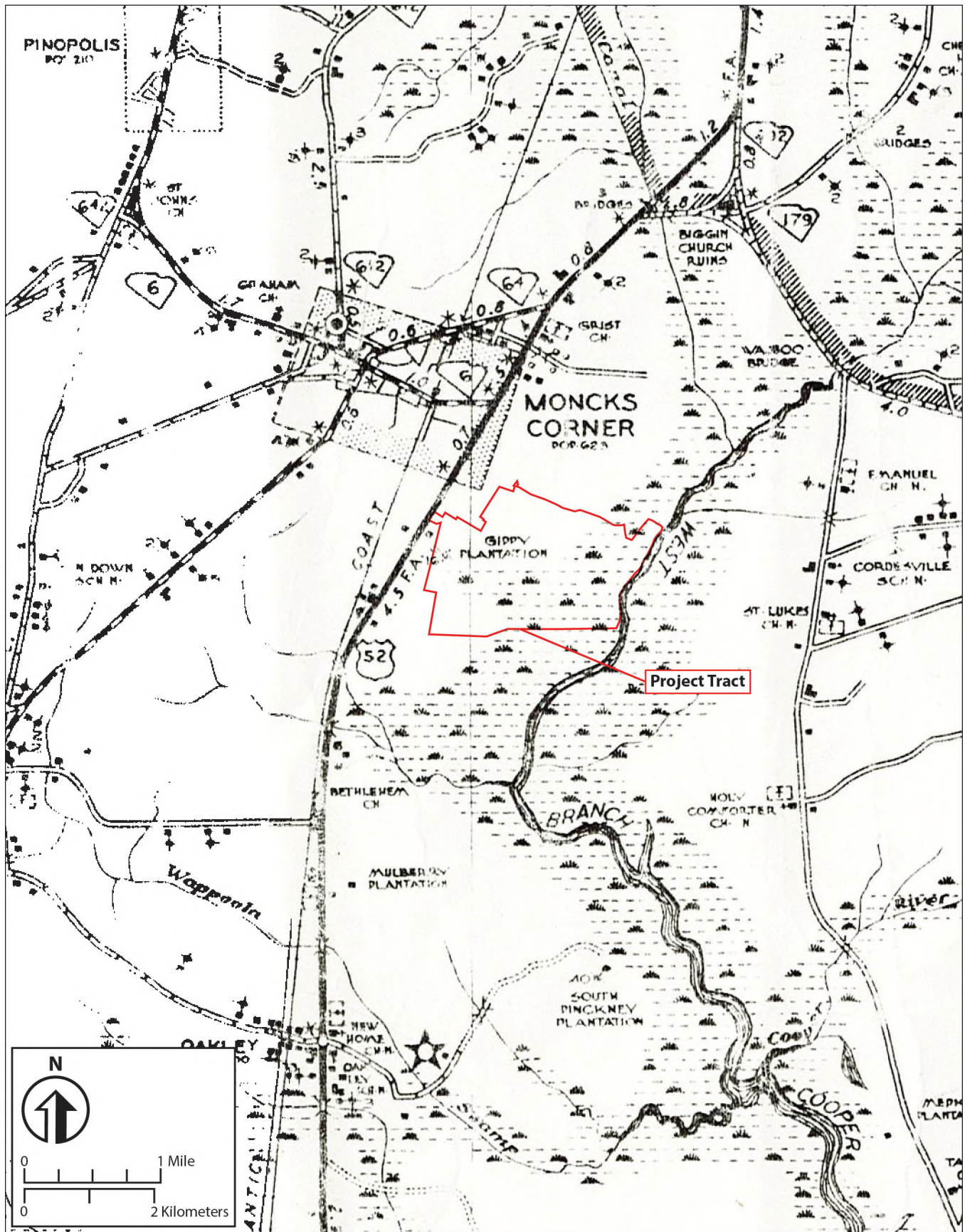


Figure 3.5 The 1940 South Carolina Highway Department road map of a portion of Berkeley County, showing the area around Moncks Corner and Gippy Plantation (South Carolina Highway Department 1940).

3.3.4 Brief History of Gippy Plantation

Early History of Gippy Plantation to 1821

The Gippy Plantation project tract was originally a part of the Fairlawn Barony. Historian H.A.M. Smith gives an excellent background on the barony in his series of articles on the baronies of early South Carolina (Smith 1988). In 1678, the Lords Proprietors warranted Maurice Mathewes, Surveyor General for Carolina, to (Smith 1988):

admeasure and Lay out for Sr. Peter Colleton, Barrrt. One of the Lords and Absolute Proprs. Of this Province, Twelve thousand acres of Land as a Signiorie upon the Wando [today's Cooper] River & that Tract of Land called the Mulberry plantation.

On September 7, 1678, the Governor formally granted a 12,000 acre barony to Sir Peter Colleton. In a 1685 regrant, the record notes that Sir Peter named his barony, “a plantation or Plat of Ground commonly called or known by the name of Fairlawns. . .” (Proprietary Grant Book 38:10-11).

The Colletons were absentee managers in the early years of their ownership of the Fairlawn Barony. Sections of land were settled, for in November 1694, Peter's widow Katherine Colleton authorized Robert Ball to “come to South Carolina and take possession of all the lands, plantations, slaves, stock, etc. of Sir Peter Colleton's estate. . .” (Smith 1988:21). Archival evidence indicates that rice was grown in the inland part of Gippy Swamp on the southwest side of the project tract during the ownership of the Colletons. The family erected a baronial home sometime before 1700 on their land. Site 38BK350, just north of the project tract, appears to be the remnants of that house (SCIAA site files; see Figure 1.1).

Sometime after 1726, John Colleton came to South Carolina and resided at the baronial home at Fairlawn (Site 38BK350). H.A.M. Smith gives a brief description of the house in his review of the Colleton family, calling the home “the most extensive brick mansion house and offices, and adjacent buildings in South Carolina of the period” (SCHS 1983 Colleton:12). John Colleton died in August 1750, and his inventory shows him to have been one of the wealthiest men in the colony. He owned more

than 200 enslaved people at the barony (SCHS 1983 Colleton:13). Figure 3.6 shows a plat of Fairlawn Barony and surrounding lands and landmarks.

The Colletons had more than one settlement site for their enslaved people on their Fairlawn Barony. One site was in the northwest corner of the Old House Tract, south of Fairlawn Run, a small creek that divides the tract (Figure 3.6). During the current survey, archaeologists determined that Site 38BK3199 was an early to late eighteenth-century slave settlement in the northwest section of the project tract.

Sir John Colleton's heir, Sir John Colleton (II), came to South Carolina at an early age, and spent most of his life there. His sympathies lay with the Colonial Revolutionary movement in the 1760s. Sir John (II) did not survive the Revolution; he died at Fairlawn in 1777 and is buried at the St. Johns Parish graveyard. His wife, Lady Jane Colleton, occupied the house afterwards. During the siege of Charleston in 1780, British troops occupied Fairlawn and “shockingly abused and maltreated” the ladies in residence while plundering the contents of the home (SCHS 1983 Colleton:14). The British troops fortified the house and fought a pitched battle on the grounds with Patriot forces under General Francis Marion in 1781. British troops erected an earthen fortification (Site 38BK1030) just east of the Fairlawn Barony House. The fortification was partly destroyed during the retreat. Plats made for the Colletons in 1821 show the location of the former main house and fortification (Figure 3.6). The British evacuated the area in late 1781, destroying the mansion before they left. After the Revolution, the daughter of Sir John, Louisa Carolina Colleton, filed a Loyalist claim in Great Britain and described the destruction (SCHS 1983 Colleton:14-15):

They [the British troops] burnt down the mansion. . . and destroyed every building including a Town built on the Barony for the Residence of several hundred people belonging to the estate, with the granaries, mills, &c. On this occasion, in addition to the furniture, paintings, and books, plate, etc., a large sum of money which was in my father's strong box, and even my jewels, were lost to me, either destroyed or plundered.

Louisa Carolina Colleton was the last of the Colletons to possess the Barony. She married Admiral Richard Graves of the British Royal Navy. The couple and their son, Samuel Colleton Graves, divested themselves of the Barony in separate tracts from 1815 to 1822. In 1821, they sold “the tract called Gippy Swamp,” consisting of 1,875 acres, to John White. At the same time, they sold the “Old House Tract” to Samuel G. Barker (see Figure 3.6). The Fairlawn Barony House site (Site 38BK350) and Fort Fair Lawn (Site 38BK1030) were located on the land sold to Barker but were never part of the project tract. The slave settlement site in the eastern central portion of the Old House tract will be discussed later in this chapter.

Gippy Plantation, 1821-1895

On March 17, 1821, John White acquired the 1,875-acre tract called Gippy Swamp (Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] F9:441). The name comes from a chronic runaway slave, who hid in a hollow of a tree in the swamps nearby (Irving 1969:50). The tract purchased by White stretched from Black Tom Bay to the Cooper River. Figure 3.7 shows a plat of Gippy Plantation and the adjoining Old House Tract. John White had one daughter, Jane Purcell White, who married her first cousin, Sims White, in 1819 in Charleston (White Family File:301-03). The couple had a son, John Sims White, born in 1820. After the death of his wife in Philadelphia in 1823, Sims White married again. To ensure that his grandson obtained an inheritance, John White deeded Gippy Swamp Plantation to Sims White in trust for his young son, John Sims White. The 1827 deed reads (CCDB U9:108):

for the love and affection I bear my Son in Law and Nephew, Sims White of the Parish of St. Johns Berkeley,. . .do bargain, sell and release to the said Sims White all that plantation or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Johns Berkeley in the aforesaid state containing Eighteen Hundred and Seventy Five acres more or less. . .being part of a larger tract formerly known as Fairlawn Barony. . .and known as the Gippy Swamp Tract. . .

In the deed, John White specified that Sims was to hold the property until April 8, 1841. On that date,

due to the “parental love and affection I bear my grandson John [Sims] White, son of the aforesaid Sims White. . . do grant, bargain and sell. . . all that plantation known as Gippy Swamp Tract aforesaid [to him]. . .”(CCDB U9:108).

In 1843, due to the “misfortune of business and the difficulties and pressures of the times is unable to meet and pay the various demands against him. . .,” Sims White deeded all his lands and personal goods to his son John Sims White. John Sims White executed the estate until his father’s death in 1855 (Hughes n.d.:305). Despite his financial misfortunes, Sims White made Gippy his home for some years. According to local tradition, he erected the first home at the plantation about the time that his son inherited the tract in 1841 (Irving 1969:51). This house burned down in 1852, and the current building (Resource 339 0032) at the end of Avenue of Oaks off Old Highway 52 was erected the same year with the help of the neighbors’ slaves (Irving 1969:51). Figure 3.8 is a photograph of the home that John Sims White had built in 1852 at Gippy.

The Whites doubtless built or continued to maintain the large rice fields that front the Cooper River on the Gippy Swamp tract. The 1850 US Census indicates that John Sims White had 110 slaves living on his plantation on the Cooper River (1860 US Slave Census 358). John Sims White married Catherine Porcher, and the couple made their home at Gippy and in Charleston. At least two of her children were born at Gippy: twin girls named Julia and Elizabeth (Hughes n.d.:304).

In the 1840s, a neighbor, Sandiford William Barker at Mulberry Plantation, was experimenting with crushed phosphate marl as a fertilizer to increase the yield of his rice and other crops. Southern agriculturalist Edmund Ruffin visited Barker in May 1843 and noted that the Mulberry owner was mining the marl, but not for fertilizer. Rather, “it was used to heighten the banks of the rice land” (Ruffin 1992:220). Barker soon changed his ways and recorded the use of crushed marl for fertilizer on both his plantation at Mulberry and those of his neighbors. In his journal, he recorded that in 1845 the Whites also began using marl to fertilize some 40 acres of their highland crops (Barker 1867).

Barker also observed that the Whites had 45 acres of tidal marsh under cultivation in 1846

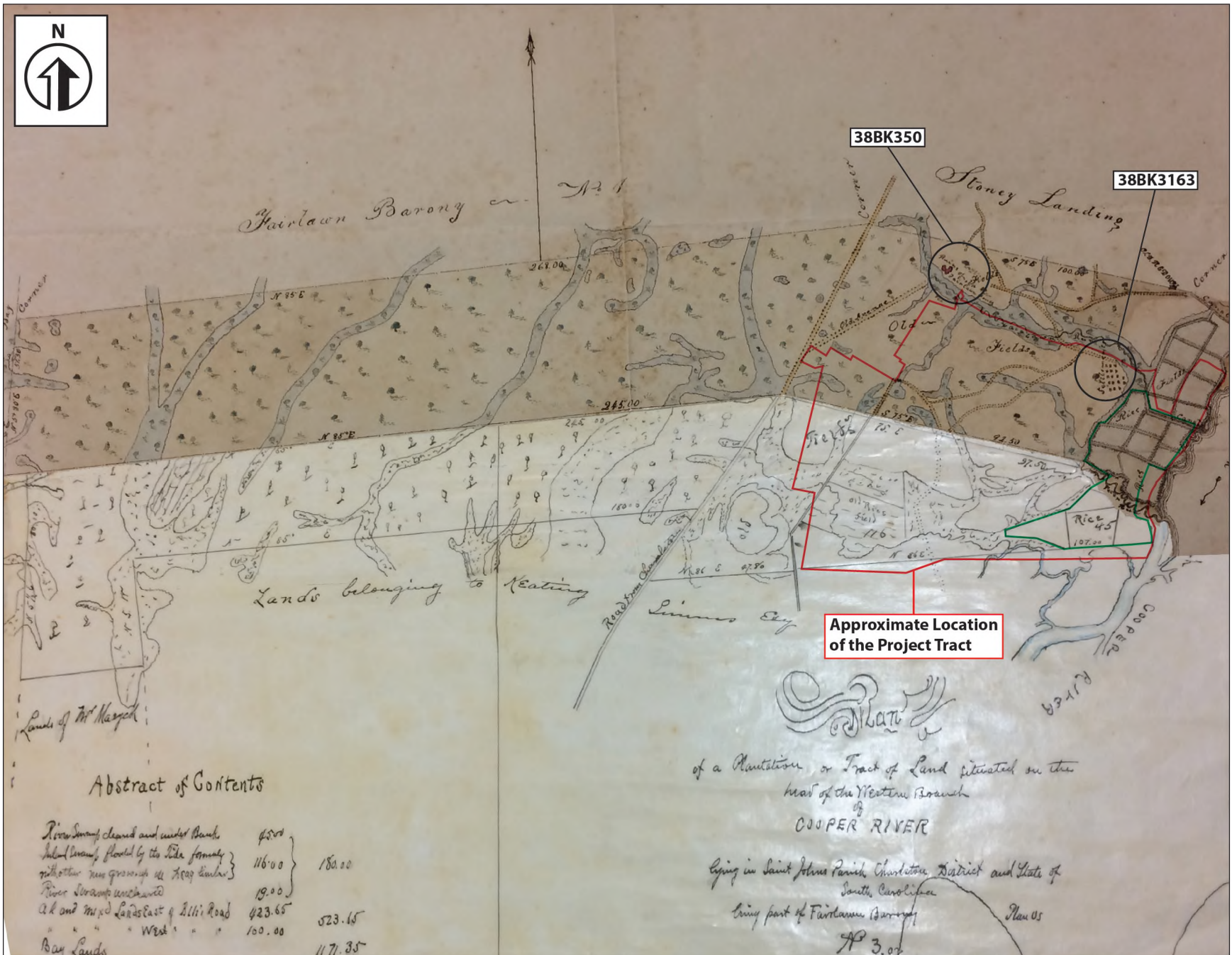


Figure 3.7 Plats of Gippy and Old House tracts made by Vignoles in 1821, showing the location of the project tract and the slave settlement (SCHS 32-53-1; 33-69-2).



Figure 3.8 View of Gippy Plantation House during the survey, facing north.

(Barker 1867). Unfortunately, he seems to have stopped recording after 1846 and picks up again after the Civil War. He records that in 1866, several of the local planters returned to rice production, and the White family at Gippy brought 35 acres of tidal marsh under cultivation, producing 1,200 bushels of raw rice. In 1867, they cultivated 75 acres of tidal rice lands, but Barker recorded no production numbers (Barker 1867).

Civil War at Gippy. Johns Sims White enlisted in the Confederate forces but died in November 1861 of typhoid fever in camp (Irving 1969:51). As a young man, his son John St. Clair White witnessed the retreat of Confederate troops out of Charleston and relayed the story to Irving (Irving 1969:51-52):

Gippy house then had about the finest grove of native red-oaks I have ever seen. With the lawn of a quarter of a mile in front of it, the house stands in plain view of the public road and the railroad which parallels it at this point, so that it was evident that the place would be exposed to all of the northern troops who passed that way.

Our family consisted of my mother, Mrs. Brunson, a lady she had induced to keep her company, and myself, then a boy of eleven. . . A few days later our scouts [Confederate] came through to warn us that the northern army was near, and before they could get out of the fields at the north of the plantation, the blue coats were literally pouring over the fence at the south and west, more like a mob, it seemed to me, than an army. The artillery guns dashed across fence, ditch and bank in fine style, however, and commenced shooting at our retreating scouts, but without effect.

White observed that at first, some soldiers raided the house and carried off food, mules, wagons, and some personal items. Many of these items that were taken by the soldiers were given to the slaves from the plantation and “they brought them back, so that the loss was not near so much as it might have been.” Later, (Irving 1969:52-53):

guards were stationed around the house and the officers sent to ask permission to call on mother.

They made a pleasant visit after supper but refused to stay in the house or to let her be put to the slightest inconvenience on their account.

Young White was “struck by their gentlemanly conduct and consideration, and the contrast between them and the rest of Potter’s army” (Irving 1969:52-53). White also stated that a number of the plantation “hands” hid several horses, the coach, and other family items in the swamp and returned them after the Federal army passed through.

Old House Tract, 1821-1895. Sometime prior to 1895, John St. Clair White acquired the southern section of the Old House tract and annexed it to his Gippy Plantation. Part of the Gippy Plantation project tract is located on land that was part of the Old House tract (see Figure 3.5). A brief history of the Old House tract until the acquisition by the Whites follows.

On February 5, 1822, Samuel Graves sold the Old House Tract to Samuel G. Barker (CCDB H9:221). Figure 3.7 shows the tract at the time of the sale. Barker held the tract in trust for his sister-in-law, Henrietta G. Barker, and her daughter (CCDB H10:32; CCDB Q10:502). On December 3, 1828, Barker sold the 2,144-acre tract to Henry B. Mazyck (CCDB V9:496). Mazyck died in 1841 and in the division of the estate, the Master in Equity for the Charleston District advertised for sale (*Charleston Mercury*: Thursday, February 10, 1842):

All that Plantation or tract of LAND, situate and being in the Parish of St. John’s Berkeley on the waters of the Western branch of Cooper River, known as Fairlawn; the property of the estate of the late Henry B. Mazyck, measuring and containing —acres of tide swamp rice land —acres of higher land.

The advertisement goes on to say that a more detailed description was available for viewing at the office of Edward Laurens, Master in Equity. On February 19, 1842, Laurens sold the “tract of land. . . in Fairlawn Barony . . . formally known as the old house tract. . . consisting of 2,144 acres more or less” to Robert Quash Pinckney (CCDB N11:10).

Pinckney gave a mortgage to the estate, which was eventually satisfied (CCDB N11:110). Pinckney

held the property in trust for Mrs. Emma Mazyck and sold it to Joseph P. Linson on January 27, 1852 (CCDB N12:604). Linson mortgaged the property to Pinckney, although the mortgage was never satisfied (CCDB P12:507). The mortgage does not appear to have been satisfied. However, only three days later, Linson sold one-half, or the northern “1,000 acres of that plantation known as the Old House Tract,” to Stephen Herrin (CCDB S12:85). The tract sold to Herrin included the Fairlawn Barony House site and Fort Fair Lawn, both on the banks north of Fairlawn Creek. Linson defined the southern boundary of the tract he sold as (CCDB S12:86):

butting & bounding . . . south on a line running through the middle of the Creek which runs West into Fairlawn as far up as the Hickory Trees, then to a point westward midway between the gate now standing and the ditch bending to the aforesaid Creek, and from that point to the middle of the trunk in the publ. road leading to Moncks Corner. Then down the publ. road in a straight line to the middle of the western line of the said tract Fairlawn.

The boundary follows the current northern boundary of the project tract. Sometime prior to the Civil War, John Herrin conveyed the northern portion that he purchased from Linson to Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, who annexed it to Stony Landing Plantation.

The Old House Tract Settlement Site. Between the time Linson conveyed the northern section of the Old House tract to Herrin in 1852, and when John St. Clair White sold the Gippy Plantation to Elizabeth C. Stony in 1895, the Whites acquired the southern portion of the Old House tract and attached the tract to their Gippy Plantation. The deed cannot be located in either the Charleston or Berkeley County RMC offices.

A plat made at the time the Colletons conveyed the Old House tract clearly shows a sizable slave settlement in the eastern central part of the tract overlooking the embanked rice fields (see Figure 3.6). The Colletons had been converting the salt marsh along their Fairlawn lands into rice fields. The settlement site next to the rice fields on the Old House tract provided housing for the enslaved workers

building and maintaining the fields. An inventory taken of Sir John Colleton's South Carolina estate in 1780 counted 163 enslaved workers on or near the baronial home at Fairlawn. Doubtless many of these lived in or near the rice fields or the surrounding tracts. Figure 3.9 is a plat made by the Roosevelts in 1928, showing the location of the former "Old Settlement site" in the northeast corner of their land along a bluff above the tidal rice fields.

John St. Clair White owned Gippy until 1895, when he sold the eastern 1,000 acres of the plantation to his cousin and wife of Samuel Porcher Stoney, Elizabeth C. Stoney. The sale included all the land east of the railroad line, south of the canal (Fairlawn Creek) dividing the land from the Stoney land to the north. The deed mentions, "all that tract of land with the dwelling and outhouses thereon situated and lying in Berkeley County and being a portion of Gippy Plantation" (Berkeley County Deed Books [BCDB] A11:56). Like many of their neighbors on the Cooper River, White and Stoney continued to grow rice in the tidal fields along the river (Irving 1969:53). Irving noted that Elizabeth C. Stoney continued to plant Gippy after she bought the property in 1895. The 1928 plat presented in Figure 3.9 indicates that 147 acres of rice fields were available for rice cultivation, and the rice fields, embankments, dikes, and dams appear to have been in good condition. Comparing the rice fields in the 1928 plat with the rice fields in the 1821 plat indicates that the fields had retained much of their original shape and size. By the 1920s, however, recreational game hunting had preempted rice production as the primary use of the embanked marshlands at Gippy, as it had throughout coastal South Carolina (Rogers 1995:494-497).

Stoneys, Pegues, and Gippy Dairy under the Roosevelts, 1911-1973. Elizabeth C. Stoney continued her ownership only a short time after her husband died in 1910. She sold the tract to the Pegues family on June 9, 1911 (BCDB A34:61). Though the Pegues may have farmed the tract, they also used it for hunting, and evidently large portions of the farm were left fallow (Kirk 1939:12). Figure 3.10 shows a photograph of the Gippy Plantation main house taken in the 1920s. The Pegues mortgaged the property and sold it to Nicholas G. Roosevelt on July 10, 1926. Less than two years after he purchased

the property, Nicholas Roosevelt had it surveyed. The plat in Figure 3.9 shows the plantation in 1928 with the large dairy and outbuildings. Along with the main house and gardens, the plat reveals other structures including wells, a rain tank, stables, gardens, and an orchard, as well as open fields. In the northeast corner along the canal that separates the property from its northern neighbor is a "dam with construction on the bank." An old swamp road near the dam led to the "site of the old settlement" that corresponds with Site 38BK3163.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, abandoned rice lands of the Lowcountry were revived as hunting preserves and rural estates by northern capitalists. This movement was influenced by several factors. Northern capitalists with large amounts of discretionary wealth sought to escape the overcrowded conditions of the industrial northeast, which, ironically, was the source of their wealth. They began seeking estates away from the Northern cities with their near-constant scrutiny of the popular press and harsh winters. Improved rail transportation, through an expanded north/south track system and improved Pullman and private cars, made travel to the Deep South not only possible but comfortable. Southern railroads, real estate, timber interests, and local boosters seeking to draw in Northern cash encouraged this migration, while former rice planters were happy to recoup their lost capital through the sale of their property (Bailey 2005:4; Cuthbert and Hoffius 2009:1-6; Vivian 2011).

Sporting magazines also became popular in the 1870s, and the refinement of the 10-gauge, double-barrel, breech-loading shotgun popularized bird hunting. The combined desires of the Northern capitalists to escape their public lives, the increased Anglophilia among the wealthy elite of the United States, and the accessibility of cheap land with game animals or habitats in the South created an opportunity for the rebirth of plantations or landed estates throughout the Southern states. Of course, these new plantations were created for different purposes than their Colonial and Antebellum antecedents, and often on a much larger scale than seen during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This trend, begun in the 1870s, reached a peak in the 1890s and continued into the late 1930s. In all, an estimated

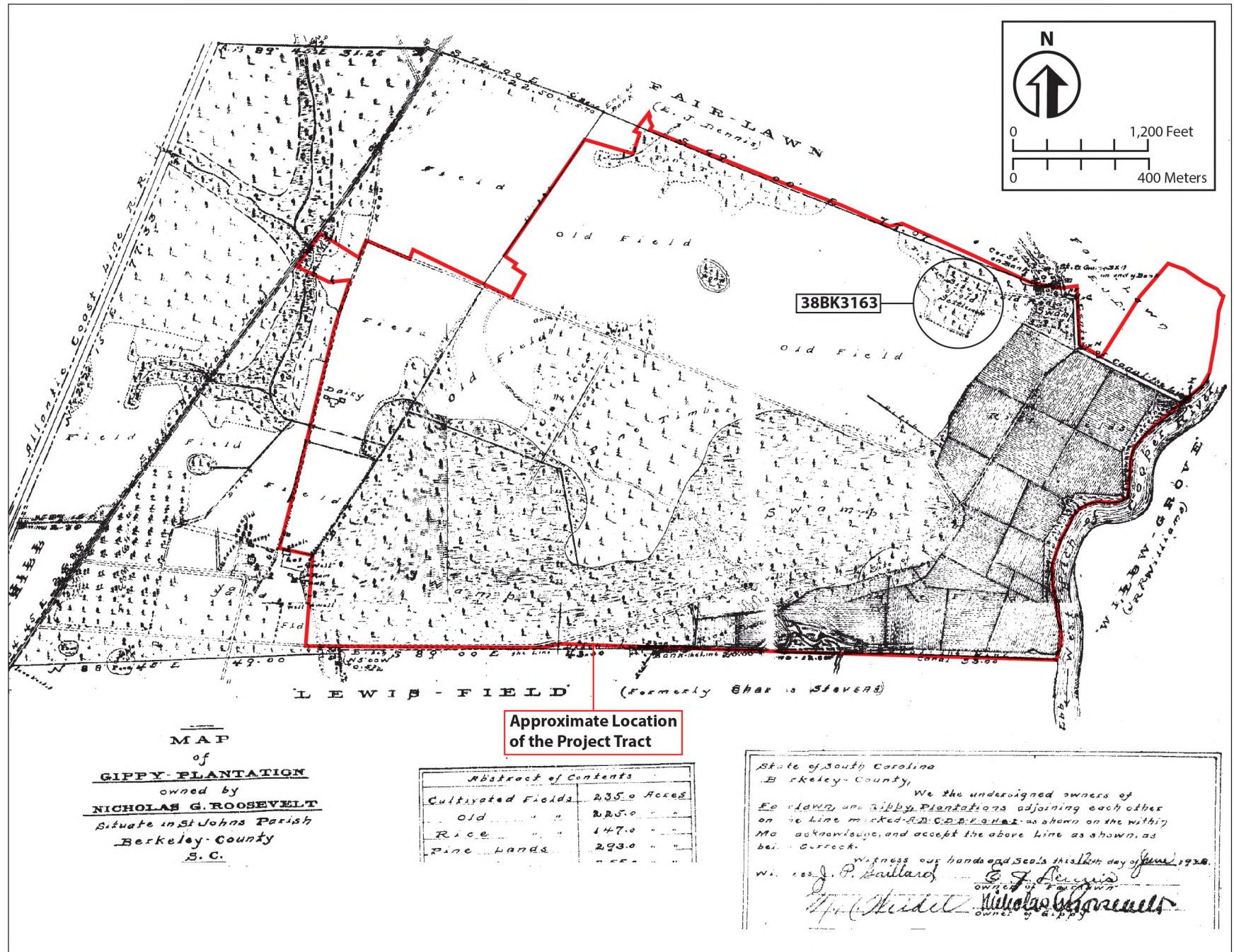


Figure 3.9 The 1928 plat of Gippy Plantation, showing the project tract and the location of the former slave settlement, old inland rice fields, and the tidal rice fields (Berkeley County Plat Book [BCPB] B:104).



Figure 3.10 Image of the main house at Gippy Plantation, ca. 1925 (SCHS File: William H. Johnson Scrapbook #1).

159 plantations were purchased by wealthy Northerners in South Carolina prior to World War II (Bailey 2005:4-7).

By the 1890s, an elite population had developed in the United States centered on the cities of the Northeast, particularly New York. New York City had been one of the principal ports of the United States since its inception and was the primary gateway for immigration to the United States during most of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Other cities developed similar elites often based on the families responsible for the founding of the city or colony, such as those who arrived in the Massachusetts Colony on the Mayflower. This elite group included families with long ties to New York City and other cities such as Boston, as well as those who gathered enormous wealth during the second half of the nineteenth century and gravitated to New York City, the largest city in the United States. These families became the “aristocracy” of the United States; their names were synonymous with wealth, power, and social status. Their daily lives and social interactions soon were the most important aspects of newspapers and popular periodicals, particularly after the reproduction of

photographs in printed matter became viable. The Roosevelt family of New York was one of this new aristocracy (Bailey 2005:4-7).

The earliest acquisitions of former plantations in South Carolina reflect the creation of hunting estates or clubs. In 1877, Harry Hollins, through the efforts of John Garnett, director of the Central of Georgia Railroad, acquired 13,000 acres of land to create the Pinelands Club in modern day Jasper County, South Carolina. This club, larger than the baronies granted to the Lords Proprietors and their dependents in the early Colonial period, soon became known throughout the United States for its exceptional hunting opportunities in the mild Southern climate. Former rice fields lent themselves to duck and quail hunting, while deer, turkey, and feral hogs thrived on the “hard” marsh and woodlands (Alsup 1977:27-28).

Nicholas Roosevelt was a distant cousin to former President Theodore Roosevelt and then Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Like many wealthy Northerners, he purchased the tract as a retreat and to give his wife a respite from Philadelphia winters. Emily Wharton Sinkler Roosevelt was

the South Carolinian daughter of Charles Sinkler of nearby Belvidere Plantation (Kirk 1939:13). According to an interview given in the 1930s, the Roosevelts found only 100 acres of the farmland was being tilled when they purchased the land. At the time of the purchase, Roosevelt claimed to a reporter that he had “bought the plantation as a duck preserve” (Hemingway 1929). The 1928 plat indicates that less than two years later, 235 acres were being cultivated (see Figure 3.9).

Roosevelt made substantial improvements over the next several years. In 1929, Nicholas Roosevelt began the operation of Gippy as a dairy farm (*News and Courier* January 25, 1931). He began his operation with 40 milk cows. By 1933, Roosevelt had become a local celebrity with his farm. He had 157 milk cows and was employing S. Porcher Stoney, the son of the former owner, as the plantation manager. Roosevelt was mining phosphate on the land and processing it into special lime for the pasturage (McDermid 1933). He was raising prize horses for riding and hunting, developing his own herd of milk cows, and had a flock of 40 sheep primarily to cut the grass (McDermid 1933).

In the article, Stoney noted that Roosevelt was a great lover of the outdoors and spent much of his time walking and riding about the plantation. He tended to shun the political limelight, “leaving that to his illustrious fifth cousin, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his brother, Harry Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.” Stoney went on to comment to the article’s author that Nicholas Roosevelt was “an enthusiastic farmer, paying the closest attention to the minutest of details” (McDermid 1933).

Six years later, the Roosevelts had 500 acres under cultivation or forage crops. Francis M. Kirk, a writer for *South Carolina Magazine*, visited the plantation and described his impressions in an article. He noted (Kirk 1939:13):

The huge dairy barn and its subsidiary buildings clustered around are the first to be seen as the plantation is approached from the north. The group, all neatly painted, command a slope surrounded by pasture lands and forage crops. There is an air of efficiency about the buildings and their arrangement. The land slopes gently away to the south to rise again to another hill

less than a quarter of a mile away on which is located the plantation house. . .

He went on to describe the plantation as one of “quiet dignity” with expansive lawns dotted with live oaks, flower and vegetable gardens, and two large silos containing nearly 175 tons of ensilage raised annually for the livestock (Kirk 1939:13). According to Kirk, the pastures were planted in “lespedeza, dallis grass, white Dutch clover, alsike clover, and burr clover” (Kirk 1939:12). To these, the owners added soybeans, millet, oats, barley, and various other grazing crops.

All these pasturage crops were to keep Roosevelt’s special herd of Guernsey cows producing milk. By 1939, Roosevelt had 240 registered Guernsey cows producing 1,000 quarts of milk daily. Some of the milk was sold locally, but most went to the larger market in Charleston. He took an interest in Boys Clubs and donated several cows each year to their organizations (Kirk 1939:12). One of the cows was exhibited at the New York World’s Fair in 1939 in the Borden Company’s display, “Dairy World of Tomorrow” (Kirk 1939:12). Additionally, Roosevelt sold his cows to local farmers to help them improve their herds. Figure 3.11 presents a 1939 advertisement for the Guernsey bulls.

In the years after World War II, the farm continued to expand. Numerous residents of the community found permanent employment at the farm, and many lived there. The milk cows produced Golden Guernsey milk (Figure 3.12). After the war, the farm began home delivery, and the green and white milk cartons “lined refrigerated shelves in supermarkets and corner stores for years” (Lewis 1991:3). Martha Henderson remembered in 1991 that “in its day Gippy—pronounced Jippy—was a model dairy farm, very organized, and a good place to work” (Lewis 1991:3). For more on Gippy as a dairy under the Roosevelts, see the NRHP nomination (Lavelle Tulla 2016).

The Roosevelts were horse enthusiasts and helped form the St. John’s Jockey Club in the 1930s and the Pinopolis Lancing Association in the 1950s. The Jockey Club sponsored biannual races held at nearby Belvidere Plantation. The Lancing Association revived “jousting” with local riders dressed as knights of the Middle Ages. Each year, members of the association gathered at Gippy for the event, with

**Your choice of popular Guernsey
blood lines may be obtained at . . . GIPPY PLANTATION**

“VALOR” “FOREMOST” “MAXIM”

Our three Senior Herd Sires

VALOR'S COUNT 199271AR
 Sire: Langwater Valor 79775AR, a son of Langwater Vallant 51868AR, and out of Langwater Queen of the East 70304AR.
 Dam: Count's Cleopatra 197818AR, a daughter of Foremost's Count 93847AR, a son of Langwater Foremost 39191AR and out of Wedgemere Favorite 107924AR.
 "Valor's Count" is the sire of 16 AR daughters with records up to 12247.1 milk, 597.4 butterfat Class FF (2 1-2 yrs.).

BONNIE BESS' MAY KING 171782AR
 Sire: Foremost's May King 90308AR, a son of Langwater Foremost 39191AR and out of Peggle of Springfield 90892AR.
 Dam: Bonnie Bess of Burkeville 165950AR, a granddaughter of Langwater Foremost 39191AR and out of Popularity Loo 856299AR, who has 3 AR daughters and 1 AR son.
 "May King" has 6 AR daughters with records up to 13144.0 milk 672.8 butterfat Class G (two yrs.).

QUAIL ROOST MAXIM'S FOREMOST 205318
 Sire: High Point Prince Maxim 104016AR, a son of Maxim of Linda Vista 42270AR and out of Cavalier's Helen 6821AR.
 Dam: Hilda's Foremost Daughter 289414AR, a daughter of Rose Vista Raymost 88816AR who is a son of Langwater Foremost 39191AR.
 "Maxim's Foremost" is the sire of 1 AR daughter, 4 others on test and going at good clip.

FOR SALE—Bulls by these sires and out of high testing Advanced
 Registry cows of this breeding.

GIPPY PLANTATION - - - Moncks Corner, S. C.

T. B. Accredited 112365 S. C. Bang's Free No. 16

N. G. ROOSEVELT, Owner E. G. CARPENTER, Mgr.

Figure 3.11 A 1939 advertisement for Guernsey bulls for sale at Gippy Plantation (Funderburk 1939).

a silver cup going to the winner (Barner 1956:4C). Mrs. Roosevelt replanted the old house garden at the main house and brought plants from her father's plantation at Belvidere to Gippy. Additionally, the Roosevelts modernized the house with electricity and did minor "idealized improvements" to the front façade (Cross 1985:95-96). The family also opened their home during the annual St. Michael's Episcopal tour of homes (*News and Courier* April 4, 1964). The Gippy Plantation house and gardens were listed on the NRHP in 2016 (Lavelle Tulla 2016).

Nicholas Roosevelt died in June 1965, and Emily S. Roosevelt continued operations until she died on April 20, 1970 (BCDB A249:163). After her death, the cattle were auctioned off and the dairy was closed. The bookkeeper, Martha Henderson, fondly remembered that when Gippy closed, "a lot of families were sad. Gippy meant a lot to the people who worked there and to the residents in this area" (Lewis 1991:3). In 1972, the land was sold for development to Percy Hauglie, James Daniel, and Manuel Cohen, all from Moncks Corner (BCDB A249:163).

The three men divided the farm into several tracts and sold them. At this same time, Elias Bull completed an assessment of the Gippy Plantation house and gardens and prepared a nomination to the NRHP for the house (Resource 330 0032; Bull 1971). He also prepared documentation for the dairy farm (Resource 330 0033).

After the sale of several outparcels, including the main house tract, the three owners conveyed their interest in the remaining 907.9 acres to Wadaco, a limited partnership consisting of Johnny E. Ward, James A. Daniel, and Manuel Cohen (BCDB A257:11). During Wadaco's ownership, the plantation was used for filming several scenes from the movie *The Lords of Discipline*. After selling an additional 110.1 acres, in 1998 Wadaco conveyed the project tract, consisting of 797.83 acres, to the current owner, John R. Cumbie (BCDB 1473:303; BCDB 1532:25).

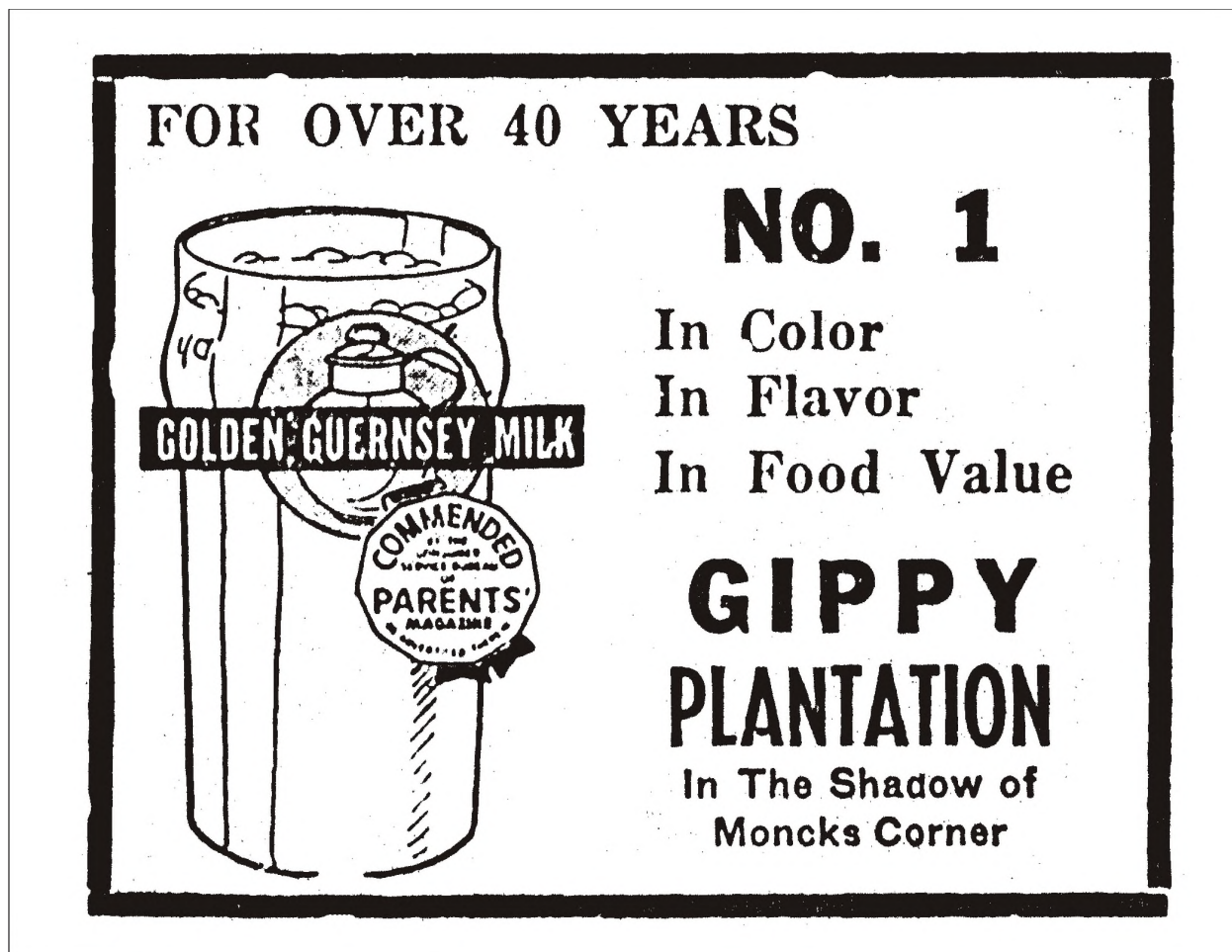


Figure 3.12 A Golden Guernsey milk advertisement from Gippy Dairy (*Berkeley Democrat* January 15, 1969).

3.4 Historic Cultural Resources and Investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the Gippy Plantation Tract

Our review of the nearby historic cultural resources and investigations show there are three architectural resources and seven archaeological sites located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. A brief discussion of the cultural resources in the vicinity of the project tract follows.

3.4.1 Architectural Resources Near the Project Tract

David Schneider and Sarah Fick completed their *Berkeley County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey* in 1989. They recorded several structures near the project tract. Architectural Resource 339 0032 is the Gippy Plantation house. The house, built by John Sims White in 1852, represents a good example of the Greek Revival style found in Southern Antebellum plantation main houses. The house

includes the adjacent gardens. Schneider and Fick (1989) recommended the house and gardens eligible for the NRHP. The house is adjacent to the project tract and represents the main living quarters for the owners of Gippy from 1852 to 1970. The house was listed on the NRHP in 2016. During the investigation, Brockington revisited Resource 339 0032. Results of this study are discussed in Chapter 4.

Schneider and Fick (1989) also assessed the Gippy Dairy complex, Resource 339 0033. The dairy, three adjacent cottages, a stable, barn, silos, and office building were all erected in the late 1920s and were recommended eligible for the NRHP. The dairy was the primary processing facility for the Gippy Dairy that supplied fresh milk to the Charleston area for more than 40 years. The dairy was owned by Nicholas G. Roosevelt, a wealthy Northerner who initiated the operations in 1929. During the investigation, Brockington revisited Resource 339 0033. Results of this study are discussed in Chapter 4.

Schneider and Fick (1989) also recorded Resource 110 0053 as an unnamed cemetery that dates to the early twentieth century (ca. 1917). Resource 110 0053 was recommended as not eligible. Based upon their findings during the county-wide survey, *Historic Resources of Berkeley County South Carolina* was published (Schneider et al. 1990). The narrative was a rework of their 1989 historical and archaeological inventory with more narrative about several of the sites in and around the project tract.

Lewisfield Plantation (Resource 110 0001.00 and Site 38BK66) is located to the south of the Gippy Plantation Tract. The plantation house (ca. 1774) contains multiple architectural details associated with large planter homes during this period, such as an elevated brick foundation, wide veranda, and central hall. A Revolutionary War skirmish occurred on the grounds of the plantation. The property was listed in the National Register on May 9, 1973. During our survey, Lewisfield Plantation was not accessible as it is privately owned and not visible from the public right of way. The proposed project will have no effect on this resource.

3.4.2 Archaeological Sites Near the Project Tract

In 1978, E. Herold and A. Liss documented Sites 38BK350 and 38BK351 with no assessment, located immediately north of the Gippy Plantation Tract. Site 38BK350 is the ruins of the early eighteenth-century Colleton Family Fairlawn Barony mansion house. Site 38BK351 is an earthen walled fort erected during the American Revolution. Both sites were recorded as archaeological ruins and identified the rough measurement of each site and the current conditions with notations of looting and disturbance. In 1990, Site 38BK351 was revisited during a survey by Brockington (Poplin and Chapman 1990). In their report, Poplin and Chapman relocated the Fort Fair Lawn site in another area and renamed it Site 38BK1030. Site 38DR351 was re-assigned to a road that passed by the fort. The team was able to map 38BK1030, noting the earthen ramparts and shallow moat, as well as recover numerous artifacts confirming the British military occupation in the late eighteenth century. They determined that the fortification possesses a high density and great diversity of artifacts associated with the late eighteenth century.

Additionally, they noted that the fortification was directly associated with an event significant in the history of the nation and reflects the occurrence of this event in the Moncks Corner region. Therefore, they recommended the site eligible for the NRHP (Poplin and Chapman 1990).

In 1981 and 2001, Site 38BK350 was revisited during the South Carolina Department of Transportation's review of nearby road projects (Roberts 2001; Trinkley 1981). During these investigations, no changes were made to the site's current status of unevaluated, requiring additional testing to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

In 1995, Site 38BK1766 was recorded by Douglas Boehme and Tommy Charles with SCIAA. They identified 38BK1766 as a prehistoric/historic scatter near the eastern shoreline of the Cooper River, located 500 meters south of the Gippy Plantation Tract. They found that the site contained a wide array of artifacts and recommended 38BK1766 potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Boehme and Charles 1995).

An archaeological survey of a transmission line was conducted by Chicora Foundation in April 1993 (Adams 1993). Adams located Sites 38BK1651, 38BK1652, and 38BK1653 along the west side of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad west of the project tract. She noted that the sites were mid-twentieth-century historic scatters of housing and dump sites. Adams recommended the sites not eligible due to the limited surface scatters and absence of subsurface components. Adams also located Site 38BK1654, 400 ft south of 38BK1652, along the west side of the railroad line. The site possessed a historic scatter of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts but was heavily disturbed. She recommended the site not eligible.

In October 1999, New South Associates completed an archaeological and architectural survey on US Route 17A (Joseph 1999). In his survey, Joseph relocated Sites 38BK1651-38BK1655 near the project tract. He confirmed Natalie Adams' 1993 assessment that Sites 38BK1651-38BK1654 are not eligible and Site 38BK1655 was recommended eligible for the NRHP.

4.0 Sites that Require Additional Management

During the archaeological survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract, investigators identified and recorded seven new archaeological sites and nine isolated finds (Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199-38BK3204, Isolates 3-11). Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200 produced features and deposits that require additional analysis beyond the scope of this investigation in order to fully assess an evaluation for the NRHP. During Brockington's architectural survey, historians revisited the NRHP-listed Gippy Plantation house (Resource 339 0032) and the NRHP-eligible Gippy Dairy (Resource 339 0033) in order to conduct an assessment of effect for the properties. In this chapter, we describe the five resources that require additional management.

4.1 Site 38BK3163

Cultural Affiliation – *Eighteenth through Nineteenth Century*

Site Type – *Slave Settlement*

Soil Type – *Wahee Loam*

Elevation – *1 to 7 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Cooper River*

Site Dimensions – *240 m N-S by 195 m E-W*

Present Vegetation – *Grassy pasture; Oak Grove*

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

Site 38BK3163 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located at the northeast corner of the Gippy Plantation Tract (see Figure 1.1). The site measures 240-by-195 m and is situated within a large grove of mature oak trees that command a ridgetop terrace that overlooks the Cooper River. Vegetation consists of a grassland pasture underneath large oak trees bordered on two sides by a cypress swamp. The site is surrounded by a dirt road, modern fences, and the property line (along the Fairlawn Creek drainage) to the north; extensions of the same pastoral lands to the south and west; and low-lying wetlands associated with the Cooper River along much of the eastern boundary. The site is delineated by consecutive negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 4.1 presents a plan and view of 38BK3163.

Historical research indicates Site 38BK3163 is the ruins of the late eighteenth- though mid-nine-

teenth-century slave settlement associated with the later period of the Colleton Family Fairlawn Barony Plantation (1780s-1820s). After the Revolutionary War and the burning of their slave village (see Site 38BK3199 below), the Colletons moved their operations toward the salt marsh along the Cooper River for rice cultivation. The plat made by the Colletons in 1820 shows a well-established slave settlement in the eastern central part of the tract overlooking the embanked rice fields (see Figure 3.7). The site's proximity to these fields would suggest a strong connection between the settlement and the expansive rice field enterprise that dominated the Cooper River drainage. By 1821, the settlement would be sub-divided into the Old House Tract (1820-1852) and later incorporated into the larger Gippy Swamp Tract (1820-). We can only assume the enslaved populations at 38BK3163 labored at both plantations and served as the main settlement for the immediate area until the Civil War.

Soils at the site consist of a shallow and very compact grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sandy clay (0-20 cm below surface [cmbs]). Artifacts were primarily recovered from this layer of soil between 0-40 cmbs. Subsoils generally include a compact yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay (20-50 cmbs). Occasionally, investigators encountered buried and surface outcrops of white marl (10YR 8/1) bedrock with sub-surface deposits varying between 10-30 cmbs. Several outcrops were visible on the surface, particularly along the eastern slope of the site.

Site 38BK3163 exhibited evidence of ground disturbance. Historically, the site was maintained as the location of a settlement for the enslaved population. The material remnants of this settlement was found scattered across the site, with select portions showing the remnants more prominently than other parts, which exhibited more recent disturbance. During the past 150 years, the land has been maintained as cattle grazing land and agricultural fields, which has stripped or altered much of the top soil. More recently, the current landowner has altered the site with the pre-construction activity associated with a driveway and a residence planned for his children. Although the residence was never constructed, portions of the site were subjugated to



Figure 4.1 Plan and view of Site 38BK3163.

grading and excavation, which removed several intact foundation elements (personal communication Charles Cumbie, 2018). Today the site is maintained primarily as cattle grazing land with three dirt and gravel roads traversing the site on its northern, eastern, and southern borders. These roads follow established historic routes through the property that have been used for more than 200 years (see Chapter 3). A modern fence line has also been erected along the northern portion of its eastern border.

Investigators excavated 205 shovel tests at 15- and 30-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3163; 74 of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Investigators also conducted a metal detecting survey across the site, documenting 20 positive targets that produced 32 artifacts. Soil profiles observed during the metal detecting survey maintained the same stratigraphy as previously noted during shovel testing. A total of 283 Post-Contact artifacts were found that constitute a diffused scatter of architectural and domestic materials. Categories of artifact classes include Kitchen (n=180), Architecture (n=43), Miscellaneous (n=9), Tobacco (n=9), Clothing (n=8), Furniture (n=2), and Activities (n=1). Faunal material includes 31 animal bone fragments (45 grams [g]) and small amounts of oyster shell (85 g). Table 4.1 presents the artifacts found during shovel testing at 38BK3163. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

European-American ceramics account for the most numerous artifacts in the assemblage (n=155). Diagnostic eighteenth- through nineteenth-century ceramics recovered include pearlware (n=28), whiteware (n=9), creamware (n=7), and small collections of porcelain (n=4), buffware (n=2), stoneware (n=3), earthenware (n=1), redware (n=1), and agateware (n=1). Colonoware accounts for the largest collection of a single type (n=98; 67%) in the ceramic assemblage. 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 in the eighteenth century (Anthony 2002:10-11; Cooper and Steen 1998:5-7; Joyner 1984:75; Singleton 1991:160). Archaeologists have assigned the typological name of colonoware to describe these low-fired, unglazed earthenwares found within colonial contexts (Ferguson 1992). They found further evidence supporting the involvement

of African Americans in colonoware production in that these wares comprised more than half of the ceramic assemblages from African American archaeological contexts, and indications of on-site colonoware production on plantations, which include unfired clay and colonoware sherds with spall marks (Anthony 1979, 1986; Drucker and Anthony 1979; Wheaton et al. 1983).

Other Kitchen-related artifacts include 22 colored and colorless bottle glass sherds, two pewter utensil fragments, and one iron kettle fragment. Outside of brick and mortar rubble (6.2 kilograms [kg]), Architectural material from Site 38BK3163 includes a moderate quantity of iron nails/spikes (n=38), a small amount of window glass (n=4), and one iron hinge. Nails identified in the assemblage include a variety of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century square/cut nails (n=27). The remaining artifacts include nine tobacco pipe/bowl fragments, eight buttons (five brass, two white metal, and one silver), two furniture tacks, and one brass pull knob. Miscellaneous items represent a variety of unidentifiable iron and lead objects (n=10) and one brass disk.

Our analysis of the Post-Contact assemblage indicates Site 38BK3163 is associated with a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century occupation. More specifically, the recovery of a large amount of domestic and architectural artifacts confirms that 38BK3163 is the suspected site of the former slave settlement of the Colleton Barony during the Antebellum period. Historical research also confirms Site 38BK3163 is the ruins of the late eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century slave settlement associated with the later period of the Colleton Family Fairlawn Barony Plantation (1780s-1820s). After the Revolutionary War and the burning of their slave village (see Site 38BK3199 discussion below), the Colletons moved their operations toward the salt marsh along the Cooper River for rice cultivation. The plat made by the Colletons in 1820 shows a well-established slave settlement in the eastern central part of the tract overlooking the embanked rice fields (see Figure 3.7). The site's proximity to these fields suggests a strong connection between the settlement and the expansive rice field enterprise that dominated the Cooper River drainage. By 1821, the settlement would be subdivided into the Old House Tract

Table 4.1 Artifacts recovered during shovel testing at 38BK3163.

Function	Material Class	Type	Description	Sum	Weight (g)
Kitchen	Ceramics		Agateware	1	
		Staffordshire	Buffware	2	
			Colonoware	98	
			Creamware	7	
			Pearlware	28	
			Porcelain	4	
			Redware	2	
			Refined Earthenware	1	
			Stoneware	2	
		Delft	Tin Glazed	1	
			Whiteware	9	
	Glass	Container	Aqua	1	
			Colorless	1	
Olive Green			18		
Tableglass		Colorless	2		
Metal	Iron	Kettle	1		
	Pewter	Utensil	2		
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragments		7226.4
	Glass		Window	4	
	Metal	Iron	Spike	2	
			Staple	1	
			Hinge	1	
			Square/Cut Nail	27	
			Indeterminate Nail	8	
	Other		Mortar		1.8
Furniture	Metal	Brass	Door/Drawer Pull	1	
Tack			1		
Button			5		
Clothing		Silver	Button	1	
		White Metal	Button	2	
Tobacco	Ceramics	Kaolin	Pipe Bowl/Stem	9	
Activities	Metal	Brass	Animal Tack	1	
Disk			1		
Miscellaneous		Iron	Unidentified		27
		Lead	Unidentified	8	
		Fauna	Bone	31	
			Shell		85.0
Total				283	7340.2

(1820-1852) and later incorporated into the larger Gippy Swamp Tract (1820-). We can only assume the enslaved populations at 38BK3163 labored at both plantations and served as the main settlement for the immediate area until the Civil War.

Site 38BK3163 contains research potential that could be significant to the study of this period

of slavery in the region. A Phase II investigation could yield more information regarding the slave settlement and the lifeways of its inhabitants. Several general and suggested research questions are provided below that may provide insight toward comprehending and designing an approach for additional investigations of the site.

- *How many dwellings were present in the settlement? What architectural features remain?*
- *Can additional research at Site 38BK3163 provide insightful information into the past lifeways of the enslaved populations?*
- *Site 38BK3163 has had a long history of land use. What different types of artifacts or artifact deposits can be extracted from the site? Have subsurface features survived, and can they reveal evidence of work or domestic activities? How do these features and assemblages compare to other slave settlement sites in the Cooper River region?*

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archaeologists assessed 38BK3163 with respect to Criterion D. We interpret Site 38BK3163 as the location of the former Fairlawn Barony antebellum slave settlement. The examination of the site density shows a high vertical and horizontal recovery of artifacts spread across a wide area of the northeast corner of the site. Additional investigation of Site 38BK3163 may be able to generate information about the period of significance (late eighteenth through early nineteenth century) and the presumed function (plantation slave settlement). Further study could also generate subsurface features that could produce important information concerning slave settlements along the upper Cooper River region. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38BK3163 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Site 38BK3163 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38BK3163 is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for the site to be preserved in place and incorporated into a property-wide covenant of unassessed historic sites.

4.2 Site 38BK3199

Cultural Affiliation – Unknown Pre-Contact; Unknown Protohistoric; Eighteenth Century

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

Soil Type – Duplin fine sandy loam

Elevation – 9 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Cooper River

Site Dimensions – 105 m N-S by 60 m E-W

Present Vegetation – mixed pines and hardwoods

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

Site 38BK3199 is a 105-by-60-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact artifacts located at the northwest corner of the property (see Figure 1.1). Site 38BK3199 is situated on the downslope of a knoll overlooking a branch of the Fairlawn Creek drainage that defines the northwestern limits of the tract. The site is bound by the drainage creek to the south and east, while other drainage ditches bind the site to the north and west. Except for the deep ditches along the property line, investigators noted very little disturbance to the site. An earthen berm was observed along the western boundary of the site and is likely a by-product of the property line delineation. Figure 4.2 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3199.

Historical research indicates Site 38BK3199 is the ruins of the eighteenth-century slave settlement associated with the Fairlawn Barony Settlement (Site 38BK350). On September 7, 1678, the Governor of the Carolina Colony formally granted the 12,000-acre barony to Sir Peter Colleton, which includes all the lands within the current property tract. After 1726, John Colleton erected a plantation settlement at the Fairlawn estate. An inventory taken of Sir John Colleton's South Carolina estate in 1780 counted 163 slaves on or near the baronial home at Fairlawn. During the siege of Charleston in 1780, British troops occupied Fairlawn and fortified the house and fought a pitched battle on the grounds with Patriot forces. In 1781, the British evacuated the area, destroying the mansion and every other building, including the slave settlement. No plat survives of the plantation settlement or the battle; however, Site 38BK350 is situated approximately 500 m north of Site 38BK3163 and is situated on an



View from the center of 38BK3199, facing center.



Figure 4.2 Plan and view of Site 38BK3199.

opposing ridge that overlooks the Fairlawn Creek. Its proximity suggests the sites share a common historical association.

Investigators excavated 55 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3199; 23 of these shovel tests produced artifacts. In addition, investigators conducted a metal detecting survey across the site, documenting nine positive targets that produced 32 artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a dark grayish-brown sand (10YR 4/2) from 0-40 cmbs, over a yellowish-brown sand (10YR 5/4) from 40-60 cmbs, underlain by a brownish-yellow sandy clay (10YR 6/8) subsoil from 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 262 artifacts (126 Pre-Contact/Contact and 136 Post-Contact). Pre-Contact/Contact artifacts include 96 residual sherds, 19 burnished sand-tempered plain sherds (two of which are Protohistoric [AD 1550 – 1715]), nine unidentifiable plain sand-tempered sherds, one sherd with an unidentifiable decoration, and one Coastal Plain chert core fragment. Post-Contact artifacts represent a range of Kitchen, Architecture, Tobacco, Clothing, Activities, Furniture, Arms, and Miscellaneous items. Faunal and floral material includes small amounts of indeterminate animal bone (n=4; 7 g) and charcoal (less than 2 g). Table 4.2 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38BK3199. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

Pre-Contact/Contact artifacts were recovered intermixed with Post-Contact artifacts from 13 positive shovel tests scattered across the site. The assemblage includes several temporally diagnostic burnished sherds that exhibited characteristics of types that date to the Protohistoric period (AD 1550 – 1715). This Contact period component of the site may represent a short-term campsite prior to the European settlement of the Fairlawn Barony, or possibly the earliest period of enslavement for the plantation. Native Americans account for the majority of the first enslaved populations by the British during the first period of colonization in the late seventeenth through eighteenth centuries. The importation of African slaves occurred later, around the mid-eighteenth century, and they intermixed with Native American slaves. Archaeological research at the Ponds Plantation/Site 38DR87 (Baluha et al.

2019), Ashley Hall Plantation/38CH56 (Bailey et al. 2017), and St. Giles Kussoe Site/38DR83 (Agha and Philips 2010) on the upper Ashley River have yielded similar results showing a blending of cultural traditions associated with enslaved contexts beginning immediately after the founding of the colony.

The Post-Contact artifact assemblage is dominated by colonoware pottery sherds. Colonoware accounts for the most recovered of any one type of artifact (n=71; 36%), with the largest recovery in Shovel Tests 10, 11, and 15, located in the middle of the site (see Figure 4.2). Other Kitchen group artifacts include one Delft sherd (1680-1800), 16 dark olive-green glass bottle and container fragments, and one brass spoon fragment. Architectural artifacts include 55 g of brick (weighed and discarded), 11 unidentifiable nails, one spike, and one iron door or window hinge. Tobacco-related items include 11 pipe and stem fragments. Activities group artifacts include one lead weight, one white metal hinged lid, and one brass scissors fragment. Other Clothing, Furniture, Arms items include one brass button, two brass furniture parts, and one lead bullet. Miscellaneous items (n=11) include a variety of unidentifiable iron, brass, pewter, and white metal objects (n=10) and one brass ring.

The only diagnostic Post-Contact artifact is the Delft sherd. However, the late seventeenth- through early eighteenth-century time range is consistent with our interpretation of the site. The abundant amount of colonoware and domestic items, particularly near Shovel Tests 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17, suggests a context of a slave dwelling(s). Shovel testing and metal detecting indicates that a majority of the site appears to be concentrated in the center of the site and may contain intact house remnants dating to the late seventeenth- through eighteenth-century Colleton family ownership of the property.

The historic component of Site 38BK3199 contains research potential that could be significant to the study of the Fairlawn Barony and the early period of slavery in the region. Analysis of data from a Phase II investigation could show the site has the potential to yield important information regarding these topics. Several general and suggested research questions are provided below that may provide insight toward comprehending and designing an approach for additional investigations of the site.

Table 4.2 Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 38BK3199.

Era	Function	Material Class	Type	Description	Sum	Weight (g)	
Pre-Contact		Prehistoric Ceramics	Ashley	Burnished	3		
						16	
				Indeterminate Decoration	1		
				Plain	9		
				Residual	96		
		Prehistoric Lithics	Coastal Plain Chert	Core Fragment	1		
Post-Contact	Kitchen	Ceramics		Buffware	1		
				Colonoware	71		
			Delft	Tin Glazed	1		
		Glass	Container	Olive Green	16		
		Metal	Brass	Spoon Fragment	1		
	Architecture	Ceramics	Brick				54.7
		Metal	Iron	Hinge	1		
				Spike	1		
				Unidentified Nail	11		
			Brass	Furniture Part	2		
			Lead	Bullet	1		
			Brass	Button	1		
		Tobacco	Ceramics	Ball Clay	Pipe Bowl/Stem	9	
				Colonoware		1	
				Kaolin		1	
	Activities	Metal	Brass	Scissors	1		
			Lead	Weight	1		
			White Metal	Hinged Lid	1		
	Miscellaneous		Brass	Ring	1		
				Sheet Metal	2		
			Iron	Unidentified	5		
			Pewter		2		
			White Metal		1		
			Fauna / Flora	Bone		4	
			Charcoal			0.15	
Total					262	54.85	

- *Has the architectural integrity of the early period slave dwelling survived? If so, how do they vary from other early eighteenth-century slave dwellings, or even the dwellings at Site 38BK3163? Is there evidence of the British Army's burning of the enslaved "town" mentioned in the history of the site?*
- *Can additional research at Site 38BK3199 reveal cultural features and artifacts associated directly with a specific ethnic group (i.e., Native American or African)?*
- *What kinds of activity areas can be deciphered in the site, and can subsurface features provide information regarding diet and food preparation, and provide clues in the daily life of early colonial enslaved populations?*

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archaeologists assessed 38BK3199 with respect to Criterion D. We interpret Site 38BK3199 as the location of the former Fairlawn Barony slave settlement. The examination of the site density shows a high vertical recovery of artifacts concentrated within an isolated and fairly non-disturbed portion of the tract. Additional investigation of 38BK3199 may be able to generate information about the period of significance (late seventeenth through early eighteenth century) and the presumed function (plantation slave settlement). Further study could also generate subsurface features that could produce important information concerning the earliest period of enslaved populations along the upper Cooper River region. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38BK3199 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Site 38BK3199 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38BK3199 is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for the site to be preserved in place and incorporated into a property-wide covenant protecting historic sites.

4.3 Site 38BK3200

Cultural Affiliation – *Early through Middle Woodland; Late Eighteenth through Early Twentieth Century*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; Post-Contact House Site/Settlement*

Soil Type – *Meggett loam*

Elevation – *1 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Cooper River*

Site Dimensions – *330 m N-S by 135 m E-W*

Present Vegetation – *mixed woods and hardwood swamp*

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

Site 38BK3200 is a 330-by-135-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact artifacts located at the southeastern corner of the property (see Figure 1.1). Site 38BK3200 is situated upon a terrace overlooking the Cooper River. The landscape at Site 38BK3200 consists of an undulating elevated hill, mimicking a series of large earthen embank-

ments that extend from the surrounding low-lying forested swamp. This odd landscape is optimal for habitation, as it provides a high and dry location that is surrounded by the river drainage, marsh, and swamp. Investigators examined the landform as possible waste piles associated with the excavation of the nearby swamp ponds. However, we recorded natural soil types and stratigraphic profiles that matched other areas on the property, indicating the landform is part of the natural terrain. The site is bound by consecutive negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. These test locations typically fall along the terrace downslopes and at the wetland marsh/swamp edge. Figure 4.3 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3200.

Historical research suggests Site 38BK3200 is the ruins of a nineteenth-century house site associated with the Gippy Swamp Tract, which once encompassed the southern half of the current project tract. On March 17, 1821, John White acquired the 1,875-acre tract called Gippy Swamp during the subdivision of the larger Fairlawn Barony. John White held the property until April 8, 1841, when his son, John Sims White, executed the estate until his father's death in 1855. According to local tradition, John Sims White erected the Gippy Planation mansion (Resource 339 0032) in 1841, leaving a period of at least 20 years without a known location for their residency. Based upon the location of the surrounding rice fields, it is possible the site represents the remnants of the initial White family house site or a land manager's residence who managed the rice field operation. The house is noted as Old Lodge on the 1928 plat made when Nicholas G. Roosevelt acquired the tract (see Figure 3.9). The preservation of the house site for 100 years and subsequent use as a hunting lodge suggests the house was substantially constructed with the intent of some permanence.

Investigators excavated 127 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3200; 36 of these shovel tests produced artifacts. In addition, investigators conducted a random metal detecting survey across select portions of the site, documenting two positive targets that produced two artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a dark grayish-brown sand (10YR 4/2) from 0-30 cmbs, over a pale brown sand (10YR 6/3) from 30-60 cmbs. Investigators encountered a mottled brown/gray clay (10YR 5/2



Figure 4.3 Plan and view of Site 38BK3200.

and 7.5YR 4/6) closer to the surface along the site's eastern and northern boundaries. Hydric soils were encountered along the marsh and swamp borders. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 85 artifacts (21 Pre-Contact/Contact and 64 Post-Contact). Pre-Contact artifacts include seven residual sherds, six eroded, six plain, and two decorated sherds. The decorated pottery includes one incised sand-tempered plain body sherd and one checked stamped body sherd that is diagnostic to the Early/Middle Woodland period (1000 BC - AD 700). This Pre-Contact component of the site represents a short-term campsite prior to the European settlement of the Fairlawn Barony. However, the Pre-Contact sherds were found in no concentration and often intermixed with historic artifacts, indicating an overlap of occupational areas. Post-Contact artifacts represented a range of mostly Kitchen and Architecture items (n=61). A small assemblage of Personal, Clothing, and Miscellaneous items were also collected (n=3). Faunal material includes a small amount of oyster shell (2.8 g). Table 4.3 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38BK3200. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Post-Contact artifact assemblage is dominated by the Kitchen Group (n=47; 74%). Items include 35 Euro-American pottery ceramics, 10 bottle fragments, and two iron cooking vessel fragments. The ceramic assemblage includes small collections of pearlware (n=21), whiteware (n=5), colonoware (n=6), stoneware (n=2), and earthenware (n=1). With the exception of brick fragments (8.6 kg), pearlware accounts for the most recovered artifact of any one type (33%) and was collected from 12 different positive shovel tests.

Other Kitchen group artifacts include small amounts of colorless and colored (olive green) bottle and container glass fragments and two iron cast iron cooking vessel fragments. Architectural artifacts include 8.5 kg of brick (weighed and discarded), 17 g of mortar, and 14 cut nails. Investigators noted that most architectural artifacts, particularly brick fragments, are concentrated in the western end of the site where a possible intact brick feature may be present. Cut nails were recovered from nine positive shovel tests located across the site. The remaining items include one buckle (Clothing), one mirror

fragment (Personal), and one brass decorative element (Miscellaneous).

Diagnostic artifacts are limited to small amounts of pearlware (1779-1840) and whiteware (1820s+) sherds, one colorless machine-made bottle fragment (1904-), and less than 20 cut nails (1800-). However, the late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century time range is consistent with the known history of this part of the Gippy Tract and our overall interpretation of the site. The large recovery of brick and architectural material within the western portion of the site suggests the ruins of at least one structure is present at Site 38BK3200. The presence of colonoware coupled with larger amounts of nineteenth-century Kitchen-related items shows this house site is related to the White family ownership when the Gippy Swamp Tract was purchased from the larger Colleton Fairlawn Barony. The recovery of several contemporaneous items along the eastern and northern portions, although scattered in smaller concentrations, indicates other ruins are present and may represent auxiliary support structures such as warehouses, barns, or slave dwellings.

The historic component of Site 38BK3200 contains research potential that could be significant to the study of the nineteenth-century land use at the Gippy Plantation Tract and the Antebellum period of settlement in the region. Analysis of data from a Phase II investigation could indicate the site has the potential to yield more understanding of these research topics. Several general and suggested research questions are provided below that may prove important to our understanding of the site:

- *Does the architectural material in the western half of the site represent an early White family plantation house or the remote location of a plantation land manager's house site?*
- *Can we discern if auxiliary structures exist in the eastern half of Site 38BK3200? And, are they associated with a nineteenth-century occupation?*
- *Will additional research at Site 38BK3200 produce cultural features and intact artifact deposits associated with an Antebellum period of occupation at Gippy?*

Table 4.3 Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at Site 38BK3200.

Era	Function	Material Class	Type	Description	Sum	Weight (g)
Pre Contact		Prehistoric Ceramics	Deptford	Check Stamped	1	
				Eroded	6	
				Incised	1	
				Plain	6	
				Residual	7	
Post Contact	Kitchen	Ceramics		Colonoware	6	
				Pearlware	21	
				Refined Earthenware	1	
				Stoneware	2	
				Whiteware	5	
		Glass	Container	Colorless	1	
				Olive Green	8	
				Melted	1	
		Metal	Iron	Cooking Vessel	2	
	Architecture	Ceramics		Brick Fragments		8552.9
		Other		Mortar		17.5
		Metal	Iron	Square/Cut Nail	14	
	Clothing		White Metal	Belt Buckle	1	
	Personal	Glass		Mirror	1	
	Miscellaneous	Metal	Brass	Decorative Element	1	
		Fauna	Oyster Shell			2.8
Total					85	8573.2

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archaeologists assessed 38BK3200 with respect to Criterion D. We interpret the primary component of Site 38BK3200 as the location of a nineteenth-century plantation house site and settlement. The examination of the site density shows a high vertical recovery of architectural and domestic artifacts in the western portion of the site that suggests a primary house site, while a wide horizontal scatter of smaller artifact clusters occur throughout the central and eastern portions, suggesting outlying buildings. Additional investigation of Site 38BK3200 may be able to generate information about the period of significance (nineteenth century) and the presumed function as a residential complex. Further study could generate subsurface features related to its inhabitants and further contribute to our understanding of land settlement at the Gippy Plantation and in the upper Cooper River region during this period. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38BK3200 to determine its eligibility for the

NRHP. Site 38BK3200 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38BK3200 is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for the site to be preserved in place and incorporated into a property-wide covenant to protect historic sites.

4.4 Gippy Plantation Historic Property: Architectural Resource 339 0032

Gippy Plantation is a 2.5-story, wood frame, Greek Revival dwelling constructed ca. 1852, located at the end of the Avenue of Oaks off Old Highway 52, approximately 1.5 miles south of Moncks Corner (Philips 2005). Gippy Plantation, listed on the NRHP in 2016, includes the main house, several associated outbuildings, and gardens on 4.8 acres. The NRHP-listed plantation house boundary is 0.11 mile west of the project tract boundary (see Figure 1.1).

Berkeley County planter John Sims White (1820-1861), grandson of John White, built Gippy

on what was originally part of Fairlawn Barony. On March 17, 1821, John White purchased the 1,875-acre “Gippy Swamp” tract that stretched from the western banks of the Cooper River westward to today’s Old Whitesville Road. The tract contained woodlands, inland rice fields, and tidal rice fields. In 1850, John S. White had 110 slaves on his plantation on the Cooper River (Philips 2005). After the death of John S. White, his widow Catherine Porcher White managed the estate. Gippy resumed agricultural activity under Catherine’s management until her death in 1882. Her son, John St. Claire White, inherited the property. In 1895, St. Claire sold the main house and approximately 1,000 acres to Eliza C. Stoney (Lavelle Tulla 2016).

Gippy became the primary residence for the Stoney family by the turn of the twentieth century and like other thriving plantations after the Civil War, the agricultural fields became neglected. However, in 1926, during the time wealthy Northerners started buying sprawling lands in the Lowcountry for hunting, recreation, and winter retreats, Philadelphia businessman Nicholas G. Roosevelt (1883-1965) purchased the 1,000-acre Gippy Plantation. Roosevelt turned former rice fields into duck hunting reserves and cleared some of the pinelands for his dairy venture. This dairy venture led to the creation of the ca. 1928 Gippy Plantation Dairy with pure-bred cows, state of the art dairy facilities, and three overseer cottages. With Roosevelt’s death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy. The 1,000-acre Gippy Plantation was put on the market in the summer of 1971 and was sold within the year to three Moncks Corner businessmen. The property was then subdivided for residential and light industrial purposes (Lavelle Tulla 2016).

Today the large 2.5-story, wood frame, Greek Revival dwelling is situated at the end of Avenue of Oaks with a south-facing front façade. The 6,528-square foot, rectangular-plan residence has a lateral gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a full-height, partial-width porch with a pedimented gable porch roof. The house sits on a foundation of brick piers with infill. The pedimented gable porch is supported by four rounded Doric columns. The dwelling features weatherboard siding; composition shingle roofing material; six-over-six light,

double-hung sash windows; a central entry door with sidelights and transom; and a tripartite window in the porch gable. Rear additions include a gabled 1.5-story addition at the northeast and two additional shed-roofed additions.

On November 27, 2018, architectural historians visited the Gippy Plantation house and gardens in order to conduct an assessment of effect. Brockington performed a reconnaissance survey of the NRHP-listed property including the house, surrounding gardens, and outbuildings included on the NRHP nomination. They also met with current property owners. Both the exterior and interior finishes in the house have been well maintained and current owners are committed to retaining the historic fabric and the original floor plan. The house, outbuildings, and gardens exhibit the property’s integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the nineteenth-century plantation. Figures 4.4 through 4.7 present current views of Resource 339 0032.

Management Recommendations

The NRHP-listed Gippy Plantation property is situated immediately west of the project tract; however, it is buffered by a dense wetland forest and undulating terrain providing a visual screen from the area proposed for development. We recommend preserving and maintaining this visual buffer. We recommend preserving this screen and not altering any portions of Dairy Farm Road located outside the APE, particularly between the Gippy Dairy and the Gippy Plantation house. In addition, we recommend not altering current traffic patterns that would affect the Avenue of Oaks roadway that leads to Old Highway 52. Minimal use of this historic area by the new residents of the project tract will help maintain the historical integrity of the National Register property. Based upon these recommendations, we feel the proposed development will have no effect on the NRHP-listed Gippy Plantation.



Figure 4.4 View of the south elevation of Gippy Plantation, facing north.



Figure 4.5 View of several outbuildings at Gippy Plantation, facing northwest.



Figure 4.6 View of Avenue of Oaks leading to Gippy Plantation (not included in the NRHP nominated boundary), facing west.



Figure 4.7 View of Dairy Farm Road from Gippy Plantation, facing north.

4.5 Gippy Dairy: Architectural Resource 339 0033 (Revisit)

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started Gippy Dairy in the late 1920s, he introduced a herd of 80 cattle, including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt consulted Clemson University's dairy department and the South Carolina representative of the American Guernsey Association (Lavelle Tulla 2016). The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day (Lavelle Tulla 2016). Figure 4.8 presents a historic view of the Gippy Dairy from the Charleston Museum Archive (no date).

When recorded in 1989, the Gippy Dairy complex (Resource 339 0033.00) included the dairy plant with buildings, structures, and pastureland;

the dairy office (Resource 339 0033.01); and three early twentieth-century, one-story, wood frame cottages (Resources 339 0033.02-.04) constructed for dairy overseers and operators (Figure 4.9; Schneider et al. 1989).

On November 27, 2018, architectural historians visited the Gippy Dairy in order to conduct an assessment of effects that the proposed development will have on the NRHP-eligible property. Brockington toured the dairy complex and noted that all the resources in the complex are intact and retain a degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the dairy production-related buildings and structures remain extant, many of the stalls, barns, and sheds are in a state of disrepair due to neglect, lack of maintenance, and exposure to the elements. The Gippy Dairy was abandoned in the



Figure 4.8 Gippy Dairy (Charleston Museum Archive, date unknown).

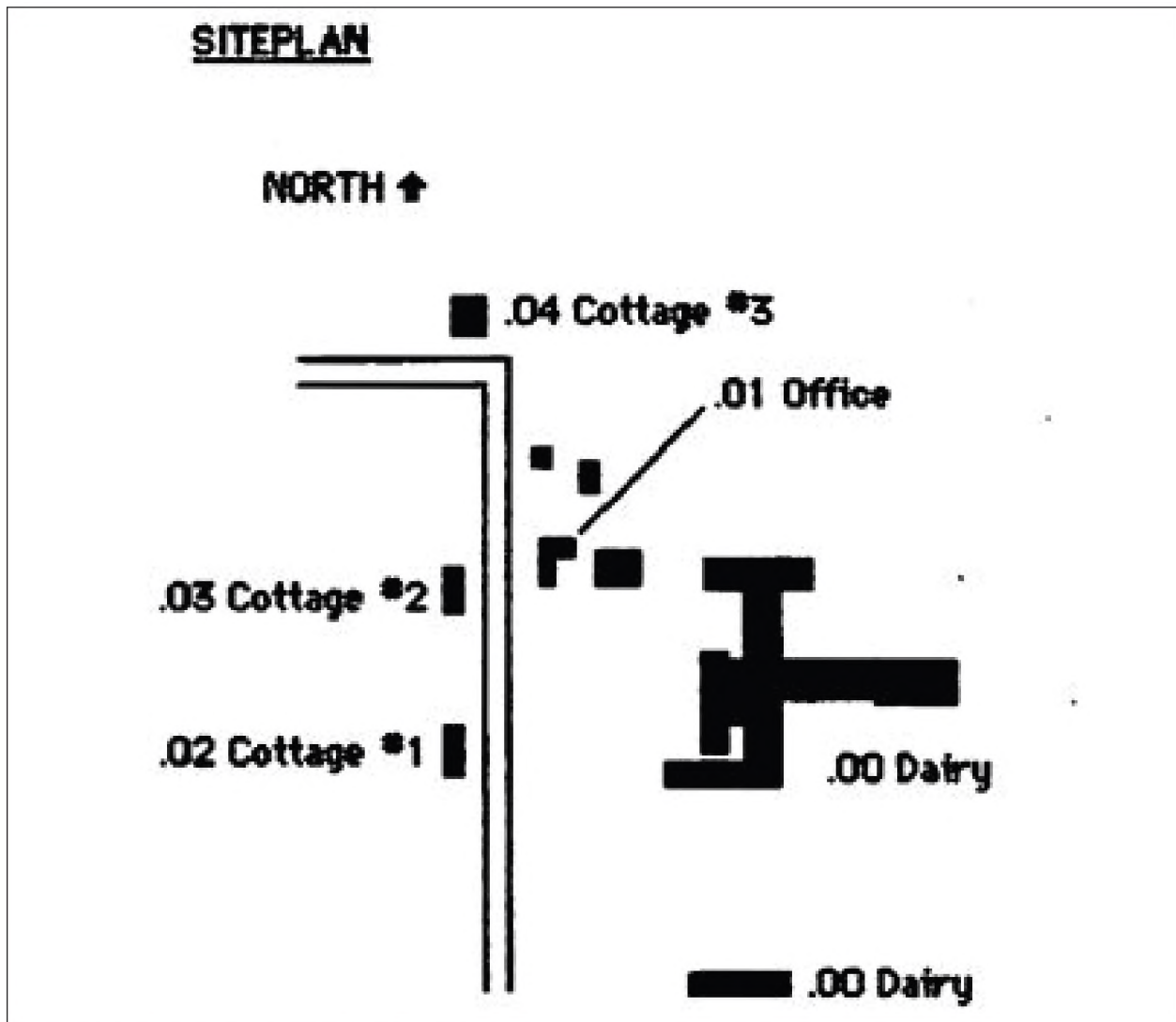


Figure 4.9 Gippy Dairy plan from the 1989 SCS Form.

1970s and has since been vacant, with the exception of the caretaker's cottages. Several of the brick-lined milking stalls and wooden barns have structural problems, and a few barn roofs have collapsed. A portion of one of the stalls is no longer extant, and silos are open and missing tile siding. Associated pastures and open yards have been neglected and are overgrown with trees and vegetation. Some of the buildings and structures are being compromised with dense vegetation.

Each of the three cottages has been altered since they were originally recorded in 1989 (Schneider et al. 1989). Although each has had moderate alterations, each cottage retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. Today, the three cottages

and dairy office are used either as dwellings or rental houses. Figures 4.10 through 4.14 present current views of the Gippy Dairy complex (Resources 339 0033.00-.04).

Management Recommendations

The NRHP-eligible Gippy Dairy is adjacent to the western boundary of the project tract; however, it is buffered by a dense wetland forest and undulating terrain providing a visual screen from the area proposed for development. We recommend preserving and maintaining this vegetative buffer and not altering any portions of Dairy Farm Road located outside the APE, particularly between the Gippy Dairy and the Gippy Plantation house. Minimal use of



Figure 4.10 View of Gippy Dairy brick stalls.



Figure 4.11 View of Gippy Dairy brick stalls, frame barn, and silo.



Figure 4.12 View of Gippy Dairy Cottage #1.



Figure 4.13 View of Gippy Dairy office and brick stalls.



Figure 4.14 View of Gippy Dairy brick stalls.

this historic area by the new residents of the project tract will help maintain the historical integrity of the NRHP-eligible property. Based upon these recommendations, we feel the proposed development will have no effect on the Gippy Dairy.

5.0 Sites, Resources, and Isolated Finds Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

5.1 Site 38BK3201

Cultural Affiliation – *Early through Middle Woodland Period*

Site Type – *Ceramic and Lithic Scatter*

Soil Type – *Duplin fine sandy loam*

Elevation – *2 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Cooper River*

Site Dimensions – *30 m N-S by 60 m E-W*

Present Vegetation – *Forested Wetland*

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

Site 38BK3201 is a 30-by-60-m subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts located in the southern portion of the project tract. The site is situated on a slightly elevated rise within the forested portion of the Gippy Swamp located 60 m north of Gippy Dyke Road. Site 38BK3201 is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 5.1 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3201.

Investigators excavated 28 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3201; eight of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sand from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of 25 Pre-Contact artifacts (24 ceramic sherds and one Coastal Plain chert flake) from the eight positive shovel tests. Ceramic artifacts include 11 residual/eroded sherds, nine cord marked sherds, two fabric impressed sherds, and two incised sherds. The cord marked and fabric impressed sherds are associated with the Deptford phase while the incised sherds are associated with the Refuge phase. These cultures are diagnostic to the Early/Middle Woodland period (1000 BC - AD 700). For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

Based upon the recovery of diagnostic Refuge and Deptford sherds, we can interpret Site 38BK3201 as a small and brief camp site that occurred during the Early through Middle Woodland period. According to the NPS, Woodland period cultures in the Southeast, particularly for the coast and Coastal Plain of Georgia and the Carolinas, appear to have

subsistence strategies that follow a transhumant (or seasonal) pattern of winter shellfish camps on the coast, then inland occupation during the spring and summer for deer hunting, and fall for nut gathering (Southeastern Archaeological Center Website 2017). Site 38BK3201 is located on a ridgetop overlooking the large forested wetland swamp of the Cooper River. This proximity to a major river and elevated terrace would have provided an optimal location for a seasonal encampment. The absence of discrete concentrations of lithic debitage at Site 38BK3201 shows that very little tool maintenance or production occurred at the site. In addition, the absence of features or large ceramic scatters suggests this encampment and the associated subsistence activities were short-lived and temporary.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archaeologists assessed Site 38BK3201 with respect to Criterion D. We interpret Site 38BK3201 as an Early to Middle Woodland period seasonal resource extraction camp. The examination of the site density shows most of the small amount of pottery fragments (52%) are diagnostic sherds from the Woodland period occupation indicating a brief episode of Early to Middle Woodland period occupation (Deptford). The low artifact recovery and absence of features indicates Site 38BK3201 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of these past cultural phases. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK3201 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38BK3201 warrants no further management consideration.

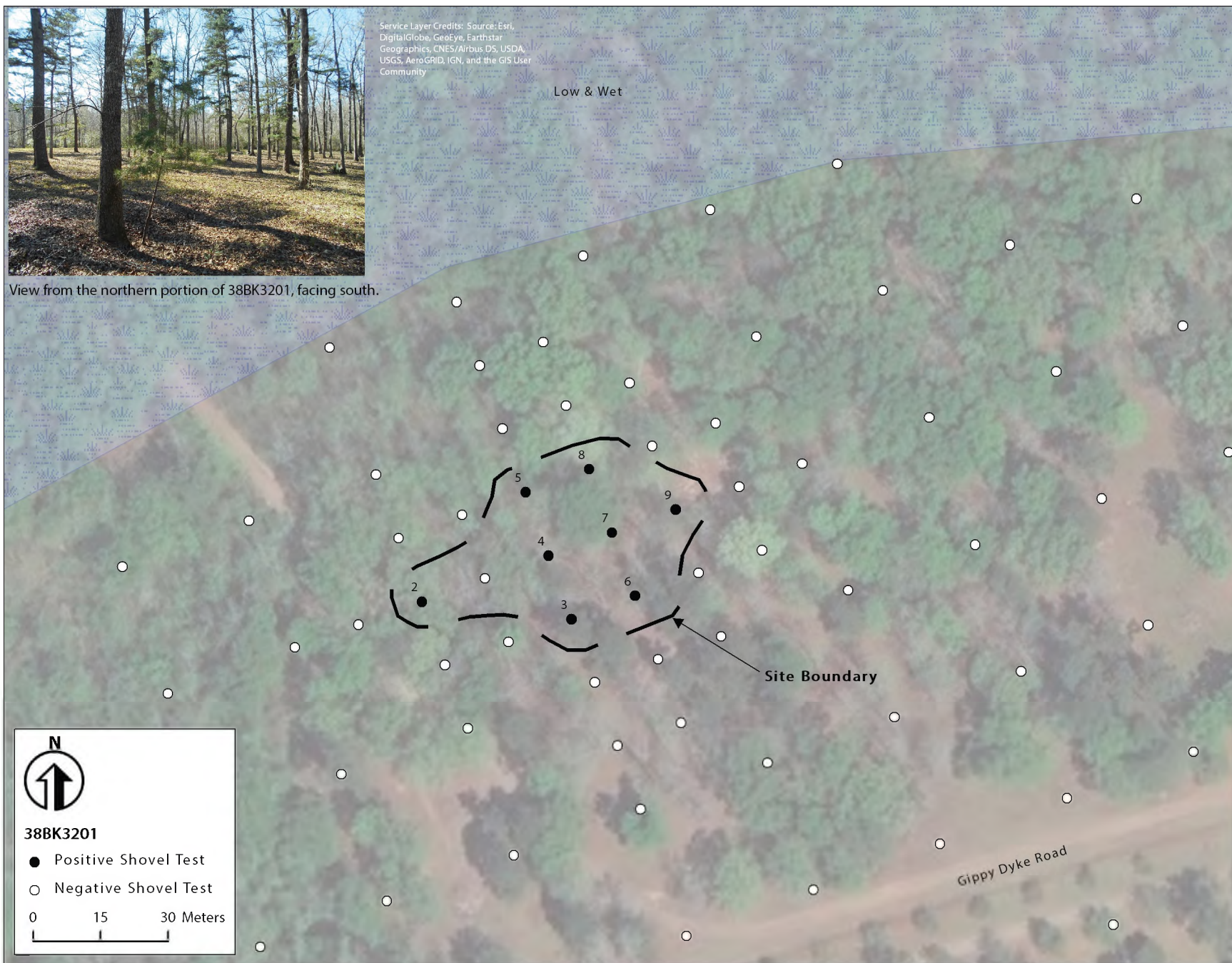


Figure 5.1 Plan and view of Site 38BK3201.

5.2 Site 38BK3202

Cultural Affiliation – Woodland Period; Nineteenth Century

Site Type – Artifact scatter

Soil Type – Bonneau loamy sand

Elevation – 9 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Cooper River

Site Dimensions – 45 m N-S by 165 m E-W

Present Vegetation – Open field/pasture and Oak Grove

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not Eligible/no further management

Site 38BK3202 is a broad subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact artifacts located in the north-central portion of the project tract (Figure 1.1). The site measures 45-by-165 m and is situated at the end of a north-south access road that leads to the northern boundary of the tract. Site 38BK3202 encompasses an eroded sand ridge that gently slopes northward toward a branch of the Fairlawn Creek drainage. Vegetation at Site 38BK3202 consists of low-lying grasses within an open field surrounded by a grove of large live oak trees. A modern fence line passes through the northern portion of Site 38BK3202. We defined the site's boundary by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 5.2 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3202.

Investigators excavated a total of 60 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3202. Shovel tests revealed a soil profile of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-20 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sandy clay (20-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 50 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Investigators recovered a total of 49 artifacts that include 44 Pre-Contact and five Post-Contact items from 17 positive shovel tests at Site 38BK3202. Post-Contact artifacts include four cut nails diagnostic to the nineteenth century and one twentieth-century rimfire cartridge. Pre-Contact artifacts include 41 plain and residual nondiagnostic sherds, one cord marked sherd, one fabric impressed sherd, and one indeterminate stamped sherd. The cord marked sherd is associated with the Deptford phase while the fabric impressed sherd (grog tempered) is associated with the Wilmington phase. Wilmington pottery is diagnostic to the Middle/Late Woodland

period (AD 200 - 1000). In addition, small amounts of floral (charcoal) and faunal (indeterminate bone; n=2) material were recovered, weighing a combined total of less than one gram (0.9 g).

NRHP Eligibility and Management

Recommendations

We evaluated Site 38BK3202 under NRHP Criterion D. The recovery of mostly Pre-Contact artifacts (85%) suggests the primary component of 38BK3202 is a brief and small Early to Late Woodland period seasonal resource extraction camp. The Post-Contact assemblage of a small scatter of nails and one cartridge is not associated with any structure and is likely the by-product of general infrastructure maintenance and hunting activity on the tract. Overall, our examination of Site 38BK3202 shows the site retains a poor artifact density and integrity for both Pre- and Post-Contact components. The general intermixing of types, low vertical recovery, and wide horizontal distribution suggest the artifacts are displaced from their original place of deposition, most likely as a result of land moving activities. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK3202 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38BK3202 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.2 Plan and view of Site 38BK3202.

5.3 Site 38BK3203

Cultural Affiliation – *Nineteenth Century*

Site Type – *Artifact scatter*

Soil Type – *Bonneau loamy sand*

Elevation – *9 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Cooper River*

Site Dimensions – *30 m N-S by 15 m E-W*

Present Vegetation – *Open field/pasture and Oak Grove*

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

Site 38BK3203 is a small subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located in the north-central portion of the project tract (Figure 1.1). The site measures 15-by-30 m and is situated along the northern boundary of the tract. Site 38BK3203 lies along the ridgeline that dramatically slopes northward toward the Fairlawn Creek drainage. Vegetation at Site 38BK3203 consists of low-lying grasses within an open field surrounded by a grove of large live oak trees. We defined the site's boundary by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 5.3 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3203.

Investigators excavated a total of 21 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3203. Shovel tests revealed a soil profile of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-20 cmbs), underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sandy clay (20-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 50 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Investigators recovered a total of two Post-Contact artifacts from at Site 38BK3203. Artifacts include 550 g of brick and two kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments. Widespread use of tobacco occurred during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries and is found in almost every historical archaeological context. Ball clay pipes were made of kaolin (white) clay and presumed to be manufactured regionally. These forms and styles are generally uniform and were readily available and would have been used and discarded frequently throughout the property.

NRHP Eligibility and Management

Recommendations

We evaluated Site 38BK3203 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38BK3203 as small scatter of discarded refuse associated with the eighteenth-through nineteenth-century occupation (likely 38BK3163). Our examination of Site 38BK3203 shows the site retains an overall poor artifact density and integrity. The low vertical recovery and horizontal distribution suggest the artifacts are displaced from their original place of deposition, most likely as a result of land moving activities. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK3203 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38BK3203 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.3 Plan and view of Site 38BK3203.

5.4 Site 38BK3204

Cultural Affiliation – *Eighteenth through Nineteenth Century*

Site Type – *Artifact scatter*

Soil Type – *Wahee loam*

Elevation – *9 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Cooper River*

Site Dimensions – *60 m N-S by 120 m E-W*

Present Vegetation – *Open field/pasture and Oak Grove*

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

Site 38BK3204 is a small subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located along the northern boundary of the Gippy Plantation Tract (Figure 1.1). The site measures 120-by-60 m and is situated within a large grove of mature live oak trees that line the same terrace ridgeline that dramatically slopes northward toward the Fairlawn Creek drainage. As with Site 38BK3203, an extension of the same modern fence line passes through Site 38BK3204. We defined the site's boundary by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 5.4 presents a plan and view of Site 38BK3204.

Investigators excavated a total of 53 shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38BK3204. Shovel tests revealed a soil profile of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown silty clay (0-20 cmbs), underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sandy clay (20-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 40 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Investigators recovered a total of 34 artifacts (33 Post-Contact and one Pre-Contact plain sherd) from 16 positive shovel tests at Site 38BK3204. Post-Contact artifacts include 15 Euro-American ceramic sherds, nine nails (one wrought and seven cut), six bottle glass fragments, one window glass shard, one barbed wire fragment, and one unidentifiable iron fragment. In addition, a total of 2.15 kg of brick was recorded. A single shovel test (Shovel Test 6) produced 1,500 g of brick and a total of 19 artifacts (56%).

The recovery of 10 pearlware (1779-1840) and two creamware (1760-1820) sherds and wrought/cut nails indicates Site 38BK3204 is associated with the late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century occupation of the project tract. The one colonoware sherd loosely places Site 38BK3204 as contemporaneous

with the nearby Antebellum period slave settlement (38BK3163). However, the association is tenuous as the site lacks intact deposits and architectural features to support an interpretation as an outlying structure. Rather, Site 38BK3204 is more likely a pile of displaced or discarded refuse from the settlement.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archaeologists assessed Site 38BK3204 with respect to Criterion D. We interpret Site 38BK3204 as small scatter of discarded refuse associated with an eighteenth- through nineteenth-century occupation (38BK3163). Our examination shows the site has a low artifact density, with the majority of artifacts recovered from a single shovel test from the center of the site (Shovel Test 6). The lack of features and intact artifact deposits in and around this shovel test reveals the site retains a weak integrity, suggesting the overall scatter is a result of discarded refuse or displaced soils most likely as a result of land moving activities. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK3204 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38BK3204 warrants no further management consideration.

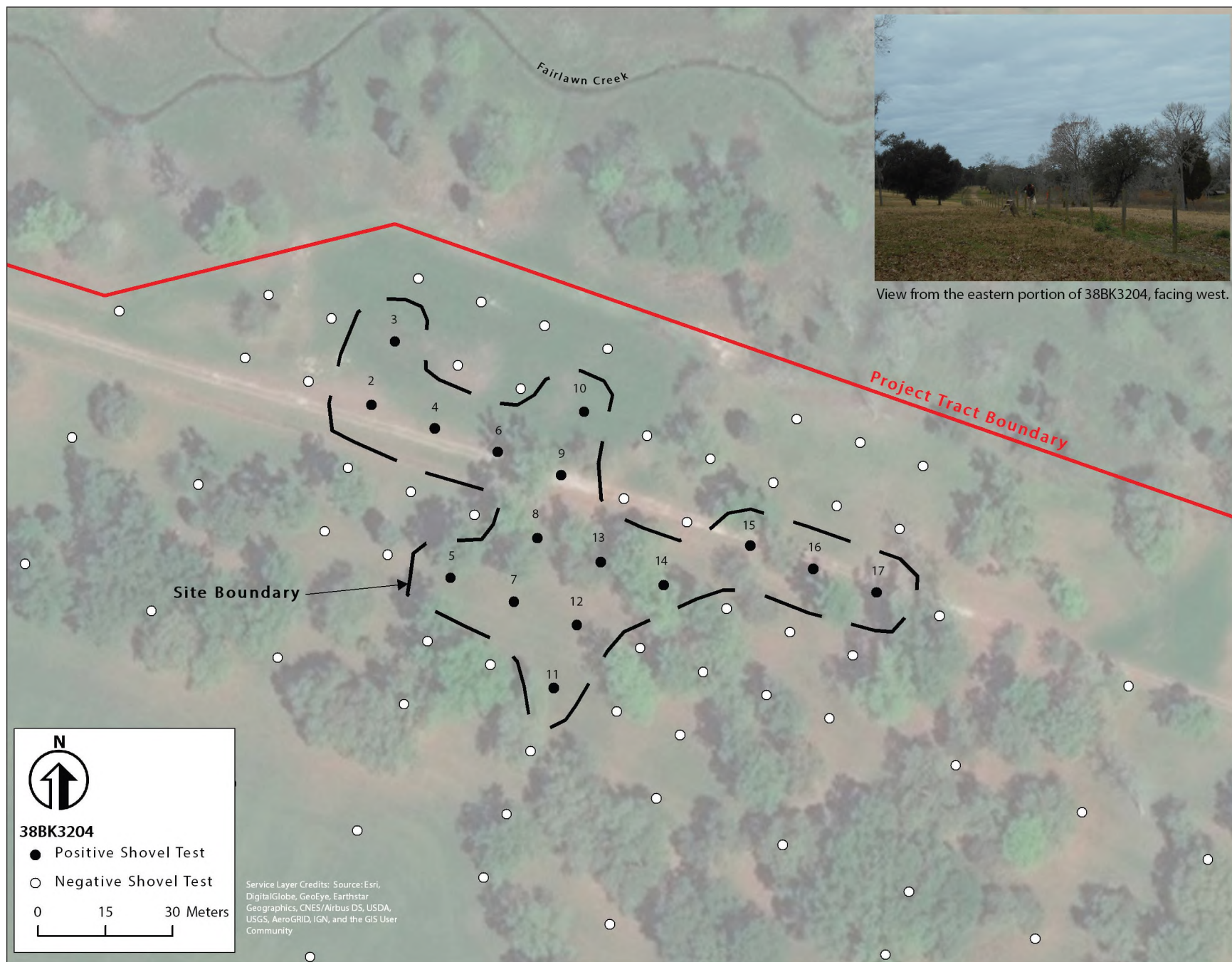


Figure 5.4 Plan and view of Site 38BK3204.

5.5 Isolated Finds

Investigators identified nine isolated finds (Isolates 3-11) during the cultural resources survey (see Figure 2.1). Isolate 3, located in the eastern portion of the project tract, consists of one pearlware sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 4, located in the east-central portion of the project tract, consists of one quartzite and one chert flake recovered from a single shovel test. Isolates 5, 6, and 7, located in the northwestern portion of the project tract, include two Pre-Contact plain sherds and two residual sherds recovered from three shovel tests. Isolate 9, located in the western portion of the project tract, includes one porcelain sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Isolates 10 and 11, located in the southwestern portion of the project tract, includes a stoneware sherd, a Pre-Contact residual sherd, one orthoquartzite flake fragment, and one square/cut nail from four shovel tests. Investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 15-m intervals around each of the isolated finds. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material, except for one additional shovel test at Isolates 4, 8, 10, and 11. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 3 through 11 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 3 through 11 is not warranted.

5.6 Inland Rice Fields

Historically, a large segment of the Gippy Swamp was converted into a series of inland fields. The 1821 map of Gippy Plantation shows 116 acres as the focal point of the inland rice field agriculture. Today, this area is located in the southwest corner of the project tract (Figure 1.1). Using an access road and trails, our investigation of the former rice field included a pedestrian review of the west, south, and north sides of the swamp to examine and record any surviving remnants of the former complex. In addition, the investigators' use of LiDAR technology allowed for the possible identification of the former berms, dykes, and ditches associated with a typical inland rice field complex.

The investigators were limited to unflooded portions of the swamp and observed no intact interpretable portions of the former inland rice field

system. On the northwest side of the swamp, the owner created an embanked fishing pond out of part of the swamp. This modern change destroyed any evidence of features associated with the rice field system design in that section. A segment of a historic drain and earthen embankment was noted 100 m north of Gippy Dike Road, but the historic drain has been altered by the installation of a secondary modern drainage ditch. Natural deterioration, dredging for drainage and a fishing pond, and modern modifications of the area obliterated any observable remnants of facing ditches, banks, or drains. Additionally, the waterflow has been reversed so that the modern area is impacted by tidal action. In summary, the Gippy inland rice fields in the southwest portion of the project tract have been obliterated beyond recognition. Investigators concluded the former rice fields were indistinguishable from the natural wetlands that encompass this portion of the tract. Since the field system retains poor integrity and a delineated boundary was not able to be drawn, investigators elected not to issue a resource number for this former resource. Based upon this investigation, the former inland rice field complex warrants no additional management.

5.7 Tidal Rice Fields: Resource 1285

Gippy Plantation has an extensive tidal rice field section along its western boundary with the Cooper River. Historic plats indicate that the southeast corner of the property also contained tidal rice fields. In the southeast corner, undergrowth and the flooded conditions made observation of dikes difficult. In the central section, road access made observation of the fields more conducive. Aerial photos show that the current design of the fields has substantially changed from its 1821 appearance.

The authors observed Gippy Plantation's 147 acres of former tidal rice fields during their investigation. The fields are adjacent to the Cooper River in their historic setting. They stretch along the river from the northern property line to Gippy Dike Road near the southern property line. Portions of the fields, especially in the southern and central sections, keep a measure of their feeling of openness and flatness and are associated with the higher lands of the plantation to the west. The primary settlement

for Gippy was located on the northeast section of the high ground above the tidal fields. The authors found the river dike which can be vehicularly traversed. Figures 5.5-5.7 show views of the tidal rice fields at Gippy Plantation.

Important elements of an eligible tidal rice field system were absent at Gippy. Much of the interior design is destroyed, with only fragments of banks and canals intact. Investigators could identify less than one-third of the historic primary canal. They could not discern the flow of the water through the individual fields. The absence of interior dikes and canals limited the ability of the fields to convey any sense of the plantation's historic development, save that which is already well-established, and the deteriorated rice fields can not contribute to our understanding of rice planting technology. Thus, we assess the tidal rice fields at Gippy Plantation not eligible for the NRHP.

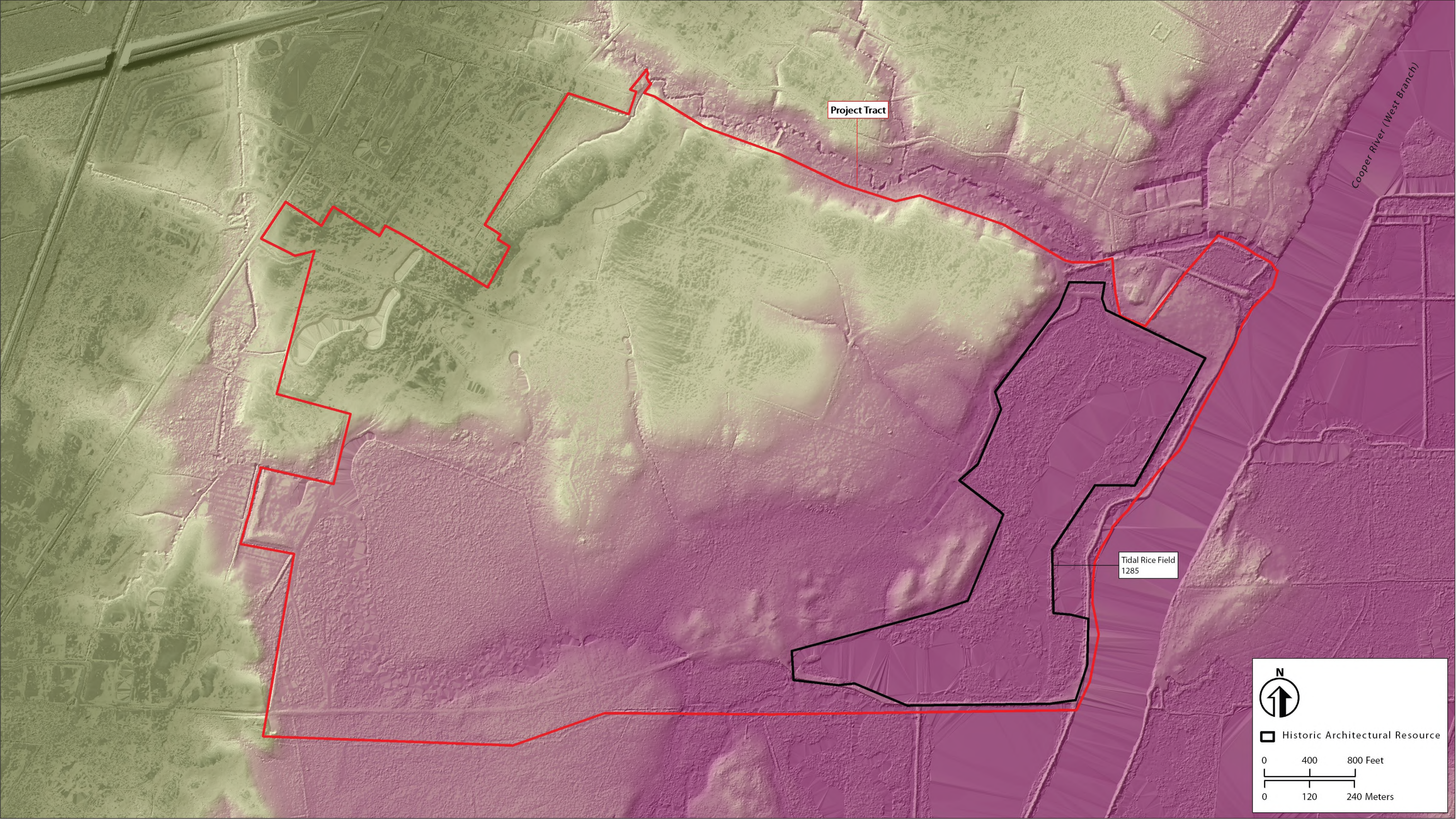


Figure 5.5 LiDAR image of the Gippy tidal rice fields on the Cooper River.



Figure 5.6 View of the tidal fields at Gippy Plantation near the southeastern corner.



Figure 5.7 Section of a dike near the central portion of the project tract, looking east.

6.0 Summary and Management Recommendations

Between August 13 and November 2, 2018, and between November 26, 2018 and January 26, 2019, Brockington conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for DR Horton, Inc., in compliance with state and federal 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 seven new archaeological sites and nine isolated finds (Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199-38BK3204; Isolates 3-11). During the architectural survey, investigators found no structures older than 50 years of age. An assessment of the historic rice fields was also conducted and recorded one historic architectural resource (Resource 1285) as the remnants of the historic inland rice fields and the tidal rice fields associated with the eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century Fairlawn, Old House, and Gippy Swamp Plantations.

We recommend additional work at Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200. These resources should be considered unevaluated, requiring additional testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199, and 38BK3200 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 38BK3201-38BK3204, Isolates 3-11, and Resource 1285 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

The current development plan proposes to preserve all unassessed sites on the historic Gippy Plantation. These include the archaeological ruins of two historic slave settlements (Site 38BK3163 and Site 38BK3199) and one unknown historic house site (Site 38BK3200). We recommend working with local conservation groups, such as the Lord Berkeley Trust, to manage conservation easements for each of these

sites and develop a long-term preservation plan to ensure their protection. We recommend preserving the natural visual barrier between the development and the area surrounding Dairy Farm Road between the Gippy Dairy and the Gippy Plantation house. In addition, we recommend not altering current traffic patterns on the tract that would affect the Avenue of Oaks roadway that leads to Old Highway 52. Minimal use of these historic sites and the area by the new residents of the project tract will help maintain the historical integrity of the NRHP property.

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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. 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.

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Site Number		Page Number	Site Number		Page Number	Site Number
						Page Number
38BK3163		1-12	38BK3201		20-21	38BK3204
38BK3199		12-16	38BK3202		21-23	Isolates
38BK3200		16-20	38BK3203		23	23-25
						25-26

Site Number:

38BK3163

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
SITE NUMBER: 38BK3163							
Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E910, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	8.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
2	0	80	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number:		3 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E925, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	1	Pearlware, Annular Body			1795 - 1840	
Provenience Number:		4 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E940, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820 - 1890	Embossed Design
Provenience Number:		5 . 1	Shovel Test , N910, E940, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Creamware, Undecorated Rim			1762 - 1820	
Provenience Number:		6 . 1	Shovel Test , N925, E940, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	0.7	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
2	1	1.3	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			c1820+	
Provenience Number:		7 . 1	Shovel Test , N940, E940, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Fragment			c1820+	
Provenience Number:		8 . 1	Shovel Test , N865, E955, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	5	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				

Site Number: 38BK3163

<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	9.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		9 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E955, 0-20 cmbs				
1	3	14.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	1.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		10 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E955, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Pearlware, Mocha Body			1795 - 1840	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		11 . 0	Shovel Test , N910, E955, Surface				
1	1	215	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		11 . 1	Shovel Test , N910, E955, 0-35 cmbs				
1	1	1.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
2	1	2.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	0	500	Brick Fragment				Discarded
4	1	3.2	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		12 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E955, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	6	Colonoware, Undecorated Bowl Rim				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		13 . 1	Shovel Test , N970, E955, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
2	3	1.9	Pearlware, Undecorated Base			1779 - 1840	Foot Ring Fragments
3	2	8.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
4	0	20	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		14 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E955, 0-20 cmbs				
1	0	10	Brick Fragment				Discarded
2	2	1.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
3	1	1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		15 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E970, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	9	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		16 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E970, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	0	20	Brick Fragment				Discarded

Site Number: 38BK3163

<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: 17 . 1 Shovel Test , N910, E970, 0-25 cmbs							
1	1	3.8	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
2	1	4.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	0	450	Brick Fragment				Discarded
4	1	6.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	0	20	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
Provenience Number: 18 . 1 Shovel Test , N925, E970, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	15	Brick Fragment				Discarded
2	1	3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Patina
Provenience Number: 19 . 1 Shovel Test , N940, E970, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.2	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	1	2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	1	4.2	Square/Cut Nail				
Provenience Number: 20 . 1 Shovel Test , N985, E970, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	1.7	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	2.8	Bone				
Provenience Number: 21 . 1 Shovel Test , N865, E985, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 22 . 1 Shovel Test , N895, E985, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	0.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
3	4	32.5	Porcelain, Blue Annular Molded Rim				Mend
4	0	100	Brick Fragment				Discarded
5	2	7.2	Square/Cut Nail				
6	2	1.2	Bone				
Provenience Number: 23 . 1 Shovel Test , N910, E985, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.4	Pearlware, Mocha Body			1795 - 1840	
2	4	3.9	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	3 Mend
3	2	2.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	2	3.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
5	0	3000	Brick Fragment				Discarded
6	1	0.4	Window Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38BK3163

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	12	27.6	Square/Cut Nail				
8	2	6.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
9	0	0.9	Mortar Fragment				Discarded
10	1	0.4	Bone				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	24 . 1	Shovel Test , N925, E985, 0-30 cmbs					
1	3	6.7	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	2	3.3	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	2.8	Square/Cut Nail				
4	0	20	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	25 . 1	Shovel Test , N940, E985, 0-30 cmbs					
1	2	1.2	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	4	3.9	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
4	1	0.3	Bone				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	26 . 1	Shovel Test , N970, E985, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	5.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	2	6.1	Unidentifiable Nail				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	27 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E985, 0-35 cmbs					
1	0	2.4	Brick Fragment				Discarded
2	7	3.5	Bone				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	28 . 1	Shovel Test , N1000, E985, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	4.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	1	8.5	Square/Cut Nail				
4	1	3.6	Iron Staple				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	29 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E1000, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	3	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				
2	2	8.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
4	0	200	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	30 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E1000, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	7.2	Colonoware, Undecorated 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>
2	1	2.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	31 . 1	Shovel Test , N910, E1000, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	1.2	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
2	1	1	Colorless Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				Leaded
3	3	6.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	0.5	Window Glass Fragment				
5	0	9.2	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
6	4	21.1	Bone				
7	0	25	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
8	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	32 . 1	Shovel Test , N925, E1000, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	2.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	0	150	Brick Fragment				Discarded
3	1	8.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	1	1.7	Bone				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	33 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E1000, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	34 . 1	Shovel Test , N970, E1000, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	7.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	2.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	2	43.1	Iron Spike				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	35 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E1000, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	36 . 0	Shovel Test , N1000, E1000, Surface					
1	3	5.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	0	100	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	37 . 1	Shovel Test , N835, E1015, 0-20 cmbs					
1	3	7.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	38 . 1	Shovel Test , N865, E1015, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	3.7	Creamware, Undecorated Base			1762 - 1820	

Site Number: 38BK3163

<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	4	17	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	4	5.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
4	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
5	1	1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	4.3	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		39 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E1015, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Buffware, Dot and Trail Slip Rim, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
2	0	50	Brick Fragment				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		40 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E1015, 0-20 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		41 . 1	Shovel Test , N910, E1015, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	2.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	0	100	Brick Fragment				
3	1	1.6	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		42 . 1	Shovel Test , N925, E1015, 0-25 cmbs				
1	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
2	1	0.5	Bone				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		43 . 1	Shovel Test , N940, E1015, 0-20 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		44 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E1015, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1.2	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	1.2	Agateware, Refined, White Annular Body				
3	4	8.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.6	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	1	2.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	15.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
7	0	200	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		45 . 1	Shovel Test , N970, E1015, 0-25 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:		46 . 1	Shovel Test , N985, E1015, 0-30 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 47 . 1 Shovel Test , N760, E1030, 0-20 cmbs							
1	3	15.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
Provenience Number: 48 . 1 Shovel Test , N865, E1030, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	3.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	1.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 49 . 1 Shovel Test , N880, E1030, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	2	0.7	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
3	0	0.9	Mortar Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 50 . 1 Shovel Test , N895, E1030, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	5.5	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			1787 - 1840	
2	2	6.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number: 51 . 1 Shovel Test , N925, E1030, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.9	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	0	3.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 52 . 1 Shovel Test , N970, E1030, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	7.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	0	6.2	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 53 . 1 Shovel Test , N840, E1045, 0-40 cmbs							
1	3	20.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	2	12.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Base				
3	1	0.9	Buffware, Combed Slip Body, Staffordshire			1680 - 1770s	
Provenience Number: 54 . 1 Shovel Test , N895, E1045, 0-30 cmbs							
1	4	18.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	0	2.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
3	0	100	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 55 . 1 Shovel Test , N910, E1045, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	1.3	Colorless Glass Bottle Lip				

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Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
3	0	3.8	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
4	1	1.1	Bone				
Provenience Number:		56 . 1	Shovel Test , N940, E1045, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	1.3	Pearlware, Engine Turned Rim			1779 - 1840	Mend
2	1	1.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
Provenience Number:		57 . 1	Shovel Test , N955, E1045, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	0.7	Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		58 . 1	Shovel Test , N820, E1060, 0-50 cmbs				
1	2	3.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	5	1.5	Bone				
Provenience Number:		59 . 1	Shovel Test , N835, E1060, 0-60 cmbs				
1	1	1	Redware, Clear Glazed / White Slipped Body				
2	1	1.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				
3	1	3.2	Square/Cut Nail				
4	1	4.3	Bone				
Provenience Number:		60 . 1	Shovel Test , N880, E1060, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	10.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Base				
2	1	0.9	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	1	1.5	Creamware, Molded Rim				
4	0	7.8	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number:		61 . 1	Shovel Test , N895, E1060, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	13.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	0.6	Aqua Glass Container Body				
3	0	8.2	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
4	0	20	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
Provenience Number:		62 . 1	Shovel Test , N910, E1060, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	0.7	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	2.2	Square/Cut Nail				
Provenience Number:		63 . 1	Shovel Test , N925, E1060, 0-20 cmbs				
1	2	11.1	Square/Cut Nail				

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<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 64 . 1 Shovel Test , N955, E1060, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.1	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				Foot Present
2	0	10	Brick Fragment				Discarded
3	1	1.1	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body				
Provenience Number: 65 . 1 Shovel Test , N865, E1075, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
2	3	3.3	Bone				
Provenience Number: 66 . 1 Shovel Test , N880, E1075, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2	Tin Glazed, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
Provenience Number: 67 . 1 Shovel Test , N895, E1075, 0-20 cmbs							
1	2	9.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				
2	1	1.9	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.7	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				Burned
4	1	0.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	1	1.5	Unidentifiable Nail				
6	1	0.5	Bone				
Provenience Number: 68 . 1 Shovel Test , N910, E1075, 0-35 cmbs							
1	1	1.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	29.4	Redware, Trailed Slip Body				
3	1	6.9	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
4	1	8.5	Square/Cut Nail				
5	1	3.1	Bone				
Provenience Number: 69 . 1 Shovel Test , N925, E1075, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	4.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
3	2	12.4	Square/Cut Nail				
4	1	0.2	Bone				
Provenience Number: 70 . 1 Shovel Test , N940, E1075, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	13.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Jar Collar				
2	1	2.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	2	3.1	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>
Provenience Number: 71 . 1 Shovel Test , N820, E1090, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	200	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 72 . 1 Shovel Test , N880, E1090, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	1.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
Provenience Number: 73 . 1 Shovel Test , N910, E1090, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	3.9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	1.8	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	0	10	Brick Fragment				Discarded
4	1	7.1	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	0	20	Shell, Discarded				Discarded
Provenience Number: 74 . 1 Shovel Test , N925, E1090, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	1.8	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				Mend
2	1	1.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	0	200	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 75 . 1 Shovel Test , N865, E1105, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	9.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				
Provenience Number: 76 . 1 Metal Detect 1, 908N E987, 0-10 cmbs							
1	1	3.5	Brass Button One-Piece				Backstamp: "GILT"; 20.7 mm Diameter; South Type 18
Provenience Number: 77 . 1 Metal Detect 2, 891N E982, 0-15 cmbs							
1	2	40.4	Lead Unidentifiable Fragment				
Provenience Number: 78 . 1 Metal Detect 3, 849N E1033, 0-25 cmbs							
1	2	24.9	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Plate Rim			c1820+	Mend
2	1	250	Iron Kettle Rim				
Provenience Number: 79 . 1 Metal Detect 4, 850N E1005, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	10.5	Stoneware, Gray-Bodied Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
2	1	47.7	Pewter Spoon Fragment				
Provenience Number: 80 . 1 Metal Detect 5, 850N E1000, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	21.6	Lead Unidentifiable 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>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		81 . 1	Metal Detect 6, 867N E1054, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button One-Piece				16.1 mm Diameter; South Type 29
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		82 . 1	Metal Detect 7, 867N E1050, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.9	Brass Furniture Tack				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		83 . 1	Metal Detect 8, 864N E1052, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	7.3	Brass Button One-Piece				Shank Missing; 25.8 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		84 . 1	Metal Detect 10, 909N E954.5, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	15.7	Brass Tack				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		85 . 1	Metal Detect 11, 805N E1041, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	3.3	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				18.4 mm Diameter; South Type 29
2	1	2.6	White Metal Button				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		86 . 1	Metal Detect 12, 910N E950, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	9.9	Brass Disk				Indeterminate Stamped Coat of Arms; No Obvious Shank Modification
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		87 . 1	Metal Detect 13, 907N E969, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	1.6	Button One-Piece				Silver Plated; Backstamp: "PLATED"; 15.3 mm Diameter; South Type 18
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		88 . 1	Metal Detect 14, 908N E970, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	3.8	White Metal Button One-Piece				23.8 mm Diameter; Soldered on Eye/Shank
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		89 . 1	Metal Detect 15, 914N E985, 0-25 cmbs				
1	4	49.3	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Base			1787 - 1840	Mend
2	1	27.8	Brass Door/Furniture Pull				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		90 . 1	Metal Detect 16, 870N E1010, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	44.6	Lead Unidentifiable Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		91 . 1	Metal Detect 17, 855N E1013, 0-15 cmbs				
1	1	7.3	Lead Unidentifiable Fragment				Possible Window Part, Relating to Muntin.
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		92 . 1	Metal Detect 18, 840N E1014, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	5.9	Lead Unidentifiable 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>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		93 . 1	Metal Detect 19, 960N E1020, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	9.8	Pewter Handle Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		94 . 1	Metal Detect 20, 980N E1025, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	5.9	Silver Button One-Piece				29.3 mm Diameter
2	2	43.5	Lead Unidentifiable Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		95 . 1	Metal Detect 21, 862N E1053, 0-10 cmbs				
1	1	2.5	Brass Button Two-Piece Fragment				Domed Portion of Two-Piece Button; 20.3 mm Diameter
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		96 . 0	Metal Detect 22, 925N E1000, Surface				
1	1	530	Iron Strap Hinge				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		97 . 0	Shovel Test , N910, E850, Surface				
1	0	1000	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		98 . 1	Shovel Test , N850, E850, 0-25 cmbs				
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded

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Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test , N455, E455, 0-30 cmbs		
1	1	5.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body		
Provenience Number:		3 . 1	Shovel Test , N470, E455, 0-30 cmbs		
1	1	2.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Jar Rim		
Provenience Number:		4 . 1	Shovel Test , N470, E470, 0-30 cmbs		
1	1	1.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment		
2	1	117.7	Iron Spike Fragment		
Provenience Number:		5 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-40 cmbs		
1	0	4.7	Brick Fragment		Discarded
2	6	8.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd		
3	1	1.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body		
4	1	6.1	Unidentifiable Nail		
5	1	4.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		
Provenience Number:		6 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-40 cmbs		
1	1	0.5	Tin Glazed, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft		1618 - 1802

Site Number: 38BK3199

<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	1.3	Buffware, Rim, Manganese Mottled				
3	1	4.5	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl and Stem Fragment				
4	1	0.5	Colonoware, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	4	5.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
6	3	5.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	6	9.6	Residual Sherd				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	7 . 1	Shovel Test , N515, E470, 0-50 cmbs					
1	1	1.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	3	3.8	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment				
3	1	1.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	6.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	2	6.9	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
6	11	18.4	Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	8 . 1	Shovel Test , N455, E485, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	70	Iron Hinge				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	9 . 1	Shovel Test , N470, E485, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	4	9.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	2	6.1	Residual Sherd				
4	1	10.2	Coastal Plain Chert Core Fragment				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	10 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	6.5	Colonoware, Undecorated Bowl Rim				
2	1	2.1	Colonoware, Incised Body				
3	22	32.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.4	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
5	1	1.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	3	14	Unidentifiable Nail				
7	3	3	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
8	2	4.4	Burnished Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Ashley	Protohistoric (AD 1550 - 1715)	
9	1	1.7	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Ashley	Protohistoric (AD 1550 - 1715)	
10	1	2.5	Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
11	11	12.8	Residual Sherd				
12	1	1.4	Bone, Calcined				Calcined

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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	0	0.05	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 11 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-35 cmbs							
1	1	3.1	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	2.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				
3	3	10.1	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
4	12	12.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
5	1	1.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	3.2	Unidentifiable Nail				
7	1	3.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	26	31.1	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 12 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-45 cmbs							
1	2	2.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Patenated
2	4	10.8	Unidentifiable Nail				
3	2	10.3	Burnished Jar Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
4	1	2.2	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
5	11	12.1	Residual Sherd				
6	2	0.9	Bone				
Provenience Number: 13 . 1 Shovel Test , N455, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.3	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 14 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	1.6	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	2	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 15 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	5.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
3	8	9.8	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
4	5	17.3	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				3 Mend
5	6	36.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
6	14	18.5	Residual Sherd				
7	0	0.1	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 16 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0- 40cmbs							
1	2	3.6	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	1.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem 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>
3	1	5.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				
4	1	0.7	Olive Green Glass Container Body				
5	2	12.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
6	1	4.7	Burnished Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
7	3	8.9	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
8	7	9.7	Residual Sherd				
9	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number:			17 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E500, 20-40 cmbs				
1	2	2.7	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:			18 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	8.2	Burnished Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	3	5.1	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:			19 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	5.3	Bone				
Provenience Number:			20 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E530, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:			21 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E530, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	4.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:			22 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E545, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.6	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
2	1	2.5	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:			23 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E545, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	12.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
2	2	4.1	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:			24 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E560, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	2.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:			25 . 1 Metal Detect 1, 502N E485, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	57.2	Lead Weight				
Provenience Number:			26 . 1 Metal Detect 2, 502N E495, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	4.6	Brass Ring				

Site Number: 38BK3199

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number: 27 . 1 Metal Detect 3, 507.5N E488, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	16.4	Brass Spoon Fragment				
Provenience Number: 28 . 1 Metal Detect 4, 488N E498, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	9.7	White Metal Unidentifiable Fragment				
Provenience Number: 29 . 1 Metal Detect 5, 496N E504, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	16.6	White Metal Hinged Lid				
Provenience Number: 30 . 1 Metal Detect 6, 507N E485, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	6.8	Brass Furniture Part Fragment				
Provenience Number: 31 . 1 Metal Detect 7, 495N E485, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	3.7	Brass Button One-Piece				Diameter: 18.6 mm
Provenience Number: 32 . 1 Metal Detect 8, 491N E485							
1	1	2.8	Brass Scissors Fragment				Fired
2	1	7.9	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
3	1	5.7	Lead Bullet				
4	2	54.3	Pewter Unidentifiable Fragment				
Provenience Number: 33 . 1 Metal Detect 9, 487N E487, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	22.2	Brass Sheet Metal Fragment				
Provenience Number: 34 . 1 Metal Detect 10, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	8.2	Brass Furniture Part				
SITE NUMBER:		38BK3200					
Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N470, E440, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.1	Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E440, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.6	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E455, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 5 . 0 Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E455, Surface							
1	1	0.5	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
2	1	6.9	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	

Site Number: 38BK3200

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments		
Provenience Number:		6 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N470, E470, 0-35 cmbs						
1	0	261.4	Brick Fragment			1904-	Discarded		
2	1	4.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Neck						
3	1	0.5	Colorless Melted Glass						
Provenience Number:		7 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-40 cmbs						
1	0	8030.3	Brick Fragment				Discarded		
2	2	5.2	Square/Cut Nail						
3	1	8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number:		8 . 1	Area F, Metal Detect, N498, E470, 0-20 cmbs						
1	1	25.5	Brass Decorative Element Fragment						
Provenience Number:		9 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-35 cmbs						
1	2	9.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	Mend		
2	1	1.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+			
3	2	17	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				Mend		
4	1	5.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
5	2	6.7	Square/Cut Nail						
6	1	3.7	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number:		10 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N515, E470, 0-25 cmbs						
1	2	2.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840			
2	1	3.6	Colonoware, Undecorated Body						
3	1	4.3	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
4	1	0.9	Residual Sherd						
5	1	2.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body						
6	1	6.3	Square/Cut Nail						
Provenience Number:		11 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N530, E470						
1	1	10.3	Pearlware, Polychrome Cat's Eye Rim			1833 - 1840	Podal Support Present; Mend		
2	2	70.1	Iron Cooking Vessel Base						
3	1	3.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered						
Provenience Number:		12 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N470, E485, 0-30 cmbs						
1	1	4.3	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				Discarded		
2	0	56.6	Brick Fragment						

Site Number: 38BK3200

<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>	13 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	2.5	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			1780 - 1840	
2	1	2.4	Pearlware, Annular Rim			1795 - 1840	
3	0	32.8	Brick Fragment				Discarded
4	1	13.5	Plain Base Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
5	1	1.4	Residual Sherd				
6	1	8.8	Square/Cut Nail				
7	0	17.5	Mortar				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	14 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	6.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	15 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	3.5	Square/Cut Nail				
2	1	2.7	Residual Sherd				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	16 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	3.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	17 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	2	Olive Green Molded Glass Container Body				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	18 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	3.5	Pearlware, Annular Body			1795 - 1840	
2	1	7.4	Pearlware, Shell Edged Body			1780 - 1840	
3	1	0.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
4	1	2.2	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
5	0	46.8	Brick Fragment				Discarded
6	3	16.8	Square/Cut Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	19 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N545, E515, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	1.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	20 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N560, E515, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.6	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
2	1	5.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	3.8	Square/Cut Nail				
4	1	2.6	Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38BK3200

<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: 21 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E530, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.4	Pearlware, Annular Body			1795 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 22 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E530, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.3	Pearlware, Undecorated Fragment			1779 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 23 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N515, E530, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	0.2	Olive Green Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number: 24 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N560, E530, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.7	Pearlware, Cat's Eye Body			1833 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 25 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N485, E545, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.5	Incised Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 26 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N515, E545, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.3	Pearlware, Annular Body			1795 - 1840	
2	1	1.7	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 27 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N530, E560, 0-25 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 28 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N530, E590, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	9	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
Provenience Number: 29 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E650, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.6	Mirror Glass Fragment				
2	1	4.5	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 30 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E650, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	9.5	Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 31 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N500, E680, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.6	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 32 . 1 Area F, Shovel Test , N530, E680, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	2.1	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	Mend
Provenience Number: 33 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E695, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.5	Pearlware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	Polychrome, Minimal Cobalt

Site Number: 38BK3200

<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, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	Large Cobalt Blue
3	0	2.8	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		34 . 1	Shovel Test , N515, E695, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	0.2	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
2	2	5	Square/Cut Nail				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		35 . 1	Shovel Test , N530, E695, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	3	Square/Cut Nail				
2	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
3	1	5.1	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
4	2	3.5	Residual Sherd				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		36 . 1	Metal Detect, 590N E710, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	8.9	White Metal Belt Buckle				
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		37 . 1	Shovel Test , N575, E770, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	11.1	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			1780 - 1840	Neoclassical
2	1	5.1	Refined Earthenware, Marbled Body				Burned
3	1	15.6	Plain Base Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		38 . 1	Area F, Shovel Test , N590, E770, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	6	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	1.8	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER: 38BK3201

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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		2 . 1	Area E, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	13.9	Incised Body Sherd, Crushed Quartz Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500 - 1000 BC)	
2	1	0.8	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>		3 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-30 cmbs				
1	2	8.4	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>		4 . 1	Area E, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-15 cmbs				
1	3	7.4	Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38BK3201

<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: 5 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	6	42.7	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	All Sherds From Same Vessel
Provenience Number: 6 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E515, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.7	Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	0.8	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 7 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-25 cmbs							
1	1	19.6	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
2	2	8.6	Fabric Impressed Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
3	3	5	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 8 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	2.7	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 9 . 1 Area E, Shovel Test , N500, E530, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	2.7	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER: 38BK3202

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.3	Square/Cut Nail				
2	1	7.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	2	2.9	Residual Sherd				
4	1	0.5	White Metal Rimfire Cartridge			1866-	
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	6.3	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	1	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E515, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	1.7	Square/Cut Nail				
2	1	0.5	Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38BK3202

<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: 6 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E515, 0-30 cmbs							
1	5	18.6	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 7 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	5.2	Fabric Impressed Body Sherd, Grog Tempered		Wilmington	Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000)	
2	1	2.9	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	1	3.6	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number: 8 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E530, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.6	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 10 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E590, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	8.4	Plain Jar Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 11 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E605, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	2.1	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 12 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E620, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.3	Indeterminate Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 13 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E620, 0-40 cmbs							
1	2	4.7	Residual Sherd				
2	2	0.6	Bone, Calcined				Calcined
Provenience Number: 14 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E635, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.7	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 15 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E635, 0-35 cmbs							
1	2	6.6	Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	2	11.4	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	9	15	Residual Sherd				
4	1	4.1	Square/Cut Nail				
5	0	0.3	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 16 . 1 Shovel Test , N500, E635, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	5.8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	4	5.9	Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38BK3202

<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: 17 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E650, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	3.8	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
Provenience Number: 18 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E650, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	4.8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	2	5.4	Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number: 19 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E665, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	1.7	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER: 38BK3203

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test , N470, E485, 0-20 cmbs							
1	0	350	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.9	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	4.3	Ball Clay, Pipe Stem Fragment				
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	150	Brick Fragment				Discarded

SITE NUMBER: 38BK3204

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-20 cmbs							
1	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N515, E470							
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E485							
1	1	1.6	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.4	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Area A, Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-20cmbs							
1	1	12.8	Iron Barbed Wire Fragment			1886 - 2006	

Site Number: 38BK3204

<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>	6 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30cmbs					
1	2	14.5	Pearlware, Undecorated Base			1779 - 1840	Mend
2	1	1.1	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
3	1	1.2	Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			1780 - 1840	
4	1	7.6	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Body				
5	1	6.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
6	4	11	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	0.9	Window Glass Fragment				
8	6	26	Square/Cut Nail				
9	2	9.1	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				Mend
10	0	1500	Brick Fragment				Discarded
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	7 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N470, E515, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	25	Brick Fragment				Discarded
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	8 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N485, E515, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	2.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	9 . 0	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E515, Surface					
1	1	0.4	Pearlware, Red Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
2	1	3.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	10 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	1.4	Creamware, Undecorated Rim			1762 - 1820	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	12 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N470, E530, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	2.9	Pearlware, Green Shell Edged Rim			1780 - 1840	
2	0	500	Brick Fragment				
3	2	8.5	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	13 . 0	Area A, Shovel Test , N485, E530, Surface					
1	2	1.2	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	14 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N485, E545, 0-35 cmbs					
1	0	50	Brick Fragment				Discarded
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<i>Provenience Number:</i>	15 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E560, 0-25 cmbs					
1	1	2	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	

Site Number: 38BK3204

<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>	16 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E575, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	5.7	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	17 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E590, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	5	Wrought Nail				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 10

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area B, Transect 52, Shovel Test 9, 0-40cmbs					
1	1	17	Stoneware, Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
2	1	1.5	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 11

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area B, Transect 44, Shovel Test 7, 0-40cmbs					
1	1	1	Orthoquartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
3	1	5.3	Square/Cut Nail				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 3

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 0	Area A, Transect 1, Shovel Test 11, Surface					
1	1	2.4	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 4

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area A, Transect 10, Shovel Test 9, 0-20cmbs					
1	1	7.8	Quartzite 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 5

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area A, Transect 33, Shovel Test 17, 0-40cmbs					
1	1	4.2	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 7

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area A, Transect 33, Shovel Test 20, 0-40cmbs					
1	1	1.6	Residual Sherd				

Site Number:		Isolate 8					
<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>

SITE NUMBER:		Isolate 8					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area A, Transect 36, Shovel Test 14, 20-50cmbs					
1	1	3.1	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1	Area A, Transect 37, Shovel Test 14, 0-30cmbs					
1	1	1.2	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER:		Isolate 9					
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area A, Transect 59, Shovel Test 3, 0-30cmbs					
1	1	2.2	Porcelain, Indeterminate Glazed Fragment				

Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0033.00 Status U Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Cordesville

Tax Map No. 1620002023; 1620002022

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Dairy

Common Name:

Address/Location: 206 Dairy Farm Road

City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1929	Construction: Masonry	Other:
Historic Core Shape: Other	Exterior Walls: Brick	and frame
Other: irregular	Foundation: Not visible	and weatherboard
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Cross gable	and gable, lateral
Other:	Roof Material: Slate	
Stories: 1 story	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

This is an irregular-shaped dairy complex (orig. recorded as 339 0033.00) with numerous adjoining brick dairy-processing structures in a U-shape. Included in the complex is: gabled structure w/ chimney in the center of the U-shape; separate gable roof structure south of U; stables; stalls; 4 silos; brick sheds; and assoc. fields. The complex also includes a wood-frame dairy office and 3 early 20th C. cottages on opposite side of Dairy Farm Rd. Dairy structures are clad in slate tile w/ metal roof ventilators and metal multi-light windows. Many of structures in a state of disrepair, due to neglect. Trees and shrubs growing near and within the complex.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started the dairy ca. 1928 he introduced a herd of eighty cattle including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt, a wealthy Philadelphia businessman, purchased Gippy Plantation (including main house, and 1,000+ acres) with his wife in 1926. The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day. With Roosevelt's death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy. Dairy abandoned in early 1970s.

Source(s) of Information:

Lavelle Tulla 2016 Gippy Plantation NRHP nomination; Philips 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract Near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00033001	Facing East	brick stalls
00033002	Facing East	brick stalls
00033003	Facing Northeast	brick stalls
00033004	Facing North	brick stalls
00033005	Facing Southeast	brick stalls, frame barn
00033006	Facing Southeast	gabled structure w/ chimn
00033007	Facing Northeast	brick stalls
00033008	Facing East	interior of stall
00033009	Facing North	barn in ruin
00033010	Facing North	shed on north

Program Management

Recorded by:

L. Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Assoc.

Date Recorded:

12/13/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0033.01 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No. 1620002023; 1620002022

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Dairy office
Common Name:
Address/Location: 206 Dairy Farm Road
City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1929 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: L Exterior Walls: Shiplap
Other: Foundation: Brick pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Originally recorded as Resource 339 0033.01, wood frame 1-story office for Gippy Dairy. Probably built at same time as dairy and 3 wood frame cottages ca. 1920s.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

post 1989: addition of vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement entry door, replacment of roof material

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started the dairy ca. 1928 he introduced a herd of eighty cattle including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt, a wealthy Philadelphia businessman, purchased Gippy Plantation (including main house, and 1,000+ acres from approx. Old US Highway 52 to the Cooper River) with his wife in 1926. The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day. With Roosevelt's death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy.

Source(s) of Information:

Lavelle Tulla 2016 Gippy Plantation NRHP nomination; Philips 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract Near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00033011

00033012

View:

Facing Northeast

Facing South

Other:

SW oblique of bldg

rear of bldg

Program Management

Recorded by:

L. Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Assoc.

Date Recorded:

12/13/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0033.02 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No. 1620002023; 1620002022

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Dairy-Cottage #1

Common Name:

Address/Location: 209 Dairy Farm Road

City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1929

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: L

Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other:

Foundation: Brick pier with fill

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Engaged

Other:

Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Originally recorded as 339 0033.02, this was early 20th C. wood frame cottage at Gippy Dairy complex across Dairy Farm Rd. from dairy.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

post 1989: front entry altered, replacement windows, vinyl siding, replacement porch posts and balustrade, boxed in cornice

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started the dairy ca. 1928 he introduced a herd of eighty cattle including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt, a wealthy Philadelphia businessman, purchased Gippy Plantation (including main house, and 1,000+ acres from approx. Old US Highway 52 to the Cooper River) with his wife in 1926. The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day. With Roosevelt's death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy.

Source(s) of Information:

Lavelle Tulla 2016 Gippy Plantation NRHP nomination; Philips 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract Near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

3390033013

3390033014

3390033015

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing West

Facing Southwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

L. Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Assoc.

Date Recorded:

12/13/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0033.03 Status U Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Cordesville

Tax Map No. 1620002023; 1620002022

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Dairy-Cottage #2

Common Name:

Address/Location: 201 Dairy Farm Road

City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1929

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Other

Exterior Walls: Other

Other:

Foundation: Brick pier

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Originally recorded as Resource 339 0033.03 ,was another early 20th C. cottage constructed for possible Gippy Dairy Plantation overseer. Wood frame, 1-story, side gabled dwelling with exposed rafter tails.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

post 1989: siding replacement, replacement windows, replacement porch posts, alterations at engaged porch.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started the dairy ca. 1928 he introduced a herd of eighty cattle including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt, a wealthy Philadelphia businessman, purchased Gippy Plantation (including main house, and 1,000+ acres from approx. Old US Highway 52 to the Cooper River) with his wife in 1926. The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day. With Roosevelt's death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy.

Source(s) of Information:

Lavelle Tulla 2016 Gippy Plantation NRHP nomination; Philips 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract Near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00033016

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

L. Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Assoc.

Date Recorded:

12/13/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0033.04 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No. 1620002023; 1620002022

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Dairy-cottage #3

Common Name:

Address/Location: 234 Dove Hill Drive

City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1929

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Square

Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other:

Foundation: Brick pier with fill

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1.5 stories

Porch Shape: Shed

Other:

Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Originally recorded as Resource 339 0033.04. This was Cottage #3 on Gippy Plantation Dairy complex. Dwelling probably constructed c. 1929 for Gippy Dairy overseer.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

post 1989: porch alterations include screening, removal of balustrade, roof cover materials changed, removal of dormer window on front facade.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

When Nicholas G. Roosevelt started the dairy ca. 1928 he introduced a herd of eighty cattle including Guernsey cows. Roosevelt, a wealthy Philadelphia businessman, purchased Gippy Plantation (including main house, and 1,000+ acres from approx. Old US Highway 52 to the Cooper River) with his wife in 1926. The dairy was a significant modern facility that proved profitable and produced milk commercially for Charleston and Moncks Corner. Gippy milk was also sent to Berkeley County schools each day. With Roosevelt's death in 1965, milk production and Guernsey cow breeding slowed at the Gippy Dairy.

Source(s) of Information:

Lavelle Tulla 2016 Gippy Plantation NRHP nomination; Philips 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract Near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00033016

00033017

00033018

View:

Facing North

Facing Northeast

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

L. Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Assoc.

Date Recorded:

12/13/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 01285 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Cordesville
Tax Map No. 1620002020

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Gippy Plantation Tidal Rice Fields

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1100 Old Highway 52

City: Moncks Corner ✓ Vicinity of County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: Object Other:

Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence

Current Use: Landscape

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: ca.1783-1821	Construction: Other	Other: Earthen
Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls: Other	Earthen
Other:	Foundation:	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape:	
Other:	Roof Material:	
Stories:	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

These are remains of tidal rice fields along Cooper River (Cooper River Watershed) in Berkeley County. The fields contain portions of original dams, dikes, and drains but interior sections are missing and exterior banks have been altered. Twentieth century owners modified the fields for waterfowl hunting disrupting the historic flow of water from field to field and accelerating deterioration of much of the original fabric of the system.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

The rice fields remain in their historic location but were altered during the ownership of Nicholas Roosevelt in the 1930s who used them for waterfowl hunting.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

These historic tidal rice fields were originally part of the Colleton Fairlawn Barony Plantation and were constructed after the Revolution as planters moved from inland rice field production to tidal rice. In the early 19th century the Colleton's subdivided their Barony lands and sold Gippy and Old House Plantations as separate parcels. John White obtained ownership of Gippy in 1821 and he and his son planted rice in a portion of the rice fields. Later they purchased most of Old House Plantation directly to the north and added those rice fields to their Gippy Plantation. Rice production at Gippy seems to have stopped after the end of the Civil War.

Source(s) of Information:

Gippy Plantation Cultural Resources Survey, James et al. 2019, (Brockington and Associates).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
01285001 Typical Gippy Tidal Rice Field	Facing Southeast	
01285002 Typical dike at Gippy	Facing East	
01285003 Lidar of Gippy rice fields	Other	Aerial view

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Charles F. Philips, Jr.	Brockington and Associates	02/19/2019

Appendix C

SHPO Correspondence



July 10, 2019

Larry B. James
Project Manager
Brockington
498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

Re: Cultural Resources Survey of the Gippy Plantation Tract
Berkeley County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0239

Dear Larry James:

Our Office received documentation on June 12, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Gippy Plantation 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 proposed project is defined as the development of an 800-acre project tract.

The intensive cultural resources survey identified no previously recorded and seven newly recorded archaeological sites (38BK3163, 38BK3199-38BK3204) within the project area. One newly recorded historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 1285) was identified within the project area. Sites 38BK3201-38BK3204 and SHPO Site No. 1285 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199 and 38BK3200 are recommended as unevaluated, requiring additional research and/or testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

The project area is in proximity to Gippy Plantation (SHPO Site No. 0032/38BK0002) and Lewisfield Plantation, both listed in the NRHP. The project area is also adjacent to the Gippy Dairy Plant (SHPO Site No. 0033) which was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Gippy Dairy Plant is recommended as no longer being NRHP-eligible. Our office requires additional information to provide comments on the eligibility of this resource (Please see *Technical Comments*).

If the Gippy Plantation 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.
- Information on the potential effect of the project on Gippy Plantation, Lewisfield Plantation and the Gippy Dairy Plant be provided.
- Sites 38BK3163, 38BK3199 and 38BK3200 be preserved in place or undergo additional research and/or testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

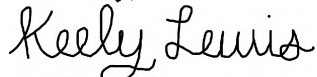
Please address the attached technical comments in a revised final report to be submitted to this office.

Please provide electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

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: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0239 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

Technical Comments

- p. 65, Isolated Finds- Figure 1.1 is referenced for the discussion of isolated finds but they are not depicted in this figure. Please provide a figure depicting the location of the isolated finds.
- p. 69-72, Gippy Dairy:
 - Please provide additional detail regarding how the layout of the facility has changed in order to indicate that it no longer exhibits integrity, as stated in the evaluation. A change in layout is not evident from a comparison of aerial imagery and the plan provided (Figure 5.9).
 - Please distinguish between physical condition and integrity throughout the discussion of this resource. Please see the [National Register Bulletin 15, Section VIII](#) for additional information.
 - Please provide additional photographs of the various resources described within this section of the report or with the electronic copies of the survey forms.